

## Box B

# Housing Price Falls and Negative Equity

Large housing price falls in parts of Australia mean some borrowers are facing negative equity – where the outstanding balance on the loan exceeds the value of the property it is secured against. Negative equity creates vulnerabilities both for borrowers and lenders. A borrower having difficulty making loan repayments who has negative equity cannot fully repay their debt by selling the property. Negative equity also implies that banks are likely to bear losses in the event that a borrower defaults. Evidence from Australia and abroad suggests that borrowers who experience an unexpected fall in income are more likely to default if their loan is in negative equity.

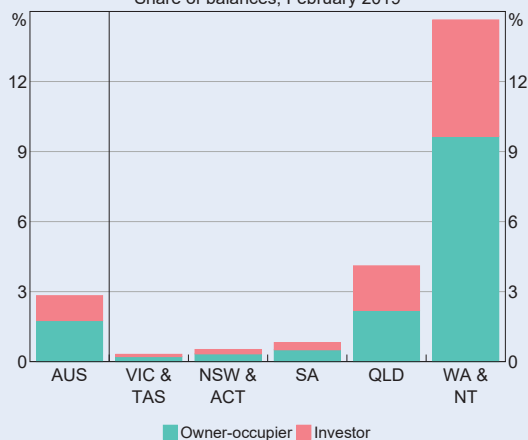
At present, the incidence of negative equity remains low. Given the large increases in housing prices that preceded recent falls and the decline in the share of mortgages issued with high loan-to-valuation ratios (LVRs), housing prices would need to fall significantly further for negative equity to become widespread. However, even if this did occur, increased defaults would be unlikely if the unemployment rate remains low, particularly given the improvements in loan serviceability standards over recent years.

## Few loans are currently in negative equity despite sizeable housing price declines

Estimating the share of borrowers with negative equity requires data on current loan balances and property values. The RBA's Securitisation Dataset contains the most extensive and timely data

on loan balances and purchase prices.<sup>1</sup> These data can be combined with regional data on housing price movements to estimate the share of loans that are currently in negative equity. This suggests that nationally, around 2¾ per cent of securitised loans by value are in negative equity (just over 2 per cent of borrowers).<sup>2</sup> The highest rates of negative equity are in Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Queensland, where there have been large price falls in areas with high exposure to mining activity. Almost 60 per cent of loans in negative equity are in Western Australia or the Northern Territory. Rates of negative equity in other states remain very low (Graph B1).

**Graph B1**  
**Loans in Negative Equity**  
Share of balances, February 2019



Sources: ABS; CoreLogic; RBA; Securitisation System

<sup>1</sup> The Securitisation Dataset includes about one-quarter of the value of all residential mortgages, or around 1.7 million mortgages.

<sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures for the proportion of loans in negative equity are weighted by value of outstanding debt net of balances in offset accounts and redraw facilities.

Estimates of negative equity from the Securitisation Dataset may, however, be under- or overstated. They could be understated because securitised loans are skewed towards those with lower LVRs at origination. In contrast, the higher prevalence of newer loans in the dataset compared to the broader population of loans, and not being able to take into account capital improvements on values, will work in the other direction.<sup>3</sup> Some private surveys estimate closer to 10 per cent of mortgage holders are in negative equity. However, these surveys are likely to be an overestimate for a number of reasons; for instance, by not accounting for offset account balances. Information from bank liaison and estimates based on 2017 data from the Household Incomes and Labour Dynamics of Australia (HILDA) survey suggest rates of negative equity are broadly in line with those from the Securitisation Dataset.

### Past housing price increases and loans with lower starting LVRs limit negative equity

The continuing low rates of negative equity outside the mining exposed regions reflect three main factors: the previous substantial increases in housing prices; the low share of housing loans written at high LVRs; and the fact that many households are ahead on their loans, having accumulated extra principal payments.

