



Rate peg for NSW councils for 2024-25

21 November 2023

Councils across NSW provide important goods, services, and facilities to their local communities and fund their operations from a mix of income sources, one of which is general income. The rate peg is the maximum percentage amount by which a council may increase its general income for the year. On average, general income represents around one third of NSW councils' combined total income. The other major sources of income include grants from State and Federal governments, infrastructure contributions, and user fees and charges for goods and services councils deliver.

For most councils, general income consists entirely of rates income. The rate peg allows councils to adjust the rates they levy to reflect changes in their costs.

IPART has set the rate peg for the 2024-25 financial year using our new rate peg methodology. The rate peg for the 2024-25 financial year for each council, before applying the population factor, ranges from 4.5% to 5.5%. The rate peg before the population factor (the core rate peg), for each council is based on:

- The Base Cost Change (BCC) for its council group.
- A catch-up adjustment for past changes in the superannuation guarantee rate.
- A separate Emergency Services Levy (ESL) factor to reflect annual changes in council ESL contributions that differ from the changes to the council's BCC. Council ESL contributions support the work of emergency services in NSW.
- Additionally, some councils will receive a council-specific adjustment in their rate peg for the 2024-25 financial year to reflect the increase in the ESL in the years when increases were not captured by the rate peg because they were subsidised by the NSW Government. We intend to phase in the subsidised increases that were previously excluded over several years, and at different rates for different councils, to manage affordability for ratepayers. We plan to consult on how best to phase in these increases.

Councils also receive a population factor. The population factor maintains the amount of rates collected per person in areas that have a growing population. The population factor for each council ranges from 0% to 2.7%. In the 2024-25 financial year the population factor includes:

- An annual population factor to adjust for the change in the residential population of a council area (excluding the prison population) from 2020-21 to 2021-22.
- A population true-up based on 2021 Census data.

Each council that receives a population factor will be able to spread the larger increase in general income over a growing number of ratepayers. This helps reduce the impact on existing ratepayers and still provide councils with the increase in income required to fund services to a larger population.

The final rate peg for each council in the 2024-25 financial year ranges from 4.5% to 8.2%.

The components of the rate peg and the final rate peg for each council are shown in Table 3.

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 purpose of the rate peg is twofold:

1. It allows all councils to automatically increase their rates income each year to keep pace with the estimated change in the costs of providing their current services and service levels to households, businesses and the broader community.
2. It also limits the impact of these automatic increases on ratepayers, by ensuring councils cannot increase their rates income by more than the estimated change in their costs, without consulting with their communities through the special variation process.

We used our new methodology to set the rate peg

We recently completed our Review of the rate peg methodology. Throughout the review we received extensive feedback from stakeholders on how the existing rate peg methodology could be improved to better reflect the changes in inflation and costs incurred by NSW councils. Our Final Report sets out our new rate peg methodology which will result in rate pegs that more accurately reflect council cost changes by using forecasts to measure changes in base costs, and better account for council diversity through the inclusion of council-specific factors and adjustments.

Our new rate peg methodology is described by the following formula:

$$\text{Rate peg} = \text{BCC} - \text{productivity factor} + \text{population factor} + \text{ESL factor} + \text{other adjustments}$$

Councils' base costs are forecast to increase by 3.9% on average

We used our new base cost change (BCC) model to measure the percentage change in a basket of 3 cost components that reflect the key costs councils incur in providing services to their communities.

The 3 cost components are:

- Employee costs, which is measured by changes in the Local Government State (NSW) Award (when available) adjusted for changes in the superannuation guarantee.
- Asset costs, which we consider are best measured by the change in the Producer Price Index (PPI) for Road and bridge construction. In the absence of a publicly available forecast for the PPI, we applied an adjustment^a to the Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) forecast change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI)^b to derive a forecast change in the PPI.
- Other operating costs, which is measured by the RBA's forecast change in the CPI.^c

We used separate BCC models for different council groups (metropolitan, regional and rural) to account for diversity. Each of the separate BCC models weights the 3 cost components differently to reflect the spending pattern of the average council in each group. Although the components vary in weight for each council group, each component increases by the same amount regardless of council group because consistent measures are used.

Based on our BCC models for the 2024-25 financial year:

- Employee costs represent between 36% and 41% of council costs and will rise by 4.5%.^d
- Asset costs represent between 18% and 26% of council costs and are forecast to rise by 4.0%.
- Other operating costs represent between 38% and 41% of council costs and are forecast to rise by 3.2%.

