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FOR QUEENSLAND



Queensland
Government



Annual Report 2025

Queensland Local Government Grants Commission

Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers respectfully acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of Country. We recognise the ongoing spiritual and cultural connection Aboriginal Peoples and Torres Strait Islander Peoples have with land, water, sea and sky. We pay our deep respects to their Elders past and present, support future leaders and acknowledge First Nations People's right to self-determination.

This publication has been compiled by the Commission Secretariat of Commissions and Project Evaluations Team, Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers.

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23 February 2026

The Honourable Ann Leahy MP
Minister for Local Government and Water
Minister for Fire, Disaster Recovery and Volunteers
1 William Street
Brisbane QLD 4000

Dear Minister

On 5 August 2025, the Honourable Kristy McBain MP, Minister for Regional Development, Local Government and Territories approved the allocation of the 2025-26 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 2024-25 year.

Yours sincerely



Vic Pennisi
Chairperson
Queensland Local Government Grants Commission

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1. The Commission

1.1 Members

Chairperson

Vic Pennisi

Appointed for his first three-year term as Chairperson in March 2025.

Vic Pennisi is an experienced advocate for regional Queensland communities. Born and raised in Stanthorpe, he brings a strong local perspective to his leadership and public service.

Vic was elected Mayor of the Southern Downs Regional Council in March 2020, following earlier service as a Councillor with Stanthorpe Shire Council from 2004 and later Southern Downs Regional Council after amalgamation in 2008. He has also held senior regional leadership roles, including Chair of Regional Development Australia Darling Downs and South West, and State Director of Football Queensland.

With more than two decades in the automotive industry and experience as a small business owner, Vic has a practical understanding of regional economies, agriculture, and community needs. He is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and a qualified enterprise facilitator. In 2022, he was awarded the Ordine della Stella d'Italia by the Italian Government.

Deputy Chairperson

Joshua Hannan

Appointed as the Deputy Chairperson in March 2024.

Joshua Hannan is Deputy Director-General (Local Government Division) in the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers. The *Local Government Act 2009* states that the person who is appointed as the Deputy Chairperson is an officer of the department.

Members

Jan Pool

Appointed for her first three-year term in March 2024.

Jan Pool has 35 years' experience as a senior executive across varied industry sectors including mining and manufacturing, banking, health and legal services, indigenous housing, NDIS and local government, many of these roles have been in remote and very remote locations of Queensland.

Jan has extensive directorship experience, having served on numerous boards, board committees and advisory committees including Director and Company Secretary of the Aboriginal Development Benefits Trust and its five subsidiary entities, Chair Dancenorth, Director and Chair Audit and Risk of Community Enterprise Queensland, and a member of the NNWQ Regional Community Forum.

She has a Bachelor of Business (Accounting), is a Fellow Certified Practising Accountant, a Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, a Commissioner of Declarations (JP) and a registered taxation agent.

She is currently an independent member of the Townsville Hospital and Health Service Audit and Risk Committee.

Elvie Sandow

Appointed for her first three-year term in March 2025.

Elvie Sandow served as the first ever Female Mayor for Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council (CASC) from 2020 to 2024 and as Deputy Mayor from 2016 to 2020. Elvie also held the Payroll Officer Position for CASC for 21 years and also served on various boards such as Gundoo Daycare Centre-Early Childhood Learning Centre for over 20 years as Chairperson.

Elvie has served on various government boards including Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education and Training Advisory Committee (QATSIETAC), Independent Ministerial Advisory Council (IMAC) and Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care (SNAICC).

She is the mother of three children and grandmother of six grandchildren.

Peter Scott

Appointed for his first three-year term in March 2025.

Peter Scott served 20 years in Local Government in Cook Shire including 16 years as Mayor. He worked for 25 years with Westpac Bank in Western Australia and Papua New Guinea. For 15 years he owned and operated a motel business in Cooktown.

Peter has served as board member of the Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ) Policy Executive, Regional Development Australia (FNQTS), Far North Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils, Far North Queensland Regional Road and Transport Group, Regional Organisation of Councils Cape York, Torres Cape Indigenous Council Alliance and many local and regional business, sporting and social groups.

Jane McNamara

Appointed for her first three-year term in March 2025.

Jane McNamara is a born and bred North-West Queenslander and third generation Hughenden resident. She is married to Brendan McNamara and has two grown children, Anita and Rachelle. They work and manage a sheep and cattle property 87 kilometres from Hughenden that has been in the Abbott family since 1912.

Jane has been a community volunteer for her entire adult life and has held many executive positions with community clubs and organisations. She presently holds executive positions on Stamford Race Club, Hughenden Gymnastics Club, Lions Club of Hughenden, Community Advisory Network (CAN) for Hughenden Multipurpose Health Service, Townsville Hospital and Health Service Community Advisory Committee and Rural CAN.

She has held positions on the state executives of both the Queensland National Party and Liberal National Party.

At the 2016 local government elections she was elected as the Mayor of the Flinders Shire. This followed a family commitment to the shire, of over 50 years of service by her father, mother and husband. She spent two terms as Flinders Shire Mayor. Within her mayoral role she held positions with Mount Isa to Townsville Economic Development Zone (MITEZ), North West Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils, Inland Queensland Roads Action Project, Overlander's Way, Australian Dinosaur Trail and was the representative for her region on the LGAQ executive.

It was an honour to be invited to become a board member for the National Australia Day Council for six years and a term on the Northern Australia Advisory Council.

Currently, Jane is the Chairman of the Queensland Reconstruction Authority.

Outgoing members

In March 2025 four new members were appointed to the Commission to replace the outgoing chairperson and members who had completed their terms. The outgoing members were Chairperson Paul Bell AM (six years); and members Janelle Menzies (nine years), Deirdre Comerford (six years) and Cr Kurt Rehbein (three years). The current Commission and Secretariat would like to thank the outgoing chairperson and members for their many years of leadership, service and dedication to achieving equitable Financial Assistant Grant outcomes for Queensland councils.

1.2 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 2025-26 the Commonwealth Government allocated \$3.4 billion for the FA Grant, of which Queensland received \$687 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 2025-26 FA Grant included \$489 million in GPG funding and \$198 million in IRG funding.

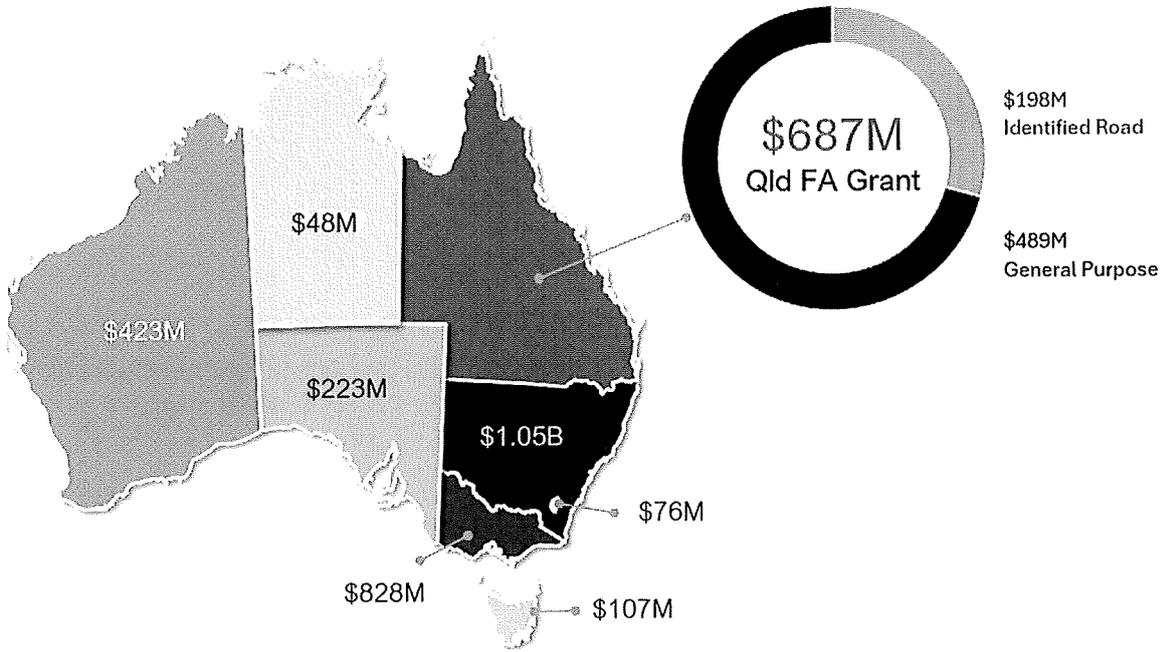
On Friday, 20 June 2025, the Commonwealth paid \$1.7 billion of the 2025-26 FA Grant in advance. This means that \$345 million of Queensland's \$687 million allocation was paid to the State Government from the Commonwealth Government in the 2024-25 financial year.