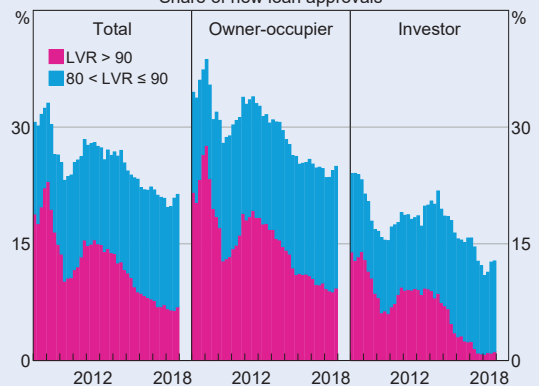
- Housing prices in some areas of Sydney and Melbourne have fallen by upwards of 20 per cent from their peak in mid to late 2017. But only a small share of owners purchased at peak prices, and many others experienced

<sup>3</sup> Within the Securitisation Dataset, around 11 per cent of Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions' (ADIs') loans originated in mid 2018 had a starting LVR above 80, whereas under 20 per cent of new ADI loans reported to APRA had a starting LVR above 80. For more information on the representativeness of the Dataset see Fernandes K and D Jones (2018), 'The Reserve Bank's Securitisation Dataset' RBA Bulletin, December.

price rises before property prices began to fall. Properties purchased in Sydney and Melbourne since prices peaked account for around 2 per cent of the national dwelling stock. Looking further back, properties purchased in these two cities since prices were last at current levels still only account for around 4½ per cent of the dwelling stock.

- Few recent borrowers had high starting LVRs. Over the past five years, the share of loans issued by ADIs with LVRs above 90 has roughly halved. Since 2017, it has averaged less than 7 per cent (Graph B2). Around 80 per cent of ADI loans are issued with an LVR of 80 or less. Around 15 per cent of owner-occupier borrowers and 20 per cent of investors take out a loan with a starting LVR of exactly 80.

**Graph B2**  
**ADIs' High LVR Loans**  
Share of new loan approvals



Sources: APRA; RBA

- Given most borrowers do not have high starting LVRs, housing price falls need to be large for widespread negative equity. Only 15 per cent of regions have experienced price declines of 20 per cent or more from their peaks.<sup>4</sup> Around 90 per cent of these regions are in Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory.

<sup>4</sup> Regions referred to here are Statistical Area 3 regions (SA3) from the Australian Statistical Geographic Standard.

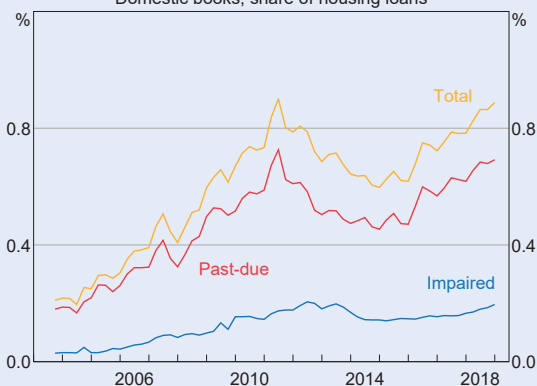
- If a borrower has paid off some of their debt, then price declines will need to be larger still for them to be in negative equity. Most borrowers have principal and interest loans that require them to pay down their debt and many borrowers are ahead of their repayment schedule. Around 70 per cent of loans are estimated to be at least one month ahead of their repayment schedule, with around 30 per cent ahead by two years or more.
- When a borrower is behind on repayments *and* their loan is in negative equity, banks classify the loan as 'impaired'.<sup>5</sup> Banks are required to raise provisions against potential losses from impaired loans through 'bad and doubtful debt' charges. Currently the proportion of impaired housing loans is very low, at 0.2 per cent of all residential mortgages, despite having increased of late (Graph B3).