For the 2024-25 financial year the BCC for each council group was the same (after rounding). This is because when the differences between council spending patterns and/or the differences between changes in each cost component are relatively small, we can expect the BCC to produce similar results for each council group (after rounding).

^a We use the average of the RBA's forecast change to December and June for the year the rate peg applies plus an adjustment to reflect the average difference between actual CPI (All groups, Sydney) and actual PPI (Road and bridge construction, NSW) over the past 5 years. A forecast for PPI (Road and bridge construction, NSW) does not exist and this method allows us to estimate the PPI based on a forecast of the CPI plus or minus a historically based adjustment.

^b We use the average of the RBA's forecast change to December and June for the year the rate peg applies.

^c We use the average of the RBA's forecast change to December and June for the year the rate peg applies.

^d This is based on an increase of 3.5% plus an additional payment of 0.5% for each employee from 1 July 2024 as per the Local Government (State) Award. We also included an increase of 0.5% for changes in the superannuation guarantee (from 11% in 2023-24 to 11.5% in 2024-25).

We applied a catch-up adjustment for changes in the superannuation guarantee rate

We included a catch-up adjustment of 0.4% in the rate pegs for the 2024-25 financial year for all councils to capture changes in the superannuation guarantee rate that would otherwise be excluded by the rate peg in moving from our previous, lagged rate peg methodology to our new, forward-looking rate peg methodology. The catch-up adjustment accounts for the 1% increase in the superannuation guarantee rate from 10% in 2021-22 to 11% in 2023-24.

When the 1% change in the superannuation guarantee is applied to the weight of the employee costs component in the BCC (between 36% and 41% depending on council group) it represents an additional 0.4% increase in councils' employee costs. The inclusion of this adjustment allows the rate peg to more accurately reflect changes in costs incurred by councils.

The new rate peg methodology is more council-specific

The rate peg for 2024-25 includes several council-specific factors and adjustments to reflect the cost changes experienced by individual councils.

Since the 2022-23 rate peg, our methodology has included a population factor that adjusts for the change in the residential population of a council area. This provides councils with additional income to meet the costs associated with a growing population. For the 2024-25 rate peg, we included a Census population true-up in the population factor. The Census true-up was also introduced as part of our 2021 [Review of the rate peg to include population growth](#) and is designed to true-up the difference between estimates of population growth and census data. The lag in the population factor means that the true-up based on 2021 census data is included in the rate peg for the 2024-25 financial year.

Our new rate peg methodology also includes a separate ESL factor that reflects the annual change in each council's ESL contribution, lagged by one year. Further information on how we calculate the ESL factor is available in the Background information section of this Information Paper, and in our Final Report on the Review of the rate peg methodology.

The separate ESL factor will not account for the impact of the increase in ESL contributions in the years when increases were not captured by the rate peg because they were subsidised by the NSW Government. Some councils will receive a council-specific adjustment in their rate peg for the 2024-25 financial year to reflect a portion of these increases.

We have set the council-specific ESL adjustment to ensure that councils will receive at least 0.2% for changes in ESL contributions in the 2024-25 rate peg. That is, the annual ESL factor plus the council-specific ESL adjustment will be no less than 0.2%. We intend to phase in the remainder of subsidised increases that were previously excluded over several years, and at different rates for different councils, to manage affordability for ratepayers. We plan to consult on how best to phase in these increases.

We have set the productivity factor at zero

Our new rate peg methodology sets the productivity factor to 0% by default unless there is evidence to depart from this approach.

We acknowledge the importance of encouraging efficiency improvements in the local government sector and consider that there is merit in further investigating how productivity gains can be incentivised, including through avenues broader than the rate peg methodology alone.

As we transition from using the Local Government Cost Index (LGCI) to the BCC for measuring changes in councils' costs, we will consult on and develop a new method to determine an appropriate value for the productivity factor before considering any adjustments from its default of zero.

Ratepayer impacts

It is important that the rate peg methodology gives ratepayers confidence that increases in rates are necessary and reasonable.

To understand the impact of the rate peg on the average ratepayer in a council we consider that it is more appropriate to refer to the core rate peg than the total rate peg. This is because if the rate peg is higher for a specific council due to population growth, these increases are spread over an increasing population.

Table 3 shows that the core rate pegs for the 2024-25 financial year range from 4.5% to 5.5%. This range is below the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rate of 6.6% to June 2023.^e The CPI measures the percentage change in a basket of goods and services consumed by the typical household. The CPI inflation rate for Sydney of 6.6% reflects the change in prices for the typical household between the June quarter 2022 and the June quarter 2023.

