Data Bootcamp Final Project

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The Changes in the Real Estate Investment in China over the Last 15 Years

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Abstract

This project studies how the investment in real estate evolve over time at a narrow geographic level within China. Since the 21st century, China had developed in jet speed. Regardless of the house pricing in the original first-tier cities, e.g. Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, less-developed cities like Chengdu, Hangzhou, Wuhan, Xi'an actually had the biggest price gain in the House price in recent years. Real estate investment had been pushed to the spotlight, and purchasing house property has been regarded as one of the biggest challenging problems for the younger generations.

The key element analysis of the project is based on the use of Nation Bureau of Statistic of China (http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/), which had provide access to the measures of the historical index of related index including (i)Yearly Housing Investment; (ii) Yearly Real Estate Development/Investment; (ii) Yealy Housing Price in major cities at detailed geographic levels (e.g. provinces, major cities) and time series for these measures dating back to 1996. Details of this dataset are described below in the data report.

We brook down our project into three sections as following:

- **Step 1**: Firstly, a general perspective of the **nationwide** tendency of the real estate industry by using the daily stock price and the trading amount of the stock in the Real Estate Industry in China.
- **Step 2**: In the year of 2013, China had first put forward of the concept of the "New First-Tier Cities", which includes cities such as, Chengdu, Tianjin, Xi'an, Hangzhou, etc. We want to know how have this new announcement affect the housing market in different provinces. In this step, data cleaning for basic statistics about the real estate investment distribution across **provinces** is implemented with the contradiction before and after 2013.
- **Step 3**: Finally, the **city** level analysis is implemented by using the average housing price in different tier cities from the year of 2003 to the year of 2017. It illustrates the relative changes before and after 2013 to visualize the influence of this emerging tier.
- **Step 4**: Visualizing the three different level's data using the proper grapghic, and continue with our analysis.

Our investigation into the change in the real estate industry is starting from nationwide, continued across provinces and eventually narrow it down to the city level, will be carried along with in-depth analysis. With this examination into the real estate industry in China, we want to show the renovation of investment structure and the direction of the current flow of the habit in investing real estate properties.

Data Report

Overview: The data behind our project comes from the Nation Bureau of Statistic of China (http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/). As mentioned above, their historical annual data (http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/Statisticaldata/AnnualData/) provides access to measures of related Housing and Real Estate index at (i) detailed geographic levels (e.g. county's) and (ii) time series for these measures dating back to 1996.

Important Variables: The key series that we must retrieve are as follows which are defined as:

- **Investment by Enterprises for Real Estate Development (100 million yuan)** Investment in Real Estate Development is the investment by real estate companies of all types of ownership in construction including residential buildings, factory buildings, warehouses, hotels, guesthouses, holiday villages, office buildings as well as land development projects such as roads. This, however, excludes the activities in pure land transactions.
- **Total Investment in Residential Buildings in the Whole Country (100 million yuan)** This measurement unlike Investment in Real Estate Development which narrows down to the mere investment in residential buildings in that region. Residential real estate involves properties such as undeveloped land, houses, condominiums, and townhouses.
- **Average Selling Price of Commercialized Buildings (yuan/sq.m)** This is the annual measurement of the selling price of buildings that are constructed for commercial purposes including office buildings, warehouses, and retail buildings (e.g. convenience stores, 'big box' stores, and shopping malls).

One way to integrate the three dataset is to group them by date and province/city and with a combination of three columns that state the specific data of the particular index.

Other Variables: Apart from those major data of the real estate investment, in our report, we also downloaded the population of major cities within the selected time slot from the Nation Bureau of Statistic of China (http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/). Other measures related to real estate development we are using is the daily stock price of the real estate industry in China. We get access to this data by installing a model called "Tushare" (https://tushare.pro/), which is a Chinese financial data platforms for stocks, funds, futures, bonds, foreign exchange, industry big data, and block-chain data.

- In order to create a general perspective of changes in the real estate industry in China, in our analysis, we first calculate the personal investment in residential buildings per capita in different provinces which adjusts this measure by the population within that geographic area. As for the use of the stock price, we tend to use it as a solid measurement to track the overall performance of the real estate industry over the selected time slot on a national level.

The *Geography* that we work with is at the province level. We eventually narrow down to focus on specific major cities.

Access: We use theNation Bureau of Statistic of China (http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/) and "Tushare" (https://tushare.pro/) to download and access the data. Below We demonstrate that We have the ability to access the data.

In [1]:
```
import pandas as pd                          # data package
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt              # graphics module
import datetime as dt                        # date and time module
import numpy as np                           # foundation for pandas
import tushare as ts                         # A Chinese financial data platfo
rm. Install this model to get access to the stock price
```

Step 1 (National Level)

In [2]:
```
#in order to get access to the financial data in Tushare, we need to app
ly for an account and get this token

ts.set_token("2b8517650616c498e2621ed18ea7217731b6e09879a8fa917156f0b2")

pro = ts.pro_api()

data = pro.stock_basic(exchange='', list_status='L', fields='ts_code,sym
bol,name,area,industry,list_date').set_index("list_date")
```

In [3]:
```
data.industry.unique() #To get name of the industries of the stock
```

Out[3]:
```
array(['银行', '全国地产', '生物制药', '环境保护', '区域地产', '酒店餐饮', '运
输设备', '综合类',
       '建筑施工', '玻璃', '家用电器', '文教休闲', '装修装饰', '其他商业', '元
器件', '电脑设备',
       '其他建材', '汽车服务', '火力发电', '医药商业', '汽车配件', '广告包装',
'轻工机械', '新型电力',
       '房产服务', '纺织', '饲料', '电气设备', '石油加工', '铅锌', '农业综合',
'批发业', '通信设备',
       '旅游景点', '港口', '机场', '石油贸易', '空运', '医疗保健', '商贸代理',
'化学制药', '农药化肥',
       '影视音像', '工程机械', '软件服务', '证券', '化纤', '水泥', '专用机械',
'供气供热', '机床制造',
       '多元金融', '百货', '中成药', '路桥', '造纸', '食品', '黄金', '化工原
料', '矿物制品', '水运',
       '日用化工', '机械基件', '汽车整车', '煤炭开采', '铁路', '染料涂料', '白
酒', '林业', '水务',
       '水力发电', '互联网', '旅游服务', '铝', '保险', '园区开发', '小金属',
'铜', '普钢', '纺织机械',
       '航空', '特种钢', '种植业', '出版业', '焦炭加工', '啤酒', '公路', '超市
连锁', '钢加工', '渔业',
       '农用机械', '软饮料', '化工机械', '塑料', '红黄药酒', '橡胶', '家居用
品', '摩托车', '电器仪表',
       '服饰', '仓储物流', '电器连锁', '半导体', '电信运营', '石油开采', '乳制
品', '商品城', '公共交通',
       '船舶', '陶瓷'], dtype=object)
```

In [4]:
```
#grab the stock in the national real estate industry("全国地产")
stock = pd.DataFrame(data.loc[data["industry"] == "全国地产"])
stock.head()
```

Out[4]:

	ts_code	symbol	name	area	industry
list_date					
19910129	000002.SZ	000002	万科A	深圳	全国地产
19920602	000014.SZ	000014	沙河股份	深圳	全国地产
19931008	000031.SZ	000031	大悦城	深圳	全国地产
19940617	000036.SZ	000036	华联控股	深圳	全国地产
19940921	000042.SZ	000042	中洲控股	深圳	全国地产

In [5]:
```
stock.shape
#We got 37 stocks in total in the real estate industry
```

Out[5]:
```
(37, 5)
```

In [6]:
```
#we decided to drop these 10 stocks that issued after the year of 2000
remove_list = ["001979.SZ","002133.SZ","002146.SZ","600048.SH","600240.SH",
               "600383.SH","600393.SH","600510.SH","600515.SH","600565.SH"]
```

In [7]:
```
#to remove those stock from the dataframe

stock_df = stock.set_index("ts_code")

for item in remove_list:

    stock_df = stock_df.drop(item)

stock_df.head()
```

Out[7]:

	symbol	name	area	industry
ts_code				
000002.SZ	000002	万科A	深圳	全国地产
000014.SZ	000014	沙河股份	深圳	全国地产
000031.SZ	000031	大悦城	深圳	全国地产
000036.SZ	000036	华联控股	深圳	全国地产
000042.SZ	000042	中洲控股	深圳	全国地产

In [8]:
```
#we got 27 stocks in the dataframe now
stock_df.shape
```

Out[8]:
```
(27, 4)
```

In [9]:
```
#now we need to grab the daily index for these 27 stocks from Jan 1 2000
till Dec 31 2017

stock_list = stock_df.index.tolist()

stock_df = pd.DataFrame([])

for item in stock_list:

    stock_data = pro.query('daily', ts_code = item, start_date='2000010
1', end_date='20171231')

    stock_df = stock_df.append(stock_data)

stock_df.head()
```