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 the local priorities that they choose.

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.

Figure 1 2025-26 distribution of the FA Grant (\$3.4B)



The graphic shows the funding distribution of the FA Grant to each state and territory within Australia.

2. Legislation

The Commission's statutory powers come under both commonwealth and state legislation.

Commonwealth

- *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995*

State

- *Local Government Act 2009*
- Local Government Regulation 2012

Section 3 of the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995* (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
- b. The capacity of local governing bodies to provide their residents with an equitable level of services
- c. The certainty of funding for local governing bodies
- d. The efficiency and effectiveness of local governing bodies
- 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 so that, to the extent possible, councils can deliver at least an average standard of services to the community (see horizontal equalisation below).

More information on the National Principles is provided below.

3. National Principles

In recommending FA 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 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 can 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:

7. Identified road component

The identified road component of the financial assistance grants should be allocated to local governing bodies as far as practicable based on 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.

4. Commission activities for 2024-25

4.1 Commission meetings

The Commission held six formal meetings in 2024-25. The Commission uses a combination of online and in-person meetings.

4.2 Council visits

From July to September 2024 the Commission held 10 dedicated council meetings in the Central, North and North-West Queensland regions:

- Burdekin Shire Council
- Townsville City Council
- Hinchinbrook Shire Council
- Etheridge Shire Council
- Croydon Shire Council
- Carpentaria Shire Council
- Burke Shire Council
- Doomadgee Shire Council
- Mount Isa City Council
- Central Highlands Regional Council.

In accordance with the Act, these Commission visits are open to members of the public.

The Commission chair and some of the members also attended the LGAQ Annual Conference in Brisbane in October 2024 and held 12 deputations with councils.

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.

5. FA Grant allocations

Table 1 2025-26 FA Grant allocations

Council	2025-26 GPG Entitlement	Cash adjustment (for 2024-25)	2025-26 Total Cash GPG	2025-26 IRG Entitlement	Cash adjustment (for 2024-25)	2025-26 Total Cash IRG	2025-26 Cash FA Grant
Aurukun	4,567,655	-12,179	4,555,476	124,075	-61	124,014	4,679,490
Balonne	9,811,469	-26,041	9,785,428	3,745,465	-1,852	3,743,613	13,529,041
Banana	9,174,894	-24,198	9,150,696	6,374,078	-3,140	6,370,938	15,521,634
Barcaldine	9,848,721	-26,197	9,822,524	3,750,700	-1,820	3,748,880	13,571,404
Barcoo	6,240,658	-16,596	6,224,062	1,569,237	-758	1,568,479	7,792,541
Blackall-Tambo	7,423,091	-19,691	7,403,400	2,469,098	-1,191	2,467,907	9,871,307
Boulia	7,348,310	-19,617	7,328,693	1,367,117	-660	1,366,457	8,695,150
Brisbane	35,711,456	-94,846	35,616,610	9,933,202	-4,885	9,928,317	45,544,927
Bulloo	7,224,394	-19,221	7,205,173	2,038,594	-994	2,037,600	9,242,773
Bundaberg	2,796,191	-7,467	2,788,724	453,461	-223	453,238	3,241,962
Burdekin	7,363,112	-19,437	7,343,675	2,214,218	-1,066	2,213,152	9,556,827
Burke	7,060,079	-18,856	7,041,223	1,157,565	-578	1,156,987	8,198,210
Cairns	4,691,772	-12,573	4,679,199	548,675	-265	548,410	5,227,609
Carpentaria	8,489,882	-22,688	8,467,194	2,162,582	-1,028	2,161,554	10,628,748
Cassowary Coast	3,561,078	-9,312	3,551,766	3,031,648	-1,472	3,030,176	6,581,942
Central Highlands	2,677,298	-7,585	2,669,713	6,875,851	-3,371	6,872,480	9,542,193
Charters Towers	7,561,522	-20,008	7,541,514	5,701,289	-2,774	5,698,515	13,240,029
Cherbourg	3,083,850	-8,084	3,075,766	69,915	-34	69,881	3,145,647
Cloncurry	8,901,881	-23,497	8,878,384	2,335,878	-1,125	2,334,753	11,213,137
Cook	10,893,457	-28,915	10,864,542	4,550,852	-2,209	4,548,643	15,413,185
Croydon	5,554,957	-15,099	5,539,858	1,582,818	-774	1,582,044	7,121,902
Diamantina	7,143,648	-19,064	7,124,584	817,258	-394	816,864	7,941,448
Doomadgee	4,656,127	-12,352	4,643,775	111,273	-54	111,219	4,754,994
Douglas	4,937,091	-12,887	4,924,204	1,239,348	-603	1,238,745	6,162,949
Etheridge	6,451,792	-16,926	6,434,866	2,193,606	-1,061	2,192,545	8,627,411
Flinders	7,537,459	-20,063	7,517,396	3,156,891	-1,509	3,155,382	10,672,778
Fraser Coast	3,179,190	-8,454	3,170,736	339,320	-165	339,155	3,509,891
Gladstone	3,698,157	-9,677	3,688,480	6,712,888	-3,258	6,709,630	10,398,110
Gold Coast	17,949,746	-47,746	17,902,000	3,875,751	-1,935	3,873,816	21,775,816
Goondiwindi	6,074,368	-16,216	6,058,152	3,645,147	-1,780	3,643,367	9,701,519
Gympie	2,360,559	-6,498	2,354,061	5,274,002	-2,615	5,271,387	7,625,448
Hinchinbrook	5,544,622	-14,653	5,529,969	1,555,341	-726	1,554,615	7,084,584
Hope Vale	4,010,152	-10,753	3,999,399	129,983	-63	129,920	4,129,319
Ipswich	6,846,145	-18,003	6,828,142	1,328,055	-638	1,327,417	8,155,559
Isaac	7,161,918	-20,594	7,141,324	4,673,071	-2,270	4,670,801	11,812,125
Kowanyama	4,537,303	-12,039	4,525,264	345,700	-169	345,531	4,870,795
Livingstone	1,687,821	-4,490	1,683,331	2,899,861	-1,420	2,898,441	4,581,772
Lockhart River	5,047,975	-13,472	5,034,503	173,311	-85	173,226	5,207,729
Lockyer Valley	1,379,399	-3,702	1,375,697	6,424,440	-3,130	6,421,310	7,797,007

