



# **ANNUAL REPORT** 2019

Queensland Local Government Grants Commission

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**Queensland Local Government  
Grants Commission**

16 July 2021

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

Dear Deputy Premier

On 22 August 2019, the Honourable Mark Coulton MP, [then] Minister for Regional Services and Local Government Decentralisation, Assistant Trade and Investment Minister, approved the allocation of the 2019-20 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 previous year, including the commission's Council visitation program.

Yours sincerely



Paul Bell AM  
**Chairperson**  
**Queensland Local Government Grants Commission**

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## Highlights

The Queensland Local Government Grants Commission Report for 2018-19 provides a summary of the commission's activities for the year, particularly the allocation of the 2019-20 Financial Assistance Grant (FA Grant). The following are some of the highlights of the year.

### **Financial Assistance Grant Allocation 2019-20**

The commission determined the allocations for the total cash grant for the financial year 2019-20 totalling \$494.5 million. Financial Assistance Grant funds are paid as untied grants under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995*.

### **The composition of the commission**

The 2018-19 year saw the end of the tenures of Donna Stewart, Anne Bunnell and Brendan McNamara. I wish to express my gratitude for their hard work and dedication to ensuring the equitable allocation of the FA Grant. The new composition of the commission is listed on page 3 below.

### **Number of commission meetings**

The commission held seven formal meetings during the year, in addition to 13 Council visits throughout Queensland. The commission also met with 12 Councils at the LGAQ Annual Conference, as well as the Far North Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils.

### **Calculation**

There were no changes made to the methodology used for 2019-20. However, the commission endorsed new heavy vehicle weightings (see section 2.3.2, 'Roads'), as supplied by the Department of Transport and Main Roads, which will take effect in the calculation of the 2020-21 FA Grant.

# 1 The Commission

## 1.1 Role of the Commission

The Queensland Local Government Grants Commission (the commission) is an independent statutory body that:

- makes recommendations for the distribution of Commonwealth Government financial assistance to Queensland's 77 local governing bodies
- undertakes a data collection process to determine an average level of revenue and expenditure for each local governing body which informs annual Financial Assistance Grant recommendations
- undertakes a program of hearings at local governing bodies throughout the state.

## 1.2 The legislation

The commission was established in 1977 following the enactment of the *Local Government Grants Commission Act 1976* (Queensland). The commission in Queensland now operates under the *Local Government Act 2009*. Appendix 2 provides a history of the commission and the Financial Assistance Grant in Queensland.

The commission makes recommendations to the Queensland Minister responsible for local government on the distribution of the Commonwealth's Financial Assistance Grant to local governments. These recommendations are based on the requirements of the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995* (Commonwealth) and the National Principles prescribed under that Act and must be approved by the Commonwealth Minister responsible for local government.

The commission's statutory powers come under the *Local Government Act 2009* and the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, which state:

- The commission is a body that is created under this Act to perform the responsibilities of a local government grants commission under the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995* (Commonwealth); and
- The Queensland Minister must comply with the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995* (Commonwealth).

## 1.3 Commission members

The *Local Government Act 2009* requires that the commission is made up of the following members:

- Chair
- Deputy Chair
- four other members.

The *Local Government Act 2009* also requires that:

- the Deputy Chair is to be an officer of the department
- at least one member has knowledge of local government in relation to the local government areas of Indigenous regional councils and other Indigenous local governments
- the other members have knowledge of local government.

The Governor-in-Council appoints members of the commission for a period of up to three years.

## 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.

## Deputy Chair

### **Natalie Wilde**

Natalie Wilde is the Deputy Director-General, Local Government Division, Department of Local Government, Racing and Multicultural Affairs. The *Local Government Act 2009* states that the person who is appointed as the deputy chairperson is an officer of the department.

## Members

### **Janelle Menzies**

Janelle Menzies was previously the Chief Executive Officer, Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council from 2014 until 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, Ms Menzies has held several roles as a finance manager for local Councils from 1998. In 2008, Ms Menzies received the Australia Day Award for Public Service, for her work as a financial controller at Mer and Saibai Islands in the Torres Strait.

### **Jo Sheppard**

Originally from Cunnamulla in far SW 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. Currently a Director with Sunwater, a board member with the Toowoomba Chamber of Commerce, Jo also has 12 years' experience as an elected councillor including 4 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.

### **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 Australian Institute of Company Directors and has served on various Boards in the role of Chair, Company Secretary and Director.

She has served on the Local Government Association of Queensland LGAQ Policy Executive, State President of the Australian Local Government Women's Association and ALGWA National Executive. Past Chair of Regional Capitals Australia, an Alliance between 50 Regional Capital Cities throughout Australia and Past Chair of Whitsunday ROC.

Deirdre was awarded Life Membership of Mackay Tourism and the Honorary Award of Companion of CQUniversity. Since local government she has been a Non-Executive Director of Queensland Country Credit Union Ltd, currently a Non-Executive Director of Queensland Country Health Fund Ltd and Queensland Country Care Navigation Pty Ltd. She is also an Independent Trustee of the Macrossan and Amiet Charitable Foundation and works in Pastoral Care at Mater Hospital Mackay.

### **Councillor Leslie (Les) Walker**

Mr Walker is currently serving as a Councillor and has sixteen years' experience (2000 to 2008 and 2012 to present) and has been Deputy Mayor for four years (2016 to 2020). Les

was born and raised in Townsville. Before joining the council, one of Les's first jobs was as an apprentice plumber on the Burdekin Dam project - the largest dam in Queensland. He also worked at Townsville Correctional Centre for five years with adult offenders and had eighteen years' service at Cleveland Youth Detention Centre managing young offenders.

Les and his wife have also owned and operated several small businesses in Townsville and are the proud parents of two adult children.

Les is a member of the North Queensland Sports Foundation, has been a past champion in the sport of cycling and has played football (soccer) as well. As a football fan, Les would like to see an Asian team based in Townsville and competing in the Football Federation Australia competition. He loves the Townsville lifestyle and enjoys the great outdoors, fishing, boating and camping with family and friends. Les believes that Townsville's great lifestyle must be protected for future generations.

Les has a genuine interest in renewables and helped secure Townsville's bid as a "Solar Cities" recipient in 2007 - this program was completed in 2013.

### **Remuneration of commission members**

Remuneration of members is paid according to the Queensland Government Remuneration of Part-time Chairs and members of Government Boards, Committees and Statutory Authorities.

For the 2018-19 financial year, board fees were paid to the commission, as approved by the Governor-in-Council. The Chair of the commission receives \$10,000 annually and commission members receive \$6,000 annually. As there was a change in membership of the commission during the year, all past and current members of the previous commission have received pro-rata payments of normal allowances.

Public sector employees (currently Natalie Wilde and Janelle Menzies) who serve as commission members have not received remuneration. All commission members are entitled to reimbursement and allowances for travel.

### **Commission support staff**

A number of staff from the Department of Local Government, Racing and Multicultural Affairs supported the commission during the year.

