

EMBARGOED: 0:01am, FRIDAY 2ND January 2026



2025 delivers strong housing gains, but 2026 set for a softer landing as rate fears and affordability bite.

Cotality's national Home Value Index recorded the smallest gain in five months, with value rising 0.7% in December. Sydney and Melbourne were the biggest drag on the headline growth outcome with values sliding -0.1% lower

The subtle decline in values across Australia's two largest cities marked the first month-on-month decline since January last year, prior to rate cuts which commenced in February. Every other capital and broad rest-of-state region recorded a rise in values through December, although most saw some momentum leave the market.

Tim Lawless, Cotality's research director, said the softening hints at a weaker start to housing trends in 2026.

"Renewed speculation that the rate-cutting cycle is over and the next move from the RBA could be a hike has dented housing confidence."

"A 'higher for longer' setting on interest rates, alongside a resurgence in cost-of-living pressures and worsening affordability pressures, looks to have taken some heat out of the market."

Despite the softer December outcome, the Home Value Index surged 8.6% higher in 2025, adding approximately \$71,400 to the national median dwelling value. This marks the strongest calendar year gain in home values since 2021, when the market rose a stunning 24.5% amid emergency low interest rates and record-high levels of purchasing activity.

Every capital city and rest-of-state region recorded an increase in dwelling values over the year, bookended by Darwin, up 18.9% and Melbourne with a milder 4.8% gain.

The upper quartile of the market continues to weigh on growth outcomes. At a national level, upper quartile dwelling values were up 0.2% in December, while values across the lower quartile and middle of the market were 1.1% higher.

"This trend, where upper quartile values have recorded a lower rate of growth, has played out across every capital city through the year, as affordability and serviceability pressures deflect demand towards the lower price points," Mr Lawless said.

Regional markets have been more resilient to a slowdown, but not completely immune. The monthly pace of growth across the combined regional markets of Australia slowed from 1.2% in November to 1.0% in December. Despite the easing, the monthly pace of gains was double the combined capital city growth trend, where values rose by 0.5% in December.

Over the calendar year, regional dwelling values rose by 9.7%, outpacing the 8.2% rise recorded across the combined capital cities. Across the rest-of-state regions, Western Australia stood out with a 16.1% annual increase, followed by regional Queensland, up 12.6%. Regional Victoria recorded the lowest growth outcome over the year, with values up 6.0%.

Looking ahead to 2026, the housing outlook is less optimistic than 2025. Uncertainty around inflation and interest rate settings is likely to weigh on housing confidence, along with ongoing affordability challenges and renewed focus on household debt and credit policy. However, we are unlikely to see a material supply response in 2026 either, which should help to offset any downside risk to home values trending substantially lower.

Index results as at 31st December 2025	Change in dwelling values							
index results as at 51 December 2025	Month	Quarter	Annual	Total return	Median value			
Sydney	-0.1%	0.8%	5.8%	9.0%	\$1,280,613			
Melbourne	-0.1%	0.8%	4.8%	8.5%	\$827,117			
Brisbane	1.6%	5.6%	14.5%	18.3%	\$1,036,323			
Adelaide	1.9%	5.1%	8.8%	12.7%	\$902,249			
Perth	1.9%	7.6%	15.9%	20.7%	\$940,635			
Hobart	0.9%	3.6%	6.8%	11.3%	\$720,341			
Darwin	1.6%	5.4%	18.9%	26.9%	\$586,912			
Canberra	0.2%	2.2%	4.9%	9.2%	\$893,907			
Combined capitals	0.5%	2.7%	8.2%	11.8%	\$991,331			
Combined regional	1.0%	3.5%	9.7%	14.7%	\$734,351			
National	0.7%	2.9%	8.6%	12.4%	\$901,257			



Rolling three-month change in dwelling values State capitals



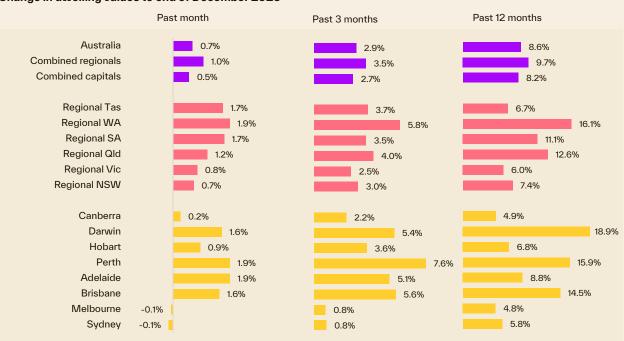
Rolling three-month change in dwelling values Combined capitals v Combined regionals



