

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



Queensland Local Government
Grants Commission



Queensland
Government

The Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning connects industries, businesses, communities and government (at all levels) to leverage regions' strengths to generate sustainable and enduring economic growth that supports well-planned, inclusive and resilient communities.

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16 March 2023

The Honourable Dr Steven Miles MP
Deputy Premier, Minister for State Development, Infrastructure,
Local Government and Planning
Minister Assisting the Premier on Olympics Infrastructure
1 William Street
Brisbane QLD 4000

Dear Deputy Premier

On 4 August 2022, the Honourable Kristy McBain MP, Minister for Regional Development, Local Government and Territories approved the allocation of the 2022-23 Financial Assistance Grant, as put forward by the Queensland Local Government Grants Commission.

This report contains details of the distribution methodology for the grant and the outcomes for Queensland's 77 local governments. Additionally, it details other commission activities over the 2021-22 year.

Yours sincerely



Paul Bell AM
Chairperson
Queensland Local Government Grants Commission

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The Commission

Members

Chairperson

Paul Bell AM

Paul Bell has served local government continually over the past 34 years. During this time he has held the roles of Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillor. Paul has also held the positions of President of both the Australian Local Government Association and the Local Government Association of Queensland. Paul has held several Board positions including a Director of Local Government Super, QR National and Ergon Energy and he presently Chairs the Central Queensland Health and Hospital Board.

Re-appointed for a second three-year term as Chairperson in March 2022.

Deputy Chair

Natalie Wilde

Natalie Wilde is employed as a Deputy Director-General in the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning. The Local Government Act 2009 states that the person who is appointed as the Deputy Chairperson is an officer of the department.

Re-appointed for as the Deputy Chairperson in March 2022.

Members

Janelle Menzies

Janelle Menzies is the Chief Executive Officer, Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council. She was previously the Chief Executive Officer, Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council from 2014 to 2019 and Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Finance Manager for Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council from 2009. With a Bachelor of Accounting from the University of South Australia, Janelle has held several roles as a finance manager for local councils from 1998. In 2008, Janelle received the Australia Day Award for Public Service for her work as a financial controller at Mer and Saibai Islands in the Torres Strait.

Re-appointed for a third three-year term in March 2022.

Jo Sheppard

Originally from Cunnamulla in far South West Queensland, Jo has worked across a number of industries from agriculture, small business and local government to education, communications and the not-for-profit sector developing skills in both the public and private sectors. Jo has been a director of stakeholder engagement at University of Southern Queensland, a director with Sunwater and a board member with the Toowoomba Chamber of Commerce. She also has 12 years' experience as an elected councillor including four years as Mayor with the Paroo Shire Council. Jo holds a Bachelor of Business and is a graduate of the AICD Directors Diploma program, has a sound understanding of regional and remote Queensland and pleased to have the opportunity to contribute to local government as a Local Government Grants Commissioner.

Jo Sheppard resigned from her position as a member on 4 February 2022.

Deirdre Comerford

Deirdre Comerford served 18 years as an Elected Member, four of these (2012-2016) as Mayor of Mackay Regional Council. She is a Graduate of the AICD Directors Diploma program and has served on various Boards in the role of Chair, Company Secretary and Director.

Deirdre has served on the Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ) Policy Executive, State President of the Australian Local Government Women's Association (ALGWA) and ALGWA National Executive and is a past Chair of Regional Capitals Australia, and Whitsunday Regional Organisation of Councils. Deirdre was awarded Life Membership of Mackay Tourism and the Honorary Award of Companion of Central Queensland University. Since local government she has been a Non-Executive Director of Queensland Country Credit Union Ltd and is currently a Non-Executive Director of Queensland Country Health Fund Ltd and Queensland Country Care Navigation Pty Ltd. Deirdre is also an Independent Trustee of the Macrossan and Amiet Charitable Foundation.

Re-appointed for a second three-year term in March 2022.

Cr Kurt Rehbein

Kurt Rehbein is currently serving his second term as Councillor in Townsville City. He represents Division 7 and is Chair of the Infrastructure Portfolio, Deputy Chair of the Local Disaster Management Group, Chair of the North Queensland Regional Roads Transport Group and Chair of the Heritage Advisory Committee.

Cr Rehbein served with the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services for 10 years, with the Royal Australian Airforce for five years, completed a trade as a cabinetmaker and is currently studying an MBA with Central Queensland University.

Appointed for his first three-year term in March 2022.

The sixth position on the Queensland Local Government Grants Commission was vacant at the time of printing of this report.

Role

The Queensland Local Government Grants Commission (the Commission) is an independent statutory authority whose primary role is to make recommendations about the allocation of the Financial Assistance Grant (FA Grant) to Queensland councils.

All local governments in Australia receive an FA Grant allocation from the Commonwealth Government, as determined by individual state and territory grants commissions.

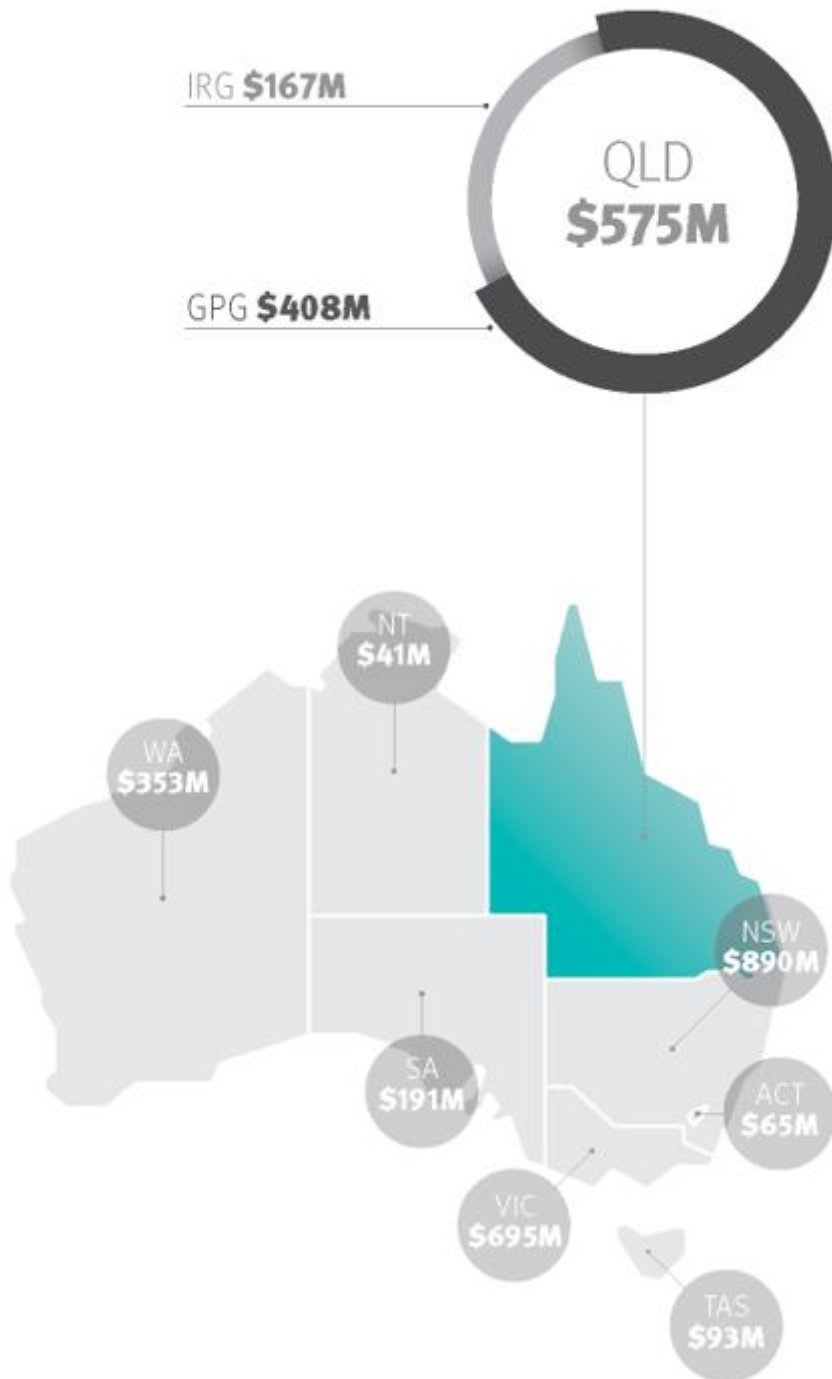
For 2022-23 the Commonwealth Government allocated \$2.9 billion for the FA Grant, of which Queensland received \$575 million (a 20 per cent share of the total pool). There are two components to the FA Grant, the General Purpose Grant (GPG) and the Identified Road Grant (IRG). Queensland's 2022-23 FA Grant included \$408 million in GPG funding and \$167 million in IRG funding.

All FA Grant funding is disbursed to local governments, with the costs of administering the grant to local governments met by individual states and territories. FA Grant funding is untied and may be spent by individual councils on local priorities.

Each year the Commission must make recommendations to the State Minister responsible for local government on the allocation of the FA Grant to councils. The State Minister can request the Commission to reconsider its recommendations but the Commission is not compelled to implement that request. The State Minister submits the Commission's recommendations to the Commonwealth Minister responsible for local government, who must be satisfied that the State has adopted the recommendations of the Commission.

All local governments can make submissions to the Commission on the FA Grant and the Commission must also hold hearings in relation the FA Grant that are open to the public.

2022-23 distribution (\$2.9B)



Legislation

The Commission's statutory powers come under both Commonwealth and State legislation.

Commonwealth	State
<i>Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995</i>	<i>Local Government Act 2009</i> <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

Section 3 of the Commonwealth Act (the Act) states the objects of the Act as including 'to provide financial assistance to the States for the purposes of improving:

- a) The financial capacity of local governing bodies; and
- b) The capacity of local governing bodies to provide their residents with an equitable level of services; and
- c) The certainty of funding for local governing bodies; and
- d) The efficiency and effectiveness of local governing bodies; and
- e) The provision by local governing bodies of services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

The Commonwealth legislation also establishes a set of national principles that the Commission must follow in making recommendations about the allocation of the FA Grant. This includes a requirement that FA Grant funding is to be allocated such that, to the extent possible, councils are able to deliver at least an average standard of services to the community ('horizontal equalisation').

More information on the National Principles is provided below.

National Principles

In recommending Financial Assistance Grant allocations to local governing bodies, the local government grants commissions in each jurisdiction are required to make their recommendations in line with the National Principles formulated under the Commonwealth Act.

General purpose grants

1. Horizontal equalisation

General purpose grants will be allocated to local governing bodies, as far as practicable, on a full horizontal equalisation basis as defined by the Act. This is a basis that ensures each local governing body in the State or Territory is able to function, by reasonable effort, at a standard not lower than the average standard of other local governing bodies in the State or Territory. It takes account of differences in the expenditure required by those local governing bodies in the performance of their functions and in the capacity of those local governing bodies to raise revenue.

