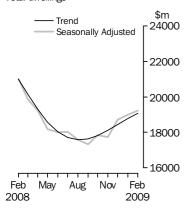


# **HOUSING FINANCE**

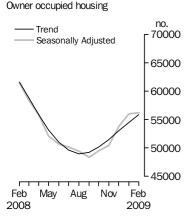
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 8 APR 2009

#### Value of dwelling commitments Total dwellings



# No. of dwelling commitments



# INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Philip Beresford on Canberra (02) 6252 6052.

# KEY FIGURES

	Tren	d estimates	adjuste	Seasonally d estimates
	Feb 2009	Jan 2009 to Feb 2009	Feb 2009	Jan 2009 to Feb 2009
Value of dwelling commitments(a)	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
Total dwellings	19 086	1.7	19 229	1.3
Owner occupied housing	14 281	2.8	14 509	2.7
Investment housing - fixed loans(b)	4 805	-1.5	4 720	-2.8
Number of dwelling commitments(a)	no.	% change	no.	% change
Owner occupied housing	55 847	2.5	56 235	0.4
Construction of dwellings	4 455	2.7	4 557	2.6
Purchase of new dwellings	2 360	4.5	2 364	4.2
Purchase of established dwellings	49 032	2.4	49 315	0.0

(a) Includes refinancing.

# (b) Excludes revolving credit.

# **KEY POINTS**

### VALUE OF DWELLING COMMITMENTS

FEBRUARY 2009 COMPARED WITH JANUARY 2009:

- In trend terms, the total value of dwelling finance commitments excluding alterations and additions increased 1.7%. Owner occupied housing commitments increased 2.8%, while investment housing commitments decreased 1.5%.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the total value of dwelling finance commitments excluding alterations and additions increased 1.3%. Owner occupied housing commitments increased 2.7%, while investment housing commitments decreased 2.8%.

### NUMBER OF DWELLING COMMITMENTS

### FEBRUARY 2009 COMPARED WITH JANUARY 2009:

- In trend terms, the number of commitments for owner occupied housing finance increased 2.5%. The number of commitments for owner occupied housing finance excluding refinancing rose 3.2%.
- In trend terms, the number of commitments for the purchase of new dwellings increased 4.5%.
- In original terms, the number of first home buyer commitments as a percentage of total owner occupied housing finance commitments increased from 26.5% in January 2009 to 26.9% in February 2009, the highest proportion since the series commenced in 1991.
- In original terms, the number of fixed rate loan commitments as a percentage of total owner occupied housing finance commitments decreased from 3.8% in January 2009 to 2.7% in February 2009.

# NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
	March 2009	12 May 2009
	April 2009	10 June 2009
	May 2009	8 July 2009
	June 2009	10 August 2009
	July 2009	9 September 2009
	August 2009	7 October 2009
	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	
REVISIONS	Revisions have been mad	e in this month's issue to include the latest available
	administrative and survey	/ data.
	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	
ABBREVIATIONS	\$m million dollars	
	ABS Australian Bureau	of Statistics
	ADI Authorised Depo	sit-taking Institution
	APRA Australian Pruder	ntial Regulation Authority
	n.e.c. not elsewhere cla	ssified
	RFC Registered Finance	cial Corporation

Brian Pink Australian Statistician

# CONTENTS

	Time Series Spreadsheets
ANALYSIS	
	Summary of Findings
TABLES	
	<b>1</b> Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation), By Purpose:
	Australia, (Number and Value)
	<b>2</b> Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation), By Purpose:
	Australia, (Percentage Change)
	<b>3</b> Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation), By Lender:
	Australia, (Number and Value)
	4 Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation), By Lender:
	Australia, (Percentage Change)
	<b>5</b> Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation), By State and
	Territory, (Number)
	6 Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation), By State and
	Territory, (Percentage Change)
	7 Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation), By State and
	Territory, (Value)
	<b>8</b> Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation), By Purpose and
	Change in Stock: Australia, Original, (Value)
	<b>9</b> Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation), First Home
	Buyers and Fixed Loans: Australia, Original
	<b>10</b> Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation), By Purpose:
	State and Territory, Original
	<b>11</b> Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation and Investment
	Housing), By Purpose: Australia, (Value)
	<b>12</b> Housing Loan Outstandings to Households (Owner Occupation and
	Investment Housing), By Lender: Australia, (Value)
	What If? Revisions to Trend Estimates

#### OTHER INFORMATION

Explanator	ry Notes	 	 	 	 22
Glossary		 	 	 	 27

# TIME SERIES SPREADSHEETS

TIME SERIES DATA

Data available free on the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au> include:

- longer time series of tables in this publication
- the following tables, with data from October 1975
  - 8 Housing finance commitments (Owner Occupation), By Purpose and Change in Stock: State and Territory, Original (\$'000)
  - 13a Housing finance commitments (Owner Occupation), By Purpose and Lender: Australia, Original (Number)
  - 13b Housing finance commitments (Owner Occupation), By Purpose and Lender: Australia, Original (\$'000)
  - 13c Housing finance commitments, By Purpose and Lender: Australia, Original (Average Loan Size – \$'000)
  - 14 Housing Finance Seasonal Factors and Forward Factors for 12 months, By Purpose and Lender: Australia
  - 15 Housing Finance Seasonal Factors and Forward Factors for 12 months, By State and Territory

# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

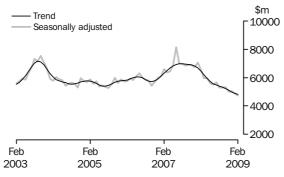
### DWELLINGS FINANCED

Value of Dwellings Financed The total value of dwelling commitments excluding alterations and additions (trend) increased 1.7% in February 2009 compared with January 2009, while the seasonally adjusted series increased 1.3% in February 2009.

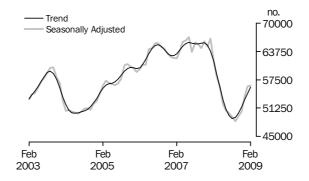
The total value of owner occupied housing commitments (trend) rose 2.8% (up \$391m) in February 2009, following a revised increase of 3.2% in January 2009. The increase this month was due to increases in the purchase of established dwellings excluding refinancing (up \$282m, 3.4%), the refinancing of established dwellings (up \$42m, 1.1%), the value of the construction of dwellings (up \$36m, 3.2%) and the purchase of new dwellings (up \$31m, 4.8%). The seasonally adjusted series for the value of owner occupied commitments increased by 2.7% in February 2009.

The total value of investment housing commitments (trend) fell 1.5% (down \$75m) in February 2009 compared with January 2009, following a revised fall of 2.1% in January 2009. This was due to falls in the purchase of dwellings by others for rent or resale (down \$35m, 9.4%), the purchase of dwellings by individuals for rent or resale (down \$31m, 0.7%) and the construction of dwellings for rent or resale (down \$9m, 2.5%). The seasonally adjusted series fell 2.8% in February 2009.

#### INVESTMENT HOUSING - TOTAL



Number of Owner Occupied Dwellings Financed The number of owner occupied housing commitments (trend) increased 2.5% (up 1,363) in February 2009 compared with January 2009, following a revised increase of 2.8% in January 2009. Increases were recorded in the purchase of established dwellings excluding refinancing (up 1,011, 3.2%), the refinancing of established dwellings (up 132, 0.8%), the construction of dwellings (up 118, 2.7%) and the purchase of new dwellings (up 101, 4.5%). The seasonally adjusted estimates for the total number of owner occupied housing commitments rose 0.4% in January 2009.



ABS • HOUSING FINANCE • 5609.0 • FEB 2009 5

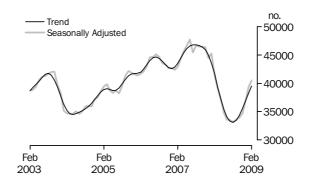
# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS continued

Number of Owner Occupied Dwellings Financed continued The number of owner occupied housing commitments (trend) increased in all states and territories in February 2009 compared with January 2009: New South Wales (up 546, 3.3%), Queensland (up 261, 2.3%), Victoria (up 194, 1.6%), South Australia (up 175, 3.6%), Western Australia (up 89, 1.4%), Tasmania (up 44, 3.6%), the Australian Capital Territory (up 40, 4.2%) and the Northern Territory (up 9, 2.0%).