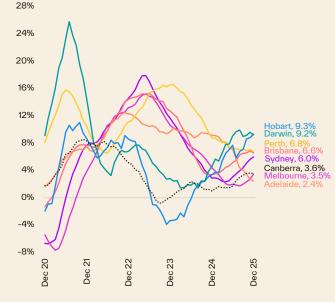
Change in dwelling values over key time periods

Geography	From peak	Peak date	Past 5 years	Since Feb (1 st rate cut)
Sydney	-0.1%	Nov-25	36.2%	5.7%
Melbourne	-0.9%	Mar-22	15.5%	4.7%
Brisbane	<at p<="" td=""><td>eak></td><td>86.7%</td><td>13.5%</td></at>	eak>	86.7%	13.5%
Adelaide	<at p<="" td=""><td>eak></td><td>79.8%</td><td>8.7%</td></at>	eak>	79.8%	8.7%
Perth	<at p<="" td=""><td>eak></td><td>89.0%</td><td>15.9%</td></at>	eak>	89.0%	15.9%
Hobart	-5.4%	Mar-22	30.5%	5.7%
Darwin	<at p<="" td=""><td>eak></td><td>38.3%</td><td>17.5%</td></at>	eak>	38.3%	17.5%
Canberra	-2.1%	May-22	27.9%	5.1%
Regional NSW	<at p<="" td=""><td>eak></td><td>47.9%</td><td>6.5%</td></at>	eak>	47.9%	6.5%
Regional Vic	-1.5%	May-22	31.2%	5.9%
Regional Qld	<at p<="" td=""><td>eak></td><td>78.1%</td><td>11.0%</td></at>	eak>	78.1%	11.0%
Regional SA	<at p<="" td=""><td>eak></td><td>78.9%</td><td>8.7%</td></at>	eak>	78.9%	8.7%
Regional WA	<at p<="" td=""><td>eak></td><td>88.7%</td><td>14.2%</td></at>	eak>	88.7%	14.2%
Regional Tas	<at p<="" td=""><td>eak></td><td>47.0%</td><td>5.6%</td></at>	eak>	47.0%	5.6%
Regional NT	-8.2%	Apr-16	-0.6%	1.3%
Combined capitals	<at p<="" td=""><td>eak></td><td>43.4%</td><td>8.0%</td></at>	eak>	43.4%	8.0%
Combined regionals	<at p<="" td=""><td>eak></td><td>58.5%</td><td>8.6%</td></at>	eak>	58.5%	8.6%
National	<at p<="" td=""><td>eak></td><td>46.8%</td><td>8.1%</td></at>	eak>	46.8%	8.1%

Change in dwelling values to end of December 2025 $\,$



Annual change in rents, Houses 28% 24% 20% 16% 12% Darwin 76% Hobart, 6.7% 8% 4% Canberra, 2.8% 0% -4% -8% Dec 23 Dec 20 Dec 25 Dec 22



Renters saw some welcome relief in December, with the rental vacancy rate rising from 1.5% to 1.6% through the month. However, the vacancy rate is still close to record lows, and the subtle rise could have more to do with seasonal factors through December than an actual loosening in rental conditions.

The higher vacancy rate was accompanied by an easing in the pace of rental growth. Cotality's national rental index was up 0.3% in December, slowing from a 0.5% lift in November. In seasonally adjusted terms, the slowdown wasn't as sharp, but still evident, slowing from 0.5%, where the monthly change has held for the previous four months, to 0.4%.

"Rental conditions tend to be highly seasonal through December and January, with leasing cycles disrupted by university breaks and the festive season," Mr Lawless said. "We will get a better feel for rental conditions in February. However, even if conditions have loosened a little, it's from an extremely tight position, and rents are likely to rise further through 2026."

Nationally, rents were up 5.2% in 2025, a step up from the 4.8% rise seen in 2024, but well down from the near 10% jump in rents recorded in 2021, 2022 and 2023 when the double whammy of smaller households and a catch-up in overseas migration amplified rental demand. In the five years leading into 2020, the average rate of rental appreciation was just 1.2%. The past five years have seen rents rise at the average annual rate of 7.4%.