Council	2025-26 GPG Entitlement	Cash adjustment (for 2024- 25)	2025-26 Total Cash GPG	2025-26 IRG Entitlement	Cash adjustment (for 2024- 25)	2025-26 Total Cash IRG	2025-26 Cash FA Grant
Logan	10,335,337	-27,079	10,308,258	3,458,510	-1,686	3,456,824	13,765,082
Longreach	10,862,333	-28,832	10,833,501	3,537,810	-1,707	3,536,103	14,369,604
Mackay	3,381,398	-9,097	3,372,301	404,152	-197	403,955	3,776,256
Mapoon	4,129,306	-11,113	4,118,193	57,114	-28	57,086	4,175,279
Maranoa	7,629,572	-20,414	7,609,158	9,249,271	-4,496	9,244,775	16,853,933
Mareeba	5,948,326	-15,765	5,932,561	3,134,510	-1,519	3,132,991	9,065,552
McKinlay	6,518,167	-17,390	6,500,777	2,674,318	-1,292	2,673,026	9,173,803
Moreton Bay	13,763,994	-36,565	13,727,429	2,528,765	-1,253	2,527,512	16,254,941
Mornington	4,963,021	-13,174	4,949,847	155,586	-76	155,510	5,105,357
Mount Isa	7,414,779	-19,356	7,395,423	2,980,354	-1,447	2,978,907	10,374,330
Murweh	8,148,577	-21,683	8,126,894	4,415,191	-2,159	4,413,032	12,539,926
Napranum	4,336,038	-11,590	4,324,448	170,357	-83	170,274	4,494,722
Noosa	1,561,448	-4,184	1,557,264	202,748	-99	202,649	1,759,913
North Burnett	7,079,759	-18,733	7,061,026	5,764,315	-2,843	5,761,472	12,822,498
Northern Peninsula Area	6,056,140	-16,273	6,039,867	357,453	-174	357,279	6,397,146
Palm Island	5,161,852	-13,969	5,147,883	42,344	-21	42,323	5,190,206
Paroo	8,205,704	-21,750	8,183,954	2,929,706	-1,434	2,928,272	11,112,226
Pormpuraaw	4,848,170	-12,926	4,835,244	421,854	-218	421,636	5,256,880
Quilpie	7,435,210	-19,871	7,415,339	2,066,322	-1,012	2,065,310	9,480,649
Redland	4,484,216	-11,957	4,472,259	719,871	-354	719,517	5,191,776
Richmond	6,390,197	-17,134	6,373,063	2,318,612	-1,091	2,317,521	8,690,584
Rockhampton	2,247,943	-6,058	2,241,885	426,938	-208	426,730	2,668,615
Scenic Rim	1,234,885	-3,327	1,231,558	3,858,012	-1,895	3,856,117	5,087,675
Somerset	1,171,717	-3,318	1,168,399	3,652,335	-1,800	3,650,535	4,818,934
South Burnett	2,670,659	-7,091	2,663,568	4,529,793	-2,214	4,527,579	7,191,147
Southern Downs	2,174,843	-5,853	2,168,990	5,527,311	-2,695	5,524,616	7,693,606
Sunshine Coast	9,887,219	-26,231	9,860,988	1,276,277	-626	1,275,651	11,136,639
Tablelands	1,857,350	-4,803	1,852,547	3,849,864	-1,877	3,847,987	5,700,534
Toowoomba	4,857,020	-13,033	4,843,987	889,501	-439	889,062	5,733,049
Torres	8,750,286	-23,054	8,727,232	684,243	-334	683,909	9,411,141
Torres Strait Island	16,847,575	-43,536	16,804,039	202,064	-107	201,957	17,005,996
Townsville	5,388,198	-14,439	5,373,759	900,751	-435	900,316	6,274,075
Western Downs	3,981,527	-10,820	3,970,707	11,340,853	-5,520	11,335,333	15,306,040
Whitsunday	2,796,088	-7,412	2,788,676	3,021,979	-1,477	3,020,502	5,809,178
Winton	6,626,523	-17,752	6,608,771	3,587,602	-1,729	3,585,873	10,194,644
Woorabinda	3,747,371	-10,057	3,737,314	55,357	-27	55,330	3,792,644
Wujal Wujal	3,636,230	-9,751	3,626,479	17,726	-9	17,717	3,644,196
Yarrabah	3,219,970	-8,597	3,211,373	58,098	-29	58,069	3,269,442
Total	489,938,147	-1,303,683	488,634,464	198,419,431	-96,765	198,322,666	686,957,130

Note: there were no decreases to individual 2025-26 FA Grants. The previous year, 2024-25 FA Grant was the final year of transition to the new model. The Commission intends to conduct a post-implementation analysis.

6. Methodology

6.1 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 LGA's 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, several metrics are used as a proxy for some component of disadvantage.

General process of GPG model

Calculate fiscal gap

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

Apply proportionate scaling

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

Final GPG allocation

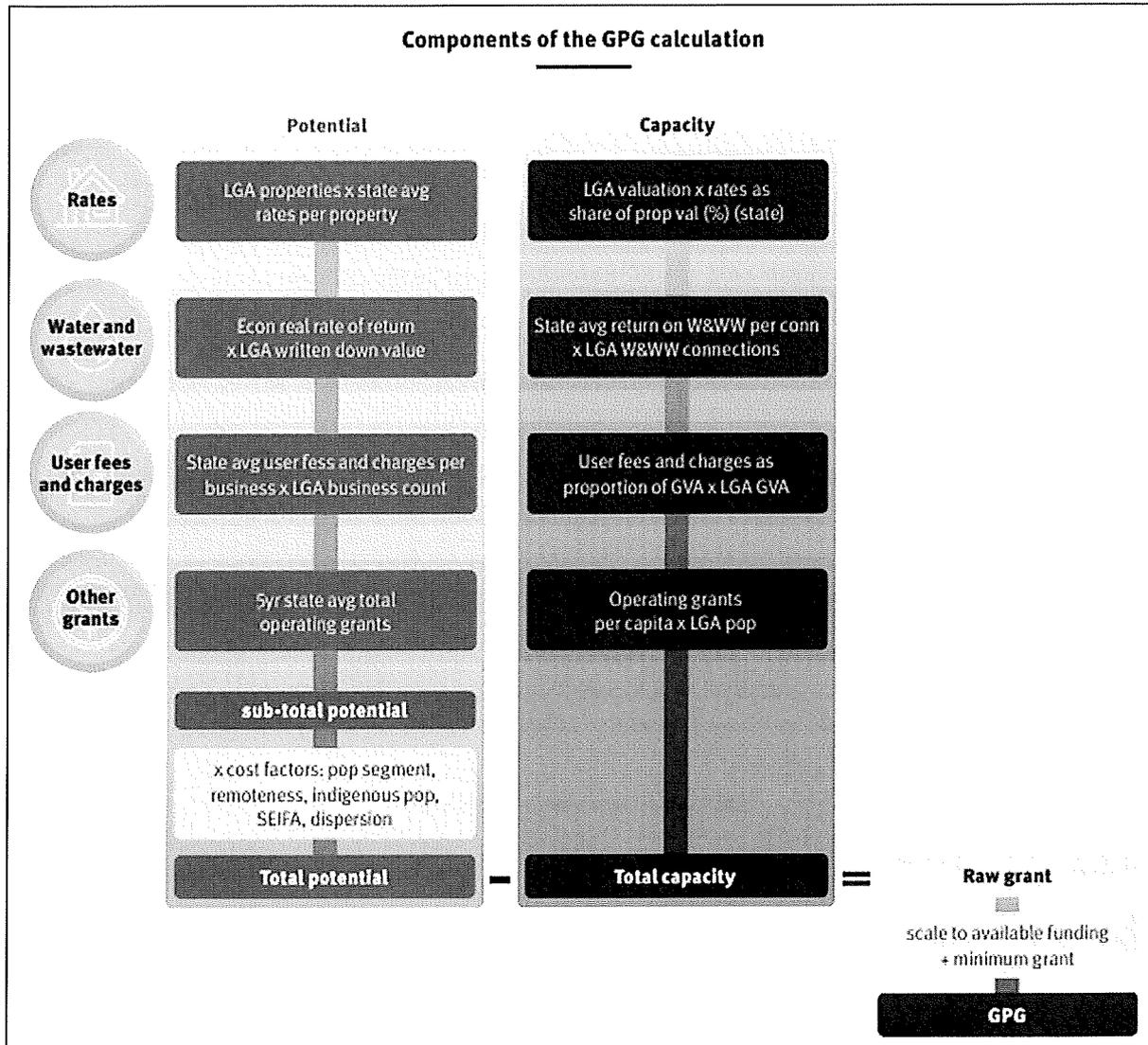
$$\text{GPG Allocation} = \text{LGA Minimum Grant} + \left(\frac{\text{LGA Scaled Amount}}{\text{Sum of all Scaled Amounts}} \right) \times (\text{GPG Grant Pool} - \text{Minimum Grant Total})$$

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 (i.e. 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 Queensland 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.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{LGA Water and Wastewater Revenue Capacity} \\ & = \\ & \text{Qld avg return on W\&WW per connection} \times \text{LGA no. of connections} \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Qld avg return on W\&WW per connection} \\ & = \\ & \frac{\text{Qld Written Down Value of W\&WW Assets} \times \text{Qld avg ERRoR W\&WW}}{\text{Qld no. of connections}} \end{aligned}$$

and:

- Qld Written Down Value of W&WW Assets = [Avg of WDV Water Assets (Qld Urban Utilities) and WDV Water Assets (Unitywater)] + [Avg of WDV Sewerage Assets (Qld Urban Utilities) and WDV Sewerage Assets (Unitywater)]
- Qld avg ERRoR W&WW = Avg of ERRoR (Qld Urban Utilities) and ERRoR (UnityWater)
- Qld no. of connections = Avg of Total water connections (Qld Urban Utilities) and 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 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

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

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

Capacity

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Other grant revenue Capacity} \\ & = \\ & \text{Qld 5 yr avg operating grants per capita} \times \text{LGA 5 year avg population} \end{aligned}$$

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 LGA's operating environment that can be difficult to quantify, including services which fall to councils as a 'provider of last resort'. For 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 peoples in the local government area, as required by the national principles. 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 LGA. It utilises the 'Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (Advantage and Disadvantage Index)', by LGA, provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

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

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 like normalisation 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):

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

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:

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

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 several 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.