2. Effort neutrality

An effort or policy neutral approach will be used in assessing the expenditure requirements and revenue-raising capacity of each local governing body. This means as far as practicable, that policies of individual local governing bodies in terms of expenditure and revenue effort will not affect grant determination.

3. Minimum grant

The minimum general purpose grant allocation for a local governing body in a year will be not less than the amount to which the local governing body would be entitled if 30 per cent of the total amount of general purpose grants to which the State or Territory is entitled under section 9 of the Act in respect of the year were allocated among local governing bodies in the State or Territory on a per capita basis.

4. Other grant support

Other relevant grant support provided to local governing bodies to meet any of the expenditure needs assessed should be taken into account using an inclusion approach.

5. Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders

Financial assistance shall be allocated to councils in a way, which recognises the needs of Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders within their boundaries.

6. Council Amalgamation

Where two or more local governing bodies are amalgamated into a single body, the general purpose grant provided to the new body for each of the four years following amalgamation should be the total of the amounts that would have been provided to the former bodies in each of those years if they had remained separate entities.

Local road grants

The National Principle relating to allocation of the amounts payable under section 12 of the Act (the identified road component of the financial assistance grants) among local governing bodies is as follows:

1. Identified road component

The identified road component of the financial assistance grants should be allocated to local governing bodies as far as practicable on the basis of the relative needs of each local governing body for roads expenditure and to preserve its road assets. In assessing road needs, relevant considerations include length, type and usage of roads in each local governing area.

Commission activities for 2021-22

Commission meetings

The Commission held seven formal meetings in 2021-22. Following the lifting of COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns and restrictions, the commission elected to continue to conduct some of its meetings online.

Council visits

In June 2022 the commission held four dedicated council meetings in the Far North Queensland region:

- Cairns Regional Council
- Douglas Shire Council
- Mareeba Shire Council
- Tablelands Regional Council.

These commission visits are open to members of the public (in accordance with the Commonwealth Act).

The Commission chair and some of the members also attended the LGAQ Annual Conference in Mackay in October 2021 and, while not holding formal deputations, did meet with a small number of councils to address specific matters.

The council visit program and deputations provide an opportunity to explain the role of the commission and the methodology process for the allocation of the FA Grant. The program also provides elected representatives and senior council staff the opportunity to provide direct feedback to the commission including issues facing their communities.

Methodology Review

During 2021-22 the Commission also completed its methodology review.

As part of the methodology review, the commission attended eight Regional Organisation of Councils (ROCs) meetings and held a number of other council meetings. Further information regarding the review can be found in section 4 (also see *Financial assistance grant allocation methodology, Information paper, August 2022*).

On 7-8 October 2021, the commission chair and staff attended the National Conference of Local Government Grants Commissions. Due to COVID-19 restrictions and potential lockdowns, the conference was conducted online.

2022-23 FA Grant allocations

Table 1.0 2022-23 FA Grant allocations

Council	2022-23 GPG Entitlement	Cash Adjustment (for 2021-22)	2022-23 Total Cash GPG	2022-23 IRG Entitlement	Cash Adjustment (for 2021-22)	2022-23 Total Cash IRG	2022-23 Cash FA Grant
Aurukun	2,775,085	63,651	2,838,736	91,619	3,073	94,692	2,933,428
Balonne	5,809,317	129,069	5,938,386	2,216,359	55,423	2,271,782	8,210,168
Banana	5,818,779	136,312	5,955,091	3,602,292	84,911	3,687,203	9,642,294
Barcaldine	6,909,396	171,453	7,080,849	2,417,825	62,789	2,480,614	9,561,463
Barcoo	3,794,509	86,339	3,880,848	1,193,544	34,266	1,227,810	5,108,658
Blackall-Tambo	4,288,536	93,696	4,382,232	1,539,534	39,276	1,578,810	5,961,042
Boulia	3,734,238	70,528	3,804,766	988,085	27,639	1,015,724	4,820,490
Brisbane	29,090,008	801,051	29,891,059	15,084,513	572,274	15,656,787	45,547,846
Bulloo	6,542,411	191,365	6,733,776	1,442,667	41,528	1,484,195	8,217,971
Bundaberg	4,984,332	170,259	5,154,591	2,346,296	97,736	2,444,032	7,598,623
Burdekin	3,945,570	80,223	4,025,793	1,262,217	29,818	1,292,035	5,317,828
Burke	3,986,306	81,879	4,068,185	671,190	14,875	686,065	4,754,250
Cairns	3,860,186	105,999	3,966,185	2,070,464	88,056	2,158,520	6,124,705
Carpentaria	5,614,758	132,326	5,747,084	1,330,368	35,084	1,365,452	7,112,536
Cassowary Coast	3,041,202	86,619	3,127,821	1,663,469	36,100	1,699,569	4,827,390
Central Highlands	6,070,098	220,838	6,290,936	4,136,893	105,019	4,241,912	10,532,848
Charters Towers	5,005,795	120,405	5,126,200	3,392,605	82,633	3,475,238	8,601,438
Cherbourg	1,504,625	28,041	1,532,666	57,252	1,943	59,195	1,591,861
Cloncurry	5,837,069	141,458	5,978,527	1,365,030	33,152	1,398,182	7,376,709
Cook	9,573,241	270,292	9,843,533	2,608,535	62,285	2,670,820	12,514,353
Croydon	4,253,522	111,914	4,365,436	942,126	22,607	964,733	5,330,169
Diamantina	3,803,628	76,893	3,880,521	705,686	22,049	727,735	4,608,256
Doomadgee	2,456,089	48,783	2,504,872	86,715	2,883	89,598	2,594,470
Douglas	2,210,132	37,092	2,247,224	653,820	13,583	667,403	2,914,627
Etheridge	5,273,504	145,988	5,419,492	1,388,985	36,544	1,425,529	6,845,021
Flinders	6,698,571	190,771	6,889,342	1,726,493	41,889	1,768,382	8,657,724
Fraser Coast	4,726,316	161,403	4,887,719	2,201,679	93,024	2,294,703	7,182,422
Gladstone	5,217,359	178,499	5,395,858	3,521,274	76,516	3,597,790	8,993,648
Gold Coast	14,710,302	399,701	15,110,003	7,387,839	292,498	7,680,337	22,790,340
Goondiwindi	4,849,466	129,791	4,979,257	2,182,545	55,230	2,237,775	7,217,032
Gympie	3,417,134	111,355	3,528,489	2,896,877	66,425	2,963,302	6,491,791
Hinchinbrook	2,616,612	45,395	2,662,007	809,010	18,121	827,131	3,489,138
Hope Vale	2,256,261	48,242	2,304,503	96,355	3,136	99,491	2,403,994
Ipswich	5,411,434	144,633	5,556,067	2,865,798	117,925	2,983,723	8,539,790
Isaac	4,688,281	101,655	4,789,936	2,883,330	74,776	2,958,106	7,748,042

Council	2022-23 GPG Entitlement	Cash Adjustment (for 2021- 22)	2022-23 Total Cash GPG	2022-23 IRG Entitlement	Cash Adjustment (for 2021- 22)	2022-23 Total Cash IRG	2022-23 Cash FA Grant
Kowanyama	2,419,206	48,114	2,467,320	241,838	7,648	249,486	2,716,806
Livingstone	2,620,717	90,659	2,711,376	1,779,142	44,833	1,823,975	4,535,351
Lockhart River	2,687,287	54,619	2,741,906	123,094	3,929	127,023	2,868,929
Lockyer Valley	2,844,966	101,734	2,946,700	2,862,934	45,565	2,908,499	5,855,199
Logan	7,956,161	215,199	8,171,360	4,691,320	173,978	4,865,298	13,036,658
Longreach	7,528,314	186,882	7,715,196	2,220,060	58,056	2,278,116	9,993,312
Mackay	3,138,671	91,864	3,230,535	2,270,702	93,833	2,364,535	5,595,070
Mapoon	2,131,948	39,757	2,171,705	40,976	1,321	42,297	2,214,002
Maranoa	11,754,460	399,350	12,153,810	5,123,392	124,909	5,248,301	17,402,111
Mareeba	6,459,617	199,273	6,658,890	2,097,413	55,881	2,153,294	8,812,184
McKinlay	5,128,628	138,609	5,267,237	1,483,039	34,072	1,517,111	6,784,348
Moreton Bay	11,125,298	301,819	11,427,117	6,104,471	251,335	6,355,806	17,782,923
Mornington	3,153,857	72,793	3,226,650	114,323	3,706	118,029	3,344,679
Mount Isa	6,026,684	166,043	6,192,727	1,888,430	48,661	1,937,091	8,129,818
Murweh	6,240,710	163,287	6,403,997	2,462,379	59,049	2,521,428	8,925,425
Napranum	2,307,529	45,865	2,353,394	123,291	3,969	127,260	2,480,654
Noosa	1,298,426	35,608	1,334,034	906,801	38,226	945,027	2,279,061
North Burnett	8,134,415	257,980	8,392,395	3,585,305	90,722	3,676,027	12,068,422
Northern Peninsula Area	4,922,652	132,062	5,054,714	265,655	8,656	274,311	5,329,025
Palm Island	2,948,584	58,674	3,007,258	49,429	1,844	51,273	3,058,531
Paroo	5,347,635	128,757	5,476,392	1,845,379	49,330	1,894,709	7,371,101
Pormpuraaw	2,455,449	48,665	2,504,114	318,223	9,696	327,919	2,832,033
Quilpie	4,939,400	116,345	5,055,745	1,498,060	43,343	1,541,403	6,597,148
Redland	3,691,241	100,890	3,792,131	1,962,962	82,218	2,045,180	5,837,311
Richmond	3,882,148	86,323	3,968,471	1,176,943	27,119	1,204,062	5,172,533
Rockhampton	5,333,170	196,010	5,529,180	1,631,810	71,114	1,702,924	7,232,104
Scenic Rim	1,728,915	57,130	1,786,045	2,287,605	53,143	2,340,748	4,126,793
Somerset	1,914,942	65,017	1,979,959	2,120,512	47,884	2,168,396	4,148,355
South Burnett	4,057,255	138,570	4,195,825	2,885,085	73,560	2,958,645	7,154,470
Southern Downs	3,509,949	121,112	3,631,061	3,166,518	76,656	3,243,174	6,874,235
Sunshine Coast	7,854,886	211,736	8,066,622	4,228,934	181,130	4,410,064	12,476,686
Tablelands	4,009,020	147,643	4,156,663	2,157,448	47,356	2,204,804	6,361,467
Toowoomba	7,082,106	239,678	7,321,784	4,697,503	198,086	4,895,589	12,217,373
Torres	5,206,319	113,416	5,319,735	359,546	7,581	367,127	5,686,862
Torres Strait Island	13,187,504	348,558	13,536,062	228,050	7,592	235,642	13,771,704
Townsville	4,526,339	123,839	4,650,178	2,611,097	107,703	2,718,800	7,368,978
Western Downs	9,102,599	332,042	9,434,641	6,602,529	166,655	6,769,184	16,203,825
Whitsunday	3,866,012	131,190	3,997,202	1,927,595	49,607	1,977,202	5,974,404
Winton	4,877,308	126,207	5,003,515	2,121,883	51,870	2,173,753	7,177,268

Council	2022-23 GPG Entitlement	Cash Adjustment (for 2021-22)	2022-23 Total Cash GPG	2022-23 IRG Entitlement	Cash Adjustment (for 2021-22)	2022-23 Total Cash IRG	2022-23 Cash FA Grant
Woorabinda	1,727,493	26,935	1,754,428	44,931	1,519	46,450	1,800,878
Wujal Wujal	1,627,200	26,523	1,653,723	14,354	486	14,840	1,668,563
Yarrabah	2,002,869	47,262	2,050,131	61,510	2,264	63,774	2,113,905
Total	397,531,961	10,847,957	408,379,918	162,211,760	4,951,191	167,162,951	575,542,869

Notes to the Table:

- a. In the 2021 review of the allocation methodology, the Commission decided to implement the outcomes of the new methodology over a three-year transition period, with 2022-23 being the first year.
- b. In April 2022, the Commonwealth Government brought forward 75 per cent of the 2022-23 FA Grant payments to the states, thereby paying it in the 2021-22 financial year. This amount for Queensland was \$419 million and was paid according to the 2021-22 FA Grant allocations. This means that 25 per cent or \$156 million of the 2022-23 FA Grant allocation to Queensland was available to be distributed according to the new methodology.
- c. FA Grant total allocations to councils and total payment amounts are available annually on the Department's website.