While the rate peg is not designed to track changes in the CPI, we consider it is useful to compare the rate peg to changes in the CPI when assessing the impact on ratepayers. The CPI and the rate peg measure the change in prices of different costs items. The key drivers of CPI inflation in Sydney over the twelve months to the June quarter 2023 not measured in the rate peg include:

- housing, which reflects 23.6% of the CPI and rose 9.7%
- food and non-alcoholic beverages, which reflects 17.2% of the CPI and rose 7.8%
- furnishings, household equipment and services, which reflects 9.2% of the CPI and rose 6.8%.

^e This represents CPI inflation over the twelve months to the June quarter 2023 for Sydney. National CPI inflation over the twelve months to the June quarter 2023 was 6.0%.

However, the core rate pegs for the 2024-25 financial year are above the RBA's forecast change in the CPI, which is 3.2% for the financial year 2024-25. This is due to our measure of employee costs (4.5%) and asset costs (4.0%) being higher than the CPI forecast, and the addition of other council-specific factors and adjustments.

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.^f IPART sets this percentage every year, on behalf of the Minister for Local Government, and has done so since first delegated by the then Minister in 2010. For most councils, general income consists entirely of rates income. For a small number of councils, general income also includes some annual charges such as drainage levies. 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 to its general income, 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. We expect the increase in average rates to change more or less in line with the core rate peg, because the additional general income that councils can raise (due to the population factor in the rate peg) will be spread over a larger population of ratepayers.

The rate peg is based on the Base Cost Change (BCC), a productivity factor, a population factor for each council and a separate Emergency Services Levy (ESL) factor for each council. Under our methodology, we may also include other adjustments if we consider this appropriate. The 2024-25 rate peg will also include an adjustment for past changes in the superannuation guarantee rate for all councils, and an adjustment to capture, for some councils, a portion of the increase in the years when increases in the ESL were not captured by the rate peg because they were subsidised by the NSW Government.

^f Councils have the power to levy rates (and other charges) within the constraints of *the Local Government Act 1993*, and the rating system it establishes. Within this system, councils set the rating structure and calculate the rate levels for each rating category. But the total income they can raise through these rates is regulated in several ways – one of which is the local government rate peg.

What is the Base Cost Change model (BCC)?

The BCC measures annual changes in base costs incurred by councils in providing local government goods and services. It measures changes in unit costs and does not account for changes in the amounts, quality or types of services provided.

The BCC consists of 3 cost components, reflecting councils' major cost categories. Employee costs represent the salaries paid by councils to employees and is the largest single cost for most councils. Asset costs represent the costs associated with capital projects such as infrastructure spending on roads and bridges. Other operating costs represents all other costs councils incur in day-to-day operations.

We use separate BCC models to measure changes in base costs for different council groups. We have classified councils into 3 council groups (metropolitan, regional and rural) based on the council types used by the Office of Local Government.

What price change influenced the BCC?

The change in the BCC model for each of the 3 council groups (metropolitan, regional and rural) from 2023-24 to 2024-25 was 3.9% (after rounding).

Table 1 shows the change in each of the 3 cost components measured by the BCC model, and the weightings of these components for each of the council groups.

Table 1 BCC components and council group weightings

	Employee costs	Asset costs	Other operating costs
Change in cost component	4.5%	4.0%	3.2%
Weightings by council group			
Metropolitan	41%	18%	41%
Regional	37%	23%	40%
Rural	36%	26%	38%

We used separate BCC models for different council groups to reflect differences in spending patterns between the groups. While the weightings of the BCC components are specific to each council group, the percentage change in each BCC component is the same regardless of council group because consistent measures of cost changes are used for all council groups.

This means that when the differences between council spending patterns and/or the differences between changes in each BCC component are relatively small, we can expect the BCC to produce similar results for each council group (after rounding), as is the case for the 2024-25 financial year.

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 (excluding prison populations), 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 an increase in their general income that is lower than the rate peg excluding the population factor (i.e. the BCC plus any other 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 2021 and 2022 published by the ABS. This is the most up to date ABS population data.

The calculation is shown in the following formula:

$$\text{Change in population} = \max\left(0, \frac{ERP_{2022} - PP_{2022}}{ERP_{2021} - PP_{2021}} - 1\right)$$

Where:

ERP equals the estimate residential population

PP equals the prison population

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 2021-22 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 2022-23 submitted to the Office of Local Government (OLG) in the 2022-23 Financial Statements.
- *notional general income yield* means the general income of the council for 2021-22 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 2022-23 submitted to the OLG in the 2022-23 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.

