

Mornington Peninsula Shire Council

Group: interface

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.

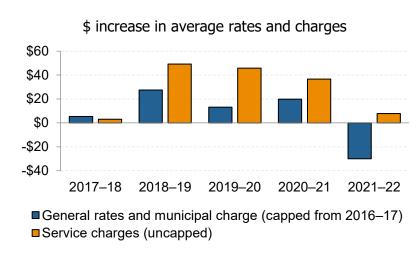
You can compare this council's data against its 'group' by looking at the fact sheet for interface councils. Further information is available at http://www.esc.vic.gov.au/outcomes-reports. You'll find an interactive version of this fact sheet, a reader's guide to help you understand key terms and information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



Key facts	
Population (June 2021):	170,390
Size (km²):	724
Length of local roads (km):	1,709
Population per km of roads:	100
Council employees (FTE, 2021–22):	745
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	\$1,717	2.50%
2017–18	\$1,726	2.00%
2018–19	\$1,803	2.25%
2019–20	\$1,862	2.50%
2020–21	\$1,918	2.00%
2021–22	\$1,896	1.50%





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 4 differential rates for different types of property 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%	22%		42%
2021–22	48%		10%	42%
2022–23	38%	7%		56%

- % 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)

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	Residential ratepayers	Commercial ratepayers	Industrial ratepayers	Rural ratepayers
^	93%	3%	2%	1%
	of ratepayers	of ratepayers	of ratepayers	of ratepayers
	in 2021–22	in 2021–22	in 2021–22	in 2021–22
_	\$179.2m	\$7.1m	\$3.1m	\$2.4m
¢	(93%) of rates and	(4%) of rates and	(2%) of rates and	(1%) of rates and
Ф	charges revenue in	charges revenue in	charges revenue in	charges revenue in
-	2021–22	2021–22	2021–22	2021–22
	2.5%	-3.2%	-1.7%	1.3%
	average annual	average annual	average annual	average annual
I≣I	change between	change between	change between	change between
	2017–18 and	2017–18 and	2017–18 and	2017–18 and
	2021–22	2021–22	2021–22	2021–22

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



Where did council's money come from?

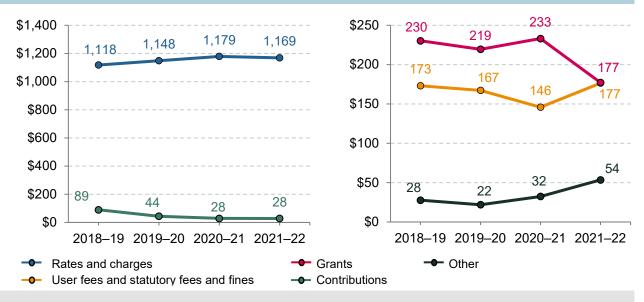
Revenue (2021–22 \$m and % of total revenue)

	2018–19		2019–20		2020–21		202	1–22
	\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m	
Rates and charges	186.0	(68%)	193.4	(72%)	200.3	(73%)	199.1	(73%)
User fees and statutory fees and fines	28.8	(11%)	28.2	(10%)	24.8	(9%)	30.1	(11%)
Grants	38.3	(14%)	37.0	(14%)	39.6	(14%)	30.2	(11%)
Contributions	14.9	(5%)	7.4	(3%)	4.8	(2%)	4.7	(2%)
Other	4.6	(2%)	3.7	(1%)	5.5	(2%)	9.1	(3%)
Total	272.6		269.6		275.1		273.3	

Mornington Peninsula Shire Council's total revenue fluctuated in real terms between 2018–19 and 2021–22, reflecting movements in all income categories.

Rates and charges was the largest source of council's revenue, accounting for 71 per cent of total revenue between 2018–19 and 2021–22.

Revenue per person (2021–22 dollars)



In terms of revenue per person (which adjusts for changes in population), revenue from grants and contributions decreased between 2018–19 and 2021–22. This compares with an upward trend in revenue per person from rates and charges and 'other' revenue. User fees and statutory fees and fines decreased between 2018–19 and 2020–21 before increasing in 2021–22.



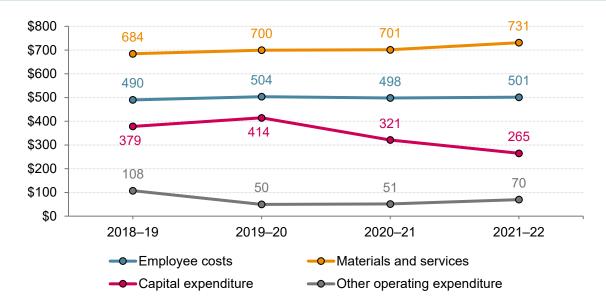
How much money did council spend?