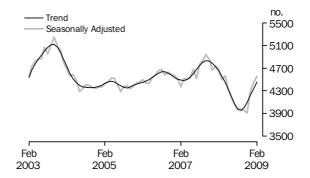
The seasonally adjusted estimates increased in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory while all other states and territories recorded decreases.

First Home BuyerIn original terms, the number of first home buyer commitments as a percentage of total<br/>owner occupied housing finance commitments increased from 26.5% in January 2009 to<br/>26.9% in February 2009. This is the highest level recorded since the series commenced in<br/>1991. Since the introduction of the First Home Buyers Boost in October 2008 the<br/>average loan size for first home buyers has risen from \$264,500 to \$280,600. The average<br/>loan size for all owner occupied housing commitments fell from \$255,900 to \$253,200 for<br/>the same period .

Number of Owner Occupied Dwellings Financed Excluding Refinancing The number of owner occupied housing commitments excluding refinancing (trend) rose 3.2% in February 2009 compared with January 2009, following an increase of 3.6% in January 2009. The seasonally adjusted series rose 3.2% in February 2009.

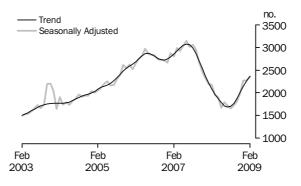


PURPOSE OF FINANCE (OWNER OCCUPATION) Construction of dwellings The number of finance commitments for the construction of dwellings for owner occupation (trend) rose 2.7% in February 2009 compared with January 2009, following a revised increase of 2.9% in January 2009. The seasonally adjusted series rose 2.6%.

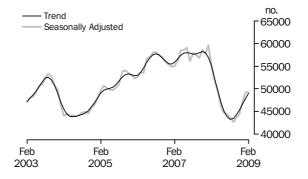


#### Purchase of new dwellings

The number of finance commitments for the purchase of new dwellings for owner occupation (trend) rose 4.5% in February 2009 compared with January 2009, following a revised increase of 5.6% in January 2009. The seasonally adjusted series rose 4.2% in January 2009.



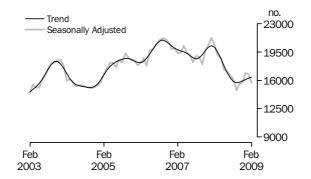
Purchase of established dwellings (including refinancing) The number of finance commitments for the purchase of established dwellings for owner occupation (trend) rose 2.4% in February 2009 compared with January 2009, following a revised increase of 2.7% in January 2009. The seasonally adjusted series remained unchanged in February 2009.



#### Refinancing

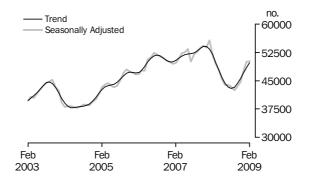
. . . . . .

The number of refinancing commitments for owner occupied housing (trend) rose 0.8% in February 2009 compared with January 2009, following a revised increase of 1.0% in January 2009. The seasonally adjusted series fell 6.1% in February 2009.



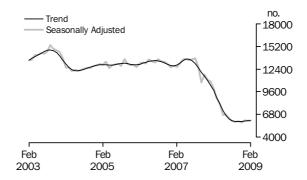
### TYPE OF LENDER (OWNER OCCUPATION) Banks

The number of owner occupied dwellings financed by banks (trend) rose 2.7% in February 2009 compared with January 2009, after a revised increase of 3.1% in January 2009. The seasonally adjusted series rose 0.4% in February 2009.



#### Non-banks

The number of owner occupied dwellings financed by non-banks (trend) rose 0.7% in February 2009 compared with January 2009, after a revised increase of 0.7% in January 2009. The seasonally adjusted series for the number of owner occupied dwellings financed by non-banks increased 0.3% February 2009. The number of commitments for owner occupied dwellings financed by wholesale lenders n.e.c. (trend) remained unchanged. The seasonally adjusted series decreased 3.5%.



### HOUSING LOAN OUTSTANDINGS

At the end of February 2009, the value of outstanding housing loans financed by authorised deposit-taking institutions was \$840,392m, up \$10,563m (1.3%) from the January 2009 closing balance. Owner occupied housing loans financed by authorised deposit-taking institutions increased \$9,604m (1.7%) to \$580,278m and investment housing loans financed by authorised deposit-taking institutions increased \$959m (0.4%) to \$260,114m.

Bank loans increased \$10,159m (1.3%) during February 2009 to reach a closing balance of \$796,988m. Owner occupied housing loans of banks increased \$9,212m (1.7%) to \$544,289m and investment housing loans increased \$947m (0.4%) to \$252,699m.



#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), By Purpose: Australia

	Construe of dwell		Purchase new dwe		Purcha establis dwellin	shed	Total		Refinance of estable dwelling	lished	Total exe refinanc establish dwelling	ing of ned
Month	no.	value	no.	value	no.	value	no.	value	no.	value	no.	value
• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •		••••			PREVIOU		ти)			• • • • •
0000			ORIGINA	L (/0	CHANGE	TROM	FREVIOU	3 1010	111)			
2008 February	11.4	12.7	18.3	14.3	6.1	4.1	6.9	5.1	8.6	11.4	6.0	2.7
March	-7.1	-7.4	-15.6	-16.7	-8.1	-6.4	-8.3	-6.9	-8.6	-5.6	-8.1	-7.4
April	10.5	13.8	4.2	6.1	2.8	3.9	3.4	4.8	5.9	6.2	2.2	4.2
May	1.9	2.0	-7.0	-2.3	-4.5	-1.5	-4.0	-1.2	-5.3	-2.8	-3.4	-0.5
June	-8.1	-9.0	-1.9	5.7	-11.0	-9.9	-10.4	-9.3	-7.6	-6.3	-11.8	-10.5
July	6.5	7.8	5.3	0.2	6.4	7.2	6.3	7.0	3.1	6.4	8.0	7.2
August	-14.1	-13.9	-15.4	-17.2	-10.1	-9.8	-10.6	-10.4	-8.5	-9.4	-11.7	-10.9
September	3.0	1.9	6.6	10.2	-0.3	0.6	0.2	1.1	-7.5	-8.0	4.1	5.0
October	1.9	5.1	10.9	11.5	7.6	9.8	7.2	9.4	9.2	11.9	6.3	8.5
November	-11.8	-14.3	3.2	5.9	-2.2	-3.2	-2.7	-3.7	-2.8	-2.4	-2.7	-4.2
December	17.4	18.5	23.4	20.2	11.9	13.6	12.7	14.3	12.1	15.4	13.0	13.8
2009												
January	-15.9	-16.6	-19.8	-21.4	-15.9	-17.8	-16.1	-17.9	-20.9	-23.9	-13.9	-15.5
February	17.3	19.9	20.8	22.2	13.5	14.3	14.1	15.0	7.4	8.3	16.9	17.5
		SEASO	NALLY A	DJUSI	TED (% C	HANGE	FROM P	REVIOL	JS MONT	H)		
2008												
February	-1.1	0.4	-0.3	-1.5	-8.4	-7.6	-7.6	-6.8	-4.8	-2.3	-8.9	-8.5
March	-3.9	-5.9	-10.3	-12.3	-4.9	-3.5	-5.0	-4.0	-5.5	-2.3	-4.7	-4.7
April	1.4	5.1	-2.5	-2.0	-4.9	-5.5	-4.4	-4.5	-2.2	-4.9	-5.4	-4.4
May	-5.3	-6.5	-12.2	-9.3	-6.6	-5.0	-6.7	-5.3	-7.4	-4.0	-6.4	-5.8
June	-3.0	-2.9	7.1	15.1	-3.0	-1.2	-2.7	-0.7	-1.4	-2.1	-3.4	-0.2
July	-2.7	-3.9	-4.1	-8.4	-0.7	-0.5	-1.0	-1.1	-2.7	0.4	-0.2	-1.7
August	-2.8	-2.2	-4.0	-5.6	-1.3	-0.3	-1.5	-0.6	-2.4	-1.8	-1.0	-0.1
September	0.2 –0.3	0.6 1.8	4.5	8.4 5.1	-2.6 2.3	-2.6 4.3	-2.1	-1.9 4.1	–9.0 5.0	-9.3 9.2	1.2	1.1 2.2
October November	-0.3 -1.1	-2.4	5.7 9.0	5.1 12.0	2.3	4.3 1.6	2.2 2.0	4.1 1.7	5.0 1.5	9.2 1.6	1.0 2.3	2.2 1.7
December	-1.1 9.7	-2.4 10.4	9.0 14.5	11.2	2.0 5.9	6.7	6.5	7.2	1.5 7.5	10.8	2.3 6.0	5.7
	5.1	10.4	14.5	11.2	5.5	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.5	10.0	0.0	5.7
2009								o -				
January	3.5	4.4	-0.3	0.3	4.5	3.6	4.3	3.5	-1.1	-4.3	6.7	6.7
February	2.6	4.8	4.2	7.3	0.0	2.2	0.4	2.7	-6.1	-4.9	3.2	5.5
	• • • • • •		TREND	(% C	HANGE F	ROM F	PREVIOUS	MONT	H)			• • • • •
2008												
February	-1.6	-1.5	-6.0	-6.1	-3.5	-3.3	-3.4	-3.3	-1.1	-0.6	-4.5	-4.3
March	-1.9	-1.6	-5.4	-5.1	-4.7	-4.1	-4.5	-4.0	-2.8	-1.8	-5.3	-4.8
April	-2.3	-2.1	-5.1	-4.4	-5.3	-4.5	-5.0	-4.3	-4.1	-2.9	-5.5	-4.8
May	-2.7	-2.5	-4.7	-3.7	-5.0	-4.0	-4.8	-3.9	-4.7	-3.5	-4.9	-4.0
June	-3.0	-3.0	-3.8	-2.5	-4.1	-3.0	-4.0	-3.0	-4.5	-3.5	-3.7	-2.8
July	-3.0 -2.2	-2.9 -2.1	-1.8	-0.5 1.8	-2.8 -1.3	-1.8 -0.4	-2.8 -1 3	-1.8 -0.5	–3.9 –2.6	-2.7 -1.3	-2.2 -0.6	-1.4 -0.1
August September	-2.2 -0.7	-2.1 -0.4	1.0 4.1	1.8 4.5	-1.3	-0.4 1.1	-1.3 0.4	-0.5 1.1	-2.6 -1.1	-1.3 0.4	-0.6 1.2	-0.1 1.4
October	-0.7	-0.4 1.6	4.1 6.2	4.5 6.4	0.4 1.8	2.3	0.4 1.9	2.4	0.3	0.4 1.6	2.7	1.4 2.8
November	2.3	3.0	6.8	7.2	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.2	1.0	2.0	3.5	3.6
December	2.9	3.5	6.5	7.0	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.4	1.1	1.9	3.7	4.0
2009												
January	2.9	3.5	5.6	6.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.2	1.0	1.4	3.6	3.9
February	2.5	3.2	4.5	4.8	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.8	0.8	1.4	3.2	3.5
(a) Excludes alt	erations a	nd additio	ns			(b)	Includes refir	nancing				

