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Take Ho

\$1.479

per Wee

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HOME LOAN AFFORDABILITY REPORT

October 2016

Home loan affordability is a measure of the proportion of take-home pay that is needed to make the mortgage payments for a typical household. If that is no more than 40%, then a mortgage is considered 'affordable'. The following are typical assessments for households at three stages of home ownership.

FIRST HOME BUYERS 25-29

First home buyers earn the median income for their age group, and buy a lower quartile priced home in their area. Both parties work full-time.

	Mortgage pay percentage of t	
me	October 16	22.8%
.49	October 15	21.1%
ek	October 14	23.6%
	October 11	24%

This report estimates how affordable it would be for a couple where both are aged 25-29 and are working full time, to buy a home at the lower quartile price in Nelson/Marlborough.

It assumes they earn the median rate of pay for people of their age in their region, which would give them a take home pay of \$1,479.49 a week.

It is assumed they would have saved \$74,328 to use as a deposit, by putting aside 20% of their net pay each week for up to four years, earning interest on the savings at the 90 day bank deposit rate, or 20% of the house price, whichever is lower.

To buy a home at Nelson/Marlborough's lower quartile price they would need a mortgage of \$282,172.

They would need to set aside \$337.37 a week to cover the mortgage payments, which would be 22.8% of their take home pay.

Mortgage payments are considered affordable when they take up no more than 40% of take home pay.

On that basis it would be affordable for a young couple earning the median pay rate to buy a lower quartile-priced home in Nelson/Marlborough.

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	Weekly Income \$	Deposit saved \$	LQ House Price \$	Int. rate %	Weekly pymt \$	Index %		Weekly Income \$	Deposit saved \$	Meedian House Price \$	li
Oct 16	1,479.49	74,328	356,500	4.49	337.37	22.8	Oct 16	1,213.44	140,155	430,000	
Oct 15	1,440.87	69,920	312,600	4.84	303.9	21.1	Oct 15	1,182.29	105,935	390,000	
Oct 14	1,414.93	63,540	303,400	5.95	333.79	23.6	Oct 14	1,157.79	96,836	361,000	

Second Rung - YOUNG FAMILY 30-34

Young family buyers earn median incomes in their age bracket, and buy a median priced home in their area. One partner works half-time.

Mortgage payments as a percentage of take home pay

 October 16
 27.9%

 October 15
 29.2%

 October 14
 31.4%

 October 11
 32.4%

This report estimates how affordable it would be for a couple with a young family to move up the property ladder and buy their next home at the current median price.

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\$1,213.44 per Week

It is assumed that one partner works full time and one works half time and both are paid at the median rate for people of their age in Nelson/Marlborough, and that they receive the Working for Families allowance.

That would give them total after tax weekly income of \$1,213.44 a week.

It is also assumed they purchased their current home five years ago for \$277,900, which was the lower quartile selling price in Nelson/ Marlborough at the time.

If they sold that home for the current lower quartile price in Nelson/ Marlborough of \$356,500, they would have equity of \$140,155 to use as a deposit on a new home.

If they purchased a home at Nelson/Marlborough's current median price of \$430,000 they would need a \$289,845 mortgage.

The repayments on this would be would be 338.39 a week which would be 27.9% of their weekly income.

Mortgage payments are considered affordable when they take up no

Int. rate

%

4.49

4.84

5.95

Weekly

pymt

\$

338.39

345.2

363.28

Index

%

27.9

29.2

31.4

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Second Rung - OLDER FAMILY 35-39

Older family buyers earn median incomes in their age bracket, and buy a median priced home in their area. Both partners work full-time.



October 16	17.7%
October 15	17.7%
October 14	19.7%

This report estimates how affordable it would be for a couple who are both aged 35-39 and working full time, to move up the property ladder and buy their next home at the current median price.

It is assumed that both are paid at the median rate for people of their age in Nelson/Marlborough, and that they no longer receive the Working for Families allowance.

