# Article information:

官方披露全国已有6亿栋房屋！关于房子是否过剩的话题再引热议
[https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1758615926040759168=spider=pc](https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1758615926040759168&wfr=spider&for=pc)

# Article summary:

1. The Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development recently revealed that there are 600 million buildings in China, including both residential and non-residential buildings.

2. The per capita living space in China is not small, but there is a structural problem with the distribution of housing in first-tier cities.

3. There are still nearly 10 billion square meters of houses built before the end of 2000 that need to be improved.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides an overview of the current state of housing in China, including the number of buildings, per capita living space, and the need for improvement in older housing stock. The article is generally reliable and trustworthy as it draws on official data from the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development as well as research reports from Tongce Research Institute and Bank of China Securities. It also cites relevant statistics from the National Bureau of Statistics’ “China Census Yearbook 2020” and Ren Zeping’s team’s “China Housing Stock Research Report” to support its claims.

However, there are some potential biases in the article that should be noted. For example, while it does provide some information about rural housing, it focuses mainly on urban housing and does not explore counterarguments or present both sides equally when discussing whether or not there is an oversupply of housing in China. Additionally, while it does mention possible risks associated with older housing stock, such as low quality and poor supporting facilities, it does not provide any evidence to support these claims or explore potential solutions for improving these issues.

In conclusion, while this article provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of housing in China based on reliable sources, it could benefit from exploring counterarguments more thoroughly and providing evidence to support its claims about potential risks associated with older housing stock.

# Topics for further research:

* Rural housing in China
* Oversupply of housing in China
* Quality of older housing stock in China
* Supporting facilities for housing in China
* Solutions for improving housing in China
* Counterarguments to oversupply of housing in China

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/1b5bc1c1b9fce82559659d6780ca4736>