Methodology

2021 Review

In 2021, the Commission undertook a review of the allocation methodology used to distribute Queensland's share of the Commonwealth Government's FA Grant to councils.

The purpose of the review was to ensure the Commission's allocation methodology is achieving a more equitable distribution of the FA Grant in accordance with the Commonwealth National Principles, with a focus on achieving greater horizontal fiscal equalisation for Queensland local governments.

In undertaking the review, the Commission noted that financial sustainability is a significant challenge for all Queensland local governments. However, this sustainability challenge is not the same across all local governments. Trends for small councils show that populations are generally declining. Increasingly, councils with small and reducing populations are also becoming the provider of last resort for a range of services, including post offices, banks and funeral services.

Additionally, regardless though of the size of a population there is a minimum operating cost for councils to deliver their important services. Councils with small populations have difficulty deriving sufficient revenue to meet their cost base and, as a council size (by population) decreases per capita revenue and expenditure diverge. The objective of the FA Grant funding is to try and enable all councils to meet an average standard and must be distributed in accordance with the requirements of the Act. In response, the Commission determined that a review of the minimum grant councils and the methodology used to distribute the FA Grant was required to address the relative need of all Queensland councils in an equitable way. The 2020 LGAQ conference also resolved to request the Commission review the methodology.

There were limitations from the previous methodology that the Commission addressed as they felt that it did not sufficiently capture the greater need of the small, rural and remote councils, relative to that of the larger councils. By shifting the GPG calculation to a *fiscal capacity* approach (measuring need by the gap between revenue potential and revenue capacity, adjusted for cost factors) the new model will achieve a greater balance in this regard.

The Commission completed its review in December 2021 and advised councils that the new FA Grant allocation methodology would be implemented over a three-year transition period commencing from the 2022-23 FA Grant.

The new methodology increases the number of minimum grant councils from 10 to 15 and introduces a transparent trigger for determining new minimum grant councils. Larger councils have more flexibility to generate revenue to support average level of service in their communities. Increasing the number of minimum grant councils provides funding for redistribution.

The Commission believes a more equitable funding distribution has been achieved with more funding to be distributed under the new model to councils with a greater need (predominantly small, indigenous and remote councils). Based on the 2022-23 FA Grant allocation to Queensland (\$576M):

57 of 77 councils (74 per cent) in Queensland will receive a greater funding allocation under the new FA Grant methodology in 2022-23. 20 councils (26 per cent) will receive a reduced allocation. For these councils the average reduction is approximately 0.3 per cent of operating revenue.

For further information on the 2021 review of the methodology, see *Financial assistance grant allocation methodology, Information paper, August 2022* on the Commission's [website](#).

General Purpose Grant

General description of the fiscal capacity methodology

The fiscal capacity model calculates the *potential* revenue a council could raise if it experienced the same set of underlying conditions as the average Local Government Area (LGA) (note: in the formula section of the report, councils are referred to as LGAs for consistency with formula descriptions). Then, this *potential* revenue is compared against the *capacity* for an LGA to raise revenue, given its actual conditions or limiting factors. The difference between the *potential* and *capacity* is essentially the fiscal gap. This fiscal gap is used to determine how much of the grant pool should be allocated to each LGA.

In calculating the fiscal gap, two multipliers are applied to the *potential* side of the equation:

- 1) A population segment uplift is applied, determined by which segment an LGA falls into. The segment uplift attempts to reflect the elements that shape expenses in the operating environments of similar size LGAs.
- 2) A set of cost factors are also applied. The cost factors are unique to each LGA and attempt to reflect how different circumstances impact expenses in the operating environments of LGAs.

Applying these multipliers to the *potential* side of the equations will adjust the fiscal gap.

The final calculation is the use of scaling. The fiscal gap is used to determine an LGAs share of the grant pool, and then scaled by the ratio of the gap to the potential, so that large councils don't necessarily receive a greater allocation by virtue of their larger numbers. This scaling is explained in further detail below.

Assumptions and limitations

It is important to remember that the fiscal gap calculation is the mechanism for determining an LGAs share of the available FA Grant pool. It does not necessarily reflect the actual fiscal support each LGA should receive to function at an average standard, as the purpose of the FA Grant is to address relative disadvantage between LGAs. There are many elements that contribute to relative disadvantage which can be qualitative in nature and not readily measurable. To address this challenge, a number of metrics are used as a proxy for some component of disadvantage.

General process of GPG model

Calculate Fiscal Gap

$$Fiscal\ Gap = [Potential \times Segment\ Uplift \times Cost\ Factors] - Capacity$$

Apply Proportionate Scaling

$$Scaled\ Amount = \left[\frac{Fiscal\ Gap}{(Potential \times Segment\ Uplift \times Cost\ Factors)} \right] \times Fiscal\ Gap$$

Final GPG Allocation

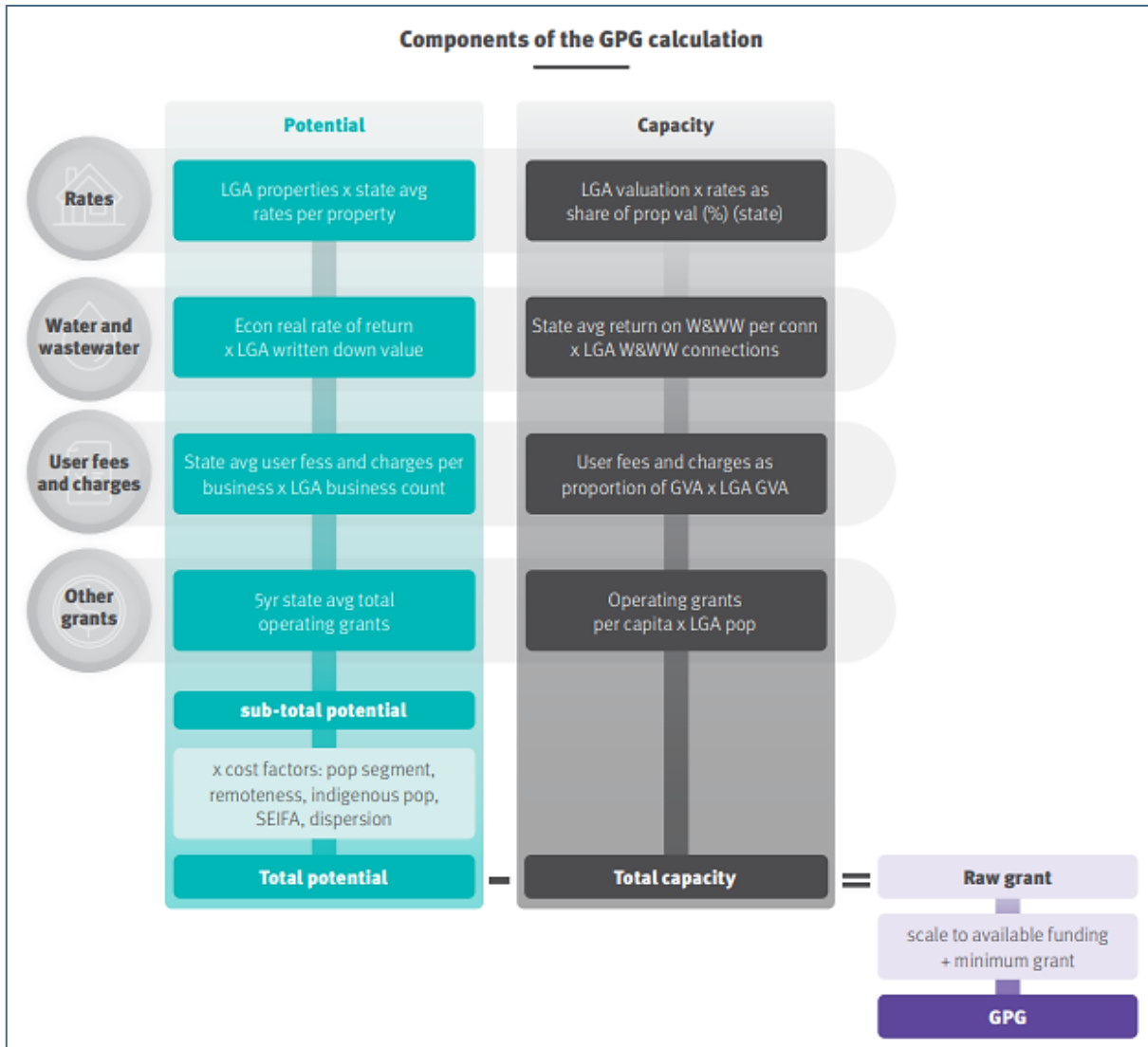
$$GPG\ Allocation = LGA\ Minimum\ Grant + \left(\frac{LGA\ Scaled\ Amount}{Sum\ of\ all\ Scaled\ Amounts} \right) \times (GPG\ Grant\ Pool - Minimum\ Grant\ Total)$$

where:

$$LGA \text{ Minimum Grant} = \text{per capita Minimum Grant} \times LGA \text{ Population}$$

and:

$$\text{Per capita Minimum Grant} = QLD \text{ GPG Pool} \times 30\% \div QLD \text{ Population}$$



(Financial assistance grant allocation methodology, Information paper, August 2022, page 12)

Revenue items

Rates

A council's capacity to raise revenue through rating has two main drivers: the *number* of rateable properties and the *value* of the rateable properties.

Councils can decide on rating via a cents-in-the-dollar approach, a fixed amount per property based on type and features, or a combination of both. Challenges in comparing rates between councils arise because there is no consistency or standardised rating system, multiple rating categories and some councils do not have rateable properties (indigenous).