Out[9]:

	ts_code	trade_date	open	high	low	close	pre_close	change	pct_chg	vol	
0	000002.SZ	20171229	30.75	31.71	30.74	31.06	30.70	0.36	1.17	385307.40	12
1	000002.SZ	20171228	30.40	30.84	29.87	30.70	30.79	-0.09	-0.29	367316.18	11
2	000002.SZ	20171227	30.55	31.09	30.40	30.79	30.50	0.29	0.95	395488.84	12
3	000002.SZ	20171226	30.49	30.80	30.12	30.50	30.37	0.13	0.43	278845.61	8
4	000002.SZ	20171225	30.30	31.33	30.27	30.37	29.85	0.52	1.74	506382.57	15

In [10]:
```
# Since the dataframe is grouped with nothing on the index we are going
 to manipulate it in the following
stock_df.shape
```

Out[10]:
```
(106307, 11)
```

In [11]:
```
# we group the dataframe by the trade_date and then aggregate the close
 price and the daily amount of trading
new_stock_df = stock_df.groupby("trade_date").agg({"close":"mean", "amou
nt":"mean"})

#now we get the average daily stock price and the amount of the trading
 stock from 2000 to 2017
new_stock_df.head()
```

Out[11]:

trade_date	close	amount
20000104	13.758000	7779.932560
20000105	15.740000	19892.994183
20000106	16.206667	23737.354750
20000107	16.875000	36640.006483
20000110	17.536667	45285.632850

Step 2 (Province Level)

In [12]:
```
# From Nation Bureau of Statistic of China, we downloaded the data (exce
l form) for
#(i)Investment by Enterprises for Real Estate Development (100 million y
uan)
#(ii) Total Investment in Residential Buildings in the Whole Country (10
0 million yuan)
#(iii) Average Selling Price of Commercialized Buildings (yuan/sq.m)

#This is my local address for the data
#url_realEstate = "/Users/cherry/Desktop/final_project_data/real_estate_
invest"
#url_residential = "/Users/cherry/Desktop/final_project_data/residential
_invest"
#url_city = "/Users/cherry/Desktop/final_project_data/major_city_price"

# This is the location of the data on my Github

url_realEstate = "https://github.com/WeiWang-Alisa/data_bootcamp_final_p
roject/raw/master/project_data/real_estate_invest"
url_residential = "https://github.com/WeiWang-Alisa/data_bootcamp_final_
project/raw/master/project_data/residential_invest"
url_city = "https://github.com/WeiWang-Alisa/data_bootcamp_final_projec
t/raw/master/project_data/major_city_price"
```

In [13]:
```
# We created the province list to trigger the following "for loop"

province_name = ["beijing", "hebei", "liaoning", "neimenggu", "shanxi_1"
, "tianjin", "jilin", "anhui", "chongqing",
                 "fujian","gansu", "guangdong", "guangxi", "guizhou", "h
ainan", "henan", "heilongjiang", "hubei",
                 "hunan", "jiangsu","jiangxi", "ningxia", "qinghai", "sh
andong", "shanxi_2", "shanghai", "sichuan",
                 "tibet", "xinjiang", "yunnan", "zhejiang"] # here we pu
t "shanxi_1" for 山西, and "shanxi_2" for 陕西
```

In [14]:
```
# This is the for loop to combine different provinces' Investment by Ent
erprises for Real Estate Development data

province_realEstate = pd.DataFrame([]) # First, we created a empty dataf
rame

for item in province_name:

    url = url_realEstate +"/"+ item + ".xls"
    # Grab the data in excel

    df1 = pd.read_excel(url)
    # read the data in Panda

    df1.drop([0, 1], inplace = True)
    # Delete the uesless index in the original data we downloaded

    df1["province"] = item
    # Add a column to state the specific province

    df1.set_index("province", inplace = True)
    # Set the added columne for province as the Index

    df1.drop(["指标", "1993年"], axis = 1, inplace = True)
    #Drop the column for 1993 since there is no data for the year 1994

    province_realEstate = province_realEstate.append(df1)
    # Append all the data for each of the province's into one dataframe
```

```
/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.py:6211: Futur
eWarning: Sorting because non-concatenation axis is not aligned. A futu
re version
of pandas will change to not sort by default.

To accept the future behavior, pass 'sort=False'.

To retain the current behavior and silence the warning, pass 'sort=Tru
e'.

  sort=sort)
```

In [15]:
```
province_realEstate.drop(["2018年"], axis = 1, inplace = True)
#Drop the column for 2018 since there is no data for the year

province_realEstate = province_realEstate.iloc[:, ::-1]
# Munipulated the timeline

province_realEstate.head()
```

Out[15]:

province	2017年	2016年	2015年	2014年	2013年	2012年	2011年	2010年	2009年	200
beijing	3692.54	4000.57	4177.05	3715.33	3483.40	3153.44	3036.31	2901.07	2337.71	190
hebei	4823.91	4695.63	4285.27	4059.72	3445.42	3086.52	3054.59	2264.94	1520.04	108
liaoning	2289.67	2094.85	3558.64	5301.31	6450.75	5455.82	4487.56	3465.76	2640.56	206
neimenggu	889.72	1133.48	1081.05	1370.88	1479.01	1291.44	1591.16	1119.99	815.46	74
shanxi_1	1166.28	1597.35	1494.87	1403.55	1308.63	1010.45	790.20	592.24	477.27	32

5 rows × 24 columns

In [16]:
```
# Since the data for year before 2002 is not applicable for each of the
 provinces, we decided to drop those before
# the year of 2002, include the data of 2002

province_realEstate.drop(["2002年","2001年", "2000年", "1999年", "1998年",
"1997年", "1996年", "1995年", "1994年"],
                         axis = 1, inplace = True)

province_realEstate.head()
```

Out[16]:

province	2017年	2016年	2015年	2014年	2013年	2012年	2011年	2010年	2009年	200
beijing	3692.54	4000.57	4177.05	3715.33	3483.40	3153.44	3036.31	2901.07	2337.71	190
hebei	4823.91	4695.63	4285.27	4059.72	3445.42	3086.52	3054.59	2264.94	1520.04	108
liaoning	2289.67	2094.85	3558.64	5301.31	6450.75	5455.82	4487.56	3465.76	2640.56	206
neimenggu	889.72	1133.48	1081.05	1370.88	1479.01	1291.44	1591.16	1119.99	815.46	74
shanxi_1	1166.28	1597.35	1494.87	1403.55	1308.63	1010.45	790.20	592.24	477.27	32

In [17]:
```
# This is the for loop to combine different provinces' Total Investment
 in Residential Buildings
#in the Whole Country (100 million yuan)

province_residential = pd.DataFrame([])
# First, we created a empty dataframe

for item in province_name:

    url = url_residential +"/"+ item + ".xls"
    # Grab the data in excel

    df2 = pd.read_excel(url)
    # read data in Panda

    df2.drop([1, 2], inplace = True)
    # Delete the uesless index in the original data we downloaded

    df2["province"] = item
    # Add a column to state the specific province

    df2.set_index("province", inplace = True)
    # Set the added columne for province as the Index

    df2.drop(["指标", "1993年"], axis = 1, inplace = True)
    #Drop the column for 1993 since there is no data for the year 1994

    province_residential = province_residential.append(df2)
    # Append all the data for each of the province's into one dataframe
```

In [18]:
```
province_residential.drop(["2018年"], axis = 1, inplace = True)
#Drop the column for 2018 since there is no data for the year

province_residential.head()
```

Out[18]:

	2017年	2016年	2015年	2014年	2013年	2012年	2011年	2010年	2009年	2008
province										
beijing	1820.32	2124.26	2072.62	2102.65	2026.75	1872.96	1942.64	1662.2	1034.68	1028
hebei	4131.87	3964.97	3944.11	3648.80	3231.34	3073.58	3141.50	2614.8	1800.57	1359
liaoning	1783.40	1625.09	2775.31	4077.20	4875.22	4201.12	3691.60	2724.1	2128.39	1765
neimenggu	837.11	1132.06	1107.41	1250.50	1289.78	1148.62	1312.82	961.8	732.04	744
shanxi_1	1143.17	1882.76	2106.76	2004.54	1688.96	1467.05	1187.72	900.3	760.08	564

5 rows × 24 columns

In [19]:
```
# Since the data for year before 2002 is not applicable for each of the
 provinces, we decided to drop those before
# the year of 2002, include the data of 2002 and get the last 15 years d
ata to do the following analysis

province_residential.drop(["2002年","2001年", "2000年", "1999年", "1998年"
, "1997年", "1996年", "1995年", "1994年"],
                          axis = 1, inplace = True)

province_residential.head()
```

