

# Rate peg for NSW councils for 2023-24

29 September 2022

IPART has set the 2023-24 rate peg for each council at between 3.7% and 6.8%, depending on its population factor. The population factor ranges from 0% to 3.1% (see Table 2 for the population factor and rate peg for each council).

The rate peg for 2023-24 is based on the change in the Local Government Cost Index (LGCI), an adjustment for changes in the superannuation guarantee and a population factor that is specific to each council.

The rate peg is the maximum percentage councils can increase their income from rates by. Revenue from rates represents one of the main sources of income for councils in NSW. The importance of rates revenue varies for different councils but, on average, it represents more than a third of councils' combined total income. Councils also receive income from other sources including grants and contributions, and fees and charges for goods and services they deliver. The rate peg does not constrain income from these other sources.

The rate peg protects ratepayers from excessive rate increases, while ensuring councils receive a fair amount of income from rates which enables them to provide quality services for their communities.

## We have used our existing methodology

We are currently reviewing the rate peg methodology. We will be looking at new approaches to setting the rate peg that reflect, as far as possible, changes in inflation and local government costs, while continuing to protect ratepayers from excessive rate increases.

The rate peg for 2023-24 was calculated using our existing rate peg methodology. This involves considering annual changes in the average costs faced by NSW councils and each council's population growth. We have also adjusted for the change to the superannuation guarantee for 2021-22.

## The 2023-24 rate peg before adjusting for population growth is 3.7%

The rate peg in 2023-24, before adjusting for population growth, is below the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) year-ended Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rate of 5.3% to June 2022.<sup>a</sup> The CPI measure of inflation is the percentage change in a basket of goods and services consumed by the typical household. The CPI inflation rate for Sydney of 5.3% reflects the change in prices for the typical household between the June quarter 2021 and the June quarter 2022.

The LGCI used to calculate the rate peg is the percentage change in a basket of cost components incurred by a typical council in NSW, weighted according to the 2019 cost survey of NSW councils. The rate peg reflects the sharp rise in prices in 2021-22, but only of those cost components that are measured in the LGCI. The rate peg in 2023-24 is calculated with a year-on-year methodology and is the change in average price between the 2020-21 and 2021-22 financial year.

The year-on-year methodology we use for the LGCI differs from the quarter-on-quarter methodology used to calculate headline inflation by the ABS. Year-on-year inflation tends to be more stable than quarter-on-quarter inflation and is more reflective of costs over a full year.

## The rate peg is based on the costs of a typical council

The CPI and the LGCI measure the change in prices of different cost components. The key drivers of CPI inflation in the 2021-22 financial year not measured in the rate peg include:

- Housing, which reflects 25% of the CPI and rose 6.5%.
- Food and non-alcoholic beverages, which reflects 17% of the CPI and rose 6.0%.
- Furnishings, household equipment and services, which reflects 9% of the CPI and rose 5.6%.

A key component of the rate peg is employee costs, which reflect approximately 38.6% of the LGCI. Employee costs have increased to a lesser extent than inflation as for most councils they are set by a state award. The NSW public sector wage price index rose by 2.03% in the 2021-22 financial year. Construction works - road, drains, footpaths, kerbing, bridges are also a significant component of the LGCI, contributing 22.0%. The road and bridges construction index rose 5.2% in the 2021-22 financial year.

## The rate peg is a lagged measure

The rate peg for 2023-24 is based on the change in the average price of the costs incurred by a typical council between the 2020-21 and 2021-22 financial year. This is the most up to date actual data currently available. A 2-year lag exists between when the data is first collected, and the rate peg is applied by councils.

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<sup>a</sup> Sydney CPI inflation rate. The national CPI inflation rate to June 2022 is 6.1%.

## We are reviewing our methodology and welcome feedback

We have begun a review of the rate peg methodology. We will be looking at new approaches to setting the rate peg that reflect, as far as possible, changes in inflation and local government costs, while continuing to protect ratepayers from excessive rate increases.

IPART will be consulting extensively as part of this review and is interested in all stakeholder views. We want to hear from both councils and ratepayers about what is and isn't working with the rate peg, and how it could be improved.

