

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

DEMAND AND SUPPLY BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

12 APRIL 2013



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

Affordable private rents Dwelling type

Recent development trends by dwelling type

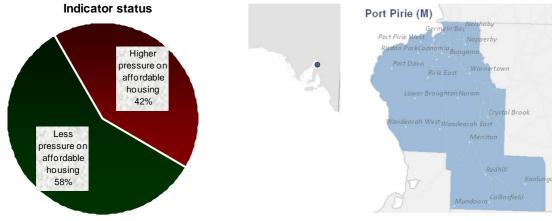
Social housing stock



Housing Affordability - Port Pirie City and Districts (M)

The complexity surrounding 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.



	Housing Demand Port Pirie City and Districts (M	Less pressure on affordable housing marke More pressure on affordable housing marke Stable pressure on affordable housing marke	et = 👚
1	Low and moderate income households	Percentage of low income households (less than 80% of state median) 2011: 46.7%. [Rest of State: 41.1%]	1
2	Household and family types	Percentage change in the number of households between 2006 and 2011: 3.1%. [Rest of State: 5.7%]	1
3	Age of household reference person	Percentage of households where the household reference person is aged 60 years or over: 36.2%. [Rest of State: 36.5%]	•
4	Housing stress, 2011	Percentage of private renter households paying more than 25% of their weekly gross household income on housing: 45.8%. [Rest of State: 56.5%]	•
5	Recent movers (2006 - 2011)	Percentage of people who were living at a different address five years ago (2011 data): 30.1%. [Rest of State: 32.7%]	1
6	Indigenous persons (Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders)	Indigenous persons by age group, 2011: 2.4%. [Rest of State: 4.0%]	-
	Housing Supply Port Pirie City and Districts (M	1)	
7	Dwelling prices	Average annual percentage change in median dwelling prices, 2003-04 to 2011-12: 9.8%. [Rest of State: 6.9%]	1
8	Tenure Diversity, 2011	Percentage of households who own, or are purchasing their dwelling, 2011: 65.0%. [Rest of State: 66.2%]	•
9	Affordable house sales	Proportion of dwelling sales that were affordable to low income households between July 2006 and June 2012 : 39.3%. [Rest of State: 16.8%]	-
10	Affordable private rents	Proportion of private rents that were affordable to low income households between July 2006 and June 2012 : 83.0%. [Rest of State: 61.7%]	•
11	Dwelling type	Percentage of dwellings with one or two bedrooms: 18.4%. [Rest of State: 20.2%]	
12	Recent development trends by dwelling type	Percentage of new residential dwellings which were flats, units or apartments, July 2008 to June 2012: 6.4%. [Rest of State: 10.8%]	1
13	Social housing stock	Social housing stock (number of dwellings): 912	n/a

Low and moderate income households



Port Pirie City and Districts (M)



What is the desired trend?

A mix of household incomes is desirable in any location.

What is the current situation in Port Pirie City and Districts (M)?

Very Low and Low income households are defined as those households earning up to 80% of the State's median income. In 2011 80% of the State's median income was \$835 per week.

In 2011, Port Pirie City and Districts (M) has a greater proportion of very low and low income households (46.7)% compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area (33.1%).

The number of very low and low income households in Port Pirie City and Districts (M) was 3,276.



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, 2011



Port Pirie City and Districts (M)

Tenure type	Very lo incon (<50% media	ne of	Low in (50%-8 med	0% of	Mode income 120% of	(80%-	High ind (>120% medi	% of	Income stat		Tot	tal
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	257	13.1	261	19.9	362	33.4	1,083	55.0	240	35.2	2,203	31.4
Rented: Public	478	24.3	122	9.3	49	4.5	36	1.8	57	8.4	742	10.6
Rented: Private and not stated	443	22.5	221	16.9	206	19.0	205	10.4	102	15.0	1,177	16.8
Rented: Other landlord	42	2.1	25	1.9	20	1.8	31	1.6	16	2.3	134	1.9
Other tenure types	747	38.0	680	51.9	448	41.3	615	31.2	267	39.1	2,757	39.3
Total	1,967	100.0	1,309	100.0	1,085	100.0	1,970	100.0	682	100.0	7,013	100.0



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

What is the current situation in Port Pirie City and Districts (M)?

