HDB Resale Price Analysis

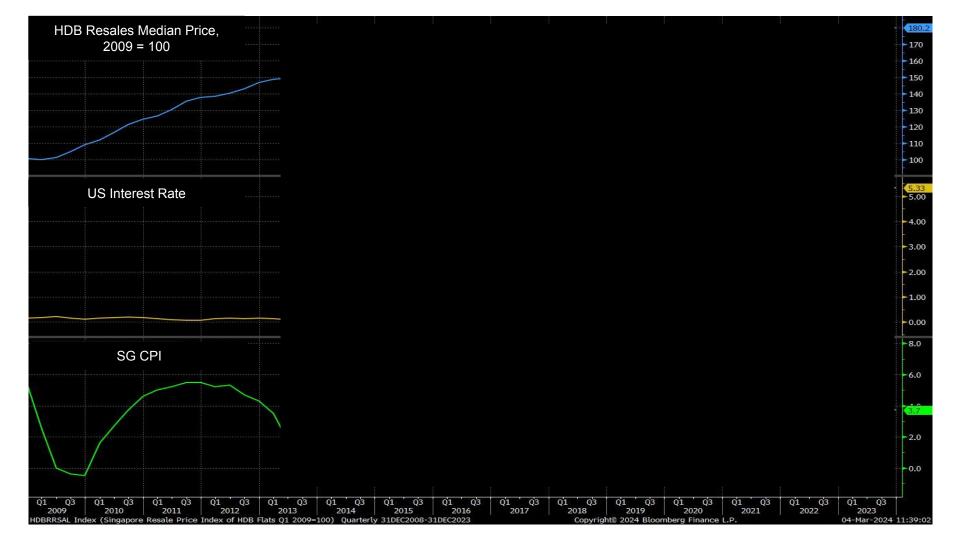
via Multivariable Linear Regression

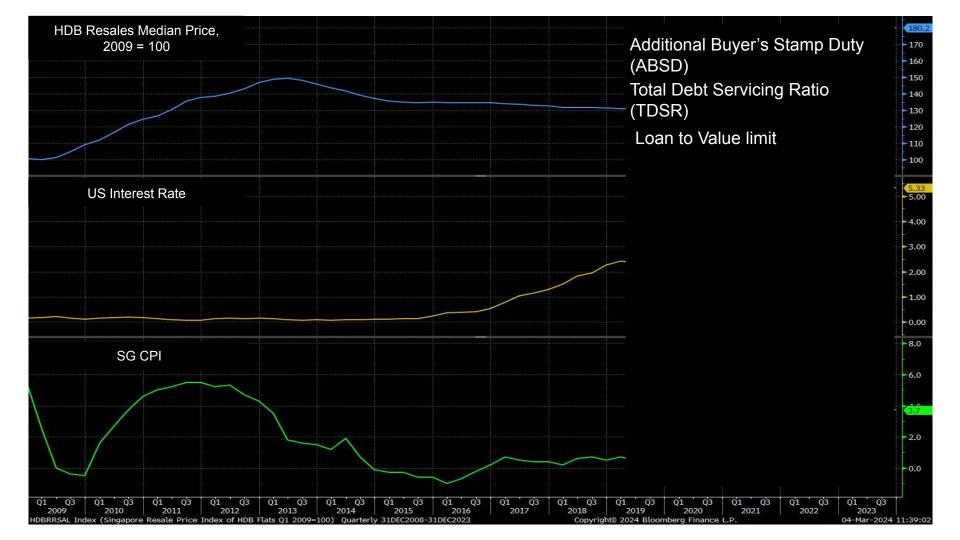
Presented and prepared by: JunQi, Jessica, Ziyang

