

# Kingston 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.



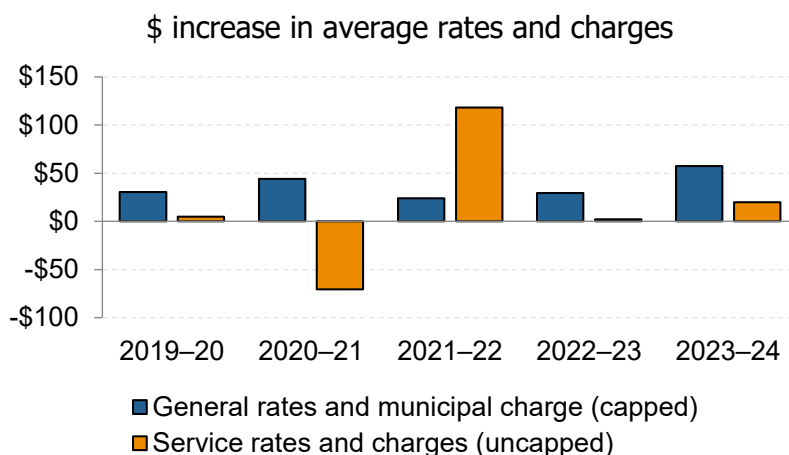
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## Key facts

Population (June 2023):	163,724
Size (km <sup>2</sup> ):	91
Length of local roads (km):	618
Population per km of roads:	265
Council employees (FTE, 2023–24):	1,071
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	\$1,844	2.25%
2019–20	\$1,879	2.50%
2020–21	\$1,853	2.00%
2021–22	\$1,995	1.50%
2022–23	\$2,026	1.75%
2023–24	\$2,104	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?

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

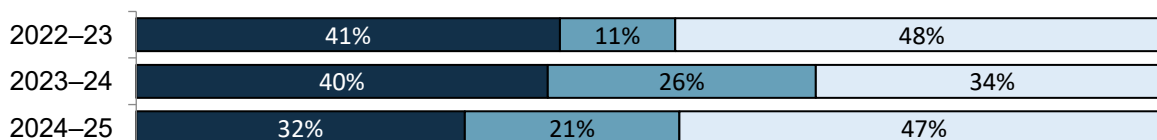
### How have rates changed for different ratepayers?

#### Council's rating strategy 2024–25

Council levies 4 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).



- % 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

	Residential ratepayers	Commercial ratepayers	Industrial ratepayers	Rural ratepayers
	88% of ratepayers	4% of ratepayers	8% of ratepayers	0% of ratepayers
	\$143.8m (86%) of rates and charges revenue in 2023–24	\$8.4m (5%) of rates and charges revenue in 2023–24	\$14.1m (8%) of rates and charges revenue in 2023–24	\$0m (0%) of rates and charges revenue in 2023–24
	2.4% average annual increase between 2019–20 and 2023–24	9.7% average annual increase between 2019–20 and 2023–24	2.3% average annual increase between 2019–20 and 2023–24	0.0% average annual increase between 2019–20 and 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.

# Revenue



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.

## Where is council's money coming from?

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

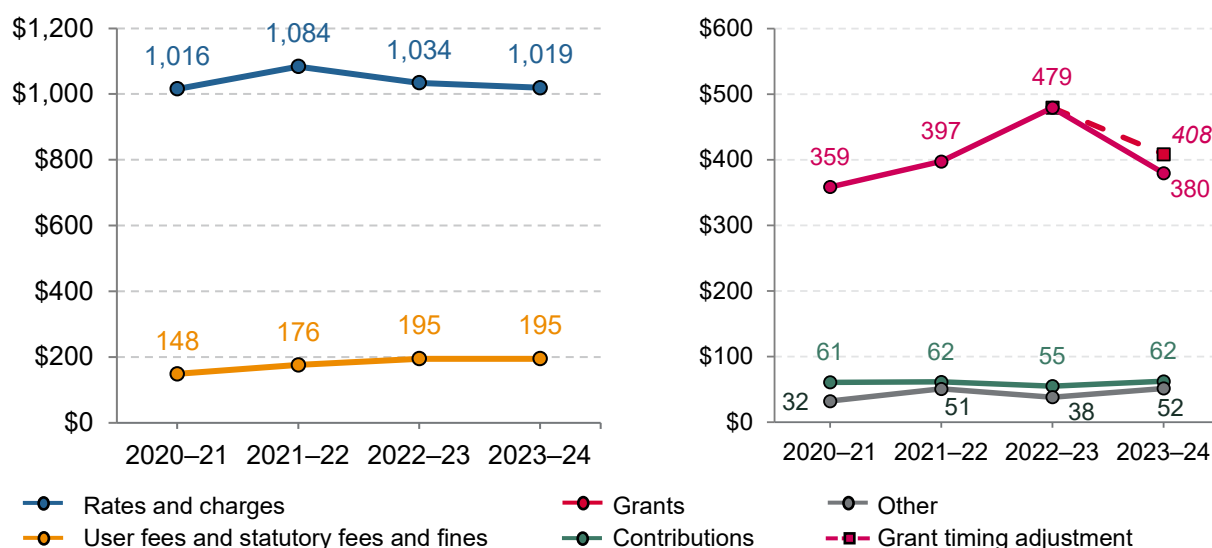
	2020–21		2021–22		2022–23		2023–24	
	\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m	
Rates and charges	165.8	(63%)	172.9	(61%)	165.5	(57%)	166.8	(60%)
User fees and statutory fees and fines	24.2	(9%)	28.0	(10%)	31.2	(11%)	31.9	(11%)
Grants	58.5	(22%)	63.4	(22%)	76.8	(27%)	62.1	(22%)
Contributions	9.9	(4%)	9.8	(3%)	8.8	(3%)	10.2	(4%)
Other	5.3	(2%)	8.1	(3%)	6.1	(2%)	8.4	(3%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>263.7</b>		<b>282.3</b>		<b>288.4</b>		<b>279.5</b>	

