



Growth cools in Australian housing values through winter as Melbourne median slips below Perth and Adelaide

By Eliza Owen, Head of Research at CoreLogic

National home values increased 0.5% in the month of August, representing the 19th consecutive month of increase in home values and slightly above the downwardly revised 0.3% increase seen through July. However, the pace of growth is showing clear signs of slowing with the quarterly increase in national home values (1.3%) now less than half the rate of growth in the same three month period of 2023 (2.7%).

At a high level, there is still more demand for housing than available supply, but the flow of advertised supply and demand are becoming increasingly balanced. Supply levels vary markedly from region to region, with total listings in **Melbourne** about ~25% higher than the previous five-year average, while total listings in **Perth** and **Adelaide** are down on the five-year average by more than -40%.

Capital growth across the cities remains diverse. Monthly gains were led by a 2.0% increase in Perth, followed by strong rises of 1.4% in Adelaide and 1.1% in Brisbane. Monthly growth in Sydney was a mild 0.3%. Four capital cities saw a monthly decline in home values, led by a -0.4% dip in Canberra, -0.2% in Melbourne and Darwin, and a mild -0.1% fall in Hobart.

Quarterly growth eased in most capital cities through winter. In Brisbane, there was a more pronounced slowdown in the quarterly growth rate between May (4.1%) and August (2.9%), suggesting an easing in demand across this increasingly less affordable market.

CoreLogic's Head of Research, Eliza Owen, noted that while seasonality may have contributed to weaker value growth through winter, affordability constraints are a key factor behind the broader slowdown.

"The seasonally adjusted Home Value Index had a stronger result through the three months to August, at 1.7%. But this is still down from the 3.3% lift seen in the winter of 2023," she said.

Ms Owen noted that the high levels of growth in Perth, Adelaide and Brisbane would be difficult to sustain.

"Housing values cannot keep rising at the same pace in the mid-sized capitals of Perth, Adelaide and Brisbane when affordability is becoming increasingly stretched, particularly in the context of elevated interest rates, loosening labour market conditions and cost of living pressures."

The ongoing outperformance of 'cheaper' markets reiterates a strain on demand. The lower quartile of the combined capital city market, which makes up the most affordable 25% of dwellings, rose 2.7% in the three months to August, compared to a 0.3% lift across the upper quartile.

In a similar demonstration of demand being deflected towards lower price points, the quarterly change in unit values was higher than houses in five of the eight capital cities. Across the more granular SA3 markets, growth trends have also been highest in relatively affordable pockets like Canterbury in Sydney (up 13.3% in the past year), Kwinana in Perth (up 31.4%), and the Springwood – Kingston market in Brisbane (up 25.5%). More of the buyer pool may be skewed to the lower-priced segment of the market, supporting values at the more affordable end of the pricing spectrum.

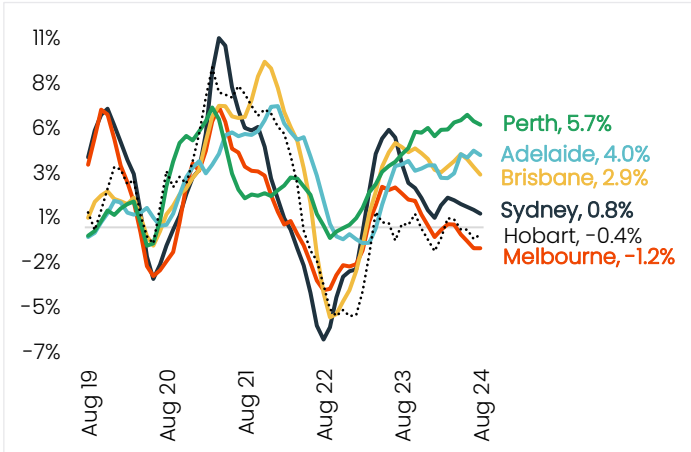
The median dwelling value in Melbourne has been overtaken by Adelaide and Perth, making Melbourne's median the third lowest among the capital city markets. The Adelaide median is now \$790,800 and Perth's is now \$785,250, compared with \$776,044 in Melbourne. In August, Adelaide and Perth saw increases in the median dwelling value of \$13,600 and \$15,300 respectively, against a -\$3,100 fall in the Melbourne median.