Worked example

For example, a council's population (estimated residential population, or ERP, minus the population of the prison in the council area) grew by 0.7% in 2022-23 while it received income from supplementary valuations equal to 0.5% of the notional general income yield over the same period. The population of the prison in the council area also changed from 600 to 625.

We calculated the council's rate peg as follows:

$$\text{Change in population} = \max\left(0, \frac{42,720 - 625}{42,400 - 600} - 1\right) = 0.7\%$$

$$\text{Supplementary valuations percentage} = \max\left(0, \frac{166,120}{33,224,000}\right) = 0.5\%$$

$$\text{Population factor} = \max(0, 0.7\% - 0.5\%) = 0.2\%$$

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

What is the population true-up?

We have included a true-up for the population factor. A true-up is included in the methodology, because the ABS retrospectively recalculates its yearly estimates of population figures once the census data has been obtained. Our population factor true-up adjusts for the differences between the estimates of population growth and actual census data.

In our 2021 Review of the rate peg to include population growth we proposed to include a true-up for all councils when the next census data was released, which impacts the rate peg for 2024-25. We considered this would be appropriate due to the uncertainty with ABS population estimates due to the impact of COVID-19. In the 2024-25 rate peg we have therefore included a true-up for all councils and for all differences between the population estimates and the census data.

In future years, we will use a true-up only for councils where the difference in the estimate residential population and the census population count is greater than a materiality threshold. In the 2021 Review of the rate peg to include population growth, it was decided that the materiality threshold would be 5%.

How do we calculate the separate Emergency Services Levy factor?

A separate ESL factor is calculated for each council and is equal to the annual change in the ESL invoices that councils receive from Revenue NSW (after accounting for cost sharing arrangements between councils).

The ESL helps fund emergency services across NSW. Councils contribute to the funding of the State Emergency Services, Fire and Rescue NSW and the Rural Fire Services.

Our new methodology accounts for annual changes in the ESL through a separate factor for each council. Previously we calculated an average change in ESL contributions and provided each council with the same amount. The introduction of a council-specific ESL factor does not increase the rate peg for ratepayers on average, but it may lead to some councils having a higher rate peg and others having a lower rate peg than under our previous (averaging) methodology. Differences in the rate peg between councils will now reflect the actual costs of changes in the ESL for individual councils.

The ESL factor is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{ESL factor} = \frac{\text{ESL}_{(t-1)} - (1 + R_{x_t})\text{ESL}_{(t-2)}}{(1 + I_{(t-1)})\text{TPI}_{(t-2)}}$$

Where:

TPI = Total Permissible income

ESL = ESL Levy Contribution

Rx = Rate peg excluding the ESL factor

I = The rate peg or special variation as applicable

t = The current year

We will calculate the ESL factor by isolating the impact of the change in ESL contributions on the total permissible income (TPI). Our steps for setting ESL factors for the rate peg for the 2024-25 financial year, will be as follows:

1. Calculate the rate peg before ESL factor (i.e. BCC plus population factor plus other adjustments).
2. Apply this rate peg before ESL factor to council's estimated TPI at 2023-24 minus the ESL contribution from 2022-23. We do this to calculate the effect of the rate peg before ESL factor on the non-ESL portion of TPI (in dollar terms).
3. Add the ESL contribution for 2023-24 to the TPI calculated in step 2 (in dollar terms).
4. Calculate the change in the TPIs, comparing TPI for 2023-24 (including the ESL) to the TPI calculated in step 3 (including the ESL). The TPI in step 3 is the non-ESL portion of TPI that is increased by the rate peg before ESL factor, and plus the new ESL contribution. The percentage change is the final rate peg (including the ESL factor).
5. Calculate the ESL factor by subtracting the rate peg before ESL factor calculated in step 1 from the final rate peg (including the ESL factor) calculated in step 4. The ESL factor shows by how much more (or less) the rate peg needs to increase over and above the increase in the rate peg before ESL factor.

We plan to publish the ESL contributions for each council, broken down by Emergency Service Operator, on our website each year with the rate peg. We consider that this will provide ratepayers with transparency on their contribution to the cost of emergency services in NSW through their rates.