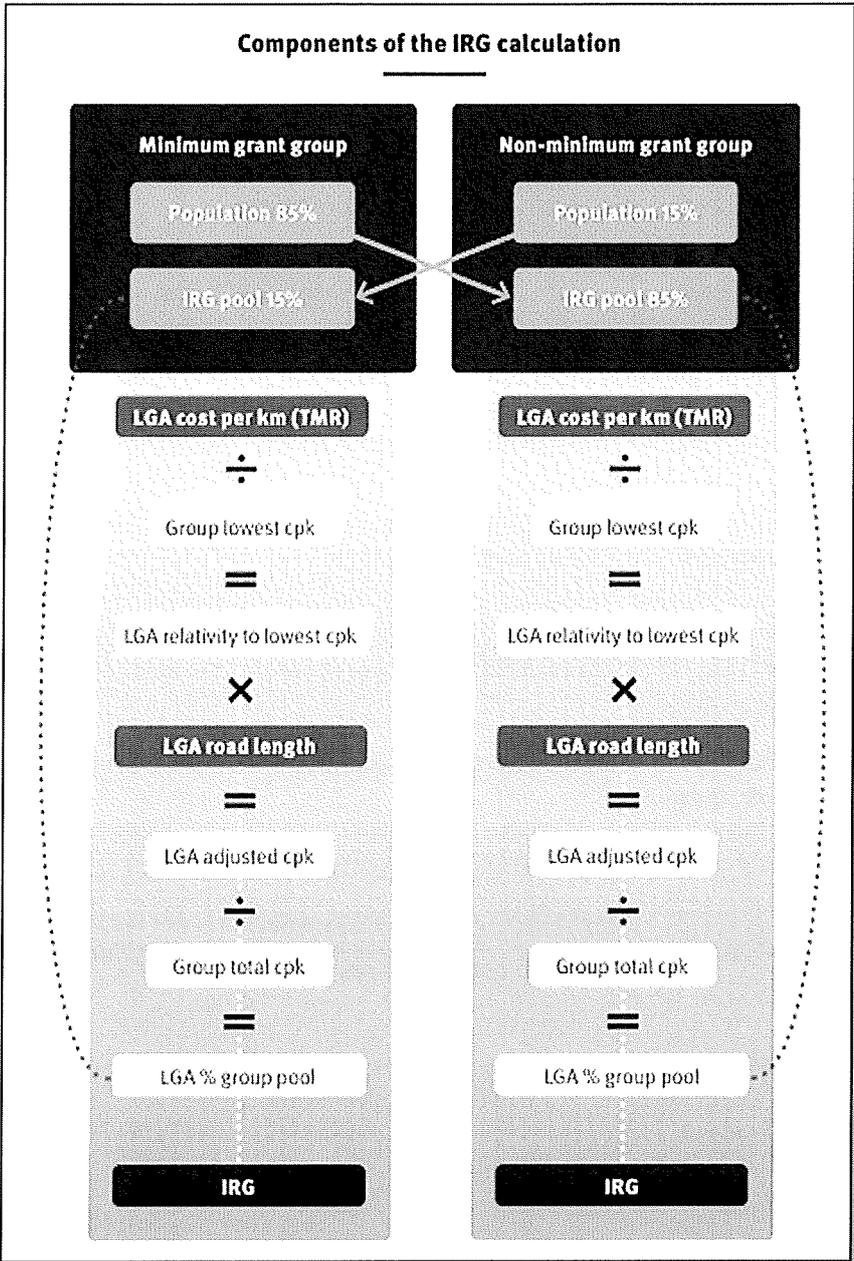
Proportionate Scaling example (as used in model)

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
ERRoR	Economic Real Rate of Return
FA Grant	Financial Assistance Grant
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPG	General Purpose Grant
GRP	Gross Regional Product
GSP	Gross State Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
IRG	Identified Road Grant
LGA	Local Government Area
QLGCC	Queensland Local Government Grants Commission
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
W&WW	Water and Wastewater

6.2 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 based on 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 kilometre cost to maintain roads for each LGA.

Note that the cost relativity index is not available for all indigenous LGAs. Therefore, the average of available indigenous indexes 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.

7. Data used in calculation

Table 2.0 Population and segments

Council	Segment	<i>In year population</i>	<i>5-year average population</i>	<i>Indigenous population</i>
Brisbane City Council	Minimum Grant	1,355,640	1,297,804	20,005
Bundaberg Regional Council	Minimum Grant	106,146	102,272	4,336
Cairns Regional Council	Minimum Grant	178,104	172,689	15,124
Fraser Coast Regional Council	Minimum Grant	120,685	115,139	4,939
Gold Coast City Council	Minimum Grant	681,389	650,923	11,438
Ipswich City Council	Minimum Grant	259,886	242,745	10,469
Logan City Council	Minimum Grant	392,339	365,523	12,169
Mackay Regional Council	Minimum Grant	128,361	124,948	6,708
Moreton Bay Regional Council	Minimum Grant	522,494	498,061	15,594
Noosa Shire Council	Minimum Grant	59,274	57,703	858
Redland City Council	Minimum Grant	170,225	164,576	4,043
Rockhampton Regional Council	Minimum Grant	85,334	83,734	6,488
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	Minimum Grant	375,328	356,438	7,024
Toowoomba Regional Council	Minimum Grant	184,377	178,677	7,555
Townsville City Council	Minimum Grant	204,541	198,845	14,655
Cassowary Coast Regional Council	Medium	30,390	29,817	3,003
Central Highlands Regional Council	Medium	29,336	28,731	1,425
Gladstone Regional Council	Medium	68,065	65,672	3,225
Gympie Regional Council	Medium	57,449	55,118	2,051
Livingstone Shire Council	Medium	42,849	40,947	1,863
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Medium	45,054	42,929	1,800
Scenic Rim Regional Council	Medium	46,036	44,492	1,400
Somerset Regional Council	Medium	26,579	25,849	1,038
South Burnett Regional Council	Medium	34,745	33,818	1,905
Southern Downs Regional Council	Medium	37,820	37,056	1,771
Tablelands Regional Council	Medium	27,630	26,898	1,943
Western Downs Regional Council	Medium	35,285	34,710	2,235
Whitsunday Regional Council	Medium	40,744	38,743	1,897
Banana Shire Council	Small	15,053	14,798	658
Burdekin Shire Council	Small	17,204	16,972	1,036
Charters Towers Regional Council	Small	12,040	11,975	1,088
Douglas Shire Council	Small	13,071	12,675	967
Goondiwindi Regional Council	Small	10,495	10,454	689
Hinchinbrook Shire Council	Small	11,162	11,053	708
Isaac Regional Council	Small	23,197	22,704	954
Maranoa Regional Council	Small	13,371	13,114	1,080
Mareeba Shire Council	Small	24,003	23,451	3,029
Mount Isa City Council	Small	18,788	19,062	3,585
North Burnett Regional Council	Small	10,482	10,280	693
Balonne Shire Council	Very small	4,356	4,364	791
Barcaldine Regional Council	Very small	2,917	2,880	195
Barcoo Shire Council	Very small	317	313	30
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council	Very small	1,969	1,939	108
Boulia Shire Council	Very small	479	472	127
Bulloo Shire Council	Very small	347	344	40
Burke Shire Council	Very small	444	432	135
Carpentaria Shire Council	Very small	2,229	2,177	840
Cloncurry Shire Council	Very small	3,882	3,750	780
Cook Shire Council	Very small	4,824	4,694	920

