

Frankston City Council

Group: metropolitan

This fact sheet uses graphs and data to examine this council's revenue, expenditure and financial sustainability over recent years. The information is intended to help readers understand the impacts of rate capping, which 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 metropolitan 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.

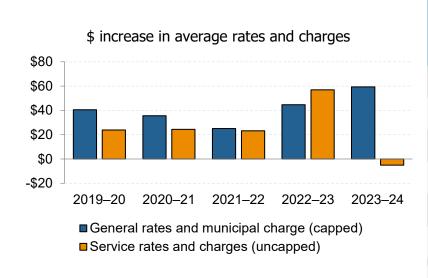


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Key facts	
Population (June 2023):	142,826
Size (km²):	131
Length of local roads (km):	723
Population per km of roads:	198
Council employees (FTE, 2023–24):	800
Higher cap approved for any year between 2018–19 and 2023–24	No

Rates

What has happened to average rates and charges?



Year	Average rates and charges	Applicable rate cap
2018–19	\$1,912	2.25%
2019–20	\$1,977	2.50%
2020–21	\$2,037	2.00%
2021–22	\$2,085	1.50%
2022–23	\$2,187	1.75%
2023–24	\$2,241	3.50%

Rates (continued)



See the reader's guide for data sources and useful information. Where noted, the numbers in this fact sheet have been adjusted for inflation and are expressed in 2023–24 dollars.

Have council's average rates complied with the applicable rate caps?

2023-24 (3.50%) 2022-23 (1.75%) 2024-25 (2.75%)

Yes Yes Yes

How have rates changed for different ratepayers?

Council's rating strategy 2024–25

Council levies 5 differential rates for different types of property, a municipal charge and uses service charges to recover the cost of waste services. More information about council's differential rate categories and charges can be found in council's adopted budget.

Distribution of rates increases and decreases

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

2022–23	21%	19%		60%				
2023–24		19%		34%				
2024–25	39%	6	22%		39%			

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

Ratepaye	ers by property class			
	Residential ratepayers	Commercial ratepayers	Industrial ratepayers	Rural ratepayers
	92%	3%	5%	<1%
	of ratepayers	of ratepayers	of ratepayers	of ratepayers
	\$128.5m	\$8.6m	\$8.5m	\$0.1m
\$	(88%) of rates and charges revenue in 2023–24	(6%) of rates and charges revenue in 2023–24	(6%) of rates and charges revenue in 2023–24	(<1%) of rates and charges revenue in 2023–24
	2.6%	-0.5%	6.2%	4.8%
	average annual	average annual	average annual	average annual
I≣I	increase between	increase between	increase between	increase between
ш	2019–20 and	2019–20 and	2019–20 and	2019–20 and
	2023–24	2023–24	2023-24	2023–24

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 is council's money coming from?

Revenue (2023–24 \$m and % of total revenue)

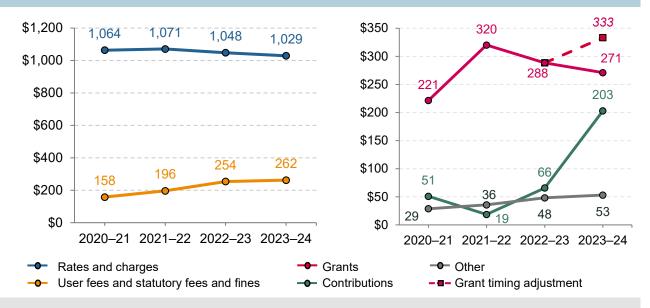
	2020–21		2021–22		2022–23		2023	3–24
	\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m	
Rates and charges	151.3	(70%)	150.8	(65%)	147.9	(61%)	146.9	(57%)
User fees and statutory fees and fines	22.4	(10%)	27.6	(12%)	35.8	(15%)	37.5	(14%)
Grants	31.5	(15%)	45.1	(20%)	40.7	(17%)	38.7	(15%)
Contributions	7.2	(3%)	2.6	(1%)	9.3	(4%)	29.0	(11%)
Other	4.1	(2%)	5.0	(2%)	6.8	(3%)	7.6	(3%)
Total	216.5		231.1		240.5		259.7	

Frankston City Council's total revenue increased in real terms between 2020–21 and 2023–24, reflecting increases in revenue from contributions, user fees and statutory fees and fines and grants.