Rents rose across every major region in 2025. Regional WA recorded the largest annual rise, up 10.1%, followed by Darwin with an 8.2% lift in dwelling rents. Melbourne recorded the smallest increase in rents, up 2.9%, followed by the ACT with a 3.0% rise in rents.

Although rents are rising, home values are rising faster, driving a trend towards lower gross rental yields. The national gross rental yield fell by 11 basis points in 2025, from 3.67% in December 2024, to 3.56% at the end of 2025. This was the lowest gross yield nationally since September 2022.

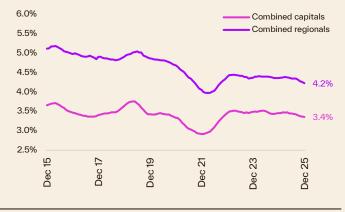
Sydney is home to the country's lowest capital city yields, with investors seeing a gross rental return of just 3.0%, a slight reduction from to 3.01% yield seen in 2024. Darwin (6.19%) is at the other end of the scale, however, yields have fallen by 61 basis points over the year as value growth outpaces growth in rents.

Gross rental yields, dwellings

Annual change in rents, Units



Gross rental yields, dwellings





The Australian housing market is unlikely to see the same level of growth in 2026 as in 2025.

Macro factors, including inflation, interest rates, and credit policy, alongside affordability challenges, are likely to be the primary headwinds facing housing conditions through the year.

Inflation risks are back on the radar, implying a 'higher for longer' interest rate setting as the RBA focuses on getting inflation back to target. All eyes will be on the monthly CPI update, due on January 7th, to see where the inflation trend is heading. The latest update, to October 2025, showed annual headline inflation rising to 3.8%, with core inflation lifting to 3.3%.

The risk of a rate hike remains elevated, especially if core inflation proves stubborn, holding above the RBA's 2-3% target range. The heightened risk scenario is already weighing on confidence, with the Westpac-MI monthly consumer sentiment index dropping 9% in December, and the 'Time to Buy a Dwelling' index down a larger 10.6%.

At 3.6%, the cash rate remains a full percentage point above the pre-pandemic decade average of 2.5%. With housing prices at record highs and interest rates above average, mortgage serviceability remains stretched. Even with the 75-basis points of rate cuts last year, a typical household purchasing the median-priced dwelling would be dedicating 45% of their pre-tax income to service a mortgage¹.

With APRA focused on household debt levels and watchful for any slippage in lending standards, mortgage serviceability factors are likely to continue

funnelling housing demand towards the lower-to-middle price points. This is where housing prices have been rising the fastest, as mainstream demand competes with a pickup in first home buyers and elevated levels of investor activity.

Beyond the macro factors, housing affordability barriers should naturally put the brakes on the pace of housing growth. Based on data to September, housing affordability metrics are stretched to record levels. The national dwelling value to income ratio is at 8.2, it would take a household on the median income 11 years to save a 20% deposit, and renters are dedicating a record high 33.4% of their annual pre-tax income to pay their rent.

That said, the market is not without support.

Persistently low levels of stock, both from new builds and existing listings, should act as a buffer against price falls.

Government incentives aimed at first-home buyers should also help maintain some momentum at the entry level, even as broader market conditions remain tough.

Overall, the outlook points towards modest but uneven growth in home values through 2026. The balance between inflationary pressures, RBA policy decisions, and ongoing supply shortages will be critical. While downside risks are more pronounced, structural undersupply and targeted stimulus should help stave off a material correction, leaving the market resilient in many areas despite the headwinds.