**The Executive Officers of the commission were:** Gary Kleidon and Denise Hallmark (acting).

**Departmental officers were:** Peter Fletcher and Claudia Lewis.

Importantly, all funds allocated by the Commonwealth Government as Financial Assistance Grants are distributed to councils. The commission's operating costs are met by the Queensland Government. These costs include member session fees, secretariat support, accommodation, travel and consultancies.

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

The commission wishes to acknowledge and express its gratitude for assistance received from:

- Department of Local Government, Racing and Multicultural Affairs
- Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities
- Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Department of Transport and Main Roads
- Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
- Local Government Association of Queensland
- Queensland Government Statistician's Office.

The commission also expresses its appreciation to elected representatives and staff of all Queensland local governments for their assistance and cooperation during the year.



## 2 The 2018-19 year in review

### Council visits

In the 2018-19 year, the commission visited the following councils:

- Balonne Shire Council
- Bulloo Shire Council
- Flinders Shire Council
- Lockyer Valley Regional Council
- Maranoa Regional Council
- Murweh Shire Council
- Paroo Shire Council
- Quilpie Shire Council
- Scenic Rim Regional Council
- Somerset Regional Council
- Southern Downs Regional Council
- Toowoomba Regional Council
- Western Downs Regional Council

Additionally, the commission met with representatives from the Far North Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils on 10 December 2018 in Cairns.

The commission attended the Local Government Association of Queensland Annual Conference at Brisbane on 30-31 October 2018 and met with representatives from the following councils:

- Boulia Shire Council
- Burdekin Shire Council
- Diamantina Shire Council
- Douglas Shire Council
- Etheridge Shire Council
- Fraser Coast Regional Council
- Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council
- North Burnett Regional Council
- Redland City Council
- Scenic Rim Regional Council
- Torres Strait Island Regional Council
- Western Downs Regional Council

The Council visit program provides 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 present direct feedback to the commission including issues facing their communities.

These visits are open to members of the public and are a vital aspect of the role of the commission.

## 2.1 Grant allocation principles and processes

### National principles

The framework for calculating the Financial Assistance Grant is established by the Commonwealth Government's national principles. The commission's methodology for allocating the Financial Assistance Grant is required to comply with these principles.

### General Purpose Grant

The first three national principles in particular shape the methodology for calculating the General Purpose Grant. As with the Identified Road Grant, the General Purpose Grant is untied and may be used for any legitimate council activity. The national principles relating to the allocation of the General Purpose Grant, payable under section 9 of the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995* (Commonwealth) (the Act) among local governing bodies are:

#### Horizontal fiscal equalisation

The General Purpose Grant is allocated to local governing bodies, as far as practicable, on a horizontal fiscal equalisation basis as defined by the Act. This ensures that each local governing body in the state/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. Horizontal fiscal equalisation takes into account the differences in the expenditure required by local governing bodies in the performance of their functions and in the capacity of local governing bodies to raise revenue.

Horizontal fiscal equalisation effectively establishes the purpose of the Financial Assistance Grant. To meet this principle, the General Purpose Grant methodology accounts for differences in the expenditure local governing bodies incur in providing services and their revenue-raising capacity. The commission calculates state averages for revenue and expenditure categories and applies these averages – with adjustors (or multipliers) – to each local governing body.

#### Effort neutrality

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

For instance, whether a local governing body chooses to fund three libraries or none, or provide subsidies to key industry sectors, does not affect the outcome for the individual local governing body. Actual revenues and expenditures are used to calculate state averages only, not individual local governing body allocations. Infrastructure or service backlog is also not considered in determining the General Purpose Grant.

The principle of effort neutrality allows the commission to consider factors outside of a local governing body's control which may affect its revenue-raising capacity or expenditure need—for example, geographical location. Importantly, effort neutrality ensures that local governing bodies cannot, through policy decisions, affect their General Purpose Grant outcomes.

#### Minimum grant

The minimum General Purpose Grant allocation is 30 per cent of the available funding, which is allocated on a per capita basis.

Minimum grant determination is calculated by taking 30 per cent of the total General Purpose Grant pool and distributing this on a per capita basis for each local governing body in the state. Local governing bodies only receive the minimum grant when assessed as having a high capacity to raise revenue.

For the 2019-20 grant allocation, the following councils only received the minimum grant:

- Brisbane City Council
- Cairns Regional Council
- Gold Coast City Council
- Ipswich City Council
- Logan City Council
- Moreton Bay Regional Council
- Noosa Shire Council
- Redland City Council
- Sunshine Coast Regional Council
- Townsville City Council

### **Other grant support**

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

### **Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders**

Financial assistance shall be allocated to local governing body in a way that recognises the needs of Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders within their boundaries.

### **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.

### **Identified Road Grant**

The national principle relating to the allocation of the amounts payable under section 12 of the Act – the identified road component of the Financial Assistance Grant – among local governing bodies is as follows:

*The identified road grant 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.*

### **Grant processes**

The following should be noted with regard to the annual Financial Assistance Grant allocation:

- **Data collection**

The commission uses data collected directly from councils as well as other sources, such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics and a variety of Queensland Government agencies. Base data used in the allocation methodology is listed for each council in Appendix 3.

Some specific data items used in the methodology are sourced directly from local governments through the Consolidated Data Collection which is due annually in mid-November. This data is also used by the Department of Local Government, Racing and Multicultural Affairs for the *Queensland Local Government Comparative Information* publication and the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the national accounts.

- **Variability of Financial Assistance Grant outcomes**

As the methodology for making the recommendation uses averages which are based on annual data, these averages will change from year to year. Additionally, data such as population and property valuations will vary annually for each council. For this reason, Financial Assistance Grant outcomes are not fixed and will change each year. Councils should therefore forecast budgets with caution in this regard.

## 2.2 Grant funding 2019-20

For 2019-20, Queensland's cash Financial Assistance Grant allocation is:

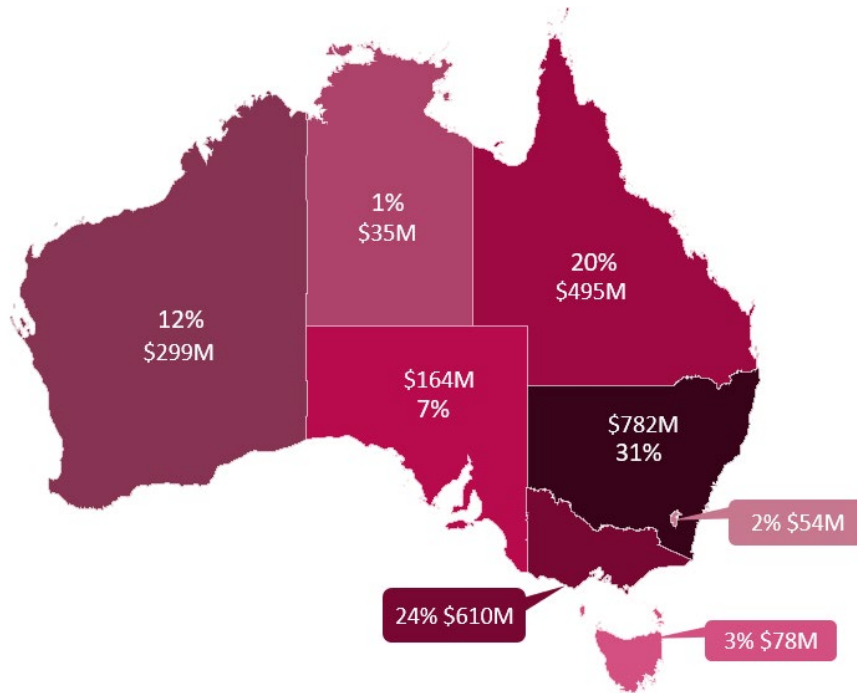
- \$349,542,593 for the General Purpose Grant
- \$144,962,853 for the Identified Road Grant.

