



West Torrens (C)

Housing Affordability

DEMAND AND SUPPLY BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

15 OCT 2018

Data included:

Low and moderate income households

Household and family types

Age of household reference person

Housing stress

Recent movers

Indigenous persons

Dwelling prices

Tenure Diversity

Affordable house sales

Recent development trends by dwelling type

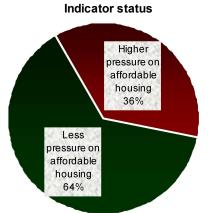
Social housing stock



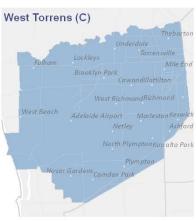
Housing Affordability key data sets - West Torrens (C)

The complexity surrounding housing affordability means that there is no one best measure for assessing the nature and degree of housing affordability problems.

This report describes the extent and general nature of local housing needs. A summary of the report is provided below.







	Key Data Set West Torrens (C)	Key Finding	Less pressure on affordable housing market = More pressure on affordable housing market = Stable pressure on affordable housing market =					
1	Low and moderate income households	Percentage of very low and state median) 2016: 37.1%	low income households (less than 80% of [Greater Adelaide: 35.8%]	↑				
2	Household and family types	Percentage change in the r 2016: 2.1%. [Greater Adela	umber of households between 2011 and ide: 4.9%]	Ψ				
3	Age of household reference person		where the household reference person is %. [Greater Adelaide: 33.6%]	Ψ				
4	Housing stress, 2016		low income private renter households eir weekly gross household income on delaide: 89.5%]	\				
5	Recent movers (1 July 2011 - 30 June 2017)	Percentage of people who vago (2016 data): 40.7%. [G	were living at a different address five years reater Adelaide: 36.8%]	↑				
6	Indigenous persons	Indigenous persons as a person as a p	ercentage of the total population 2016: 4%]	\				
	Housing Supply West Torrens (C)							
7	Dwelling prices	Average annual percentage 2009 to 2016-2017: 4.3%. [change in median dwelling prices, 2008- Greater Adelaide: 2.7%]	1				
8	Tenure Diversity, 2016	Percentage of households v 2016: 57.3%. [Greater Adel	who own, or are purchasing their dwelling, aide: 65.1%]	V				
9	Affordable house sales		that were affordable to very low and low n 1 July 2011 and 30 June 2017 : 4.6%.	↑				
10	Dwelling type	Percentage of dwellings wit Adelaide: 22.5%]	h one or two bedrooms: 35.9%. [Greater	Ψ				
11	Recent development trends by dwelling type		d medium density residential dwellings, 1 45.4%. [Greater Adelaide: 31.9%]	Ψ				
12	Social housing stock	Social housing stock (numb	er of dwellings): 1476	n/a				

Low and moderate income households

West Torrens (C)

What is the desired trend?

A mix of household incomes is desirable in any location.

What is the current situation in West Torrens (C)?

Very Low and Low income households are defined as those households earning up to 80% of the State's median income. In 2016 80% of the State's median income was \$965 per week.

In 2016, West Torrens (C) has a greater proportion of very low and low income households (37.1)% compared to the Greater Adelaide Statistical Area (35.8%).

The number of very low and low income households in West Torrens (C) was 8,629.



What is the current trend?

South Australia is a lower income state, with lower median household incomes than the eastern states.

As affordability declines, lower income households concentrate in areas which are less well located, often further from employment, education and other services.



Why use this information?

Understanding the mix of household types in a community informs the demand and need for housing.

The median household income is the household income at which half the households have more income and half have less income.

The low and moderate income households indicator uses the following widely used description for very low, low and moderate income households.

- Very low income 50% of median household income
- Low income 80% of median household income
- Moderate income 120% of median household income

As housing markets operate regionally, calculations of very low, low and moderate income households are based on two medians - one for metropolitan and one for rest of state.



What does this mean for affordability in the area?

A vibrant and healthy community needs a broad social mix - in terms of family types, family backgrounds, incomes, ages, etc. A wide mix of people in a community will result in a greater diversity of activities and

A larger concentration of higher income households and people in stable employment will drive up house prices and rents beyond the affordability of lower income households and those employed on a flexible basis.