Between 2006 and 2011 the percentage change in total households for Port Pirie City and Districts (M) was 3.1%. This rate of change was lower than that in the Rest of State Statistical Area which experienced a 5.7% increase.



What is the current trend?

Household formation rates continue to exceed population growth.

National household size is reducing and there are less people living in each home. This decline has been attributed to declining fertility rates, ageing of the population, higher divorce rates and preferences for living alone.

The exception to this trend is the Indigenous community. The average household size with at least one Indigenous person was 3.5 people.



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?

Housing demand is fuelled more by household formation rates than it is by growth of total population. This means that there is often a continued growth for housing, even in areas of no or low population growth.

Nationally, single person households are the fastest growing household type. There is limited housing stock affordable for them, even in lower demand areas.

Household and Family types	2011		200)6	Change 2006 to 2011	
Troubblied and Falliny types	number	%	number	%	number	%
Couple Families with Children 15 or over	491	10.5	508	10.9	-17	-3.3
Couple Families with Children under 15	1,247	26.7	1,314	28.2	-67	-5.1
Total couples with child(ren)	1,738	37.2	1,822	39.1	-84	-4.6
One Parent Families with Children 15 or over	329	7.0	305	6.6	24	7.9
One Parent Families with Children under 15	534	11.4	528	11.3	6	1.1
Total one parent families	863	18.4	833	17.9	30	3.6
Other Families	54	1.2	50	1.1	4	8.0
Couple Families with No Children	2,023	43.2	1,951	41.9	72	3.7
Total families	4,678	100.0	4,656	100.0	22	0.5
One Family Households	4,602	63.6	4,572	65.1	30	0.7
Two or more family households	35	0.5	41	0.6	-6	-14.6
Total family households	4,637	64.1	4,613	65.7	24	0.5
Lone person household	2,240	31.0	2,015	28.7	225	11.2
Group household	137	1.9	115	1.6	22	19.1
Other Households	222	3.1	277	3.9	-55	-19.9
Total households	7,236	100.0	7,020	100.0	216	3.1
Average household size	2.3		2.4		-0.1	-4.2
(Average number of people per household)						



퇺 Age of household reference person

Port Pirie City and Districts (M)



What is the desired trend?

A mix of age groups is desirable for any location.

What is the current situation in Port Pirie City and Districts (M)?

In 2011, Port Pirie City and Districts (M) had a lower proportion of households with a household reference person (or "head") aged 60 years or older (36.2)% compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area (36.5%). The number of "older" households in Port Pirie City and Districts (M) was



What is the current trend?

SA is ageing faster than the rest of Australia and 22.2% of its population is expected to be aged 65 or more by 2021 compared to 18.7% 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.

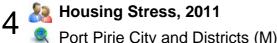
- Young people (typically 15-24 years) often experience the highest incidence of housing stress and require housing options that support a transition to independence.
- Households in the mid 20s to 40s are often starting a family and seeking opportunities to enter homeownership.
- Mature aged householders 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.

Port Pirie City and Districts (M)

And of household reference newspape	2011				
Age of household reference persons	number	%			
15-29 years	777	10.7			
30-44 years	1,638	22.6			
45-59 years	1,979	27.3			
60-74 years	1,618	22.3			
75 and over	1,003	13.9			
No Matches	225	3.1			
Total	7,240	100.0			

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011 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 Port Pirie City and Districts (M)?

In 2011, Port Pirie City and Districts (M) had a greater proportion of private renter households (includes those with a landlord type of 'other') who were earning a moderate income or less and paying more than 25% of their income on housing (62.8)% compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area (56.5%). The number of private renter households earning a moderate income or less which are in housing stress in Port Pirie City and Districts (M) was 601.

What is the current trend?

While increasing in total numbers, the proportion of households in housing stress increased in SA from 2006 to 2011.

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

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.

The South Australian Strategic Plan sets a target to lead the nation over the period to 2020 in the proportion of low income households not experiencing housing stress. It describes housing stress as low income households (lowest 40% of incomes) paying more than 25% of gross household income for private rental or 30% for 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.