That would give them total after tax weekly income of 1,588.70 a week.

It is also assumed they purchased their current home 10 years ago for 223,200, which was the lower quartile selling price in Nelson/Marlborough at the time.

If they sold that home for the current lower quartile price in Nelson/ Marlborough of \$356,500, they would have equity of \$188,810 to use as a deposit on a new home.

If they purchased a home at Nelson/Marlborough's current median price of \$430,000 they would need a \$241,190 mortgage.

The repayments on this would be would be \$281.59 a week which would be 17.7% of their weekly income.

Mortgage payments are considered affordable when they take up no more than 40% of take home pay.

	Weekly Income \$	Deposit saved \$	Median House Price \$	Int. rate %	Weekly pymt \$	Index %
Oct 16	1,588.70	188,810	430,000	4.49	281.59	17.7
Oct 15	1,546.90	164,228	390,000	4.84	274.36	17.7
Oct 14	1,505.97	145,090	361,000	5.95	296.92	19.7

NELSON/MARLBOROUGH **KEY DRIVERS OF HOME LOAN AFFORDABILITY**

October 2016



HOUSE PRICES

The median dwelling price was \$430,000 in October 2016, down from \$450,000 in September. In October 2015 it was \$390,000, which puts annual growth at 10.3%. Five years ago the median was \$343,500.

They were 231 homes sold in October, up from 252 in September. That compares with 278 sales in October last year and 206 sales five years ago.

The lower-quartile house price was \$356,500 in October 2016, down from \$362,600 in July. Annual growth was 14%, from the \$312,600 lower-guartile house price in August 2015.

Nelson/Marlborough		Lower Quartile House Price	Median House Price
	October 16	\$356,500	\$430,000
	September 16	\$362,600	\$450,000
	October 15	\$312,600	\$390,000
	October 14	\$303,400	\$361,000
	October 11	\$277,900	\$343,500
All NZ			
	October 16	\$334,500	\$510,000
	September 16	\$335,000	\$515,000
	October 15	\$305,000	\$460,000
	October 11	\$250,000	\$359,000

INTEREST BATES AND MORTGAGE PAYMENTS

The average bank interest rate for two year fixed rate mortgages was 4.493% for October, -35 basis points less than the 4.838% 12 months earlier.

The RBNZ has recently had a rate cut program with the first reduction occurring in June 2015 and the latest one in November 2016. The reserve bank recently signaled that further rate cuts are now unlikely. Wholesale rates have been rising recently and that will put upword pressure on fixed mortgage rates.

Our model assumes borrowers switched to a 2 year fixed rate in June 2014, following the shift reflected in RBNZ data.

	Average 2 Year Fixed rate
This Month	4.493%
A Month Ago	4.421%
A Year Ago	4.838%
	Mortgage Payment (Weekly)
First Home Buyers	\$337.37
Second Rung- Young families	\$338.39
Second Rung- Older buyer	\$281.59

INCOMES (WEEKLY TAKE HOME PAY)

First Home Buvers

First home buyers are aged 25-29. A household is a male and a female both earning median incomes. There is no child in this household. Take home pay is gross pay less income tax.

The change in take home pay is as

follows:

Young Families Second Rung- Young

families are aged 30-34. A household is a male, a female and a child aged five. and school aged children. One partner works parttime. Take home pay is gross pay less income tax.

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is	The change in take home pay is as
	follows:

Older Families

household is a male, a female,

Both parents work full time.

Take home pay is gross in-

come less income tax.

