

Central Goldfields Shire Council

Group: small shire

This fact sheet uses graphs and data to examine this council's revenue, expenditure and financial sustainability over recent years. The information aims to help readers understand the impacts of rate capping. This was introduced in 2016–17 to restrict the amount councils can increase their general rates and municipal charges each financial year.

You can compare this council's data against its 'group' by looking at the fact sheet for small shires. Further information is available at <u>http://www.esc.vic.gov.au/outcomes-reports</u>. You'll find an interactive version of this fact sheet, a reader's guide to help you understand key terms and information about the sector as a whole.



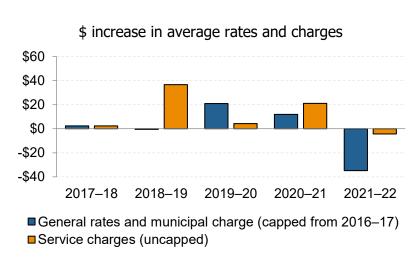
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Key facts

Population (June 2021):	13,382
Size (km²):	1,533
Length of local roads (km):	1,296
Population per km of roads:	10
Council employees (FTE, 2021–22):	170
Higher cap approved for any year between 2016–17 and 2021–22	No

Rates

What happened to average rates and charges (2021–22 dollars)?



Year	Average rates and charges	Applicable rate cap
2016–17	\$1,812	2.50%
2017–18	\$1,816	2.00%
2018–19	\$1,852	2.25%
2019–20	\$1,878	2.50%
2020–21	\$1,911	2.00%
2021–22	\$1,872	1.50%

Rates (continued)

See the reader's guide for data sources and useful information. Note: The numbers in this fact sheet have been adjusted for inflation and are expressed in 2021–22 dollars.

Did council's average rates comply with the applicable rate caps?							
2020–21 (2.00%)	2021–22 (1.50%)	2022–23 (1.75%)					
Yes	Yes	Yes					

Did rates change for different ratepayers?

Council's rating strategy 2022–23

Council applies 7 differential rates for different types of property, a municipal charge and recovers the cost of waste services using service charges. The adopted budget contains more information about rate categories and charges.

Distribution of rates increases and decreases

The applicable rate cap is applied to council's average rate. So, some individual rates increased by more and some increased by less than the applicable cap (or even decreased).

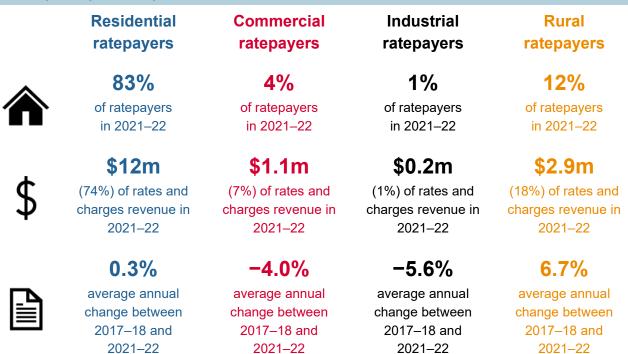
2020–21	51%	8%	41%						
2021–22	Data not provided for 3	Data not provided for 2021–22 and 2022–23							
2022–23	Data not provided for 2	.021-2	z anu 2022–23						

% of rates notices decreasing

% of rates notices increasing by less than the applicable cap

□ % of rates notices increasing by more than the applicable cap

Ratepayers by property class (2021-22 dollars)



Source: Victorian Local Government Grants Commission (unaudited data). Includes both capped and uncapped rates and charges. 'Other' category of property class has been omitted.

Revenue

See the reader's guide for data sources and useful information. Note: The numbers in this fact sheet have been adjusted for inflation and are expressed in 2021-22 dollars.

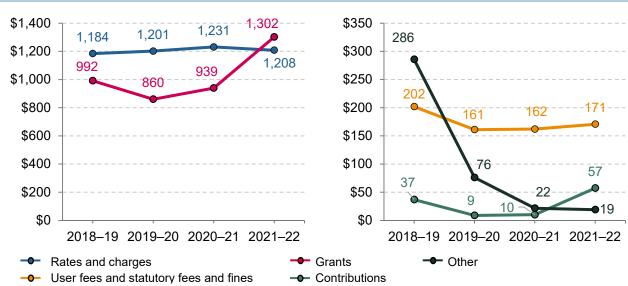
Where did council's money come from?