Housing stress, 2011	Very low income Low income ess, 2011 <50% <80%		Moderate i <120		Total households		
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number
Households paying more than 25	% of income or	housing					
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	178	9.0	299	9.1	427	9.8	562
Rented: Public	210	10.7	229	7.0	229	5.3	229
Rented: Private and not stated	401	20.4	534	16.3	563	12.9	563
Rented: Other landlord	27	1.4	38	1.2	38	0.9	38
Rented: TOTAL	638	32.4	801	24.5	830	19.0	830
Other tenure types	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total households	816	41.5	1,100	33.6	1,257	28.8	1,392
Households paying more than 30	% of income or	housing					
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	145	7.4	215	6.6	280	6.4	340
Rented: Public	135	6.9	142	4.3	142	3.3	142
Rented: Private and not stated	375	19.1	444	13.6	457	10.5	457
Rented: Other landlord	23	1.2	27	8.0	27	0.6	27
Rented: TOTAL	533	27.1	613	18.7	626	14.4	626
Other tenure types	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total households	678	34.5	828	25.3	906	20.8	966
Households paying more than 50	% of income or	housing					
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	72	3.7	82	2.5	90	2.1	103
Rented: Public	47	2.4	47	1.4	47	1.1	47
Rented: Private and not stated	157	8.0	164	5.0	168	3.9	168
Rented: Other landlord	12	0.6	12	0.4	12	0.3	12
Rented: TOTAL	216	11.0	223	6.8	227	5.2	227
Other tenure types	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total households	288	14.6	305	9.3	317	7.3	330
Total households renting or purc	hasing						
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	257	13.1	518	15.8	880	20.2	2,203
Rented: Public	478	24.3	600	18.3	649	14.9	742
Rented: Private and not stated	443	22.5	664	20.3	870	19.9	1,177
Rented: Other landlord	42	2.1	67	2.0	87	2.0	134
Rented: TOTAL	963	49.0	1,331	40.6	1,606	36.8	2,053
Other tenure types	747	38.0	1,427	43.6	1,875	43.0	2,757
Total households	1,967	100.0	3,276	100.0	4,361	100.0	7,013

Source: Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics data, 2011 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 Port Pirie City and Districts (M)?

In 2011, Port Pirie City and Districts (M) had a lower proportion of people who were living at a different address five years ago (30.1)% compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area (32.7%). The number of recent movers in Port Pirie City and Districts (M) was 5,212.

What is the current trend?

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

Non metropolitan areas often have a net migration of young adults from the areas in search of educational and employment opportunities. There is also a 'sea-change' and 'tree-change' phenomenon nationally with older households moving outside 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.

Port Pirie City and Districts (M)

Age of persons who had a different address in the 2006 Census	Moved between 2006 and 2011			
Census	number	%		
5-9 years	495	9.5		
10-14 years	447	8.6		
15-29 years	1,550	29.7		
30-44 years	1,219	23.4		
45-59 years	774	14.9		
60-74 years	428	8.2		
75 and over	299	5.7		
Total persons	5,212	100.0		

Households who had a different address in the 2006 Census by current tenure	Moved be 2006 and		Households who had a different address in the 2006 Census by household income	Moved between 2006 and 2011		
Census by Current tenure	number	%	nousenoid income	number	%	
Fully owned	298	13.0	Very low income	606	26.4	
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	759	33.0	Low income	366	15.9	
Rented (incl rent-free)	1,190	51.8	Moderate income	397	17.3	
Other tenure type (incl life tenure)	16	0.7	High income	719	31.3	
Not stated	36	1.6	One or more incomes not stated	211	9.2	
Total households	2,299	100.0	Total households	2,299	100.0	

Source: Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics data, 2011 Census of Population and Housing Data based on Place of Usual Residence



🔼 Indigenous persons

Port Pirie City and Districts (M)



What is the desired trend?

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 Port Pirie City and Districts (M)?

In 2011, Port Pirie City and Districts (M) had a lower proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (2.4)% compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area (66.2%). The number of "indigenous persons in Port Pirie City and Districts (M) was 512.



What is the current trend?

