



RenewalSA
people partnerships progress

Copper Coast (DC)

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

DEMAND AND SUPPLY BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

12 APRIL 2013



Government of
South Australia

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

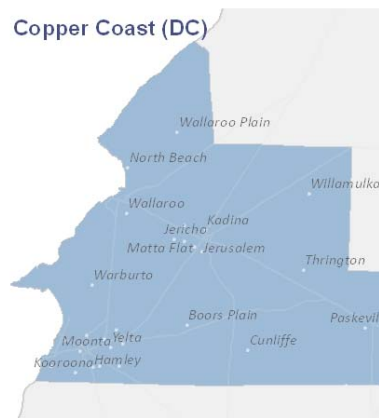
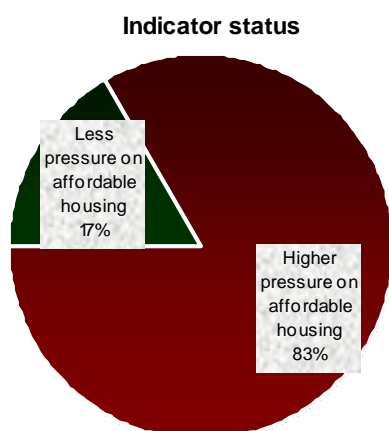
Social housing stock


















Housing Affordability - Copper Coast (DC)

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 Copper Coast (DC)		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 low income households (less than 80% of state median) 2011: 48.7%. [Rest of State: 41.1%]	
2	Household and family types Percentage change in the number of households between 2006 and 2011: 15.3%. [Rest of State: 5.7%]	
3	Age of household reference person Percentage of households where the household reference person is aged 60 years or over: 42.4%. [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: 50.1%. [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): 38.8%. [Rest of State: 32.7%]	
6	Indigenous persons (Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders) Indigenous persons by age group, 2011: 1.7%. [Rest of State: 4.0%]	
Housing Supply Copper Coast (DC)		
7	Dwelling prices Average annual percentage change in median dwelling prices, 2003-04 to 2011-12: 7.6%. [Rest of State: 6.9%]	
8	Tenure Diversity, 2011 Percentage of households who own, or are purchasing their dwelling, 2011: 69.2%. [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 : 10.9%. [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 : 60.1%. [Rest of State: 61.7%]	
11	Dwelling type Percentage of dwellings with one or two bedrooms: 21.5%. [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: 6.2%. [Rest of State: 10.8%]	
13	Social housing stock Social housing stock (number of dwellings): 311	n/a

1 Low and moderate income households

Copper Coast (DC)

What is the desired trend?

A mix of household incomes is desirable in any location.

What is the current situation in Copper Coast (DC)?

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, Copper Coast (DC) has a greater proportion of very low and low income households (48.7%) compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area (33.1%).

The number of very low and low income households in Copper Coast (DC) was 2,607.

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 ideas.

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

Tenure type	Very low income (<50% of median)		Low income (50%-80% of median)		Moderate income (80%-120% of median)		High income (>120% of median)		Income not stated		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
	Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	173	12.5	211	17.2	312	33.8	603	45.2	149	30.2	1,448
Rented: Public	136	9.8	49	4.0	24	2.6	17	1.3	26	5.3	252	4.7
Rented: Private and not stated	298	21.5	202	16.5	175	19.0	173	13.0	80	16.2	928	17.3
Rented: Other landlord	49	3.5	24	2.0	7	0.8	36	2.7	9	1.8	125	2.3
Other tenure types	727	52.6	738	60.3	404	43.8	505	37.9	229	46.5	2,603	48.6
Total	1,383	100.0	1,224	100.0	922	100.0	1,334	100.0	493	100.0	5,356	100.0

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

2 Household and family types Copper Coast (DC)

What is the desired trend?

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

What is the current situation in Copper Coast (DC)?

