

Roost - Home loan affordability in Queenstown

24 October 2012

A monthly assessment of home loan affordability for a typical buyer*



The Roost home loan affordability index for September 2012:

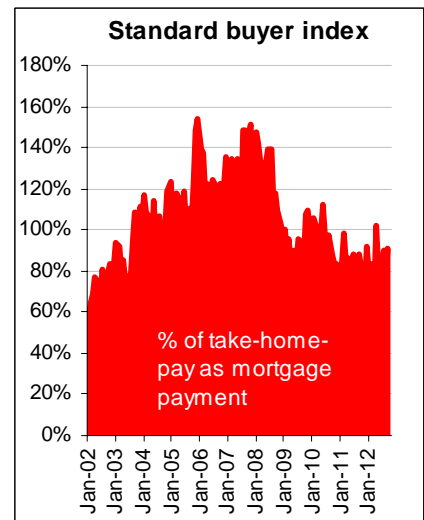
HLA index 91.0%

It now takes 91.0% of one median income to pay the mortgage on a median priced house purchased in September, up from August's 73.2%. A typical buyer is assumed to be in the 30-34 age group.

Above 40% is considered "unaffordable"

This index was 87.9% a year ago and 144.1% five years ago. The affordability index reached its highest point of 154.3% in December 2005.

Essentially the median income for the typical buyer is not high enough to buy a median priced house, even with a 20% deposit. However, they may find the lower-quartile priced house is affordable (check our first-home buyer series). It is also true that a couple/family with more than one income may find the median house price is affordable. (Check household income section below.)



Deposit

Standard buyers require 14.6 years to save a 20% deposit

The standard buyer index is calculated assuming that the house buyer has already has a 20% deposit. Based on current income and house prices it will take an individual 14.6 years to save the 20% deposit as now required by most banks.

Key drivers of home loan affordability:

House prices

Increase in house prices

The median house price was \$575,750 in September, up from \$462,000 last month. The median house price was \$539,000 in September 2011 which puts annual growth at 6.8%. Five years ago the median was \$584,000.

Dwelling sales figures lower than 5 years ago

Dwelling sales in September were 42, down from August's 51. They are now higher than the 37 sales twelve months ago, lower than the 57 sales five years ago.

Queenstown house prices in September		Month (change)	Year (change)
Median	\$575,750	24.6%↑	6.8% ↑
New Zealand Median	\$371,000	0.3%↑	6.0%↑

After-tax income

Take-home pay increased 3.2% year on year

The median weekly take-home pay for a typical buyer was \$732.91 in September, up 3.2% from the \$710.31 in September 2011.

Five years ago, median weekly take-home pay was \$633.41

Disposable Income (wages minus mortgage payment)

Weekly disposable income was \$66.06 in September, which is \$20.01 lower than the \$86.07 in September 2011 (and compares with \$195.91 one month earlier). This measure shows that the typical buyers' income is just too low by itself to afford the mortgage payments on the median priced home.

Take-home pay (wkly)		A month ago (ch)		A year ago (ch)	
Wages	\$732.91	\$732.91	↑	\$710.31	↑\$22.61 (3.2%)
Disposable Income	\$66.06	\$195.91	↓	\$86.07	↓ \$20.01

Interest rates and mortgage payments

Floating rates are unchanged since last month, and unchanged since the same month a year ago. The average bank interest rate for a floating mortgage rate was 5.73% for September, unchanged from the 5.73% twelve months earlier. However, it shall be noted that 6 month to 2 year fixed rates have fallen, and banks are more flexible in offering rate discounts for loans with LVR's less than 80%

Wholesale interest rates have fall noticeably since May and this is allowing some fixed rates to be reduced. Borrowers should check their options.

Mortgage rate and payment (wkly)		A month ago (ch)		A year ago (ch)	
Floating rate	5.730%	5.730%	↔	5.729%	↑ 0 basis points
Mortgage payment	\$666.86	\$535.11	↑	\$624.24	↑ \$42.62 (11.2%)

Household affordability

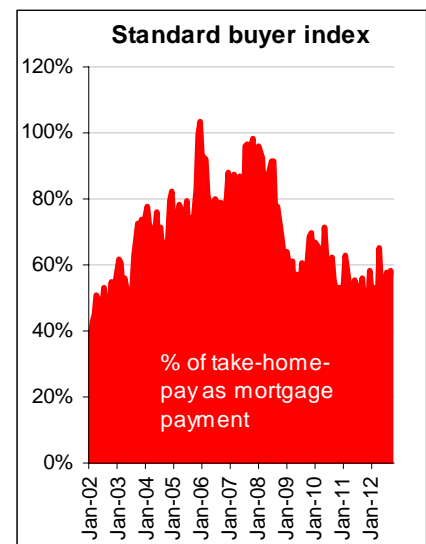
HLA is at 58.5% for household income

Household income is a key criteria for lending institutions. We have established a set of standardised household profiles, and these can be used to check affordability.