Cotality Home Value Index tables

	Capitals								Rest of s	state reg	ions					Aggregate	e indices	
Region	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
Dwellings																		
Month	-0.1%	-0.1%	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%	0.9%	1.6%	0.2%	0.7%	0.8%	1.2%	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%	na	0.5%	1.0%	0.7%
Quarter	0.8%	0.8%	5.6%	5.1%	7.6%	3.6%	5.4%	2.2%	3.0%	2.5%	4.0%	3.5%	5.8%	3.7%	na	2.7%	3.5%	2.9%
YTD	5.8%	4.8%	14.5%	8.8%	15.9%	6.8%	18.9%	4.9%	7.4%	6.0%	12.6%	11.1%	16.1%	6.7%	na	8.2%	9.7%	8.6%
Annual	5.8%	4.8%	14.5%	8.8%	15.9%	6.8%	18.9%	4.9%	7.4%	6.0%	12.6%	11.1%	16.1%	6.7%	na	8.2%	9.7%	8.6%
Total return	9.0%	8.5%	18.3%	12.7%	20.7%	11.3%	26.9%	9.2%	11.9%	10.8%	17.8%	17.2%	22.9%	11.6%	n a	11.8%	14.7%	12.4%
Gross yield	3.0%	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%	3.9%	4.3%	6.2%	4.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%	4.5%	5.5%	4.5%	na	3.4%	4.2%	3.6%
Median value	\$1,280,613	\$827,117	\$1,036,323	\$902,249	\$940,635	\$720,341	\$586,912	\$893,907	\$813,228	\$619,697	\$804,430	\$513,743	\$659,713	\$570,436	na	\$991,331	\$734,351	\$901,257
Houses																		
Month	-0.3%	-0.1%	1.5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.1%	2.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.2%	1.8%	2.0%	1.8%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%
Quarter	0.7%	0.9%	5.4%	5.1%	7.6%	3.6%	5.4%	3.0%	3.1%	2.5%	4.2%	3.4%	5.9%	3.8%	-0.4%	2.8%	3.6%	3.0%
YTD	6.9%	5.8%	14.0%	8.7%	15.7%	6.8%	19.9%	6.4%	7.6%	6.1%	12.8%	10.9%	16.5%	7.1%	1.7%	9.1%	9.8%	9.3%
Annual	6.9%	5.8%	14.0%	8.7%	15.7%	6.8%	19.9%	6.4%	7.6%	6.1%	12.8%	10.9%	16.5%	7.1%	1.7%	9.1%	9.8%	9.3%
Total return	9.7%	9.0%	17.4%	12.4%	20.3%	11.1%	27.3%	10.5%	12.1%	10.7%	18.0%	17.1%	23.1%	11.9%	8.8%	12.4%	14.7%	12.9%
Gross yield	2.6%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.7%	4.2%	5.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%	4.5%	5.4%	4.4%	7.7%	3.1%	4.2%	3.3%
Median value	\$1,587,709	\$981,165	\$1,131,329	\$960,501	\$983,068	\$768,376	\$697,251	\$1,040,948	\$843,067	\$649,534	\$811,811	\$525,295	\$680,052	\$594,875	\$435,100	\$1,126,860	\$749,692	\$980,343
Units																		
Month	0.3%	-0.1%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	-0.1%	0.8%	-0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%	na	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%
Quarter	1.2%	0.5%	6.2%	5.4%	7.8%	3.6%	5.7%	-0.4%	2.5%	2.3%	3.4%	6.6%	5.3%	2.4%	na	2.1%	3.1%	2.3%
YTD	2.9%	2.5%	16.9%	9.5%	17.5%	6.9%	17.0%	0.0%	6.0%	5.8%	12.1%	14.3%	9.5%	2.8%	na	5.3%	9.4%	6.0%
Annual	2.9%	2.5%	16.9%	9.5%	17.5%	6.9%	17.0%	0.0%	6.0%	5.8%	12.1%	14.3%	9.5%	2.8%	na	5.3%	9.4%	6.0%
Total return	7.1%	7.3%	22.1%	14.3%	24.2%	12.0%	26.1%	5.2%	10.6%	11.1%	17.3%	17.9%	18.3%	9.0%	na	9.9%	14.5%	10.7%
Gross yield	4.1%	4.8%	4.1%	4.3%	5.1%	4.8%	7.4%	5.2%	4.4%	4.8%	4.4%	5.1%	8.2%	5.3%	na	4.4%	4.5%	4.4%
Median value	\$901,314	\$640,391	\$807,161	\$660,644	\$677,722	\$566,069	\$433,232	\$592,370	\$666,391	\$447,811	\$783,006	\$383,009	\$390,416	\$424,464	na	\$744,295	\$646,570	\$728,184



 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ assumes purchasing at the median dwelling value, with a median household income, a 20% deposit and a 30-year principal & interest loan