Therefore, Queensland's total cash Financial Assistance Grant funding allocation for 2019-20 is \$494,505,446. The total funding for Australia is \$2,517,327,001.

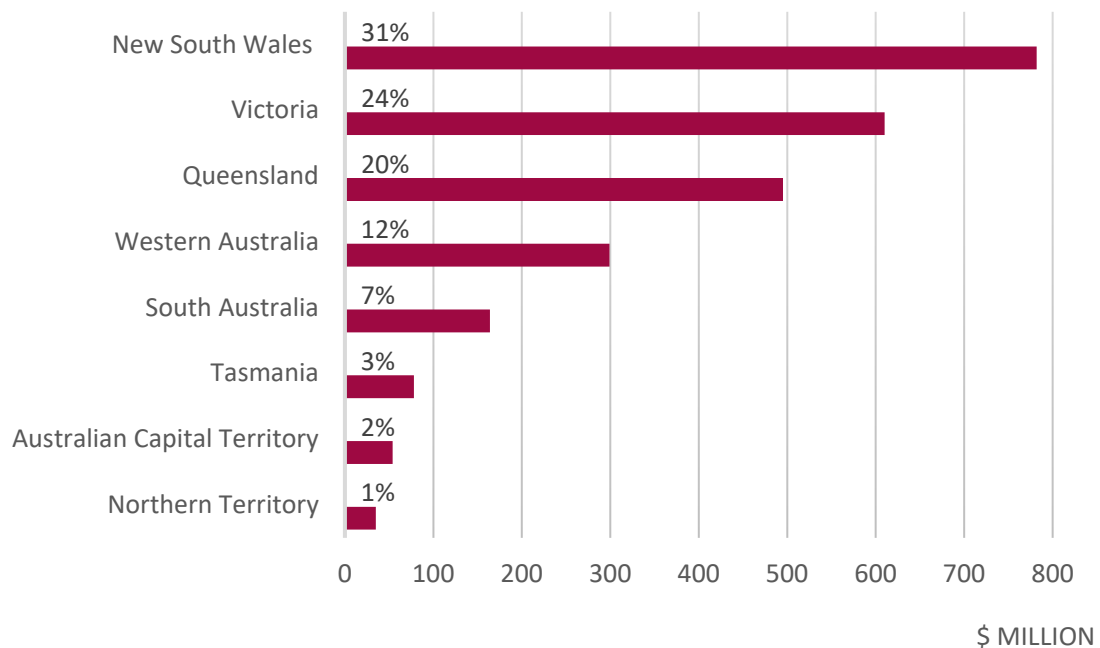
Both components of the Financial Assistance Grant provide untied funding to Queensland local governing bodies and require no acquittal processes. Relative allocations for all states and territories are detailed in Diagram 1.

Note the above figures include the Commonwealth Government cash adjustment, which considers newly available consumer price index (CPI) and population data annually, with respect to the grant from the previous year. The cash adjustment for the 2018-19 General Purpose Grant, as applied to the 2019-20 grant, is -\$3,015,705. The cash adjustment for the 2018-19 Identified Road Grant, as applied to the 2019-20 grant, is -\$1,115,537.

**Diagram 1: National distribution of the 2019-20 total cash grant pool (General Purpose Grant and Identified Road Grant)**



**Diagram 2: Queensland's historical Financial Assistance Grant allocation (General Purpose Grant and Identified Road Grant)**



## 2.3 General Purpose Grant methodology

For 2019-20, no changes were made to the methodology from 2018-19. However, please note that the road assessments costings and heavy vehicle adjustments were updated by Department of Transport and Main Roads in 2019. This will impact on the road assessment for future calculations but did not impact 2019-20 allocations.

### 2.3.1 Assessing revenue

#### The revenue categories

Table 1 summarises the methodology revenue categories, their drivers and the unit of measure applied to the calculation.

**Table 1: Summary of revenue assessment**

Revenue category	Revenue driver	Unit of measure (state average)
Rates	Total valuations	Average cent in dollar rates: \$0.008
Garbage charges	Residential properties	\$527.90 per residential property
Fees and charges	Population	\$350.73 per capita
Other grants	Actual grants received	Identified Road Grant (50% used) State Government Financial Aid (20% used) Minimum grant component of the General Purpose Grant (100% used)

#### Rates

A 5-year average of property valuations is used to avoid large fluctuations in grant outcomes. The total state rate revenue is divided by this 5-year average of land valuation to derive a cent in the dollar average, which is then multiplied by each council's total land valuation (averaged over 5 years).

$$\text{Cent in dollar avg} \left( \frac{\text{State total rate revenue}}{\text{State total valuation (5 year avg)}} \right) \times \text{council total valuation (5 year avg)}$$

The outcome of this assessment is adjusted by a combination of three socio-economic indexes from the Australian Bureau of Statistics to allow for capacity to pay.

Because Indigenous councils do not charge rates, 20 per cent of their State Government Financial Aid allocation is used as a proxy for rate revenue.

#### Garbage charges

The methodology uses the state total revenue for garbage collection divided by total residential properties to calculate the value per residential property. For 2019-20, the average per residential property is \$527.90.

#### Fees and charges

The methodology calculates this revenue as a per capita amount. This is calculated by the sum of all revenue received by user fees and charges across all councils, divided by the state's population. The per capita amount for 2019-20 is \$350.73.

#### Other grants

Other grants assessed as contributing to councils' revenue are:

- Identified Road Grant (50 per cent used)
- State Government Financial Aid (20 per cent used)
- Minimum grant component of the General Purpose Grant (100 per cent used).

## 2.3.2 Assessing expenditure

### The expenditure categories

State expenditure totals for each of the below expenditure categories are divided by relevant cost drivers, such as total state population, to determine per capita amounts that form the basis for each council's category expenditure. Cost adjusters are then applied to account for the differences in service delivery across the state.

Table 2 details each expenditure category, the relevant cost driver, the average for 2019-20 and the cost adjusters that are applied to the category.