We have received the [terms of reference](#) from the Minister for Local Government for this review, and we are seeking feedback from stakeholders on our recently published [Issues Paper](#).

## The rate peg will maintain per capita general income

Our approach to the rate peg includes a population factor for each council. The population factor is calculated to maintain per capita general income over time as councils' populations grow. The population factor is calculated as the change in residential population less any increase in general revenue from supplementary valuations.

We set the rate peg for 2023-24 using the following formula:

$$\text{Rate peg} = \text{change in LGCI} - \text{productivity factor} + \text{other adjustments} + \text{population factor}$$

The components of the rate peg for 2023-24 are:

- The change in the LGCI to June 2022 of 3.5%.
- A productivity factor set to 0.0% because the ABS indices we use for the LGCI incorporate improvements in labour and capital productivity.
- An adjustment of 0.2% for the increase in superannuation guarantee payments from 9.5% in 2020-21 to 10.0% in 2021-22.
- A population factor for each council (see Table 2 for the population factor for each council).

The NSW Government has undertaken to fully fund the increase in councils' 2023-24 emergency services levy (ESL) contributions, so the rate peg does not include increases in the cost of the ESL<sup>b</sup>.

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<sup>b</sup> LGCI uses the ESL payments lagged by one year. For example, the LGCI for 2023-24 uses the change in the ESL between 2021-22 and 2022-23.

We note:

- 41 (32%) of the 128 councils received a population factor greater than 0% and a rate peg between 3.7% and 6.8%.
- Many councils will receive additional income from supplementary valuations. For example, 105 councils (82%) received additional income from supplementary valuations in 2020-21. Of those, 23 councils (18%) received more income from supplementary valuations than was required to maintain per capita income.

## Background information

### What is the rate peg?

The rate peg is the maximum percentage amount by which a council may increase its general income for the year. For most councils, general income consists entirely of rates income. The rate peg does not apply to stormwater, waste collection, water and wastewater charges.

Councils can increase general income by up to the rate peg, less than the rate peg, or not at all. If a council does not apply the full rate peg increase, it will be able to catch up on the shortfall in general income over any one or more of the next 10 years.

The rate peg applies to general income in total, and not to individual ratepayers' rates. This means that councils may increase categories of rates by more than, or less than the rate peg percentage, as long as the total increase in general income remains within the rate peg. Individual ratepayer's rates are also affected by other factors, such as land values determined by the Valuer General of NSW.

The rate peg is typically based on the change in the Local Government Cost Index (LGCI), a productivity factor, any special adjustments and, since 2022-23, a population factor for each council. However, IPART has discretion over the rate peg percentage and can adjust the rate peg above or below the percentage produced by the LGCI, productivity factor and population factor, if we consider this appropriate. The 2023-24 rate peg will also include an adjustment for the change in the superannuation guarantee in 2021-22.

We have begun a review of the rate peg methodology. While the rate peg for 2023-24 of 3.7% (before applying the population factor for each council) is below the rate of CPI inflation for the 2021-22 financial year, it reflects the movement in the costs incurred by a typical council in providing services to its community.

## What else can councils do to vary their income?

Councils may want or need to increase their general income by more than the rate peg in some years – for example so they can introduce new services, improve service quality or to become more financially sustainable. Councils can seek additional increases to general income above the rate peg on a temporary or permanent basis by applying to IPART for a special variation (SV). Councils can also apply to IPART to increase their minimum rates above the statutory limit (MR increase).

Councils applying for an SV or MR increase must consult with their communities and satisfy the criteria listed in the OLG's SV/MR increase Guidelines. The latest edition of the Guidelines was published in November 2020 and will apply to 2023-24 SV/MR increase application assessments. The Guidelines are available on [IPART's website](#). Councils applying for an SV or MR increase for 2023-24 must apply to IPART by 3 February 2023. IPART's website also includes general information on the requirements and recent applications from councils.

## What is the LGCI?

The LGCI is a price index for councils in NSW. It measures price changes over the past year for goods, materials and labour used by an average council. It is similar in principle to the CPI, which is used to measure changes in prices for a typical household.

The LGCI is designed to measure the average change in prices of a fixed 'basket' of goods and services that are purchased by councils, relative to the prices of the same basket in a base period.

