ABSTRACT

Singapore is one of the two Asian cities, including Hong Kong, renowned for its public housing programme. About 86% of the population live in Housing and Development Board (HDB) flats. Today, approximately 92% of Singaporeans own their homes. This dissertation seeks to provide an insight into Singapore's national policy for both its public and private housing, its direction and regulatory framework for the property market. The study revealed that Singaporeans were generally satisfied with the home ownership programme. This signifies the success of the government's housing programme. However, Singaporeans aspire to upgrade their current home ownership status which is a new aspect of housing demand that the government needs to cater to. In conjunction to this new aspect of housing demand, the government is also concerned with the housing needs of first-time home-buyers and the asset enhancement of current HDB flat owners.

(145 words)

Key Words: Public housing, private housing; Home ownership, Housing subsidy, Asset, Upgrading.