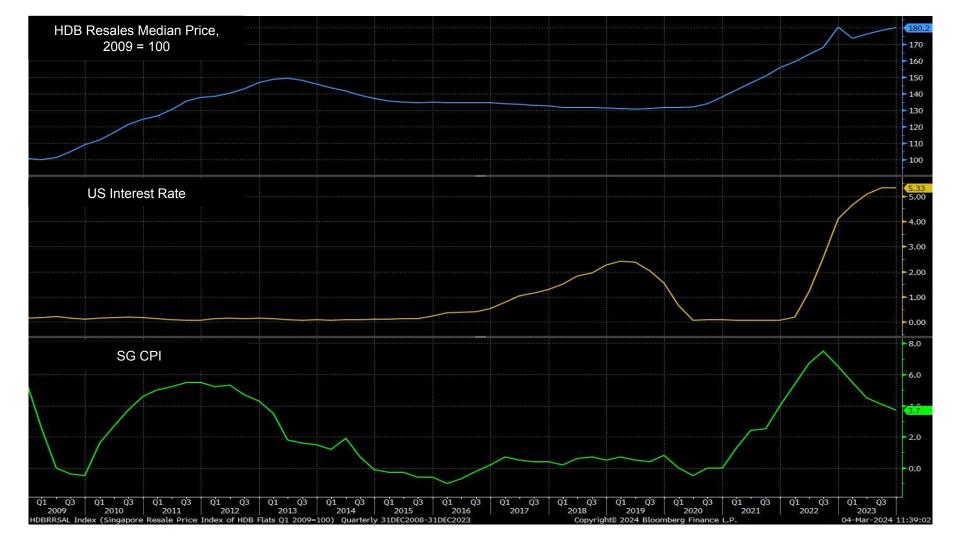
Agenda

- Macroeconomics Background
- Exploratory Data Analysis
- Common Questions answered
- Modeling
 - > Features
 - Data Cleaning
 - Model A vs Model B
- Limitation
- Conclusion