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

(b) Includes refinancing.

• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

	Banks		Non-bar	nks(b)	Total		Permane building societies		Wholesa Ienders i	
Month	no.	•••••• \$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	<u>پېرې</u> ا\$
										• • •
				ORIC	GINAL					
2008										
February	51 588	12 322	9 935	1 832	61 523	14 153	1 788	356	4 666	85
March	48 059	11 610	8 366	1 567	56 425	13 178	1 400	279	3 930	73
April	49 634	12 214	8 716	1 593	58 350	13 807	1 225	247	4 437	77
May	48 754	12 289	7 235	1 351	55 989	13 640	1 032	204	3 417	61
June	43 394	11 142 11 953	6 751	1 229	50 145	12 371	925	176	3 312	58
July	46 539		6 790	1 279	53 329	13 231	966	186	3 190	57
August September	41 789	10 787	5 871 5 870	1 062 1 076	47 660 47 771	11 849 11 976	777	152 173	2 682 2 473	48 45
October	41 901 44 791	10 899 11 901	5 870 6 423	1 205	47 771 51 214	13 105	861 1 069	173 214	2 473	43
November	44 791	11 901 11 611	5 644	1 205	49 808	13 105 12 617	1 009 919	183	2 403 2 264	37
December	44 104 50 078	13 341	5 044 6 074	1 006	49 808 56 152	12 017	1 099	228	2 204	39
	50 078	13 341	0014	1070	50 152	14 417	T 099	220	2 307	38
2009										
January	42 321	10 965	4 816	873	47 137	11 838	820	167	1 883	33
February	47 932	12 586	5 854	1 033	53 786	13 620	1 226	250	2 105	35
			SEAS	SONALL	Y ADJUS	TED				
2008										
February	51 453	12 593	9 987	1 904	61 441	14 497	1 630	328	4 921	92
March	49 564	12 261	8 819	1 651	58 382	13 913	1 419	283	4 102	78
April	47 738	11 782	8 102	1 499	55 840	13 281	1 196	245	4 335	76
May	45 336	11 326	6 750	1 258	52 086	12 584	1 005	190	3 172	56
June	43 861	11 262	6 809	1 231	50 670	12 493	1 0 2 2	197	3 201	54
July	43 859	11 216	6 299	1 140	50 158	12 356	935	180	2 880	49
August	43 447	11 212	5 971	1 065	49 418	12 277	824	164	2 622	45
September	42 490	10 985	5 882	1 055	48 373	12 039	892	175	2 428	42
October	43 447	11 407	5 998	1 128	49 445	12 535	954	191	2 307	40
November	44 640	11 703	5 799	1041	50 440	12 744	906	179	2 352	39
December	47 628	12 558	6 090	1 098	53 718	13 656	1068	226	2 396	4
2009										
January	49 954	13 005	6 050	1 127	56 004	14 132	1 018	205	2 375	4
February	50 169	13 408	6 066	1 101	56 235	14 509	1 136	237	2 293	39
i exitatiy	00 100	10 100	0 000			1.000	1 100	201	2 200	
• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •		• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• •
				IRI	END					
2008										
February	51 833	12 696	9 747	1 841	61 580	14 537	1 623	331	4 758	89
March	49 878	12 289	8 940	1 667	58 819	13 957	1 437	289	4 368	80
April	47 785	11 870	8 069	1 492	55 854	13 362	1 247	247	3 944	7:
May	45 877	11 512	7 275	1 335	53 152	12 847	1 086	212	3 523	62
June	44 358	11 247	6 671	1 214	51 028	12 462	974	189	3 154	55
July	43 352	11 102	6 260	1 133	49 612	12 235	909	176	2 848	4
August	42 956	11 091	6 028	1 089	48 985	12 180	884	172	2 620	4
September	43 262	11 240	5 937	1074	49 199	12 314	893	176	2 477	4
October	44 215	11 539	5 926	1076	50 141	12 615	923	184	2 403	4
November	45 550	11 933	5 941	1 083	51 491	13 016	963	195	2 359	4
December	47 030	12 367	5 970	1 091	53 000	13 458	1 007	205	2 331	4
2009		12 791	6 009	1 099	54 484	13 890	1 050	216	2 317	4
2 <b>009</b> January	48 475	12 1 31	0.003							
	48 475 49 794	13 173	6 053	1 109	55 847	14 281	1 091	225	2 316	41

Lenders n.e.c..