Between 2006 and 2011 the percentage change in total households for Copper Coast (DC) was 15.3%. This rate of change was greater 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		2006		Change 2006 to 2011	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Couple Families with Children 15 or over	322	8.7	293	9.1	29	9.9
Couple Families with Children under 15	841	22.8	800	24.8	41	5.1
Total couples with child(ren)	1,163	31.5	1,093	33.9	70	6.4
One Parent Families with Children 15 or over	208	5.6	160	5.0	48	30.0
One Parent Families with Children under 15	343	9.3	270	8.4	73	27.0
Total one parent families	551	14.9	430	13.4	121	28.1
Other Families	39	1.1	30	0.9	9	30.0
Couple Families with No Children	1,936	52.5	1,676	51.9	260	15.5
Total families	3,689	100.0	3,229	100.0	460	14.2
One Family Households	3,620	64.9	3,189	65.9	431	13.5
Two or more family households	36	0.6	15	0.3	21	140.0
Total family households	3,656	65.5	3,204	66.2	452	14.1
Lone person household	1,572	28.2	1,329	27.5	243	18.3
Group household	125	2.2	99	2.0	26	26.3
Other Households	226	4.1	205	4.2	21	10.2
Total households	5,579	100.0	4,837	100.0	742	15.3
Average household size (Average number of people per household)	2.2		2.3		-0.1	-4.3

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

3 Age of household reference person Copper Coast (DC)

What is the desired trend?

A mix of age groups is desirable for any location.

What is the current situation in Copper Coast (DC)?

In 2011, Copper Coast (DC) had a greater proportion of households with a household reference person (or "head") aged 60 years or older (42.4%) compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area (36.5%). The number of "older" households in Copper Coast (DC) was 2,367.

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.

Copper Coast (DC)

Age of household reference persons	2011	
	number	%
15-29 years	485	8.7
30-44 years	1,057	18.9
45-59 years	1,449	25.9
60-74 years	1,551	27.8
75 and over	816	14.6
No Matches	226	4.0
Total	5,584	100.0

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

4 Housing Stress, 2011

Copper Coast (DC)

What is the desired trend?

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

What is the current situation in Copper Coast (DC)?

In 2011, Copper Coast (DC) 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 (69.5%) 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 Copper Coast (DC) was 525.

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.



Copper Coast (DC)

Housing stress, 2011	Very low income <50%		Low income <80%		Moderate income <120%		Total households
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number
Households paying more than 25% of income on housing							
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	134	9.7	239	9.2	388	11.0	492
Rented: Public	53	3.8	62	2.4	62	1.8	62
Rented: Private and not stated	266	19.2	433	16.6	478	13.5	481
Rented: Other landlord	35	2.5	47	1.8	47	1.3	47
Rented: TOTAL	354	25.6	542	20.8	587	16.6	590
Other tenure types	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total households	488	35.3	781	30.0	975	27.6	1,082
Households paying more than 30% of income on housing							
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	113	8.2	199	7.6	302	8.6	359
Rented: Public	40	2.9	43	1.6	43	1.2	43
Rented: Private and not stated	251	18.1	375	14.4	383	10.9	383
Rented: Other landlord	27	2.0	30	1.2	30	0.9	30
Rented: TOTAL	318	23.0	448	17.2	456	12.9	456
Other tenure types	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total households	431	31.2	647	24.8	758	21.5	815
Households paying more than 50% of income on housing							
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	60	4.3	83	3.2	104	2.9	114
Rented: Public	9	0.7	9	0.3	9	0.3	9
Rented: Private and not stated	125	9.0	129	4.9	129	3.7	129
Rented: Other landlord	11	0.8	11	0.4	11	0.3	11
Rented: TOTAL	145	10.5	149	5.7	149	4.2	149
Other tenure types	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total households	205	14.8	232	8.9	253	7.2	263
Total households renting or purchasing							
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	173	12.5	384	14.7	696	19.7	1,448
Rented: Public	136	9.8	185	7.1	209	5.9	252
Rented: Private and not stated	298	21.5	500	19.2	675	19.1	928
Rented: Other landlord	49	3.5	73	2.8	80	2.3	125
Rented: TOTAL	483	34.9	758	29.1	964	27.3	1,305
Other tenure types	727	52.6	1,465	56.2	1,869	53.0	2,603
Total households	1,383	100.0	2,607	100.0	3,529	100.0	5,356

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

5 Recent movers (2006 -2011)

Copper Coast (DC)

What is the desired trend?

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

What is the current situation in Copper Coast (DC)?