Household income by tenure type, 2016



West Torrens (C)

Tenure type	Very I inco (<\$603 p	me	Lo inco (\$603-\$! wl	me 964 per	Mode inco (\$965-\$1 wl	me 446 per	Hig inco (>=\$144 wk	me 17 per	Income stat		Tot	al
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	402	7.9	513	14.5	912	26.0	4,369	47.8	558	27.7	6,755	29.0
Rented: Public	709	14.0	167	4.7	76	2.2	69	0.8	105	5.2	1,119	4.8
Rented: Private and not stated	1,307	25.7	1,125	31.7	1,247	35.6	2,337	25.6	539	26.8	6,560	28.2
Rented: Other landlord	285	5.6	108	3.0	70	2.0	89	1.0	47	2.3	598	2.6
Other tenure types	2,376	46.8	1,637	46.1	1,200	34.2	2,271	24.9	765	38.0	8,248	35.4
Total	5,079	100.0	3,550	100.0	3,505	100.0	9,135	100.0	2,014	100.0	23,280	100.0

Source: Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics data, 2016 Census of Population and Housing Data based on Place of Usual Residence



A mix of household sizes and types is desirable in all locations.

What is the current situation in West Torrens (C)?

Between 2011 and 2016 the percentage change in total households for West Torrens (C) was 2.1%. This rate of change was lower than that in the Greater Adelaide Statistical Area which experienced a 4.9% increase.



What is the current trend?

Household formation rates are no longer exceeding population growth.

The national household size has remained stable over the last ten years with an average of 2.6 people per household.

The exception to this trend is the Indigenous community which has seen a slight decrease in household size from 3.4 people in 2006 down to 3.2 people in 2016. Also, around half of the regional LGAs in SA have seen a slight decrease in household size whereas the handful of LGAs where the average household size has increased are almost entirely within metropolitan Adelaide. These include Burnside, Charles Sturt, Holdfast Bay, Marion, Mitcham, Prospect and Unley.



Why use this information?

Informs the extent of the demand and need for different housing types.



What does this mean for affordability in the area?

The increase in average household size within some metropolitan LGAs is likely resultant from higher housing costs whereby some people are choosing to share accommodation in order to afford housing costs. Nationally, group households are the fastest growing household type.

Meanwhile, the decrease in household size within regional SA coincides with a dramatic increase in the median age of the population, a marked decline in couple families with children and a steady increase in lone person households. Although there is not an affordability issue within regional SA currently, there may be a future mismatch between the housing available and the housing needs of an ageing population.

Household and Family types	2016		201	1	Change 2011 to 2016	
riouseriola and raining types	number	%	number	%	number	%
Couple Families with Children 15 or over	2,008	13.7	1,706	12.2	302	17.7
Couple Families with Children under 15	4,232	28.9	3,868	27.6	364	9.4
Total couples with child(ren)	6,240	42.7	5,574	39.7	666	11.9
One Parent Families with Children 15 or over	1,341	9.2	1,228	8.8	113	9.2
One Parent Families with Children under 15	840	5.7	907	6.5	-67	-7.4
Total one parent families	2,181	14.9	2,135	15.2	46	2.2
Other Families	396	2.7	452	3.2	-56	-12.4
Couple Families with No Children	5,806	39.7	5,870	41.8	-64	-1.1
Total families	14,623	100.0	14,031	100.0	592	4.2
One Family Households	14,173	58.2	13,666	57.4	507	3.7
Two or more family households	230	0.9	180	0.8	50	27.8
Total family households	14,403	59.2	13,846	58.1	557	4.0
Lone person household	7,359	30.2	7,650	32.1	-291	-3.8
Group household	1,523	6.3	1,514	6.4	9	0.6
Other Households	1,050	4.3	820	3.4	230	28.0
Total households	24,335	100.0	23,830	100.0	505	2.1
Average household size	2.3		2.3		0.0	0.0
(Average number of people per household)	2.0		2.0		0.0	0.0

(Average number of people per household)

A mix of age groups is desirable for any location.

What is the current situation in West Torrens (C)?

In 2016, West Torrens (C) had a lower proportion of households with a household reference person (or "head") aged 60 years or older (32.0)% compared to the Greater Adelaide Statistical Area (33.6%). The number of "older" households in West Torrens (C) was 7,866.

What is the current trend?

