

The Pricing Impact of a Change in Down-payment Percentage for Housing Loans

By **PEARL LIM**

From an economic perspective, changes in credit conditions will affect demand; thus resulting in a change in market-clearing price and (or) sales volume. Down-payment forms an essential component in the financing of a property purchase. In the Singapore's context, for residential property purchases, down-payment is funded by cash and (or) Central Provident Fund balances – it cannot be financed by loans. This implies that a raise in the percentage of down-payment [equivalent to a lower loan-to-value ratio (LVR)] will lead to, ceteris paribus, a decrease in demand for residential property. Intuitively, the decreased demand is spurred by the greater number of buyers exiting the market. Generally, for first-time buyers accumulating the savings needed for down-payment constitute a major hurdle in property purchases; hence a lower LVR will deter this group of buyers from making purchases. Repeat buyers who wish to upgrade or purchase another property will be hesitant to do so as well; thus depressing demand.

A Look at the Effect of a Change in Down-payment Percentage

Using a simple demand-and-supply analysis, we will illustrate the dynamics of an increase in the down-payment percentage. We assume the classic case of a downward-sloping demand curve and an upward-sloping supply curve. On the supply side, the key determinant of the magnitude of change in market-clearing price and sales volume is the price elasticity of supply. This parameter measures the relative responsiveness of quantity supplied due to a change in the price of the good

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itself, ceteris paribus.

Price Elasticity of Supply(PES) =
$$\frac{Percentage\ Change\ in\ Quantity\ Supplied}{Percentage\ Change\ in\ Price}$$

For simplicity, we omit the two extreme cases of a perfectly price elastic supply (PES= infinity) and a perfectly price inelastic supply (PES=0).

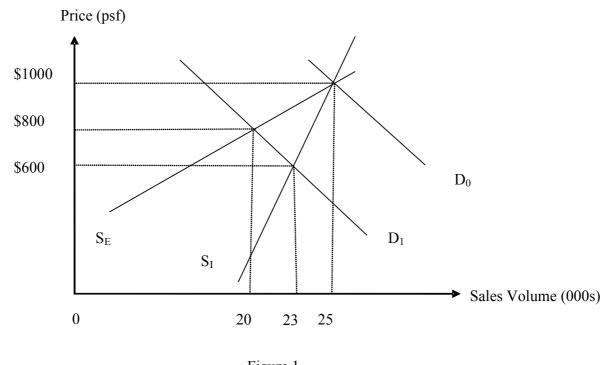


Figure 1

 $\mathbf{S}_{\scriptscriptstyle \rm I}$ is the supply curve that is relatively price inelastic (PES < 1)

 $\boldsymbol{S}_{\scriptscriptstyle E}$ is the supply curve that is relatively price elastic (PES > 1)



Figure 1 shows that when down-payment rises, ceteris paribus.

- i) the demand curve for property shifts to the left from D₀ to D₁
- ii) there is a decrease from the initial market-clearing price of \$1000 psf and sales volume of 25,000
- iii) the magnitude of decrease in market-clearing price and sales volume is contingent on the **price** elasticity of supply
- iv) and if the supply curve is **relatively price elastic**, S_E , the market-clearing price and sales volume decrease to \$800 and 20,000, respectively.
- v) and if the supply curve is **relatively price inelastic**, S₁, the market-clearing price and sales volume fall to \$600 and 23,000, respectively.

Hence, we can conclude that if supply is **relatively price inelastic**, the decrease in market-clearing price is steeper, but the fall in sales volume will be smaller.

In the **short run**, it is realistic to believe that the supply of housing is relatively price inelastic as property developers cannot quickly adjust supply in response to demand changes. For example, developers are unlikely to put off property launches that have been planned before the fall in demand.

In contrast, in the **long run**, developers can reduce the construction of new property; consequently supply becomes more elastic.

In the Singapore's Market Context

Relating this economic analysis to the Singapore's residential property market, we do observe the Government implementing cooling measures aimed at increasing the down-payment percentage.