- The index has 26 cost components, such as employee benefits and on-costs, and building materials for roads, bridges and footpaths. The cost components represent the purchases made by an average council to undertake its typical activities. To measure changes in these cost components, we mainly use ABS price indexes for wages costs, producer and consumer prices.
- The ABS uses quality adjustments in its price measures to take into account improvements in labour and capital productivity.

To calculate the LGCI over the year to June 2022, we combined the 26 cost components using expenditure weights based on NSW councils' expenditure in 2017-18 and 2018-19. We have in the past updated the expenditure weights every four to five years to ensure the relativities between cost components remain accurate. The last reweight of the LGCI was completed in May 2020, using the results of the 2019 cost survey of councils.

The cost components measure price changes over the year to June 2022, compared to the year to June 2021, with the exception of the ESL, where we have used forecast costs for 2022-23 to measures in the ESL from 2021-22 to 2022-23. The NSW Government has undertaken to fully fund the increase in ESL contributions, so that councils will pay the same amount they paid last year.

For more information on the LGCI see our [LGCI Information Paper](#). For more information about the 2019 council cost survey, see our [website](#).

## What price changes influenced the LGCI?

The change in the LGCI over the year to June 2022 was 3.5%. The main contributors to the change include:

- An increase of 2.0% in employee benefits and on-costs, measured by the ABS Wage Price Index for the NSW public sector.
- Increases in automotive fuel of 30.3% measured by the ABS Consumer Price Index for automotive fuel – Sydney.
- Increases in gas, and water and sewerage of between 2.3% and 4.0% measured by the ABS Sydney Consumer Price Indices for gas and other household fuels, and water and sewerage.
- An increase of 5.2% in construction works – roads, drains, footpaths, kerbing, bridges costs, measured by the ABS Producer Price Index for roads and bridge construction – NSW.
- An increase of 1.7% in other business services, measured by the ABS Producer Price Index for other administrative services, not elsewhere classified.
- Increases in motor vehicle maintenance and motor vehicle parts of 5.2% and 5.9% respectively, measured by the ABS Producer Price Indices for Motor vehicle parts and motor vehicle repairs and servicing.

Table 1 on page 9 shows the price changes in all cost components of the LGCI.

## What adjustments have we made?

The 2023-24 rate peg will include an adjustment of 0.2% to allow for the change in the superannuation guarantee in 2021-22.

The rate peg is largely measured by the changes in the LGCI, in which labour costs are based on the Wage Price Index (WPI) published by the ABS. However, the WPI does not include non-wage costs such as superannuation. It therefore does not capture the increases in labour costs faced by employers arising from increases in the superannuation guarantee.

The 2021-22 change in the superannuation guarantee was 0.5% (from 9.5% to 10.0%). When weighted at 38.6% (the weight of labour costs in the LGCI), it represents an additional 0.2% change in councils' labour costs. This adjustment allows the rate peg to more accurately measure the cost of labour for councils.

## How do we calculate the population factor?

The population factor is calculated for each council and is equal to the annual change in its residential population, adjusted for revenue received from supplementary valuations. The population factor is equal to the maximum of the change in residential population less the supplementary valuations percentage or zero.

Councils with no or negative population growth will have a population factor of zero, ensuring no council receives a lower increase in general income, relative to a rate peg calculated using the LGCI, productivity factor and any adjustments. Councils that have recovered more from supplementary valuations than is required to maintain per capita general income as their population grows will also have a population factor of zero.

The population factor is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Population factor} = \max(0, \text{change in population} - \text{supplementary valuations percentage})$$

The change in population has been calculated using the estimated residential population (ERP) for 2020 and 2021 published by the ABS. This is the most up to date ABS population data.

The calculation is shown in the following formula:

$$\text{Change in population} = \max\left(0, \frac{\text{ERP 2021}}{\text{ERP 2020}} - 1\right)$$

The supplementary valuations percentage for each council is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Supplementary valuations percentage} = \max\left(0, \frac{\text{supplementary valuations}}{\text{notional general income yield}}\right)$$

In this formula:

*supplementary valuations* mean the total value of adjustments to a council's general income for 2020-21 that the council made under paragraphs 509(2)(b) and (c) of the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act). This is the amount recorded as 'Plus or minus adjustments' in each council's 'Special schedule - Permissible income for general rates' for 2021-22 submitted to the Office of Local Government (OLG) in the 2021-22 Financial Statements.

