

Horsham Rural City Council

Group: regional city

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 regional city councils. Further information is available at http://www.esc.vic.gov.au/outcomes-reports. 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.



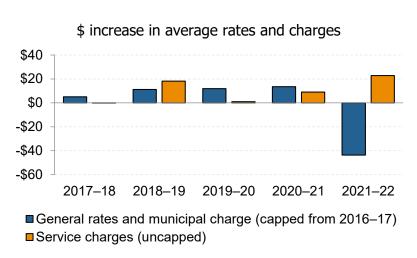
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Key facts

Population (June 2021):	20,369
Size (km²):	4,267
Length of local roads (km):	2,984
Population per km of roads:	7
Council employees (FTE, 2021–22):	206
Higher cap approved for any year between 2016–17 and 2021–22	Yes (see table below)

Rates

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



Year	Average rates and charges	Applicable rate cap
2016–17	\$2,264	3.50%ª
2017–18	\$2,269	2.00%
2018–19	\$2,298	2.25%
2019–20	\$2,311	2.50%
2020–21	\$2,333	2.00%
2021–22	\$2,312	1.50%

^a Approved higher cap.

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					

How did rates change for different ratepayers?

Council's rating strategy 2022–23

Council applies 3 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).

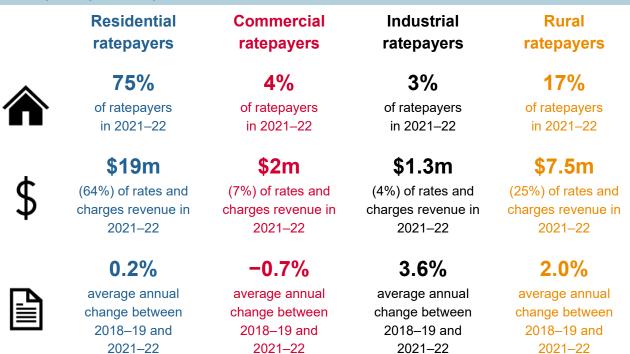
2020–21	37%	27%		36%
2021–22	68%		6%	26%
2022–23	46%	9%		46%

[%] 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.

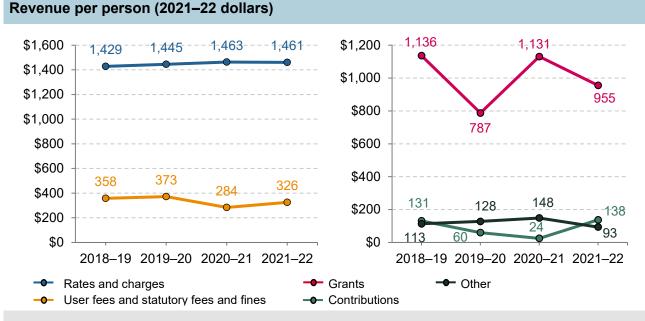
Where did council's money come from?

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

	2018–19		201	2019–20		2020–21		1–22
	\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m	
Rates and charges	28.6	(45%)	29.2	(52%)	29.8	(48%)	29.8	(49%)
User fees and statutory fees and fines	7.2	(11%)	7.5	(13%)	5.8	(9%)	6.6	(11%)
Grants	22.8	(36%)	15.9	(28%)	23.0	(37%)	19.5	(32%)
Contributions	2.6	(4%)	1.2	(2%)	0.5	(1%)	2.8	(5%)
Other	2.3	(4%)	2.6	(4%)	3.0	(4%)	1.9	(3%)
Total	63.5		56.3		62.1		60.6	

Horsham Rural City Council's total revenue fluctuated in real terms between 2018–19 and 2021–22, reflecting fluctuations in revenue from grants and 'other' revenue.

Rates and charges, and grants were the largest sources of council's revenue, accounting for 82 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 user fees and statutory fees and fines, and grants, decreased between 2018–19 and 2021–22. This compares with an upward trend in revenue per person from rates and charges.

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?

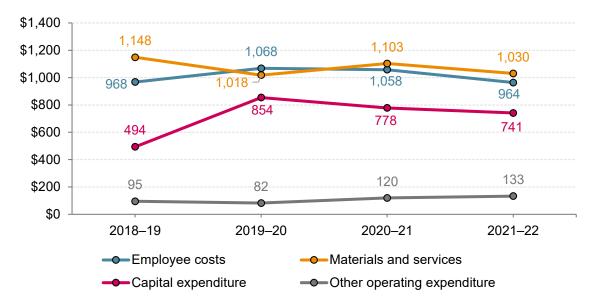
Expenditure (2021–22 \$m and % of total expenditure)

	2018–19		201	2019–20		2020–21		1–22
	\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m	
Operating expenditure	44.3	(82%)	43.7	(72%)	46.4	(75%)	43.3	(74%)
Employee costs	19.4	(36%)	21.5	(35%)	21.5	(35%)	19.6	(34%)
Materials and services	23.0	(42%)	20.5	(34%)	22.4	(36%)	21.0	(36%)
Other operating expenditure	1.9	(4%)	1.7	(3%)	2.4	(4%)	2.7	(5%)
Capital expenditure	9.9	(18%)	17.2	(28%)	15.8	(25%)	15.1	(26%)
Total	54.2		61.0		62.2		58.4	

Horsham Rural City Council's total expenditure increased in real terms between 2018–19 and 2021–22, reflecting an increase in capital expenditure.