							Perman building	Ś	Wholesa lenders	
	Banks		Non-bar	iks(b)	Total		societie	es	n.e.c.	
	no.	value	no.	value	no.	value	no.	value	no.	value
		ORIG	INAL (%		from pi	revious	month)	• • • • • • •	,	• • • • •
2008										
February	6.6	4.7	8.5	7.9	6.9	5.1	7.8	6.1	6.5	3.0
March	-6.8	-5.8	-15.8	-14.4	-8.3	-6.9	-21.7	-21.7	-15.8	-13.7
April	3.3	5.2	4.2	1.7	3.4	4.8	-12.5	-11.3	12.9	5.4
May	-1.8	0.6	-17.0	-15.2	-4.0	-1.2	-15.8	-17.5	-23.0	-20.7
June	-11.0	-9.3	-6.7	-9.0	-10.4	-9.3	-10.4	-13.5	-3.1	-5.7
July	7.2	7.3	0.6	4.0	6.3	7.0	4.4	5.2	-3.7	-0.9
August	-10.2	-9.8	-13.5	-16.9	-10.6	-10.4	-19.6	-18.3	-15.9	-16.6
September October	0.3 6.9	1.0 9.2	0.0 9.4	1.3 11.9	0.2 7.2	1.1 9.4	10.8 24.2	13.9 23.8	-7.8 -2.8	-5.6
November	-1.4	9.2 -2.4	9.4 -12.1	-16.5	-2.7	9.4 -3.7		23.8 -14.5	-2.8 -5.8	-7.3 -11.0
December	-1.4 13.4	-2.4 14.9	7.6	7.0	-2.7	-3.7 14.3	-14.0 19.6	24.5	-5.8 4.5	4.8
	13.4	14.9	7.0	1.0	12.1	14.5	19.0	24.5	4.5	4.0
2009										
January	-15.5	-17.8	-20.7	-18.8	-16.1	-17.9	-25.4	-26.7	-20.4	-14.2
February	13.3	14.8	21.6	18.3	14.1	15.0	49.5	50.1	11.8	5.7
• • • • • • • • • • •				• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •		• • • • • • •			
	SEAS	ONALLY	ADJUS1	ED (%	change	from pr	revious	month)		
2008										
February	-7.5	-6.7	-8.4	-7.4	-7.6	-6.8	-14.3	-15.3	-6.2	-12.4
March	-3.7	-2.6	-11.7	-13.3	-5.0	-4.0	-12.9	-13.7	-16.7	-14.9
April	-3.7	-3.9	-8.1	-9.2	-4.4	-4.5	-15.7	-13.5	5.7	-3.0
May	-5.0	-3.9	-16.7	-16.1	-6.7	-5.3	-15.9	-22.4	-26.8	-25.4
June July	-3.3 0.0	-0.6 -0.4	0.9 -7.5	-2.1 -7.4	-2.7 -1.0	-0.7 -1.1	1.6 8.5	3.6 –8.3	0.9 –10.0	-3.5 -9.4
August	-0.9	0.0	-5.2	-6.6	-1.5	-0.6	-11.8	-9.2	-10.0	-7.8
September	-2.2	-2.0	-1.5	-0.9	-2.1	-1.9	8.2	6.5	-7.4	-7.4
October	2.3	3.8	2.0	6.9	2.2	4.1	7.0	9.2	-5.0	-4.7
November	2.7	2.6	-3.3	-7.7	2.0	1.7	-5.0	-6.3	2.0	-2.4
December	6.7	7.3	5.0	5.5	6.5	7.2	17.9	26.4	1.9	3.8
2009										
January	4.9	3.6	-0.7	2.6	4.3	3.5	-4.7	-9.4	-0.9	10.3
February	4.5 0.4	3.1	0.3	-2.3	0.4	2.7	11.5	-5.4 15.6	-0.5	-12.3
residury	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.4	2.1	11.5	10.0	0.0	12.0
• • • • • • • • • • •		TRE	ND (% c	hange f	rom pre	vious n	nonth)			• • • • •
2008	~ ~	<u>.</u>		c =		0.0		10.1		
February	-2.8	-2.4	-6.6	-8.5	-3.4	-3.3	-9.0	-10.1	-6.9	-9.8
March	-3.8	-3.2	-8.3	-9.4	-4.5	-4.0	-11.5	-12.7	-8.2	-10.2
April May	-4.2	-3.4	-9.7	-10.5	-5.0	-4.3	-13.2	-14.5	-9.7 10.7	-11.4
May June	-4.0 -3.3	–3.0 –2.3	–9.8 –8.3	–10.5 –9.0	-4.8 -4.0	-3.9 -3.0	-12.9 -10.3	-14.0 -11.0	-10.7 -10.5	-12.4 -12.1
July	-3.3 -2.3	-2.3 -1.3	-8.3 -6.2	-9.0 -6.7	-4.0 -2.8	-3.0 -1.8	-10.3 -6.7	-11.0 -6.8	-10.5 -9.7	-12.1
August	-0.9	-0.1	-3.7	-3.9	-1.3	-0.5	-0.7	-2.2	-9.1	-10.0
September	0.7	1.3	-1.5	-1.3	0.4	1.1	1.0	2.2	-5.5	-5.2
October	2.2	2.7	-0.2	0.2	1.9	2.4	3.4	4.8	-3.0	-2.5
November	3.0	3.4	0.3	0.6	2.7	3.2	4.3	5.5	-1.8	-1.2
<b>D</b>	3.2	3.6	0.5	0.7	2.9	3.4	4.5	5.5	-1.2	-0.5
December										
2009	21	3 1	0.6	0.8	26	30	1 2	51	_0 e	$\cap \cap$
	3.1 2.7	3.4 3.0	0.6 0.7	0.8 0.9	2.8 2.5	3.2 2.8	4.3 3.9	5.1 4.5	-0.6 0.0	0.0 0.5

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

(b) Includes Permanent Building Societies and Wholesale Lenders n.e.c..



#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION)(a), By State and Territory

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

(b) Sum of states and territories may not equal Australian total (see paragraph 26 in Explanatory Notes).

. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .



(Percentage change)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Month	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
		OF	RIGINAL (%	change 1	from prev	ious mont	h)		
2008									
February	10.0	3.1	10.8	8.3	-3.3	19.0	27.8	8.2	6.9
March	-3.5	-9.7	-11.2	-11.8	-3.5	-12.5	-8.4	-5.2	-8.3
April	2.0	8.2	-0.9	2.9	2.9	5.5	10.7	24.6	3.4
May	-1.7	-2.2	-9.0	-0.6	-4.3	-17.0	-6.1	-7.6	-4.0
June	-12.5	-11.5	-9.0	-10.9	-4.4	-13.9	-16.1	-8.8	-10.4
July	6.2	6.4	5.6	2.5	10.6	5.5	-0.8	8.8	6.3
August	-10.5	-11.6	-12.5	-8.2	-9.2	-4.5	-6.7	-7.8	-10.6
September	-0.3	0.1	6.5	-2.4	-6.6	-3.5	16.0	5.8	0.2
October	2.0	8.8	9.3	7.9	9.3	15.2	19.2	15.0	7.2
November	5.3	-8.6	-3.2	5.5	-11.6	1.7	-8.5	-21.2	-2.7
December	12.3	15.7	7.1	15.6	14.0	10.6	15.2	31.5	12.7
2009									
January	-21.5	-15.8	-11.2	-13.7	-11.9	-10.0	-22.3	-23.7	-16.1
February	22.1	-15.8	14.9	14.4	8.3	15.1	15.4	31.1	14.1
rebidary	22.1	0.0	14.0	14.4	0.0	10.1	10.4	01.1	14.1
• • • • • • • • • • • •		FASONA	LLY ADJUS			m previou			• • • • • • • •
						in proviou	o montiny		
2008									
February	-6.6	-2.0	-5.5	-8.3	-10.1	0.9	2.6	-6.2	-7.6
March	-4.4	-5.4	-7.7	-8.8	-0.3	-5.7	-8.1	3.9	-5.0
April	-5.4	-5.6	-4.3	0.2	-11.3	-3.7	14.2	4.7	-4.4
May	-5.8	-8.1	-7.5	-5.0	-4.8	-17.7	-9.2	-8.3	-6.7
June	-4.2	-0.8	-3.5	-2.2	-0.1	-0.3	-8.2	0.9	-2.7
July	-0.3	-2.3	-3.2	-2.0	1.4	-0.2	-2.1	-2.4	-1.0
August	-0.6	-1.6	-3.8	-1.0	-1.1	-3.1	-4.0	4.2	-1.5
September	-1.5	-2.6	2.6	-4.4	-3.1	-1.4	5.9	-2.7	-2.1
October	-4.0	2.3	3.4	5.3	5.1	6.7	16.4	8.8	2.2
November	8.6	-0.9	1.6	5.1	-8.2	7.7	-5.4	-12.7	2.0
December	10.8	5.1	5.2	8.9	7.7	4.3	4.4	29.2	6.5
2009									
January	0.7	2.4	6.2	5.7	4.2	5.8	6.5	-4.2	4.3
February	3.3	0.5	-3.0	-0.3	-0.5	1.9	-3.1	12.5	0.4
		٦	FREND (%	change fro	om previo	us month	)		
2008									
February	-3.0	-2.4	-4.7	-3.4	-4.0	-2.6	-3.7	-0.4	-3.4
March	-3.0 -4.3	-2.4 -3.7	-4.7 -5.5	-3.4 -4.3	-4.0 -5.0	-2.6 -4.6	-3.1	-0.4 -0.8	-3.4
April	-4.3 -4.9	-3.7 -4.7	-5.5 -6.1	-4.3 -4.6	-5.0 -5.2	-4.0 -6.1	-3.1 -3.1	-0.8 -1.2	-4.5
May	-4.9 -4.8	-4.7	-5.9	-4.0 -4.3	-5.2	-6.7	-3.1	-1.2	-4.8
June	-4.2	-4.3	-4.9	-4.5	-4.4	-6.2	-3.0	-0.9	-4.0
July	-3.0	-3.2	-3.4	-2.4	-1.7	-4.3	-1.9	-0.8	-2.8
August	-1.4	-1.7	-1.3	-0.9	-0.6	-1.2	-0.2	-0.3	-1.3
September	0.7	-0.2	0.9	1.1	0.0	2.3	2.4	1.2	0.4
October	2.5	0.8	2.6	3.2	0.4	4.4	4.2	3.1	1.9
November	3.6	1.3	3.2	4.4	0.7	4.9	4.3	4.3	2.7
December	3.9	1.6	3.1	4.6	1.1	4.7	3.4	4.8	2.9
2009									
January	3.7	1.7	2.7	4.2	1.3	4.2	2.6	4.7	2.8
	3.3	1.6	2.3	3.6	1.4	3.6	2.0	4.1	2.5