In 2011, Copper Coast (DC) had a greater proportion of people who were living at a different address five years ago (38.8)% compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area (32.7%). The number of recent movers in Copper Coast (DC) was 5,024.

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.

Copper Coast (DC)

Age of persons who had a different address in the 2006 Census	Moved between 2006 and 2011			
	number	%		
5-9 years	394	7.8		
10-14 years	367	7.3		
15-29 years	1,040	20.7		
30-44 years	1,054	21.0		
45-59 years	1,031	20.5		
60-74 years	877	17.5		
75 and over	261	5.2		
Total persons	5,024	100.0		

Households who had a different address in the 2006 Census by current tenure	Moved between 2006 and 2011		Households who had a different address in the 2006 Census by household income	Moved between 2006 and 2011	
	number	%		number	%
Fully owned	568	25.7	Very low income	473	21.4
Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	678	30.7	Low income	461	20.9
Rented (incl rent-free)	896	40.6	Moderate income	448	20.3
Other tenure type (incl life tenure)	30	1.4	High income	657	29.7
Not stated	37	1.7	One or more incomes not stated	170	7.7
Total households	2,209	100.0	Total households	2,209	100.0

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

6 Indigenous persons

Copper Coast (DC)

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 Copper Coast (DC)?

In 2011, Copper Coast (DC) had a lower proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (1.7%) compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area (66.2%). The number of "indigenous persons in Copper Coast (DC) was 274.

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)

Copper Coast (DC)

Age group (years)	2011		2006	
	number	%	number	%
0 to 9	69	20.1	34	17.1
10 to 19	58	16.9	38	19.1
20 to 29	41	12.0	22	11.1
30 to 39	35	10.2	16	8.1
40 to 49	33	9.6	22	11.1
50 to 59	16	4.7	10	5.0
60 and over	22	6.4	17	8.6
Total	274	80.0	159	80.0

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

7 Dwelling prices

Copper Coast (DC)

What is the desired trend?

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

What is the current situation in Copper Coast (DC)?

The median house price in Copper Coast (DC) for the financial year 2011-12 was \$270,000. Between July 2003 and June 2012 the average annual change in median house prices for Copper Coast (DC) was 7.6%. 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

Financial year ending June 30	Dwelling type			Total
	Detached house	Attached dwelling <i>(Maisonettes / Row Houses)</i>	Flat/Unit <i>(Home units / Flats / Townhouses)</i>	
	median price \$	median price \$	median price \$	
2003 to 2004	152,000	84,000	164,848	150,000
2004 to 2005	171,500	105,000	170,555	170,000
2005 to 2006	190,000	120,000	210,000	190,000
2006 to 2007	195,750	219,500	270,000	197,000
2007 to 2008	223,000	140,000	333,000	225,000
2008 to 2009	250,000	155,000	532,000	250,000
2009 to 2010	258,500	215,000	250,000	255,000
2010 to 2011	270,000	270,000	550,000	270,000
2011 to 2012	270,000	162,000	477,500	270,000

Source: Valuer Generals Office

8 Tenure Diversity, 2011

Copper Coast (DC)

What is the desired trend?

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

What is the current situation in Copper Coast (DC)?

In 2011, Copper Coast (DC) had a greater proportion of households purchasing or owning their dwelling (69.2%) compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area (66.2%). The number of households purchasing and owning their dwelling in Copper Coast (DC) was 3,862.

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.

Copper Coast (DC)

Tenure type	Separate house		Medium density		High density		Other Dwelling Structure		Not stated		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Fully Owned	2,259	44.4	82	22.2	0	0.0	58	57.4	0	0.0	2,399	43.0
Being Purchased (incl rent/buy)	1,437	28.3	19	5.1	0	0.0	7	6.9	0	0.0	1,463	26.2
Rented from State/Territory Housing Authority	162	3.2	82	22.2	7	28.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	251	4.5
Rented from other landlord	942	18.5	104	28.2	13	52.0	19	18.8	0	0.0	1,078	19.3
Rented and landlord type not stated	6	0.1	3	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.2
Occupied rent free	66	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	5.0	0	0.0	71	1.3
Other Tenure Type	35	0.7	42	11.4	0	0.0	6	5.9	0	0.0	83	1.5
Tenure Not Stated	178	3.5	37	10.0	5	20.0	6	5.9	0	0.0	226	4.1
Total	5,085	100.0	369	100.0	25	100.0	101	100.0	0	100.0	5,580	100.0

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

9 Affordable house sales

Copper Coast (DC)

➔ 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 Copper Coast (DC)?