Council	Segment	In year population	5-year average population	Indigenous population
Croydon Shire Council	Very small	270	269	62
Diamantina Shire Council	Very small	271	271	51
Etheridge Shire Council	Very small	727	726	45
Flinders Shire Council	Very small	1,552	1,532	134
Longreach Regional Council	Very small	3,758	3,711	209
McKinlay Shire Council	Very small	852	843	41
Murweh Shire Council	Very small	3,992	4,007	502
Paroo Shire Council	Very small	1,729	1,711	531
Quilpie Shire Council	Very small	709	709	110
Richmond Shire Council	Very small	788	777	54
Torres Shire Council	Very small	3,495	3,527	2,420
Winton Shire Council	Very small	1,141	1,135	95
Aurukun Shire Council	Indigenous	1,163	1,153	1,062
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	1,281	1,241	1,200
Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	1,473	1,454	1,275
Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	1,053	1,017	880
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	1,151	1,123	897
Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	688	668	566
Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	485	453	308
Mornington Shire Council	Indigenous	1,087	1,077	903
Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	943	920	812
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	Indigenous	2,928	2,900	2,362
Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	2,287	2,216	2,108
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	647	646	555
Torres Strait Island Regional Council	Indigenous	4,289	4,302	3,941
Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	1,098	1,060	921
Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	301	290	259
Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council	Indigenous	2,659	2,624	2,447

Data Input	Source
In-year Population (2024)	[most recent year from] <i>Regional Population 2023-24, (formerly catalogue no. 3218.0)</i> Australian Bureau of Statistics
5-year average Population (2020-2024)	[most recent 5 years from] <i>Regional Population, 2023-24, (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, 2021 (formerly catalogue no. 2075.0);</i> released August 2022; Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Table 3.0 Five-year average revenue inputs (\$)

Council	Rates	User Fees and Charges	Commonwealth Operating Grants	State Operating Grants	Total Operating Grants	Operating Income
Aurukun SC	-	737,355	4,849,841	4,065,469	8,915,310	19,076,987
Balonne SC	6,289,641	291,600	8,328,200	26,974,000	35,302,200	56,445,478
Banana SC	25,785,389	3,188,073	9,529,634	15,318,116	24,847,750	84,385,786
Barcaldine RC	4,248,200	2,627,000	9,164,000	3,006,400	12,170,400	36,780,000
Barcoo SC	1,435,200	200,800	5,780,600	2,321,200	8,101,800	21,029,400
Blackall-Tambo RC	3,206,600	1,910,800	5,669,000	7,719,200	13,388,200	30,108,200
Boulia SC	1,199,600	335,000	3,299,000	1,970,400	5,269,400	12,869,200
Brisbane CC	951,811,000	155,338,400	48,403,800	19,809,000	68,212,800	2,354,377,800
Bulloo SC	5,121,400	242,600	8,341,200	3,626,000	11,967,200	22,856,600
Bundaberg RC	80,316,200	26,101,600	9,935,800	2,794,000	12,729,800	214,777,400
Burdekin SC	28,139,400	2,926,800	4,387,400	1,470,200	5,857,600	55,537,200
Burke SC	2,402,000	113,800	3,848,600	7,774,860	11,623,460	16,845,060
Cairns RC	120,394,237	23,058,000	5,607,400	4,778,200	10,385,600	346,321,023
Carpentaria SC	4,306,800	871,899	6,052,795	33,852,929	39,905,724	64,290,125
Cassowary Coast RC	36,533,800	3,641,800	5,776,200	2,204,800	7,981,000	86,327,000
Central Highlands RC	78,095,496	17,918,622	11,310,494	1,669,843	12,980,337	162,932,816
Charters Towers RC	13,407,400	4,102,400	7,390,800	27,687,200	35,078,000	72,406,800
Cherbourg ASC	-	789,200	1,901,400	2,641,400	4,542,800	12,176,000
Cloncurry SC	12,103,600	5,648,200	6,799,600	749,000	7,548,600	34,094,000
Cook SC	4,132,600	1,055,400	10,838,600	46,500,400	57,339,000	69,497,470
Croydon SC	467,000	499,200	4,595,800	13,080,800	17,676,600	21,742,400
Diamantina SC	964,000	1,372,600	3,810,540	3,025,920	6,836,460	23,599,060
Doomadgee ASC	-	308,235	2,008,634	2,464,541	4,473,175	11,449,898
Douglas SC	16,580,093	6,466,000	2,317,600	7,473,600	9,791,200	56,206,926
Etheridge SC	1,918,016	323,530	5,950,011	13,097,060	19,047,071	35,965,770
Flinders SC	2,387,400	1,721,400	8,936,000	3,376,800	12,312,800	41,204,600
Fraser Coast RC	78,852,200	24,240,600	7,761,000	2,083,600	9,844,600	237,464,400
Gladstone RC	86,846,400	23,995,000	8,730,600	2,182,400	10,913,000	224,253,400
Gold Coast CC	570,944,800	122,760,400	21,430,000	8,289,200	29,719,200	1,502,251,000
Goondiwindi RC	13,138,200	1,620,800	6,577,400	2,974,600	9,552,000	46,782,000
Gympie RC	47,272,800	8,657,200	5,836,000	5,952,600	11,788,600	111,300,800
Hinchinbrook SC	17,209,000	1,364,800	5,184,000	1,079,200	6,263,200	36,426,800
Hope Vale ASC	-	467,750	1,107,000	5,007,000	6,114,000	16,638,000
Ipswich CC	187,789,874	32,937,735	8,680,600	4,910,200	13,590,800	331,275,836
Isaac RC	58,706,380	12,682,638	7,792,969	1,093,356	8,886,324	124,145,078
Kowanyama ASC	529,991	433,747	5,251,776	4,473,282	9,725,059	19,945,541
Livingstone SC	34,733,000	6,421,200	4,487,200	2,177,400	6,664,600	100,698,800
Lockhart River ASC	-	166,410	1,492,433	12,743,117	14,235,550	20,395,098
Lockyer Valley RC	33,141,200	7,251,000	9,880,000	1,943,000	11,823,000	69,636,800
Logan CC	178,374,800	41,025,400	11,533,800	7,600,400	19,134,200	622,596,200
Longreach RC	4,705,926	2,493,000	10,778,400	6,728,938	17,507,338	44,970,177
Mackay RC	110,839,211	18,939,000	5,913,000	5,313,800	11,226,800	278,505,505
Mapoon ASC	-	60,800	2,183,800	3,609,400	5,793,200	10,651,800
Maranoa RC	30,736,000	15,773,600	16,605,200	12,840,400	29,445,600	100,036,600
Mareeba SC	17,461,200	1,530,400	7,738,000	8,937,600	16,675,600	63,028,800
McKinlay SC	2,741,800	1,234,200	6,011,400	618,250	6,629,650	16,870,600
Moreton Bay RC	286,780,678	42,091,627	16,636,489	4,984,805	21,621,295	593,566,697
Mornington SC	-	2,335,000	2,395,000	3,887,500	6,282,500	20,264,000
Mount Isa CC	16,513,200	3,027,000	12,040,000	5,684,600	17,724,600	69,254,200
Murweh SC	3,406,980	2,456,200	7,888,967	5,263,110	13,152,077	27,656,306
Napranum ASC	-	417,200	2,595,200	4,940,400	7,535,600	13,842,000
Noosa SC	56,695,566	20,380,549	4,766,735	1,710,965	6,477,700	119,743,926