"This is the first time that Perth's median dwelling value has been higher than Melbourne's since February 2015, when the city was just coming off the highs of an iron-ore boom. It is also **the first time in CoreLogic's forty-year median dwelling value series that Adelaide has had a higher median than Melbourne.**"

Index results as at 31 August, 2024

	Change in dwelling values				
	Month	Quarter	Annual	Total return	Median value
Sydney	0.3%	0.8%	5.0%	8.3%	\$1,180,463
Melbourne	-0.2%	-1.2%	-1.0%	2.8%	\$776,044
Brisbane	1.1%	2.9%	15.0%	19.6%	\$875,040
Adelaide	1.4%	4.0%	14.9%	19.4%	\$790,789
Perth	2.0%	5.7%	24.4%	30.1%	\$785,250
Hobart	-0.1%	-0.4%	-1.2%	2.9%	\$655,114
Darwin	-0.2%	-0.3%	1.6%	8.1%	\$504,367
Canberra	-0.4%	-0.2%	1.5%	5.6%	\$845,875
Combined capitals	0.5%	1.3%	7.1%	11.2%	\$885,877
Combined regional	0.5%	1.1%	7.0%	11.7%	\$637,660
National	0.5%	1.3%	7.1%	11.3%	\$802,357

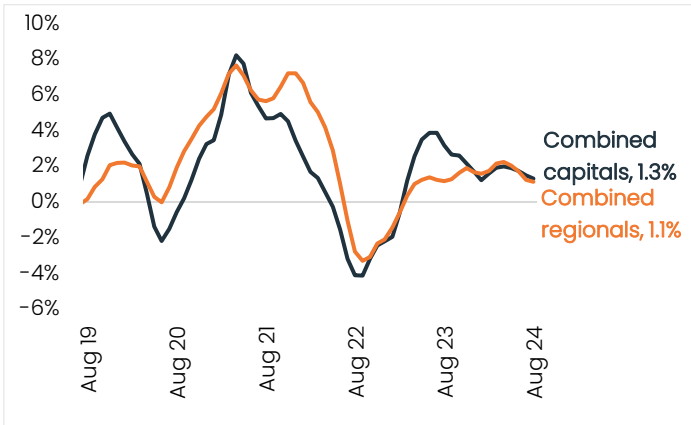
Rolling three-month change in dwelling values
State capitals



Summary of housing values since the onset of COVID in March 2020 and relative to peak levels

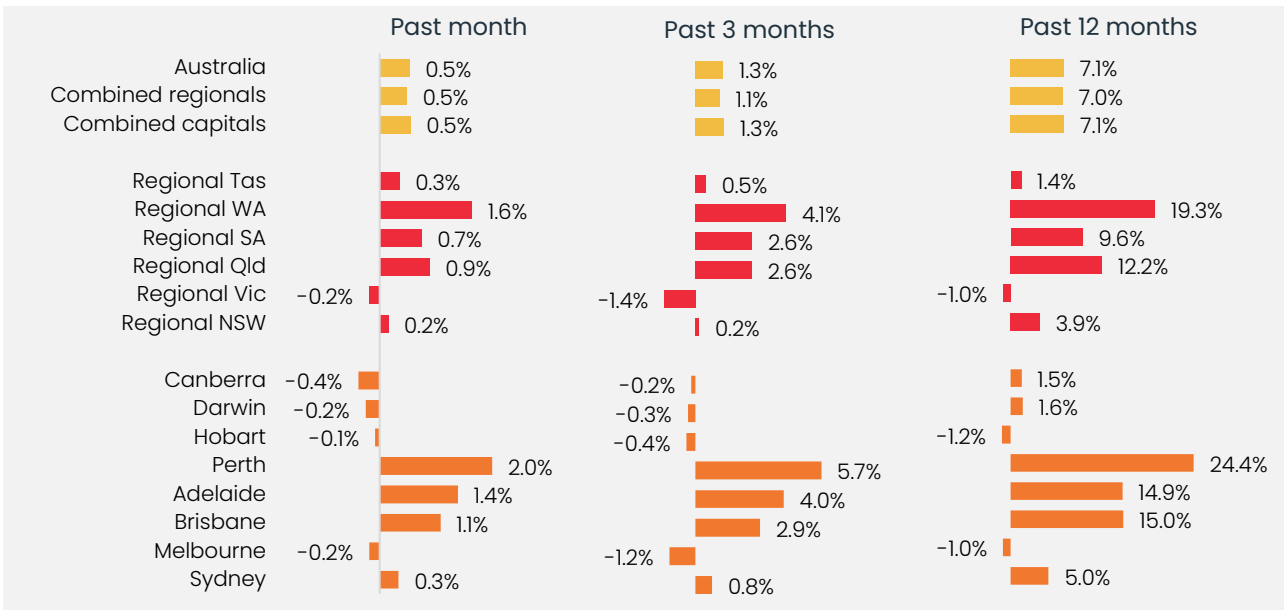
	Onset of COVID to August 2024	Change from series peak to August 2024	Series Peak date
	%	\$	
Sydney	28.8%	\$263,838	<at peak> Aug 24
Melbourne	10.1%	\$71,196	-4.9% Mar 22
Brisbane	65.1%	\$344,896	<at peak> Aug 24
Adelaide	67.3%	\$318,182	<at peak> Aug 24
Perth	72.5%	\$330,079	<at peak> Aug 24
Hobart	27.2%	\$140,172	-12.2% Mar 22
Darwin	25.3%	\$101,949	-6.0% May 14
Canberra	31.3%	\$201,558	-6.1% May 22
Regional NSW	49.0%	\$242,785	-3.0% May 22
Regional Vic	31.5%	\$135,675	-7.9% May 22
Regional Qld	65.1%	\$261,837	<at peak> Aug 24
Regional SA	64.2%	\$168,789	<at peak> Aug 24
Regional WA	69.1%	\$214,888	<at peak> Aug 24
Regional Tas	46.3%	\$162,636	-3.7% May 22
Combined capitals	33.6%	\$222,879	<at peak> Aug 24
Combined regional	53.2%	\$221,343	<at peak> Aug 24
National	37.8%	\$219,901	<at peak> Aug 24