Table 2 ESL factor worked example

Example Council	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Rate peg before ESL factor (i.e. BCC, population factor and other adjustments)			4.3%
Rate peg		3.7%	
Total Permissible Income in 2022-23	\$10,467,000		
ESL contributions from previous year (i.e. ESL included in TPI)		\$985,000	\$1,070,000

$$ESL\ factor = \frac{\$1,070,000 - (1 + 4.3\%)\$985,000}{(1 + 3.7\%)\$10,467,000}$$

$$ESL\ factor = 0.4\%$$

What adjustments have we made?

Superannuation guarantee

We have included an adjustment of 0.4% for all councils to account for increases in the superannuation guarantee rate between 2021-22 and 2023-24.

In the 2022-23 and 2023-24 rate pegs we included the increases in the superannuation guarantee from 9% in 2019-20 to 9.5% in 2020-21 then to 10% in 2021-22 (i.e. 0.5% per year with a 2-year lag). This means that councils' rates income in 2023-24 includes an allowance of 10% for the superannuation guarantee.

Under our new methodology, the BCC for the 2024-25 financial year will include an expected increase of 0.5% in the superannuation guarantee (from 11% in 2023-24 to 11.5% in 2024-25, with no lag). Councils' rates income in 2024-25 should, in principle, include an allowance of 11.5% for the superannuation guarantee. However, in moving from a lagged to a forward-looking approach, councils miss out on the 1% increase (from 10% in 2021-22 to 11% in 2023-24). The purpose of the adjustment is to account for this 1% shortfall.

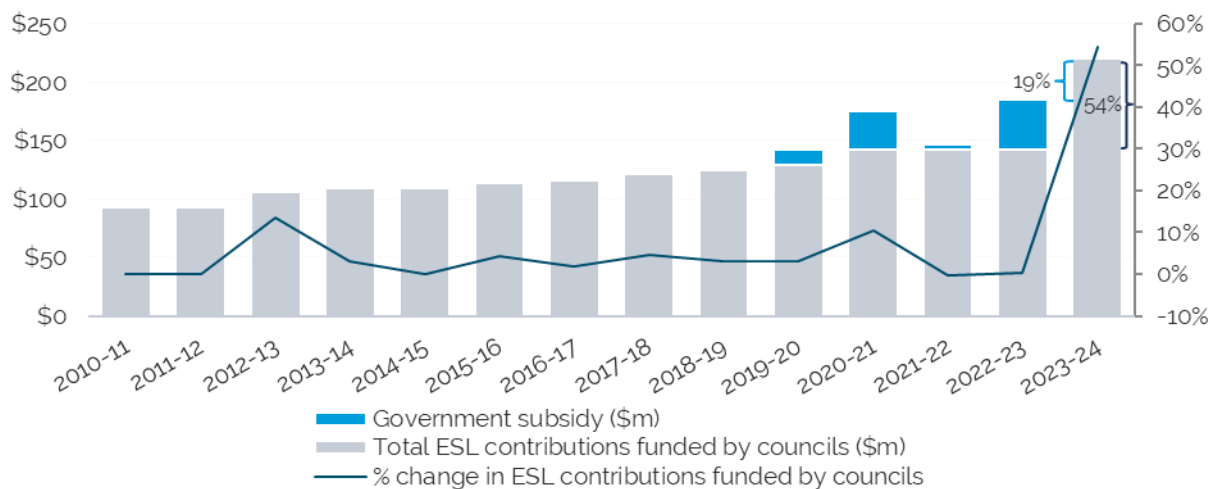
The 0.4% increase for all councils has been calculated by applying the 1% change in the superannuation guarantee to the weight of the employee costs component in the BCC (between 36% and 41% depending on council group).

Specific ESL adjustment

We have included a specific ESL adjustment in the rate peg for some councils to account for a portion of the increase in the ESL contributions in the years when increases were not captured by the rate peg because they were subsidised by the NSW Government. Our new (separate) ESL factor only captures the annual change in the councils' ESL contributions. Without specific adjustments, councils would not receive increases for the changes in ESL contributions that were not captured in the rate peg while the subsidy was in place.

Figure 1 shows why, as discussed, not capturing increases in ESL contributions in the years when increases were subsidised by the NSW Government would create a problem for councils. From 2022-23 to 2023-24 the total ESL contributions received from councils increased from approximately \$185 million to \$220 million (19%). At the same time the amount that councils actually paid for from their own budgets increased from \$142 million to \$220 million (54%). The \$43 million dollar difference between what was contributed by councils in 2022-23 and what councils actually paid was subsidised by the NSW Government. Because the rate peg up to 2023-24 measured changes in what councils actually paid, any subsidised increases in the ESL contributions were not included in previous rate pegs.