## Negative equity is concentrated in Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory

Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory together account for around 90 per cent of all mortgage debt in negative equity. These states have regions that experienced large and persistent housing price falls over several years. This has often been coupled with low income growth and increases in unemployment, which have reduced the ability of borrowers to pay down their loans.<sup>6</sup>

Loans currently in negative equity were, on average, taken out around five years ago and had higher average LVRs at origination, of around 85 per cent.<sup>7</sup> This made them particularly susceptible to subsequent falls in property values. Investment loans are also disproportionately represented, despite typically having lower starting LVRs than owner-occupier loans. Investors are more likely to take out interest-only loans in order to keep their loan balance high for tax purposes. Around 10 per cent of loans in negative equity have interest-only terms expiring in 2019, which is double the share for loans in positive equity. For these borrowers, the increase in repayments from moving to principal and interest may be difficult to manage, especially as loans in negative equity are already more likely to be in arrears. Having more borrowers in this scenario is distressing for the borrowers themselves and for the communities they live in. However, it is unlikely to represent a risk to broader financial stability given it remains largely restricted to mining-exposed regions, which represent a very small share of total mortgage debt.

**Graph B3**  
**Banks' Non-performing Housing Loans\***  
Domestic books, share of housing loans



\* Past-due loans are 90+ days in arrears and well secured; impaired loans are in arrears or otherwise doubtful and not well secured  
Sources: APRA; RBA

5 Some positive equity loans are deemed 'impaired' if repayment becomes doubtful (for example a borrower loses their job).

6 For instance, housing prices around Gladstone have halved since 2012, while prices in the Pilbara fell by upwards of 70 per cent in some areas (though prices have started to grow again more recently).

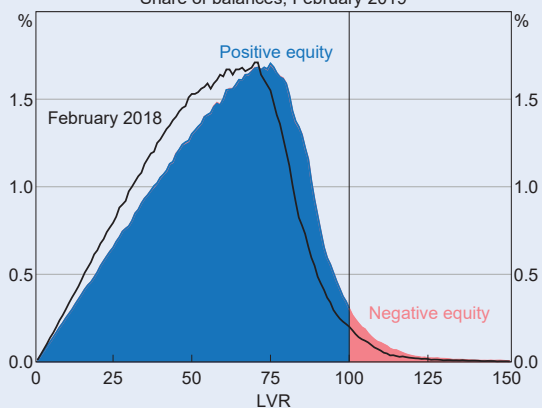
7 This compares to an average LVR at origination of under 70 per cent for loans in positive equity.

## Further significant housing price falls in Sydney and Melbourne would see negative equity increase, but widespread defaults are unlikely

Continued housing price falls would be expected to increase the incidence of negative equity, particularly if they affect borrowers with already high LVRs. Around 1¼ per cent of loans by number (and 1¾ per cent of loans by value) have a current LVR between 95 and 100, making them likely to move into negative equity if there are further housing price falls (Graph B4). However, compared to the international experience with negative equity during large property downturns, the incidence of negative equity in Australia is likely to remain low. Negative equity peaked in the United States at over 25 per cent of mortgaged properties in 2012 and in Ireland it exceeded 35 per cent, as peak to trough price falls exceeded 30 and 50 per cent respectively.<sup>8</sup> However, high origination LVRs were far more common in these countries than they have been in Australia.<sup>9</sup>

Even if negative equity was to become more common in the larger housing markets of Sydney and Melbourne, impairment rates for banks are unlikely to increase significantly while unemployment and interest rates remain low. ❖

**Graph B4**  
**Current LVR Distribution\***  
 Share of balances, February 2019



\* Loan balances adjusted for redraw and offset account balances; property prices estimated using SA3 price indices  
 Sources: ABS; CoreLogic; RBA; Securitisation System

8 In the United States, negative equity was more of a risk for financial stability than it is in Australia, as many loans there are issued on a non-recourse basis, which creates an incentive for distressed borrowers to default and walk away.

9 In Ireland, 20–30 per cent of new mortgages in 2006–08 had an origination LVR above 90.