The decrease in grant revenue in 2023–24 partially reflects the financial assistance grants being received later than usual. Council would have received \$47.6 million in grant revenue if the payment was received before the end of the financial year.

Rates and charges, and grants were the largest sources of council's revenue, accounting for 72 per cent of total revenue between 2020–21 and 2023–24.

Revenue per person (2023–24 dollars)



In terms of revenue per person (which adjusts for population growth), council's revenue from user fees and statutory fees and fines, grants, contributions and 'other' revenue increased in real terms between 2020–21 and 2023–24, while revenue from rates and charges decreased.



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See the reader's guide for data sources and useful information.

Where noted, the numbers in this fact sheet have been adjusted for inflation and are expressed in 2023–24 dollars.

How much money is council spending?

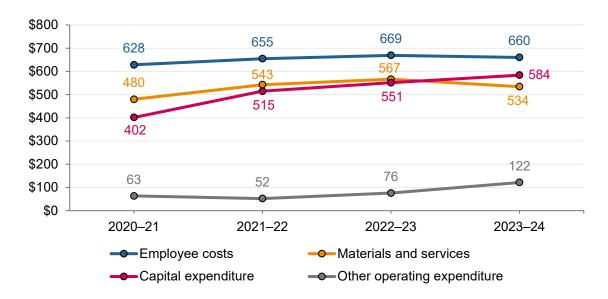
Expenditure (2023–24 \$m and % of total expenditure)

	202	0–21	202	2021–22		2–23	202	3–24
	\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m	
Operating expenditure	166.6	(74%)	176.0	(71%)	185.1	(70%)	188.0	(69%)
Employee costs	89.3	(40%)	92.2	(37%)	94.4	(36%)	94.3	(35%)
Materials and services	68.2	(30%)	76.4	(31%)	80.0	(30%)	76.3	(28%)
Other operating expenditure	9.0	(4%)	7.3	(3%)	10.7	(4%)	17.4	(6%)
Capital expenditure	57.1	(26%)	72.5	(29%)	77.8	(30%)	83.4	(31%)
Total	223.6		248.5		262.9		271.4	

Frankston City Council's total expenditure increased in real terms between 2020–21 and 2023–24, reflecting increases in all expenditure categories.

Employee costs was the largest area of expenditure, which accounted for 37 per cent of total expenditure between 2020–21 and 2023–24.

Expenditure per person (2023–24 dollars)



In terms of expenditure per person (which adjusts for population growth), council's spending on all categories increased in real terms between 2020–21 and 2023–24.



Has council's capital expenditure pattern changed?

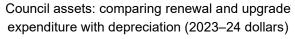
Capital expenditure (2023–24 \$m and % of total capital expenditure)

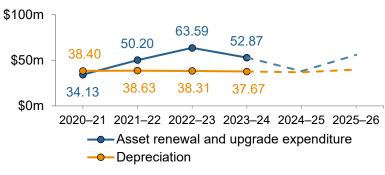
	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Renewal	25.2 (44%)	25.7 (35%)	24.7 (32%)	29.0 (35%)
Upgrade	8.9 (16%)	24.5 (34%)	38.9 (50%)	23.9 (29%)
Expansion	0.0 (0%)	5.1 (7%)	0.7 (1%)	2.4 (3%)
New	23.0 (40%)	17.2 (24%)	13.5 (17%)	28.1 (34%)
Total	57.1	72.5	77.8	83.4

Frankston City Council's spending on asset renewal trended upwards in real terms between 2020–21 and 2023–24. Asset renewal accounted for the highest share of capital expenditure over this period (36 per cent).

Council's spending on all other categories increased in real terms between 2020–21 and 2023–24.

Is council renewing its assets (such as roads, parks and buildings)?