Kingston City Council's total revenue increased in real terms between 2020–21 and 2023–24, reflecting increases in revenue from 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 \$66.9 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 84 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 and 'other' revenue increased in real terms between 2020–21 and 2023–24.

# Expenditure



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?

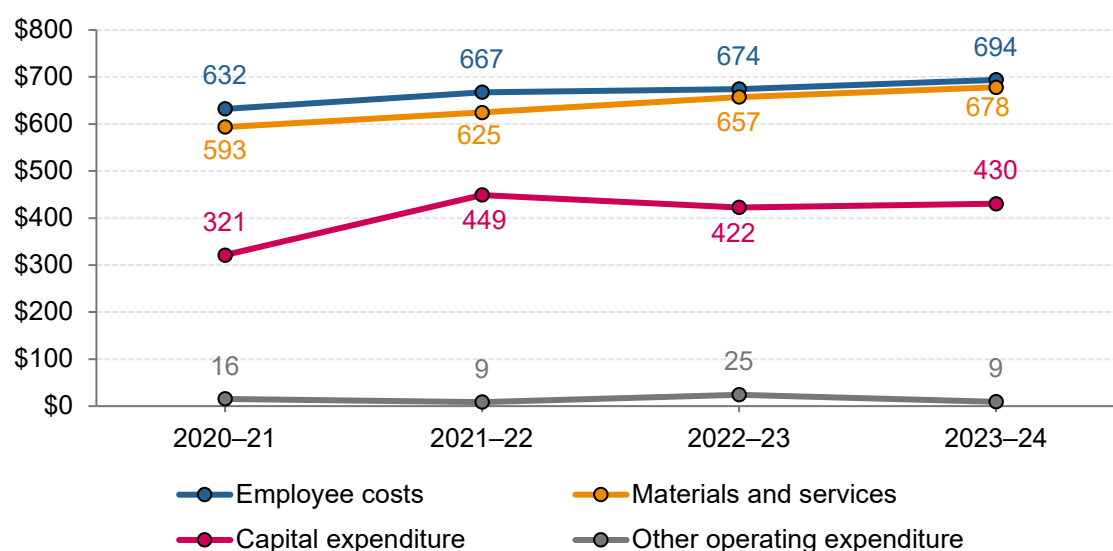
### Expenditure (2023–24 \$m and % of total expenditure)

	2020–21		2021–22		2022–23		2023–24	
	\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m	
Operating expenditure	202.6	(79%)	207.5	(74%)	217.1	(76%)	226.2	(76%)
Employee costs	103.2	(40%)	106.5	(38%)	107.9	(38%)	113.6	(38%)
Materials and services	96.8	(38%)	99.6	(36%)	105.2	(37%)	111.0	(37%)
Other operating expenditure	2.5	(1%)	1.4	(1%)	3.9	(1%)	1.5	(1%)
Capital expenditure	52.4	(21%)	71.7	(26%)	67.6	(24%)	70.5	(24%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>255.0</b>		<b>279.2</b>		<b>284.7</b>		<b>296.7</b>	

Kingston City Council's total expenditure increased in real terms between 2020–21 and 2023–24, reflecting increases in capital expenditure, expenditure on materials and services and employee costs.