Revenue (2021–22 \$m and % of total revenue)

	2018–19		2019–20		2020–21		2021	1–22
	\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m	
Rates and charges	15.8	(44%)	16.0	(52%)	16.3	(52%)	16.2	(44%)
User fees and statutory fees and fines	2.7	(7%)	2.1	(7%)	2.2	(7%)	2.3	(6%)
Grants	13.2	(37%)	11.5	(37%)	12.5	(40%)	17.4	(47%)
Contributions	0.5	(1%)	0.1	(0%)	0.1	(0%)	0.8	(2%)
Other	3.8	(11%)	1.0	(3%)	0.3	(1%)	0.3	(1%)
Total	36.0		30.8		31.4		36.9	

Central Goldfields Shire Council's total revenue fluctuated in real terms between 2018-19 and 2021-22. The largest changes occurred in 2021-22, as revenue from grants increased, and in 2019–20, as revenue from 'other' revenue decreased.

Rates and charges, and grants were the largest sources of council's revenue, accounting for 88 per cent of total revenue between 2018–19 and 2021–22.



In terms of revenue per person (which adjusts for changes in population), revenue from rates and charges, grants and contributions increased between 2018–19 and 2021–22. This compares with a downward trend in revenue per person from user fees and statutory fees and fines and 'other' revenue.

Revenue per person (2021–22 dollars)

Expenditure

See the reader's guide for data sources and useful information. Note: The numbers in this fact sheet have been adjusted for inflation and are expressed in 2021–22 dollars.

How much money did council spend?

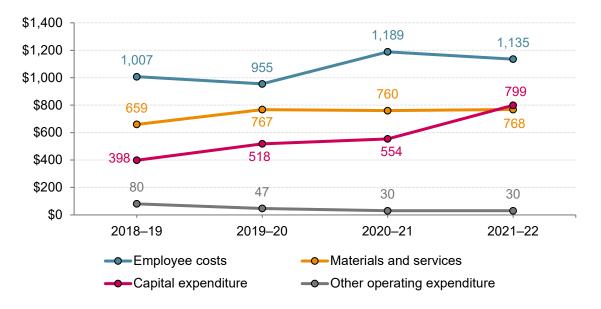
Expenditure (2021–22 \$m and % of total expenditure)

	2018–19		201	2019–20		2020–21		1–22
	\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m	
Operating expenditure	23.3	(81%)	23.6	(77%)	26.3	(78%)	25.9	(71%)
Employee costs	13.4	(47%)	12.7	(42%)	15.8	(47%)	15.2	(42%)
Materials and services	8.8	(31%)	10.2	(34%)	10.1	(30%)	10.3	(28%)
Other operating expenditure	1.1	(4%)	0.6	(2%)	0.4	(1%)	0.4	(1%)
Capital expenditure	5.3	(19%)	6.9	(23%)	7.4	(22%)	10.7	(29%)
Total	28.6		30.5		33.6		36.6	

Central Goldfields Shire Council's total expenditure increased in real terms between 2018–19 and 2021–22, reflecting increases in capital expenditure, employee costs, and materials and services.

Employee costs was the largest area of expenditure, which accounted for 44 per cent of total expenditure between 2018–19 and 2021–22.

Expenditure per person (2021–22 dollars)



In terms of expenditure per person (which adjusts for changes in population), employee costs, materials and services, and capital expenditure all increased between 2018–19 and 2021–22. This compares with a downward trend in 'other operating expenditure' per person.

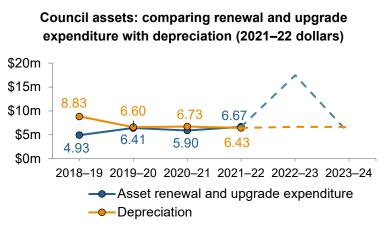
Infrastructure

Did council's capital expenditure pattern change?

Capital expenditure (2021–22 \$m and % of total capital expenditure)								
	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22				
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m				
Renewal	4.2 (79%)	4.1 (59%)	1.6 (22%)	3.7 (35%)				
Upgrade	0.7 (14%)	2.3 (34%)	4.3 (59%)	2.9 (28%)				
Expansion	0.0 (0%)	0.0 (0%)	0.7 (10%)	2.4 (23%)				
New	0.4 (7%)	0.5 (7%)	0.7 (10%)	1.6 (15%)				
Total	5.3	6.9	7.4	10.7				

Central Goldfields Shire Council's spending on asset renewal trended downwards in real terms, despite fluctuating between 2018–19 and 2021–22. Asset renewal accounted for the highest share of capital expenditure over this period (45 per cent).