SA is ageing faster than the rest of Australia and 20.9% of its population is projected to be aged 65 or more by 2025 compared to 17.8% nationally.

Age profiles vary across housing tenures, with older persons predominately in outright homeownership.

Why use this information?

The indicator provides an age profile of heads of households and its influence on housing need and demand.

Data on the age profile of the population (as opposed to head of household) is available from the ABS.

What does this mean for affordability in the area?

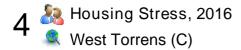
An age profile of a community effects relative housing need. Age cohorts provide an indication of likely housing demand.

- Young people (typically 15-24 years) often experience the highest incidence of housing stress and require housing options that support a transition to independence.
- Households in the mid 20s to 40s are often starting a family and seeking opportunities to enter homeownership.
- Mature aged householders in their 50s and 60s are more likely to be outright owners. Those in private rental are unlikely to enter homeownership at this stage in life.
- Older households (over 65) are often asset rich but income poor and looking for housing options which enable ageing within their community or support services that assists them to age in place.

West Torrens (C)

And of bound hald reference more and	2016			
Age of household reference persons	number	%		
15-29 years	3,157	12.9		
30-44 years	6,525	26.6		
45-59 years	5,970	24.3		
60-74 years	4,336	17.6		
75 and over	3,530	14.4		
Not Applicable	1,050	4.3		
Total	24,568	100.0		

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016 Census of Population and Housing Data based on Place of Usual Residence





Reduction in the proportion of households, particularly private renters, in housing stress and extreme stress.

What is the current situation in West Torrens (C)?

In 2016. West Torrens (C) had a lower proportion of private renter households (includes those with a landlord type of 'other') who were earning a low or very low income and paying more than 25% of their income on housing (87.9)% compared to the Greater Adelaide Statistical Area (89.5%). The number of private renter households earning a low or very low income which are in housing stress in West Torrens (C) was 2,482.



What is the current trend?

The proportion of low and moderate households in housing stress increased in SA from 29.5% in 2011 to 30.6% in 2016 although the percentage of low and moderate income households who spent more than 50% of their income on housing decreased slightly from 10.7% to 10.6%.

Housing stress affects some tenures disproportionately, with private tenants; and increasingly first home buyers; bearing the brunt of declining housing affordability.



Why use this information?

Housing stress is an indicator of housing need, which was initially developed by the National Housing Strategy in 1990/91 and is widely used across Australia.

Housing stress refers to low income households (lowest 40% of incomes) paying more than 25% of gross household income for private rental or 30% for mortgage repayments. For moderate income households, housing stress refers to households paying more than 30% of gross household income on rent or mortgage repayments.

Low and moderate income households paying more than 50% of their gross household income on housing are often considered to be in extreme housing stress.

Housing stress calculations are limited to the proportion of income paid on rent and mortgage payments, as reported through the Census. Affordability issues are compounded often by associated energy and water consumption and transport costs. However these are difficult to quantify, given variations in household type. health and lifestyle preferences and employment patterns and have therefore been excluded.



What does this mean for affordability in the area?

A household that is in stress is less likely to be able to contribute to community life, either due to the need to work longer hours to pay the bills, or simply because there isn't enough money for other activities.

The housing stress problem manifests itself in different ways, such as moving to a lower priced area (and hence often away from job opportunities), postponement of child bearing or family breakdown.

As alternative housing forms and tenures increase, providing greater opportunities for a range of more affordable housing options, the level of housing stress in the community should decline.

West Torrens (C)