Figure 1 Council ESL contributions and NSW Government subsidy



Source: Data provided by OLG and IPART analysis

Under our new rate peg methodology, our annual ESL factor would capture the increase of \$34 million (19%) in ESL contributions from \$185 million in 2022-23 to \$220 million in 2023-24.

As discussed, we have decided that councils should recover the cost of the increase in ESL contributions in the years when increases were not captured by the rate peg (because they were subsidised by the NSW Government) over several years and at different rates for different councils to manage impacts on ratepayer affordability.

We have included some of the impact from increases in ESL contributions that were excluded in the rate peg for the 2024-25 financial year for some councils to support financial sustainability.

Councils can apply to IPART to seek increases above the rate peg

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 2024-25 SV/MR increase application assessments. The Guidelines are available on our [website](#). Councils applying for an SV or MR increase for 2024-25 must apply to IPART by 5 February 2024. IPART’s website also includes general information on the requirements and recent applications from councils.

Ratepayers can access council hardship measures

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

Table 3 Final rate pegs for all councils

Council	BCC	Superannuation adjustment	ESL factor	ESL adjustment	Core rate peg	Population factor	Final rate peg
Albury	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	4.6%	0.1%	4.7%
Armidale Regional	3.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Ballina	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	4.5%	0.1%	4.6%
Balranald	3.9%	0.4%	-0.2%	0.4%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Bathurst Regional	3.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	4.6%	0.2%	4.8%
Bayside	3.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%
Bega Valley	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.4%	4.9%
Bellingen	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Berrigan	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Blacktown	3.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	4.9%	2.2%	7.1%
Bland	3.9%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.4%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Blayney	3.9%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.3%	4.5%	1.2%	5.7%
Blue Mountains	3.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	4.6%
Bogan	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Bourke	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Brewarrina	3.9%	0.4%	-0.2%	0.5%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Broken Hill	3.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	4.9%
Burwood	3.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%
Byron	3.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	4.5%	0.3%	4.8%
Cabonne	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Camden	3.9%	0.4%	1.2%	0.0%	5.5%	2.7%	8.2%
Campbelltown	3.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	4.8%	0.5%	5.3%

Council	BCC	Superannuation adjustment	ESL factor	ESL adjustment	Core rate peg	Population factor	Final rate peg
Canada Bay	3.9%	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	5.3%
Canterbury-Bankstown	3.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	4.9%
Carrathool	3.9%	0.4%	-0.2%	0.4%	4.5%	1.0%	5.5%
Central Coast	3.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%
Central Darling	3.9%	0.4%	-0.7%	1.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Cessnock	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	4.5%	0.8%	5.3%
Clarence Valley	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.2%	4.7%
Cobar	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Coffs Harbour	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	4.6%	1.0%	5.6%
Coolamon	3.9%	0.4%	-0.2%	0.4%	4.5%	1.4%	5.9%
Coonamble	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.2%	4.7%
Cowra	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Cumberland	3.9%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Dubbo Regional	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	4.5%	0.5%	5.0%
Dungog	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Edward River	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Eurobodalla	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	4.5%	1.0%	5.5%
Fairfield	3.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	4.9%
Federation	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Forbes	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Georges River	3.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%
Gilgandra	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Glen Innes Severn	3.9%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.4%	4.5%	0.3%	4.8%

Council	BCC	Superannuation adjustment	ESL factor	ESL adjustment	Core rate peg	Population factor	Final rate peg
Goulburn Mulwaree	3.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Greater Hume	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.7%	5.2%
Griffith	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Gunnedah	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	1.1%	5.6%
Gwydir	3.9%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.3%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Hawkesbury	3.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Hay	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Hilltops	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.6%	5.1%
Hornsby	3.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	4.9%
Hunters Hill	3.9%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Inner West	3.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	4.9%
Inverell	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Junee	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Kempsey	3.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	4.5%	0.2%	4.7%
Kiama	3.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Ku-ring-gai	3.9%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	5.2%
Kyogle	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.2%	4.7%
Lachlan	3.9%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.3%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Lake Macquarie	3.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	4.7%	0.9%	5.6%
Lane Cove	3.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	4.9%
Leeton	3.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Lismore	3.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	4.7%
Lithgow	3.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Liverpool	3.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	4.9%	0.1%	5.0%

