## Monthly Residential Mortgages Health Check - March 2024 (January 2024 data, unless otherwise stated)

There are emerging signs of slowing growth in housing credit. Asset quality remained benign, but key metrics continue to gradually deteriorate.

## New lending:

- New lending commitments declined, pointing to potential slowing in credit growth. Owner-occupier commitments drove the decline, with their share of new commitments reaching a six-year low. This decline reflects a reduction in the number of loans, the average loan size increased 3 per cent over the year. However, the overall volume of new loan commitments remained above pre-pandemic levels. First home buyer's share of new lending commitments was also broadly stable.
- **High LVR lending ticked-up** after three-years of decline. The increase is driven by falling volumes in external refinancing, which typically carry lower LVRs (further analysis here). Overall high LVR lending remains well below pre-COVID levels and would need to continue to increase for some time to be a prudential concern.
- Signs of competition were mixed with external refinancing activity continuing its decline as banks withdrew cash back offers to protect margins. The margin for new lending to the cash rate was stable, and non-ADIs continued to gain market share.

## **Existing lending:**

• Arrears and non-performing loans continued to increase, albeit gradually. Owner-occupier NPL ratios are approaching pre-COVID levels but remain benign. Early-stage arrears increased to the highest level since July 2020. A significant proportion of loans in early arrears appear to be curing, given that the rate of increase in later stage arrears is marginal. Total prepayment buffers continue to grow, but this is not consistent across the overall borrower population.