Housing stress, 2016			Moderate i \$965-\$1446		Total households		
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number
Households paying 25% or more	of income on h	ousing					
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	273	5.4	305	8.6	462	13.2	1,814
Rented: Public	444	8.7	44	1.2	9	0.3	494
Rented: Private and not stated	1,228	24.2	958	26.9	610	17.4	2,968
Rented: Other landlord	229	4.5	67	1.9	17	0.5	317
Rented: TOTAL	1,901	37.4	1,069	30.1	636	18.2	3,779
Other tenure types	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total households	2,160	42.5	1,369	38.5	1,103	31.5	5,599
Households paying 30% or more	of income on h	ousing					
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	251	4.9	252	7.1	318	9.1	1,210
Rented: Public	276	5.4	17	0.5	4	0.1	294
Rented: Private and not stated	1,200	23.6	761	21.4	273	7.8	2,296
Rented: Other landlord	193	3.8	43	1.2	10	0.3	243
Rented: TOTAL	1,669	32.8	821	23.1	287	8.2	2,833
Other tenure types	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total households	1,906	37.5	1,073	30.2	607	17.3	4,046
Households paying 50% or more	of income on he	ousing					
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	178	3.5	89	2.5	64	1.8	383
Rented: Public	117	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	112
Rented: Private and not stated	854	16.8	99	2.8	7	0.2	967
Rented: Other landlord	82	1.6	4	0.1	0	0.0	90
Rented: TOTAL	1,053	20.7	103	2.9	7	0.2	1,169
Other tenure types	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total households	1,226	24.1	193	5.4	73	2.1	1,550
Total households renting or purc	hasing						
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	402	7.9	513	14.4	912	26.1	6,755
Rented: Public	709	13.9	167	4.7	76	2.2	1,119
Rented: Private and not stated	1,307	25.7	1,125	31.6	1,247	35.6	6,560
Rented: Other landlord	285	5.6	108	3.0	70	2.0	598
Rented: TOTAL	2,301	45.3	1,400	39.4	1,393	39.8	8,277
Other tenure types	2,376	46.7	1,637	46.0	1,200	34.3	8,248
Total households	5,084	100.0	3,555	100.0	3,499	100.0	23,284

Source: Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics data, 2016 Census of Population and Housing Data based on Place of Usual Residence

A mix of household sizes and types is desirable in all locations.

What is the current situation in West Torrens (C)?

In 2016, West Torrens (C) had a greater proportion of people who were living at a different address five years ago (40.7)% compared to the Greater Adelaide Statistical Area (36.8%). The number of recent movers in West Torrens (C) was 22,273.

What is the current trend?

Migration trends influence the housing form and demand, and movement across the metropolitan area is an important factor in residential planning.

Non metropolitan areas often have a net migration of young adults in search of educational and employment opportunities. There is also a 'sea-change' and 'tree-change' phenomenon nationally with older households moving away from inner metropolitan areas, placing greater demands on physical and social infrastructure for the destination communities.

Why use this information?

This indicator provides a measure of recent movers into the Council area and therefore likely future housing need through identifying population and demographic trends that can influence housing demand.

What does this mean for affordability in the area?

Developing a broad picture of future household profile will assist in determining the likely demand for housing in the future, as differing groups, household types and sizes have differing housing needs.

It also can inform local housing strategies which may promote certain population groups into the community, eg younger workforce in an ageing community.

West Torrens (C)

Age of persons who had a different address in the 2011 Census	Moved between 2011 and 2016				
Census	number	%			
5-9 years	1,221	5.5			
10-14 years	839	3.8			
15-29 years	8,208	36.9			
30-44 years	7,256	32.6			
45-59 years	2,626	11.8			
60-74 years	1,260	5.7			
75 and over	863	3.9			
Total persons	22,273	100.0			

Households who had a different address in the 2011	Moved be 2011 and		Households who had a different address in the 2011 Census by household income	Moved between 2011 and 2016		
Census by current tenure	number	%	nousenoid income	number	%	
Fully owned	981	9.8	Very low income	1,642	16.4	
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	2,823	28.2	Low income	1,397	14.0	
Rented (incl rent-free)	5,851	58.5	Moderate income	1,635	16.3	
Other tenure type (incl life tenure)	137	1.4	High income	4,519	45.2	
Not stated	208	2.1	One or more incomes not stated	813	8.1	
Total households	10,000	100.0	Total households	10,006	100.0	

Source: Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics data, 2016 Census of Population and Housing Data based on Place of Usual Residence

A mix of population groups is desirable in any location, promoting tolerance and providing choice for a diversity of people.

What is the current situation in West Torrens (C)?

In 2016, West Torrens (C) had a lower proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (1.0)% compared to the Greater Adelaide Statistical Area (1.4%). The number of indigenous persons in West Torrens (C) was 560.

What is the current trend?

Nationally, proportions of households with an Indigenous person continues to grow. Over the last five years the median age of Indigenous people has increased to 23 and the median household size has decreased to 3.2.

Why use this information?

Across Australia, Indigenous people experience higher levels of housing need. Indigenous homelessness is 3.5 times and overcrowding almost 6 times higher than the national figures. Indigenous home ownership is just over half the national average.