Council	BCC	Superannuation adjustment	ESL factor	ESL adjustment	Core rate peg	Population factor	Final rate peg
Liverpool Plains	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.3%	4.8%
Lockhart	3.9%	0.4%	-0.4%	0.6%	4.5%	2.7%	7.2%
Maitland	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	4.6%	0.4%	5.0%
Mid-Coast	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.7%	5.2%
Mid-Western Regional	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Moree Plains	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Mosman	3.9%	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	5.3%
Murray River	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.2%	4.7%
Murrumbidgee	3.9%	0.4%	-0.2%	0.4%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Muswellbrook	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Nambucca	3.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Narrabri	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Narrandera	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Narromine	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Newcastle	3.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	4.7%	0.5%	5.2%
North Sydney	3.9%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Northern Beaches	3.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	4.9%
Oberon	3.9%	0.4%	-0.2%	0.4%	4.5%	0.7%	5.2%
Orange	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	4.6%	0.1%	4.7%
Parkes	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Parramatta	3.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	4.9%	0.2%	5.1%
Penrith	3.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%
Port Macquarie-Hastings	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	4.6%
Port Stephens	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	4.5%	0.3%	4.8%

Council	BCC	Superannuation adjustment	ESL factor	ESL adjustment	Core rate peg	Population factor	Final rate peg
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Randwick	3.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	4.9%
Richmond Valley	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.1%	4.6%
Ryde	3.9%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	5.1%
Shellharbour	3.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	4.6%	1.6%	6.2%
Shoalhaven	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Singleton	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	1.2%	5.7%
Snowy Monaro Regional	3.9%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.3%	4.5%	0.7%	5.2%
Snowy Valleys	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.5%	5.0%
Strathfield	3.9%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Sutherland	3.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%
Sydney	3.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	4.5%	0.6%	5.1%
Tamworth Regional	3.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	4.9%
Temora	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Tenterfield	3.9%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.3%	4.5%	1.2%	5.7%
The Hills	3.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	4.9%	2.2%	7.1%
Tweed	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	4.6%
Upper Hunter	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Upper Lachlan	3.9%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.3%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Uralla	3.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Wagga Wagga	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	4.6%	0.4%	5.0%
Walcha	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Walgett	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Warren	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%

Council	BCC	Superannuation adjustment	ESL factor	ESL adjustment	Core rate peg	Population factor	Final rate peg
Warrumbungle	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Waverley	3.9%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Weddin	3.9%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.3%	4.5%	0.2%	4.7%
Wentworth	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	0.7%	5.2%
Willoughby	3.9%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Wingecarribee	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.1%	4.6%
Wollondilly	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.9%	5.4%
Wollongong	3.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	4.7%	0.3%	5.0%
Woollahra	3.9%	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	5.3%
Yass Valley	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%

Notes:

The core rate peg is the rate peg before the population factor and the final rate peg is the rate peg including the population factor.

Councils with a final rate peg larger than 4.5% are shown in blue bold font.

The population factor for each council includes the census population true-up.

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

Table 4 Population factors and rate pegs for all councils

Council	Change in population	Supplementary valuations percentage	Population factor before true-up	Census true-up	Population factor after true-up	Final rate peg
Albury	1.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	4.7%
Armidale Regional	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Ballina	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	4.6%
Balranald	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Bathurst Regional	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	-0.3%	0.2%	4.8%
Bayside	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	-0.5%	0.0%	4.8%
Bega Valley	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	4.9%
Bellingen	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.6%	0.0%	4.5%
Berrigan	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	-0.2%	0.0%	4.5%
Blacktown	2.7%	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%	2.2%	7.1%
Bland	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Blayney	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	5.7%
Blue Mountains	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	4.6%
Bogan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Bourke	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.4%	0.0%	4.5%
Brewarrina	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Broken Hill	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%
Burwood	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%
Byron	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	-0.2%	0.3%	4.8%
Cabonne	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	-0.4%	0.0%	4.5%
Camden	6.4%	5.5%	0.9%	1.8%	2.7%	8.2%
Campbelltown	1.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	5.3%

Council	Change in population	Supplementary valuations percentage	Population factor before true-up	Census true-up	Population factor after true-up	Final rate peg
Canada Bay	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.5%	0.0%	5.3%
Canterbury-Bankstown	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	4.9%
Carrathool	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	5.5%
Central Coast	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%
Central Darling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Cessnock	3.2%	2.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	5.3%
Clarence Valley	0.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	4.7%
Cobar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Coffs Harbour	1.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	5.6%
Coolamon	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	5.9%
Coonamble	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	4.7%
Cowra	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	4.5%
Cumberland	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	5.0%
Dubbo Regional	0.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	5.0%
Dungog	1.9%	0.3%	1.6%	-1.6%	0.0%	4.5%
Edward River	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.7%	0.0%	4.5%
Eurobodalla	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	1.0%	5.5%
Fairfield	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%
Federation	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	-0.7%	0.0%	4.5%
Forbes	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	4.5%
Georges River	0.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%
Gilgandra	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%