Formula

Potential

The rate revenue *potential* for a council is calculated by multiplying the number of rateable properties in that council area by the average rates revenue per property for the state.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{LGA Rate Revenue Potential} \\ & = \\ & \text{LGA 5 year avg no. of rateable properties} \times \text{QLD avg rates revenue per property} \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{QLD avg rates revenue per property} \\ & = \\ & \frac{\text{QLD 5 year avg rates revenue per LGA}}{\text{QLD 5 year avg no. of rateable properties per LGA}} \end{aligned}$$

and:

- 'LGA 5 year avg no. of rateable properties' includes residential, commercial and rural properties
- 'QLD 5 year avg rates revenue per LGA' is net general rate revenue
- 'QLD 5 year avg rates revenue per LGA' and 'QLD 5 year avg no. of rateable properties per LGA' excludes non-rating LGAs

Capacity

The rate revenue *capacity* for a council is calculated by multiplying the total value of rateable properties in that council area by the percentage of rates as a share of total property value in the state.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{LGA Rate Revenue Capacity} \\ & = \\ & \text{LGA 5 year avg value of rateable properties} \times \text{QLD rates as share of property values} \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{QLD rates as share of property values} \\ & = \\ & \frac{\text{QLD 5 year avg rates revenue per LGA}}{\text{QLD 5 year avg property values per LGA}} \end{aligned}$$

and:

- 'LGA 5 year avg value of rateable properties' and 'QLD 5 year avg property values per LGA' include residential & commercial properties
- 'QLD 5 year avg rates revenue per LGA' is net general rate revenue
- 'QLD 5 year avg rates revenue per LGA' and 'QLD 5 year avg property values per LGA' excludes non-rating LGAs

Water and Wastewater Revenue

Many councils, particularly smaller regional councils, have experienced significant population decline over time. This has resulted in large legacy asset bases with a reduced capacity to service and maintain them. The fiscal capacity calculation used for water and wastewater revenue addresses this issue.

The main component of the water and wastewater fiscal capacity is the Economic Real Rate of Return (ERRoR). ERRoR is the annual percentage of profit earned on an investment.

$$ERRoR = \frac{[(Operating\ Revenue - Operating\ Expenses) \times 100]}{Written\ down\ replacement\ cost}$$

where:

- Operating revenue = Revenue from utility operations
- Operating Expenses = Operation, maintenance, administration expenses and current cost of depreciation for the utility
- Written down replacement cost = Written down replacement cost of operational assets for the utility

Formula

Potential

The water and wastewater revenue *potential* for a council is calculated by multiplying the state average ERRoR by the total water and wastewater asset base for that council. This potential revenue reflects the revenue that a council could generate from its assets if it had an average population (ie rate payers).

LGA Water & Wastewater Revenue Potential

=

$$QLD\ avg\ ERRoR\ W\&WW \times LGA\ 5\ year\ avg\ Written\ Down\ Value\ of\ W\&WW\ Assets$$

where:

- $QLD\ avg\ ERRoR\ W\&WW = Avg [ERRoR(Qld\ Urban\ Utilities), ERRoR(UnityWater)]$

and:

ERRoR

=

$$\frac{((QG3.9 + QG3.10) - ((QG3.11 \times (QG1.13 + QG1.14)) + (QG3.12 \times (QG1.15 + QG1.16))) - (QG3.15 + QG3.16))}{(QG3.5 + QG3.6)}$$

where:

KPI Code	Indicator Title	Units
QG 1.13	Connected residential properties – water supply	000s
QG 1.14	Connected non-residential properties – water supply	000s
QG 1.15	Connected residential properties – sewerage	000s

QG 1.16	Connected non-residential properties – sewerage	000s
QG 3.9	Total revenue – water	\$.000
QG 3.10	Total revenue – sewerage	\$.000
QG 3.11	Operating cost – water	\$/connection
QG 3.12	Operating cost – sewerage	\$/connection
QG 3.15	Current cost depreciation – water	\$.000
QG 3.16	Current cost depreciation – sewerage	\$.000
QG 3.5	Nominal written-down replacement cost of fixed water supply assets	\$.000
QG 3.6	Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed sewerage assets	\$.000

and:

- above metrics are key performance indicators reported in the Statewide Water Information Management (SWIM) system by Qld Water
- all above input data is averaged over 5 years
- ERRoR is expressed as a percentage.

Capacity

The capacity for a council to generate water and wastewater revenue is calculated by multiplying the number of water and wastewater connections for that council by the state average water and wastewater revenue per connection.

LGA Water & Wastewater Revenue Capacity

=

QLD avg return on W&WW per connection × LGA no. of Connections

where:

QLD avg return on W&WW per connection

=

QLD Written Down Value of W&WW Assets × QLD avg ERRoR W&WW ÷ QLD no. of connections

and:

- QLD Written Down Value of W&WW Assets = [Avg of WDV Water Assets (Qld Urban Utilities) & WDV Water Assets (Unitywater)] + [Avg of WDV Sewerage Assets (Qld Urban Utilities) & WDV Sewerage Assets (Unitywater)]
- QLD avg ERRoR W&WW = Avg of ERRoR (Qld Urban Utilities) & ERRoR (UnityWater)
- QLD no. of connections = Avg of Total water connections (Qld Urban Utilities) & Total water connections (UnityWater)
- LGA no. of Connections = LGA total water connections
- All input data is averaged over 5 years

User Fees and Charges

The revenue that a council can receive from user fees and charges is broadly reflective of economic conditions in their council area. The three main variables used in this component of the fiscal capacity model are business counts, gross value added (GVA), and user fees and charges revenue.

Business counts are published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and user fees and charges revenue is provided by councils annually in the consolidated data collection. GVA is an economic productivity metric used to measure of the contribution to Gross State Product (GSP) for each LGA. GSP is a measurement of the state's economic output, including value added across all industries (i.e. the value of goods and services produced).

Formula

Potential

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{User fees and charges revenue POTENTIAL} \\ & = \\ & \left(\frac{\text{QLD 5 year avg user fees and charges revenue per LGA}}{\text{QLD avg business count per LGA}} \right) \times \text{LGA business count} \end{aligned}$$

Capacity

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{User fees and charges revenue CAPACITY} \\ & = \\ & \left(\frac{\text{QLD 5 year avg user fees and charges revenue per LGA}}{\text{QLD 5 year avg Gross Value Added per LGA}} \right) \times \text{LGA 5 year avg Gross Value Added} \end{aligned}$$

Other Grants

Under the national principles, other grant support is to be taken into account on an "inclusion approach". This "inclusion approach" is not defined and can be interpreted by the states grants commissions. The Queensland approach considers the five-year average operating grants (state and commonwealth) and population per LGA.

Formula

Potential

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Other grant revenue Potential} \\ & = \\ & \text{QLD 5 year avg total operating grants per LGA} \end{aligned}$$

where:

- 'QLD 5 year average total operating grants per LGA' includes Commonwealth and State operating grant revenue

Other grant revenue Capacity

=

QLD 5 yr avg operating grants per capita × LGA 5 year avg population

where:

- 'QLD 5 year average total operating grants per capita' includes Commonwealth and State operating grant revenue

Expenditure

A series of multipliers are applied to the revenue *potential* calculation to adjust the fiscal gap, including a population segment uplift multiplier and a set of cost factors. The cost factors are unique to each LGA and attempt to reflect how different circumstances impact expenses in the operating environments of LGAs.

Segment uplift

The purpose of applying a segment level uplift is to capture the broad array of factors that contribute to an LGAs operating environment that can be difficult to quantify, including services which fall to councils as a 'provider of last resort'. For the purpose of this model we have segmented on the basis shown in the below table:

Segment	Population	No. of Councils	Segment uplift
Indigenous	n/a	16	1.3
Very Small	< 10,000	22	1.9
Small	10,000 to 24,999	11	1.3
Medium	25,000 to 79,999	13	0.5
Minimum Grant	≥80,000	15	0

The segment uplift multiplier also assists in addressing the divergence between operating revenue and expenditure depending on population (see *Financial assistance grant allocation methodology, Information paper, August 2022*).

Cost factors

The purpose of the cost factors is to reflect the components of an LGA operating expenditure environment on an individual level. The cost factors are multiplied together with the segment uplift to give a final multiple against revenue potential which will be unique to each non-minimum grant council.

The cost factors that are applied in the general purpose calculation are: *Remoteness, Indigenous population, SEIFA (Advantage and Disadvantage) and Dispersion*.

Remoteness

The *Remoteness* cost factor recognises the greater impost on council operating expenditure of remote councils. It utilises the 'Accessibility and Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA)'.

$$\text{Cost factor} = \text{Transformation (LGA ARIA score)}$$

Indigenous population

The *Indigenous population* cost factor recognises the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the local government area, as required by the national principals. It utilises the Census data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population by local government area, provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

$$\text{Cost factor} = \text{Transformation} \left(\frac{\text{LGA Indigenous Population}}{\text{LGA Total Population}} \right)$$

SEIFA (Advantage and Disadvantage)

The *SEIFA (Advantage and Disadvantage)* cost factor recognises the impact on council operating expenditure of socio-economic factors that create advantage and disadvantage in the local government area. It utilises the 'Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (Advantage and Disadvantage Index)', by local government area, provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

$$\text{Cost factor} = \text{Transformation} (\text{LGA SEIFA score})$$

Dispersion

The *Dispersion* cost factor recognises the impact on council operating expenditure of a number of dispersed population centres in the local government area. The cost factor is a rank for each council based on the number of population centres, as well as the average distance of centres from the primary population centre, in the local government area.

$$\text{Cost factor} = \text{Transformation} \{ \text{Rank} [\text{Rank} (\text{Avg distance from primary centre}) + \text{Rank} (\text{No. of population centres})] \}$$

Linear transformation calculation

The cost factors used are all on different scales. For example, Remoteness uses the Accessibility and Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) which is on a scale of 0.01 to 15, while Indigenous population is a range of percentages from 1 per cent to 95 per cent. To be able to create a set of equally weighted multipliers, these measures must be converted to a consistent range. To achieve this, the following linear transformation is used (not to be confused with matrix transformation, more similar to normalization equation):

To transform a measure x , that is part of a range of measures, to a new scale y , where:

$$x \geq 0,$$

Where the largest measure indicates most disadvantaged (this applies to the *Remoteness*, *Indigenous Population* and *Dispersion* cost factors):

$$\text{Transformation} = y_{\min} + \left[\frac{(y_{\max} - y_{\min})}{(x_{\max} - x_{\min})} \times (x - x_{\min}) \right]$$

Where the largest measure indicates least disadvantaged (this applies to the *SEIFA* cost factor):

$$Transformation = y_{max} - \left[y_{min} + \frac{(y_{max} - y_{min})}{(x_{max} - x_{min})} \times (x - x_{min}) \right] + y_{min}$$

where:

- y_{min} = minimum value for multiplier range
- y_{max} = maximum value for multiplier range
- x_{min} = minimum value from input data set used to calculate multiplier
- x_{max} = maximum value from input data set used to calculate multiplier
- x = individual LGA value from input data set used to calculate multiplier

Example of an LGA's SEIFA multiplier calculation:

$$SEIFA\ multiplier = 1.1 - \left[1 + \frac{(1.1 - 1)}{(1060 - 566)} \times (941 - 566) \right] + 1 = 1.02$$

Scaling

One of the fundamental constraints of the FA Grant is the objective of supporting horizontal fiscal equalisation through a limited pool of funds. The fiscal capacity result acts as a mechanism to allocate the limited pool of funds. In an ideal scenario, the sum of the fiscal gaps would equal the pool of funds available. Unfortunately, this is not the case, so the grant amount must be scaled somehow to match the funding available with the allocation amounts.