Nationally, proportions of households with an Indigenous person continues to grow. Over the last 5 years the median age of Indigenous people has increased and the median household size has decreased.



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 the national figures. Indigenous home ownership is less than half the national figure.



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)

Port Pirie City and Districts (M)

A (2011	2006		
Age group (years)	number	%	number	%
0 to 9	139	21.7	118	24.6
10 to 19	119	18.6	84	17.5
20 to 29	72	11.3	50	10.4
30 to 39	61	9.5	52	10.8
40 to 49	51	8.0	29	6.0
50 to 59	31	4.8	22	4.6
60 and over	39	6.1	29	6.0
Total	512	80.0	384	80.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011 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 Port Pirie City and Districts (M)?

The median house price in Port Pirie City and Districts (M) for the financial year 2011-12 was \$180,000. Between July 2003 and June 2012 the average annual change in median house prices for Port Pirie City and Districts (M) was 9.8%. This rate of change is greater when compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area with 6.9%.



What is the current trend?

House and land prices have nearly doubled over the past decade across Australia.

Rental prices have been more stable although steadily increasing, in excess of household income growth. Tight vacancy rates and the recent upswing in house prices indicate further price rises in coming 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.

Median rent prices are made available from the Residential Tenancies Branch in South Australia and is derived from new rent bonds lodged.

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, 2003 to 2012

Port Pirie City and Districts (M)

		Dwelling type		
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 \$
2003 to 2004	89,000	60,000	125,500	85,000
2004 to 2005	110,000	66,084	136,250	100,000
2005 to 2006	124,132	77,650	153,000	115,000
2006 to 2007	143,000	90,800	162,500	135,000
2007 to 2008	160,000	130,000	217,750	154,000
2008 to 2009	165,500	139,500	155,000	162,500
2009 to 2010	181,500	118,000	240,000	173,000
2010 to 2011	200,000	115,000	259,000	192,000
2011 to 2012	180,000	105,000	198,500	180,000
Course Valuer Conserva Office				

Source: Valuer Generals Office



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

What is the current situation in Port Pirie City and Districts (M)?

In 2011, Port Pirie City and Districts (M) had a lower proportion of households purchasing or owning their dwelling (65.0)% compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area (66.2%). The number of households purchasing and owning their dwelling in Port Pirie City and Districts (M) was 4,701



What is the current trend?

While home ownership rates in SA and nationally have been relatively static since the mid 1980s, there has been an increase in outright ownership and a decrease in those purchasing their home.

The national and South Australian trends indicate a decline in home purchase rates for 25 to 44 year olds. 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 half the national rate).



Why use this information?

Tenure profile provides an indication of housing choices 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, ages, etc. 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 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.

Port Pirie City and Districts (M)

Tenure type	Separate	house	Medium d	lensity	High de	nsity	Other Dw Struct	-	Not sta	ated	Tota	al
Tenure type	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Fully Owned	2,338	38.5	105	10.3	0	0.0	37	36.3	0	0.0	2,480	34.3
Being Purchased (incl rent/buy)	2,142	35.3	67	6.6	0	0.0	12	11.8	0	0.0	2,221	30.7
Rented from State/Territory Housing Authority	265	4.4	446	43.9	37	86.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	748	10.3
Rented from other landlord	998	16.4	292	28.7	0	0.0	39	38.2	0	0.0	1,329	18.4
Rented and landlord type not stated	10	0.2	12	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.3
Occupied rent free	61	1.0	9	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	73	1.0
Other Tenure Type	23	0.4	13	1.3	0	0.0	4	3.9	0	0.0	40	0.6
Tenure Not Stated	235	3.9	72	7.1	6	14.0	10	9.8	0	0.0	323	4.5
Total	6,072	100.0	1,016	100.0	43	100.0	102	100.0	3	100.0	7,236	100.0



🚶 Affordable house sales

Port Pirie City and Districts (M)

What is the desired trend?

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

What is the current situation in Port Pirie City and Districts (M)?

There were 1,655 dwelling sales in the period 2006-2012 in Port Pirie City and Districts (M). The proportion of dwelling sales that were affordable to low income households was 39.3%. This was greater compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area with 16.8%.

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.