**Table 2: Summary of expenditure assessment in the methodology**

Expenditure category	2019-20 unit of measure	Cost adjusters applied		
		Location	Demography	Scale
Administration	Actual remuneration category + \$404.53 per capita + \$400.38 per property / \$134.84 per capita (Indigenous councils)	✓		✓
Public order and safety	\$35.01 per capita	✓	✓	✓
Education, health, welfare and housing	\$30.56 per capita	✓	✓	✓
Garbage and recycling	\$364.47 per residential property / \$114.97 per capita (Indigenous councils)	✓		✓
Community amenities, recreation, culture and libraries	\$233.19 per capita	✓	✓	✓
Building control and town planning	\$151.30 per residential property / \$47.73 per capita (Indigenous councils)	✓		✓
Business and industry development	\$52.72 per capita	✓		✓
Environment	\$101.72 per residential property / \$34.26 per capita (Indigenous councils)	✓		✓
Roads	Road expenditure assessment (as below)	✓		✓

## **Administration**

Administration costs are assessed as a total of the following three components:

1. Remuneration category actual expenditure (mayor, deputy mayor and councillors' remuneration mid-point), plus chief executive officer, chief financial officer, personal assistant / administration staff, and audit expenditure.
2. Seventy-five per cent of remaining state total administration expenditure divided by state population and multiplied by council population (\$404.53 per capita (75 per cent) for 2019-20).
3. Twenty-five per cent of remaining state total administration expenditure divided by state total number of properties and multiplied by total number of council properties (\$400.38 per property (25 per cent) for 2019-20). For Indigenous councils, adjusted population data is used in place of property numbers (\$134.84 per capita).

## **Public order and safety**

This category is calculated by dividing the state total expenditure for public order and safety by the state total population and multiplying by council population. For 2019-20, the amount for each council is \$35.01 per capita.

## **Education, health, welfare and housing**

This category is calculated by dividing the state total expenditure for education, health, welfare and housing by the state total population, then multiplying by council population. For 2019-20, the amount for each council is \$30.56 per capita.

## **Garbage and recycling**

The number of residential properties is the cost driver used to calculate expenditure for this category. For Indigenous local governments, population is used rather than the number of residential properties. For 2019-20, the amounts for each council are \$364.47 per residential property and \$114.97 per capita for Indigenous councils.

## **Community amenities, recreation, culture and libraries**

This category is calculated by dividing the state total expenditure for community amenities, recreation, culture and libraries by state total population and multiplying by council population. For 2019-20, the amount for each council is \$233.19 per capita.

## **Building control and town planning**

This category is calculated by dividing the state total expenditure for building control and town planning by the state total residential properties and multiplying by council residential properties. For Indigenous local governments, adjusted population figures are used rather than residential properties. For 2019-20, the amounts for each council are \$151.30 per residential property and \$47.73 per capita for Indigenous councils.

## **Business and industry development**

This category is calculated by dividing the state total expenditure for business and industry development by the state total population and multiplying by council population. For 2019-20, the amount for each council is \$52.72 per capita.

## **Environment**

Environmental expenditure is calculated by dividing the state total expenditure for environment by the state total number of properties and multiplying by number of council properties. For Indigenous local governments, adjusted population figures are used rather than total properties. For 2019-20, the environment amounts for each council are \$101.72 per residential property and \$34.26 per capita for Indigenous councils.



## Roads

**Table 3: Summary of Road Assessment Model**

	Traffic volume range (adjusted vehicles per day)	Base cost (\$/km)	Cost adjustors									
			Climate		Soil sub-grade			Population density		Terrain		
			Favourable (TI -50)	Adverse (TI +100)	Good (CBR>10)	Poor (CBR<5)	MR Reactive	<1.0persons/km <sup>2</sup>	<0.1p/km <sup>2</sup>	Undulating	Hilly	Mountainous
Rural Roads	Unformed	\$368	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	5%	10%	2%	5%	0%
	<40	\$737	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	5%	10%	2%	5%	0%
	40–150	\$3,521	0%	20%	0%	10%	10%	5%	10%	2%	5%	0%
	150–250	\$6,399	-10%	15%	-5%	10%	10%	2.5%	5%	2%	5%	10%
	250–1000	\$9,035	-7.5%	10%	-5%	10%	10%	2.5%	2.5%	2%	5%	10%
	1,000–3,000	\$ 11,440	-7.5%	10%	-5%	10%	10%	2.5%	2.5%	2%	5%	10%
	>3000	\$15,755	-7.5%	10%	-5%	10%	10%	2.5%	2.5%	2%	5%	10%
Urban Roads	<500	\$12,587	-7.5%	10%	-2.5%	5%	5%	2.5%	2.5%	0%	2%	5%
	500–1,000	\$19,575	-7.5%	10%	-2.5%	5%	5%	2.5%	2.5%	0%	2%	5%
	1,000–5,000	\$31,118	-7.5%	10%	-5%	10%	10%	2.5%	2.5%	0%	2%	5%
	5,000–10,000	\$56,443	-7.5%	10%	-5%	10%	10%	2.5%	2.5%	0%	2%	5%
	>10,000	\$96,468	-7.5%	10%	-5%	10%	10%	2.5%	2.5%	0%	2%	5%

The roads expenditure assessment for each local government is calculated according to base costs per kilometre, considering traffic volumes against rural and urban roads (Table 3). Additionally, there is an allowance made for heavy vehicles, as per Table 4. Average maintenance costs are also applied to areas of bridges, floodways and culverts (Table 5). The commission receives advice from the Department of Transport and Main Roads on a regular basis for these base costs, which include an allowance for gravel availability and cartage.

Cost adjustors are also applied to the roads assessment calculations. Table 3 outlines the base costs per kilometre and the cost adjustors used in the roads assessment.

Across Queensland, the on-cost factors increased road expenditure assessments by 4.6 per cent for 2019-20 General Purpose Grants. Further detail on the cost adjustors is outlined below:

- **Climate** - represents the impact on maintenance for roads due to rainfall and other climate factors. It is based on the Thornthwaite Index and applied on a sliding scale.
  - adverse effect—increase in expenditure up to maximum of 25 per cent
  - favourable effect—decrease in expenditure up to maximum of 10 per cent.
- **Soil sub-grade**: - represents the additional costs due to reactive soils for roads expenditure.
  - reactive or poor soils—increase in expenditure up to maximum of 10 per cent
  - good soil—decrease in expenditure up to maximum of five per cent.
- **Population density** - captures the additional costs for maintenance activity that occurs in remote and less populated areas. Lower density increases costs up to maximum of 10 per cent.

- **Terrain**—represents the additional costs to road maintenance due to the terrain of the area.
  - undulating terrain—increase in expenditure up to a maximum of two per cent
  - hilly terrain—increase in expenditure up to a maximum of five per cent
  - mountainous terrain—increase in expenditure up to a maximum of 10 per cent.

**Table 4: Allowances for heavy vehicles \***

Class of vehicle*	Allowance
Light to medium trucks, two axles	1 vehicle
Heavy rigid and/or twin steer tandem	2 vehicles
Semi-trailers	3 vehicles
B-doubles	4 vehicles
Road trains	5 vehicles

\* As noted previously, this is the final year that the commission using these heavy vehicle weightings. From the 2020-21 grant allocation, new categories and adjustments will be used.

**Table 5: Assessment amounts for other road structures**

Bridges and Hydraulics	
Area of Bridges (m <sup>2</sup> ): Timber	\$29
Area of Bridges (m <sup>2</sup> ): Concrete	\$14
Area of Bridges (m <sup>2</sup> ): Other	\$17
Number of Minor Culverts (<6m)	\$68
Number of Major Culverts (>6m)	\$406
Area of Floodways (m <sup>2</sup> )	\$0.56

### 2.3.3 Cost adjustors

A significant part of the methodology is the application of cost adjustors. These are indices that adjust the expenditure totals for each local government in recognition of the additional costs in delivering core services and reflect factors outside council control. Refer to Table 2 for details of the application of the cost adjustors to the different expenditure categories and Appendix 4 for each council's individual cost adjustors.