There are a number of ways to approach this scaling problem. The simplest is to apply a simple proportional approach. That is, to calculate each LGA's share of the pool based on their fiscal gap share of the total fiscal gap. Note that this solution will favour larger LGAs, as often their fiscal gap is larger, due to the scale of their businesses.

The scaling approach we have adopted is referred to as *proportionate* scaling. Under this approach the fiscal gap is scaled based on its proportion to the potential amount. A hypothetical example is shown below.

In this example, the sum of the fiscal gaps is \$30M, however the grant pool available is only \$8M. If the simple scaling approach was adopted, then all three LGAs would receive the same amount (approximately \$2.7M for each LGA).

If Simple Proportional Scaling were used

Council	Potential	Capacity	Fiscal Gap	Share of Gap	Result
Council A	\$100m	\$90m	\$10m	33%	\$2.7m
Council B	\$40m	\$30m	\$10m	33%	\$2.7m
Council C	\$20m	\$10m	\$10m	33%	\$2.7m

As one of our goals is to achieve more equitable outcomes, we want to weight the scaling towards those LGAs with the greatest need. As shown below, the proportionate scaling outcome weights the funding available towards LGAs where the fiscal gap is a greater proportion of their potential.

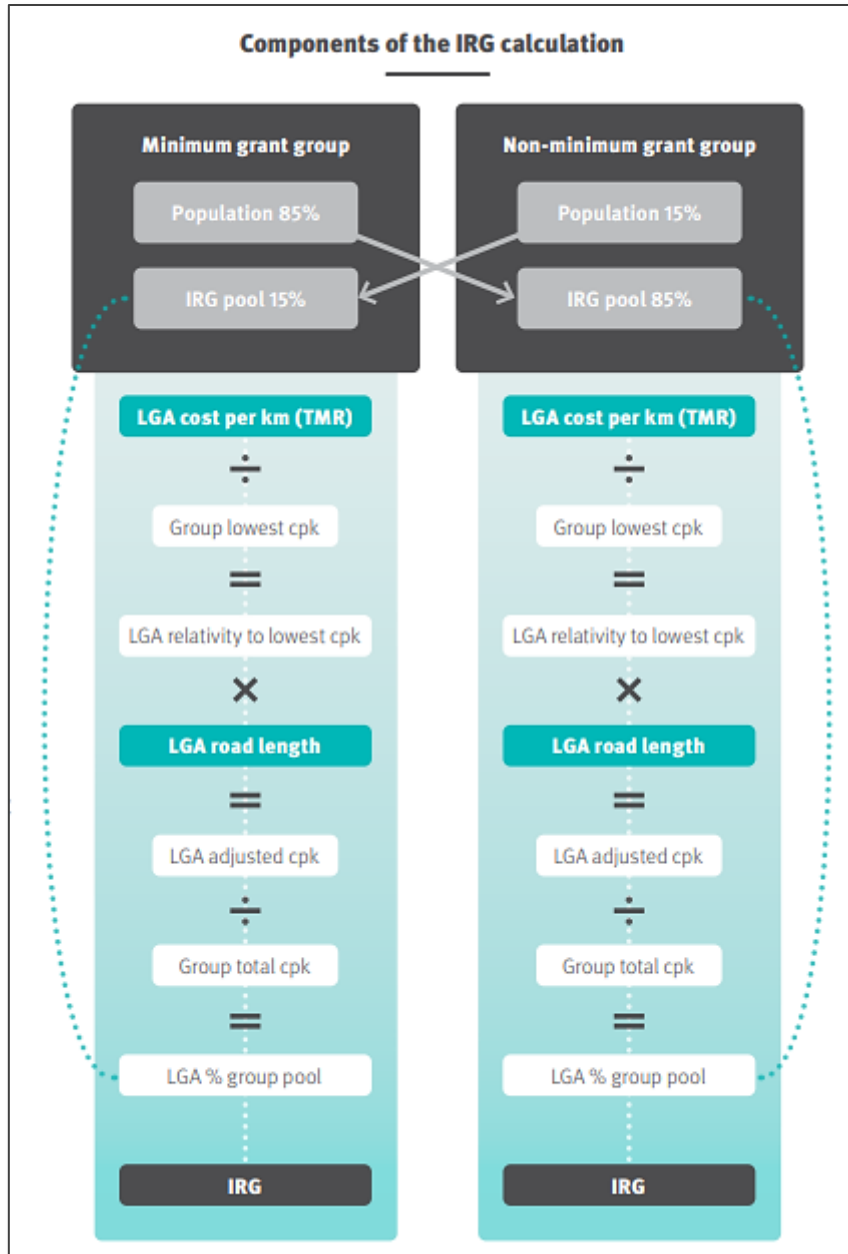
Proportionate Scaling Example (as used in model)

Council	Potential	Capacity	Fiscal Gap	Funding need share of Potential	Basis for Proportionate scaling
Council A	\$100m	\$90m	\$10m	10%	\$1m
Council B	\$40m	\$30m	\$10m	25%	\$2.5m
Council C	\$20m	\$10m	\$10m	50%	\$5m

As shown above, the proportionate scaling in the model ensures that councils with the greater need receive the greater share of the available GPG.

Abbreviations	
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ARIA	Accessibility and Remoteness Index of Australia
Avg	Average
DSDILGP	Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning
ERRoR	Economic Real Rate of Return
FA Grants	Financial Assistance Grants
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPG	General Purpose Grants
GRP	Gross Regional Product
GSP	Gross State Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
IRG	Identified Road Grants
LGA	Local Government Area
QLGGC	Queensland Local Government Grants Commission
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
W&WW	Water and Wastewater

Identified Road Grant



(Financial assistance grant allocation methodology, Information paper, August 2022, page 14)

National principles guidance for the Identified Road Grant (IRG) states that this component of the FA Grant should be allocated as far as practicable on the basis of the relative needs of each LGA for roads expenditure and to preserve its road assets. The National Principles also state that in assessing road needs, relevant considerations include length, type and usage of roads.

Key features of the IRG model are:

- Two data inputs: LGA self-reported length of roads (5-year average) and a Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) supplied cost relativity index
- The IRG pool is split into two pools for Minimum Grant LGAs and non-minimum grant LGAs, based on the inverse proportion of population in both groups, or 'cohorts'.
- The length of roads is multiplied by the cost relativity index, and this amount determines the share of the relevant funding pool.

Cost Relativity Index

This index is supplied by DTMR and represents the relative per km cost to maintain roads for each LGA.

Note that the cost relativity index is not available for all indigenous LGAs, only Woorabinda. Therefore, Woorabinda's index is used for all indigenous LGAs.

Key points

- The relativity index is not released to the public
- Unit rates are updated annually
- The rate reflects difference in construction/maintenance costs for each LGA based on a broad selection of road type measures.

Formula

$$LGA\ IRG\ Allocation = \left(\frac{LGA\ adjusted\ cost\ per\ km}{Group\ total\ cost\ per\ km} \right) \times Group\ Funding\ Pool$$

where:

$$LGA\ adjusted\ cost\ per\ km = LGA\ relativity\ to\ lowest\ cost\ per\ km \times LGA\ 5\ year\ avg\ road\ length$$

where:

$$LGA\ relativity\ to\ lowest\ cost\ per\ km = \frac{LGA\ cost\ per\ km\ (TMR)}{Group\ minimum\ cost\ per\ km}$$

And where the funding pools are calculated as the inverse population proportion of that group:

$$Group\ funding\ pool = \left[1 - \left(\frac{Group\ population}{State\ Population} \right) \right] \times IRG\ Funding\ Pool$$

Dividing the IRG funding pool is an approach adopted in other jurisdictions e.g. NSW. The rationale for this approach is aligned with the reason for allocation of LGAs to only receive the minimum grant component of the GPG.

Data used in calculation

Table 2.0 Population and segments

Council	Segment	In-year Population 2021	5-year average Population	Indigenous Population
Brisbane City Council	Minimum Grant	1,272,461	1,247,666	17,070
Cairns Regional Council	Minimum Grant	168,853	166,668	14,094
Gold Coast City Council	Minimum Grant	643,461	619,325	9,283
Ipswich City Council	Minimum Grant	236,708	221,777	8,429
Logan City Council	Minimum Grant	348,020	334,252	9,817
Mackay Regional Council*	Minimum Grant*	118,723	117,297	5,909
Moreton Bay Regional Council	Minimum Grant	486,645	468,866	12,571
Noosa Shire Council	Minimum Grant	56,796	55,848	782
Redland City Council	Minimum Grant	161,463	158,400	3,431
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	Minimum Grant	343,590	327,881	5,716
Townsville City Council	Minimum Grant	197,992	195,349	13,040
Bundaberg Regional Council*	Minimum Grant*	96,914	95,819	3,708
Fraser Coast Regional Council*	Minimum Grant*	109,856	106,846	4,231
Rockhampton Regional Council*	Minimum Grant*	82,311	81,611	5,874
Toowoomba Regional Council*	Minimum Grant*	171,135	168,817	6,432
Cassowary Coast Regional Council	Medium	29,900	29,782	2,799
Central Highlands Regional Council	Medium	28,548	28,643	1,210
Gladstone Regional Council	Medium	64,186	63,442	2,503
Gympie Regional Council	Medium	53,726	52,346	1,771
Livingstone Shire Council	Medium	39,125	38,145	1,607
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Medium	42,840	41,608	1,508
Scenic Rim Regional Council	Medium	44,027	43,019	1,225
Somerset Regional Council	Medium	26,553	26,092	903
South Burnett Regional Council	Medium	32,920	32,639	1,764
Southern Downs Regional Council	Medium	35,433	35,489	1,576
Tablelands Regional Council	Medium	25,697	25,561	1,823
Western Downs Regional Council	Medium	34,560	34,522	1,884
Whitsunday Regional Council	Medium	36,154	35,448	1,638
Banana Shire Council	Small	13,985	14,195	579
Burdekin Shire Council	Small	16,844	17,014	974
Charters Towers Regional Council	Small	11,676	11,792	1,033
Douglas Shire Council	Small	12,519	12,364	895
Goondiwindi Regional Council	Small	10,777	10,777	574
Hinchinbrook Shire Council	Small	10,656	10,734	660
Isaac Regional Council	Small	20,965	20,989	744
Maranoa Regional Council	Small	12,706	12,739	910
Mareeba Shire Council	Small	23,309	22,773	2,797

