# Article information:

Which city builds skyscrapers the fastest?  
<https://constructionphysics.substack.com/p/which-city-builds-skyscrapers-the>

# Article summary:

1. Chicago builds skyscrapers faster than any other city in the world, including New York.

2. The US and China have similar average construction speeds for skyscrapers, with some cities being slower or faster within each country.

3. Japan is significantly faster than the US on average, while Canada is slower and getting slower over time.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Which city builds skyscrapers the fastest?" provides an analysis of the construction speed of skyscrapers in different cities around the world. The author uses data from the Council on Tall Building and Urban Habitat (CTBUH) to compare the average construction speed of skyscrapers in cities in the US, Canada, China, and Japan. The author finds that Chicago builds skyscrapers faster than New York and most other cities around the world.

However, there are several potential biases and limitations in this analysis. Firstly, the dataset used by the author only includes skyscrapers completed between 2000-2020 that were taller than 100 meters, had a start and completion date, and had a gross floor area. This means that many buildings are not included in this dataset, which could skew the results. Additionally, some large cities like Paris only have one skyscraper completed in that time period in the database.

Secondly, while the author notes that Japan is significantly faster than the US on average when it comes to building skyscrapers, they do not explore why this might be the case. It is possible that differences in regulations or building codes could be contributing factors.

Thirdly, while the author suggests that they expected Southeast Asian cities to build skyscrapers faster than Western cities due to their rapid growth at a macro level, they do not provide any evidence for this assumption. Instead, they find that both China and Southeast Asia build at similar speeds to Western countries like the US and Canada.

Fourthly, while the author notes that autocorrelation may be present in their previous analysis of floor plate size vs construction speed due to comparing building area with itself rather than exploring a relationship between floor plate size and construction speed directly, they do not provide any updated analysis or conclusions based on this realization.

Overall, while this article provides interesting insights into which cities build skyscrapers fastest based on available data, there are several potential biases and limitations that should be considered when interpreting the results.

# Topics for further research:

* Regulations and building codes for skyscraper construction in Japan
* Skyscraper construction trends in Southeast Asian cities
* Factors influencing construction speed of skyscrapers in different cities
* Autocorrelation in analysis of floor plate size and construction speed
* Skyscrapers completed between 2000-2020 not included in CTBUH dataset
* Comparison of construction speed of skyscrapers in different regions of the world

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/8f1e7e718058373c8a3343f3700ec110>