There were 1,840 dwelling sales in the period 2006-2012 in Copper Coast (DC). The proportion of dwelling sales that were affordable to low income households was 10.9%. This was lower 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 - Home purchase	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	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

Price Points - Home purchase	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012	
	Capital City	Rest of State	Capital City	Rest of State	Capital City	Rest of State
Very Low Income	\$120,000	\$102,000	\$100,000	\$80,000	\$113,000	\$89,000
Low Income	\$192,000	\$182,000	\$161,000	\$128,000	\$180,000	\$142,000
Median Income	\$240,000	\$227,000	\$201,000	\$160,000	\$225,000	\$177,000
Moderate Income	\$288,000	\$273,000	\$241,000	\$192,000	\$271,000	\$213,000

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



Copper Coast (DC)

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

Affordable house sales Year ending June 30	Detached and semi-detached houses		Flats, units and apartments		Total private sales	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
very low income households (up to 50% of the median income)						
2006-07	*	0.3-1.5	0	0.0	*	0.3-1.5
2007-08	8	2.1	0	0.0	10	2.7
2008-09	9	3.1	0	0.0	10	3.4
2009-10	*	0.3-1.6	0	0.0	*	0.3-1.6
2010-11	*	0.4-2.1	0	0.0	*	0.4-2.1
2011-12	7	2.4	*	0.3-1.7	10	3.4
Total	35	1.9	*	0.1-0.3	35	1.9
low income households (up to 80% of the median income)						
2006-07	46	14.2	0	0.0	45	13.8
2007-08	29	7.7	0	0.0	30	8.0
2008-09	35	12.1	0	0.0	35	12.1
2009-10	58	18.1	0	0.0	60	18.8
2010-11	13	5.4	0	0.0	15	6.3
2011-12	20	6.9	*	0.3-1.7	20	6.9
Total	200	10.9	*	0.1-0.3	200	10.9
moderate income households (up to 120% of the median income)						
2006-07	151	46.5	*	0.3-1.5	150	46.2
2007-08	120	32.0	*	0.3-1.3	125	33.3
2008-09	129	44.5	6	2.1	135	46.6
2009-10	171	53.4	6	1.9	175	54.7
2010-11	43	17.9	*	0.4-2.1	45	18.8
2011-12	69	23.8	*	0.3-1.7	70	24.1
Total	685	37.2	20	1.1	705	38.3
Total properties						
2006-07	320	98.5	5	1.5	325	100.0
2007-08	360	96.0	15	4.0	375	100.0
2008-09	285	98.3	5	1.7	290	100.0
2009-10	310	96.9	10	3.1	320	100.0
2010-11	235	97.9	5	2.1	240	100.0
2011-12	280	96.6	10	3.4	290	100.0
Total	1,785	97.0	55	3.0	1,840	100.0

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

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Where there are 1 to 5 dwellings the number is replaced with a "**"

All totals have been rounded to the nearest 5

10 Affordable private rents

Copper Coast (DC)

What is the desired trend?

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

What is the current situation in Copper Coast (DC)?

The proportion of private rents that were affordable to low income households between July 2006 and June 2012 in Copper Coast (DC) was 60.1%. This was lower compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area with 61.7%, and represented 2,710 private rentals in Copper Coast (DC) 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 - Rental	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	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	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012	
	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



Copper Coast (DC)