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Since Sept 2009, the Government has made six legislative attempts to stabilise soaring property prices, with the latest, on 6 October 2012, being the further decrease of the Loan-To-Value ratio (LTV) for longer term loan. (With the new regulation and the weak economic climate, you will want to optimise your financial resources when applying for new home loans or refinancing your current one. Do make use of the **free** mortgage advisory service at www.iCompareLoan.com to find the best home loan in town that will serve your needs.) Among the slew of measures, four specifically target an increase in the down-payment component.

Chart 1: Cooling Measures that Affect the Down-payment

Date	Policy Change
19 Feb 2010	Lowering of Loan-To-Value ratio (LTV) from 90% to 80%.
30 Aug 2010	Increase in Minimum Cash Deposits from 5% to 10% and a Decrease
	in Loan-To-Value ratio (LVR) to 70% for Property Buyers with
	Outstanding Housing Loans.
14 Jan 2011	Further Lawering of Lean To Value ratio (LVP) to 600/ for Property
14 Jan 2011	Further Lowering of Loan-To-Value ratio (LVR) to 60% for Property
	Buyers with Outstanding Housing Loans.
	For Non-Individuals Derrowers, Lowering of Loop To Value ratio
	For Non-Individuals Borrowers, Lowering of Loan-To-Value ratio
	(LVR) to 50%.
6th Oct 2012	For Loans Exceeding 30 Years or Which Extend Past the Age of 65
	1) Further Lowering of Loan-To-Value ratio (LVR) to 60% for
	1) I ditale! Lowering of Louis 10 value fatto (LVIC) to 00/0 for
	Property Buyers Taking their First Housing Loans.
	2) Further Lowering of Loan-To-Value ratio (LVR) to 40% for



Property Buyers with Outstanding Housing Loans.

For Non-Individuals Borrowers, Further Lowering of Loan-To-Value ratio (LVR) to 40%.

Source: CPF, Singapore SIBOR Watch, The Straits Times

Based on then Minister of National Development, Mr Mah Bow Tan, in the Committee of Supply Debate speech delivered on 3 March 2011, the four rounds of cooling measures have proven effective in reining in prices. (See below two figures)

"Resale price growth and transaction volumes have moderated. Quarter-on-Quarter growth in resale prices slowed from 4.0% in the second and third quarters of 2010 to 2.5 per cent in the last quarter. For 2011, month-on-month, resale price growth has slowed to 0.6 per cent in Jan and 0.7 per cent in Feb. The trend is still downwards. Likewise, quarterly resale volumes fell by 21 per cent to about 6,500 transactions in the last quarter of 2010, or about 2,200 transactions each month," Mr Mah said.



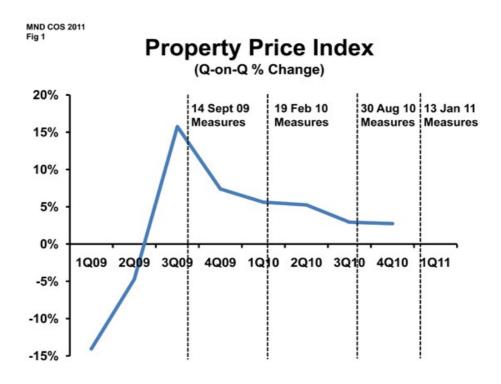


Fig 1: Propery Price Index (Source MND)

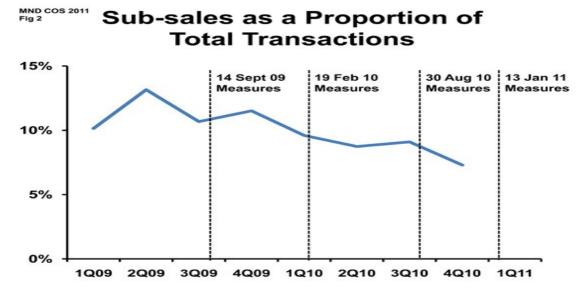


Fig 2: Sub-sales as a Proportion of Total Transactions (Source MND)



In addition, according to Ku Swee Yong, CEO of International Property Advisor Pte Ltd, in his evaluation of the first four rounds of cooling measures commented that the "The tightening of the loan-to-value (LTV) ratio from 70 per cent to 60 per cent had the largest impact on market volume" (page 37).

To counter the series of stringent measures, property developers have come up with various cashback schemes to woo buyers. Among which includes the dishing out of furniture vouchers and early birds discounts.

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