**Scale:** Recognises economies of scale which may be achieved by larger councils. The formula uses a scale from one to two based on the average local government population for that year. This means that this cost adjustor is based around a dynamic average rather than a fixed threshold. Those councils above average size do not receive a scale cost adjustor benefit. Councils below average size receive a score based on a sliding scale.

**Demography:** Represents the additional use of facilities and increased service requirements due to the composition of the population according to age and Indigenous descent. These are calculated on a sliding scale from one to two reflecting the proportion of Indigenous, aged and young residents.

**Location:** Represents the additional costs in the provision of services related to the council location and is based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index for Areas (ARIA). ARIA is an index of remoteness derived from measures of road distance between populated localities and service centres.

The location cost adjustor is a scale from one to two and a half.

### **2.3.4 Scaling back: Matching available funding**

For the 2019-20 General Purpose Grant calculation, the overall assessed expenditure figure used was \$7.56 billion, while the equivalent assessed revenue amount was \$6.56 billion. After each council was allocated the minimum grant, some \$246.79 million of the General Purpose Grant funding pool remained unallocated to meet a \$897.12 million deficit.

Given that the General Purpose Grant pool is less than the assessed needs of all councils combined, the commission must apportion, or scale back, the available funds to councils. There are two methods for this: the equalisation method and the proportional method. The commission regards a combination of the two as fulfilling the national principle of horizontal fiscal equalisation. The two methods are each given a 50 per cent weighting in the grant outcomes. Under the proportional method, each council's funding is reduced by the same proportion. Under the equalisation method, the General Purpose Grant is allocated so that assessed revenue together with the General Purpose Grant equals the same proportion of assessed expenditure for all deficit councils.

More information on the scaling back process is contained in Section 5 of the General Purpose Grant Methodology Review Information Paper available on the commission's website.

## 2.4 Identified Road Grant methodology

The Identified Road Grant component of the Financial Assistance Grant is a relatively simple calculation, intended for the preservation of existing road assets. It is not designed to be a direct capital subsidy for a particular road construction project. The Identified Road Grant is an untied grant and may be used for any legitimate council purpose.

The following formula, which considers council-controlled road length and population, is used:

- 62.85 per cent allocated according to council road length
- 37.15 per cent allocated according to local government area population.

Based on 2017-18 data, there were 150,250 km of council-controlled roads in Queensland. Estimated residential population data supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 2018 indicated that Queensland's population (excluding Weipa) was 5,006,976.

As an example, a council with 1,000 km of road and 2,000 residents would receive an Identified Road Grant entitlement of:

$$\left\{ \left[ 0.6285 \times \left( \frac{1,000}{150,250} \right) \right] + \left[ 0.3715 \times \left( \frac{2,000}{5,006,976} \right) \right] \right\} \times \$ 146,078,390 = \$632,727$$

For the 2019-20 Identified Road Grant, the amounts per kilometre of road and per capita are \$611.05 and \$10.84 respectively. Note that final amounts will vary slightly, in line with the Commonwealth Government's annual cash adjustment (see below).

Note also that the Identified Road Grant formula is also the basis on which the Commonwealth Government allocates its Roads to Recovery funding to councils. For this reason, it is imperative that each council provides the most accurate and up-to-date road data to the commission.

## 2.5 Cash adjustment

Each July, the Commonwealth Government uses estimates of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' consumer price index (applied to both components of the grant) and the anticipated population growth for the next year (applied to the General Purpose Grant only) in determining the General Purpose Grant and Identified Road Grant funding pools for the coming year.

At the completion of the financial year, final consumer price index and population figures are available. Based on these figures, the Commonwealth Government makes a retrospective cash adjustment to each state's funding pool which is applied to the coming year's grant. In July 2019, the Commonwealth Government provided an adjustment to the Financial Assistance Grant, based on the final consumer price index and population figures for the previous year.

## Appendices

### Appendix 1: 2019-20 Financial Assistance Grant outcomes

Local Government	General Purpose Grant			Identified Road Grant			Total Financial Assistance Grant
	2019/20 Entitlement	Cash Adjustment	Total Cash	2019/20 Entitlement	Cash Adjustment	Total Cash	2019/20 Total Cash Financial Assistance Grant
Aurukun	2,155,593	-18,146	2,137,447	77,305	-590	76,715	2,214,162
Balonne	4,202,109	-35,374	4,166,735	1,638,759	-12,520	1,626,239	5,792,974
Banana	4,867,112	-43,899	4,823,213	2,592,982	-19,833	2,573,149	7,396,362
Barcaldine	5,721,893	-49,063	5,672,830	1,855,506	-14,167	1,841,339	7,514,169
Barcoo	2,850,122	-24,808	2,825,314	1,011,125	-7,794	1,003,331	3,828,645
Blackall-Tambo	3,111,510	-26,655	3,084,855	1,161,023	-8,867	1,152,156	4,237,011
Boulia	2,338,015	-19,970	2,318,045	816,692	-6,235	810,457	3,128,502
Brisbane	26,016,456	-221,681	25,794,775	16,862,903	-128,446	16,734,457	42,529,232
Bulloo	5,896,004	-49,634	5,846,370	1,219,566	-9,312	1,210,254	7,056,624
Bundaberg	5,591,624	-47,071	5,544,553	2,902,133	-22,098	2,880,035	8,424,588
Burdekin	2,648,254	-23,709	2,624,545	887,797	-6,804	880,993	3,505,538
Burke	2,702,892	-23,275	2,679,617	439,494	-3,355	436,139	3,115,756
Cairns	3,496,554	-30,229	3,466,325	2,614,072	-20,079	2,593,993	6,060,318
Carpentaria	4,077,008	-34,352	4,042,656	1,043,682	-7,809	1,035,873	5,078,529
Cassowary Coast	2,787,279	-23,464	2,763,815	1,056,878	-8,109	1,048,769	3,812,584
Central Highlands	6,804,061	-57,278	6,746,783	3,105,412	-23,749	3,081,663	9,828,446
Charters Towers	4,015,611	-33,945	3,981,666	2,440,650	-18,717	2,421,933	6,403,599
Cherbourg	635,770	-5,352	630,418	57,637	-437	57,200	687,618
Cloncurry	4,802,907	-41,177	4,761,730	993,461	-7,591	985,870	5,747,600
Cook	8,922,589	-75,112	8,847,477	1,836,721	-14,028	1,822,693	10,670,170
Croydon	3,448,562	-29,031	3,419,531	667,944	-5,100	662,844	4,082,375
Diamantina	2,553,976	-22,111	2,531,865	651,489	-4,973	646,516	3,178,381