Council's spending on all other categories increased in real terms between 2018–19 and 2021–22.



Did council renew assets (such as roads, parks and buildings)?

as a perce	ntage of	depreciation
2018–19	56%	
2019–20	97%	
2020–21	88%	
2021–22	104%	
2022–23	262%	(forecast data)
2023–24	80%	(forecast data)

Renewal & upgrade expenditure

Council's spending on renewing and upgrading assets trended upwards in real terms, despite fluctuating between 2018–19 and 2021–22. Renewal and upgrade expenditure increased above the amount of depreciation (the decline in value of council's assets caused by age and use) in 2021–22. It was forecast to continue to be above the amount of depreciation in 2022–23, before decreasing in 2023–24.

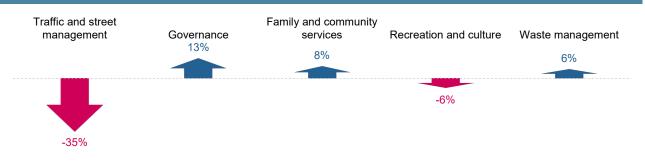
Services

Which service areas did council spending its money on?

Expenditure by function (2021–22 \$m and % of total services expenditure)

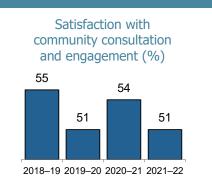
	2018–19		2019–20		2020–21		2021–22	
	\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m	
Aged and disabled services	1.8	(6%)	2.0	(7%)	2.1	(6%)	1.8	(6%)
Business and economic services	3.0	(9%)	3.2	(11%)	2.7	(8%)	2.9	(9%)
Environment	0.6	(2%)	0.7	(2%)	0.6	(2%)	0.7	(2%)
Family and community services	3.5	(11%)	4.6	(15%)	4.0	(12%)	4.5	(14%)
Governance	6.2	(19%)	6.8	(22%)	10.4	(31%)	9.0	(28%)
Local roads and bridges	6.3	(20%)	5.5	(18%)	4.9	(15%)	6.2	(19%)
Recreation and culture	4.1	(13%)	3.9	(13%)	3.6	(11%)	3.4	(10%)
Traffic and street management	3.8	(12%)	1.6	(5%)	1.7	(5%)	1.0	(3%)
Waste management	2.4	(8%)	2.0	(7%)	3.0	(9%)	2.9	(9%)
Other	0.3	(1%)	0.0	(0%)	0.0	(0%)	0.0	(0%)
Total	32.1		30.3		33.1		32.4	

Which areas experienced the biggest changes from 2018–19 to 2021–22?



Source: Victorian Local Government Grants Commission (unaudited). Council Annual Reports may provide further explanation of these expenditure changes.

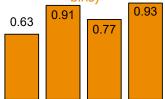
Did service quality or community satisfaction change?





2018–19 2019–20 2020–21 2021–22

Kerbside collection bins missed (per 10,000 bins)

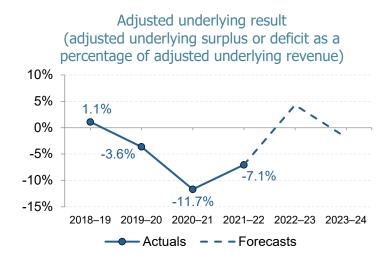


2018–19 2019–20 2020–21 2021–22

Financial position

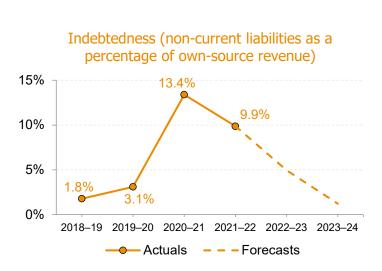
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Did council operate sustainably?



Between 2018–19 and 2021–22, Central Goldfields Shire Council reported an average adjusted underlying result of -5.3 per cent. An ongoing negative result suggests that, without an increase in ongoing revenue or the receipt of one-off grants, ongoing revenue may not fund the range and level of services being provided.

Working capital (current assets as a percentage of current liabilities)



Council could meet its current financial obligations with a reported average working capital ratio of 147 per cent between 2018–19 and 2021–22.

Between 2018–19 and 2021–22, council reported an average indebtedness ratio of 7 per cent. The lower the percentage, the greater a council's ability is to repay debt from revenue it controls.

Note: Some of the year-on-year changes in these financial indicators may be due to changes to accounting standards or the impact of coronavirus. See the reader's guide for more information.