Materials and services was the largest area of expenditure, accounting for 37 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), council's 'other operating expenditure' and capital expenditure increased between 2018–19 and 2021–22. This compares with a downward trend in expenditure on employee costs, and materials and services per person.

Infrastructure

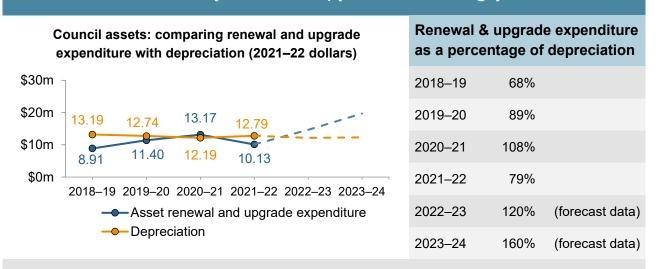
Did council's capital expenditure pattern change?

Capital expenditure (2021–22 \$m and % of total capital expenditure)										
	2018–19		2019–20		2020–21		2021	-22		
	\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m			
Renewal	7.9	(80%)	10.0	(58%)	12.0	(76%)	9.4	(62%)		
Upgrade	1.0	(10%)	1.4	(8%)	1.2	(7%)	0.7	(5%)		
Expansion	0.0	(0%)	0.0	(0%)	0.0	(0%)	0.0	(0%)		
New	1.0	(10%)	5.8	(34%)	2.7	(17%)	5.0	(33%)		
Total	9.9		17.2		15.8		15.1			

Horsham Rural City Council's spending on asset renewal trended upwards in real terms, despite fluctuating between 2018–19 and 2021–22. Asset renewal accounted for the highest share of capital expenditure over this period (68 per cent).

Council's spending on new assets increased in real terms between 2018–19 and 2021–22, while spending on asset upgrades declined.

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



Council's spending on renewing and upgrading assets trended upwards in real terms between 2018–19 and 2020–21, before decreasing in 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 2020–21, before decreasing below 100 per cent of depreciation in 2021–22. It was forecast to increase above the amount of depreciation in 2022–23 and 2023–24.

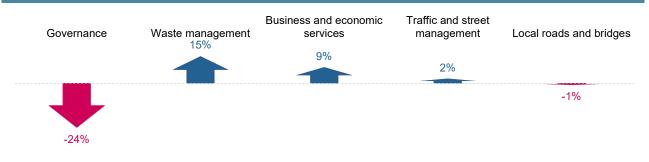
Services

Which service areas did council spend its money on?

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

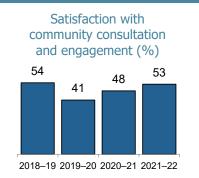
	2018–19		2019-	2019–20		-21	2021–22	
	\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m	
Aged and disabled services	2.4	(4%)	3.7	(7%)	0.9	(2%)	0.1	(0%)
Business and economic services	6.0	(11%)	6.1	(11%)	6.9	(12%)	7.8	(14%)
Environment	2.2	(4%)	2.0	(4%)	2.0	(3%)	2.4	(4%)
Family and community services	3.1	(5%)	3.1	(6%)	3.0	(5%)	3.1	(6%)
Governance	8.1	(14%)	2.9	(5%)	3.3	(6%)	3.5	(7%)
Local roads and bridges	14.1	(25%)	15.2	(27%)	14.8	(26%)	13.8	(25%)
Recreation and culture	10.4	(18%)	11.3	(20%)	14.0	(24%)	10.3	(19%)
Traffic and street management	4.0	(7%)	4.1	(7%)	4.3	(8%)	4.3	(8%)
Waste management	5.8	(10%)	6.8	(12%)	7.1	(12%)	8.8	(16%)
Other	0.5	(1%)	0.5	(1%)	0.9	(2%)	0.4	(1%)
Total	56.7		55.7		57.1		54.4	

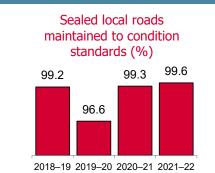
Which areas experienced the biggest changes from 2018–19 to 2021–22?

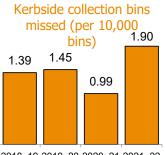


Source: Victorian Local Government Grants Commission (unaudited). Council Annual Reports may provide further explanation of these expenditure changes.

Did service quality or community satisfaction change?





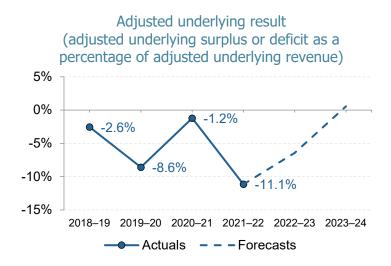


2018–19 2019–20 2020–21 2021–22

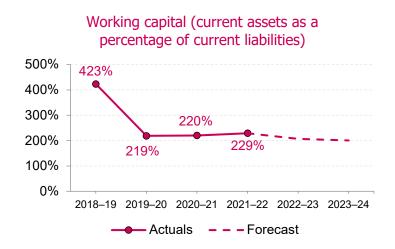
Financial position

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 operate sustainably?



Between 2018–19 and 2021–22, Horsham Rural City Council reported an average adjusted underlying result of -5.9 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.



Indebtedness (non-current liabilities as a

percentage of own-source revenue)

23.0%

26 8%

35%

30%

25%

20%

15% 10% 5% 0% 24.8%

22.9%

Council could meet its current financial obligations with a reported average working capital ratio of 273 per cent between 2018–19 and 2021–22.

Between 2018–19 and 2021–22, council reported an average indebtedness ratio of 24.4 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.