	General Purpose Grant			Identified Road Grant			Total Financial Assistance Grant
	2019/20 Entitlement	Cash Adjustment	Total Cash	2019/20 Entitlement	Cash Adjustment	Total Cash	2019/20 Total Cash Financial Assistance Grant
<b>Local Government</b>							
Doomadgee	1,434,904	-12,079	1,422,825	85,382	-653	84,729	1,507,554
Douglas	1,142,825	-9,620	1,133,205	399,876	-3,009	396,867	1,530,072
Etheridge	4,497,934	-37,864	4,460,070	1,079,885	-8,321	1,071,564	5,531,634
Flinders	5,877,695	-49,479	5,828,216	1,233,459	-9,420	1,224,039	7,052,255
Fraser Coast	4,972,859	-41,862	4,930,997	2,744,012	-20,973	2,723,039	7,654,036
Gladstone	5,612,311	-47,245	5,565,066	2,263,996	-17,653	2,246,343	7,811,409
Gold Coast	12,817,510	-108,825	12,708,685	8,537,992	-64,925	8,473,067	21,181,752
Goondiwindi	4,634,272	-40,560	4,593,712	1,634,124	-12,494	1,621,630	6,215,342
Gympie	3,675,952	-30,945	3,645,007	1,958,420	-14,937	1,943,483	5,588,490
Hinchinbrook	1,498,523	-12,615	1,485,908	540,568	-4,150	536,418	2,022,326
Hope Vale	1,121,164	-9,438	1,111,726	92,375	-699	91,676	1,203,402
Ipswich	4,512,895	-37,933	4,474,962	3,384,243	-25,534	3,358,709	7,833,671
Isaac	3,334,521	-28,071	3,306,450	2,215,250	-16,962	2,198,288	5,504,738
Kowanyama	1,655,931	-13,940	1,641,991	225,960	-1,727	224,233	1,866,224
Livingstone	2,793,216	-23,514	2,769,702	1,299,462	-9,943	1,289,519	4,059,221
Lockhart River	1,771,088	-14,909	1,756,179	116,021	-886	115,135	1,871,314
Lockyer Valley	3,358,331	-28,271	3,330,060	1,353,740	-10,169	1,343,571	4,673,631
Logan	6,899,424	-58,727	6,840,697	5,042,590	-38,250	5,004,340	11,845,037
Longreach	6,169,155	-52,113	6,117,042	1,717,426	-13,121	1,704,305	7,821,347
Mackay	3,280,073	-29,585	3,250,488	2,791,956	-21,462	2,770,494	6,020,982
Mapoon	1,245,181	-10,482	1,234,699	38,352	-293	38,059	1,272,758
Maranoa	13,565,113	-122,350	13,442,763	3,698,002	-28,256	3,669,746	17,112,509
Mareeba	6,139,647	-51,685	6,087,962	1,650,688	-12,611	1,638,077	7,726,039
McKinlay	4,575,604	-39,324	4,536,280	1,006,667	-7,684	998,983	5,535,263
Moreton Bay	9,708,285	-82,330	9,625,955	7,195,048	-54,878	7,140,170	16,766,125
Mornington	2,433,481	-20,485	2,412,996	109,747	-838	108,909	2,521,905
Mount Isa	5,115,816	-43,066	5,072,750	1,446,874	-11,073	1,435,801	6,508,551
Murweh	5,579,175	-47,841	5,531,334	1,746,742	-13,339	1,733,403	7,264,737

	General Purpose Grant			Identified Road Grant			Total Financial Assistance Grant
	2019/20 Entitlement	Cash Adjustment	Total Cash	2019/20 Entitlement	Cash Adjustment	Total Cash	2019/20 Total Cash Financial Assistance Grant
<b>Local Government</b>							
Napranum	1,211,818	-10,201	1,201,617	117,070	-893	116,177	1,317,794
Noosa	1,169,616	-10,056	1,159,560	1,133,564	-8,669	1,124,895	2,284,455
North Burnett	9,145,964	-77,121	9,068,843	2,658,382	-20,308	2,638,074	11,706,917
Northern Peninsula Area	4,359,481	-36,699	4,322,782	255,075	-1,946	253,129	4,575,911
Palm Island	1,356,857	-11,422	1,345,435	54,857	-399	54,458	1,399,893
Paroo	4,316,889	-36,650	4,280,239	1,397,552	-10,677	1,386,875	5,667,114
Pormpuraaw	1,528,756	-12,869	1,515,887	354,974	-2,709	352,265	1,868,152
Quilpie	3,857,884	-33,462	3,824,422	1,280,769	-9,781	1,270,988	5,095,410
Redland	3,313,578	-28,351	3,285,227	2,435,253	-18,561	2,416,692	5,701,919
Richmond	2,866,884	-25,259	2,841,625	801,268	-6,112	795,156	3,636,781
Rockhampton	6,344,927	-53,413	6,291,514	2,115,410	-16,272	2,099,138	8,390,652
Scenic Rim	1,760,203	-14,818	1,745,385	1,571,203	-11,946	1,559,257	3,304,642
Somerset	2,111,726	-17,777	2,093,949	1,419,574	-10,835	1,408,739	3,502,688
South Burnett	4,947,744	-41,651	4,906,093	2,355,259	-18,038	2,337,221	7,243,314
Southern Downs	4,324,409	-39,004	4,285,405	2,266,741	-17,302	2,249,439	6,534,844
Sunshine Coast	6,758,041	-57,239	6,700,802	5,282,905	-40,078	5,242,827	11,943,629
Tablelands	5,086,411	-42,818	5,043,593	1,404,214	-10,746	1,393,468	6,437,061
Toowoomba	7,912,021	-71,325	7,840,696	5,874,523	-44,888	5,829,635	13,670,331
Torres	3,494,387	-29,416	3,464,971	224,411	-1,714	222,697	3,687,668
Torres Strait Island	11,356,527	-95,601	11,260,926	279,605	-2,131	277,474	11,538,400
Townsville	4,099,582	-35,569	4,064,013	3,199,063	-24,470	3,174,593	7,238,606
Western Downs	11,855,814	-106,933	11,748,881	4,888,620	-38,014	4,850,606	16,599,487
Whitsunday	4,041,991	-34,026	4,007,965	1,505,444	-11,523	1,493,921	5,501,886
Winton	4,166,226	-35,837	4,130,389	1,532,833	-11,701	1,521,132	5,651,521
Woorabinda	576,810	-4,856	571,954	45,276	-346	44,930	616,884
Wujal Wujal	528,725	-4,451	524,274	14,315	-109	14,206	538,480
Yarrabah	996,241	-8,387	987,854	68,142	-496	67,646	1,055,500
<b>Totals</b>	<b>352,558,298</b>	<b>-3,015,705</b>	<b>349,542,593</b>	<b>146,078,390</b>	<b>-1,115,537</b>	<b>144,962,853</b>	<b>494,505,446</b>

## Appendix 2: History of the Commission and the Financial Assistance Grant in Queensland

The commission was established in 1977 following the enactment of Queensland's *Local Government Grants Commission Act 1976*. Its principal responsibility is to make recommendations concerning the distribution of certain financial assistance to local governing bodies. Until 1986–87, the commission made recommendations on the distribution of the General Assistance Grant to local government provided in accordance with the *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* (Commonwealth).