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	2018–19		2019–20		2020–21		2021–22	
	\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m	
Operating expenditure	213.4	(77%)	211.1	(75%)	212.6	(80%)	221.9	(83%)
Employee costs	81.6	(30%)	84.8	(30%)	84.7	(32%)	85.4	(32%)
Materials and services	113.9	(41%)	117.9	(42%)	119.2	(45%)	124.6	(47%)
Other operating expenditure	17.9	(6%)	8.4	(3%)	8.7	(3%)	11.9	(4%)
Capital expenditure	63.0	(23%)	69.8	(25%)	54.6	(20%)	45.2	(17%)
Total	276.4		280.9		267.2		267.1	

Mornington Peninsula Shire Council's total expenditure decreased in real terms between 2018–19 and 2021–22. This reflected a decrease in capital expenditure.

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



Did council's capital expenditure pattern change?

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

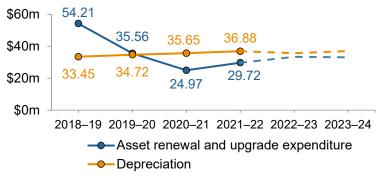
	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Renewal	31.2 (50%	28.4 (41%)	17.2 (31%)	23.9 (53%)
Upgrade	23.0 (37%	7.1 (10%)	7.8 (14%)	5.8 (13%)
Expansion	1.3 (2%)	0.9 (1%)	0.3 (1%)	0.9 (2%)
New	7.5 (12%	33.3 (48%)	29.3 (54%)	14.6 (32%)
Total	63.0	69.8	54.6	45.2

Mornington Peninsula 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 (43 per cent).

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

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





Renewal & upgrade expenditure as a percentage of depreciation

018–19	162%	
019–20	102%	
020–21	70%	
021–22	81%	
022–23	94%	(forecast data)
023–24	89%	(forecast data)

Council's spending on renewing and upgrading assets trended downwards in real terms between 2018–19 and 2020–21, before increasing in 2021–22. Renewal and upgrade expenditure decreased below the amount of depreciation (the decline in value of council's assets caused by age and use) in 2020–21. It was forecast to remain below the amount of depreciation in 2022–23 and 2023–24.

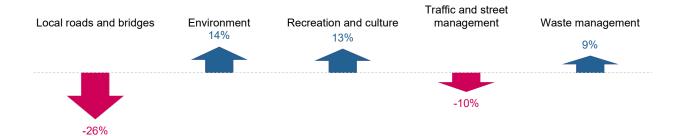


Which service areas did council spend its money on?

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	17.0	(7%)	16.3	(7%)	14.9	(6%)	17.0	(7%)
Business and economic services	22.8	(10%)	22.5	(9%)	21.2	(8%)	18.2	(7%)
Environment	40.5	(17%)	64.4	(26%)	61.9	(25%)	60.4	(23%)
Family and community services	12.3	(5%)	11.4	(5%)	12.4	(5%)	12.9	(5%)
Governance	43.2	(18%)	44.3	(18%)	47.5	(19%)	49.9	(19%)
Local roads and bridges	28.3	(12%)	14.7	(6%)	14.1	(6%)	11.7	(5%)
Recreation and culture	26.9	(11%)	23.3	(10%)	27.4	(11%)	38.7	(15%)
Traffic and street management	16.7	(7%)	12.3	(5%)	13.3	(5%)	12.1	(5%)
Waste management	27.9	(12%)	34.8	(14%)	37.5	(15%)	36.4	(14%)
Other	0.0	(0%)	0.0	(0%)	0.0	(0%)	0.0	(0%)
Total	235.7		244.0		250.2		257.3	

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?

56 55 54 50 2018–19 2019–20 2020–21 2021–22

Satisfaction with

community consultation

and engagement (%)

standards (%)

99.7 99.6 99.9

96.8

2018–19 2019–20 2020–21 2021–22

Sealed local roads

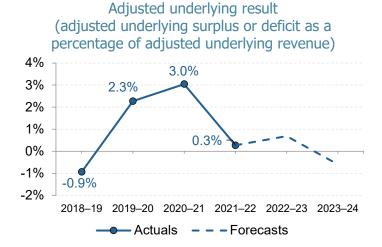
maintained to condition

Kerbside collection bins missed (per 10,000 bins)
5.99
3.54
3.86
4.61
2018–19 2019–20 2020–21 2021–22



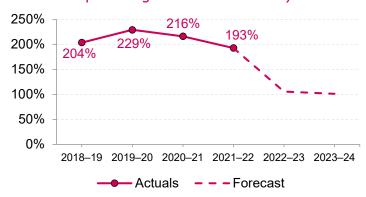


Did council operate sustainably?



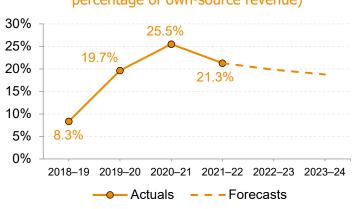
Between 2018–19 and 2021–22, Mornington Peninsula Shire Council reported an average adjusted underlying result of 1.2 per cent. An ongoing positive result suggests ongoing revenue can fund the current level of service provision.

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 211 per cent between 2018–19 and 2021–22.

Indebtedness (non-current liabilities as a percentage of own-source revenue)



Between 2018–19 and 2021–22, council reported an average indebtedness ratio of 18.7 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.