SIRS_eligibility_report

Context

In view of the COVID-19 situation, Singapore government introduced SELF-EMPLOYED PERSON INCOME RELIEF SCHEME (SIRS) to help self-employed Singaporeans. More context: https://www.income.com.sg/blog/sirs-covid-19-support

In order for one to be qulified for the scheme, one has to fulfill a list of requirements. full eligibility = https://www.ntuc.com.sg/sirs/eligibility/

I was asked by a friend regarding one of the eligibility requirement regarding property annual value. The criteria of interest is: I live in a property with an annual value of \$21,000 or less

Since anual value is computed by rental per month X 12 months, we are looking at flat with monthly rental <= \$1750 I went around to look for Singapore's rental data. Calculation for Annual Value: https://www.iras.gov.sg/IRASHome/Property/Property-owners/Learning-the-basics/About-Annual-Value/

I used the median rent by town and flat type dataset in Singapore government's database. Data source: https://data.gov.sg/dataset/median-rent-by-town-and-flat-type

I have uploaded my codes and dataset here: https://github.com/lingjie00/SIRS_HDB_eligibility

Data Overview

The dataset contains 4 columns:

- 1. Singapore rental date
- 2. Town of the rental flat
- 3. The kind of flat
- 4. The median rent

```
## 'data.frame': 9405 obs. of 4 variables:
## $ quarter : chr "2005-Q2" "2005-Q2" "2005-Q2" "2005-Q2" ...
## $ town : chr "ANG MO KIO" "ANG MO KIO" "ANG MO KIO" "ANG MO KIO" ...
## $ flat_type : chr "1-RM" "2-RM" "3-RM" "4-RM" ...
## $ median_rent: num NA NA 800 950 NA NA NA NA 800 900 ...
```

The rental date ranged from 2005Q2 to 2020Q1

unique(rental\$quarter)

```
## [1] "2005-Q2" "2005-Q3" "2005-Q4" "2006-Q1" "2006-Q2" "2006-Q3" "2006-Q4" 
## [8] "2007-Q1" "2007-Q2" "2007-Q3" "2007-Q4" "2008-Q1" "2008-Q2" "2008-Q3" 
## [15] "2008-Q4" "2009-Q1" "2009-Q2" "2009-Q3" "2009-Q4" "2010-Q1" "2010-Q2" 
## [22] "2010-Q3" "2010-Q4" "2011-Q1" "2011-Q2" "2011-Q3" "2011-Q4" "2012-Q1" 
## [29] "2012-Q2" "2012-Q3" "2012-Q4" "2013-Q1" "2013-Q2" "2013-Q3" "2013-Q4" 
## [36] "2014-Q1" "2014-Q2" "2014-Q3" "2014-Q4" "2015-Q1" "2015-Q2" "2015-Q3" 
## [43] "2015-Q4" "2016-Q1" "2016-Q2" "2016-Q3" "2016-Q4" "2017-Q1" "2017-Q2" 
## [50] "2017-Q3" "2017-Q4" "2019-Q4" "2018-Q2" "2018-Q3" "2018-Q4" "2018-Q4" "2019-Q1"
```

The towns includes

unique(rental\$town)

```
"BISHAN"
   [1] "ANG MO KIO"
                           "BEDOK"
                                                                "BUKIT BATOK"
##
   [5] "BUKIT MERAH"
                           "BUKIT PANJANG"
                                             "BUKIT TIMAH"
                                                                "CENTRAL"
  [9] "CHOA CHU KANG"
##
                           "CLEMENTI"
                                             "GEYLANG"
                                                                "HOUGANG"
## [13] "JURONG EAST"
                           "JURONG WEST"
                                             "KALLANG/WHAMPOA" "LIM CHU KANG"
## [17] "MARINE PARADE"
                                             "PUNGGOL"
                           "PASIR RIS"
                                                                "QUEENSTOWN"
## [21] "SEMBAWANG"
                           "SENGKANG"
                                             "SERANGOON"
                                                                "TAMPINES"
## [25] "TOA PAYOH"
                           "WOODLANDS"
                                             "YISHUN"
```

The kind of flats are

```
unique(rental$flat_type)
```

```
## [1] "1-RM" "2-RM" "3-RM" "4-RM" "5-RM" "EXEC"
```

The average median rent breakdown by town are (exclude NA)

```
rental_table_town = rental %>% group_by(town) %>%
   summarize(avg_median_rent = round(mean(median_rent, na.rm=TRUE),digits=2))
kable(rental_table_town)
```

town	avg_	_median_rent
ANG MO KIO		1959.16
BEDOK		1961.40
BISHAN		2120.84
BUKIT BATOK		1923.38
BUKIT MERAH		2255.14
BUKIT PANJANG		1850.85
BUKIT TIMAH		1816.67
CENTRAL		2400.69
CHOA CHU KANG		1903.02
CLEMENTI		2114.29
GEYLANG		2006.06
HOUGANG		1960.65
JURONG EAST		2031.27
JURONG WEST		1954.42
KALLANG/WHAMPOA		2156.46
LIM CHU KANG		NaN
MARINE PARADE		1994.30
PASIR RIS		2020.88
PUNGGOL		1994.31
QUEENSTOWN		2126.43
SEMBAWANG		1982.77
SENGKANG		2033.33
SERANGOON		2072.96
TAMPINES		2006.44
TOA PAYOH		2109.69
WOODLANDS		1774.99
YISHUN		1813.76

