

Golden Plains Shire Council

Group: Large Shire

This fact sheet uses graphs and other data to show whether there have been any significant changes in this council's services, infrastructure and financial outcomes since the introduction of rate capping — a system that restricts the amount a council can increase its general rates and municipal charges in each financial year.

A reader's guide is available to help you understand the terms used in this fact sheet. You can compare this council's data against its 'group' by looking at the fact sheet for large shires. View the reader's guide, all available fact sheets and information for the sector as a whole at <http://www.esc.vic.gov.au/outcomes-reports>.



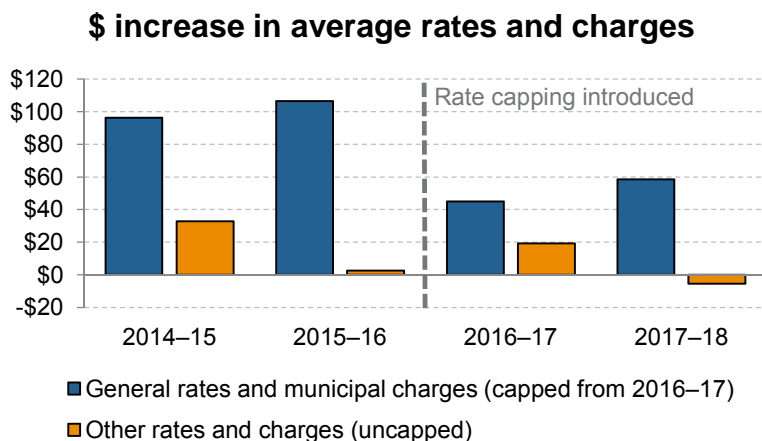
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Key facts

Population:	22,574
Size (km ²):	2,703
Length of local roads (km):	1,859
Population per km of roads:	12.1
Council employees (FTE, 2017–18):	174
Submitted an application for a higher cap for 2016–17 or 2017–18?	No

Rates

What has happened to average rates and charges?



Year	Average rates and charges	Applicable rate cap
2014–15	\$1,756	n/a
2015–16	\$1,865	n/a
2016–17	\$1,930	2.50%
2017–18	\$1,982	2.00%

Rates (continued)

See the reader's guide for data sources and useful information.
 Note: The numbers in this fact sheet have not been adjusted for inflation.

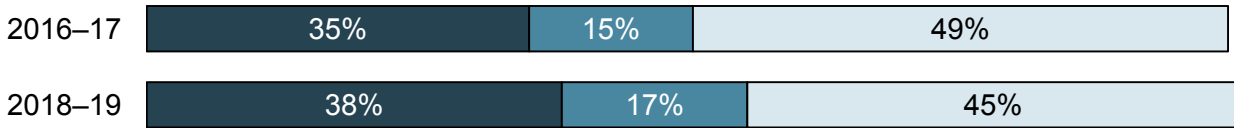
Have council's average rates complied with the applicable rate caps?

2016–17 (2.50%)	2017–18 (2.00%)	2018–19 (2.25%)
Yes	Yes	Yes

How have rates changed for individual ratepayers?

Distribution of rates increases and decreases in revaluation years

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

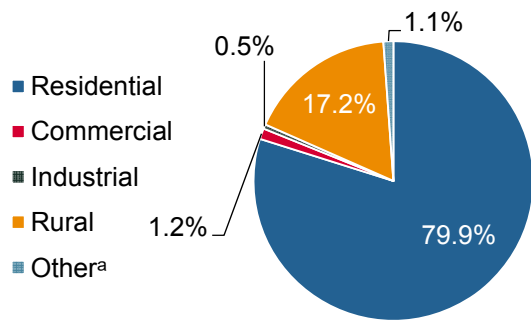


- % of rates notices decreasing
- % of rates notices increasing by less than the applicable cap
- % of rates notices increasing by more than the applicable cap

Note: In 2017–18, properties were not revalued so most rates notices would have increased by a similar percentage.

