# Article information:

The impact of COVID-19 on housing price: Evidence from China - PMC
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8011656/>

# Article summary:

1. This article investigates the impact of COVID-19 on housing prices in China, using monthly community-level confirmed COVID-19 cases and housing price data.

2. The results show that the housing price of communities with confirmed COVID-19 cases would reduce by 2.47%, and this impact persists for three months.

3. The impact of COVID-19 on housing price only exists in regions with a higher infection level of COVID-19 or worse medical treatment conditions.

# 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:

This article provides an analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on housing prices in China, using monthly community-level confirmed COVID-19 cases and housing price data. The authors use the difference-in-difference method to find that the housing price of communities with confirmed COVID-19 cases would reduce by 2.47%. The results are robust after parallel pre-trend tests and placebo tests, and the impact persists for three months. Furthermore, it is found that the impact only exists in regions with a higher infection level of COVID-19 or worse medical treatment conditions.

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy as it provides evidence from empirical research to support its claims, which is further strengthened by robustness checks such as parallel pre-trend tests and placebo tests. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted when interpreting the results presented in this article. Firstly, since this study focuses on China, it may not be applicable to other countries due to differences in culture, economic structure, government policies etc., thus limiting its generalizability beyond China's context. Secondly, although the authors have used robustness checks to strengthen their findings, they have not explored any counterarguments or alternative explanations for their results which could potentially weaken their conclusions if taken into consideration. Thirdly, there is no discussion about possible risks associated with investing in residential properties during a pandemic which could be useful information for potential investors who are considering buying property during this period of time. Finally, while this article does provide evidence from empirical research to support its claims, it does not present both sides equally as there is no discussion about how other factors such as economic policies or government interventions might affect housing prices during a pandemic which could provide additional insights into understanding how different factors interact with each other to influence housing prices during a pandemic situation.

# Topics for further research:

* Impact of economic policies on housing prices during pandemic
* Government interventions and housing prices during pandemic
* Interaction between different factors and housing prices during pandemic
* Risks associated with investing in residential properties during pandemic
* Generalizability of housing price impacts of COVID-19 beyond China
* Counterarguments and alternative explanations for housing price impacts of COVID-19

# Report location:

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