

# Prime Global Cities Index

Q1 2022

#### **HEADLINES**

## Dubai

THE CITY WITH THE FASTEST RISING PRIME PRICES IN THE 12 MONTHS TO Q1 2022

# 9%

THE INDEX'S RATE OF ANNUAL GROWTH
DIPS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE
START OF THE PANDEMIC

### 6

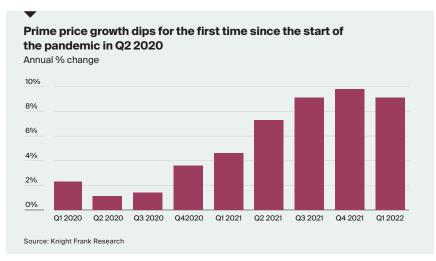
THE NUMBER OF CITIES THAT SAW PRICES DECLINE OVER A 12-MONTH PERIOD

## 7 years

PRIME CENTRAL LONDON IS SEEING ITS STRONGEST RATE OF ANNUAL PRICE GROWTH FOR SEVEN YEARS

## Asia

CITIES IN THE REGION OCCUPY ALL NINE OF THE BOTTOM RANKINGS FOR ANNUAL GROWTH





# Prime price growth slowed for the first time since the start of the pandemic, although on average prime cities continue to register 9% annual growth.

What's changed? There's no denying the pandemic-induced boom is winding down. The macroeconomic climate looks very different with an end to asset purchases and tighter monetary policy now the order of the day. Inflationary pressures are fuelling a higher cost of living and rising mortgage rates are starting to weigh on buyer sentiment.

The biggest slowdowns over the last quarter were across Asia Pacific. Wellington, Guangzhou, Shanghai and Shenzhen saw their annual rates of growth slide by 17%, 15%, 8% and 7% respectively over the threemonth period.

New waves of Covid-19 and a zero-Covid policy in countries like China saw some housing markets halted in their tracks, while four rate hikes in New Zealand over the last six months have dampened buyer appetites.

Despite these mounting headwinds and the backdrop of slower economic growth – the IMF expects global GDP to average 3.6% in 2022, down from its previous estimate of 4.4% – governments are starting to intervene to cool house prices.

Canada's foreign buyer ban, announced in March, comes at a time when prime prices (and sales) were already slowing. Prime price

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growth in Vancouver now sits at 8.8%, down from 15% a year ago.

Prime prices in two of the world's largest residential markets, London and New York, are rising at their fastest rate for seven and six years respectively.

At 2.1%, London is shaking off years of political uncertainty and tax changes with annual price growth expected to end the year at 3.5%.

At 5.6% annual growth, New York is following a similar trajectory. After six years of subdued activity sales increased 10% in Q1 2022 compared to Q1 2021.

The crisis in Ukraine and a weakening economic outlook for Europe are key challenges, but President Macron's recent victory and a weaker euro may bolster interest from overseas, particularly from US dollar buyers, or those currencies pegged to the dollar. At the end of last year, a €1m property cost a US buyer \$1,137,270, four months later the same property costs \$1,070,780 as a result of currency shifts, almost 6% or \$66,490 less.

We like questions, if you've got one about our research, or would like some property advice, we would love to hear from you.



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Prime property definition: The most desirable and expensive property in a given location, generally defined as the top 5% of each market by value. Prime markets

often have a significant international bias.