Second rung- Older family

buyers are aged 35-39. A

	Weekly	Change		Weekly	Change		Weekly	Change	
Oct 16	\$1,479.49	2.68%	Oct 16	\$1,213.44	2.63%	Oct 16	\$1,588.70	2.70%	
Oct 15	\$1,440.87	1.83%	Oct 15	\$1,182.29	2.12%	Oct 15	\$1,546.90	2.72%	
Oct 14	\$1,414.93	2.50%	Oct 14	\$1,157.79	0.91%	Oct 14	\$1,505.97	2.80%	
Oct 13	\$1,380.43		Oct 13	\$1,147.36		Oct 13	\$1,464.89		

SEPERATE HOME LOAN AFFORDABILITY REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING AREAS

National			
	New Zealand		
Auckland Region			
	Auckland Central	North Shore	Auckland South
	Auckland West	Papakura	Rodney
	Pukekohe	•	5
Wellington Region			
	Wellington City	Hutt Valley	Porirua
	Katpiti Coast	Wairarapa	
Northland			
	Whangarei		
Waikato and Bay of Plenty			
	Hamilton	Tauranga	Rotorua
Hawkes Bay and Gisborne	Napier	Lastings	Gisborne
	Napier	Hastings	Gisborne
Taranaki, Manawhatu and Whanganui			
	New Plymouth	Palmerston North	Whanganui
Nelson and Marlbourough			
	Nelson		
Cantahumi			
Cantebury	Christehurseh	Time and	
	Christchurch	Timaru	
Otago, Central Otago Lakes and Southland			
	Queenstown	Dunedin	Invercargill

NOTES This work must be referred to as The interest.co.nz Home Loan Affordability series.

From May 2016 it refers solely to households. There are other important changes. There are now three related components – The First Home Buyer household series which tracks home loan affordability for households aged 25 to 29 years, Second Rung young family buyers, aged 30-34 years, and Second Rung older family buyers, aged 35-39 years. They have all been produced by interest.co.nz.

Sources / Definitions / Methodology

First home buyer households have two partners working full time, and use a purchase deposit based on what they saved over the prior four years to buy a lower quartile priced home. Second Rung young family buyers have one partner working full time, one half time, and a child under 5 years of age. It is assumed they buy a median priced house, using the equity and capital gain from their First Home. (If Working for Families tax credits apply, they are added to the household income.) Second Rung older family buyers have two partners working full time. It is assumed they buy a median priced house using the equity and capital gain from their First Home.

Interpreting the Index:

The home loan affordability index in each segment measures the proportion of their after-tax income they would need to set aside each week for their mortgage payments. An index measure is generated for each region (some sub regions), and nationally. A mortgage is 'affordable' when the mortgage payment is no greater than 40% of household weekly take-home pay. The value of the mortgage is based on the criteria below.

Weekly Income:

From the July 2007 Report onward, the source on which we base our estimates of weekly income is the LEEDS (Linked employer- employee data survey) data from Statistics New Zealand. Income tax is deducted to give take-home pay. Income tax rates are from the IRD are vary over time and income levels.

Mortgage payments:

Mortgage repayments are based on the value of the home loan, paid weekly for 30 years, using the average bank interest rate. The home loan is assumed to be a standard table mortgage, where both interest and principal is repaid in a fixed weekly payment made in arrears. The repayment is calculated using the tools at http://www.interest.co.nz/calculators/mortgage-calculator

Mortgage Rates:

Average mortgage interest rates are sourced from www.interest.co.nz. These averages are for banks only as banks have 90%+ of the mortgage market. Affordability calculations are done for mortgages at the floating rate and one year through to the five fixed-rate terms. In these Reports, the two-year fixed mortgage interest rate is used. Until August 2010 this series used a 2 year fixed rate loan as the basis for interest rates. In September 2010 it was switched to the floating rate, reflecting actual market shifts by borrowers. In June 2014, it was switched back to the 2 year fixed rates, again reflecting market shifts.

House price data:

Median house prices are as reported by the Real Estate Institute of New Zealand. Although the REINZ series is more volatile than the QV equivalent, there is a highly positive correlation between the two series. The REINZ series is more current and offers an earlier indication of market trends.

Saving Rates:

These are used to calculate the First Home Buyer deposit. Average savings interest rates are sourced from www.interest. co.nz. These averages are for banks only, and use the 90 day term deposit rate. Saving calculations take into account the individuals, marginal tax rates as defined by IRD.

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