Council	Rates	User Fees and Charges	Commonwealth Operating Grants	State Operating Grants	Total Operating Grants	Operating Income
North Burnett RC	10,087,000	1,556,400	12,255,000	445,200	12,700,200	40,444,200
Northern Peninsula Area RC	-	497,333	5,308,000	7,882,333	13,190,333	35,883,833
Palm Island ASC	-	1,375,679	5,900,844	10,241,530	16,142,374	17,626,965
Paroo SC	2,389,333	339,000	3,345,333	14,329,333	17,674,667	26,359,333
Pormpuraaw ASC	171,500	683,750	3,594,500	4,411,000	8,005,500	18,043,500
Quilpie SC	5,494,200	87,800	5,615,200	13,052,600	18,667,800	30,498,200
Redland CC	110,187,600	15,038,000	6,707,800	2,560,600	9,268,400	317,456,800
Richmond SC	1,008,667	1,083,667	5,137,667	330,333	5,468,000	19,457,000
Rockhampton RC	62,991,510	30,226,886	10,280,473	5,685,244	15,965,717	225,943,210
Scenic Rim RC	43,059,800	6,543,800	4,179,200	3,119,800	7,299,000	88,860,400
Somerset RC	21,065,983	2,214,907	3,910,586	10,400,067	14,310,654	59,887,509
South Burnett RC	29,860,799	5,716,319	7,143,370	8,157,820	15,301,190	82,510,176
Southern Downs RC	32,537,400	7,057,200	6,788,800	10,385,000	17,173,800	91,332,600
Sunshine Coast RC	266,854,000	63,933,600	11,504,600	4,267,400	15,772,000	528,066,800
Tablelands RC	25,556,400	3,382,600	6,006,600	1,946,200	7,952,800	65,069,200
Toowoomba RC	136,686,800	37,094,400	13,239,800	39,416,600	52,656,400	395,897,600
Torres SC	1,055,200	5,769,400	6,160,000	486,600	6,646,600	20,024,600
Torres Strait Island RC	-	4,662,440	10,434,823	19,225,051	29,659,874	61,161,400
Townsville CC	160,731,800	30,859,200	6,553,600	14,522,800	21,076,400	448,338,800
Western Downs RC	74,559,000	13,973,000	18,111,200	3,071,400	21,182,600	164,216,200
Whitsunday RC	51,721,800	19,761,000	5,307,600	3,781,200	9,088,800	134,520,000
Winton SC	2,437,200	745,200	6,227,000	2,453,600	8,680,600	21,372,400
Woorabinda ASC	-	152,136	3,740,692	1,718,848	5,459,540	11,996,450
Wujal Wujal ASC	-	1,247,000	525,000	10,195,000	10,720,000	18,100,000
Yarrabah ASC	-	-	5,826,452	1,331,442	7,157,894	14,457,887

5-year Average Rates Revenue	Per LGA	67,890,798
5-year Average No. of Properties	Per LGA	27,967
5-year Average Property Values	Per LGA	11,327,560,157
Rates as share of Property Values		0.60%
Rates per property	State average	2,428

Data input	Source
5-year average Rates (General)	<i>Annual Consolidated Data Collection, Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers</i>
5-year average User Fees and 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 (QG1.13)	Connected non-residential properties – water supply (QG1.14)	Nominal written-down replacement cost of fixed water supply assets (QG3.5)	Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed sewerage assets (QG3.6)	Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed water and wastewater assets
Aurukun SC	311	282	29	7,564,766	8,073,927	15,638,693
Balonne SC	2,499	1,994	505	22,912,227	12,981,003	35,893,230
Banana SC	5,079	4,246	833	102,604,517	51,017,924	153,622,440
Barcaldine RC	1,684	1,455	229	25,243,328	16,182,121	41,425,449
Barcoo SC	409	275	134	10,059,638	-	10,059,638
Blackall-Tambo RC	976	841	134	11,360,700	15,779,760	27,140,460
Boulia SC	192	173	19	8,130,600	3,539,000	11,669,600
Brisbane CC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulloo SC	216	149	68	9,088,021	3,085,211	12,173,231
Bundaberg RC	33,745	30,647	3,098	318,554,670	381,366,950	699,921,620
Burdekin SC	6,313	5,503	809	36,362,800	38,675,400	75,038,200
Burke SC	214	140	74	13,523,948	3,422,784	16,946,732
Cairns RC	75,109	70,610	4,499	607,910,682	748,539,392	1,356,450,074
Carpentaria SC	910	753	157	48,040,834	16,716,282	64,757,116
Cassowary Coast RC	13,345	10,019	3,326	151,966,340	138,581,080	290,547,420
Central Highlands RC	12,397	10,837	1,560	188,279,882	143,073,403	331,353,285
Charters Towers RC	4,560	4,205	355	68,146,839	22,275,543	90,422,381
Cherbourg ASC	367	334	33	6,355,200	10,747,000	17,102,200
Cloncurry SC	1,656	1,492	164	42,854,200	19,096,600	61,950,800
Cook SC	1,172	903	269	33,090,893	22,102,627	55,193,520
Croydon SC	145	92	52	10,539,417	-	10,539,417
Diamantina SC	180	130	50	8,394,360	3,964,320	12,358,680
Doomadgee ASC	386	336	50	22,729,780	4,495,746	27,225,526
Douglas SC	7,340	6,715	625	97,245,439	50,684,950	147,930,389
Etheridge SC	296	207	89	11,651,799	-	11,651,799
Flinders SC	783	634	149	13,128,190	19,811,994	32,940,184
Fraser Coast RC	40,805	37,603	3,202	478,615,600	450,591,600	929,207,200
Gladstone RC	26,150	24,975	1,176	248,230,132	411,119,736	659,349,868
Gold Coast CC	273,621	254,303	19,318	1,984,922,739	2,909,943,864	4,894,866,603
Goondiwindi RC	4,306	3,395	910	48,929,600	31,691,800	80,621,400
Gympie RC	14,755	13,304	1,451	120,527,000	147,191,000	267,718,000
Hinchinbrook SC	5,313	4,314	999	31,942,800	21,082,800	53,025,600
Hope Vale ASC	386	356	30	12,487,200	5,975,400	18,462,600
Ipswich CC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isaac RC	8,789	8,231	558	176,733,107	119,047,379	295,780,486
Kowanyama ASC	302	272	30	6,130,800	4,272,000	10,402,800
Livingstone SC	13,697	12,967	730	227,291,828	136,981,287	364,273,115
Lockhart River ASC	208	196	12	4,728,200	5,130,000	9,858,200
Lockyer Valley RC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Logan CC	132,697	127,007	5,690	896,424,200	1,917,390,400	2,813,814,600
Longreach RC	1,969	1,577	392	65,094,122	21,446,912	86,541,034
Mackay RC	47,809	43,357	4,452	516,116,478	683,444,252	1,199,560,730
Mapoon ASC	171	131	40	4,762,200	-	4,762,200
Maranoa RC	5,141	4,102	1,039	44,040,940	50,822,580	94,863,520
Mareeba SC	5,850	5,167	684	37,887,911	31,032,025	68,919,936
McKinlay SC	453	320	133	5,543,400	7,684,200	13,227,600
Moreton Bay RC	-	-	-	-	-	-

Council	Total water connections	Connected residential properties – water supply (QG1.13)	Connected non-residential properties – water supply (QG1.14)	Nominal written-down replacement cost of fixed water supply assets (QG3.5)	Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed sewerage assets (QG3.6)	Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed water and wastewater assets
Mornington SC	310	284	26	21,829,200	5,689,800	27,519,000
Mount Isa CC	7,194	6,507	687	56,966,159	65,739,522	122,705,681
Murweh SC	2,130	1,817	313	16,432,364	12,040,054	28,472,418
Napranum ASC	280	270	10	4,707,483	7,113,135	11,820,618
Noosa SC	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Burnett RC	3,385	2,852	533	36,734,030	25,746,692	62,480,722
Northern Peninsula Area RC	924	835	89	44,980,682	10,591,069	55,571,751
Palm Island ASC	568	483	85	56,884,800	15,597,400	72,482,200
Paroo SC	1,132	916	216	9,745,285	10,721,526	20,466,811
Pormpuraaw ASC	289	264	25	7,492,444	11,391,814	18,884,258
Quilpie SC	416	349	66	8,359,340	4,854,920	13,214,260
Redland CC	65,423	63,006	2,417	294,098,562	540,466,642	834,565,204
Richmond SC	390	306	83	13,099,200	5,717,000	18,816,200
Rockhampton RC	33,114	29,666	3,449	426,451,177	225,587,755	652,038,932
Scenic Rim RC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset RC	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Burnett RC	9,758	8,466	1,291	141,758,064	71,904,393	213,662,457
Southern Downs RC	11,679	10,313	1,366	127,449,800	80,813,800	208,263,600
Sunshine Coast RC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tablelands RC	9,426	7,614	1,812	93,997,297	73,966,149	167,963,446
Toowoomba RC	65,256	61,008	4,248	1,057,563,609	550,769,212	1,608,332,821
Torres SC	1,277	1,119	158	48,327,978	21,959,677	70,287,655
Torres Strait Island RC	1,483	1,169	314	134,820,400	161,565,000	296,385,400
Townsville CC	87,933	83,021	4,913	1,105,758,039	836,201,514	1,941,959,553
Western Downs RC	11,564	9,839	1,726	152,622,945	118,484,333	271,107,277
Whitsunday RC	14,489	12,900	1,589	152,650,308	152,630,522	305,280,830
Winton SC	641	563	78	9,399,140	5,784,878	15,184,018
Woorabinda ASC	333	277	56	16,223,532	7,512,487	23,736,019
Wujal Wujal ASC	142	126	16	6,699,489	3,804,367	10,503,855
Yarrabah ASC	581	502	79	10,504,800	8,114,600	18,619,400

Note: South East Queensland councils' water and wastewater services are operated by the distributor-retailers Urban Utilities and Unitywater.