What does this mean for affordability in the area?

A diversity of dwelling types and sometimes specialised services are needed to support a diversity of population groups. Indigenous people, for example typically have larger households and often experience discrimination in the private rental market.

Indigenous persons (Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders)

West Torrens (C)

	2016	2011		
Age group (years)	number	%	number	%
0 to 9	107	19.1	86	17.2
10 to 19	116	20.7	104	20.8
20 to 29	102	18.2	93	18.6
30 to 39	80	14.3	55	11.0
40 to 49	72	12.9	76	15.2
50 to 59	49	8.8	44	8.8
60 and over	34	6.1	42	8.4
Total	560	100.0	500	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016 Census of Population and Housing Data based on Place of Enumeration (Place on Census night)

Stable house and rent prices rising proportionate to household income growth.

What is the current situation in West Torrens (C)?

The median house price in West Torrens (C) for the financial year 2016-2017 was \$520,000. Between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2017 the average annual change in median house prices for West Torrens (C) was 4.3% year on year. This rate of change is greater when compared to the Greater Adelaide Statistical Area with 2.7% year on year.

What is the current trend?

House prices have increased by nearly 75% over the past decade across Australia. In comparison, South Australian house prices have only increased by 28% over this same period.

Rental prices have been more stable although steadily increasing. Growth rates have gradually declined over the 10 years with only slight increases in recent years.

Why use this information?

Median prices provide an indication of accessibility of home ownership and rental options.

One of the most pertinent factors preventing households in the private rental market from leaving the tenure and entering home ownership is the rapid increase in house prices.

House prices are derived from data held by the Valuer General and are calculated based on all sales for the previous year.

What does this mean for affordability in the area?

Increases in median house and rent prices in excess of household income growth have a negative impact on housing affordability.

Median dwelling prices, 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2017

West Torrens (C)

Financial year ending June 30	Detached house	Attached dwelling (Maisonettes / Row Houses)	Flat/Unit (Home units / Flats / Townhouses)	Total
	median price \$	median price \$	median price \$	median price \$
2008 to 2009	426,298	350,500	270,000	372,000
2009 to 2010	460,000	397,000	272,000	410,000
2010 to 2011	485,000	411,000	280,000	430,000
2011 to 2012	452,500	407,500	280,000	420,000
2012 to 2013	460,000	395,000	273,000	420,000
2013 to 2014	485,000	447,500	285,500	438,000
2014 to 2015	515,000	400,000	285,500	452,000
2015 to 2016	535,000	455,000	290,000	468,750
2016 to 2017	577,500	510,000	320,000	520,000
Carrage Values Carrage Office				

Source: Valuer Generals Office

A mix of housing tenure outcomes with a strong level of home ownership.

What is the current situation in West Torrens (C)?

In 2016, West Torrens (C) had a lower proportion of households purchasing or owning their dwelling (57.3)% compared to the Greater Adelaide Statistical Area (65.1%). The number of households purchasing and owning their dwelling in West Torrens (C) was 13,931.

What is the current trend?

There has been a slight decrease in home ownership rates over the last ten years both at a national level and within South Australia. This is due to a decrease in outright ownership, while the percentage of households purchasing their home has remained steady.

Of greater concern is the decline in home purchase rates for 25 to 44 year olds. According to a Grattan Institute report there has been a noticeable decline for this age group over the last 10 years. It is unclear at this stage whether the decline among younger households represents a deferral or permanent reduction in purchase and hence ownership rates.

Nationally, there is a substantially lower level of homeownership among the Indigenous population (less than 60% of the national rate).



Why use this information?

Tenure profile provides an indication of housing possibilities available within a community.

What does this mean for affordability in the area?

A variety of housing tenures will encourage a mix of people in a community. A vibrant and healthy community needs a wide social mix, in terms of family types, family backgrounds and ages. A wide mix of people in a community will result in a greater diversity of activities and ideas.

Whilst the 'Great Australian Dream' of home ownership remains a real goal for most, at some stages in life, there is a need for alternative forms of accommodation. For example, students and other young single people leaving home or older persons who wish to downsize but remain within the local community.

Providing greater choice in housing tenure results in greater affordability of housing for all. A wide mix of housing provision in an area will provide a sense of security to existing residents that they and their children can afford to live in their community through all stages of life, should they choose to do so.