*notional general income yield* means the general income of the council for 2020-21 prior to adjustment under paragraphs 509(2)(b) and (c) of the LG Act. This is the amount recorded as 'Last year notional general income yield' in each council's 'Special schedule - Permissible income for general rates' for 2021-22 submitted to the OLG in the 2021-22 Financial Statements.

The supplementary valuations percentage is calculated based on supplementary valuations revenue and notional general income yield for the same year as the ERP data. Each year we will update the formula.

### Worked example

For example, a council has a rate peg of 4.1%. Its ERP grew by 0.9% in 2021-22 while it received income from supplementary valuations equal to 0.5% of the notional general income yield over the same period.

We calculated the council's rate peg as follows:

$$\text{Change in population} = \max\left(0, \frac{35,046}{34,730} - 1\right) = 0.9\%$$

$$\text{Supplementary valuations percentage} = \max\left(0, \frac{\$120,000}{\$25,186,000}\right) = 0.5\%$$

$$\text{Population factor} = \max(0, 0.9\% - 0.5\%) = 0.4\%$$

$$\text{Rate peg} = 3.5\% - 0\% + 0.2\% + 0.4\% = 4.1\%$$

For more information on the population factor, see our final report on including population growth in the rate peg on our [website](#).

## Ratepayers can access council hardship measures

We encourage ratepayers that are experiencing hardship or finding it difficult to pay their rates to contact their council. Councils offer a range of measures that can provide assistance to ratepayers in these circumstances.



Table 1 Change in the LGCI for the year ended June 2022

Cost components	Weight as at end June 2021 %	Price change to end June 2022 (% annual average)	Contribution to index change (percentage points)
<b>Operating cost components</b>			
Employee benefits and on-costs <sup>a</sup>	38.6	2.0	0.78
Plant and equipment leasing	0.3	2.8	0.01
Operating contracts	2.1	2.0	0.04
Legal and accounting services	0.8	3.3	0.03
Office and building cleaning services	0.3	2.2	0.01
Other business services	6.2	1.7	0.10
Insurance	1.2	0.9	0.01
Telecommunications, telephone and internet services	0.4	-0.9	0.00
Printing, publishing and advertising	0.6	15.3	0.09
Motor vehicle parts	0.3	5.9	0.02
Motor vehicle repairs and servicing	0.4	5.2	0.02
Automotive fuel	0.7	30.3	0.23
Electricity	1.9	-4.8	-0.09
Gas	0.1	4.0	0.00
Water and sewerage	0.4	2.3	0.01
Road, footpath, kerbing, bridge and drain building materials	2.5	5.2	0.13
Other building and construction materials	0.7	7.8	0.05
Office supplies	0.3	2.9	0.01
Emergency services levy <sup>b</sup>	1.5	0.0	0.00
Other expenses <sup>c</sup>	8.4	3.9	0.33
<b>Capital cost components</b>			
Buildings – non-dwelling	4.2	7.8	0.32
Construction works – roads, drains, footpaths, kerbing, bridges	22.0	5.2	1.15
Construction works – other	2.5	5.2	0.13
Plant and equipment – machinery, etc.	3.0	4.3	0.13
Plant and equipment – furniture, etc.	0.1	7.4	0.01
Information technology and software	0.6	1.8	0.01
<b>Total change in LGCI</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>3.5</b>

a. Employee benefits and on-costs includes salaries and wages.

b. The NSW Government has undertaken to fully fund the increase in 2021-22 ESL contributions.

c. Includes miscellaneous expenses with low weights in the index.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding. Percentage changes are calculated from unrounded numbers.

Table 2 Population factors and rate pegs for all councils

Councils with a population factor greater than 0% for 2023-24 are indicated by bolded blue font.