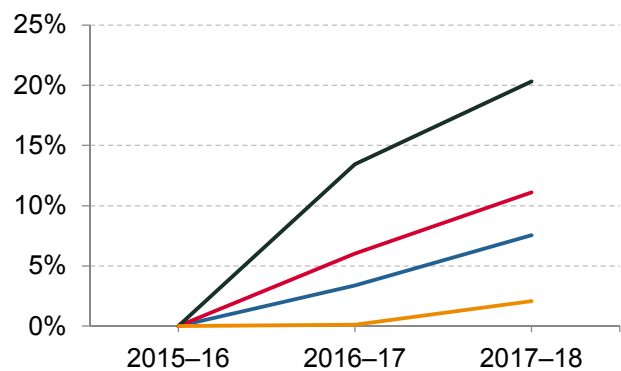
Ratepayers by property class

Proportion of rates and charges revenue from each property class in 2017–18



^a Category has been omitted from the line chart

Percentage change in average rates and charges since 2015–16



Source: Victoria Grants Commission (unaudited data). Includes both capped and uncapped rates and charges.

Residential ratepayers pay the majority of Golden Plains Shire Council's rates and charges. This group of ratepayers, on average, experienced a 7.6 per cent increase in their rates notices between 2015–16 and 2017–18. The difference in rate increases can be due to relative changes in property valuations, and changes in property numbers, the council's rating structure, and uncapped rates and charges. Council's average rates and charges (a combination of all classes) increased from \$1,865 to \$1,982 (6.3 per cent) over the same period.

Revenue

See the reader's guide for data sources and useful information.
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Where is council's money coming from?

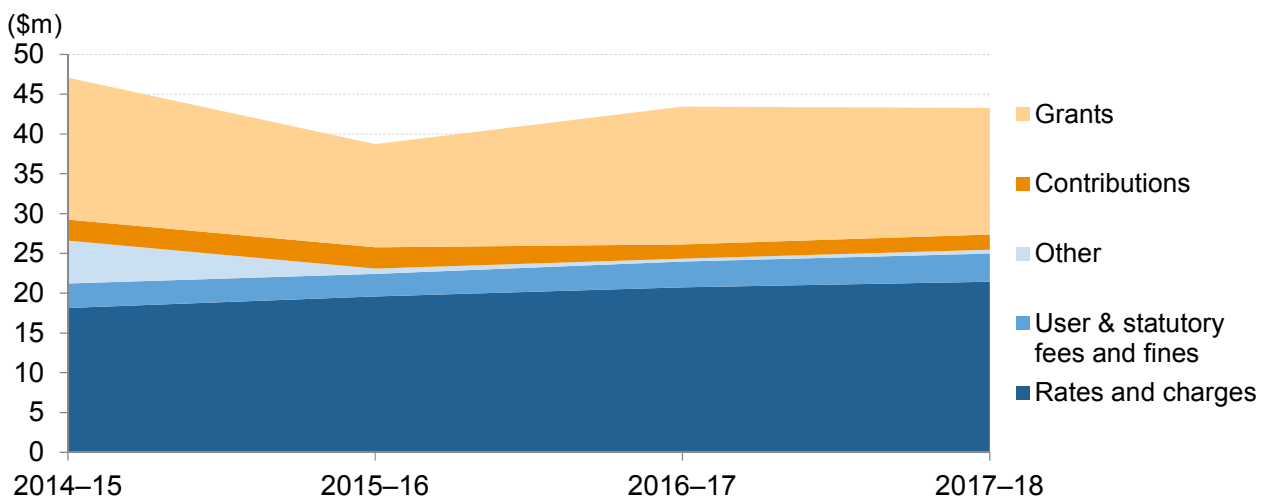
Revenue source	Before rate capping (average of 2014–15 and 2015–16)		After rate capping (average of 2016–17 and 2017–18)	
	\$m	% of revenue	\$m	% of revenue
Rates and charges	18.9	44	21.1	49
Grants	15.4	36	16.6	38
User fees and statutory fees and fines	3.0	7	3.4	8
Contributions	2.6	6	1.9	4
Other	3.0	7	0.4	1
Total	42.9	100	43.4	100

Golden Plains Shire Council's average revenue from rates and charges, grants and user fees and statutory fees and fines increased in the two years following the introduction of rate capping compared to the two years before rate capping.

The biggest changes in the composition of council's revenue were the increases in the proportions of revenue from rates and charges and grants, and the decreases in the proportion of revenue from contributions and 'other' sources over the two years after rate capping commenced.

Note: Revenue from grants may have been affected by the advance payment of annual Commonwealth grant allocations in 2014–15, 2016–17 and 2017–18.