Council	Segment	In-year Population 2021	5-year average Population	Indigenous Population
Mount Isa City Council	Small	18,271	18,699	3,149
North Burnett Regional Council	Small	10,702	10,648	678
Balonne Shire Council	Very small	4,286	4,335	697
Barcaldine Regional Council	Very small	2,800	2,836	169
Barcoo Shire Council	Very small	262	265	33
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council	Very small	1,827	1,856	106
Boulia Shire Council	Very small	419	421	115
Bulloo Shire Council	Very small	322	329	41
Burke Shire Council	Very small	354	352	133
Carpentaria Shire Council	Very small	1,971	1,977	808
Cloncurry Shire Council	Very small	3,052	3,065	692
Cook Shire Council	Very small	4,638	4,514	888
Croydon Shire Council	Very small	288	287	47
Diamantina Shire Council	Very small	287	289	43
Etheridge Shire Council	Very small	803	800	44
Flinders Shire Council	Very small	1,522	1,511	99
Longreach Regional Council	Very small	3,386	3,478	195
McKinlay Shire Council	Very small	832	819	39
Murweh Shire Council	Very small	4,150	4,257	546
Paroo Shire Council	Very small	1,544	1,579	458
Quilpie Shire Council	Very small	769	786	134
Richmond Shire Council	Very small	824	811	53
Torres Shire Council	Very small	3,958	3,885	2,482
Winton Shire Council	Very small	1,140	1,147	108
Aurukun Shire Council	Indigenous	1,347	1,372	1,147
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	1,354	1,329	1,249
Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	1,535	1,519	1,312
Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	1,157	1,108	897
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	1,016	992	856
Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	817	794	629
Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	346	333	277
Mornington Shire Council	Indigenous	1,233	1,223	983
Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	1,114	1,071	907
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	Indigenous	3,255	3,142	2,439
Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	2,691	2,659	2,298
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	860	843	630
Torres Strait Island Regional Council	Indigenous	5,236	5,074	4,144
Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	1,001	1,003	908
Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	319	310	260
Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	2,955	2,887	2,491

Data input	Source
In-year Population (2021)	[most recent year from] <i>Regional Population 2020-21, (formerly catalogue no. 3218.0)</i> Australian Bureau of Statistics
5-year average Population (2017-2021)	[most recent 5 years from] <i>Regional Population, 2020-21, (formerly catalogue no. 3218.0)</i> Australian Bureau of Statistics
Indigenous Population	<i>Census of Population and Housing - Counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2016 (formerly catalogue no. 2075.0)</i> ; released December 2018; Australian Bureau of Statistics.

* Note: The introduction of the new methodology increased the number of Minimum Grant Councils from 10 to 15. Mackay Regional Council was already transitioning towards minimum grant. The other new minimum grant councils are Bundaberg Regional Council, Fraser Coast Regional Council, Rockhampton Regional Council, Toowoomba Regional Council. All five councils will be transitioned to minimum grant over the 3 year implementation period of the new methodology from 2022-23.

Table 3.0 Five year average revenue inputs

Council	5-Year Avg Rates	5-Year Avg User Fees & Charges	5-Year Avg Commonwealth Operating Grants	5-Year Avg State Operating Grants	5-Year Avg Total Operating Grants	5-Year Avg Operating Income
Aurukun SC	-	919,905	4,126,960	4,495,462	8,622,422	17,749,443
Balonne SC	6,038,041	262,400	6,884,000	5,508,800	12,392,800	28,703,078
Banana SC	21,587,062	2,536,960	8,375,849	3,324,810	11,700,660	62,450,444
Barcaldine RC	3,817,200	1,337,800	9,333,600	695,400	10,029,000	29,241,000
Barcoo SC	958,000	190,000	4,201,000	4,397,600	8,598,600	18,662,800
Blackall-Tambo RC	3,009,600	1,550,200	5,148,000	2,893,600	8,041,600	23,541,200
Boulia SC	875,600	328,400	3,219,000	3,134,000	6,353,000	12,901,600
Brisbane CC	847,654,600	145,369,400	47,814,600	24,335,400	72,150,000	2,103,603,000
Bulloo SC	4,548,400	360,200	8,807,200	253,000	9,060,200	17,831,000
Bundaberg RC	73,813,200	20,905,000	10,925,200	2,474,400	13,399,600	192,137,000
Burdekin SC	26,880,400	2,395,600	3,871,800	1,243,600	5,115,400	51,107,200
Burke SC	2,112,600	106,000	3,382,400	7,448,860	10,831,260	15,334,660
Cairns RC	109,986,037	19,893,800	6,614,800	2,211,200	8,826,000	305,506,647
Carpentaria SC	4,027,600	789,499	5,676,995	31,534,129	37,211,124	55,824,525
Cassowary Coast RC	34,068,000	2,770,600	5,382,000	2,166,800	7,548,800	79,683,200
Central Highlands RC	55,972,000	15,544,000	11,094,179	1,315,000	12,409,179	134,980,829
Charters Towers RC	11,107,000	3,010,600	7,045,400	14,697,400	21,742,800	57,341,600
Cherbourg Aboriginal SC	58,000	678,400	1,108,800	2,411,000	3,519,800	8,404,200
Cloncurry SC	10,039,800	4,854,000	6,886,800	654,400	7,541,200	30,627,000
Cook SC	3,309,600	726,800	11,194,200	21,182,000	32,376,200	43,739,621
Croydon SC	430,000	322,600	4,652,000	5,616,000	10,268,000	13,851,800
Diamantina SC	811,600	1,593,400	3,138,600	2,979,000	6,117,600	19,710,000
Doomadgee Aboriginal SC	-	284,823	1,408,089	2,975,027	4,383,117	11,793,932
Douglas SC	14,919,893	5,250,600	1,623,400	1,225,000	2,848,400	43,593,326
Etheridge SC	2,018,600	337,000	6,479,800	4,151,800	10,631,600	22,602,200
Flinders SC	2,047,400	1,355,800	9,263,200	2,910,600	12,173,800	35,253,400
Fraser Coast RC	70,953,200	20,326,400	8,290,400	1,173,400	9,463,800	212,440,200
Gladstone RC	76,938,800	19,561,400	10,861,600	2,387,200	13,248,800	197,952,000
Gold Coast CC	467,891,200	99,903,600	23,862,400	6,971,200	30,833,600	1,305,242,000
Goondiwindi RC	12,083,000	956,200	7,129,000	960,200	8,089,200	38,840,400
Gympie RC	35,143,800	6,375,800	5,967,800	1,323,400	7,291,200	91,011,800
Hinchinbrook SC	16,428,400	1,054,400	3,150,600	1,891,800	5,042,400	33,338,000
Hope Vale Aboriginal SC	-	322,400	1,172,600	4,457,200	5,629,800	17,782,800
Ipswich CC	163,768,865	28,828,200	9,024,200	3,531,800	12,556,000	295,638,696
Isaac RC	53,228,148	8,725,582	6,876,785	1,027,500	7,904,285	106,817,166
Kowanyama Aboriginal SC	458,085	520,270	4,427,778	3,771,637	8,199,415	16,990,762
Livingstone SC	30,081,400	4,709,000	4,697,000	2,610,600	7,307,600	88,897,400
Lockhart River Aboriginal SC	-	144,694	1,931,168	8,758,855	10,690,023	17,296,951
Lockyer Valley RC	31,494,400	5,892,800	6,927,200	935,600	7,862,800	61,397,600

Council	5-Year Avg Rates	5-Year Avg User Fees & Charges	5-Year Avg Commonwealth Operating Grants	5-Year Avg State Operating Grants	5-Year Avg Total Operating Grants	5-Year Avg Operating Income
Logan CC	144,772,600	34,677,000	12,645,400	4,534,800	17,180,200	528,268,600
Longreach RC	4,248,400	2,771,400	10,517,000	2,915,400	13,432,400	38,873,200
Mackay RC	105,309,800	16,063,000	7,454,800	8,422,200	15,877,000	266,899,200
Mapoon Aboriginal SC	146,000	617,000	2,661,000	1,682,000	4,343,000	11,410,250
Maranoa RC	24,391,000	15,036,200	19,821,000	2,310,800	22,131,800	83,142,800
Mareeba SC	15,703,200	1,379,400	9,223,200	3,527,000	12,750,200	53,746,800
McKinlay SC	2,345,000	946,000	6,238,800	686,800	6,925,600	16,403,800
Moreton Bay RC	249,332,478	37,585,427	18,538,889	3,411,205	21,950,095	538,000,497
Mornington SC	-	512,750	2,450,750	2,553,500	5,004,250	17,037,250
Mount Isa CC	14,398,400	2,097,800	7,323,000	4,683,600	12,006,600	60,147,800
Murweh SC	3,171,200	1,326,600	7,836,800	3,123,600	10,960,400	23,403,600
Napranum Aboriginal SC	-	558,800	1,604,000	4,844,000	6,448,000	12,033,000
Noosa SC	46,778,429	15,812,890	4,712,898	1,101,193	5,814,090	102,503,190
North Burnett RC	8,992,200	1,277,200	13,138,400	384,800	13,523,200	37,191,600
Northern Peninsula Area RC	-	524,800	3,942,800	8,398,600	12,341,400	36,065,900
Palm Island Aboriginal SC	-	779,667	2,468,333	4,639,667	7,108,000	18,261,333
Paroo SC	2,141,750	228,500	6,579,500	5,432,000	12,011,500	20,002,000
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal SC	200,000	537,000	3,162,500	4,566,500	7,729,000	15,831,750
Quilpie SC	4,196,000	66,800	4,477,200	6,951,200	11,428,400	20,775,600
Redland CC	95,657,200	12,471,800	8,040,400	3,373,600	11,414,000	275,857,400
Richmond SC	814,000	1,106,667	3,731,667	1,015,667	4,747,333	13,364,000
Rockhampton RC	53,794,179	22,837,100	11,399,475	5,431,554	16,831,028	200,219,271
Scenic Rim RC	39,758,000	5,018,800	5,981,400	1,490,200	7,471,600	78,183,200
Somerset RC	17,887,097	1,642,091	4,128,186	1,126,945	5,255,132	43,877,623
South Burnett RC	26,291,177	4,608,200	8,154,200	1,545,800	9,700,000	68,562,756
Southern Downs RC	29,639,000	5,097,600	8,037,200	5,078,400	13,115,600	79,210,600
Sunshine Coast RC	230,347,200	57,114,400	12,771,400	2,900,200	15,671,600	460,608,000
Tablelands RC	22,911,600	2,951,200	6,903,600	2,395,000	9,298,600	60,242,400
Toowoomba RC	123,517,000	34,826,000	16,670,800	2,802,000	19,472,800	328,437,800
Torres SC	1,026,400	5,120,800	4,141,800	249,200	4,391,000	18,064,400
Torres Strait Island RC	-	4,204,640	14,716,223	9,746,651	24,462,874	71,695,800
Townsville CC	145,924,000	24,355,800	7,824,800	12,391,200	20,216,000	401,548,800
Western Downs RC	65,207,000	14,259,800	20,812,200	5,075,600	25,887,800	153,372,200
Whitsunday RC	47,109,600	16,453,600	5,906,600	6,643,000	12,549,600	123,156,800
Winton SC	2,292,800	706,200	6,407,200	3,101,000	9,508,200	20,545,000
Woorabinda Aboriginal SC	-	138,136	3,645,692	714,848	4,360,540	12,233,450
Wujal Wujal Aboriginal SC	-	654,000	1,060,000	2,811,000	3,871,000	6,757,000
Yarrabah Aboriginal SC	-	-	4,713,852	2,297,842	7,011,694	14,439,887