Employee costs was the largest area of expenditure, which accounted for 39 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 employee costs, expenditure on materials and services and capital expenditure 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)

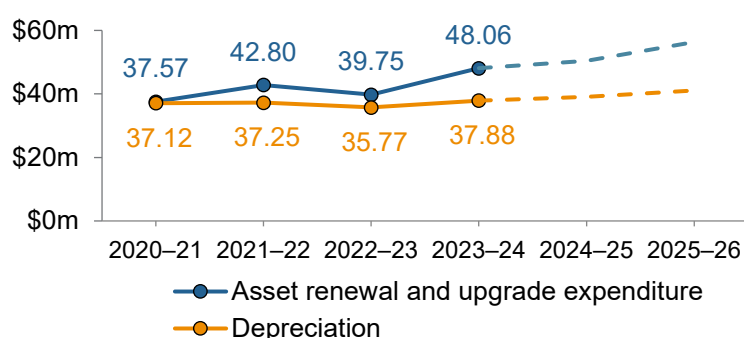
	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Renewal	25.6 (49%)	29.3 (41%)	31.1 (46%)	38.9 (55%)
Upgrade	12.0 (23%)	13.5 (19%)	8.6 (13%)	9.2 (13%)
Expansion	2.4 (5%)	1.4 (2%)	6.9 (10%)	10.5 (15%)
New	12.4 (24%)	27.5 (38%)	21.0 (31%)	11.9 (17%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>70.5</b>

Kingston 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 (48 per cent).

Council's spending on asset expansion increased in real terms between 2020–21 and 2023–24, while spending on new assets and asset upgrades declined.

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

Council assets: comparing renewal and upgrade expenditure with depreciation (2023–24 dollars)



### Renewal & upgrade expenditure as a percentage of depreciation

2020–21	101%
2021–22	115%
2022–23	111%
2023–24	127%
2024–25	129% (forecast data)
2025–26	137% (forecast data)

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

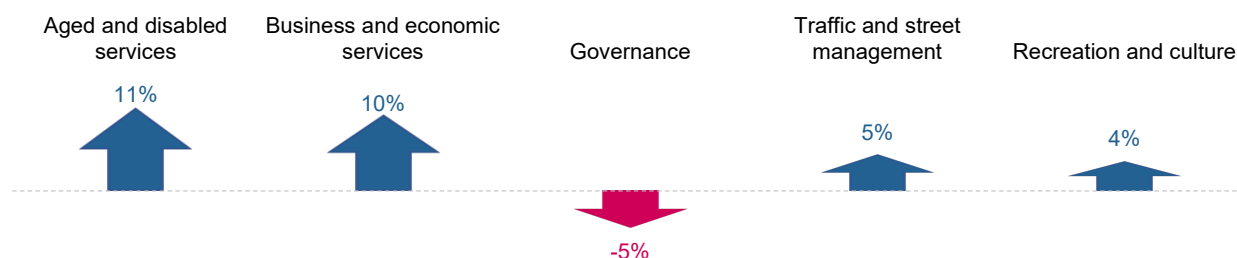
Renewal and upgrade expenditure remained above the amount of depreciation (the decline in value of council's assets caused by age and use) between 2020–21 and 2023–24. This spending was forecast to remain above the amount of depreciation in 2024–25 and 2025–26.

## Which service areas is council spending its money in?

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

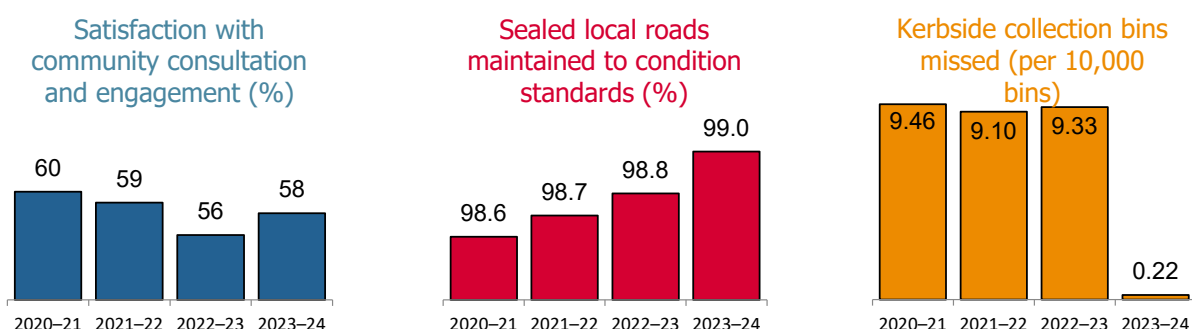
	2020–21		2021–22		2022–23		2023–24	
	\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m	
Aged and disabled services	31.9	(13%)	35.7	(14%)	38.2	(15%)	43.7	(16%)
Business and economic services	16.6	(7%)	22.1	(9%)	21.3	(8%)	22.2	(8%)
Environment	5.1	(2%)	5.0	(2%)	4.8	(2%)	5.1	(2%)
Family and community services	28.2	(12%)	28.9	(12%)	28.9	(11%)	30.5	(12%)
Governance	50.1	(21%)	45.5	(18%)	47.9	(19%)	43.1	(16%)
Local roads and bridges	16.8	(7%)	16.9	(7%)	15.1	(6%)	16.4	(6%)
Recreation and culture	59.1	(24%)	56.9	(23%)	59.6	(23%)	66.4	(25%)
Traffic and street management	12.5	(5%)	12.5	(5%)	13.7	(5%)	14.4	(5%)
Waste management	21.4	(9%)	22.8	(9%)	24.9	(10%)	23.7	(9%)
Other	0.0	(0%)	0.0	(0%)	0.0	(0%)	0.0	(0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>241.8</b>		<b>246.4</b>		<b>254.4</b>		<b>265.5</b>	