Price Points -	2000	6-2007	200	7-2008	2008-2009		
Home purchase	Capital City	Rest of State	Capital City	Rest of State	Capital City	Rest of State	
Very Low Income	\$91,000	\$79,000	\$88,000	\$79,000	\$106,000	\$98,000	
Low Income	\$145,000	\$127,000	\$141,000	\$126,000	\$170,000	\$157,000	
Median Income	\$181,000	\$158,000	\$176,000	\$158,000	\$212,000	\$196,000	
Moderate Income	\$218,000	\$190,000	\$211,000	\$189,000	\$255,000	\$235,000	

2009	9-2010	201	0-2011	2011-2012		
Capital City	Rest of State	Capital City	Rest of State	Capital City	Rest of State	
\$120,000	\$102,000	\$100,000	\$80,000	\$113,000	\$89,000	
\$192,000	\$182,000	\$161,000	\$128,000	\$180,000	\$142,000	
\$240,000	\$227,000	\$201,000	\$160,000	\$225,000	\$177,000	
\$288,000	\$273,000	\$241,000	\$192,000	\$271,000	\$213,000	
	\$120,000 \$192,000 \$240,000	\$120,000 \$102,000 \$192,000 \$182,000 \$240,000 \$227,000	Capital City Rest of State Capital City \$120,000 \$102,000 \$100,000 \$192,000 \$182,000 \$161,000 \$240,000 \$227,000 \$201,000	Capital City Rest of State Capital City Rest of State \$120,000 \$102,000 \$100,000 \$80,000 \$192,000 \$182,000 \$161,000 \$128,000 \$240,000 \$227,000 \$201,000 \$160,000	Capital City Rest of State Capital City Rest of State Capital City \$120,000 \$102,000 \$100,000 \$80,000 \$113,000 \$192,000 \$182,000 \$161,000 \$128,000 \$180,000 \$240,000 \$227,000 \$201,000 \$160,000 \$225,000	

Please note: based on current RBA bank rate and 5% deposit



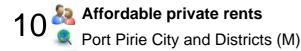
All percentage figures refer to the percentage of the total sales for that year.

Affordable house sales	Detached and semi-deta	ched houses	Flats, units and	d apartments	s Total p	rivate sales	
Year ending June 30	number	%	number	%	number	%	
very low income housel	nolds (up to 50% of the me	dian income)					
2006-07	41	9.6	*	0.2-1.2	45	10.6	
2007-08	32	8.4	0	0.0	30	7.9	
2008-09	27	12.6	0	0.0	25	11.6	
2009-10	32	11.6	0	0.0	30	10.9	
2010-11	8	4.4	0	0.0	10	5.6	
2011-12	14	7.8	0	0.0	15	8.3	
Total	155	9.4	*	0.1-0.3	155	9.4	
low income households	(up to 80% of the median	income)					
2006-07	186	43.8	*	0.2-1.2	190	44.7	
2007-08	120	31.6	*	0.3-1.3	120	31.6	
2008-09	91	42.3	*	0.5-2.3	90	41.9	
2009-10	149	54.2	*	0.4-1.8	150	54.5	
2010-11	38	21.1	0	0.0	40	22.2	
2011-12	58	32.2	0	0.0	60	33.3	
Total	640	38.7	10	0.6	650	39.3	
moderate income house	eholds (up to 120% of the r	nedian income	e)				
2006-07	346	81.4	11	2.6	355	83.5	
2007-08	270	71.1	*	0.3-1.3	275	72.4	
2008-09	172	80.0	*	0.5-2.3	175	81.4	
2009-10	227	82.5	7	2.5	235	85.5	
2010-11	87	48.3	8	4.4	95	52.8	
2011-12	117	65.0	*	0.6-2.8	120	66.7	
Total	1,220	73.7	30	1.8	1,250	75.5	
Total properties							
2006-07	410	96.5	20	4.7	425	100.0	
2007-08	370	97.4	10	2.6	380	100.0	
2008-09	210	97.7	*	0.5-2.3	215	100.0	
2009-10	270	98.2	10	3.6	275	100.0	
2010-11	165	91.7	10	5.6	180	100.0	
2011-12	175	97.2	*	0.6-2.8	180	100.0	
Total	1,600	96.7	55	3.3	1,655	100.0	
	1,000	33.7	30	0.0	1,000	.00.0	

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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An increase in the percentage of rental properties which have affordable rents.