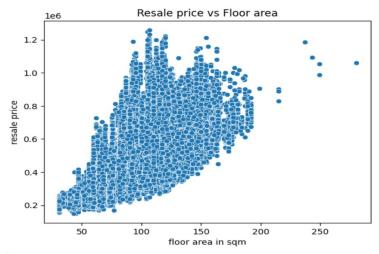


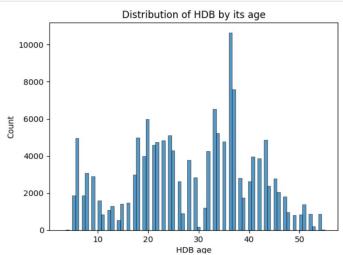


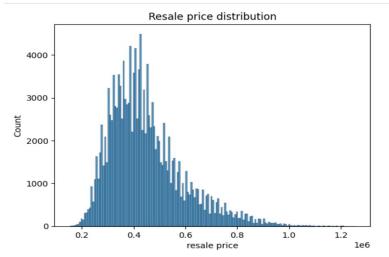


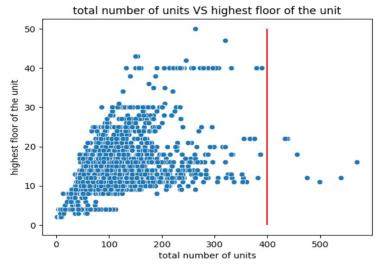


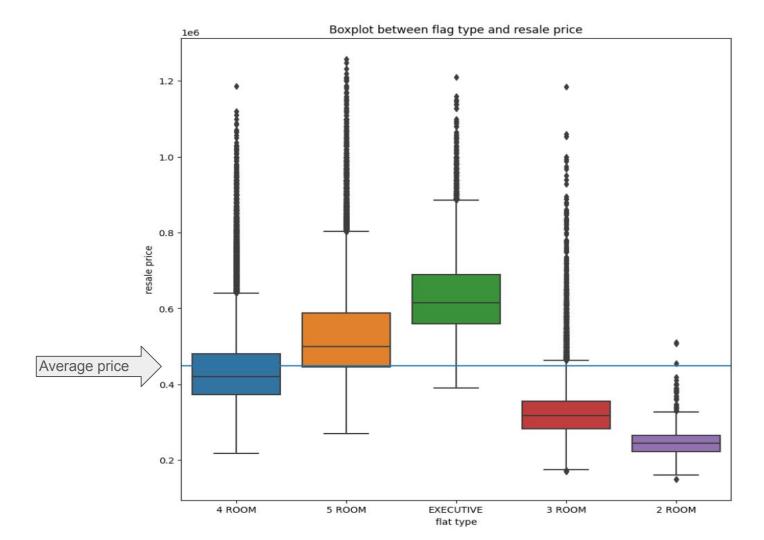
Exploratory Data Analysis

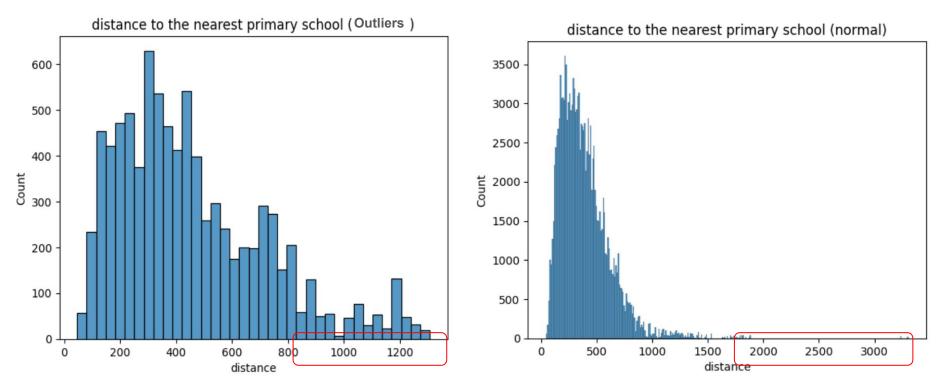












Could the distance between nearest primary school makes the outliers "outliers"?



How about mature estate?

Is Central The Best Area to Invest?

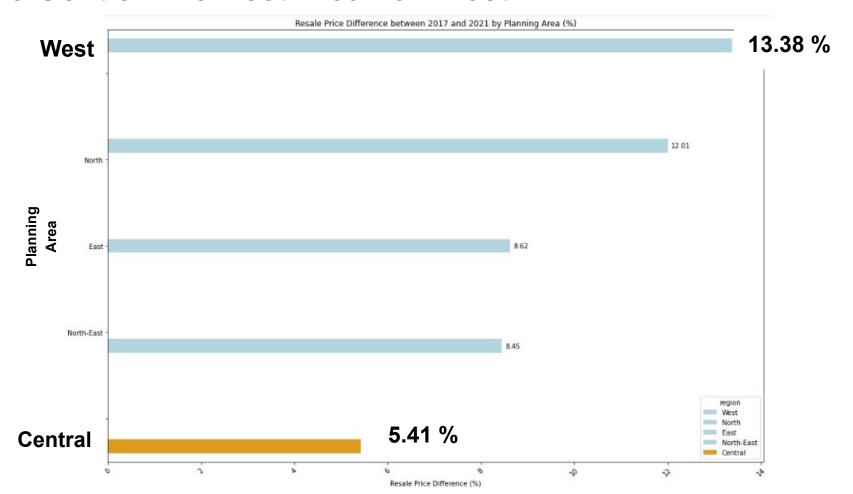




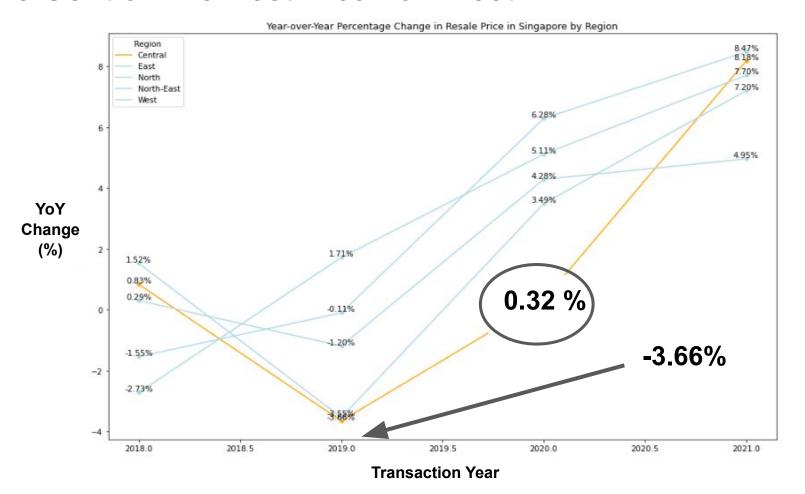
Where is the Best Planning Area to invest?



Is Central The Best Area To Invest?