The *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1986* (Commonwealth) came into force on 1 July 1986. It replaced the *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* (Commonwealth). The 1986 Act required that states develop principles on which the distribution methodology would be based, in line with the requirements of that Act, and submit those principles to the Commonwealth Government Minister for approval.

The *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995* (Commonwealth) came into force on 1 July 1995. National principles were adopted in lieu of separate state principles.

These continued the main thrust of the 1986 Act by:

- maintaining the principle of full horizontal fiscal equalisation
- continuing the statutory minimum grant which is equal to what a local governing body would receive if 30 per cent of the State entitlement was distributed on a per capita basis

The commission's primary role since 1987–88 has been to make recommendations on the distribution of Financial Assistance Grants provided by the Commonwealth Government under the legislation. These are untied general purpose grants.

Since 1991–92, there have been two separately identified components to the Financial Assistance Grant:

- General Purpose Grant
- Identified Road Grant.

In December 1993, the *Local Government Act 1993* was enacted and the *Local Government Grants Commission Act 1976* repealed. Provisions relating to the establishment and operation of the Local Government Grants Commission were included in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

From 1 July 2010, the *Local Government Act 1993* was replaced by the *Local Government Act 2009*. The commission's statutory powers now come under the *Local Government Act 2009* and the *Local Government Regulation 2012*. It states:

1. The commission is a body that is created under this Act to perform the responsibilities of a local government grants commission under the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995*.
2. The commission and the Minister for Local Government must comply with the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995* (Commonwealth).



### Appendix 3: Data used in grant calculation for 2019-20

Local Government	Number of Properties	Valuation of Properties (\$) 5 year average	Estimated Residential Population (2018)	Road length (km)		
				Urban	Rural	Total
Aurukun	-	-	1,382	17	85	102
Balonne	2,185	436,566,810	4,334	67	2,538	2,605
Banana	6,753	1,482,970,990	14,291	159	3,831	3,990
Barcaldine	1,860	506,457,874	2,852	65	2,921	2,986
Barcoo	183	58,485,840	267	17	1,633	1,650
Blackall-Tambo	1,167	322,123,520	1,863	41	1,826	1,867
Boulia	163	64,798,198	425	11	1,318	1,329
Brisbane	339,300	179,407,804,604	1,231,605	5,750	1	5,751
Bulloo	171	45,861,582	330	13	1,977	1,990
Bundaberg	41,678	5,759,208,415	95,302	705	2,354	3,059
Burdekin	8,432	1,091,206,080	17,077	181	969	1,150
Burke	165	55,789,536	352	10	703	713
Cairns	53,544	11,567,507,080	165,525	929	413	1,342
Carpentaria	821	154,992,040	1,974	39	1,634	1,673
Cassowary Coast	14,779	1,882,502,173	29,689	200	1,003	1,203
Central Highlands	12,133	2,670,461,660	28,645	402	4,172	4,574
Charters Towers	5,508	811,240,306	11,850	136	3,648	3,784
Cherbourg	-	-	1,315	12	59	71
Cloncurry	1,270	200,817,500	3,091	85	1,486	1,571
Cook	2,131	304,572,732	4,445	90	2,837	2,927
Croydon	175	32,841,820	288	46	1,042	1,088
Diamantina	154	41,117,240	292	24	1,037	1,061
Doomadgee	-	-	1,507	15	98	113
Douglas	5,456	1,449,625,019	12,257	85	352	437
Etheridge	467	111,026,460	804	53	1,700	1,753
Flinders	1,069	267,978,880	1,499	45	1,947	1,992

Local Government	Number of Properties	Valuation of Properties (\$) 5 year average	Estimated Residential Population (2018)	Road length (km)		
				Urban	Rural	Total
Fraser Coast	46,730	6,520,885,859	105,463	914	1,706	2,620
Gladstone	28,379	5,236,912,917	62,979	500	2,088	2,588
Gold Coast	146,992	63,076,476,695	606,774	2,603	607	3,210
Goondiwindi	5,066	943,243,200	10,728	138	2,346	2,484
Gympie	24,183	3,224,550,493	51,586	324	1,966	2,290
Hinchinbrook	6,561	850,380,868	10,805	92	601	693
Hope Vale	-	-	1,081	14	118	132
Ipswich	75,158	13,406,889,568	213,638	1,176	573	1,749
Isaac	9,385	2,173,805,102	20,934	197	3,057	3,254
Kowanyama	-	-	977	8	345	352
Livingstone	15,922	2,987,244,134	37,638	269	1,190	1,459
Lockhart River	-	-	782	11	165	176
Lockyer Valley	16,679	2,328,053,187	41,011	274	1,214	1,488
Logan	101,305	30,663,823,183	326,615	1,427	1,032	2,459
Longreach	1,918	365,547,657	3,530	90	2,658	2,748
Mackay	47,091	8,851,081,587	116,539	684	1,818	2,502
Mapoon	-	-	325	17	40	57
Maranoa	6,733	1,790,549,547	12,791	170	5,655	5,825
Mareeba	9,204	1,463,762,581	22,517	220	2,082	2,302
McKinlay	480	188,127,592	814	28	1,605	1,633
Moreton Bay	149,640	39,403,732,425	459,585	2,359	1,264	3,623
Mornington	-	-	1,218	14	144	158
Mount Isa	6,724	863,440,600	18,878	161	1,872	2,033
Murweh	2,332	257,307,702	4,318	81	2,701	2,782
Napranum	-	-	1,048	14	159	173
Noosa	21,931	7,852,258,741	55,369	323	550	873
North Burnett	6,193	740,023,638	10,628	128	4,034	4,162
Northern Peninsula Area	-	-	3,069	31	332	363

Local Government	Number of Properties	Valuation of Properties (\$) 5 year average	Estimated Residential Population (2018)	Road length (km)		
				Urban	Rural	Total
Palm Island	-	-	2,637	35	8	43
Paroo	1,064	109,484,450	1,586	52	2,207	2,259
Pormpuraaw	-	-	833	16	550	566
Quilpie	571	54,688,916	790	44	2,038	2,082
Redland	60,791	17,071,369,884	156,863	728	475	1,203
Richmond	477	148,021,264	806	16	1,281	1,297
Rockhampton	33,980	4,547,031,593	81,067	687	1,337	2,024
Scenic Rim	17,829	4,201,237,264	42,583	217	1,599	1,816
Somerset	11,545	2,051,142,198	25,887	180	1,684	1,864
South Burnett	17,015	1,635,694,358	32,555	238	3,039	3,277
Southern Downs	17,964	2,198,285,974	35,601	262	2,816	3,078
Sunshine Coast	104,341	29,628,374,509	319,922	1,414	1,557	2,971
Tablelands	12,243	2,107,611,505	25,541	347	1,498	1,845
Toowoomba	66,696	13,532,163,799	167,657	1,097	5,543	6,640
Torres	726	191,479,800	3,848	108	191	299
Torres Strait Island	-	-	4,994	68	301	369
Townsville	70,805	13,086,347,158	194,072	1,199	594	1,793
Western Downs	17,926	3,149,404,322	34,467	331	7,058	7,389
Whitsunday	14,870	2,721,309,744	35,050	286	1,556	1,842
Winton	747	200,704,760	1,157	21	2,467	2,488
Woorabinda	-	-	1,005	10	47	56
Wujal Wujal	-	-	306	5	13	18
Yarrabah	-	-	2,848	21	40	61