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION)(a), By State and Territory

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

(b) Sum of states and territories may not equal Australian total (see paragraph 26 in Explanatory Notes). Stock: Australia—Original

	Commitments excluding refinancing of established dwellings(a)	Refinancing of established dwellings	Alterations and additions	Total	Commitments advanced during month	Commitments cancelled during month(b)	Commitments not advanced at end of month(b)
Month	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
	•••••				• • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • •
2008							
February	10 100	4 053	482	14 636	12 102	1 635	38 375
March	9 352	3 826	414	13 592	11 535	1 592	38 840
April	9 742	4 065	426	14 233	12 214	1 815	39 044
May	9 689	3 951	456	14 097	12 184	1 701	39 255
June	8 669	3 702	404	12 776	11 408	1 508	39 118
July	9 293	3 938	416	13 647	11 571	1 628	39 566
August	8 281	3 568	375	12 224	10 557	1 480	39 754
September	8 691	3 284	402	12 378	10 886	1 467	39 976
October	9 429	3 676	463	13 568	11 430	1 672	40 441
November	9 030	3 587	442	13 059	10 569	1 854	41 077
December	10 275	4 141	446	14 863	12 450	1 801	41 719
2009							
January	8 684	3 154	384	12 223	10 502	1 685	41 428
	10 204	3 415	487	14 107	10 515	1 779	43 239

(a) Excluding alterations and additions.

(b) These figures sometimes reflect a rebasing of the data by one or more lenders, without adjustment to earlier periods' commitments advanced or cancelled. HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION)(a), First Home Buyers and Fixed

### Rate Loans: Australia, Original

	FIRST HOM	IE BUYERS		FIXED RAT	E LOANS OR LONGER)	ALL DWELLINGS FINANCED	
		% of all			% of all		
	Dwellings	dwellings	Average	Dwellings	dwellings	Average	Average
	financed	financed	loan size	financed	financed	loan size	loan size
Month	no.	%	\$'000	no.	%	\$'000	\$'000
• • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • •			
2008							
February	10 667	17.3	227.9	14 502	23.6	239.5	230.1
March	9 265	16.4	230.0	13 458	23.9	244.9	233.5
April	9 814	16.8	237.0	10 229	17.5	231.7	236.6
May	9 643	17.2	243.1	7 305	13.0	231.9	243.6
June	8 805	17.6	243.1	5 872	11.7	232.4	246.7
July	9 879	18.5	246.4	4 681	8.8	225.6	248.1
August	8 818	18.5	250.8	2 203	4.6	206.8	248.6
September	9 372	19.6	260.9	1 513	3.2	207.9	250.7
October	9 910	19.4	264.5	1 487	2.9	213.8	255.9
November	11 775	23.6	269.4	1 233	2.5	217.2	253.3
December	14 413	25.7	269.8	1 084	1.9	217.2	256.7
2009							
January	12 492	26.5	268.2	1 814	3.8	231.9	251.1
February	14 484	26.9	280.6	1 472	2.7	229.4	253.2
(a) Evoludos alt	orations and	additiona		(b) Ir	aludos rofina	noind	

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

(b) Includes refinancing.



Territory, Original—February 2009

	Construction of dwellings	Purchase of new dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings(b)	Total	Refinancing of established dwellings	Total excluding refinancing
		NUN	IBER			
New South Wales	761	725	14 977	16 463	4 243	12 220
Victoria	1 217	600	9 963	11 780	3 551	8 229
Queensland	937	435	10 089	11 461	3 063	8 398
South Australia	400	184	4 479	5 063	1 395	3 668
Western Australia	754	252	5 328	6 334	2 085	4 249
Tasmania	92	44	1 121	1 257	299	958
Northern Territory	35	16	383	434	79	355
Australian Capital Territory	49	59	886	994	255	739
Total	4 245	2 315	47 226	53 786	14 970	38 816
		VALUE	(\$M)			
New South Wales	194	206	3 979	4 379	1 105	3 273
Victoria	280	154	2 411	2 846	730	2 116
Queensland	257	136	2 644	3 037	730	2 306
South Australia	95	45	927	1 067	258	809
Western Australia	209	72	1 416	1 698	474	1 224
Tasmania	20	11	204	235	50	186
Northern Territory	11	5	91	106	17	90
Australian Capital Territory	13	17	221	252	52	200
Total	1 079	647	11 893	13 620	3 415	10 204
	AVERA	AGE LOAN	N SIZE (\$'C	000)		
New South Wales	255.1	284.0	265.7	266.0	260.5	267.9
Victoria	230.4	257.2	242.0	241.6	205.6	257.1
Queensland	274.2	313.2	262.0	265.0	238.5	274.6
South Australia	236.8	242.4	207.0	210.7	184.6	220.6
Western Australia	277.8	287.3	265.8	268.1	227.3	288.1
Tasmania	218.1	248.7	182.3	187.2	165.6	194.0
Northern Territory	302.9	321.6	236.5	245.0	212.1	252.3
Australian Capital Territory	266.5	296.6	250.0	253.6	202.3	271.3
Total	254.2	279.5	251.8	253.2	228.1	262.9
					• • • • • • • • •	

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

(b) Includes refinancing.



HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION AND INVESTMENT HOUSING)(a),

### By Purpose: Australia

OWNER OCCUPATION	(SECURED FINANCE)
•••••••••••••	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••

INVESTMENT HOUSING(b)