West Torrens (C)

	Separate	house	Medium d	ensity	High de	nsity 3	Other Dwe	_	Not sta	ited	Tota	al
Tenure type	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Fully Owned	5,940	38.5	1,066	13.6	104	12.0	21	22.1	13	13.4	7,141	29.4
Being Purchased (incl rent/buy)	5,215	33.8	1,464	18.6	79	9.1	10	10.5	30	30.9	6,790	27.9
Rented from State/Territory Housing Authority	308	2.0	682	8.7	140	16.2	0	0.0	5	5.2	1,135	4.7
Rented from other landlord	2,964	19.2	3,753	47.8	409	47.3	20	21.1	29	29.9	7,172	29.5
Rented and landlord type not stated	20	0.1	21	0.3	5	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	50	0.2
Occupied rent free	134	0.9	45	0.6	4	0.5	0	0.0	5	5.2	191	0.8
Other Tenure Type	113	0.7	256	3.3	36	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	406	1.7
Tenure Not Stated	719	4.7	571	7.3	87	10.1	44	46.3	15	15.5	1,433	5.9
Total	15,413	100.0	7,858	100.0	864	100.0	95	100.0	97	100.0	24,318	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016 Census of Population and Housing Data based on Place of Enumeration (Place on Census Night)

¹ Figure 4.2 Housing Affordability: Re-imagining the Australian Dream, March 2018

Semi-detached, row or terrace houses, or townhouses with one or more storeys, and flats or apartments in a one or two storey block or attached to a house

³ Flats or apartments in a three or more storey block



Increased proportion of house sales which are affordable for low and moderate income households.

What is the current situation in West Torrens (C)?

There were 6,030 dwelling sales in the period 1 July 2011 - 30 June 2017 in West Torrens (C). The proportion of dwelling sales that were affordable to very low and low income households was 4.6%. This was lower compared to the Greater Adelaide Statistical Area with 5.4%.

What is the current trend?

The percentage of sales affordable for low and moderate income households has declined dramatically, such that only a small percentage of sales are within an affordable range.



Why use this information?

This is an indicator of the feasibility of attaining the Australian dream of home ownership for low and moderate income households.

House prices provide a good indicator of home purchase affordability for a local area.

House prices are derived from data held by the Valuer General.

What does this mean for affordability in the area?

Low and moderate income households represent 60% of households in the state. With access to a limited percentage of the sales, there will be greater pressure on the private rental market and people's aspirations for home ownership will not be realised.

Home purchase	201	1-2012	201	2-2013	2013-2014		
Prices	Capital City	Rest of State	Capital City	Rest of State	Capital City	Rest of State	
Very Low Income	\$112,000	\$89,000	\$127,000	\$101,000	\$139,000	\$111,000	
Low Income	\$179,000	\$143,000	\$202,000	\$161,000	\$222,000	\$177,000	
Median Income	\$224,000	\$179,000	\$253,000	\$202,000	\$278,000	\$221,000	
Moderate Income	\$269,000	\$214,000	\$304,000	\$242,000	\$333,000	\$265,000	

Home purchase	201	4-2015	201	5-2016	2016-2017		
Prices	Capital City	Rest of State	Capital City	Rest of State	Capital City	Rest of State	
Very Low Income	\$127,000	\$101,000	\$131,000	\$106,000	\$138,000	\$112,000	
Low Income	\$203,000	\$162,000	\$209,000	\$170,000	\$221,000	\$180,000	
Median Income	\$254,000	\$202,000	\$261,000	\$212,000	\$276,000	\$224,000	
Moderate Income	\$305,000	\$243,000	\$314,000	\$255,000	\$332,000	\$269,000	

For 11/12 through to 13/14 the home purchase price is based on current RBA bank rate and 5% deposit. From 14/15 through Please note: to 16/17 the home purchase price is based on the 10 year average of the RBA bank rate and 5% deposit.



West Torrens (C)

All percentage figures refer to the percentage of the total sales for that year.