The average median rent breakdown by flat type are (exclude NA)

```
rental_table_flat = rental %>% group_by(flat_type) %>%
  summarize(avg_median_rent = round(mean(median_rent, na.rm=TRUE),digits=2))
kable(rental_table_flat)
```

flat_type	avg_median_rent
1-RM	NaN
2-RM	1465.92
3-RM	1656.14
4-RM	2011.50
5-RM	2219.49
EXEC	2310.71

Missing Data

I have selected only 2020Q1 data to reflect the latest rent price.

A first look at the data discover that 75 rows have missing data with $\sim 66\%$ in the smallest flat types and 20% in the largest flat type. I suspect that since not all town has 1, 2 room flats or executive flats, the missing values could be due to the non-existence of flat type. But this require a further analysis.

```
missing_entries = rental_2020 %>% filter(is.na(rental_2020$median_rent))
missing_entries %>% group_by(flat_type) %>%
summarize(n = n(), percent = round(n()/nrow(missing_entries)*100,digits=2))
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
     flat_type
##
                    n percent
##
     <chr>>
                <int>
                         <dbl>
## 1 1-RM
                   26
                         34.7
## 2 2-RM
                   24
                         32
## 3 3-RM
                    6
                          8
## 4 4-RM
                    1
                          1.33
## 5 5-RM
                    3
                          4
## 6 EXEC
                   15
                         20
```

Here is a detail breakdown of the 75 missing entries in $2020\mathrm{Q}1$

kable(missing_price)

flat_type
1-RM
2-RM
EXEC
1-RM
2-RM
1-RM
2-RM
EXEC
1-RM
2-RM
1-RM
EXEC
1-RM
2-RM
EXEC

cown	$flat_type$
BUKIT TIMAH	1-RM
BUKIT TIMAH	2-RM
BUKIT TIMAH	3-RM
BUKIT TIMAH	4-RM
BUKIT TIMAH	5-RM
BUKIT TIMAH	EXEC
CENTRAL	1-RM
CENTRAL	2-RM
CENTRAL	5-RM
CENTRAL	EXEC
CHOA CHU KANG	1-RM
CHOA CHU KANG	2-RM
CHOA CHU KANG	3-RM
CLEMENTI	1-RM
CLEMENTI	2-RM
CLEMENTI	EXEC
GEYLANG	1-RM
GEYLANG	2-RM
GEYLANG	EXEC
HOUGANG	1-RM
HOUGANG	2-RM
JURONG EAST	1-RM
JURONG EAST	2-RM
JURONG EAST	EXEC
JURONG WEST	1-RM
JURONG WEST	2-RM
KALLANG/WHAMPOA	
KALLANG/WHAMPOA	
KALLANG/WHAMPOA	EXEC
MARINE PARADE	1-RM
MARINE PARADE	2-RM
MARINE PARADE	5-RM
MARINE PARADE	EXEC
PASIR RIS	1-RM
PASIR RIS	2-RM
PASIR RIS	3-RM
PUNGGOL	3-RM 1-RM
PUNGGOL	1-RM 2-RM
PUNGGOL	
PUNGGOL	3-RM
	EXEC
QUEENSTOWN	1-RM
QUEENSTOWN	EXEC
SEMBAWANG	1-RM
SEMBAWANG	2-RM
SEMBAWANG	3-RM
SENGKANG	1-RM
SENGKANG	2-RM
SENGKANG	3-RM
SERANGOON	1-RM
	0. D.7.f
SERANGOON	2-RM
	2-RM EXEC 1-RM

town	$flat_type$
TAMPINES	2-RM
TOA PAYOH	1-RM
TOA PAYOH	2-RM
TOA PAYOH	EXEC
WOODLANDS	1-RM
WOODLANDS	2-RM
YISHUN	1-RM
YISHUN	2-RM

I decided to fix the missing values by including the past 3 years of rental data, if available. As a result, I included the following 8 past year rental data.

missing_price_fixed_recent

##		${\tt quarter}$	town	<pre>flat_type</pre>	${\tt median_rent}$
##	1	2019-Q4	BUKIT PANJANG	EXEC	1980
##	2	2019-Q3	CHOA CHU KANG	3-RM	1480
##	3	2019-Q4	JURONG EAST	EXEC	2500
##	4	2019-Q3	MARINE PARADE	5-RM	2500
##	5	2019-Q3	PUNGGOL	3-RM	1700
##	6	2018-Q4	PUNGGOL	EXEC	2000
##	7	2019-Q4	SENGKANG	3-RM	1650
##	8	2019-Q4	SERANGOON	EXEC	2550