Above 40% is considered "unaffordable"

Based on our standard household profile, it now takes 58.5% of the median take-home pay to service a mortgage of a median home purchased in September. Median-priced housing is still not affordable for families in Queenstown, evenwhen both adults work.

This is up from 47.0% in the previous month, August. A year ago, it was 55.9% - five years ago it was 93.6%.



A typical-buyer household consists for 2 adults and 1 child

The profile we use for a standard buyer household is one adult male working full-time, one adult female working 50%, and one child aged 5 years.

Details of our household profiles, the data sources, and the methods used, are set out in the Notes section of this report, below.

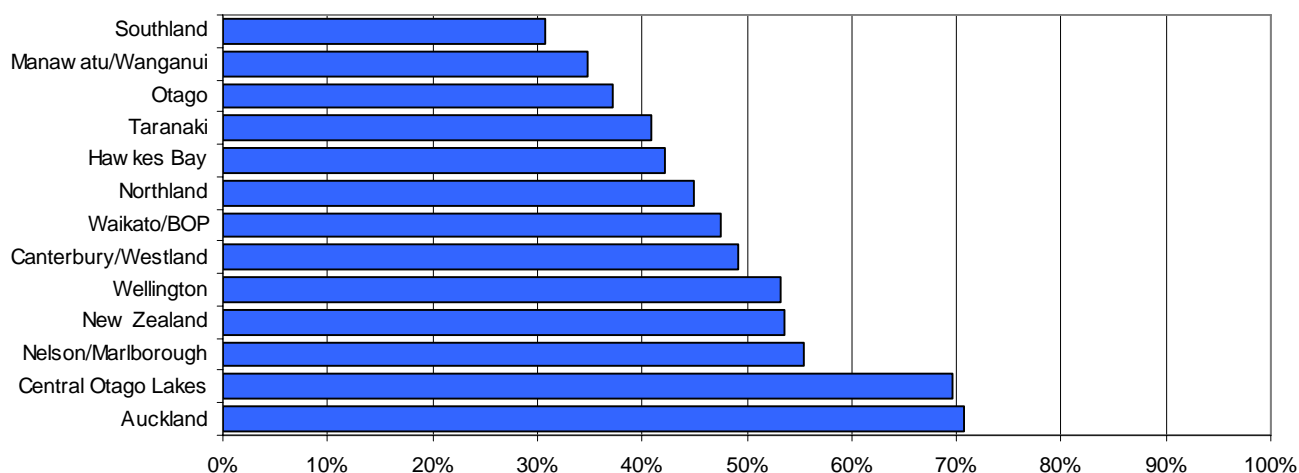
Refer to our [Median Multiple reports](#) for a reconciliation of this report to the internationally comparable benchmarks, by city.

Full regional reports are available below:

- [New Zealand \(159kb .pdf\)](#)
- [Northland \(159kb .pdf\)](#)
 - [Whangarei \(159kb .pdf\)](#)
- [Auckland region \(159kb .pdf\)](#)
 - [Auckland Central \(159kb .pdf\)](#)
 - [Auckland North Shore \(159kb .pdf\)](#)
 - [Auckland South\(159kb .pdf\)](#)
 - [Auckland West\(159kb .pdf\)](#)
- [Waikato and Bay of Plenty \(159kb .pdf\)](#)
 - [Hamilton \(159kb .pdf\)](#)
 - [Tauranga \(159kb .pdf\)](#)
 - [Rotorua \(159kb .pdf\)](#)
- [Hawkes Bay and Gisborne \(159kb .pdf\)](#)
 - [Napier \(159kb .pdf\)](#)
 - [Hastings \(159kb .pdf\)](#)
 - [Gisborne \(159kb .pdf\)](#)
- [Taranaki \(159kb .pdf\)](#)
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- [Nelson and Marlborough \(159kb .pdf\)](#)
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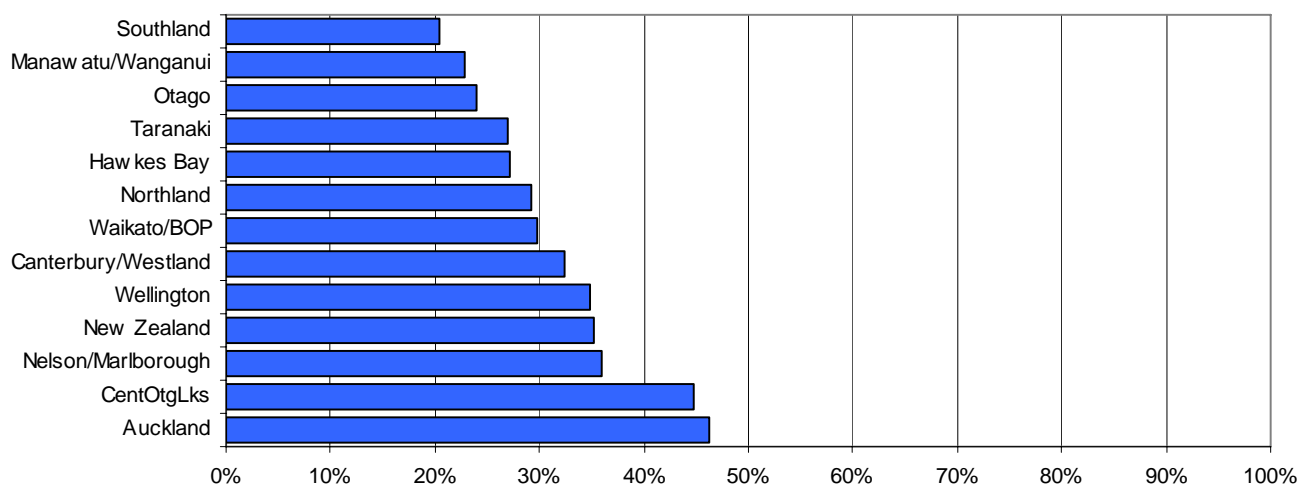
Standard buyer individual affordability index

% of take-home pay as mortgage payment



Standard buyer household affordability index

% of household income as mortgage payment



(r) = Revised, following Statistics NZ LEEDS database update and working for families tax credit adjustment.

Note to Editors:

This work must be referred to as **The Roost Home Loan Affordability series**. There are two related components – the **Standard home loan affordability series**, and the **First-home-buyer home loan affordability series**. They have both been produced by www.interest.co.nz. Please direct queries via email to info@interest.co.nz, or see our contact information below.

This research has been sponsored by Roost since July 2010. **Roost**, owned by AMP, is one of New Zealand's largest independent home loan and investment property brokers with 16 franchisees nationwide. Roost offers to source the perfect loan for its customers from a panel of lenders, and insurance advice from Roost insurance specialists. Roost was established in 1996. For more information please visit www.roost.co.nz

Sources / Definitions / Methodology

***a typical buyer:** An individual in the 30-34 year old age group who buys the median house price with 20% deposit.

Interpreting the Index:

The home loan affordability index measures the proportion a weekly mortgage payment is of weekly take-home pay (for a median priced house). An index measure is generated for each region, and nationally. We calculate, but do not publish, this index using other various mortgage interest rate terms.

Interpreting the Household Income Models:

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 rules below (see Home Loan).

Weekly Income (source change):

From the July 2007 Report onward, the source on which we base our estimates of weekly income, is now the LEEDS (Linked employer-employee data survey) data from [Statistics New Zealand](#).

The standard home loan affordability report is based on the LEEDS data for the 30-34 age group.

Income tax rates from [IRD](#) are used to calculate a take-home pay (which is the LEEDS-based data net of the specific income tax rate).

Home Loan: (Median house price less a 20% deposit)

Mortgage repayments are based on the value of the home loan, paid weekly for 25 years, using the 2 year bank average 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 this report, the two-year fixed mortgage interest rate is used until August 2010. From September 2010 onward, this research has adopted a variable or floating interest rate as the market is shifted to a lower and cheaper rate on a floating basis.

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:

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](#).

Household affordability:

Household affordability is calculated in the same way as individual affordability except instead of individual income, a household income is used. The household income for a *standard-buyer* household is made from 1 full time male median income, 50% of a female median income (from LEEDS data) both in the 30-34 age range, plus the Working For Families income support they are entitled to receive under that program.

Disclaimer

IMPORTANT – PLEASE READ

No reader should rely on the contents of this report for making a specific investment or purchase decision. The information in this report is supplied strictly on the basis that only overall market trends are being reported on, and that all data, conclusions and opinions expressed are provisional and subject to revision.

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Contact

For more information, contact

Bernard Hickey
Managing editor,
www.interest.co.nz
JDJL Limited
206 Jervois Road, Herne Bay
PO Box 47-756, Ponsonby
Auckland, New Zealand

Phone: (09) 360-9618
Mobile: 021 866-051
Fax: (09) 360-9319
Email: bernard.hickey@interest.co.nz