Out[19]:

province	2017年	2016年	2015年	2014年	2013年	2012年	2011年	2010年	2009年	2008
beijing	1820.32	2124.26	2072.62	2102.65	2026.75	1872.96	1942.64	1662.2	1034.68	1028
hebei	4131.87	3964.97	3944.11	3648.80	3231.34	3073.58	3141.50	2614.8	1800.57	1359
liaoning	1783.40	1625.09	2775.31	4077.20	4875.22	4201.12	3691.60	2724.1	2128.39	1765
neimenggu	837.11	1132.06	1107.41	1250.50	1289.78	1148.62	1312.82	961.8	732.04	744
shanxi_1	1143.17	1882.76	2106.76	2004.54	1688.96	1467.05	1187.72	900.3	760.08	564

In [20]:
```
# In order to calculate the residential building per capita in different
provinces, we downloaded the data for the
# provincial population in different provinces over 2003-2017.
# This is my local address for the data
#province_pop = pd.read_excel("/Users/cherry/Desktop/final_project_data/
population.xls")

#This is the location for the data on my Github
province_pop = pd.read_excel("https://github.com/WeiWang-Alisa/data_boot
camp_final_project/raw/master/project_data/population.xls")

# We set the index as the name of the province
province_pop.set_index("地区", inplace = True)
```

In [21]:
```
province_index_2 = province_residential.index.tolist()
# create a list of the regions (index) in province_residential

province_column_2 = province_residential.columns.tolist()
# create a list of the years (columns) in province_residential
```

In [22]:
```
for item1 in province_index_2:

    for item2 in province_column_2:

        province_residential.loc[[item1],[item2]] = round(province_resid
ential.loc[[item1],[item2]] /
                                                          province_pop.l
oc[[item1],[item2]], 5)

# Divide every entry in province_residential by the corresponding popula
tion to get the investment in
# residential buildings per capita.

province_residential.head()
```

Out[22]:

province	2017年	2016年	2015年	2014年	2013年	2012年	2011年	2010年	2009年	200
beijing	0.83847	0.97757	0.95468	0.97707	0.95827	0.90525	0.96218	0.84720	0.55628	0.58
hebei	0.54945	0.53079	0.53119	0.49415	0.44066	0.42173	0.43385	0.36347	0.25598	0.19
liaoning	0.40819	0.37119	0.63334	0.92854	1.11053	0.95719	0.84225	0.62265	0.49030	0.40
neimenggu	0.33100	0.44923	0.44102	0.49920	0.51633	0.46129	0.52894	0.38908	0.29782	0.30
shanxi_1	0.30880	0.51134	0.57499	0.54949	0.46528	0.40627	0.33056	0.25190	0.22179	0.16

In the year of 2013, China had first put forward of the concept of the "New First-Tier Cities", which includes cities such as, Chengdu, Tianjin, Xi'an, Hangzhou, etc. We want to know how have this new policy affect the housing market.

Since we have got all the basic data that we need, we are going to calculate the mean of the real estate investment and residential building investment of different provinces before and after the year of 2013. We are going to to compare the difference before and after this concept established, and eventually showed in four different heat-like maps of China.

In [23]:
```
# We create the list to trigger the later function

year_after_2013 = ["2017年", "2016年", "2015年", "2014年", "2013年"]

year_before_2013 = ["2012年", "2011年", "2010年", "2009年", "2008年", "200
7年", "2006年", "2005年", "2004年", "2003年"]
```

In [24]:
```
province_index_1 = province_realEstate.index.tolist()
# create a list of the regions (index) in province_realEstate

province_column_1 = province_realEstate.columns.tolist()
# create a list of the years (columns) in province_realEstate
```

In [25]:
```
# We create two new dataframe that indicate the mean of the investment i
n real estate in particular provience
#before and after 2013

add_before = pd.DataFrame(round(province_realEstate.loc[province_index_1
, year_before_2013]
                                .mean(axis = 1), 5).tolist())
add_after = pd.DataFrame(round(province_realEstate.loc[province_index_1,
year_after_2013]
                                .mean(axis = 1), 5).tolist())
```

In [26]:
```
realestate_before_2013 = add_before.set_index(province_realEstate.index)
# We set the name of the provinces as the index for the new dataframe

realestate_before_2013.columns = ["before_2013"]
# We add the column for the mean before 2013 to the dataframe

realestate_after_2013 = add_after.set_index(province_realEstate.index)
# We set the name of the provinces as the index for the new dataframe

realestate_after_2013.columns = ["after_2013"]
# We add the column for the mean after 2013 to the dataframe

realestate_mean = realestate_before_2013.join(realestate_after_2013)
# We joined the two dataframe into one

realestate_mean.head()
```

Out[26]:

province	before_2013	after_2013
beijing	2125.374	3813.778
hebei	1316.009	4261.990
liaoning	2281.203	3939.044
neimenggu	675.253	1190.828
shanxi_1	406.335	1394.136

In [27]:
```
# We create two new dataframe that indicate the mean of the investment i
n residential buildings in particular
# provience before and after 2013

add_before_res = pd.DataFrame(round(province_residential.loc[province_in
dex_2,
                                                             year_before
_2013].mean(axis = 1), 5).tolist())
add_after_res = pd.DataFrame(round(province_residential.loc[province_ind
ex_2,
                                                             year_after_
2013].mean(axis = 1), 5).tolist())
```

In [28]:
```
residential_before_2013 = add_before_res.set_index(province_residential.
index)
# We set the name of the provinces as the index for the new dataframe

residential_before_2013.columns = ["before_2013"]
# We add the column for the mean before 2013 to the dataframe

residential_after_2013 = add_after_res.set_index(province_residential.in
dex)
# We set the name of the provinces as the index for the new dataframe

residential_after_2013.columns = ["after_2013"]
# We add the column for the mean after 2013 to the dataframe

residential_mean = residential_before_2013.join(residential_after_2013)
# We joined the two dataframe into one

residential_mean.head()
```

Out[28]:

province	before_2013	after_2013
beijing	0.67309	0.94121
hebei	0.21612	0.50925
liaoning	0.43141	0.69036
neimenggu	0.25522	0.44736
shanxi_1	0.17624	0.48198

Step 3 (City Level)

In [29]:
```
# We created the city list to trigger the following for loop

city_name = ["beijing", "chengdu", "chongqing", "dalian", "fuzhou", "gua
ngzhou", "guiyang", "haerbin", "haikou",
             "hangzhou", "hefei", "huhehaote", "jinan", "kunming", "lanz
hou", "nanchang", "nanjing", "nanning",
             "ningbo", "qingdao", "xiamen", "shanghai", "shenzhen", "she
nyang", "shijiazhuang", "taiyuan", "tianjin",
             "wulumuqi", "wuhan", "xian", "xining", "yinchuan", "changch
un", "changsha", "zhengzhou"]
```

In [30]:
```
# First, we created two empty dataframes

city_price = pd.DataFrame([])
df4 = pd.DataFrame([])

for item in city_name:

    url = url_city +"/"+ item + ".xls"
    #Grab the data in excel

    df3 = pd.read_excel(url)
    # read data in Panda

    df3.set_index("指标", inplace = True)
    # Reset the index

    df4 = pd.DataFrame(df3.loc["住宅商品房平均销售价格(元/平方米)"]).transpos
e()
    # Grab the data we need from df3, and then transpose the dataframe

    df4["city"] = item
    # Add a column to state the specific city

    df4.set_index("city", inplace = True)
    # Set the added columne for cities as the Index

    df4.drop(["1993年"], axis = 1, inplace = True)
    # Drop the column for 1993 since there is no data for the year 1994

    city_price = city_price.append(df4)
    # Append all the data for each of the province's into one dataframe
```

In [31]:
```
city_price.drop(["2018年"], axis = 1, inplace = True)
#Drop the column for 2018 since there is no data for the year

city_price.head()
```

Out[31]:

city	2017年	2016年	2015年	2014年	2013年	2012年	2011年	2010年	2009年	2
beijing	34117.0	28489.0	22300.0	18499.0	17854.0	16553.48	15517.90	17151.0	13224.0	1
chengdu	8595.0	7377.0	6584.0	6536.0	6708.0	6678.46	6360.89	5827.0	4864.0	4
chongqing	6605.0	5162.0	5012.0	5094.0	5239.0	4804.80	4492.30	4040.0	3266.0	2
dalian	10019.0	9119.0	8711.0	8921.0	7859.0	7583.97	7928.98	6759.0	6175.0	5
fuzhou	10547.0	11058.0	11333.0	10105.0	10155.0	10644.52	9553.18	7877.0	6441.0	5

5 rows × 24 columns

In [32]:
```
# Since the data for year before 2002 is not applicable for each of the
 provinces, we decided to drop those before
# the year of 2002, include the data of 2002

city_price.drop(["2002年", "2001年", "2000年", "1999年", "1998年", "1997
年", "1996年", "1995年", "1994年"], axis = 1,
                inplace = True)

city_price.head()
```

Out[32]:

city	2017年	2016年	2015年	2014年	2013年	2012年	2011年	2010年	2009年	2
beijing	34117.0	28489.0	22300.0	18499.0	17854.0	16553.48	15517.90	17151.0	13224.0	1
chengdu	8595.0	7377.0	6584.0	6536.0	6708.0	6678.46	6360.89	5827.0	4864.0	4
chongqing	6605.0	5162.0	5012.0	5094.0	5239.0	4804.80	4492.30	4040.0	3266.0	2
dalian	10019.0	9119.0	8711.0	8921.0	7859.0	7583.97	7928.98	6759.0	6175.0	5
fuzhou	10547.0	11058.0	11333.0	10105.0	10155.0	10644.52	9553.18	7877.0	6441.0	5

In the following, we want to calculate the average housing price in different tier cities.