Affordable house sales	Detached and semi-detach	ed houses	Flats, units and	apartments	Total pr	ivate sale:
Year ending June 30	number	%	number	%	number	%
very low income house	holds (up to 50% of the medi	an income)				
2011-12	*	0.1-0.6	0	0.0	*	0.1-0.6
2012-13	*	0.1-0.5	*	0.1-0.5	*	0.1-0.5
2013-14	6	0.6	0	0.0	5	0.5
2014-15	*	0.1-0.5	*	0.1-0.5	5	0.5
2015-16	0	0.0	*	0.1-0.5	*	0.1-0.5
2016-17	*	0.1-0.5	*	0.1-0.5	*	0.1-0.5
Total	15	0.2	10	0.2	20	0.3
ow income households	s (50-80% of the median inco	me)				
2011-12	6	0.7	9	1.1	15	1.8
2012-13	*	0.1-0.5	23	2.5	25	2.7
2013-14	6	0.6	60	5.8	65	6.3
2014-15	*	0.1-0.5	42	3.8	45	4.1
2015-16	*	0.1-0.5	45	4.2	50	4.6
2016-17	*	0.1-0.5	50	4.8	55	5.3
Total	25	0.4	230	3.8	255	4.2
noderate income hous	eholds (80-120% of the media	an income)				
2011-12	12	1.4	98	11.7	110	13.1
2012-13	18	1.9	144	15.6	160	17.3
2013-14	34	3.3	147	14.2	180	17.4
2014-15	22	2.0	162	14.6	185	16.7
2015-16	11	1.0	170	15.7	180	16.7
2016-17	17	1.6	121	11.7	140	13.5
Total	115	1.9	840	13.9	955	15.8
All house sales Year	Detached and semi-detache	ed houses	Flats, units and	apartments	Total pri	vate sales
ending June 30	number	%	number	%	number	%
Total						
2011-12	640	76.2	200	23.8	840	100.0
2012-13	695	75.1	235	25.4	925	100.0
2013-14	760	73.4	275	26.6	1,035	100.0
2014-15	800	72.1	315	28.4	1,110	100.0
2015-16	755	69.9	330	30.6	1,080	100.0
2016-17	760	73.4	275	26.6	1,035	100.0
		73.1	1,625	26.9	6,030	100.0

Source: South Australian Department for Communities and Social Inclusion, 2013

Where there are 1 to 5 dwellings the number is replaced with a $^{"*"}$ All totals have been rounded to the nearest 5

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Dwelling types which reflect the changing nature of households in South Australia, particularly the prevalence of single and smaller households.

What is the current situation in West Torrens (C)?

In 2016, West Torrens (C) had a greater proportion of dwellings with only one or two bedrooms (35.9)% compared to the Greater Adelaide Statistical Area (22.5%). The number of one and two bedroom dwellings in West Torrens (C) was 8,364.



What is the current trend?

The market is supplying more large (3 and 4 bedroom) stock and less small stock (1 and 2 bedroom) both nationally and in SA. However, the percentage of smaller stock is increasing. This is particularly important in South Australia where the average household size is lower (2.4) compared to the Australian average (2.6).



Why use this information?

Dwelling types and size provides an indication of housing choice in the area.

Combined with recent development data, it provides a useful profile of the community's housing supply.



What does this mean for affordability in the area?

Providing greater choice in housing types and sizes results in greater levels of social mix and enhanced community sustainability as people, across all stages of life can find suitable and affordable housing within the community.



Dwelling type by number of bedrooms, 2016



West Torrens (C)

Number of bedrooms	Separate house Medium density		High density ²		Other Dwelling Structure		Not stated		Total Stock			
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
None (includes bedsitters)	15	0.1	32	0.4	16	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	0.3
1 bedroom	205	1.4	1,022	13.7	97	12.5	5	11.6	7	8.0	1,341	5.8
2 bedrooms	2,193	14.7	4,179	56.0	612	78.6	20	46.5	17	19.3	7,023	30.2
3 bedrooms	8,872	59.5	1,871	25.1	24	3.1	5	11.6	33	37.5	10,809	46.4
4 bedrooms	2,819	18.9	124	1.7	0	0.0	9	20.9	13	14.8	2,956	12.7
5+ bedrooms	539	3.6	32	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.4	570	2.4
Not stated	267	1.8	206	2.8	30	3.9	4	9.3	15	17.0	513	2.2
Total	14,910	100.0	7,466	100.0	779	100.0	43	100.0	88	100.0	23,274	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016 Census of Population and Housing Data based on Place of Enumeration (Place on Census night)

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¹ Semi-detached, row or terrace houses, or townhouses with one or more storeys, and flats or apartments in a one or two storey block or attached to a house

퇺 Recent development trends by dwelling type



West Torrens (C)



What is the desired trend?