## 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?

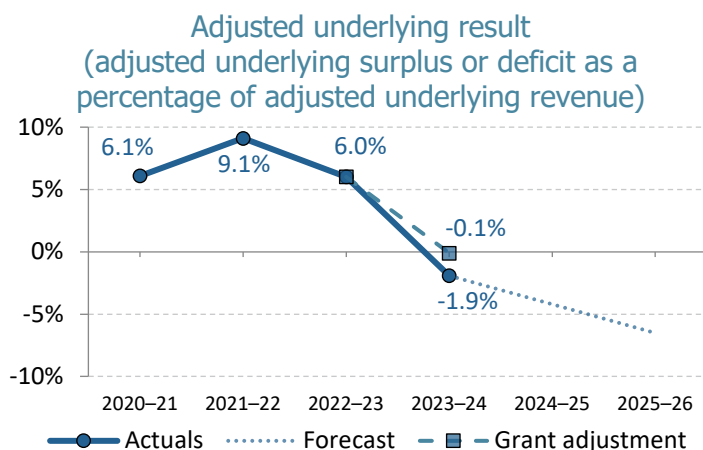


# Financial position



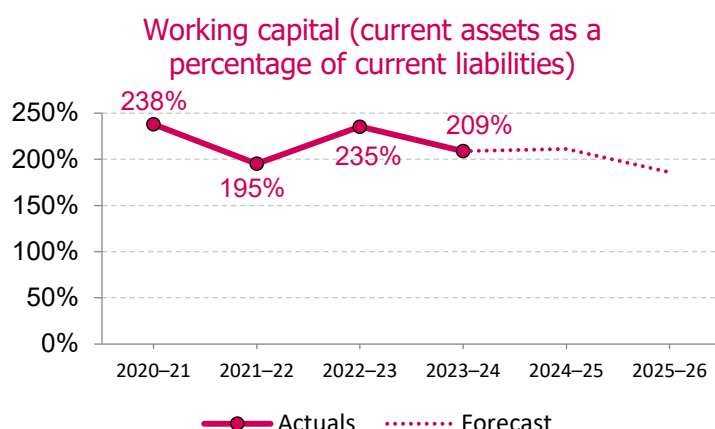
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## Is council operating sustainably?

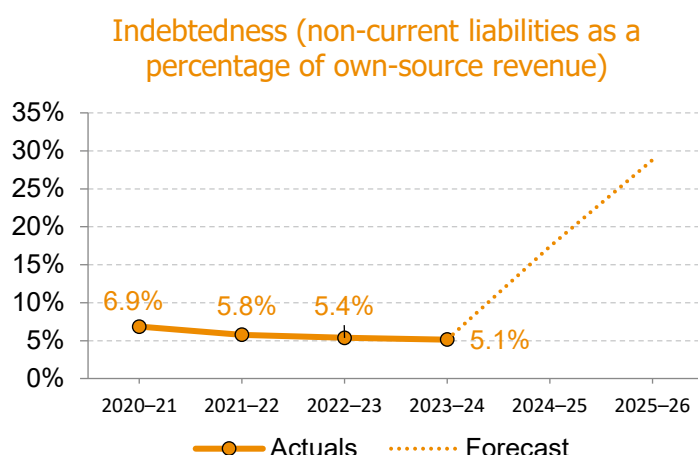


Between 2020–21 and 2023–24, Kingston City Council reported an average **adjusted underlying result** of **4.8 per cent**. The average result would have been **5.3 per cent**, if the timing of the financial assistance grants payment in 2023–24 was consistent with previous years.

An ongoing positive result suggests there is enough ongoing revenue to continue to fund the current level of service provision.



Council could meet its current financial obligations with a reported average **working capital ratio** of **219 per cent** between 2020–21 and 2023–24.



Between 2020–21 and 2023–24, council reported an average **indebtedness ratio** of **5.8 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.