Rolling three-month change in dwelling values
Combined capitals v Combined regionals

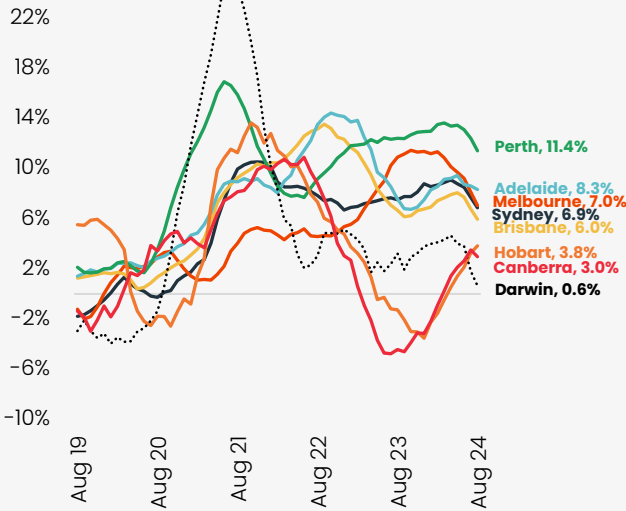


Onset of COVID calculated from March 2020

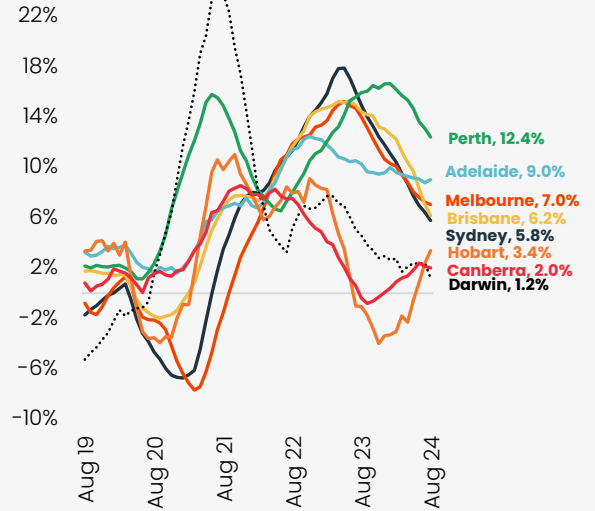
Change in dwelling values to end of August 2024



Annual change in rents, Houses



Annual change in rents, Units



It is worth noting that the median *dwelling value* is highly skewed by the portion of units in each market. **Melbourne's median is weighed down by the composition of housing in the city, where around a third of homes are units, compared with about 16% of homes in Perth and Adelaide.** The median house and unit values across Perth and Adelaide are still lower than in Melbourne.

Melbourne home values have now declined for six consecutive months. Ms Owen noted there were a wide range of factors contributing to Melbourne's softer market conditions, but it is not the only market in decline.

"The increased tax burden on investment property owners in Victoria, as shown in an annual fall in the number of investment loans secured in the state reported by the ABS, may be dissuading some demand. But it's not the only factor at play."

Hobart and Canberra dwelling values are also in decline, with interstate migration trends have been weak across Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT in recent years. These markets also had a stronger run-up in price growth throughout the 2010s, so it's harder to sustain demand while interest rates are high.