Based on the Chinese city tier system (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_city_tier_system), we had categorized the cities above into three different categories.

In [33]:
```
city_growth = city_price
#Since we don't want to overwrite the original dataframe we named it as
 another dataframe

# We create three lists for the different tiers cities

ori_first_tier = ["beijing", "shanghai","guangzhou", "shenzhen"]
# The original first tier cities

new_first_tier = ["chengdu", "hangzhou", "chongqing", "wuhan", "xian","t
ianjin", "nanjing",
                  "zhengzhou", "changsha", "shenyang", "qingdao", "ningb
o" ]
# New first tier cities

other_tier = ["dalian","fuzhou","hefei","haerbin","haikou","wulumuqi","t
aiyuan","changchun",
              "jinan","kunming","lanzhou","huhehaote","nanning","shijiaz
huang", "xining", "yinchuan", "nanchang",
              "guiyang","xiamen",]
# The other tier cities
```

In [34]:
```
# The original first tier cities' average housing price

city_growth_first = pd.DataFrame()
# We first create an empty dataframe

for i in ori_first_tier:

    city_first = pd.DataFrame(city_growth.loc[i]).transpose()

    city_growth_first = city_growth_first.append(city_first)

city_growth_first = city_growth_first.transpose()
# To transpose the dataframe so that the index is the year

city_growth_first["Original_first_tier"] = city_growth_first.mean(axis =
1)
# To calculate the average housing price in the listed provinces

city_growth_first = pd.DataFrame(city_growth_first["Original_first_tier"
])
# Generate the new dataframe

city_growth_first.head()
```

Out[34]:

	Original_first_tier
2017年	31322.50
2016年	29060.75
2015年	22886.25
2014年	18423.25
2013年	17856.75

In [35]:
```
# New first tier cities' average housing price

city_growth_new = pd.DataFrame()
# We first create an empty dataframe

for i in new_first_tier:

    city_new = pd.DataFrame(city_growth.loc[i]).transpose()

    city_growth_new = city_growth_new.append(city_new)

city_growth_new = city_growth_new.transpose()
# To transpose the dataframe so that the index is the year

city_growth_new["New_first_tier"] = city_growth_new.mean(axis = 1)
# To calculate the average housing price in the listed provinces

city_growth_new = pd.DataFrame(city_growth_new["New_first_tier"])
# Generate the new dataframe

city_growth_new.head()
```

Out[35]:

	New_first_tier
2017年	11182.750000
2016年	9794.500000
2015年	8400.166667
2014年	7967.333333
2013年	8131.583333

In [36]:
```
# The other tier cities' average housing price

city_growth_other = pd.DataFrame()
# We first create an empty dataframe

for i in other_tier:

    city_other = pd.DataFrame(city_growth.loc[i]).transpose()

    city_growth_other = city_growth_other.append(city_other)

city_growth_other = city_growth_other.transpose()
# To transpose the dataframe so that the index is the year

city_growth_other["Second_tier"] = city_growth_other.mean(axis = 1)
# To calculate the average housing price in the listed provinces

city_growth_other = pd.DataFrame(city_growth_other["Second_tier"])
# Generate the new dataframe

city_growth_other.head()
```

Out[36]:

	Second_tier
2017年	9212.000000
2016年	8022.631579
2015年	7413.263158
2014年	6929.210526
2013年	6528.315789

In [37]:
```
# Here we joined the three separate dataframe into one

growth = city_growth_first.join(city_growth_new)

growth_all = growth.join(city_growth_other)

index_name = ["2017", "2016", "2015", "2014", "2013", "2012", "2011",
              "2010", "2009", "2008", "2007", "2006", "2005", "2004", "2
003"]

growth_all.index = index_name
# We changed the index's name into numercial number

growth_all = growth_all.iloc[::-1,:]
# We regenerate the index based on the time from past to present

growth_all.head()
```

Out[37]:

	Original_first_tier	New_first_tier	Second_tier
2003	4809.2500	2287.166667	2011.789474
2004	5312.3325	2582.440833	2235.836842
2005	6224.4050	3278.855000	2508.806842
2006	7353.6550	3707.230833	2904.628947
2007	10180.7325	4482.765833	3491.817895

In the following, we calculate the average housing price before and after 2013 in the specific cities in each level.

In [38]:
```
# We create two new dataframe that indicate the mean of the house price
 in particular cities before and after 2013

add_before_city = pd.DataFrame(round(city_price.loc[city_name, year_befo
re_2013]
                                     .mean(axis = 1), 5).tolist())
add_after_city = pd.DataFrame(round(city_price.loc[city_name, year_after
_2013]
                                     .mean(axis = 1), 5).tolist())
```

In [39]:
```
city_before_2013 = add_before_city.set_index(city_price.index)
# We set the name of the city as the index for the new dataframe

city_before_2013.columns = ["before_2013"]
# We add the column for the mean before 2013 to the dataframe

city_after_2013 = add_after_city.set_index(city_price.index)
# We set the name of the city as the index for the new dataframe

city_after_2013.columns = ["after_2013"]
# We add the column for the mean after 2013 to the dataframe

city_mean = city_before_2013.join(city_after_2013)
# We joined the two dataframe into one

city_mean.head()
```

Out[39]:

city	before_2013	after_2013
beijing	10749.630	24251.8
chengdu	4320.798	7160.0
chongqing	2870.985	5422.4
dalian	5298.925	8925.8
fuzhou	5625.821	10639.6

In [40]:
```
# We create a for loop for the original first tier cities

original = pd.DataFrame()

for item in ori_first_tier:

    ori_first = pd.DataFrame(city_mean.loc[item]).transpose()

    original = original.append(ori_first)

original.head()
```

Out[40]:

	before_2013	after_2013
beijing	10749.630	24251.8
shanghai	9494.492	20976.8
guangzhou	7929.810	15361.4
shenzhen	12759.096	35049.6

In [41]:
```
# We create a for loop for the new first tier cities
new = pd.DataFrame()

for item in new_first_tier:

    new_first = pd.DataFrame(city_mean.loc[item]).transpose()

    new = new.append(new_first)

new.head()
```

Out[41]:

	before_2013	after_2013
chengdu	4320.798	7160.0
hangzhou	8551.707	16179.6
chongqing	2870.985	5422.4
wuhan	4452.429	8862.6
xian	3720.102	6662.4

In [42]:
```
# We create a for loop for the other tier cities
other = pd.DataFrame()

for item in other_tier:

    other_city = pd.DataFrame(city_mean.loc[item]).transpose()

    other = other.append(other_city)

other.head()
```

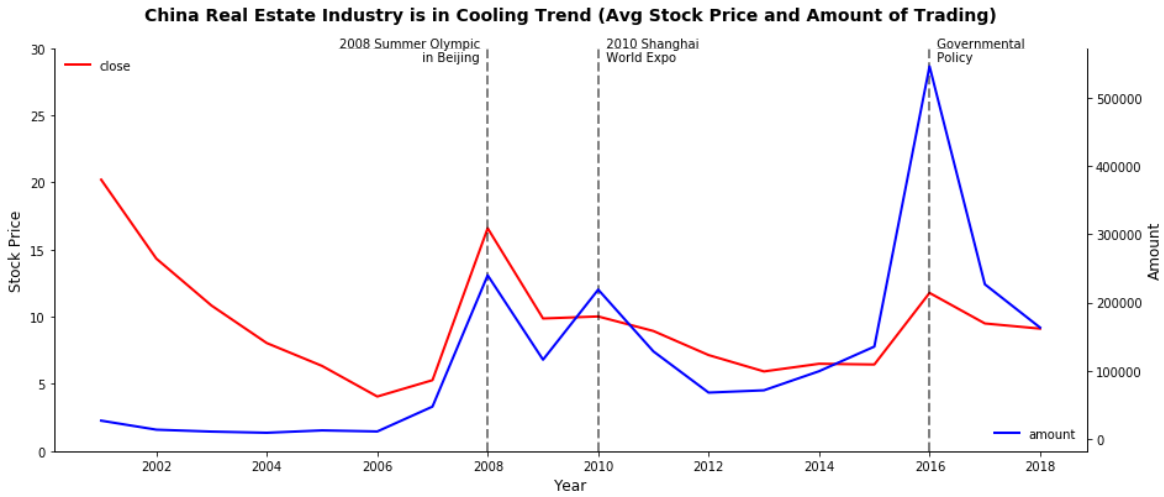
Out[42]:

	before_2013	after_2013
dalian	5298.925	8925.8
fuzhou	5625.821	10639.6
hefei	3737.044	8253.4
haerbin	3541.434	6391.6
haikou	4375.909	8602.6

