housing_market

December 18, 2022

```
[]: import pandas as pd
     import yfinance as yf
     import numpy as np
     from fredapi import Fred
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import matplotlib as mpl
     import scipy.stats as scs
     plt.style.use('seaborn')
     %matplotlib inline
[]: file_path = 'C:/Users/dcste/OneDrive/Option Theory/CSUSHPINSA.xls'
[]: api = 'caf2a437b55be8f56406870c1bed3521'
     fred = Fred(api_key= api)
     data = fred.get_series('CSUSHPINSA').dropna()
[]: data = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ['Prices'])
     data['Monthly_Change'] = np.log(data['Prices']/data['Prices'].shift(1)).dropna()
     plt.figure(figsize = (12,6))
     plt.plot(data['Prices'], label = 'Housing Price', color = 'red')
     plt.ylabel('US National Housing Prices', size = 15)
     plt.xlabel('Year', size = 15)
     plt.title('Housing Prices Across Time', size = 20)
     plt.legend(loc = 'upper left')
```

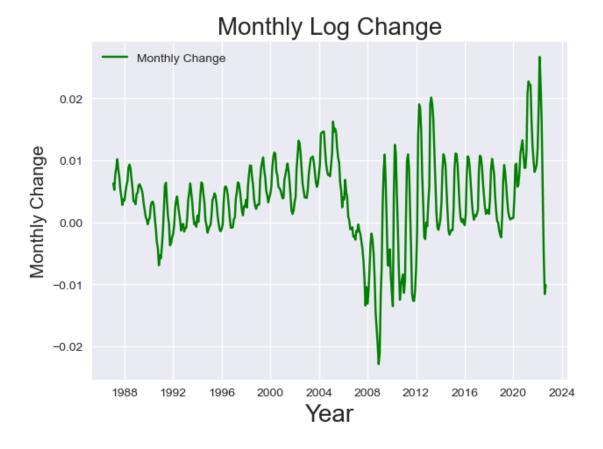
[]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x25bd57e0ee0>



- As you can see housing prices have sky rocketed since the pandemic began faster than the rate of the global financial crisis in 2008. This is because interest rates were extremly low since then and people moved out of cities and bought up tons of property.
- We definitly will not have a housing crisis like in 2008, but I do believe there is going to be correction soon in the housing market- it is already happening.
- The average yearly price appreciation since 1988 (which I calculate below) is 4.34%

```
[]: plt.figure(figsize=(7,5))
  plt.plot(data['Monthly_Change'], color = 'green', label = 'Monthly Change')
  plt.title('Monthly Log Change', size = 20)
  plt.ylabel('Monthly Change', size = 15)
  plt.xlabel('Year', size = 20)
  plt.legend(loc = 'upper left')
```

[]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x25bd58a0ca0>



```
[]: print('Since 1989, the annual change of housing prices is',np. 
Ground(data['Monthly_Change'].mean()*12,8))
```

Since 1989, the annual change of housing prices is 0.04347019

```
[]: print('The yearly standard deviation of housing prices in America is',np. 

oround(data['Monthly_Change'].std()*np.sqrt(12),8))
```

The yearly standard deviation of housing prices in America is 0.02397377

```
[]: scaled_logmean = (data['Monthly_Change'].mean()*12)*20
340*(1+scaled_logmean)
```

[]: 635.5972761790592

- The expected value of your home in 20 years is $\mathbb{E}(P_{20})=340*(1.0438)*20=635,000$
- This is based on continuously compouned returns so I do not need to raise the number to the twentieth power.
- This is based on historical national home price data, so this is an extremly rough estimate.

```
[]: confidence_interval(sigma = .02397377, mean = .04347019, time_factor=20, usinitial_housing_price=340)
```

```
[]: 95% Confidence Interval of House Price Gross Return
Lower Limit 564.1484 65.926%
Upper Limit 707.0436 107.954%
```

This would be a very rough estimate based on historical price appreciation using the Case-Shiller Housing Index. - In twenty years, we can see that there is a 95% chance your home will be within that range, but other factors could also drive up the value of your home in Longmont (e.g., school zones, population change, job market). I would say that Colorado is a safe investment because of how fast it is growing relative to other states. - You certainly will not lose any money on your home because houses are always a great investment, but trying to determine your housing price 20 years from now is definitely challenging, so hopefully you can get a better perspective on what I calculated using historical data, but always remember what has happened historically does not imply it will continue in the future.