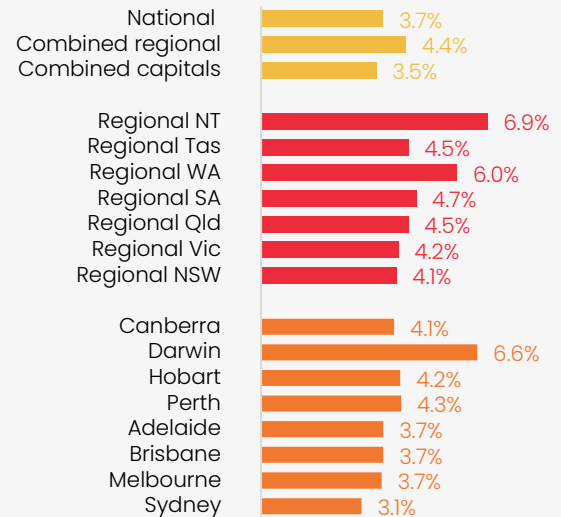
"Supply is also a big factor for Victoria, where the state saw more dwelling completions over the past decade than any other state or territory. ACT also saw a spike in unit completions from 2019 to 2023, which has helped keep downward pressure on the overall dwelling market."

Relief for renters is in sight as rent growth slows to a halt. The national CoreLogic hedonic rent index was unchanged for a second consecutive month in August, and rent values declined in Sydney for a second consecutive month.

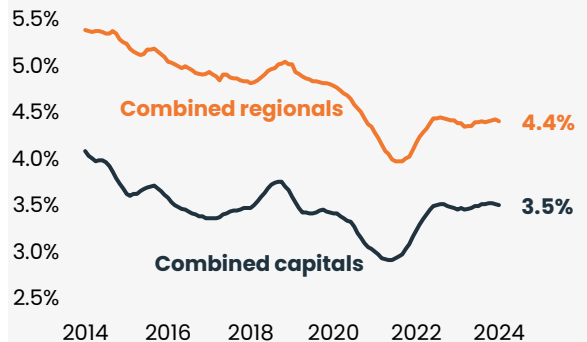
While monthly results are subject to seasonality, the annual growth trend also shows a consistent slowdown in rent rises. Nationally, rent values were up 7.2% in the year to August, which is the lowest annual growth rate since May 2021. Annual rent growth is now slowing in every capital city market, except for Hobart, which is coming off a dip in rent values through 2023.

Ms Owen said the slowdown in rent growth is likely attributable to a combination of supply and demand factors.

Gross rental yields, dwellings



Gross rental yields, dwellings



“On the demand side, net overseas migration has dropped, with ABS data showing a decline from 165,000 in the March quarter of 2023 to 107,000 in December quarter, and overseas arrivals data suggests a fall in international student arrivals.”

Additionally, the latest RBA reporting on average household size showed a slight uptick, suggesting share housing or multi-generational family homes may be back on the rise in response to high rents.

“On the supply side, investor trends vary state-to-state, but nationally investor loans secured were up 10.7% in the year to June. Dwelling completions remain an issue, with a strained construction sector keeping a floor under both rent and purchase prices.”

Rent yield dynamics are also changing, which could shape future investor activity.

For the first time in the history of the CoreLogic gross rent yield series, Brisbane and Adelaide rent yields are on par with Melbourne, at 3.7%.

Gross rent yields in Perth are also showing a substantial decline, from a recent high of 4.8% in June 2023 to 4.3% in August.

“Yield compression is common when values are rising strongly, which may slow investor interest in high-growth cities. However, many investors are attracted to long-term prospects for capital growth over high rent returns.”

Looking forward, the national housing market should continue to see modest value increases to the end of 2024.

While there is a clear slowdown in growth, housing values are underpinned by a longer-term lack of new supply, which has been exacerbated recently by ongoing constraints in the residential construction sector. The latest Statement on Monetary Policy from the RBA highlighted that finishing trades are in short supply, and the public infrastructure pipeline is creating greater competition for labour, especially in the multi-unit sector.

Buyer numbers have slowed amid high cost of living pressures, but vendors in most markets will likely be

empowered to delay their home sale if buyers do not meet their price expectations.

Tight job markets continue to support mortgage servicing, however a more substantial loosening than expected in the labour market is a key risk for housing values.

Tax cuts and energy rebates are improving household finances but may not translate to a boost in home buying.

The Westpac-MI consumer sentiment index rose 2.8% in August, buoyed by improved sentiment of household finances as stage three tax cuts kicked in, and the cash rate remained on hold for a sixth consecutive meeting. However, sentiment around dwelling purchases continued to decline.

“There is such a wide gap between an affordable home for the median income household in Australia and actual dwelling values that the impact of tax cuts is unlikely to substantially increase the number of buyers.”

CoreLogic puts the estimate of an affordable purchase price at about \$500,000 for the median income household, against a median dwelling value of \$802,000. This discrepancy has likely narrowed the buyer pool to wealthier and higher-income buyers.

Spring sellers should be aware of differences market-to-market. Heading into the spring selling season, there is no guarantee that buyer numbers will rise to meet the seasonal uplift in listings.

While total stock levels are generally low across the country, there are some markets where total listings are accruing despite soft price performance (mainly across Victoria and Tasmania).

In such a varied market, those looking to sell this spring should be conscious of local conditions, such as the number of properties currently on the market, the amount of time properties are taking to sell, auction clearance rates and price movements, before listing.