Step 4 (Data Visualization)

National Level

In [43]:
```
# Convert date strings to date time
new_stock_df.index = pd.to_datetime(new_stock_df.index, yearfirst=True)

fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize = (15,6))

ax1.plot(new_stock_df["close"].resample("y").mean(),color = "red",linewi
dth = 2)
ax1.set_title("Avg Stock Price of the Real Estate Industry in China", fo
ntsize = 15, fontweight = "bold")
ax1.set_ylabel("Stock Price", fontsize = 12)
ax1.set_xlabel("Year", fontsize = 12)
ax1.tick_params(axis='y')
ax1.set_ylim(0,30)
ax1.spines["top"].set_visible(False)
ax1.legend(["close"], loc='upper left', frameon=False)
ax1.set_title("China Real Estate Industry is in Cooling Trend (Avg Stock
Price and Amount of Trading)",
              fontsize = 14, fontweight = "bold").set_position([.5, 1.05
])

ax2 = ax1.twinx()
ax2.plot(new_stock_df["amount"].resample("y").mean(),color = "blue",line
width = 2)
ax2.set_ylabel("Amount", fontsize = 12)
ax2.set_xlabel("Year", fontsize = 12)
ax2.tick_params(axis='y')
ax2.spines["top"].set_visible(False)
ax2.legend(["amount"],loc='lower right', frameon=False)

ax1.axvline(x= "2008", color='k',alpha=0.5, linestyle='--', linewidth=2)
ax1.text("2008",29, """2008 Summer Olympic
in Beijing  """, horizontalalignment='right',fontsize = 10)
ax1.axvline(x= "2010", color='k', alpha=0.5,linestyle='--', linewidth=2)
ax1.text("2010",29, """  2010 Shanghai
  World Expo""", horizontalalignment='left',fontsize = 10)
ax1.axvline(x= "2016", color='k', alpha=0.5,linestyle='--', linewidth=2)
ax1.text("2016",29, """  Governmental
  Policy""", horizontalalignment='left',fontsize = 10)

plt.show()

# Here we download the graph
fig.savefig('China Real Estate Industry is in Cooling Trend.png')
```



Based on the plot, it is not hard to see the cooling trend in China property market. As it showed on the plot, the stock price of the real estate industry is gradually falled during the last two decades. After a little hit at around the year of 2008 and 2010 respectively, it eventually experienced a sharp slowdown ever after. Apparently, the tighter government measures in late 2016 have dampened the housing market.

Nevertheless, in contrast, the amount of transaction is raising and had reached a peak at around the year of 2016. An article by the REUTERS (https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-economy-homeprices/china-2016-home-prices-surge-most-in-five-years-but-moderating-easing-bubble-fears-idUSKBN1520GG) had investigate in the 2016's market and gives an in-depth analysis.

Province Level

In [44]:
```
import geopandas as gpd # this is the main geopandas
from shapely.geometry import Point, Polygon # also needed

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # Helps plot
import numpy as np # Numerical operations
import os

import descartes
```

In [45]:
```
# This is the local address of my data
china = gpd.read_file("/Users/wangwei/Desktop/final_project_data/CHN_adm/CHN_adm1.shx")

#This is the location for the file on my Github, for this one you need to download the zip file to run the following code
# https://github.com/WeiWang-Alisa/data_bootcamp_final_project/raw/master/project_data/CHN_adm.zip
# read the shapefile of China by province to draw the map
```

In [46]:
```
china_index = china.set_index("NL_NAME_1")
# set the index of china into provinces in Chinses (some of the pinyin of different provinces happen to be th same)
```

In [47]:
```
residential_mean.index = ['北京|北京','河北','遼寧|辽宁','內蒙古自治區|内蒙古自治区','山西','天津|天津', '吉林', '安徽|安徽',
                          '重慶|重庆','福建','甘肅|甘肃','廣東|广东', '廣西壯族自治區|广西壮族自治区', '貴州|贵州','海南','河南',
                          '黑龙江省|黑龍江省','湖北','湖南','江蘇|江苏','江西', '寧夏回族自治區|宁夏回族自治区', '青海',
                          '山東|山东', '陝西|陕西', '上海|上海', '四川', '西藏自治區|西藏自治区', '新疆維吾爾自治區|新疆维吾尔自治区',
                          '雲南|云南', '浙江']
# traslate the index of residential_mean into Chinese to easier join it with the map
```

In [48]:
```
china_residential = china_index.join(residential_mean)
# join the two dataframe

china_residential.head()
```

Out[48]:

	ID_0	ISO	NAME_0	ID_1	NAME_1	TYPE_1	ENGTYPE_1	VARNAME_1	NL_NAME_1	
安徽|安徽	49	CHN	China	1	Anhui	Shěng	Province	Ānhuī		((116.4 34.6399
北京|北京	49	CHN	China	2	Beijing	Zhíxiáshì	Municipality	Běijīng		((116.6 40.9767
重慶|重庆	49	CHN	China	3	Chongqing	Zhíxiáshì	Municipality	Chóngqìng		((108.5 32.1896
福建	49	CHN	China	4	Fujian	Shěng	Province	Fújiàn		((117.6 23.5334
甘肅|甘肃	49	CHN	China	5	Gansu	Shěng	Province	Gānsù		((97.18 42.7716

In [49]:
```
realestate_mean.index = ['北京|北京','河北','遼寧|辽宁','內蒙古自治區|内蒙古自治区','山西','天津|天津', '吉林', '安徽|安徽',
                         '重慶|重庆','福建','甘肅|甘肃','廣東|广东', '廣西壯族自治區|广西壮族自治区', '貴州|贵州','海南','河南',
                         '黑龙江省|黑龍江省','湖北','湖南','江蘇|江苏','江西', '寧夏回族自治區|宁夏回族自治区', '青海',
                         '山東|山东', '陝西|陕西', '上海|上海', '四川', '西藏自治區|西藏自治区', '新疆維吾爾自治區|新疆维吾尔自治区',
                         '雲南|云南', '浙江']
# traslate the index of residential_mean into Chinese to easier join it with the map
```

In [50]:
```
china_realestate = china_index.join(realestate_mean)
# join the two dataframe

china_realestate.head()
```

Out[50]:

	ID_0	ISO	NAME_0	ID_1	NAME_1	TYPE_1	ENGTYPE_1	VARNAME_1	NL_NAME_1	
安徽|安徽	49	CHN	China	1	Anhui	Shěng	Province	Ānhuī	((116.4 34.6399
北京|北京	49	CHN	China	2	Beijing	Zhíxiáshì	Municipality	Běijīng	((116.6 40.9767
重慶|重庆	49	CHN	China	3	Chongqing	Zhíxiáshì	Municipality	Chóngqìng	((108.5 32.1896
福建	49	CHN	China	4	Fujian	Shěng	Province	Fújiàn	((117.6 23.5334
甘肅|甘肃	49	CHN	China	5	Gansu	Shěng	Province	Gānsù	((97.18 42.7716

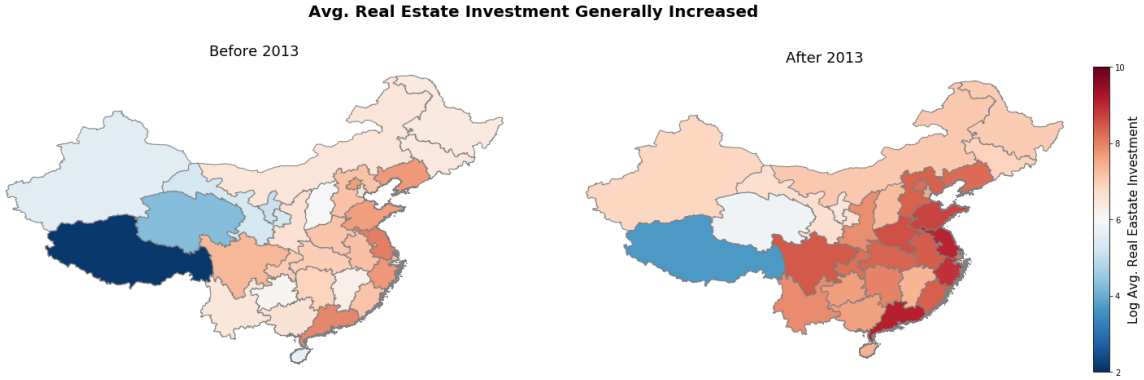
In [51]:
```
# we use the log number to shrink the range of the data to make it visib
le

china_realestate["before_2013"] = np.log(china_realestate["before_2013"
])

china_realestate["after_2013"]= np.log(china_realestate["after_2013"])
```

