

Analysis

## How much did Chinese investors drive up Sydney home prices? It's less than you might think

[The Conversation](#) / By Song Shi

Posted Mon 11 Sep 2023 at 8:44am



China made it much harder for money to leave the country in 2017. Our study looked at Sydney home prices before and after that crackdown. (ABC News: Daniel Irvine)

When China cracked down on money leaving the country in 2017, some Sydney home prices fell 3 per cent, while in other suburbs the restrictions had next to no impact.

This finding — from research [Xunpeng Shi](#) and I recently published in the journal [Housing Studies](#) — shows Chinese investors have had some effect on local house prices. However, our research also shows the impact has been much less — and less widespread — than [many Australians](#) think.

We found the only Sydney suburbs in which Chinese buyers appeared to have had a strong impact on prices were those with large concentrations of Chinese residents.

### Getting money out of China used to be easy

Australia's rules make it harder for foreigners to buy Australian homes, among other things limiting purchases to [new dwellings and vacant land](#).

But until 2017, it was fairly easy to get money out of China.

Among the channels commonly used were AliPay, WeChat, UnionPay, credit cards and underground banks specialising in foreign exchange and holding properties on behalf of Chinese citizens.



Foreign investment should be welcomed to the extent that it helps boost Australia's housing supply. (ABC News: *John*)

On December 30, 2016, the People's Bank of China published an order entitled [Administrative Measures on Reporting for Large-Value Transactions and Suspicious Transactions](#), limiting foreign currency conversions to US\$50,000 per person and explicitly banning the purchase of foreign properties.

It came into effect on July 1, 2017.

## **Tighter controls made buying Sydney property harder**

Before the order, in 2016, Chinese overseas direct foreign investment in Australia totalled US\$11.5 billion.

By 2019 it had slid to [US\\$2.4 billion](#).

A real estate agent specialising in the Sydney CBD high-end dwellings was quoted in 2020 as saying Chinese buyers dominated the market between 2013 and 2017, but bought only [one or two](#) in 2018.

Our study used this rare [natural experiment](#) to estimate the effect Chinese buyers had had on Sydney home prices.

We did this by comparing what happened to prices in the suburbs with a high concentration of Chinese owners to what happened in those with few Chinese owners.

To do so, we split Sydney's 678 suburbs into "Chinese" and "non-Chinese", based on their populations in the 2016 Census.

## **Prices fell 3 per cent in these suburbs — with little impact elsewhere**

We compared prices 18 months before and 18 months after the change, using a number of different cut-off points to define "Chinese" and "non-Chinese" suburbs.

We found China's restrictions pushed down prices in what we defined as Sydney's "Chinese" suburbs by around 3 per cent. In contrast, the restrictions had next to no impact on prices in other suburbs.

This remained the case when we checked our results against the ten most "Chinese" suburbs identified by the publication [Sydney Suburb Reviews](#): Haymarket, Carlingford, Chippendale, Zetland, Chatswood, Ultimo, Eastwood, Rhodes, Burwood, and Hurstville.

It also remained the case when we took into account other changes in Australian foreign investment rules during the period.

## **Overall, Chinese buyers had a limited impact**

Our findings have important implications. They suggest [ongoing concerns](#) about Chinese capital and Chinese investors driving up Australian home prices and exacerbating affordability problems are overstated.

Foreign investment should be welcomed to the extent that it helps boost Australia's housing supply. Our study found its effect on housing affordability is marginal and limited to particular suburbs.

**Song Shi is an Associate Professor at the School of Built Environment at the University of Technology Sydney. This piece first appeared on [The Conversation](#).**