¹ For a household earning \$100,000 per year, an affordable purchase price would be \$506,000 (assuming 30% of income on a mortgage with a 20% deposit, and average owner-occupier mortgage rate of 6.28%).

CoreLogic Home Value Index tables

	Capitals								Rest of state regions							Aggregate indices		
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	Regional NSW	Regional Vic	Regional Qld	Regional SA	Regional WA	Regional Tas	Regional NT	Combined capitals	Combined regional	National
All Dwellings																		
Month	0.3%	-0.2%	1.1%	1.4%	2.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.4%	0.2%	-0.2%	0.9%	0.7%	1.6%	0.3%	na	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Quarter	0.8%	-1.2%	2.9%	4.0%	5.7%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.2%	-1.4%	2.6%	2.6%	4.1%	0.5%	na	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%
YTD	3.2%	-1.4%	9.4%	9.8%	16.2%	-0.2%	1.3%	0.4%	2.4%	-2.0%	8.5%	8.3%	12.4%	2.1%	na	4.5%	4.6%	4.6%
Annual	5.0%	-1.0%	15.0%	14.9%	24.4%	-1.2%	1.6%	1.5%	3.9%	-1.0%	12.2%	9.6%	19.3%	1.4%	na	7.1%	7.0%	7.1%
Total return	8.3%	2.8%	19.6%	19.4%	30.1%	2.9%	8.1%	5.6%	7.8%	3.2%	17.5%	16.4%	26.5%	6.3%	na	11.2%	11.7%	11.3%
Gross yield	3.1%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	4.3%	4.2%	6.6%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	4.5%	4.7%	6.0%	4.5%	na	3.5%	4.4%	3.7%
Median value	\$1,180,463	\$776,044	\$875,040	\$790,789	\$785,250	\$655,114	\$504,367	\$845,875	\$738,301	\$567,042	\$664,174	\$431,520	\$525,854	\$513,628	na	\$885,877	\$637,660	\$802,357
Houses																		
Month	0.3%	-0.2%	0.9%	1.4%	1.9%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.1%	-0.3%	0.9%	0.7%	1.6%	0.3%	-0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Quarter	0.8%	-1.5%	2.5%	3.9%	5.7%	-1.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	-1.5%	2.7%	2.7%	4.2%	0.5%	-1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%
YTD	3.6%	-1.4%	8.5%	9.4%	15.9%	-1.3%	2.6%	1.3%	2.4%	-2.2%	8.7%	8.6%	12.6%	2.1%	2.3%	4.9%	4.6%	4.8%
Annual	5.7%	-1.1%	14.1%	14.5%	24.3%	-2.0%	2.9%	2.6%	3.9%	-0.9%	12.3%	9.8%	19.6%	1.4%	-0.3%	7.9%	6.9%	7.6%
Total return	8.6%	2.1%	18.2%	18.6%	29.9%	1.9%	9.0%	6.5%	7.8%	3.1%	17.6%	16.6%	26.8%	6.1%	7.6%	11.7%	11.5%	11.6%
Gross yield	2.7%	3.2%	3.5%	3.5%	4.1%	4.2%	6.0%	3.7%	4.1%	4.1%	4.4%	4.7%	5.8%	4.4%	6.7%	3.2%	4.3%	3.5%
Median value	\$1,471,892	\$929,715	\$966,382	\$844,963	\$818,839	\$692,606	\$589,392	\$967,933	\$767,168	\$598,281	\$664,952	\$442,765	\$541,546	\$534,445	\$443,039	\$997,352	\$651,864	\$867,775
Units																		
Month	0.5%	-0.1%	1.7%	1.5%	2.2%	1.3%	-0.5%	-0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	1.9%	0.9%	na	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Quarter	0.7%	-0.5%	5.0%	5.1%	6.4%	2.9%	-1.5%	-1.8%	0.0%	-0.8%	2.1%	0.4%	2.8%	-0.2%	na	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
YTD	2.3%	-1.3%	13.9%	12.9%	18.4%	5.0%	-1.4%	-2.6%	2.3%	-1.1%	7.8%	2.0%	8.7%	2.1%	na	3.2%	5.0%	3.5%
Annual	3.3%	-0.9%	19.4%	17.9%	25.0%	2.6%	-0.9%	-2.3%	3.6%	-2.0%	11.5%	5.1%	12.1%	2.0%	na	4.7%	7.3%	5.1%
Total return	7.6%	4.2%	25.4%	23.9%	32.5%	7.6%	6.7%	2.7%	8.2%	3.8%	17.0%	14.5%	20.6%	7.8%	na	9.7%	12.7%	10.2%
Gross yield	4.0%	4.8%	4.7%	4.7%	5.7%	4.4%	7.7%	5.2%	4.4%	4.9%	4.8%	5.7%	8.5%	5.2%	na	4.4%	4.8%	4.5%
Median value	\$859,050	\$610,652	\$653,325	\$555,464	\$561,582	\$549,569	\$355,297	\$579,774	\$608,142	\$404,781	\$662,166	\$298,049	\$345,744	\$381,616	na	\$679,849	\$565,868	\$660,423

¹ For a household earning \$100,000 per year, an affordable purchase price would be \$506,000 (assuming 30% of income on a mortgage with a 20% deposit, and average owner-occupier mortgage rate of 6.28%).