In [52]:
```
from mpl_toolkits.axes_grid1 import make_axes_locatable
```

In [53]:
```
fig, (ax1,ax2) = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(20, 25))

plt.tight_layout()
plt.rcParams.update(plt.rcParamsDefault) # This will reset defaluts...

# This is for the colorbar...

divider = make_axes_locatable(ax2)

cax = divider.append_axes("right", size="3%", pad=0.1)

## This creates a discrete colorbar scheme...
# https://gist.github.com/jakevdp/91077b0cae40f8f8244a

N = 10

base = plt.cm.get_cmap("RdBu_r")

color_list = base(np.linspace(0, 1, N))

cmap_name = base.name + str(N)

dcmap =  base.from_list(cmap_name, color_list, N)

# This then alows me to generate and edit the colorbar....
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/53158096/editing-colorbar-legend-i
n-geopandas

sm = plt.cm.ScalarMappable(cmap=base)
sm._A = []
cbr = fig.colorbar(sm, cax=cax)

cbr.set_label('Log Avg. Real Eastate Investment', fontsize = 15)
cbr.set_alpha(0.15)

cbr.set_ticks([0, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1])
cbr.set_ticklabels(["2","4","6", "8", "10"], update_ticks=True)

ax1 = china_realestate.plot(ax=ax1, column="before_2013",  edgecolor =
"gray", cmap='RdBu_r',vmin = 2, vmax = 10)
# draw the real estate investment per capita before 2013
ax2 = china_realestate.plot(ax=ax2, column='after_2013', edgecolor = "gr
ay", cmap='RdBu_r',vmin = 2, vmax = 10)
# draw the real estate investment per capita after 2013

# set subtitle
ax1.set_title("Before 2013", fontsize = 18)
ax2.set_title("After 2013", fontsize = 18)

# remove the unneccessary spines
ax1.spines["right"].set_visible(False)
ax1.spines["top"].set_visible(False)
ax1.spines["left"].set_visible(False)
ax1.spines["bottom"].set_visible(False)

ax2.spines["right"].set_visible(False)
```

```
ax2.spines["top"].set_visible(False)
ax2.spines["left"].set_visible(False)
ax2.spines["bottom"].set_visible(False)

ax1.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
ax1.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)

ax2.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
ax2.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)


# set the title for the entire plot
fig.suptitle("Avg. Real Estate Investment Generally Increased  ",
                 x = 0.5, y = 0.65, fontweight = "bold", fontsize = 20)
```

Out[53]: Text(0.5, 0.65, 'Avg. Real Estate Investment Generally Increased ')



The map above for the Total Real Estate investment in China above had shown a considerable growth in the real estate investment in most of the provinces, especially in the southeast coastal area. In order to see the investment habit at personal level, we then narrow our analysis down to "investment in the residential buildings per capita" to see the changes across provinces before and after 2013.

In [54]:
```
china_residential["center"] = china_residential["geometry"].centroid
# to get the central point coordinates of each region for annotation

residential_points = china_residential.copy()

residential_points.set_geometry("center", inplace = True)
# set the geometry column to be the point coordinate

residential_points.head()
```

Out[54]:

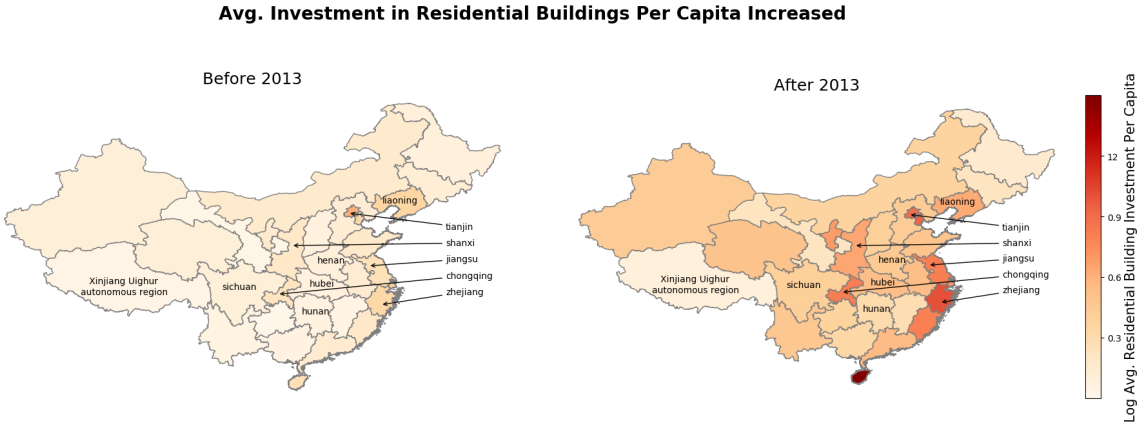
	ID_0	ISO	NAME_0	ID_1	NAME_1	TYPE_1	ENGTYPE_1	VARNAME_1	NL_NAME_1	
安徽|安徽	49	CHN	China	1	Anhui	Shěng	Province	Ānhuī	((116.4 34.6399	
北京|北京	49	CHN	China	2	Beijing	Zhíxiáshì	Municipality	Běijīng	((116.6 40.9767	
重慶|重庆	49	CHN	China	3	Chongqing	Zhíxiáshì	Municipality	Chóngqìng	((108.5 32.1896	
福建	49	CHN	China	4	Fujian	Shěng	Province	Fújiàn	((117.6 23.5334	
甘肅|甘肃	49	CHN	China	5	Gansu	Shěng	Province	Gānsù	((97.18 42.7716	

In [55]:
```
# we use the log number to shrink the range of the data to make it visib
le

residential_points["before_2013"] = np.log(residential_points["before_20
13"])

residential_points["after_2013"] = np.log(residential_points["after_201
3"])
```

In [56]:
```
fig, (ax1,ax2) = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(18, 25))
ax1 = china_residential.plot(ax=ax1, column="before_2013",  edgecolor =
"grey", cmap='OrRd', vmin = 0.1, vmax = 1.5)
# draw the investment in residential buildings per capita investment bef
ore 2013

ax2 = china_residential.plot(ax=ax2, column='after_2013', edgecolor = "g
rey", cmap='OrRd', vmin = 0.1, vmax = 1.5)
# draw the investment in residential buildings per capita investment aft
er 2013

plt.tight_layout()
plt.rcParams.update(plt.rcParamsDefault) # This will reset defaluts...

# This is for the colorbar...

divider = make_axes_locatable(ax2)

cax = divider.append_axes("right", size="3%", pad=0.1)

## This creates a discrete colorbar scheme...
# https://gist.github.com/jakevdp/91077b0cae40f8f8244a

N = 10

base = plt.cm.get_cmap("OrRd")

color_list = base(np.linspace(0, 1, N))

cmap_name = base.name + str(N)

dcmap =  base.from_list(cmap_name, color_list, N)

# This then alows me to generate and edit the colorbar....
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/53158096/editing-colorbar-legend-i
n-geopandas

sm = plt.cm.ScalarMappable(cmap=base)
sm._A = []
cbr = fig.colorbar(sm, cax=cax)

cbr.set_label('Log Avg. Residential Building Investment Per Capita', fon
tsize = 15)
cbr.set_alpha(0.15)

cbr.set_ticks([0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8])
cbr.set_ticklabels(["0.3","0.6","0.9","12"], update_ticks=True)

# set subtitle
ax1.set_title("Before 2013", fontsize = 18)
ax2.set_title("After 2013", fontsize = 18)

provinceEn = ["sichuan", "hubei", "henan", "hunan", "liaoning", "shandon
g"]

provinceCh = ["四川", "湖北", "河南", "湖南", "遼寧|辽宁", "山東|山东"]
```

```
i = 0
for i in range(5):
    ax1.text(residential_points.geometry.loc[provinceCh[i]].x + 2, resid
ential_points.geometry.loc[provinceCh[i]].y,
             provinceEn[i], horizontalalignment='right',fontsize = 10)
    i = i + 1

ax1.text(83,30, """   Xinjiang Uighur
autonomous region""", horizontalalignment='left',fontsize = 10)

ax1.annotate("tianjin", xy=(116, 40), xytext=(128, 38),
            arrowprops={'facecolor':'black',  'arrowstyle':'->'})

ax1.annotate("shanxi", xy=(109, 36), xytext=(128, 36),
            arrowprops={'facecolor':'black',  'arrowstyle':'->'})

ax1.annotate("jiangsu", xy=(118.5, 33.5), xytext=(128, 34),
            arrowprops={'facecolor':'black',  'arrowstyle':'->'})

ax1.annotate("zhejiang", xy=(120, 28.7), xytext=(128, 30),
            arrowprops={'facecolor':'black',  'arrowstyle':'->'})

ax1.annotate("chongqing", xy=(107.3, 30), xytext=(128, 32),
            arrowprops={'facecolor':'black',  'arrowstyle':'->'})

i = 0
for i in range(5):
    ax2.text(residential_points.geometry.loc[provinceCh[i]].x + 2, resid
ential_points.geometry.loc[provinceCh[i]].y,
             provinceEn[i], horizontalalignment='right',fontsize = 10)
    i = i + 1

ax2.text(83,30, """   Xinjiang Uighur
autonomous region""", horizontalalignment='left',fontsize = 10)

ax2.annotate("tianjin", xy=(116, 40), xytext=(128, 38),
            arrowprops={'facecolor':'black',  'arrowstyle':'->'})

ax2.annotate("shanxi", xy=(109, 36), xytext=(128, 36),
            arrowprops={'facecolor':'black',  'arrowstyle':'->'})

ax2.annotate("jiangsu", xy=(118.5, 33.5), xytext=(128, 34),
            arrowprops={'facecolor':'black',  'arrowstyle':'->'})

ax2.annotate("zhejiang", xy=(120, 28.7), xytext=(128, 30),
            arrowprops={'facecolor':'black',  'arrowstyle':'->'})

ax2.annotate("chongqing", xy=(107.3, 30), xytext=(128, 32),
            arrowprops={'facecolor':'black',  'arrowstyle':'->'})

# remove the unneccessary spines
ax1.spines["right"].set_visible(False)
ax1.spines["top"].set_visible(False)
ax1.spines["left"].set_visible(False)
ax1.spines["bottom"].set_visible(False)
```

```
ax2.spines["right"].set_visible(False)
ax2.spines["top"].set_visible(False)
ax2.spines["left"].set_visible(False)
ax2.spines["bottom"].set_visible(False)

ax1.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
ax1.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)

ax2.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
ax2.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)

fig.suptitle("Avg. Investment in Residential Buildings Per Capita Increa
sed", x = 0.5, y = 0.65,
             fontweight = "bold", fontsize = 20) # set the title for the
entire plot

# Here we download the graph
fig.savefig('Avg. Investment in Residential Buildings Per Capita Increas
ed.png')
```