5-year Average Rates Revenue	Per LGA	57,336,342
5-year Average No. of Properties	Per LGA	27,407
5-year Average Property Values	Per LGA	8,990,543,010
Rates as share of Property Values		0.64%
Rates per property	State average	2,092

Data input	Source
5-year average Rates (General)	<i>Annual Consolidated Data Collection, Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning</i>
5-year average User Fees & Charges	
5-year average Commonwealth Operating Grants	
5-year average State Operating Grants	
5-year average Total Operating Grants	
5-year average Operating Income	
Property numbers and valuations by LGA	This information is provided annually by State Valuation Service, Qld Department of Resources, under a Memorandum of Understanding which permits use (but not publication) of the data

Table 4.0 Water and wastewater inputs

Council	Total water connections	Connected residential properties – water supply (QG 1.13)	Connected non-residential properties – water supply (QG 1.14)	Nominal written-down replacement cost of fixed water supply assets (QG 3.5)	Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed sewerage assets (QG 3.6)	Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed water & wastewater assets
Aurukun SC	332	303	29	5,451,566	7,707,336	13,158,902
Balonne SC	2,919	2,279	640	18,013,180	11,349,900	29,363,080
Banana SC	5,068	4,238	830	86,077,460	42,114,140	128,191,600
Barcaldine RC	1,608	1,412	195	20,728,200	15,410,760	36,138,960
Barcoo SC	410	279	131	6,525,454	-	6,525,454
Blackall-Tambo RC	960	860	100	8,532,364	11,828,460	20,360,824
Boulia SC	163	144	19	6,780,782	2,663,118	9,443,900
Brisbane CC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulloo SC	207	154	53	5,249,888	1,979,918	7,229,806
Bundaberg RC	32,578	29,548	3,030	245,528,800	327,585,000	573,113,800
Burdekin SC	6,272	5,464	808	24,366,800	36,137,600	60,504,400
Burke SC	206	136	70	11,970,140	2,160,644	14,130,784
Cairns RC	73,344	68,968	4,376	540,556,600	677,555,800	1,218,112,400
Carpentaria SC	903	753	150	38,929,680	16,712,780	55,642,460
Cassowary Coast RC	13,143	9,754	3,388	139,715,000	126,179,600	265,894,600
Central Highlands RC	12,191	10,735	1,456	187,358,800	134,758,400	322,117,200
Charters Towers RC	4,597	4,181	417	51,333,460	18,981,160	70,314,620
Cherbourg Aboriginal SC	367	329	38	3,559,400	5,955,600	9,515,000
Cloncurry SC	1,603	1,493	110	34,191,800	10,052,272	44,244,072
Cook SC	1,150	871	279	29,480,080	20,344,180	49,824,260
Croydon SC	138	108	30	16,247,800	-	16,247,800
Diamantina SC	167	120	47	6,167,648	3,285,382	9,453,030
Doomadgee Aboriginal SC	369	319	50	18,700,980	3,680,746	22,381,726
Douglas SC	7,570	6,598	973	77,715,100	44,236,660	121,951,760
Etheridge SC	263	199	64	7,342,362	-	7,342,362
Flinders SC	790	640	150	8,601,356	17,528,160	26,129,516
Fraser Coast RC	37,900	35,245	2,655	448,315,200	361,629,200	809,944,400
Gladstone RC	25,077	23,591	1,486	217,064,800	375,244,600	592,309,400
Gold Coast CC	263,680	245,080	18,600	1,366,746,800	2,390,733,000	3,757,479,800
Goondiwindi RC	4,227	3,330	897	42,226,000	27,984,800	70,210,800
Gympie RC	13,437	12,223	1,214	99,677,200	131,786,000	231,463,200
Hinchinbrook SC	5,231	4,232	999	24,933,800	15,470,400	40,404,200
Hope Vale Aboriginal SC	382	352	30	11,419,400	5,218,400	16,637,800
Ipswich CC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isaac RC	8,597	7,946	651	161,981,400	113,718,800	275,700,200
Kowanyama Aboriginal SC	300	270	30	5,179,200	3,218,800	8,398,000
Livingstone SC	13,452	12,822	630	192,616,400	125,290,200	317,906,600

Council	Total water connections	Connected residential properties – water supply (QG 1.13)	Connected non-residential properties – water supply (QG 1.14)	Nominal written-down replacement cost of fixed water supply assets (QG 3.5)	Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed sewerage assets (QG 3.6)	Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed water & wastewater assets
Lockhart River Aboriginal SC	193	182	11	3,596,200	3,899,000	7,495,200
Lockyer Valley RC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Logan CC	119,912	114,442	5,469	707,186,800	1,419,895,800	2,127,082,600
Longreach RC	1,966	1,581	385	50,258,700	18,759,378	69,018,078
Mackay RC	47,278	43,831	3,447	503,495,600	593,752,800	1,097,248,400
Mapoon Aboriginal SC	141	125	16	4,787,600	-	4,787,600
Maranoa RC	5,052	4,016	1,036	39,848,180	41,490,120	81,338,300
Mareeba SC	5,603	4,954	648	37,857,100	31,032,000	68,889,100
McKinlay SC	449	301	149	3,754,400	5,636,400	9,390,800
Moreton Bay RC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mornington SC	297	261	36	22,548,800	5,411,800	27,960,600
Mount Isa CC	7,153	6,452	702	49,122,680	60,094,620	109,217,300
Murweh SC	2,053	1,755	297	15,302,075	11,238,875	26,540,950
Napranum Aboriginal SC	274	264	10	4,757,800	6,940,334	11,698,134
Noosa SC	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Burnett RC	3,369	2,830	539	28,397,080	19,661,580	48,058,660
Northern Peninsula Area RC	856	734	122	44,586,575	9,943,170	54,529,745
Palm Island Aboriginal SC	565	511	54	59,757,200	16,421,600	76,178,800
Paroo SC	1,014	840	174	7,235,186	5,451,462	12,686,648
Porpuraaw Aboriginal SC	285	260	25	5,819,562	9,928,760	15,748,322
Quilpie SC	436	374	63	7,089,800	4,382,600	11,472,400
Redland CC	67,523	65,078	2,445	287,589,000	502,106,750	789,695,750
Richmond SC	401	358	44	12,730,750	5,144,750	17,875,500
Rockhampton RC	32,719	29,286	3,433	386,681,000	202,400,000	589,081,000
Scenic Rim RC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset RC	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Burnett RC	9,637	8,332	1,305	128,604,250	75,502,450	204,106,700
Southern Downs RC	11,690	10,247	1,444	137,077,500	73,132,750	210,210,250
Sunshine Coast RC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tablelands RC	9,257	7,794	1,463	75,899,100	63,643,200	139,542,300
Toowoomba RC	64,059	59,720	4,340	908,558,750	445,753,000	1,354,311,750
Torres SC	1,315	1,063	252	42,787,375	18,937,550	61,724,925
Torres Strait Island RC	1,480	1,233	247	118,472,000	136,920,250	255,392,250
Townsville CC	86,355	81,460	4,895	923,182,750	661,601,000	1,584,783,750
Western Downs RC	11,492	9,849	1,643	149,701,500	108,404,250	258,105,750
Whitsunday RC	14,315	12,927	1,387	133,977,000	149,669,750	283,646,750
Winton SC	609	537	71	7,595,835	5,061,348	12,657,183
Woorabinda Aboriginal SC	287	268	20	15,889,875	7,414,738	23,304,613
Wujal Wujal Aboriginal SC	138	124	14	5,614,500	3,610,500	9,225,000

Council	Total water connections	Connected residential properties – water supply (QG 1.13)	Connected non-residential properties – water supply (QG 1.14)	Nominal written-down replacement cost of fixed water supply assets (QG 3.5)	Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed sewerage assets (QG 3.6)	Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed water & wastewater assets
Yarrabah Aboriginal SC	628	543	85	9,018,750	6,955,000	15,973,750

Entity	Total water connections	Connected residential properties – water supply (QG 1.13)	Connected non-residential properties – water supply (QG 1.14)	Nominal written-down replacement cost of fixed water supply assets (QG 3.5)	Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed sewerage assets (QG 3.6)	Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed water & wastewater assets
Urban Utilities	632,945	598,739	34,206	2,200,566,500	3,100,066,000	5,300,632,500
UnityWater	332,523	314,823	17,700	1,289,466,500	2,253,121,500	3,542,588,000

Number of connections	State Avg (QUU/Unity)	#	482,734
W&WW WDV	State Avg (QUU/Unity)	\$	4,421,610,250
ERRoR	State Avg (QUU/Unity)	%	8.3%
Average return for W&WW	per connection	\$	759

Data input	Source
Total water connections	Queensland water and sewerage service provider key performance indicator data 2015-2021, Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water.
Connected residential properties – water supply	
Connected non-residential properties – water supply	
Nominal written-down replacement cost of fixed water supply assets	Published on Queensland Government Open Data Portal https://www.data.qld.gov.au/dataset/water-and-sewerage-service-provider-qld-key-performance-indicator-data
Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed sewerage assets	CC BY 4.0
Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed water & wastewater assets	

Table 5.0 User fees and charges input

Council	5-Year average User Fees & Charges	5-year average Gross Value Added	Business Count
Aurukun Shire Council	919,905	28,707,539	9
Balonne Shire Council	262,400	330,223,181	910
Banana Shire Council	2,536,960	3,165,226,388	2,457
Barcaldine Regional Council	1,337,800	276,037,271	573
Barcoo Shire Council	190,000	31,306,252	60
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council	1,550,200	124,110,298	352
Boulia Shire Council	328,400	39,935,290	58
Brisbane City Council	145,369,400	129,018,891,478	130,570
Bulloo Shire Council	360,200	74,459,764	44
Bundaberg Regional Council	20,905,000	4,340,521,686	6,612
Burdekin Shire Council	2,395,600	1,210,716,088	2,111
Burke Shire Council	106,000	49,701,068	37
Cairns Regional Council	19,893,800	9,915,530,528	13,800
Carpentaria Shire Council	789,499	168,055,407	180
Cassowary Coast Regional Council	2,770,600	1,571,414,783	3,147
Central Highlands Regional Council	15,544,000	7,755,744,262	3,335
Charters Towers Regional Council	3,010,600	699,833,033	1,147
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	678,400	35,802,755	4
Cloncurry Shire Council	4,854,000	870,536,547	318
Cook Shire Council	726,800	602,091,392	318
Croydon Shire Council	322,600	25,875,781	33
Diamantina Shire Council	1,593,400	38,292,495	29
Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council	284,823	92,384,720	13
Douglas Shire Council	5,250,600	764,561,770	1,363
Etheridge Shire Council	337,000	78,886,226	209
Flinders Shire Council	1,355,800	136,843,936	337
Fraser Coast Regional Council	20,326,400	4,352,039,553	6,002
Gladstone Regional Council	19,561,400	5,457,789,148	3,661
Gold Coast City Council	99,903,600	37,576,453,008	71,409
Goondiwindi Regional Council	956,200	737,582,166	1,903
Gympie Regional Council	6,375,800	2,253,393,303	4,608
Hinchinbrook Shire Council	1,054,400	572,877,787	1,329
Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council	322,400	56,043,196	11
Ipswich City Council	28,828,200	11,031,986,966	10,638
Isaac Regional Council	8,725,582	15,114,610,982	1,861
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	520,270	38,407,423	3
Livingstone Shire Council	4,709,000	1,528,116,553	2,962
Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council	144,694	22,954,481	23
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	5,892,800	1,759,023,149	3,144
Logan City Council	34,677,000	13,341,692,798	23,412