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

Affordable private rents Year ending June 30	Detached and semi-detached houses		Flats, units and apartments		Total private rentals	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
very low income households (up to 50% of the median)						
2006-07	17	5.0	13	3.8	30	8.8
2007-08	34	8.5	15	3.8	50	12.5
2008-09	29	6.8	25	5.9	55	12.9
2009-10	27	5.9	13	2.9	40	8.8
2010-11	23	4.6	8	1.6	30	6.0
2011-12	29	5.0	8	1.4	35	6.0
Total	160	5.9	80	3.0	240	8.9
low income households (up to 80% of the median income)						
2006-07	259	76.2	35	10.3	295	86.8
2007-08	262	65.5	48	12.0	310	77.5
2008-09	254	59.8	51	12.0	305	71.8
2009-10	319	70.1	49	10.8	370	81.3
2010-11	138	27.6	44	8.8	180	36.0
2011-12	121	20.9	45	7.8	165	28.4
Total	1,355	50.0	270	10.0	1,630	60.1
moderate income households (up to 120% of the median income)						
2006-07	302	88.8	35	10.3	340	100.0
2007-08	344	86.0	52	13.0	395	98.8
2008-09	370	87.1	54	12.7	425	100.0
2009-10	403	88.6	52	11.4	455	100.0
2010-11	423	84.6	48	9.6	470	94.0
2011-12	491	84.7	59	10.2	550	94.8
Total	2,335	86.2	300	11.1	2,635	97.2
Total properties						
2006-07	305	89.7	35	10.3	340	100.0
2007-08	350	87.5	50	12.5	400	100.0
2008-09	375	88.2	55	12.9	425	100.0
2009-10	405	89.0	50	11.0	455	100.0
2010-11	450	90.0	50	10.0	500	100.0
2011-12	520	89.7	60	10.3	580	100.0
Total	2,405	88.7	300	11.1	2,710	100.0

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

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All totals have been rounded to the nearest 5

11 Dwelling type

Copper Coast (DC)

What is the desired trend?

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 Copper Coast (DC)?

In 2011, Copper Coast (DC) had a greater proportion of dwellings with only one or two bedrooms (21.5)% compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area (20.2%). The number of one and two bedroom dwellings in Copper Coast (DC) was 1,202.

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

Copper Coast (DC)												
Number of bedrooms	Separate house		Medium density		High density		Other Dwelling Structure		Not stated		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
None (includes bedsitters)	8	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	18.6	0	0.0	26	0.5
1 bedroom	79	1.6	46	12.5	10	37.0	41	42.3	0	0.0	176	3.2
2 bedrooms	824	16.2	169	45.9	13	48.1	20	20.6	0	0.0	1,026	18.4
3 bedrooms	2,773	54.5	94	25.5	0	0.0	8	8.2	0	0.0	2,875	51.5
4 bedrooms	1,140	22.4	20	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,160	20.8
5+ bedrooms	122	2.4	3	0.8	0	0.0	3	3.1	3	100.0	131	2.3
Not stated	140	2.8	36	9.8	4	14.8	7	7.2	0	0.0	187	3.4
Total	5,086	100.0	368	100.0	27	100.0	97	100.0	3	100.0	5,581	100.0

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

12 Recent development trends by dwelling type

Copper Coast (DC)

What is the desired trend?

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

What is the current situation in Copper Coast (DC)?

The percentage of new residential dwellings which were flats, units or apartments in Copper Coast (DC) between July 2008 and June 2012 was 6.2%. This was lower compared to the Rest of State Statistical Area with 10.8%, and represented 56 new flats, units or apartments approved in Copper Coast (DC) 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)

Financial year ending June 30	Copper Coast (DC)							
	Dwelling type						Total	
	Separate houses		Medium density		High density		number	%
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
2008 to 2009	252	29.6	10	17.9	0	0.0	262	28.9
2009 to 2010	207	24.4	26	46.4	0	0.0	233	25.7
2010 to 2011	226	26.6	18	32.1	0	0.0	244	26.9
2011 to 2012	165	19.4	2	3.6	0	0.0	167	18.4
Total 2008 to 2012	850	93.8	56	6.2	0	0.0	906	100.0

Source: [Australian Bureau of Statistics](#)

13 Social housing stock

Copper Coast (DC)

What is the desired trend?

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

What is the current situation in Copper Coast (DC)?

As at June 2012 the total stock of social housing in Copper Coast (DC) was 311 dwellings. This comprised of:

- Community Housing: 51
- Public Housing: 260

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

Copper Coast (DC)

As at June 2012	Copper Coast (DC)		Rest of SA Statistical Area
	number	% Rest of SA Statistical Area total	number
Community Housing	51	7.4	685
Public Housing	260	2.8	9,358
Total social housing stock	311	3.1	10,043

Source: [South Australian Department for Communities and Social Inclusion, 2012](#)