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

Ranl	kSA3 Name	SA4 Name	Median Value	Annual change
		Greater Sydney		
1	Merrylands - Guildford	Parramatta	\$1,313,701	12.5%
2	St Marys	Outer West and Blue	\$1,140,211	12.5%
3	Richmond - Windsor	Mountains Outer West and Blue	\$1,007,025	11.6%
4	Campbelltown	Mountains Outer South West	\$992,552	11.3%
5	Penrith	Outer West and Blue	\$1,069,965	11.2%
6	Mount Druitt	Mountains Blacktown	\$977,625	10.9%
7	Canterbury	Inner South West	\$1,089,851	10.6%
8	Bringelly - Green Valley	South West	\$1,243,880	10.4%
9	Blue Mountains	Outer West and Blue Mountains	\$1,021,399	10.0%
10	Blacktown	Blacktown	\$1,185,111	9.9%
		Greater Melbourne		
1	Frankston	Mornington Peninsula	\$850,100	14.3%
2	Brimbank	West	\$722,429	9.5%
3	Kingston	Inner South	\$1,099,337	9.4%
4	Tullamarine - Broadmeadows	North West	\$729,926	8.0%
5	Sunbury	North West	\$728,435	7.8%
6	Dandenong	South East	\$794,136	7.7%
7	Whittlesea - Wallan	North East	\$778,823	7.4%
8	Cardinia	South East	\$799,023	7.3%
9	Melton - Bacchus Marsh	West	\$675,981	7.2%
10	Maroondah	Outer East	\$941,716	7.1%
		Greater Brisbane		
1	Springwood - Kingston	Logan - Beaudesert	\$893,623	19.5%
2	Sunnybank	South	\$1,313,787	19.4%
3	Nathan	South	\$1,420,571	18.0%
4	Rocklea - Acacia Ridge	South	\$1,164,020	17.3%
5	Forest Lake - Oxley	Ipswich	\$903,674	17.1%
6	lpswich Inner	Ipswich	\$827,122	16.5%
7	Chermside	North	\$1,259,340	16.4%
8	Capalaba	East	\$1,164,973	16.3%
9	Mt Gravatt	South	\$1,424,033	16.3%
10	Strathpine	Moreton Bay - South	\$910,597	16.1%
		Greater Adelaide		
1	Adelaide Hills	Central and Hills	\$992,999	12.2%
2	Salisbury	North	\$779,566	10.6%
3	Gawler - Two Wells	North	\$785,540	10.5%
4	Norwood - Payneham - St Peters	Central and Hills	\$1,244,719	10.4%
5	Tea Tree Gully	North	\$902,396	10.1%
6	Unley	Central and Hills	\$1,554,578	9.9%
7	West Torrens	West	\$1,099,039	9.8%
8	Port Adelaide - East	North	\$927,136	9.7%
9	Playford	North	\$675,922	9.6%
10	Campbelltown	Central and Hills	\$1,092,465	9.5%

Rank	SA3 Name	SA4 Name	Median Value	Annual change
		Greater Perth		
1	Belmont - Victoria Park	South East	\$937,920	20.0%
2	Armadale	South East	\$828,213	19.5%
3	Serpentine - Jarrahdale	South East	\$885,839	18.9%
4	Canning	South East	\$1,047,727	18.3%
5	Kwinana	South West	\$750,677	17.9%
6	Bayswater - Bassendean	North East	\$1,001,723	17.3%
7	Swan	North East	\$868,804	17.2%
8	Joondalup	North West	\$1,187,150	17.0%
9	Gosnells	South East	\$843,872	16.8%
10	Mundaring	North East	\$904,600	16.0%
		Greater Hobart		
1	Hobart - North West	Hobart	\$605,759	10.7%
2	Hobart - North East	Hobart	\$759,186	7.8%
3	Hobart - South and West	Hobart	\$822,110	6.1%
4	Hobart Inner	Hobart	\$901,735	5.4%
5	Brighton	Hobart	\$619,398	4.5%
6	Sorell - Dodges Ferry	Hobart	\$635,000	2.6%
		Greater Darwin		
1	Palmerston	Darwin	\$620,324	26.3%
2	Darwin Suburbs	Darwin	\$587,822	18.1%
3	Darwin City	Darwin	\$505,104	14.5%
		ACT		
1	Tuggeranong	ACT	\$894,094	6.9%
2	Molonglo	ACT	\$759,510	6.1%
3	Belconnen	ACT	\$874,544	5.8%
4	Gungahlin	ACT	\$912,197	5.1%
5	Weston Creek	ACT	\$978,795	4.9%
6	Woden Valley	ACT	\$1,013,638	3.5%
7	South Canberra	ACT	\$858,671	3.2%
8	North Canberra	ACT	\$740,807	1.9%

Data source: Cotality

About the data

Median values refers to the middle of valuations observed in the region Growth rates are based on changes in the Cotality 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 December 2025