What is the current situation in Port Pirie City and Districts (M)?

The proportion of private rents that were affordable to low income households between July 2006 and June 2012 in Port Pirie City and Districts (M) was 83.0%. This was greater compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area with 61.7%, and represented 4,140 private rentals in Port Pirie City and Districts (M) during the period.

What is the current trend?

While the SA private rental market continues to grow (17.0% of all dwellings in 2006 to 19.3% in 2011), the proportion of low cost private rental stock has decreased at a time when the proportion of low income private renters has increased.

Why use this information?

An affordable rent is calculated to be 30% of weekly gross income.

Household incomes, the bases for determining very low, low and moderate income households, have been calculated from Census data and indexed by CPI in gap years.

The data is made available from the Residential Tenancies Branch in South Australia and is derived from new rent bonds lodged.

What does this mean for affordability in the area?

Private rental market continues to grow in South Australia, particularly as social housing stock levels and home purchase opportunities decline. Renters are also in the private rental market for longer periods of time with around 40% renting for longer than 10 years. The most dramatic change in the private rental market in South Australia has been the increase in low income households. Access into low cost stock by low income people is further limited as more than half of low cost rental properties are being occupied by households who could afford to pay more(a).

(a) Yates J., Wulff M., and Burke T. (2000) Low Rent Housing in Australia 1986 - 1996 and 2001

Price Points -	200	6-2007	200	7-2008	20	08-2009
Rental	Capital City	Rest of State	Capital City	Rest of State	Capital City	Rest of State
Very Low Income	\$145	\$127	\$152	\$136	\$159	\$147
Low Income	\$232	\$202	\$243	\$218	\$255	\$235
Median Income	\$290	\$253	\$304	\$273	\$318	\$294
Moderate Income	\$348	\$304	\$365	\$327	\$382	\$353
Price Points - Rental	200	9-2010	201	0-2011	20	11-2012
	Capital City	Rest of State	Capital City	Rest of State	Capital City	Rest of State
Very Low Income	\$167	\$142	\$166	\$132	\$172	\$135
Low Income	\$267	\$253	\$265	\$211	\$275	\$216
Median Income	\$334	\$317	\$332	\$264	\$344	\$271
Moderate Income	\$400	\$380	\$398	\$317	\$413	\$325



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

Affordable private rents Deta	ched and semi-detached	Total private and semi-detached houses Flats, units and apartments rentals					
Year ending June 30	number	%	number	%	number	%	
very low income households (up to 50% of the median)					
2006-07	118	18.9	48	7.7	165	26.4	
2007-08	174	26.2	41	6.2	215	32.3	
2008-09	183	27.5	47	7.1	230	34.6	
2009-10	139	19.6	42	5.9	180	25.4	
2010-11	82	11.6	32	4.5	115	16.3	
2011-12	83	10.8	37	4.8	120	15.6	
Total	780	18.8	245	5.9	1,030	24.9	
ow income households (up to	80% of the median inco	me)					
2006-07	499	79.8	67	10.7	565	90.4	
2007-08	521	78.3	54	8.1	575	86.5	
2008-09	516	77.6	61	9.2	575	86.5	
2009-10	588	82.8	64	9.0	650	91.5	
2010-11	465	66.0	52	7.4	515	73.0	
2011-12	482	62.6	61	7.9	545	70.8	
Total	3,070	74.2	360	8.7	3,435	83.0	
moderate income households	(up to 120% of the medi	an income)					
2006-07	548	87.7	69	11.0	620	99.2	
2007-08	592	89.0	60	9.0	655	98.5	
2008-09	597	89.8	68	10.2	665	100.0	
2009-10	644	90.7	64	9.0	710	100.0	
2010-11	625	88.7	66	9.4	690	97.9	
2011-12	669	86.9	74	9.6	745	96.8	
Гotal	3,675	88.8	400	9.7	4,080	98.6	
Total properties							
2006-07	555	88.8	70	11.2	625	100.0	
2007-08	600	90.2	60	9.0	665	100.0	
2008-09	600	90.2	70	10.5	665	100.0	
2009-10	645	90.8	65	9.2	710	100.0	
2010-11	640	90.8	65	9.2	705	100.0	
2011-12	695	90.3	75	9.7	770	100.0	
Total	3,735	90.2	400	9.7	4,140	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 Port Pirie City and Districts (M)?