#### Appendix 4: Cost adjustors by definition for 2019-20

Local government	Scale	Indigenous	Aged <19	Aged >65	Indigenous >50	Demography (FINAL)	Location
Aurukun	1.70	1.41	1.17	1.02	1.07	1.79	2.39
Balonne	1.49	1.08	1.14	1.08	1.02	1.21	2.02
Banana	1.28	1.02	1.14	1.07	1.00	1.08	1.30
Barcaldine	1.57	1.03	1.13	1.09	1.01	1.11	2.26
Barcoo	2.00	1.06	1.08	1.07	1.02	1.09	2.48
Blackall-Tambo	1.65	1.03	1.12	1.11	1.01	1.12	2.28
Boulia	1.92	1.14	1.11	1.05	1.02	1.21	2.35
Brisbane	1.00	1.01	1.12	1.06	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bulloo	1.96	1.06	1.11	1.07	1.01	1.09	2.43
Bundaberg	1.00	1.02	1.12	1.11	1.00	1.12	1.18
Burdekin	1.24	1.03	1.12	1.11	1.01	1.13	1.26
Burke	1.95	1.19	1.11	1.04	1.04	1.31	2.37
Cairns	1.00	1.04	1.13	1.06	1.01	1.10	1.00
Carpentaria	1.64	1.20	1.13	1.07	1.05	1.42	2.41
Cassowary Coast	1.14	1.05	1.12	1.10	1.01	1.14	1.26
Central Highlands	1.15	1.02	1.15	1.04	1.00	1.05	1.90
Charters Towers	1.31	1.04	1.15	1.09	1.01	1.17	1.38
Cherbourg	1.71	1.47	1.24	1.02	1.07	2.00	1.51
Cloncurry	1.55	1.11	1.14	1.04	1.03	1.22	2.13
Cook	1.49	1.10	1.11	1.08	1.02	1.21	2.34
Croydon	1.99	1.08	1.11	1.07	1.02	1.16	2.41
Diamantina	1.98	1.07	1.10	1.04	1.01	1.06	2.49
Doomadgee	1.69	1.44	1.24	1.01	1.05	1.89	2.29
Douglas	1.30	1.04	1.11	1.09	1.01	1.08	1.57
Etheridge	1.80	1.03	1.11	1.10	1.01	1.10	2.32
Flinders	1.69	1.03	1.11	1.10	1.01	1.11	2.23
Fraser Coast	1.00	1.02	1.11	1.13	1.00	1.13	1.18

Local government	Scale	Indigenous	Aged <19	Aged >65	Indigenous >50	Demography (FINAL)	Location
Gladstone	1.01	1.02	1.15	1.05	1.00	1.06	1.37
Gold Coast	1.00	1.01	1.12	1.08	1.00	1.03	1.00
Goondiwindi	1.33	1.03	1.14	1.09	1.00	1.12	1.79
Gympie	1.04	1.02	1.12	1.11	1.00	1.11	1.23
Hinchinbrook	1.33	1.03	1.11	1.13	1.01	1.16	1.26
Hope Vale	1.75	1.41	1.19	1.03	1.06	1.82	2.29
Ipswich	1.00	1.02	1.15	1.05	1.00	1.06	1.00
Isaac	1.21	1.02	1.15	1.03	1.00	1.03	1.80
Kowanyama	1.76	1.44	1.19	1.02	1.08	1.86	2.46
Livingstone	1.10	1.02	1.13	1.09	1.00	1.09	1.47
Lockhart River	1.80	1.40	1.18	1.03	1.06	1.78	2.49
Lockyer Valley	1.08	1.02	1.13	1.08	1.00	1.07	1.26
Logan	1.00	1.02	1.15	1.06	1.00	1.06	1.00
Longreach	1.53	1.03	1.13	1.08	1.00	1.09	2.35
Mackay	1.00	1.03	1.14	1.07	1.00	1.08	1.00
Mapoon	1.96	1.43	1.17	1.03	1.10	1.87	2.34
Maranoa	1.30	1.04	1.14	1.07	1.01	1.11	1.94
Mareeba	1.19	1.06	1.12	1.09	1.01	1.16	1.88
McKinlay	1.80	1.02	1.11	1.06	1.00	1.02	2.36
Moreton Bay	1.00	1.01	1.14	1.08	1.00	1.07	1.00
Mornington	1.72	1.40	1.19	1.03	1.07	1.82	3.50
Mount Isa	1.23	1.08	1.15	1.04	1.01	1.16	2.14
Murweh	1.49	1.06	1.13	1.08	1.01	1.16	2.21
Napranum	1.75	1.43	1.20	1.02	1.07	1.86	2.30
Noosa	1.03	1.01	1.11	1.12	1.00	1.08	1.26
North Burnett	1.33	1.03	1.12	1.12	1.01	1.14	1.68
Northern Peninsula Area	1.56	1.40	1.22	1.02	1.05	1.81	3.50
Palm Island	1.58	1.44	1.20	1.02	1.07	1.87	1.96
Paroo	1.68	1.14	1.12	1.09	1.03	1.34	2.28

Local government	Scale	Indigenous	Aged <19	Aged >65	Indigenous >50	Demography (FINAL)	Location
Pormpuraaw	1.79	1.38	1.18	1.02	1.08	1.76	2.48
Quilpie	1.80	1.08	1.14	1.06	1.02	1.19	2.43
Redland	1.00	1.01	1.13	1.09	1.00	1.07	1.00
Richmond	1.80	1.03	1.12	1.07	1.01	1.07	2.41
Rockhampton	1.00	1.04	1.14	1.07	1.01	1.11	1.38
Scenic Rim	1.08	1.01	1.12	1.10	1.00	1.09	1.26
Somerset	1.17	1.02	1.13	1.09	1.00	1.10	1.26
South Burnett	1.13	1.03	1.12	1.11	1.00	1.14	1.50
Southern Downs	1.11	1.02	1.13	1.11	1.00	1.13	1.26
Sunshine Coast	1.00	1.01	1.12	1.10	1.00	1.07	1.00
Tablelands	1.17	1.04	1.12	1.12	1.01	1.15	1.56
Toowoomba	1.00	1.02	1.13	1.09	1.00	1.09	1.26
Torres	1.51	1.32	1.17	1.03	1.06	1.64	3.50
Torres Strait Island	1.47	1.41	1.20	1.02	1.07	1.84	5.00
Townsville	1.00	1.03	1.14	1.06	1.00	1.08	1.00
Western Downs	1.12	1.03	1.14	1.08	1.00	1.11	1.38
Whitsunday	1.11	1.02	1.12	1.07	1.00	1.05	1.75
Winton	1.73	1.05	1.11	1.10	1.01	1.13	2.39
Woorabinda	1.76	1.45	1.22	1.02	1.07	1.93	1.68
Wujal Wujal	1.98	1.42	1.15	1.03	1.10	1.83	2.29
Yarrabah	1.57	1.44	1.22	1.02	1.07	1.91	1.54