Council	5-Year average User Fees & Charges	5-year average Gross Value Added	Business Count
Longreach Regional Council	2,771,400	260,984,490	624
Mackay Regional Council	16,063,000	9,115,894,247	9,914
Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council	617,000	7,172,223	0
Maranoa Regional Council	15,036,200	1,568,651,423	2,529
Mareeba Shire Council	1,379,400	1,305,747,635	2,060
McKinlay Shire Council	946,000	406,191,611	247
Moreton Bay Regional Council	37,585,427	17,638,582,614	29,104
Mornington Shire Council	512,750	102,713,114	14
Mount Isa City Council	2,097,800	2,251,005,648	896
Murweh Shire Council	1,326,600	263,500,254	640
Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council	558,800	34,772,824	3
Noosa Shire Council	15,812,890	2,948,878,810	7,234
North Burnett Regional Council	1,277,200	654,366,405	1,699
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	524,800	89,768,542	69
Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council	779,667	50,950,088	11
Paroo Shire Council	228,500	101,356,605	261
Porpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	537,000	16,109,962	7
Quilpie Shire Council	66,800	65,700,061	207
Redland City Council	12,471,800	6,270,295,623	11,851
Richmond Shire Council	1,106,667	98,356,119	220
Rockhampton Regional Council	22,837,100	5,380,986,660	5,168
Scenic Rim Regional Council	5,018,800	1,874,044,812	4,468
Somerset Regional Council	1,642,091	980,714,896	2,126
South Burnett Regional Council	4,608,200	1,919,609,253	3,197
Southern Downs Regional Council	5,097,600	1,988,139,596	4,132
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	57,114,400	17,456,712,038	33,425
Tablelands Regional Council	2,951,200	1,332,456,594	2,780
Toowoomba Regional Council	34,826,000	11,340,478,541	16,073
Torres Shire Council	5,120,800	251,307,848	170
Torres Strait Island Regional Council	4,204,640	112,903,363	60
Townsville City Council	24,355,800	12,580,202,631	11,969
Western Downs Regional Council	14,259,800	3,841,175,658	4,752
Whitsunday Regional Council	16,453,600	3,269,527,152	3,808
Winton Shire Council	706,200	91,636,429	236
Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council	138,136	36,032,620	5
Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council	654,000	9,015,706	0
Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council	-	39,490,298	14

Data input	Source
5-year average User Fees & Charges	<i>Annual Consolidated Data Collection, Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning</i>
5-year average Gross Value Added (Gross Regional Product)	<i>Headline GRP - Total headline GRP at market prices (\$m) by LGA, National Economic Indicator Series, '.id' (informed decisions)</i>
Business Count	<i>Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, June 2017 to June 2021; Table 1: Businesses by Local Government Area by Industry Division by Annualised Employment Size Ranges, June 2021, (formerly cat 8165.0) Australian Bureau of Statistics</i>

Avg Business Count	State Avg	\$	6,120
Avg GVA	State Avg	\$	4,688,884,323
Avg GVA per business	State Avg	\$	766,216
Avg User Fees & Charges	State Avg	\$	10,228,416
User Fees & Charges as a Proportion of GVA		%	0.218%
Avg User Fees & Charges per business		\$	1,671

Table 6.0 Cost factors

Council	Segment uplift	Weighted Average ARIA	Indigenous %	Advantage & Disadvantage	Dispersion	Total Multiplier
Aurukun Shire Council	1.3	1.69	1.28	1.08	1.00	3.04
Balonne Shire Council	1.9	1.51	1.05	1.02	1.47	4.51
Banana Shire Council	1.3	1.33	1.01	1.02	1.46	2.59
Barcaldine Regional Council	1.9	1.65	1.02	1.02	1.45	4.70
Barcoo Shire Council	1.9	1.79	1.04	1.02	1.17	4.21
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council	1.9	1.67	1.01	1.02	1.21	3.99
Boulia Shire Council	1.9	1.72	1.09	1.04	1.32	4.88
Brisbane City Council	0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-
Bulloo Shire Council	1.9	1.76	1.04	1.02	1.35	4.77
Bundaberg Regional Council	0	1.13	1.01	1.03	1.30	-
Burdekin Shire Council	1.3	1.23	1.01	1.03	1.36	2.26
Burke Shire Council	1.9	1.73	1.12	1.03	1.24	4.72
Cairns Regional Council	0	1.20	1.02	1.02	1.24	-
Carpentaria Shire Council	1.9	1.71	1.13	1.04	1.13	4.30
Cassowary Coast Regional Council	0.5	1.28	1.03	1.03	1.43	0.96
Central Highlands Regional Council	0.5	1.37	1.01	1.02	1.48	1.04
Charters Towers Regional Council	1.3	1.34	1.02	1.03	1.42	2.62
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	1.3	1.13	1.30	1.10	1.00	2.10
Cloncurry Shire Council	1.9	1.53	1.07	1.02	1.41	4.49
Cook Shire Council	1.9	1.62	1.06	1.03	1.49	5.00
Croydon Shire Council	1.9	1.75	1.05	1.03	1.00	3.61
Diamantina Shire Council	1.9	1.80	1.05	1.02	1.30	4.72
Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council	1.3	1.66	1.28	1.08	1.00	2.98
Douglas Shire Council	1.3	1.23	1.02	1.02	1.18	1.97
Etheridge Shire Council	1.9	1.70	1.01	1.03	1.21	4.07
Flinders Shire Council	1.9	1.62	1.02	1.02	1.28	4.08
Fraser Coast Regional Council	0	1.09	1.01	1.03	1.46	-
Gladstone Regional Council	0.5	1.15	1.01	1.02	1.38	0.82
Gold Coast City Council	0	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.14	-
Goondiwindi Regional Council	1.3	1.24	1.01	1.02	1.32	2.21
Gympie Regional Council	0.5	1.10	1.01	1.03	1.38	0.79
Hinchinbrook Shire Council	1.3	1.32	1.02	1.03	1.15	2.05
Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council	1.3	1.51	1.25	1.07	1.00	2.64
Ipswich City Council	0	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.16	-
Isaac Regional Council	1.3	1.32	1.01	1.01	1.43	2.51
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	1.3	1.78	1.27	1.08	1.00	3.17
Livingstone Shire Council	0.5	1.11	1.01	1.02	1.18	0.67
Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council	1.3	1.80	1.25	1.07	1.10	3.44
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	0.5	1.04	1.01	1.03	1.22	0.66
Logan City Council	0	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.16	-

Data input	Source
Weighted Average ARIA	<i>Accessibility and Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA)</i> ; Hugo Centre for Population and Migration Studies, University of Adelaide; [not publicly available].
Indigenous Population %	<i>Census of Population and Housing - Counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2016</i> [formerly catalogue no. 2075.0]; released December 2018; Australian Bureau of Statistics.
Advantage & Disadvantage (SEIFA)	<i>Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Australia, 2016 – (Sub-Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage)</i> [formerly catalogue no. 2033.0.55.001]; released March 2018; Australian Bureau of Statistics.
Dispersion	Calculated based on following data sources: <i>Place names concordance</i> , Queensland Government Statistician's Office; <i>Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 4 - Significant Urban Areas, Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State, July 2016</i> (previously catalogue no. 1270.0.55.004), Australian Bureau of Statistics;

Table 7.0 Road input

Council	5-yr Avg Road Length (km)
Aurukun Shire Council	117
Balonne Shire Council	2,579
Banana Shire Council	3,936
Barcaldine Regional Council	2,972
Barcoo Shire Council	1,654
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council	1,867
Boulia Shire Council	1,329
Brisbane City Council	5,776
Bulloo Shire Council	1,989
Bundaberg Regional Council	3,059
Burdekin Shire Council	1,149
Burke Shire Council	689
Cairns Regional Council	1,351
Carpentaria Shire Council	1,659
Cassowary Coast Regional Council	1,208
Central Highlands Regional Council	4,583
Charters Towers Regional Council	3,793
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	71
Cloncurry Shire Council	1,559
Cook Shire Council	2,929
Croydon Shire Council	1,088
Diamantina Shire Council	1,061
Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council	113
Douglas Shire Council	438
Etheridge Shire Council	1,756
Flinders Shire Council	1,996
Fraser Coast Regional Council	2,629
Gladstone Regional Council	2,605
Gold Coast City Council	3,273
Goondiwindi Regional Council	2,484
Gympie Regional Council	2,294
Hinchinbrook Shire Council	693
Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council	132
Ipswich City Council	1,791
Isaac Regional Council	3,261
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	353
Livingstone Shire Council	1,467
Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council	176
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	1,479

Council	5-yr Avg Road Length (km)
Logan City Council	2,496
Longreach Regional Council	2,748
Mackay Regional Council	2,496
Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council	57
Maranoa Regional Council	5,823
Mareeba Shire Council	2,302
McKinlay Shire Council	1,633
Moreton Bay Regional Council	3,721
Mornington Shire Council	158
Mount Isa City Council	2,033
Murweh Shire Council	2,782
Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council	173
Noosa Shire Council	874
North Burnett Regional Council	4,182
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	363
Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council	42
Paroo Shire Council	2,318
Porpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	499
Quilpie Shire Council	2,078
Redland City Council	1,207
Richmond Shire Council	1,297
Rockhampton Regional Council	2,038
Scenic Rim Regional Council	1,815
Somerset Regional Council	1,864
South Burnett Regional Council	3,108
Southern Downs Regional Council	3,090
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	2,971
Tablelands Regional Council	1,846
Toowoomba Regional Council	6,644
Torres Shire Council	299
Torres Strait Island Regional Council	296
Townsville City Council	1,798
Western Downs Regional Council	7,459
Whitsunday Regional Council	1,807
Winton Shire Council	2,488
Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council	56
Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council	18
Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council	59

Data input	Source
5-yr Avg Road Length (km)	Annual Consolidated Data Collection, Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning
Cost per km by LGA	Provided by Department of Transport and Main Roads [not available for publication].