Top 10 Capital city SA3's with highest 12-month value growth - Dwellings

Rank	SA3 Name	SA4 Name	Median Value	Annual change
Greater Sydney				
1	Canterbury	Inner South West	\$1,232,191	13.3%
2	Fairfield	South West	\$1,108,877	12.6%
3	Mount Druit	Blacktown	\$861,110	11.1%
4	Campbelltown (NSW)	Outer South West	\$904,913	10.7%
5	Merrylands - Guildford	Parramatta	\$1,150,215	9.9%
6	Bankstown	Inner South West	\$1,323,210	9.4%
7	Liverpool	South West	\$1,042,822	9.1%
8	Blacktown	Blacktown	\$1,039,851	8.3%
9	Hurstville	Inner South West	\$1,338,487	8.2%
10	Eastern Suburbs - South	Eastern Suburbs	\$1,605,096	8.2%
Greater Melbourne				
1	Melbourne City	Inner	\$534,992	3.6%
2	Macedon Ranges	North West	\$1,003,152	2.5%
3	Cardinia	South East	\$737,281	2.3%
4	Casey - South	South East	\$752,558	2.0%
5	Tullamarine - Broadmeadows	North West	\$675,515	1.8%
6	Maroondah	Outer East	\$912,618	1.7%
7	Keilor	North West	\$982,004	1.6%
8	Frankston	Mornington Peninsula	\$729,389	1.4%
9	Wyndham	West	\$665,506	1.4%
10	Yarra Ranges	Outer East	\$859,256	1.3%
Greater Brisbane				
1	Springwood - Kingston	Logan - Beaudesert	\$724,312	25.5%
2	Forest Lake - Oxley	Ipswich	\$751,142	20.6%
3	Loganlea - Carbrook	Logan - Beaudesert	\$778,998	19.6%
4	Beaudesert	Logan - Beaudesert	\$673,336	19.5%
5	Beenleigh	Logan - Beaudesert	\$699,467	19.0%
6	Ipswich Inner	Ipswich	\$648,597	19.0%
7	Chermside	North	\$1,075,716	18.4%
8	Sandgate	North	\$897,444	18.3%
9	Nundah	North	\$889,549	18.1%
10	Browns Plains	Logan - Beaudesert	\$745,497	18.0%
Greater Adelaide				
1	Playford	North	\$556,256	21.9%
2	Salisbury	North	\$666,609	19.4%
3	Gawler - Two Wells	North	\$652,718	18.2%
4	Charles Sturt	West	\$906,716	15.9%
5	Burnside	Central and Hills	\$1,556,328	15.7%
6	Holdfast Bay	South	\$1,019,353	15.5%
7	Unley	Central and Hills	\$1,338,452	15.4%
8	Marion	South	\$878,807	15.0%
9	Tea Tree Gully	North	\$770,203	15.0%
10	Mitcham	South	\$1,099,229	14.8%

Rank	SA3 Name	SA4 Name	Median Value	Annual change
Greater Perth				
1	Kwinana	South West	\$638,651	31.4%
2	Gosnells	South East	\$703,809	29.7%
3	Armadale	South East	\$685,328	29.4%
4	Swan	North East	\$721,201	29.2%
5	Serpentine - Jarrahdale	South East	\$743,944	28.6%
6	Rockingham	South West	\$719,010	28.5%
7	Cockburn	South West	\$847,812	28.3%
8	Canning	South East	\$871,262	27.7%
9	Wanneroo	North West	\$754,344	27.1%
10	Kalamunda	South East	\$805,063	26.7%
Greater Hobart				
1	Sorell - Dodges Ferry	Hobart	\$620,940	5.1%
2	Hobart - South and West	Hobart	\$767,601	1.6%
3	Brighton	Hobart	\$523,486	1.2%
4	Hobart - North West	Hobart	\$528,610	-1.7%
5	Hobart Inner	Hobart	\$835,742	-2.4%
6	Hobart - North East	Hobart	\$695,004	-3.1%
Greater Darwin				
1	Palmerston	Darwin	\$483,362	3.8%
2	Litchfield	Darwin	\$656,696	3.7%
3	Darwin City	Darwin	\$483,265	0.6%
4	Darwin Suburbs	Darwin	\$494,886	0.1%
ACT				
1	Tuggeranong	ACT	\$835,743	3.4%
2	Weston Creek	ACT	\$928,211	3.0%
3	Belconnen	ACT	\$819,520	2.1%
4	North Canberra	ACT	\$802,248	1.8%
5	Woden Valley	ACT	\$978,336	1.6%
6	South Canberra	ACT	\$769,488	0.1%
7	Molonglo	ACT	\$753,034	-1.0%
8	Gungahlin	ACT	\$885,832	-1.1%