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

Ranl	k SA3 Name	SA4 Name	Median Value	Annual change
		Regional NSW	value	change
1	Maitland	Hunter Valley exc	\$869,094	15.2%
2	Lower Murray	Newcastle Murray	\$375,366	15.0%
3	Tamworth - Gunnedah	New England and North	\$547,841	13.9%
4	Inverell - Tenterfield	New England and North West	\$408,380	13.4%
5	Armidale	New England and North West	\$552,027	13.4%
6	Albury	Murray	\$645,914	12.9%
7	Dubbo	Far West and Orana	\$521,249	12.6%
8	Wagga Wagga	Riverina	\$587,449	12.2%
9	Lower Hunter	Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	\$742,343	11.1%
10	Lake Macquarie - East	Nowcastle and Lake	\$1,039,425	11.0%
		Regional VIC		
1	Mildura	North West	\$538,383	19.2%
2	Loddon - Elmore	Bendigo	\$426,451	13.5%
3	Grampians	North West	\$372,453	13.3%
4	Ballarat	Ballarat	\$615,729	11.8%
5	Bendigo	Bendigo	\$627,369	10.8%
6	Latrobe Valley	Latrobe - Gippsland	\$467,304	9.6%
7	Wodonga - Alpine	Hume	\$675,205	9.4%
8	Shepparton	Shepparton	\$520,139	9.2%
9	Maryborough - Pyrenees	Ballarat	\$412,377	9.1%
10	Glenelg - Southern Grampians	Warrnambool and South West	\$413,854	7.5%
		Regional QLD		
1	Granite Belt	Darling Downs - Maranoa	\$592,873	20.4%
2	Darling Downs - East	Darling Downs - Maranoa	\$526,944	18.2%
3	Toowoomba	Toowoomba	\$799,399	17.5%
4	Charters Towers - Ayr - Ingham	Townsville	\$333,313	16.4%
5	Cairns - South	Cairns	\$663,903	16.0%
6	Central Highlands	Central Queensland	\$386,908	15.9%
7	Ormeau - Oxenford	Gold Coast	\$1,114,363	15.6%
8	Maryborough	Wide Bay	\$614,380	15.0%
9	Bowen Basin - North	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	\$368,749	14.9%
10	Nerang	Gold Coast	\$1,145,832	14.7%
		Regional SA		
1	Eyre Peninsula and South West	Outback	\$394,849	14.3%
2	Limestone Coast	South East	\$509,696	12.9%
3	Fleurieu - Kangaroo Island	South East	\$793,230	11.2%
4	Yorke Peninsula	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	\$511,975	11.1%
5	Murray and Mallee	South East	\$475,742	8.1%
6	Barossa	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	\$744,919	8.0%

Rank	SA3 Name	SA4 Name	Median Value	Annual change
		Regional WA		
1	Albany	Wheat Belt	\$741,348	23.7%
2	Mid West	Outback (South)	\$545,818	19.4%
3	West Pilbara	Outback (North)	\$675,663	18.9%
4	Manjimup	Bunbury	\$645,278	17.8%
5	Esperance	Outback (South)	\$524,480	15.9%
6	Wheat Belt - North	Wheat Belt	\$526,851	15.7%
7	Augusta - Margaret River - Busselton	Bunbury	\$1,036,113	14.3%
8	Bunbury	Bunbury	\$724,494	14.2%
9	Goldfields	Outback (South)	\$389,499	14.1%
10	Gascoyne	Outback (South)	\$465,257	13.9%
		Regional TAS		
1	Devonport	West and North West	\$577,576	11.6%
2	Burnie - Ulverstone	West and North West	\$529,656	8.7%
3	Launceston	Launceston and North East	\$606,671	7.3%
4	North East	Launceston and North East	\$532,667	5.1%
5	Meander Valley - West Tamar	Launceston and North East	\$601,778	4.6%
6	Central Highlands	South East	\$455,245	1.9%
7	Huon - Bruny Island	South East	\$701,226	1.8%
8	South East Coast	South East	\$614,061	-1.0%

Data source: Cotality

About the data

Median values refers to the middle of valuations observed in the region Growth rates are based on changes in the Cotality 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 December 2025



Prior month level of revision

Monthly change in November 2025



Revision in monthly change for November 2025: November 25 v December 25 vintage HVI







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

Methodology

The Cotality 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:

cotality.com/au/our-data/indices

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

Cotality 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. Cotality augments this data with recent sales advice from real estate industry professionals, listings information and attribute data collected from a variety of sources.





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