Council	Change in population	Supplementary valuations percentage	Population factor	Rate Peg (including population factor)
Albury City	1.3%	1.6%	0.0%	3.7%
Armidale Regional	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Ballina Shire</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
Balranald Shire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Bathurst Regional</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
Bayside	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Bega Valley Shire</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
<b>Bellingen Shire</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
Berrigan Shire	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	3.7%
Blacktown City	1.1%	2.4%	0.0%	3.7%
Bland Shire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Blayney Shire	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	3.7%
Blue Mountains City	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Bogan Shire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Bourke Shire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Brewarrina Shire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Broken Hill City	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Burwood	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Byron Shire</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
<b>Cabonne</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
<b>Camden</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>
<b>Campbelltown City</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Canterbury-Bankstown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Carrathool Shire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Central Coast</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
Central Darling Shire	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Cessnock City</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
City of Canada Bay	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	3.7%
City of Parramatta	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	3.7%
City of Ryde	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	3.7%
City of Sydney	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Clarence Valley</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
Cobar Shire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%

Council	Change in population	Supplementary valuations percentage	Population factor	Rate Peg (including population factor)
<b>Coffs Harbour City</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
Coolamon Shire	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	3.7%
Coonamble Shire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Cowra Shire</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
Cumberland City	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Dubbo Regional	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Dungog Shire</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
<b>Edward River</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
<b>Eurobodalla Shire</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
Fairfield City	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Federation</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<b>Forbes Shire</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
Georges River	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	3.7%
Gilgandra Shire	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	3.7%
Glen Innes Severn	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Goulburn Mulwaree	0.8%	1.5%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Greater Hume Shire</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
Griffith City	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Gunnedah Shire</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>Gwydir Shire</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Hawkesbury City	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	3.7%
Hay Shire	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	3.7%
Hilltops	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Hornsby Shire	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	3.7%
Hunters Hill	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Inner West	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Inverell Shire	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Junee Shire</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
Kempsey Shire	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Kiama Municipal</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
Ku-ring-gai	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Kyogle</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Lachlan Shire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Lake Macquarie City	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	3.7%

Council	Change in population	Supplementary valuations percentage	Population factor	Rate Peg (including population factor)
Lane Cove	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	3.7%
Leeton Shire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Lismore City	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	3.7%
Lithgow City	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Liverpool City</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Liverpool Plains Shire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Lockhart Shire	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Maitland City</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
<b>Mid-Coast</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
<b>Mid-Western Regional</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
Moree Plains Shire	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	3.7%
Mosman	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Murray River</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Murrumbidgee	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	3.7%
Muswellbrook Shire	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	3.7%
Nambucca Valley	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	3.7%
Narrabri Shire	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	3.7%
Narrandera Shire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Narromine Shire	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	3.7%
Newcastle City	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	3.7%
North Sydney	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	3.7%
Northern Beaches	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	3.7%
Oberon	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	3.7%
Orange City	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%	3.7%
Parkes Shire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Penrith City	1.3%	3.6%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Port Macquarie-Hastings</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
<b>Port Stephens</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
<b>Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
Randwick City	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	3.7%
Richmond Valley	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	3.7%
Shellharbour City	2.3%	2.4%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Shoalhaven City</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
<b>Singleton</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
<b>Snowy Monaro Regional</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>

Council	Change in population	Supplementary valuations percentage	Population factor	Rate Peg (including population factor)
Snowy Valleys	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	3.7%
Strathfield	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	3.7%
Sutherland Shire	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	3.7%
Tamworth Regional	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	3.7%
Temora Shire	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Tenterfield Shire</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
<b>The Hills Shire</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
<b>Tweed Shire</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
Upper Hunter Shire	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	3.7%
Upper Lachlan Shire	1.8%	2.3%	0.0%	3.7%
Uralla Shire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Wagga Wagga City</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
Walcha	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Walgett Shire	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	3.7%
Warren Shire	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	3.7%
Warrumbungle Shire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Waverley	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	3.7%
Weddin Shire	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	3.7%
Wentworth Shire	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	3.7%
Willoughby City	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Wingecarribee Shire</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Wollondilly Shire	1.4%	2.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Wollongong City	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	3.7%
Woollahra Municipal	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	3.7%
<b>Yass Valley</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

Note: Councils with a population factor greater than zero are shown in blue bold font.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding. Percentage changes are calculated from unrounded numbers.