Data source: CoreLogic

About the data

Median values refers to the middle of valuations observed in the region

Growth rates are based on changes in the CoreLogic Home Value index, which take into account value changes across the market

Only metrics with a minimum of 20 sales observations and a low standard error on the median valuation have been included

Data is at August 2024

Top 10 regional SA3's with highest 12-month value growth - Dwellings

Rank	SA3 Name	SA4 Name	Median Value	Annual change
Regional NSW				
1	Richmond Valley - Hinterland	Richmond - Tweed	\$528,053	11.5%
2	Tweed Valley	Richmond - Tweed	\$987,065	10.1%
3	Upper Hunter	Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	\$491,653	9.8%
4	Dapto - Port Kembla	Illawarra	\$823,501	9.3%
5	Tumut - Tumbarumba	Riverina	\$398,776	7.2%
6	Young - Yass	Capital Region	\$585,911	6.4%
7	Wollongong	Illawarra	\$1,095,590	6.1%
8	Maitland	Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	\$738,831	6.1%
9	Lake Macquarie - East	Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	\$916,877	5.7%
10	Lower Murray	Murray	\$308,802	5.5%
Regional VIC				
1	Campaspe	Shepparton	\$468,736	8.4%
2	Shepparton	Shepparton	\$464,620	7.3%
3	Grampians	North West	\$327,606	4.5%
4	Mildura	North West	\$417,051	4.4%
5	Loddon - Elmore	Bendigo	\$377,019	3.4%
6	Wodonga - Alpine	Hume	\$595,724	3.4%
7	Upper Goulburn Valley	Hume	\$608,236	2.4%
8	Latrobe Valley	Latrobe - Gippsland	\$403,089	2.1%
9	Bendigo	Bendigo	\$552,847	2.0%
10	Heathcote - Castlemaine - Kyneton	Bendigo	\$762,286	1.4%
Regional QLD				
1	Gladstone	Central Queensland	\$501,828	24.6%
2	Townsville	Townsville	\$500,065	23.1%
3	Rockhampton	Central Queensland	\$520,481	17.9%
4	Southport	Gold Coast	\$933,520	17.5%
5	Mackay	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	\$516,182	15.5%
6	Broadbeach - Burleigh	Gold Coast	\$1,305,945	15.1%
7	Burnett	Wide Bay	\$384,369	14.8%
8	Nerang	Gold Coast	\$1,015,569	14.8%
9	Charters Towers - Ayr - Ingham	Townsville	\$261,595	14.3%
10	Mudgeeraba - Tallebudgera	Gold Coast	\$1,338,126	14.1%
Regional SA				
1	Barossa	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	\$626,609	14.6%
2	Yorke Peninsula	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	\$434,573	13.5%
3	Murray and Mallee	South East	\$392,671	10.3%
4	Fleurieu - Kangaroo Island	South East	\$690,300	9.3%
5	Limestone Coast	South East	\$431,735	7.1%
6	Eyre Peninsula and South West	Outback	\$330,015	4.8%

Rank	SA3 Name	SA4 Name	Median Value	Annual change
Regional WA				
1	Bunbury	Bunbury	\$603,166	26.9%
2	Mid West	Outback (South)	\$415,663	26.4%
3	Augusta - Margaret River - Busselton	Bunbury	\$893,220	23.6%
4	Manjimup	Bunbury	\$505,947	17.5%
5	Gascoyne	Outback (South)	\$399,783	16.7%
6	Wheat Belt - North	Wheat Belt	\$395,993	15.9%
7	Albany	Wheat Belt	\$530,147	13.5%
8	Goldfields	Outback (South)	\$334,478	10.3%
9	West Pilbara	Outback (North)	\$549,906	9.9%
10	Kimberley	Outback (North)	\$508,985	6.5%
Regional TAS				
1	Burnie - Ulverstone	West and North West	\$464,183	3.6%
2	Launceston	Launceston and North East	\$544,257	3.3%
3	Devonport	West and North West	\$504,475	1.9%
4	South East Coast	South East	\$618,771	0.2%
5	North East	Launceston and North East	\$495,970	0.0%
6	Meander Valley - West Tamar	Launceston and North East	\$538,222	-1.1%
7	Huon - Bruny Island	South East	\$658,124	-3.2%
8	Central Highlands (Tas.)	South East	\$425,980	-3.5%