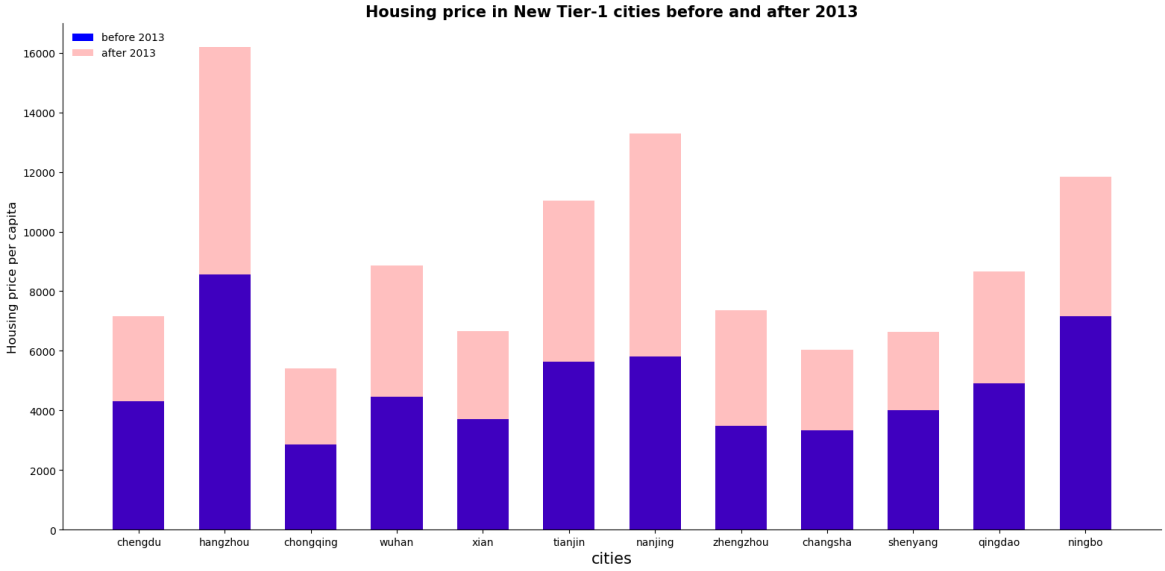
From this group of maps, we can infer that the investment in residential buildings in China has generally increased significantly in Southeast China — the coastal areas. Even though there are exceptions that the residential investment in the Northeast Provinces and Xinjiang Uighur autonomous region had decreased, the apparent signal of investing in resindential buildings in Southeast China guided us to think its relationship with the seagoing commerce development.

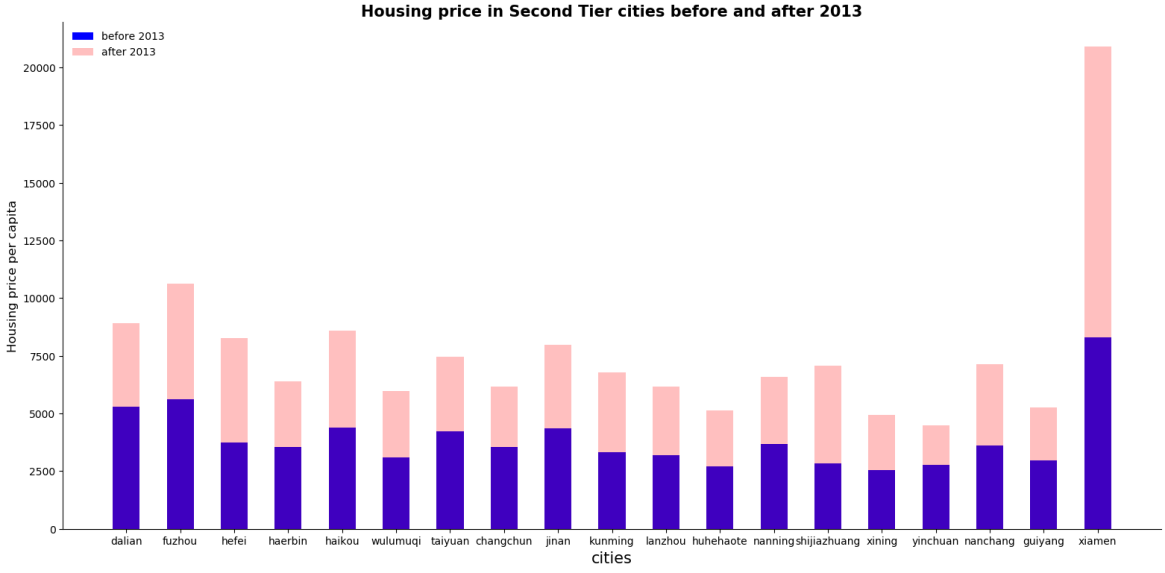
Moreover, the emerging tier 1.5 cities announced by the government are mostly located around this area. Therefore, we will conduct futher analysis into city level to study the changing trend in cities, classified by original tier 1, new tier 1 and tier 2.

City Level

In [57]:
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows = 3, ncols = 1,figsize = (19,30))

rects1 = ax[0].bar(original.index, original.before_2013, 0.8,color='b',l
abel='before 2013')
rects2 = ax[0].bar(original.index, original.after_2013, 0.8,color='r',la
bel='after 2013',alpha =0.25)

rects1 = ax[1].bar(new.index, new.before_2013, 0.6,color='b',label='befo
re 2013')
rects2 = ax[1].bar(new.index, new.after_2013, 0.6,color='r',label='after
2013',alpha =0.25)

rects1 = ax[2].bar(other.index, other.before_2013, 0.5,color='b',label=
'before 2013')
rects2 = ax[2].bar(other.index, other.after_2013, 0.5,color='r',label='a
fter 2013',alpha =0.25)

ax[0].set_xlabel("cities",fontsize = 15)
ax[1].set_xlabel("cities",fontsize = 15)
ax[2].set_xlabel("cities",fontsize = 15)