Council	Change in population	Supplementary valuations percentage	Population factor before true-up	Census true-up	Population factor after true-up	Final rate peg
Glen Innes Severn	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	4.8%
Goulburn Mulwaree	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Greater Hume	1.2%	1.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	5.2%
Griffith	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Gunnedah	0.3%	2.2%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	5.6%
Gwydir	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	4.5%
Hawkesbury	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	4.5%
Hay	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Hilltops	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	5.1%
Hornsby	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%
Hunters Hill	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Inner West	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6%	0.0%	4.9%
Inverell	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Junee	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	4.5%
Kempsey	1.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	4.7%
Kiama	0.0%	.	0.0%	-1.4%	0.0%	4.5%
Ku-ring-gai	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%
Kyogle	0.8%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	4.7%
Lachlan	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Lake Macquarie	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	5.6%
Lane Cove	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%
Leeton	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Lismore	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%

Council	Change in population	Supplementary valuations percentage	Population factor before true-up	Census true-up	Population factor after true-up	Final rate peg
Lithgow	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Liverpool	2.2%	2.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	5.0%
Liverpool Plains	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	4.8%
Lockhart	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	1.6%	2.7%	7.2%
Maitland	3.3%	2.6%	0.7%	-0.3%	0.4%	5.0%
Mid-Coast	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	5.2%
Mid-Western Regional	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Moree Plains	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Mosman	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%
Murray River	1.8%	1.4%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.2%	4.7%
Murrumbidgee	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Muswellbrook	0.7%	15%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Nambucca	1.0%	16%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Narrabri	0.0%	.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Narrandera	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Narromine	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Newcastle	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	-0.1%	0.5%	5.2%
North Sydney	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	5.0%
Northern Beaches	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%
Oberon	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	5.2%
Orange	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	4.7%
Parkes	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Parramatta	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	5.1%

Council	Change in population	Supplementary valuations percentage	Population factor before true-up	Census true-up	Population factor after true-up	Final rate peg
Penrith	0.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%
Port Macquarie-Hastings	1.8%	1.3%	0.5%	-0.5%	0.0%	4.6%
Port Stephens	1.7%	1.0%	0.7%	-0.4%	0.3%	4.8%
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional	1.3%	2.4%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	4.5%
Randwick	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	-0.6%	0.0%	4.9%
Richmond Valley	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	4.6%
Ryde	0.9%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%
Shellharbour	2.4%	0.9%	1.5%	0.2%	1.6%	6.2%
Shoalhaven	0.9%	0.7%	0.2%	-0.3%	0.0%	4.5%
Singleton	1.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.2%	1.2%	5.7%
Snowy Monaro Regional	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	5.2%
Snowy Valleys	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	5.0%
Strathfield	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	5.0%
Sutherland	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%
Sydney	1.3%	0.1%	1.2%	-0.7%	0.6%	5.1%
Tamworth Regional	1.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%
Temora	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Tenterfield	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	5.7%
The Hills	3.4%	2.2%	1.2%	1.1%	2.2%	7.1%
Tweed	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	-0.9%	0.0%	4.6%
Upper Hunter	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Upper Lachlan	0.6%	2.5%	0.0%	-0.8%	0.0%	4.5%
Uralla	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%

Council	Change in population	Supplementary valuations percentage	Population factor before true-up	Census true-up	Population factor after true-up	Final rate peg
Wagga Wagga	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	5.0%
Walcha	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Walgett	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Warren	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.6%	0.0%	4.5%
Warrumbungle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Waverley	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	5.0%
Weddin	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	4.7%
Wentworth	0.9%	1.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	5.2%
Willoughby	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	5.0%
Wingecarribee	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	4.6%
Wollondilly	3.0%	1.9%	1.1%	-0.2%	0.9%	5.4%
Wollongong	0.8%	0.2%	0.6%	-0.3%	0.3%	5.0%
Woolahra	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%
Yass Valley	0.8%	1.3%	0.0%	-1.1%	0.0%	4.5%

Notes:

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

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