#### THE KNIGHT FRANK PRIME GLOBAL CITIES INDEX Q1 2022

Ranked by annual % change

|    | СІТҮ                         | WORLD REGION  | 12-MONTH<br>% CHANGE<br>(Q1 2021-<br>Q1 2022) | 6-MONTH<br>% CHANGE<br>(Q3 2021-<br>Q1 2022) | 3-MONTH<br>% CHANGE<br>(Q4 2021-<br>Q1 2022) |
|----|------------------------------|---------------|---|--|--|
| 1  | Dubai                        | Middle East   | 58.9%   | 23.2%  | 6.8%   |
| 2  | Miami <sup>1,3</sup>         | North America | 33.1%   | 13.4%  | 6.9%   |
| 3  | Toronto                      | North America | 24.0%   | 16.0%  | 6.7%   |
| 4  | San Francisco <sup>1,3</sup> | North America | 23.4%   | 8.1%   | 6.5%   |
| 5  | Los Angeles <sup>1,3</sup>   | North America | 22.8%   | 10.3%  | 6.0%   |
| 6  | Seoul                        | Asia          | 20.2%   | 8.3%   | 1.7%   |
| 7  | Gold Coast                   | Australasia   | 19.3%   | 11.2%  | 3.1%   |
| 8  | Auckland                     | Australasia   | 17.6%   | 6.5%   | 3.1%   |
| 9  | Sydney                       | Australasia   | 16.0%   | 8.1%   | 1.8%   |
| 10 | Tokyo²                       | Asia          | 15.4%   | 12.0%  | 8.4%   |
| 11 | Stockholm                    | Europe        | 13.2%   | 8.4%   | 7.0%   |
| 12 | Brisbane                     | Australasia   | 11.3%   | 7.7%   | 1.8%   |
| 13 | Perth                        | Australasia   | 11.0%   | 3.7%   | 0.7%   |
| 14 | Melbourne                    | Australasia   | 10.9%   | 6.3%   | 2.1%   |
| 15 | Taipei                       | Asia          | 10.1%   | 3.2%   | 1.6%   |
| 16 | Monaco                       | Europe        | 10.0%   | 5.8%   | 0.0%   |
| 17 | Berlin                       | Europe        | 9.4%  | 4.9%   | 0.4%   |
| 18 | Edinburgh                    | Europe        | 8.9%  | 4.4%   | 2.5%   |
| 19 | Vancouver                    | North America | 8.8%  | 3.7%   | 3.4%   |
| 20 | Paris                        | Europe        | 8.7%  | 4.9%   | 2.6%   |
| 21 | Shanghai                     | Asia          | 8.5%  | 1.5%   | 1.0%   |
| 22 | Dublin                       | Europe        | 8.3%  | 4.6%   | 2.9%   |
| 23 | Zurich                       | Europe        | 8.2%  | 4.5%   | 2.2%   |
| 24 | Hong Kong                    | Asia          | 8.0%  | 0.7%   | -0.4%  |
| 25 | Geneva                       | Europe        | 7.4%  | 2.1%   | 1.2%   |
| 26 | Beijing                      | Asia          | 7.3%  | 3.5%   | 2.8%   |
| 27 | New York                     | North America | 5.6%  | 2.8%   | 0.9%   |
| 28 | Wellington                   | Australasia   | 5.2%  | -4.0%  | -2.8%  |
| 29 | Madrid                       | Europe        | 4.2%  | 2.4%   | 1.9%   |
| 30 | Vienna                       | Europe        | 4.0%  | 0.7%   | 0.7%   |
| 31 | Lisbon                       | Europe        | 3.8%  | 3.6%   | 2.2%   |
| 32 | Nairobi                      | Africa        | 3.5%  | 2.4%   | 1.3%   |
| 33 | Singapore                    | Asia          | 2.6%  | 2.0%   | -0.5%  |
| 34 | Bucharest                    | Europe        | 2.3%  | 1.9%   | 1.4%   |
| 35 | London                       | Europe        | 2.1%  | 1.4%   | 0.9%   |
| 36 | Frankfurt                    | Europe        | 1.6%  | -2.2%  | -2.0%  |
| 37 | Bengaluru                    | Asia          | 1.4%  | 1.4%   | 0.5%   |
| 38 | Mumbai                       | Asia          | 1.4%  | 1.3%   | 1.0%   |
| 39 | Delhi                        | Asia          | 0.2%  | 0.2%   | 0.2%   |
| 40 | Kuala Lumpur                 | Asia          | -0.7%   | -0.6%  | -0.6%  |
| 41 | Manila                       | Asia          | -1.5%   | -0.3%  | 0.0%   |
| 42 | Shenzhen                     | Asia          | -2.3%   | 7.3%   | -0.1%  |
| 43 | Bangkok                      | Asia          | -2.7%   | -1.4%  | 0.9%   |
| 44 | Guangzhou                    | Asia          | -4.0%   | -5.6%  | -3.0%  |
| 45 | Jakarta                      | Asia          | -4.7%   | -0.5%  | 0.0%   |

<sup>1</sup> Based on top-tier of mainstream market in metro area. <sup>2</sup> Based on all contracts above Yen100m. <sup>3</sup> Provisional

Notes: Data for New York relates to Manhattan; Data for Los Angeles, Miami and San Francisco is to February 2022. Data for Manila is to 04 2021.

Source: All data comes from Knight Frank's global network with the exception of Tokyo (Ken Corporation); New York (StreetEasy); Los Angeles, Miami and San Francisco (5&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller); Berlin and Frankfurt (ZIEGERT Research/ ImmobilienScout 24); Stockholm (Svensk Maklarstatistik); Toronto (Real Estate Board of Toronto); Vancouver (Vancouver Real Estate Board); Zurich and Geneva (Wüest Partner).

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