Entity	Total water connections	Connected residential properties – water supply (QG1.13)	Connected non-residential properties – water supply (QG1.14)	Nominal written-down replacement cost of fixed water supply assets (QG3.5)	Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed sewerage assets (QG3.6)	Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed water and wastewater assets
Urban Utilities	659,681	628,778	30,903	2,435,418,200	3,376,706,800	5,812,125,000
Unitywater	347,631	329,270	18,362	1,370,348,400	2,470,674,200	3,841,022,600

Number of connections	State Average (QUU/Unity)	#	503,656
W&WW WDV	State Average (QUU/Unity)	\$	4,826,573,800
ERRoR	State Average (QUU/Unity)	%	7.8%
Average return for W&WW	per connection	\$	751

Data input	Source
Total water connections	
Connected residential properties – water supply	<i>Queensland water and sewerage service provider key performance indicator data 2015-2024</i> , Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers.
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	
Nominal written-down replacement costs of fixed water and wastewater assets	CC BY 4.0

Table 5.0 User fees and charges input

Council	User Fees and Charges	Gross Value Added	Business Count
Aurukun Shire Council	737,355	34,320,118	9
Balonne Shire Council	291,600	358,775,110	911
Banana Shire Council	3,188,073	3,391,151,014	2,495
Barcaldine Regional Council	2,627,000	274,255,710	605
Barcoo Shire Council	200,800	39,233,145	69
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council	1,910,800	151,028,714	377
Boulia Shire Council	335,000	45,949,726	57
Brisbane City Council	155,338,400	154,737,216,303	134,885
Bulloo Shire Council	242,600	105,876,275	46
Bundaberg Regional Council	26,101,600	5,703,122,835	6,910
Burdekin Shire Council	2,926,800	1,348,142,691	2,090
Burke Shire Council	113,800	71,921,843	39
Cairns Regional Council	23,058,000	12,220,662,583	14,267
Carpentaria Shire Council	871,899	214,842,629	179
Cassowary Coast Regional Council	3,641,800	1,893,421,760	3,197
Central Highlands Regional Council	17,918,622	8,987,535,163	3,399
Charters Towers Regional Council	4,102,400	968,584,953	1,173
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	789,200	44,426,275	7
Cloncurry Shire Council	5,648,200	1,004,367,708	331
Cook Shire Council	1,055,400	597,400,337	357
Croydon Shire Council	499,200	22,938,948	34
Diamantina Shire Council	1,372,600	34,740,208	27
Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council	308,235	73,259,219	7
Douglas Shire Council	6,466,000	884,037,677	1,406
Etheridge Shire Council	323,530	85,116,621	207
Flinders Shire Council	1,721,400	141,569,381	355
Fraser Coast Regional Council	24,240,600	5,526,231,003	6,279
Gladstone Regional Council	23,995,000	6,100,038,309	3,840
Gold Coast City Council	122,760,400	44,805,963,450	74,747
Goondiwindi Regional Council	1,620,800	800,562,952	1,946
Gympie Regional Council	8,657,200	2,917,233,214	4,775
Hinchinbrook Shire Council	1,364,800	703,779,013	1,316
Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council	467,750	71,656,280	13
Ipswich City Council	32,937,735	13,792,600,325	11,509
Isaac Regional Council	12,682,638	18,712,036,422	1,942
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	433,747	38,943,525	5
Livingstone Shire Council	6,421,200	1,847,809,397	3,141
Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council	166,410	31,029,753	21
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	7,251,000	2,227,176,503	3,319
Logan City Council	41,025,400	17,160,237,028	24,979
Longreach Regional Council	2,493,000	312,547,440	637
Mackay Regional Council	18,939,000	11,370,784,498	10,298
Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council	60,800	14,197,189	0
Maranoa Regional Council	15,773,600	2,133,278,238	2,565
Mareeba Shire Council	1,530,400	1,446,247,344	2,139
McKinlay Shire Council	1,234,200	455,161,789	249
Moreton Bay Regional Council	42,091,627	22,456,877,733	30,465
Mornington Shire Council	2,335,000	99,080,533	13
Mount Isa City Council	3,027,000	2,761,480,217	987
Murweh Shire Council	2,456,200	293,060,021	638
Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council	417,200	27,796,220	4
Noosa Shire Council	20,380,549	3,538,808,504	7,505

Council	User Fees and Charges	Gross Value Added	Business Count
North Burnett Regional Council	1,556,400	782,177,167	1,700
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	497,333	125,702,775	61
Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council	1,375,679	63,577,269	11
Paroo Shire Council	339,000	114,279,827	250
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	683,750	39,072,348	9
Quilpie Shire Council	87,800	98,315,567	203
Redland City Council	15,038,000	7,534,259,618	12,227
Richmond Shire Council	1,083,667	120,928,452	220
Rockhampton Regional Council	30,226,886	6,804,952,924	5,338
Scenic Rim Regional Council	6,543,800	2,377,900,588	4,702
Somerset Regional Council	2,214,907	1,235,974,226	2,199
South Burnett Regional Council	5,716,319	2,281,456,649	3,255
Southern Downs Regional Council	7,057,200	2,326,389,328	4,234
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	63,933,600	22,173,798,925	35,088
Tablelands Regional Council	3,382,600	1,589,226,384	2,820
Toowoomba Regional Council	37,094,400	14,003,713,821	16,692
Torres Shire Council	5,769,400	283,490,885	186
Torres Strait Island Regional Council	4,662,440	169,097,891	67
Townsville City Council	30,859,200	15,546,936,544	12,306
Western Downs Regional Council	13,973,000	5,006,195,141	4,868
Whitsunday Regional Council	19,761,000	3,791,144,405	3,961
Winton Shire Council	745,200	112,255,751	254
Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council	152,136	35,493,474	5
Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council	1,247,000	8,365,352	0
Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council	-	69,123,889	13

Average Business Count	State Average	\$	6,366
Average Gross Value Added	State Average	\$	5,711,329,130
Average Gross Value Added per business	State Average	\$	897,183
Average User Fees and Charges	State Average	\$	11,980,977
User Fees & Charges as a Proportion of Gross Value Added		%	0.210%
Average User Fees and Charges per business		\$	1,882

Data Input	Source
5-year average User Fees and Charges	<i>Annual Consolidated Data Collection</i> , Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers
5-year average Gross Value Added (Gross Regional Product)	<i>Headline GRP - Total headline GRP at market prices (\$m) by LGA</i> , National Economic Indicator Series, '.id' (informed decisions) <i>Gross Regional Product (\$m) by LGA</i> , REMPLAN
Business Count	<i>Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, June 2020 to June 2024; Table 1: Businesses by Local Government Area by Industry Division by Annualised Employment Size Ranges, June 2024</i> , (formerly cat 8165.0) Australian Bureau of Statistics