Renewal & upgrade expenditure as a percentage of depreciation

2020–21	89%	
2021–22	130%	
2022–23	166%	
2023–24	140%	
2024–25	103%	(forecast data)
2025–26	140%	(forecast data)

Council's spending on the renewal and upgrade of its assets trended upwards in real terms between 2020–21 and 2022–23, before decreasing in 2023–24.

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. This spending was forecast to remain above the amount of depreciation in 2024–25 and 2025–26.



Which service areas is council spending its money in?

Expenditure by function (2023–24 \$m and % of total services expenditure)

	2020–21		2021-	2021–22		2022–23		-24
	\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m	
Aged and disabled services	10.7	(5%)	11.1	(5%)	9.4	(4%)	8.9	(4%)
Business and economic services	7.9	(4%)	9.3	(4%)	9.5	(4%)	8.2	(4%)
Environment	8.5	(4%)	8.7	(4%)	8.6	(4%)	10.3	(5%)
Family and community services	14.5	(7%)	15.5	(7%)	15.2	(7%)	15.4	(7%)
Governance	57.3	(28%)	42.0	(20%)	40.5	(18%)	41.7	(19%)
Local roads and bridges	18.9	(9%)	11.5	(5%)	11.8	(5%)	8.4	(4%)
Recreation and culture	39.1	(19%)	60.7	(28%)	64.3	(29%)	61.7	(29%)
Traffic and street management	14.4	(7%)	19.0	(9%)	19.3	(9%)	20.1	(9%)
Waste management	24.5	(12%)	27.7	(13%)	29.6	(13%)	27.2	(13%)
Other	7.8	(4%)	8.1	(4%)	11.5	(5%)	13.2	(6%)
Total	203.5		213.7		219.8		215.2	

Which service areas have experienced the biggest changes in spending?



Source: Victorian Local Government Grants Commission (unaudited). Average annual change between 2020–21 and 2023–24. Excludes small service areas (<5% of expenditure). Council Annual Reports may provide further explanation of these changes.

Has there been a change in service quality and community satisfaction?

and engagement (%)

69 70 69

63 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23 2023-24

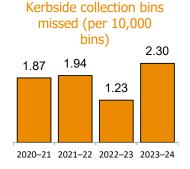
Satisfaction with

community consultation



Sealed local roads

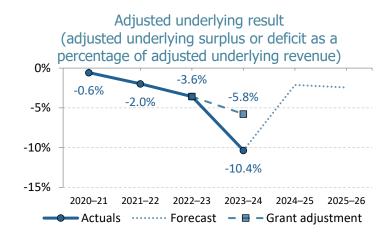
maintained to condition







Is council operating sustainably?

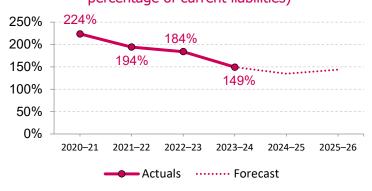


Between 2020–21 and 2023–24, Frankston City Council reported an average **adjusted underlying result** of **-4.1 per cent**. The average result would have been *-3 per cent*, if the timing of the financial assistance grants payment in 2023–24 was consistent with previous years.

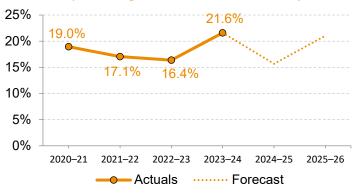
An ongoing negative result, or deficit, suggests that, without the receipt of one-off grants or an increase in ongoing revenue, the council may not have sufficient revenue to fund the range and level of services it has been providing.

Council could meet its current financial obligations with a reported average working capital ratio of 188 per cent between 2020–21 and 2023–24.

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



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



Between 2020–21 and 2023–24, council reported an average indebtedness ratio of 18.5 per cent.

The lower the percentage, the greater a council's ability to repay debt from revenue it controls.

Note: The year-on-year changes in the financial indicators can be affected by the timing of financial assistance grant payments. We have estimated the impact of a change in the timing of these payments for the 2023–24 adjusted underlying result. Please see the reader's guide for more information.