TOTAL

	Construction of dwellings	Purchase of new dwellings	Refinancing of established dwellings	Purchase of other established dwellings	Construction of dwellings for rent or resale	Purchase of dwellings by individuals for rent or resale	Purchase of dwellings by others for rent or resale	Al dwelling finance
Month	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
2008				ORIGINAL				
February	1 093	568	4 053	8 439	544	4 780	929	20 406
March	1 013	473	3 826	7 866	558	4 527	624	18 886
April	1 152	502	4 065	8 088	544	4 769	639	19 759
May	1 152	490	3 951	8 023	724	4 820	582	19 766
June	1 070	490 518	3 702	7 081	578	4 820	833	18 642
	1 153	518	3 938	7 621	888	4 488	798	19 405
July	1 153 993	430		6 858			533	19 405
August			3 568		501	4 106		
September	1 012	474	3 284	7 205	396	4 218	588	17 177
October	1 064	529	3 676	7 837	422	4 508	496	18 531
November	911	560	3 587	7 558	301	3 935	530	17 383
December	1 080	673	4 141	8 522	487	4 327	435	19 666
2009								
January	900	529	3 154	7 255	262	3 298	306	15 703
February	1 079	647	3 415	8 478	270	3 727	288	17 904
•••••		• • • • • • • • • •						
			SEA	SONALLY ADJ	JSTED			
2008								
February	1 159	575	4 173	8 591	621	5 025	864	21 008
March	1 090	504	4 076	8 2 4 2	446	4 802	710	19 870
April	1 146	494	3 876	7 765	597	4 641	713	19 233
May	1 072	448	3 721	7 342	659	4 338	597	18 178
June	1 0 1 2	515	3 644	7 292	544	4 314	653	18 004
July	1 000	472	3 658	7 292	726	4 197	753	18 004
-	978	472	3 591	7 225	521	4 197 4 229	552	10 031
August								
September	984	483	3 257	7 315	422	4 291	584	17 336
October	1 002	508	3 555	7 469	418	4 390	506	17 848
November	978	569	3 613	7 584	383	4 088	520	17 735
December	1 080	633	4 002	7 942	410	4 252	401	18 719
2009								
January	1 127	634	3 829	8 540	358	4 115	384	18 989
February	1 181	681	3 642	9 006	315	4 119	286	19 229
• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
				TREND				
2008								
February	1 142	549	4 123	8 723	653	5 043	755	20 988
March	1 123	521	4 047	8 265	631	4 823	739	20 150
April	1 100	498	3 929	7 836	614	4 606	715	19 298
May	1 072	479	3 791	7 503	604	4 433	687	18 569
June	1041	468	3 660	7 294	592	4 319	659	18 031
July	1 010	465	3 559	7 201	574	4 260	635	17 705
August	988	473	3 514	7 204	540	4 243	610	17 574
September	984	494	3 527	7 308	488	4 244	575	17 621
October	1 001	526	3 583	7 506	438	4 241	528	17 821
November	1 031	564	3 654	7 767	400	4 221	474	18 111
December	1 067	603	3 723	8 064	371	4 191	422	18 442
2009								
January	1 105	639	3 777	8 369	346	4 161	373	18 770
February	1 141	670	3 818	8 652	338	4 130	338	19 086

HOUSING LOAN OUTSTANDINGS TO HOUSEHOLDS (OWNER OCCUPATION AND INVESTMENT HOUSING)

2008 February March April May June	Banks(a) \$m 455 510 462 691	Building Societies(a) \$m O	Credit Co-operatives(a) \$m	Institutions (ADIs)(a) \$m	Securitisation Vehicles(b) \$m	Other Lenders(b)	Tot
February March April May June	455 510		\$m	\$m	¢~-		
February March April May June		0			ΦIJ	\$m	\$
February March April May June		0	WNER-OCCUPIE	D HOUSING			
February March April May June			WINERFOODULI	D HOUSING			
March April May June		10 547	22 319	488 376	na	na	r
April May June		10 554	22 504	495 749	na	na	r.
May June	470 550	10 691	22 849	504 090	na	na	1
	477 627	10 756	23 049	511 432	na	na	1
	488 826	10 909	23 217	522 952	na	na	I
July	494 487	10 985	23 470	528 942	na	na	ı
August	499 586	11 012	23 695	534 293	na	na	1
September	508 370	10 248	23 759	542 377	na	na	I
October	514 969	10 354	23 933	549 256	na	na	r
November	521 672	10 465	24 632	556 769	na	na	r
December	528 986	10 526	24 812	564 324	na	na	ı
2009							
January	535 077	10 587	25 010	570 674	na	na	r
February	544 289	10 665	25 324	580 278	na	na	I
• • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • •	INVESTMENT	HOUSING		• • • • • • • • • • •	
				noconta			
2008	222 157	4 009	4 148	230 314	20	20	
February March	222 137	4 009	4 148	230 314	na	na	
April	224 022	4 038	4 203	232 885	na	na	
May	230 247	4 085	4 203	238 692	na na	na na	
June	236 316	4 098 3 921	4 378	238 692	na	na	
July	230 310 237 790	3 884	4 435	246 109	na	na	
August	240 369	3 886	4 472	248 727	na	na	
September	243 984	3 263	4 404	251 651	na	na	
October	246 004	3 274	4 453	253 731	na	na	
November	247 983	3 278	4 039	255 300	na	na	
December	250 388	3 287	4 072	257 747	na	na	I
2009							
January	251 752	3 319	4 084	259 155	na	na	1
February	252 699	3 343	4 072	260 114	na	na	I
• • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••	ALL RESIDENTIA			• • • • • • • • • • •	
		r		le noosina			
2008							
February	677 667	14 556	26 467	718 690	na	na	
March	687 313	14 612	26 709	728 634	181 116	18 069	927 8
April	697 983	14 776	27 112	739 871	na	na	
May	707 874	14 854	27 396	750 124	na	na	050.4
June	725 142	14 830	27 595	767 567	171 229	17 701	956 4
July	732 277	14 869	27 905 28 167	775 051	na	na	
August September	739 955 752 354	14 898 12 511		783 020	na 162.061	na 17 800	975 8
October	752 354 760 973	13 511 13 628	28 163 28 386	794 028 802 987	163 961 na	17 899	
November	760 973	13 628	28 386 28 671	802 987 812 069	na	na na	
December	779 374	13 813	28 884	812 009	155 652	17 303	995 0
2009							
January	786 829	13 906	29 094	829 829	na	na	
February	796 988	14 008	29 396	840 392	na	na	

na not available(a) Source APRA.

### EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Readers should exercise care when interpreting the trend estimates of recent months because they will be revised when next month's seasonally adjusted estimates become available. For further information, see paragraphs 30 and 31 in the Explanatory Notes.

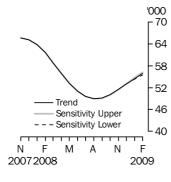
The graph below presents the effect of two possible scenarios on the trend estimates:

1 The March 2009 seasonally adjusted estimate of the number of dwelling commitments is higher than the February 2009 seasonally adjusted estimate by 2.3%.

2 The March 2009 seasonally adjusted estimate of the number of dwelling commitments is lower than the February 2009 seasonally adjusted estimate by 2.3%.

The percentage change of 2.3% was chosen because the average absolute percentage change of the seasonally adjusted series, based on the last 10 years of data, has been 2.3%.

#### NUMBER OF OWNER OCCUPIED DWELLING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



			SEASONA	LLY ADJUS	TED ESTIMA	TE:
	Trend as		(1) rises k	y 2.3%	(2) falls b	y 2.3%
	published	!	on this m	on this month	on this month	
		%		%		
	no.	change	no.	change	no.	chan
August 2008	48 985	-1.3	48 985	-1.3	48 985	-1
September 2008	49 199	0.4	49 097	0.2	49 147	0
October 2008	50 141	1.9	50 001	1.8	50 089	1
November 2008	51 491	2.7	51 440	2.9	51 484	2
December 2008	53 000	2.9	53 103	3.2	52 987	2
January 2009	54 484	2.8	54 747	3.1	54 364	2
February 2009	55 847	2.5	56 218	2.7	55 496	2