In 2011, Port Pirie City and Districts (M) had a lower proportion of dwellings with only one or two bedrooms (18.4)% compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area (20.2%). The number of one and two bedroom dwellings in Port Pirie City and Districts (M) was 1,332.

What is the current trend?

The market is supplying more large (3 and 4 bedroom) stock and less small stock (1 and 2 bedroom), even though household size is decreasing, both nationally and in SA.

While the size of the average new house continues to increase, the average household size in South Australia continues to decline.

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, 2011

Port Pirie City and Districts (M)

Niverban of hadrooms	Separate	house	Medium o	lensity	High de	nsity	Other Dw Struct	_	Not sta	ited	Tota	al
Number of bedrooms	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
None (includes bedsitters)	10	0.2	6	0.6	0	0.0	19	18.4	0	0.0	35	0.5
1 bedroom	78	1.3	146	14.5	24	52.2	46	44.7	0	0.0	294	4.1
2 bedrooms	717	11.8	287	28.5	16	34.8	15	14.6	3	100.0	1,038	14.4
3 bedrooms	3,757	61.9	471	46.7	3	6.5	10	9.7	0	0.0	4,241	58.6
4 bedrooms	1,172	19.3	28	2.8	0	0.0	3	2.9	0	0.0	1,203	16.6
5+ bedrooms	149	2.5	6	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	155	2.1
Not stated	190	3.1	64	6.3	3	6.5	10	9.7	0	0.0	267	3.7
Total	6,073	100.0	1,008	100.0	46	100.0	103	100.0	3	100.0	7,233	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011 Census of Population and Housing Data based on Place of Enumeration (Place on Census night)



🤼 Recent development trends by dwelling type

Port Pirie City and Districts (M)



What is the desired trend?

Increasing diversity of housing type, particularly around transport nodes and activity centres.

What is the current situation in Port Pirie City and Districts (M)?

The percentage of new residential dwellings which were flats, units or apartments in Port Pirie City and Districts (M) between July 2008 and June 2012 was 6.4%. This was lower compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area with 10.8%, and represented 17 new flats, units or apartments approved in Port Pirie City and Districts (M) during the period.



What is the current trend?

SA has been dominated by detached dwellings with 2 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.

Comparing current profile of the community with recent movers as well as recent development trends describes the future trajectory for the Council.

Building approval data is collected by the ABS.



Recent residential development by type, 2008 to 2012 (financial years)

Port Pirie City and Districts (M)

			Dwelling ty	/ре						
	Separate houses Me		Medium de	Medium density		High density		Total		
Financial year ending June 30	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%		
2008 to 2009	61	24.6	3	17.6	0	0.0	64	24.2		
2009 to 2010	87	35.1	8	47.1	0	0.0	95	35.8		
2010 to 2011	56	22.6	4	23.5	0	0.0	60	22.6		
2011 to 2012	44	17.7	2	11.8	0	0.0	46	17.4		
Total 2008 to 2012	248	93.6	17	6.4	0	0.0	265	100.0		

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics



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

What is the current situation in Port Pirie City and Districts (M)?

As at June 2012 the total stock of social housing in Port Pirie City and Districts (M) was 912 dwellings. This comprised of:

- Community Housing: 31
- Public Housing: 881

What is the current trend?

Consistent with national trends, South Australia public housing stock numbers continues 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

Port Pirie City and Districts (M)

As at June 2012		Port Pirie City and Districts (M)	Rest of SA Statistical Area	
AS at ourice 2012	number % Rest of SA Statistical Area total		number	
Community Housing	31	4.5	685	
Public Housing	881	9.4	9,358	
Total social housing stock	912	9.1	10,043	

Source: South Australian Department for Communities and Social Inclusion, 2012