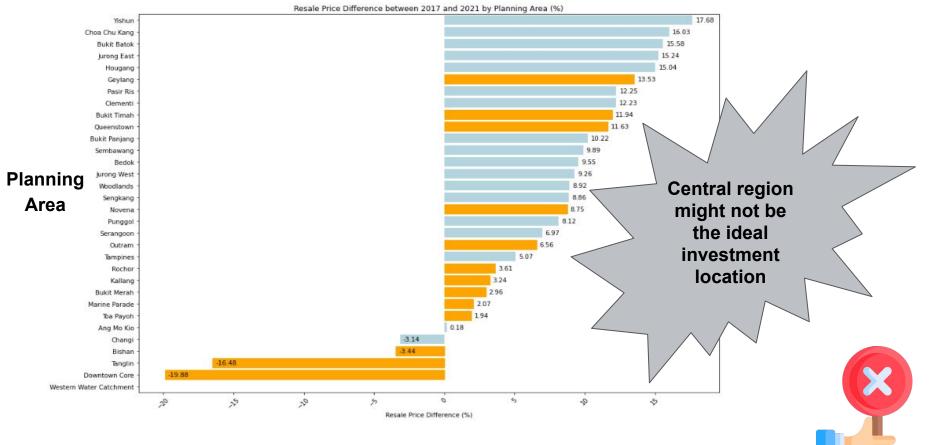


Is Central The Best Area To Invest?



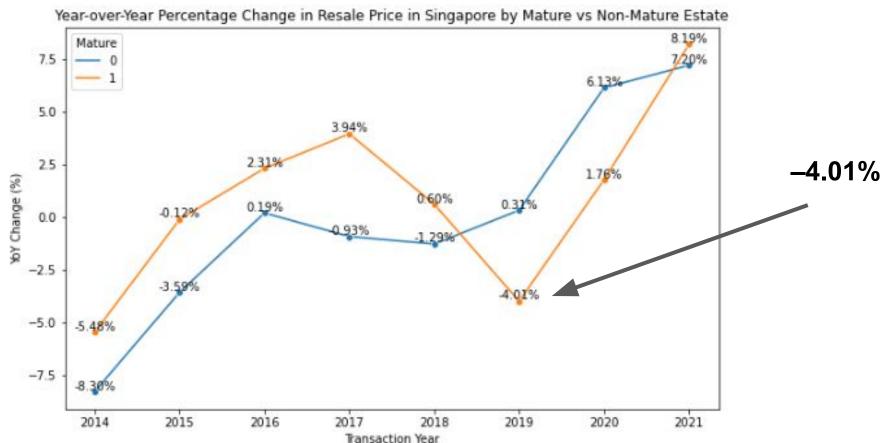
Is Central The Best Area To Invest?





Is Mature Estate The Best Area To Invest?

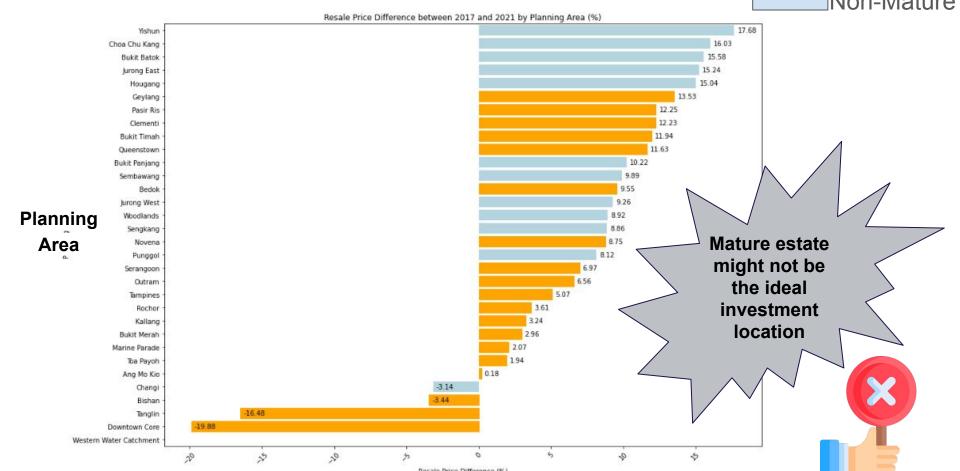




Is Mature Estate The Best Area To Invest?