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION	<b>1</b> This publication presents statistics on housing finance commitments made by significant lenders. This includes secured finance commitments for the construction or purchase of owner occupied dwellings and finance commitments for the construction or purchase of dwellings for rent or resale (investment housing). Also included are the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals held by lenders at the end of each reference month.
SCOPE	<ul> <li>2 Finance commitments made by the following types of lenders are included:</li> <li>Banks</li> <li>Permanent building societies</li> <li>Credit unions/cooperative credit societies</li> <li>Life or general insurance companies</li> <li>General government enterprises</li> <li>Superannuation funds</li> <li>Securitisers of mortgage assets (wholesale lenders) which provide funds to borrowers through a retail intermediary (e.g. mortgage originators)</li> <li>Other Registered Financial Corporations (RFCs).</li> </ul>
	<b>3</b> All lending commitments are classified to the lender type which is (or will be) the legal lender on the corresponding loan contract. Commitments are published for two broad groupings of lender type: Banks and Non-Banks; the Non-Bank grouping also has the components Permanent Building Societies and Wholesale Lenders n.e.c. published.
	<b>4</b> Housing loan outstandings are classified to the following lender types: Banks; Permanent Building societies; Credit unions/cooperative credit societies; Securitisation vehicles; and Other lenders n.e.c The first three of these types are components of the grouping Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs). Loan outstandings for the ADI lender types are published monthly, and are classified by purpose (owner occupied housing or investment housing). All other institutions, including securitisation vehicles, are only available on a quarterly basis. The release of loan outstandings data for those lenders reporting on a quarterly basis will be lagged by one month – for example March outstandings for securitisation vehicles and other lenders n.e.c. will be released from the April publication onwards.
COVERAGE	<b>5</b> The statistics of housing finance commitments cover all banks and permanent building societies. The largest of the remaining lenders of secured housing finance for owner occupation are included so that, together with banks and building societies, at least 95% of the Australian total of finance commitments is covered, and at least 90% of each state total is covered. While many smaller contributors to the Non-Banks series are excluded under these coverage criteria, at least 70% of finance commitments by wholesale contributors are covered.
	<b>6</b> An annual collection is conducted to maintain and update the survey coverage of housing finance commitments. New lenders are included as their lending for housing becomes sufficiently large.
	<b>7</b> From June 2001, the collection of housing finance commitments covers all commitments by banks and permanent building societies, all other lenders providing funds of more than \$50m in 2000, and some additional smaller other lenders where necessary to maintain collection coverage (as specified in paragraph 5).
	<b>8</b> The statistics of housing loan outstandings cover all lenders included in the scope of paragraph 2 that have been identified as holding residential loan assets on their balance sheet as at the end of a particular reference month.

## **EXPLANATORY** NOTES continued

SOURCES

**9** For banks, credit cooperatives, building societies and RFCs, the statistics in this publication are currently derived from returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA). The *Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001* facilitates the collection of statistical data from the financial sector, with APRA established as the central point for collection of both prudential and statistical data. In October 2001, APRA implemented new reporting forms for building societies and credit cooperatives. New reporting forms were implemented for banks in March 2002, and for RFCs in March 2003. APRA commenced collecting loan commitments data from banks, credit cooperatives, building societies in July 2002 and from RFCs in March 2003.

**10** Housing finance commitments for owner occupied housing from banks, building societies and credit cooperatives are derived from form *ARF 392.0 Housing Finance* collected by APRA. Housing finance commitments for investor housing from these lenders are sourced from the *ARF 394.0 Personal Finance*. Housing finance commitments for RFCs are collected on the *RRF 392.0 Housing Finance* and *RRF 394.0 Personal Finance* for owner occupied housing and investor housing respectively.

**11** Statistics on loan outstandings in table 12 are sourced from banks on form *ARF 320.0 Statement of Financial Position (Domestic Books)*, with lending by building societies and credit cooperatives derived from form *ARF 323.0: Statement of Financial Position (Licensed ADI)*. While building societies and credit cooperatives with total assets greater than or equal to \$50 million are required to report this APRA return on a monthly basis, those institutions with total assets less than this threshold are only required to submit this return on a quarterly basis. An undercoverage adjustment is made in deriving table 12 in the two months between the last month in the quarter to derive estimates for the complete population on a monthly basis.

**12** Electronic versions of the forms and instructions for ADIs are available on the APRA web site at <

http://www.apra.gov.au/Statistics/Basel-II-reporting-forms-and-instructions-for-all-ADIs.cf m>. For RFCs, these are available at: <http://www.apra.gov.au/rfc/>.

**13** All other institutions, including securitisation vehicles, are collected directly by the ABS. Data on loan outstandings of households for housing purposes for these lender types are only available on a quarterly basis. The data for Other lenders n.e.c. is compiled from a range of other data sources collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**14** Revisions to previously published statistics are included in the publication as they occur.

**15** Changes in the classification of lenders (e.g. the conversion of a permanent building society to a bank) are reflected in the Lender series from the month of such change. Data for earlier periods for such lenders are not reclassified. Details of the establishment of new banks are published in the Reserve Bank of Australia's monthly *Bulletin* in the section on Technical Notes to Tables.

WHOLESALE LENDERS

REVISIONS

**16** A wholesale lender provides funds to borrowers through a retail intermediary which may then also be responsible for the ongoing relationship with the borrower.

**17** The Wholesale Lenders n.e.c. series almost exclusively comprises securitisation vehicles (typically special purpose trusts), established to issue mortgage backed securities. It excludes commitments where a bank or permanent building society, acting as a wholesale provider of funds, is the lender on the loan contract. Those commitments are published as bank or permanent building society commitments.

**18** From July 1995 to July 2000, mortgage managers reported housing finance commitments on behalf of wholesale lenders. The introduction of wholesale lenders as the reporting unit does not change the scope of the collection, but has increased its coverage. This, along with the reclassification of some lending activity, increased the

# **EXPLANATORY** NOTES continued

#### WHOLESALE LENDERS continued

level of the Wholesale Lenders n.e.c. series for owner occupied housing by \$249m in July 2000.

**19** Wholesale lenders contribute to the Non-Banks series for owner occupied housing, which is seasonally adjusted in table 3. A trend break was added to the Non-Banks series, shifting the trend up by 1,579 commitments and \$178m in July 2000. Revisions related to the introduction of wholesale lenders also resulted in a downward shift in the Banks' trend for owner occupied housing of 1,256 commitments and \$167m. Consequential breaks in the finance purpose trend series for owner occupied housing at July 2000 were:

- construction finance trend shifted down 16 commitments (\$3m)
- new dwelling finance trend shifted up 26 commitments (\$1m)
- established dwelling finance trend shifted up 313 commitments (\$13m)
- refinancing trend shifted up 177 commitments (\$17m)
- total finance trend shifted up 323 commitments (\$11m).

**20** Because of difficulties experienced by Wholesale Lenders n.e.c. in accurately identifying first home buyers in their commitments, these data are not used in estimating first home buyer commitments (table 9). Instead, from July 2000, the percentage of first home buyer commitments made by all banks and permanent building societies is applied to total Wholesale Lenders n.e.c. commitments to calculate their contribution to the First Home Buyers series. As a result, first home buyer commitments were revised upwards by 0.8 percentage points in July 2000.

**21** An article on the introduction of the Wholesale Lenders n.e.c. series (including implications for the First Home Buyers series) featured in the October 2000 issue of this publication. A copy of the article is available from the contact person listed on the front of the publication.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT
 22 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and 'trading day effects'. A 'trading day effect' reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). This effect may be partly caused by the reporting practices of the lenders. Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Trading day effects are removed from the original estimates prior to the seasonal adjustment process. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the effect of irregular or non-seasonal influences (e.g. a change in interest rates) from the series.

**23** Over the period from early 1990 to April 1995, four of the major banks changed from reporting for the four or five weeks ending on the last Wednesday of each month to reporting on a calendar month basis. The published seasonally adjusted data take account of this change in pattern.

**24** Rapid change in the financial sector, and particularly developments in the provision of housing finance, may cause changes in the seasonal and trading day patterns of the housing finance data. Examples include changes in the classification of financial institutions (particularly the reclassification of non-bank financial institutions to banks) and the increased use of mortgage securitisation.

**25** Estimation of seasonal adjustment and trading day factors that reflect the full effect of recent developments is not possible until a sufficient number of years of data have been collected. When changes are occurring in the seasonal patterns, larger revisions to the seasonally adjusted series can be expected at the time of the annual seasonal re-analysis. Accordingly, the trend estimate data provide a more reliable indicator of underlying movement in housing finance commitments. (See paragraphs 30 and 31 for further information on trend estimates).

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT continued

**26** State component series have been seasonally adjusted independently of the Australian series. The sum of the state components is therefore unlikely to equal the corresponding Australian total. State component series are also affected by the changes mentioned in paragraphs 22 to 25.

**27** The housing finance series uses a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology to derive the seasonal adjustment factors. This means that original estimates available at the current reference month are used to estimate seasonal factors for the current and previous months. As a result of this methodology, the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for earlier periods can be revised each month. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the previous month and the same month a year ago.