Data source: CoreLogic

About the data

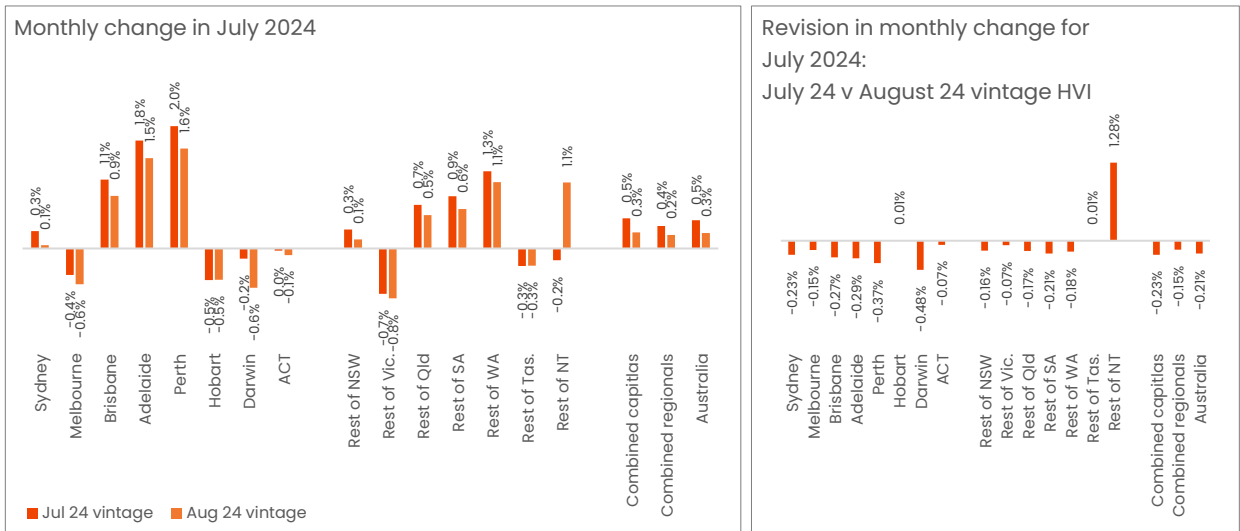
Median values refers to the middle of valuations observed in the region

Growth rates are based on changes in the CoreLogic Home Value index, which take into account value changes across the market

Only metrics with a minimum of 20 sales observations and a low standard error on the median valuation have been included

Data is at August 2024

Prior month level of revision



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CoreLogic is the largest independent provider of property information, analytics and property-related risk management services in Australia and New Zealand.

Methodology

The CoreLogic Hedonic Home Value Index (HVI) is calculated using a hedonic regression methodology that addresses the issue of compositional bias associated with median price and other measures. In simple terms, the index is calculated using recent sales data combined with information about the attributes of individual properties such as the number of bedrooms and bathrooms, land area and geographical context of the dwelling. By separating each property into its various formational and locational attributes, observed sales values for each property can be distinguished between those attributed to the property's attributes and those resulting from changes in the underlying residential property market. Additionally, by understanding the value associated with each attribute of a given property, this methodology can be used to estimate the value of dwellings with known characteristics for which there is no recent sales price by observing the characteristics and sales prices of other dwellings which have recently transacted. It then follows that changes in the market value of the entire residential property stock can be accurately tracked through time. The detailed methodological information can be found at:

www.corelogic.com.au/research/rp-data-corelogic-home-value-index-methodology/

CoreLogic is able to produce a consistently accurate and robust Hedonic Index due to its extensive property related database, which includes transaction data for every home sale within every state and territory. CoreLogic augments this data with recent sales advice from real estate industry professionals, listings information and attribute data collected from a variety of sources.

* The median value is the middle estimated value of all residential properties derived through the hedonic regression methodology that underlies the CoreLogic Hedonic Home Value Index.

Important method note

From October 2, 2023, the Hedonic Home Value Index (HVI) has undergone some changes:

- **A new weighting method** was added to the model. While the model has always adjusted for recency of sales via a time fraction attribute, the addition of a time weighting within the regression places more importance on recent sales, helping to identify turning points in the market earlier.
- **The HVI is now a revisionary model**, with a 12-month rolling window of revised results released on the first working day of each month from October 2nd 2023. The [daily HVI, which is available at the CoreLogic web site](#), will also revise on a monthly basis, with a refresh of the 12 month history available for download on the first working day of the month.
- **The geographical boundaries for the HVI have been updated** to the latest available from the ABS, [the ASGS 2021](#).

The [methodology white paper](#) provides a detailed explanation of the index calculation process and method.

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