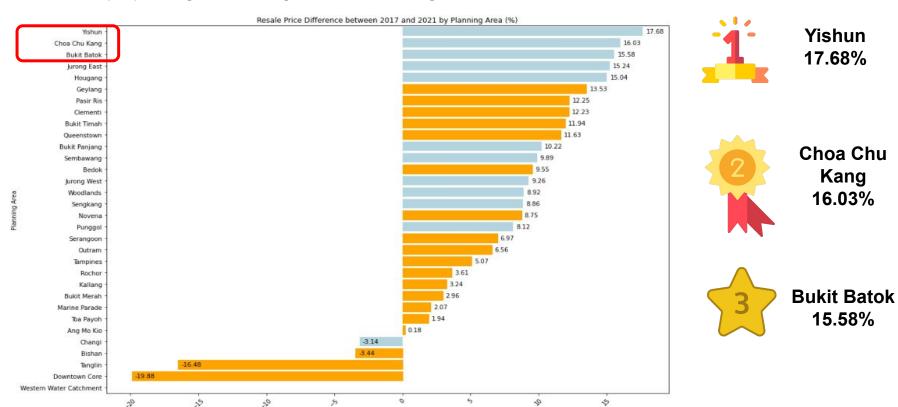


Mature



Top 3 Planning Area

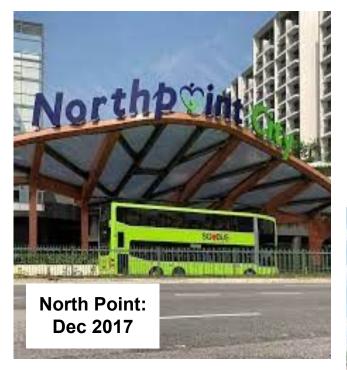
None of the top 3 planning areas belong to either Central region or Mature estate



Resale Price Difference (%)

Top 3 Planning Area: Commonality

None of the top 3 planning areas belong to either Central region or Mature estate









Yishun 17.68%



Choa Chu Kang 16.03%



Bukit Batok 15.58%

Data Cleaning and

Feature Engineering

Features Available

75 features in the dataset - 4 main categories

Transaction Details

- Transaction Date
- Transaction Price

Description of flat unit

- Storey
- Size of unit
- Type of unit

Description of neighbourhood

- Amenities (Mall, Hawker Centre)
 - Distance to nearest amenity
 - o Count within 500m, 1km and 2km
- Transport (MRT, bus stops)
 - Distance to nearest transport
 - Name of stop
 - Latitude and Longitude
- Schools (Primary, Secondary)
 - Distance to nearest school
 - School Name
 - School Affiliation
 - Latitude and Longitude

Description of flat block

- Location
 - Exact location
 - Neighbourhood
- Age
- Max floor level
- Total Dwelling Units
- Type of flat
- Presence of other amenities in the same block
- Count of units sold in the same block, by unit type
- Count of rental units in the same block, by unit type

75 features in the dataset - 4 main categories

Transaction Details

- Transaction Date
- Transaction Price

- Drop Tranc_YearMonth
 - Only used for transactions that occurred in the specific month and year
- Treat Tranc_Year and Tranc_Month as categorical variables
 - Represent the macro conditions in those years and months (eg. interest rate, inflation rate, cooling measures)
 - Remove the assumption that year and month has a linear relationship with resale price

75 features in the dataset - 4 main categories

Description of flat unit

- Unit Storey
- Unit Size
- Unit Type

- Drop overlapping features
 - Floor area sqft vs floor area sqm
 - Flat type and flat model vs full flat type
 - Storey range vs lower, mid and upper
- Avoid running into high multicollinearity

75 features in the dataset - 4 main categories

Description of flat block

- Location
 - Exact location
 - Neighbourhood
- Age
- Max floor level
- Total Dwelling Units
- Type of flat
- Presence of other amenities in the same block
- Count of units sold in the same block, by unit type
- Count of rental units in the same block, by unit type

- Drop Exact Location
 - Too specific as a feature will lead to overfitting
- Summarise numerical variables
 - Putting meaning to numbers eg. percent of rental units in the block, percent of 4 room and above units

75 features in the dataset - 4 main categories

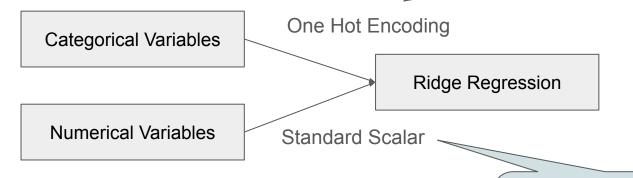
Description of neighbourhood

- Amenities (Mall, Hawker Centre)
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 - Distance to nearest school
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- Combine numerical variables (interaction term)
 - Join 2 weak variables into a strong variable eg. distance to nearest mall and distance to nearest MRT
- Categorise names
 - Putting meaning to names eg. top 10 primary schools