Table 6.0 Cost factors

Council	Segment uplift	Weighted Average ARIA	Indigenous %	Advantage and disadvantage	Dispersion	Total multiplier
Aurukun SC	1.3	1.69	1.29	1.09	1.00	3.10
Balonne SC	1.9	1.51	1.05	1.03	1.47	4.59
Banana SC	1.3	1.33	1.01	1.03	1.47	2.63
Barcaldine RC	1.9	1.65	1.02	1.02	1.44	4.70
Barcoo SC	1.9	1.79	1.03	1.03	1.17	4.19
Blackall-Tambo RC	1.9	1.67	1.01	1.03	1.22	4.03
Bouliia SC	1.9	1.72	1.08	1.04	1.33	4.90
Brisbane CC	0.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Bulloo SC	1.9	1.76	1.03	1.03	1.35	4.80
Bundaberg RC	0.0	1.13	1.01	1.04	1.33	0.00
Burdekin SC	1.3	1.23	1.01	1.03	1.36	2.28
Burke SC	1.9	1.73	1.09	1.03	1.24	4.61
Cairns RC	0.0	1.20	1.02	1.02	1.29	0.00
Carpentaria SC	1.9	1.71	1.12	1.05	1.13	4.29
Cassowary Coast RC	0.5	1.28	1.03	1.04	1.44	0.98
Central Highlands RC	0.5	1.37	1.01	1.02	1.47	1.04
Charters Towers RC	1.3	1.34	1.02	1.04	1.41	2.62
Cherbourg ASC	1.3	1.13	1.30	1.10	1.00	2.10
Cloncurry SC	1.9	1.53	1.06	1.03	1.40	4.46
Cook SC	1.9	1.62	1.06	1.04	1.49	5.03
Croydon SC	1.9	1.75	1.07	1.04	1.00	3.72
Diamantina SC	1.9	1.80	1.06	1.03	1.29	4.78
Doomadgee ASC	1.3	1.66	1.28	1.09	1.00	3.01
Douglas SC	1.3	1.23	1.02	1.03	1.18	1.99
Etheridge SC	1.9	1.70	1.02	1.02	1.21	4.07
Flinders SC	1.9	1.62	1.02	1.03	1.25	4.05
Fraser Coast RC	0.0	1.09	1.01	1.04	1.42	0.00
Gladstone RC	0.5	1.15	1.01	1.03	1.39	0.84
Gold Coast CC	0.0	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.16	0.00
Goondiwindi RC	1.3	1.24	1.02	1.03	1.31	2.22
Gympie RC	0.5	1.10	1.01	1.04	1.38	0.80
Hinchinbrook SC	1.3	1.32	1.02	1.04	1.14	2.06
Hope Vale ASC	1.3	1.51	1.27	1.08	1.00	2.70
Ipswich CC	0.0	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.15	0.00
Isaac RC	1.3	1.32	1.01	1.02	1.42	2.52
Kowanyama ASC	1.3	1.78	1.25	1.09	1.00	3.16
Livingstone SC	0.5	1.11	1.01	1.02	1.19	0.68
Lockhart River ASC	1.3	1.80	1.26	1.08	1.10	3.50
Lockyer Valley RC	0.5	1.04	1.01	1.03	1.22	0.66
Logan CC	0.0	1.01	1.01	1.03	1.16	0.00
Longreach RC	1.9	1.69	1.01	1.02	1.35	4.49
Mackay RC	0.0	1.18	1.01	1.02	1.46	0.00
Mapoon ASC	1.3	1.73	1.20	1.09	1.00	2.94
Maranoa RC	1.3	1.40	1.02	1.02	1.28	2.44
Mareeba SC	1.3	1.19	1.04	1.03	1.22	2.02
McKinlay SC	1.9	1.72	1.01	1.02	1.24	4.17
Moreton Bay RC	0.0	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.41	0.00
Mornington SC	1.3	1.80	1.27	1.08	1.00	3.19
Mount Isa CC	1.3	1.35	1.06	1.03	1.36	2.59
Murweh SC	1.9	1.60	1.04	1.03	1.20	3.93
Napranum ASC	1.3	1.67	1.28	1.08	1.00	2.99

Council	Segment uplift	Weighted Average ARIA	Indigenous %	Advantage and disadvantage	Dispersion	Total multiplier
Noosa SC	0.0	1.05	1.00	1.01	1.13	0.00
North Burnett RC	1.3	1.25	1.02	1.04	1.34	2.32
Northern Peninsula Area RC	1.3	1.80	1.26	1.07	1.11	3.49
Palm Island ASC	1.3	1.51	1.30	1.09	1.00	2.77
Paroo SC	1.9	1.65	1.10	1.04	1.31	4.70
Pormpuraaw ASC	1.3	1.79	1.27	1.09	1.00	3.23
Quilpie SC	1.9	1.76	1.05	1.02	1.29	4.62
Redland CC	0.0	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.20	0.00
Richmond SC	1.9	1.75	1.02	1.02	1.14	3.92
Rockhampton RC	0.0	1.11	1.02	1.03	1.12	0.00
Scenic Rim RC	0.5	1.03	1.01	1.03	1.31	0.70
Somerset RC	0.5	1.08	1.01	1.04	1.25	0.70
South Burnett RC	0.5	1.14	1.01	1.04	1.25	0.75
Southern Downs RC	0.5	1.12	1.01	1.04	1.28	0.75
Sunshine Coast RC	0.0	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.38	0.00
Tablelands RC	0.5	1.25	1.02	1.03	1.25	0.82
Toowoomba RC	0.0	1.07	1.01	1.03	1.44	0.00
Torres SC	1.9	1.73	1.22	1.03	1.10	4.54
Torres Strait Island RC	1.3	1.80	1.29	1.07	1.50	4.86
Townsville CC	0.0	1.17	1.02	1.02	1.38	0.00
Western Downs RC	0.5	1.24	1.02	1.03	1.49	0.97
Whitsunday RC	0.5	1.31	1.01	1.03	1.42	0.97
Winton SC	1.9	1.71	1.02	1.03	1.18	4.00
Woorabinda ASC	1.3	1.35	1.27	1.10	1.00	2.46
Wujal Wujal ASC	1.3	1.39	1.28	1.09	1.00	2.51
Yarrabah ASC	1.3	1.20	1.29	1.10	1.00	2.21

Minimum	0.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Maximum	1.9	1.80	1.30	1.10	1.50	5.03

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, 2021</i> [formerly catalogue no. 2075.0]; released August 2022; Australian Bureau of Statistics
Advantage and Disadvantage (SEIFA)	<i>Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Australia, 2021</i> – (Sub-Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage) [formerly catalogue no. 2033.0.55.001]; released April 2023; 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-year average Road length (km)
Aurukun Shire Council	126
Balonne Shire Council	2,505
Banana Shire Council	3,860
Barcaldine Regional Council	2,942
Barcoo Shire Council	1,650
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council	1,868
Boulia Shire Council	1,329
Brisbane City Council	5,782
Bulloo Shire Council	1,970
Bundaberg Regional Council	3,077
Burdekin Shire Council	1,147
Burke Shire Council	619
Cairns Regional Council	1,347
Carpentaria Shire Council	1,664
Cassowary Coast Regional Council	1,212
Central Highlands Regional Council	4,587
Charters Towers Regional Council	3,806
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	71
Cloncurry Shire Council	1,551
Cook Shire Council	2,932
Croydon Shire Council	1,088
Diamantina Shire Council	1,062
Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council	113
Douglas Shire Council	442
Etheridge Shire Council	1,753
Flinders Shire Council	1,994
Fraser Coast Regional Council	2,641
Gladstone Regional Council	2,612
Gold Coast City Council	3,270
Goondiwindi Regional Council	2,484
Gympie Regional Council	2,302
Hinchinbrook Shire Council	744
Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council	132
Ipswich City Council	1,950
Isaac Regional Council	3,302
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	351
Livingstone Shire Council	1,433
Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council	176
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	1,506
Logan City Council	2,597
Longreach Regional Council	2,748
Mackay Regional Council	2,463
Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council	58
Maranoa Regional Council	5,848
Mareeba Shire Council	2,304
McKinlay Shire Council	1,633
Moreton Bay Regional Council	3,736
Mornington Shire Council	158
Mount Isa City Council	2,033
Murweh Shire Council	2,782
Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council	173

Council	5-year average Road length (km)
Noosa Shire Council	896
North Burnett Regional Council	4,146
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	363
Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council	43
Paroo Shire Council	2,358
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	428
Quilpie Shire Council	2,065
Redland City Council	1,218
Richmond Shire Council	1,298
Rockhampton Regional Council	2,040
Scenic Rim Regional Council	1,825
Somerset Regional Council	1,868
South Burnett Regional Council	2,995
Southern Downs Regional Council	3,107
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	3,034
Tablelands Regional Council	1,850
Toowoomba Regional Council	6,613
Torres Shire Council	299
Torres Strait Island Regional Council	205
Townsville City Council	1,839
Western Downs Regional Council	7,472
Whitsunday Regional Council	1,770
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-year average Road Length (km)	<i>Annual Consolidated Data Collection</i> , Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers.
Cost per km by LGA	Provided by Department of Transport and Main Roads [not available for publication].

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