Now, we have around 57% of the total possible rental data in Singapore

```
non_empty_rows = rental_2020_fixed_na %>% filter(!is.na(median_rent))
cat(round(nrow(non_empty_rows)/nrow(rental_2020) * 100,digits=2),"%")
```

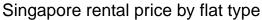
57.05 %

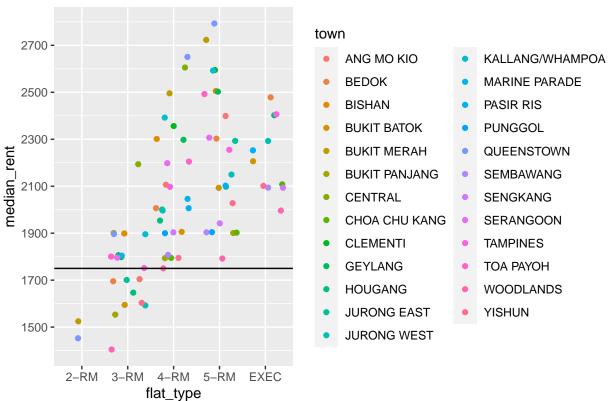
Analysis

Since we are interested in knowning who is eligible for the SIRS, that is flat with annual value \leq \$21000, we will focus on flats with monthly rent of \leq \$1750

We first take a look at the difference in median rent across flat type. It is clear from the graph that most of the eligible flat types are 3 room and 2 room flats. The anomalies include one 4 room flat and a percentage of 3 room flats.

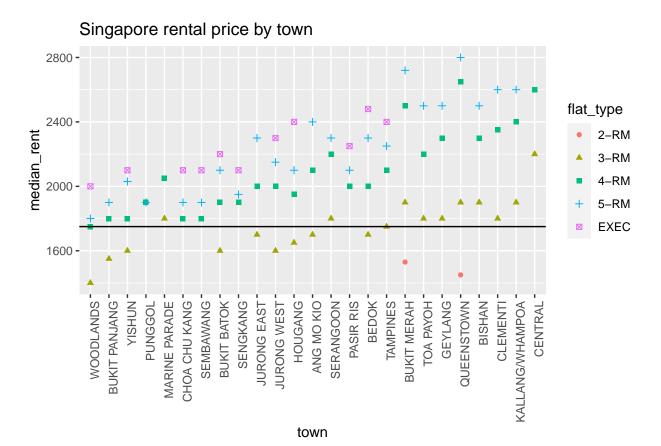
```
plot_price_by_flat_type
```



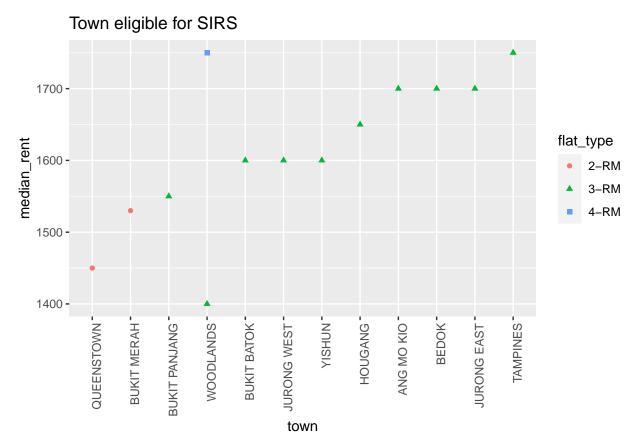


Now we will look at the median rent breakdown by town. We see that except for 4 room flat in Woodlands, all other 4 room flats are not eligible for SIRS. And about 1/3 of the 3 room flats are not eligible for SIRS as well.

plot_price_by_town



When we take a closer look at the flats eligible for SIRS, our previous observation is even clearer plot_eligible_town



The total town and flat type combination eligible for SIRS takes up only 8% of the total possible combination cat(round(nrow(rental_sirs) / nrow(rental_2020) * 100,digits=2),"%")

8.33 %

Conclusion

There are a lot of limitations with my analysis.

Firstly, the rental prices only illustrate the median price, it does not consider the lower range of rental.

Secondly, we need to look further into the missing values. We need to investigate if the missing values is due to absence of the flat type or other reasons.

Thirdly, this datasets only captures public housing and not private housings. It might be naive to assume all private housings in Singapore has a rental value higher than \$1750/month.

Lastly, we only look at one of the criteria for SIRS: annual property value. Self-employed individuals may still apply for SIRS even if they failed one of the criteria. Thus we are not observing the actual population who are eligible for SIRS.

Nonetheless, from our current anlysis, we can tell that government has a targeted approach of targeting only around 8% of a typical self-employed individuals who lives in HDB flats.