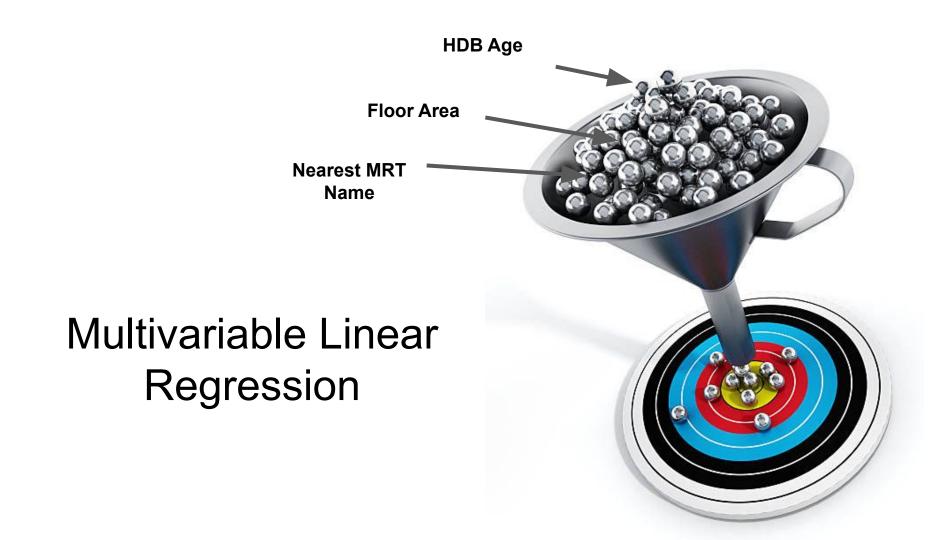
Model Pipeline

Convert each categorical value into a new categorical column and assign a binary value of 1 or 0 to those columns



RMSE: 44K+

Use when the X variables are measured in different units of measure, with mean of 0 and SD of 1



Floor Area Nearest MRT Name

RMSE

Root Mean Squared Error is one of the two main performance indicators for a regression model. It measures the average difference between values predicted by a model and the actual values. It provides an estimation of how well the model is able to predict the resale price





RMSE: 44K



210% vs Baseline Model

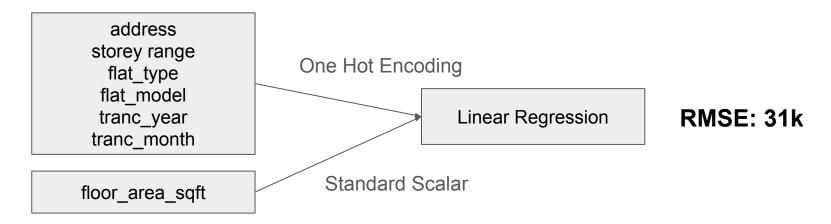
(Avg Resale Price)

And this is not all, we had a surprising

result...

2nd Best Performing Model

The 2nd best performing model is to include the exact location by using the "address" feature and flat unit features and transaction date features



But why? As noted previously, the exact location represents flat block features (eg. age, rental units etc) as well as neighbourhood features (eg. amenities, transport, schools).

However, this model has low explainability.

How do we replicate the 2nd best performing model without using the exact location?