#ax.set_ylabel("Housing price per capit")
ax[0].set_title("Housing price in Original Tier-1 cities before and afte
r 2013",fontsize = 15, fontweight = "bold")
ax[1].set_title("Housing price in New Tier-1 cities before and after 201
3",fontsize = 15, fontweight = "bold")
ax[2].set_title("Housing price in Second Tier cities before and after 20
13",fontsize = 15, fontweight = "bold")
ax[0].set_ylabel("Housing price per capita",fontsize = 12)
ax[1].set_ylabel("Housing price per capita",fontsize = 12)
ax[2].set_ylabel("Housing price per capita",fontsize = 12)

ax[0].spines["right"].set_visible(False)
ax[0].spines["top"].set_visible(False)
ax[1].spines["right"].set_visible(False)
ax[1].spines["top"].set_visible(False)
ax[2].spines["right"].set_visible(False)
ax[2].spines["top"].set_visible(False)

ax[0].legend(loc='upper left',frameon=False)
ax[1].legend(loc='upper left',frameon=False)
ax[2].legend(loc='upper left',frameon=False)
plt.show()
```

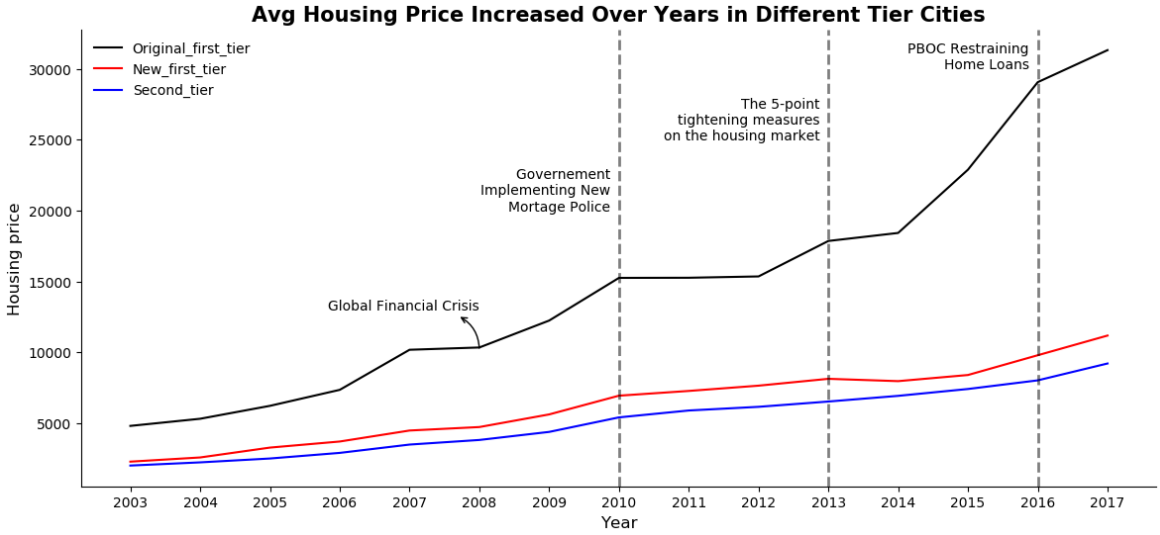

Housing price in Original Tier-1 cities before and after 2013
before 2013
after 2013
Housing price per capita
0
5000
10000
15000
20000
25000
30000
35000
beijing
shanghai
guangzhou
shenzhen
cities


Housing price in New Tier-1 cities before and after 2013
before 2013
after 2013
Housing price per capita
0
2000
4000
6000
8000
10000
12000
14000
16000
chengdu
hangzhou
chongqing
wuhan
xian
tianjin
nanjing
zhengzhou
changsha
shenyang
qingdao
ningbo
cities


Housing price in Second Tier cities before and after 2013
before 2013
after 2013
Housing price per capita
0
2500
5000
7500
10000
12500
15000
17500
20000
dalian
fuzhou
hefei
haerbin
haikou
wulumuqi
taiyuan
changchun
jinan
kunming
lanzhou
huhehaote
nanning
shijiazhuang
xining
yinchuan
nanchang
guiyang
xiamen
cities

After this narrowed down analysis into the city level, the final result from above had showed an overall increasing trends in house price in different cities. However, it is hard to see a general trend so that we implemented another plot in the following.

In [58]:
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize = (14,6))

ax.plot(growth_all.index, growth_all["Original_first_tier"], color = "k"
)
ax.plot(growth_all.index, growth_all["New_first_tier"], color = "red")
ax.plot(growth_all.index, growth_all["Second_tier"],color = "blue")

ax.spines["right"].set_visible(False)
ax.spines["top"].set_visible(False)

ax.set_xlabel("Year",fontsize = 12)
ax.set_ylabel("Housing price",fontsize = 12)
ax.set_title("Avg Housing Price Increased Over Years in Different Tier C
ities",fontsize = 15, fontweight = "bold")

ax.annotate(
    "Global Financial Crisis",
    xy=("2008", 10100), # This is where we point at...
    xycoords="data", # Not exactly sure about this
    xytext=("2008",13000), # This is about where the text is
    horizontalalignment="right", # How the text is alined
    arrowprops={
        "arrowstyle": "<-", # This is stuff about the arrow
        "connectionstyle": "angle3,angleA=0,angleB=90",
        "color": "black"
    },
    fontsize=10, color = "black",
    )

ax.axvline(x= "2010", color='k',alpha=0.5, linestyle='--', linewidth=2)
ax.text("2010",20000, """Governement
Implementing New
Mortage Police  """, horizontalalignment='right',fontsize = 10)

ax.axvline(x= "2013", color='k',alpha=0.5, linestyle='--', linewidth=2)
ax.text("2013",25000, """The 5-point
tightening measures
on the housing market  """, horizontalalignment='right',fontsize = 10)

ax.axvline(x= "2016", color='k',alpha=0.5, linestyle='--', linewidth=2)
ax.text("2016",30000, """PBOC Restraining
Home Loans  """, horizontalalignment='right',fontsize = 10)

ax.legend(loc='upper left',frameon=False)

plt.show()

# Here we download the graph
fig.savefig('Avg Housing Price In Different Tier Cities.png')
```


Avg Housing Price Increased Over Years in Different Tier Cities
Original_first_tier
New_first_tier
Second_tier
PBOC Restraining
Home Loans
The 5-point
tightening measures
on the housing market
Governement
Implementing New
Mortage Police
Global Financial Crisis
Housing price
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
Year

Taken as a whole, the growth of the house price in different tier cities is apparent. It is reasonable where house price in the original first-tier cities is almost doubled compared to the other tiers. As we go through the plot, we can see some interesting points where the speed of the growth is mitigated:

- The first mitigation pointed to the year of 2007 is somehow related to the higher interest rates and bank-required reserve ratios before the global financial crisis.
- The second holding period starts in 2010. Since the house price raised too fast during 2008 and 2009, on April 18, 2010, the Chinese cabinet put forward a new notice in order to regulate the growing house price and cool the property market. The new rules had limited the number of homes a family can buy. The notice stated that commercial banks may suspend the issuance of mortgage to families that have already possessed two houses. According to China Daily (http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2011-02/16/content_12028324.htm), starting from 2011, Beijing banned the sale of homes to those who have not lived in Beijing for five years while limiting the number of homes a native Beijing family could own to two. And clearly, the policy worked well in the following two years where the price had been held back and stayed at a constant level.
- Another cooling period began in 2013. This related to "The 5-point tightening measures on the housing market" policy which reasserted in March 2013 by the State Council. The police required major cities, publishing annual housing price control target while asking cities with growing housing markets to incline their supply of "commodity" house. Also, the People´s Bank of China (PBOC) branches were asked to increase the requirement in down-payment, and at the same time, the government continued to reform property taxes. In November 2013, Shanghai's municipal government increased the minimum down-payment for second home purchases from 60% to 70% while non-Shanghai residents were faced with tighter qualifications to be allowed in purchasing homes in Shanghai.

  Here is a detailed analysis of the government intervention by Global Property Guide (https://www.globalpropertyguide.com/Asia/China/Price-History)
- From 2016 to 2017, the growth is also cooling. In October 2016, according to the South China Morning Post (https://www.scmp.com/news/china/policies-politics/article/2026343/central-bank-chief-says-china-will-rein-credit-after) the governor of PBOC, Zhou Xiaochuan, stated that "China will try to control credit growth". Here is another quotation from an economics professor, Li Weisen, who teaches in Fudan University: "China needs to improve control over bank credit, and home mortgage loans are expected to slow from October 2016 on." So in the following year, PBOC had demanded executives of 17 banks in China, restraining home loans, according to Caixin Online (https://www.caixinglobal.com/2016-10-13/pboc-orders-17-banks-to-curb-housing-loans-100996453.html). As shown in the plot, the growth is slowing.

Summary

Regarding the rising house price in China, an article by REUTERS (https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-property-poll/china-house-prices-to-rise-faster-in-2018-in-boost-for-cooling-economy-reuters-poll-idUSKCN1LQ0TA) had pointed out a significant point that the raise in the house price is actually "offering much-needed support to China's slowing economy as the United States ratchets up tariffs on Chinese goods, though policy makers are likely to remain keenly aware of the risk of property bubbles". The property investment has been predicted to keep growing as the governmental developers are nowadays looking forward to rebuilding house inventories and constructing more public housing.

Nevertheless, the drawback overweights the benefit in the long-run. For instance, rising house prices will first oppress the lives of residents. When house price increases rapidly and exceeds the affordable range, people will lose their enthusiasm in their work and the savings is tend to decline. In order to live quality life, for example, the young residents need to overdraw the future cash flow which will finally result in a decline in the quality of their life.

Overall, the housing market is in a cooling trend at the national level in China over the last 15 years. The investment of residential buildings in the coastal areas located in Southeast China is growing, while the housing price in different cities inclined constantly regardless of city tier.

A SPECIAL THANKS TO Michael Waugh, Professor of economics at NYU Stern School of Business and the instructor of this course, without whom this whole project would have been IMPOSSIBLE.