

# HDB Resale Price Prediction Report

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**GitHub Repository:** [wongwenhui262/HTX](https://github.com/wongwenhui262/HTX)

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## 1. Problem Statement

The goal of this project is to build a predictive model to estimate the resale prices of HDB flats in Singapore. This model helps identify the key factors influencing prices and enables stakeholders to strategize on mitigating housing inflation.

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## 2. Methodology Overview

### a. Data Handling

- Multiple CSVs from different years were extracted from a ZIP archive and concatenated.
- Inconsistent column formatting (e.g., spacing) was cleaned.
- Columns like `storey_range` and `remaining_lease` were parsed into numerical representations.

### b. Preprocessing

- Categorical variables (`town`, `flat_type`, `flat_model`) were one-hot encoded.
  - Date column `month` was converted to `datetime`, with new `year` and `month_num` columns extracted.
  - Rows with missing values were dropped after parsing key fields.
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## 3. Exploratory Data Analysis

### a. Resale Price Trends:

- Average resale prices increased steadily from 2017 to 2023.
- A spike was observed in 2021–2022, likely due to macroeconomic shifts and increased demand.

### **b. Town-Level Pricing:**

- Central regions such as Queenstown, Bukit Merah, and Bishan showed significantly higher median prices.
  - Outlying towns like Sembawang and Woodlands had lower average prices.
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## **4. Model Development**

### **a. Model Chosen: Random Forest Regressor**

- Handles both numerical and categorical data well
- Provides built-in feature importance
- Robust against overfitting for tabular data

### **b. Train-Test Split: 80% training, 20% testing**

### **c. Evaluation Metrics:**

Metric	Value
MAE	~23,428 SGD
RMSE	~33,594 SGD
R <sup>2</sup>	0.9528

These indicate a strong fit, with the model explaining ~95% of the variance in resale prices.

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## **5. Feature Importance & Insights**

### **Top Features Impacting Price:**

1. floor\_area\_sqm
2. remaining\_lease\_years
3. lease\_commence\_date
4. storey\_avg
5. Flat type & model
6. Town (e.g., Queenstown, Bukit Timah)

### **Key Insights:**

- Larger flats predictably cost more.

- Flats with more remaining lease have higher resale values.
  - Higher floor units tend to have a price premium.
  - Town location plays a major role — proximity to CBD inflates value.
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## 6. Policy Recommendations

To curb housing price inflation, consider:

- Encouraging decentralization by developing amenities in lower-cost towns.
  - Extending lease for older flats to retain value and reduce volatility.
  - Implementing flat size caps or subsidies for lower-income buyers in high-cost areas.
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## 7. Future Work

- **Model Tuning:** Use `GridSearchCV` for hyperparameter optimization.
  - **Explainability:** Implement SHAP values for transparency.
  - **Temporal Modeling:** Explore time-series forecasting techniques.
  - **Deployment:** Wrap model in an API for stakeholder use.
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## 8. Conclusion

This model provides accurate and interpretable predictions for resale HDB flat prices. With further tuning and deployment, it can serve as a valuable tool for policy-making and public transparency in Singapore's housing market.