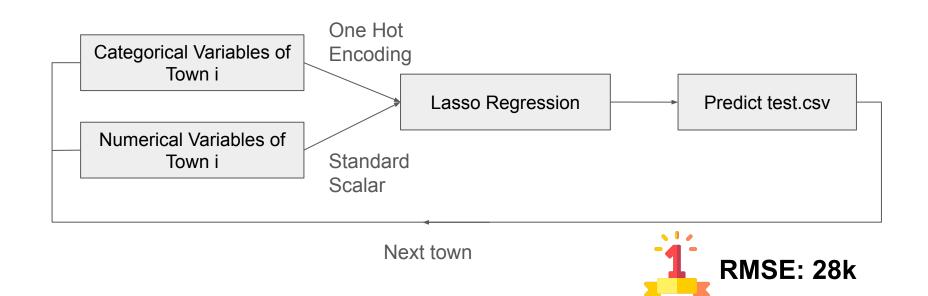




Splitting By Town

Yishun Ang Mo Kio Kallang/Whampoa Model: n

1st Best Performing Model Pipeline



Model Comparison : Summary



> 1 Models: Each town has its own model RMSE: 28K



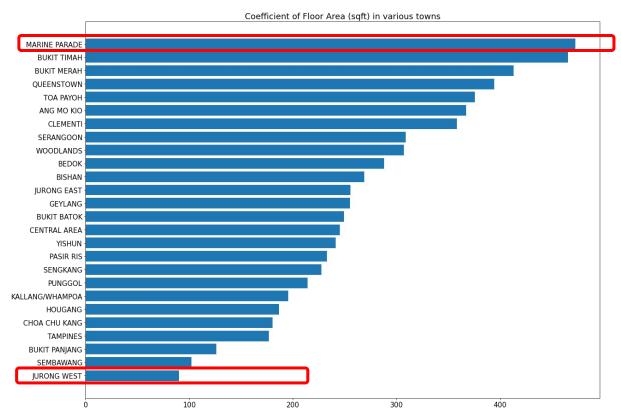
1 Model - Include Address RMSE: 31K



1 Model - Use Other location variables

RMSE: 44K

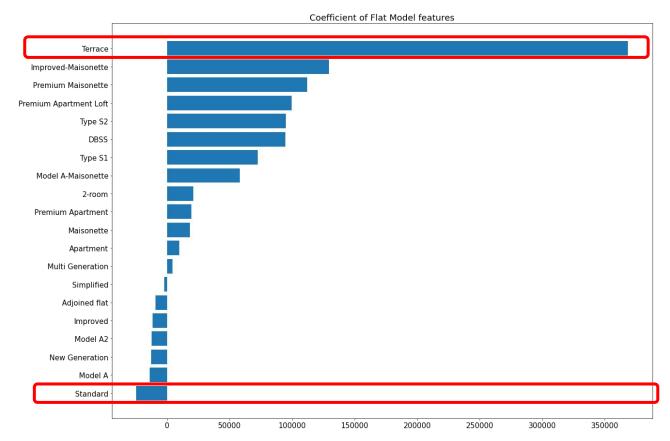
Most Important Feature: Floor area (sqft)



Floor area (sqft) is most important in Marine Parade where every 1sqft increases the resale price by \$472.

Interestingly, this is even though the flats in Marine Parade are not the biggest (915sqft) - they are in fact lower than average (1046 sqft).

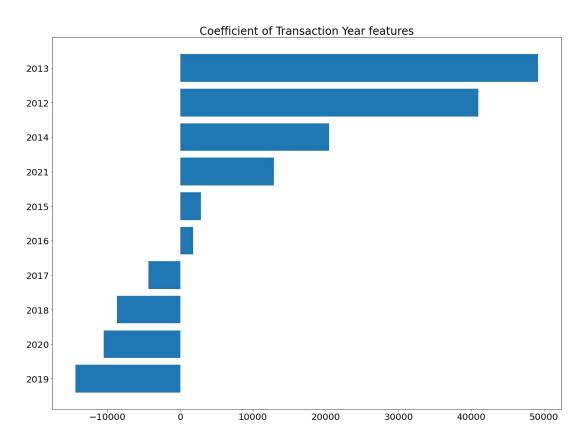
2nd Most Importance Feature: Flat Model



Having a **Terrace** flat **increases** the resale price by **\$350,000**.

On the contrary, having a **Standard** flat **penalises** the resale price by **\$24,000**.

3rd Most Important Feature: Transaction Year



As mentioned earlier, transaction year is treated as a categorical variable as it represents the macro situation in Singapore's housing market.

- 2012 Low interest rates
- 2013: Cooling Measures
 were implemented throughout
 - observe a 2 year time-effect
 lag in 2014 and
- 2015 US Fed started raising interest rates
- 2020 COVID and continued to 2021

Limitation

Accuracy vs Interpretation

- Include Year and Month into the model to improve accuracy
 - Not optimal for predicting transactions occurring beyond the training period
- Each Town has its own model to improve accuracy
 - Not optimal for predicting transactions occur in new town area
- Include Address into the model has the 2nd lowest score but it is not easy to interpret
- Use Standard Scaler than Power Transform as it is easier to interpret
- Due to time and GPU constraints, we could not perform hyperparameter tuning on our models

Conclusion

- Best areas: Yishun, Choa Chu Kang and Bukit Batok
 - Best return in the past 5 years
 - New amenities and new MRT stations
- Central region and mature area is not the best areas

Top 3 Factors

- 1. Floor Area
- 2. Flat Model
- 3. Transaction Year

Factors shaping the housing market

- 1. Government's measures, frameworks, and policies
- 2. Inflation and loan rates
- 3. Pandemic, such as COVID-19