Increasing diversity of housing type, particularly around transport nodes and activity centres, to accommodate the changing household demographic.

What is the current situation in West Torrens (C)?

The percentage of newly approved residential dwellings which were considered high or medium density within West Torrens (C) between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2017 was 45.4%. This was greater compared to the Greater Adelaide Statistical Area with 31.9%. This represents a total of 946 high or medium density dwellings approved within West Torrens (C) during this period.



What is the current trend?

SA has been dominated by detached dwellings with 3 or more bedrooms. The changing ageing demographic profile of SA and average number of people per household suggests a need for a greater diversity of housing and specifically smaller dwellings to accommodate smaller households.



Why use this information?

Residential development trends can inform the adoption of strategic priorities for the future.

Identifying the type of stock being delivered to market, and the change, if any, to the Local Government's Area stock profile, can assist in identifying the type of stock that should be developed in the future.



Recent residential building approvals by type, 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2017

West Torrens (C)

			Dwelling type						
Separate houses		Medium density		High density 2		Total			
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%		
157	69.8	68	30.2	0	0.0	225	100.0		
208	66.7	104	33.3	0	0.0	312	100.0		
211	67.0	104	33.0	0	0.0	315	100.0		
274	71.4	86	22.4	24	6.3	384	100.0		
289	34.0	264	31.1	296	34.9	849	100.0		
1,139	54.6	626	30.0	320	15.3	2,085	100.0		
	number 157 208 211 274 289	number % 157 69.8 208 66.7 211 67.0 274 71.4 289 34.0	number % number 157 69.8 68 208 66.7 104 211 67.0 104 274 71.4 86 289 34.0 264	number % number % 157 69.8 68 30.2 208 66.7 104 33.3 211 67.0 104 33.0 274 71.4 86 22.4 289 34.0 264 31.1	number % number % number 157 69.8 68 30.2 0 208 66.7 104 33.3 0 211 67.0 104 33.0 0 274 71.4 86 22.4 24 289 34.0 264 31.1 296	number % number % number % 157 69.8 68 30.2 0 0.0 208 66.7 104 33.3 0 0.0 211 67.0 104 33.0 0 0.0 274 71.4 86 22.4 24 6.3 289 34.0 264 31.1 296 34.9	number % number % number % number % number 157 69.8 68 30.2 0 0.0 225 208 66.7 104 33.3 0 0.0 312 211 67.0 104 33.0 0 0.0 315 274 71.4 86 22.4 24 6.3 384 289 34.0 264 31.1 296 34.9 849		

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

¹⁴

Semi-detached, row or terrace houses, or townhouses with one or more storeys, and flats or apartments in a one or two storey block or attached to a house

A proportion of local social housing stock relative to housing need.

What is the current situation in West Torrens (C)?

As at 30 June 2017 the total stock of social housing in West Torrens (C) was 1,476 dwellings. This comprised of:

Community Housing: 111

Public Housing: 1365

What is the current trend?

Consistent with national trends, South Australia public housing stock numbers continue to decline, while community and Indigenous managed social housing stock has increased.



Why use this information?

Stock levels are an indication of the availability of publicly funding housing options available to the local community.

Data is sourced from the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion. Public housing figures vary from those reported in the Census making calculations of proportion to all households difficult.



What does this mean for affordability in the area?

The provision of publicly funded social housing within the community provides housing opportunities for those people who have needs in addition to affordability and links the housing response to other support services necessary for them to maintain their tenancy.

Areas with a low percentage of publicly funded housing will mean that family or community members who require such assistance will need to move out of the community to access appropriate housing.

There are also a number of urban renewal areas across the state that have had a higher concentration of public housing stock and efforts are progressing to reconfigure housing stock to meet the current needs of the community.



Social housing stock

West Torrens (C)

As at 30 June 2017	number % Greater Adelaide Statistical Area total		Statistical Area de number	
AS at 30 Julie 2017				
Community Housing	111	1.7	6,707	
Public Housing	1,365	4.4	31,031	
Total social housing stock	1,476	3.9	37,738	

Source: South Australian Department for Communities and Social Inclusion, 2017