**28** Autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) modelling can improve the revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The housing finance collection uses an individual ARIMA model for 96% of the series in this publication. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis. For more information on ARIMA modelling see Feature article: Use of ARIMA modelling to reduce revisions in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

**29** The best seasonally adjusted estimates are achieved only some years after corresponding original estimates have been released. However, this does not satisfy the demand for timely seasonally adjusted estimates. The ABS advises users that while every effort is made to achieve the highest possible quality of seasonally adjusted estimates, given the available original estimates and preset publication deadlines, revisions to these seasonally adjusted estimates are inevitable and generally indicate improvements to those estimates. The use of the concurrent seasonal adjustment approach means that revisions, and therefore quality improvements, are identified earlier than under the previously used forward factor method. Under the concurrent approach, revisions are made up to one year earlier than under the forward factor approach.

TREND ESTIMATES**30** Smoothing seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular<br/>component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. These trend<br/>estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all<br/>but the last six months of the respective seasonally adjusted series. Trend series are<br/>created for the last six months by applying surrogates of the Henderson moving average<br/>to the seasonally adjusted series. For further information, refer to *Information Paper: A<br/>Guide to Interpreting Time Series—Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) or<br/>contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on Canberra (02) 6252 6345 or by<br/>email at <time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au>.

**31** While the smoothing technique described in paragraph 30 enables trend estimates to be produced for the latest few months, it does result in revisions to the trend estimates as new data become available. Generally, revisions become smaller over time and, after three months, usually have a negligible impact on the series. Changes in the original data and re-estimation of seasonal factors may also lead to revisions to the trend.

 EFFECTS OF ROUNDING
 32 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Percentage changes and averages presented in the commentary are based on unrounded data and may differ slightly from percentage changes and averages calculated from the rounded data presented in the tables in this publication.

## **EXPLANATORY** NOTES continued

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

RELATED PRODUCTS

**33** Estimates for months prior to those shown in this publication and more detailed series are available in spreadsheet format from the ABS web site – see listing on pages 3 and 4. For more information, contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

**34** Other ABS publications which may be of interest are outlined below. Please note, older publications may no longer be available through ABS bookshops but are available through ABS libraries. All publications released from 1998 onwards are available on the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>:

- Lending Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5671.0) issued monthly
- Assets and Liabilities of Australian Securitisers (cat. no. 5232.0.55.001) issued quarterly
- Buildings Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0) issued monthly
- Dwelling Unit Commencements, Australia, Preliminary (cat. no. 8750.0) issued quarterly.

**35** Quarterly data prior to the March 2002 for housing loan outstandings by type of lending institution are available as a priced special data report related to the *Australian National Accounts: Financial Accounts* (cat. no. 5232.0). Inquiries regarding this special data report should be made to the contact on the front cover of this publication.

**36** In addition, the Reserve Bank of Australia produces the monthly *Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin* as well as data on its web site. *Bulletin* tables D1 & D2 contain statistics on lending and credit aggregates (including the housing credit aggregate), which contain lending and credit to the private non-financial sector. Table D5 Bank Lending Classified by Sector contains statistics on lending to persons for the purpose of housing, also classified by owner occupiers and investors with statistics available from January 1990.

**37** Residential lending by building societies and credit cooperatives is also published in *Bulletin* tables B7 and B8. These statistics are also sourced from APRA collected data, although this will differ to statistics in table 12 of this publication since the *Bulletin* tables only include data for building societies and credit cooperatives with total assets greater than or equal to \$50 million. *Bulletin* table B.19 Securitisation Vehicles contains outstandings information for mortgages held, which includes both residential and non-residential mortgages.

**38** Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (cat. no. 1101.0). The *Catalogue* is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <a href="http://www.abs.gov.au">http://www.abs.gov.au</a>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

# GLOSSARY

Alterations and additions	Alterations and additions cover all structural and non-structural changes which are integral to the functional and structural design of a dwelling. Examples are garages, carports, pergolas, reroofing, recladding, etc. Alterations and additions do not include swimming pools, ongoing repairs, or maintenance and home improvements which do not involve building work.
Average loan	The Average Loan series is calculated as follows: Total value of lending commitments per month Total number of dwellings financed per month
	The Average Loan series does not necessarily represent the average loan size per dwelling. For instance, the average separately reflects first and second mortgages, committed in separate months, which apply to the same dwelling.
Commitment	A lending commitment is a firm offer of housing finance. It either has been, or is normally expected to be, accepted. Included are commitments to provide housing finance to employees and commitments accepted and cancelled in the same month.
Commitments not advanced	Commitments not advanced at the end of the month are calculated as follows:
	Balance of unadvanced commitments at the end of the previous month
	+ Total new housing commitments (including refinancing)
	+ Alterations and additions
	= Total commitments
	- Cancellations of commitments
	- Commitments advanced during the month
	= Commitments not advanced at the end of the month
Commitment value	The commitment value for a contract of sale is the dwelling's sale value less any deposit.
Construction of dwellings	Construction of dwellings represents commitments made to individuals to finance, by way of progress payments, the construction of owner occupied dwellings.
Dwelling	A dwelling is a single self-contained place of residence such as a detached or semidetached house, a terrace house, a flat, home unit, town house, etc.
Dwelling units	Dwelling units refer to the number of single self-contained residences for which commitments have been made, either on the security of first mortgage or on contract of sale.
Established dwelling	An established dwelling is one which has been completed for 12 months or more prior to the lodgement of a loan application, or which has been previously occupied.
First home buyers	First home buyers are persons entering the home ownership market for the first time.
Fixed loans	<ul> <li>Generally involve:</li> <li>a commitment for a fixed amount for a fixed period for a specific purpose</li> <li>a schedule of repayments over a fixed period and</li> <li>repayments which reduce the liability of the borrower but do not act to make further finance available.</li> </ul>
Fixed rate loan	Fixed rate loans have a set interest rate which cannot be varied, either upward or downward, for a minimum period of two years. Capped loans are not categorised as fixed rate loans because their interest rate can vary within a two year period.
Housing Loan Outstandings	The value of outstanding housing loans to Australian households as at a particular point in time (for statistics in this publication this refers to the end of the reference month). A loan is a defined as an asset of a lending institution, which is not evidenced by the issuing of a security by the borrower.
New dwelling	A new dwelling is one that has been completed within 12 months of the lodgement of a loan application, and the borrower will be the first occupant.

# **GLOSSARY** continued

Other lenders n.e.c.	Comprises all lenders that are not banks, permanent building societies, credit cooperatives or securitisation vehicles. Includes life or general insurance companies, superannuation funds, government housing schemes, housing cooperatives, registered financial corporations and other financial institutions.
Refinancing	For investment housing finance, it represents a commitment to refinance an existing loan. For secured housing finance for owner occupation, only those loans where the refinancing lender is not the original lender and the security is unchanged are included. The refinancing of a loan to fund a change of residence is treated as a new lending commitment.
Revolving credit	<ul> <li>Generally has the following characteristics:</li> <li>a commitment for a credit or borrowing limit is given for a specific period after which the commitment is reviewed</li> <li>the extent of the borrowing used at any time during the period may be for any amount up to the authorised limit; and</li> <li>repayments (other than of charges and interest) made during the period reduce the extent of the borrowing used and thereby increase the amount of unused credit available up to the authorised limit. Examples include credit cards, lines of credit and approved overdrafts.</li> </ul>
Secured housing finance	This is all secured commitments to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation, regardless of type of security. Commitments for dwellings that will be occupied by persons other than the owner(s) are excluded.
Securitisation vehicle	Special purpose vehicles (generally trusts) that issue mortgage backed securities, which are debt securities secured by specific pools of mortgages and repaid from the cash flows (principal and interest payments) of the specific mortgage pool.
Self-contained	The dwelling includes bathing and cooking facilities.
Wholesale lenders	A wholesale lender provides funds to borrowers through a retail intermediary which may then also be responsible for the ongoing relationship with the borrower. The Wholesale Lenders n.e.c. (not elsewhere classified) series almost exclusively comprises securitisation vehicles (typically special purpose trusts) established to issue mortgage backed securities. It excludes funds provided where a bank or permanent building society, acting as a wholesale provider of funds, remains the lender on the contract. Those commitments are published as bank or permanent building society commitments.

# FOR MORE INFORMATION .

INTERNET	www.abs.gov.au	the ABS website is the best place for	
	data from our publications and information about the ABS.		

# INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

	Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our website. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.
PHONE	1300 135 070
EMAIL	client.services@abs.gov.au
FAX	1300 135 211
POST	Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

# FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

WEB ADDRESS www.abs.gov.au