Revenue growth by source



Expenditure

See the reader's guide for data sources and useful information.
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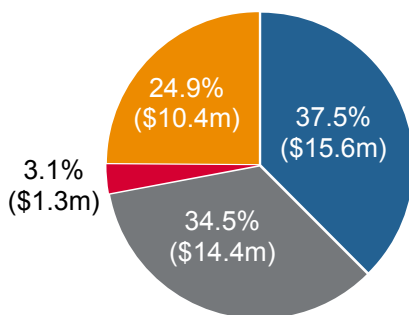
How much money is council spending?

Year	Operating expenditure	Capital expenditure	Operating expenditure per head of population	Capital expenditure per head of population
2014–15	\$32.5m	\$9.9m	\$1,556	\$475
2015–16	\$29.9m	\$10.8m	\$1,394	\$505
2016–17	\$31.3m	\$10.3m	\$1,421	\$466
2017–18	\$29.7m	\$10.1m	\$1,314	\$446

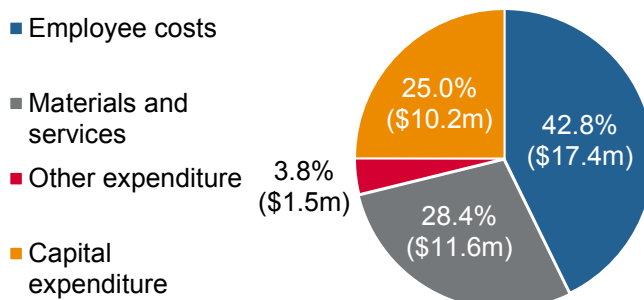
Golden Plains Shire Council's operating expenses have remained relative stable in recent years, with a slight downward trend driven by decreased spending on materials and services (including reductions from one-off costs related to the Golden Plains Food Production Precinct). Capital expenditure has remained relatively stable over the same period.

How is council spending its money?

Average expenditure by category in the 2 years before rate capping

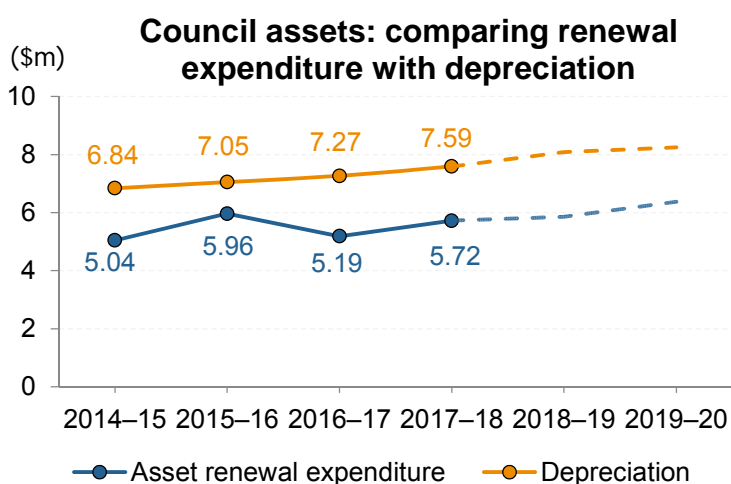


Average expenditure by category in the 2 years after rate capping



There was a change in the composition of Golden Plains Shire Council's expenditure, reflecting a reduction in average spending on materials and services, as well as increases in average employee costs and 'other' expenditure in the two years after rate capping was introduced. Average capital expenditure remained at a similar level over the same period.

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



Year	Asset renewal expenditure as a percentage of depreciation (%)
2014-15	74
2015-16	85
2016-17	71
2017-18	75
2018-19	72 (forecast data)
2019-20	77 (forecast data)

Golden Plains Shire Council's spending on the renewal of its assets has been relatively stable in recent years, but remains less than the amount of depreciation (the decline in value of its assets caused by age and use). Renewal expenditure is planned to remain at a similar level below 100 per cent of depreciation in 2018-19 and 2019-20. A sustained gap between expenditure and depreciation can lead to a backlog of renewal expenditure required and increase a council's costs in the long term.

Has council's capital expenditure pattern changed?

Capital expenditure	Before rate capping (average 2014-15 and 2015-16)		After rate capping (average 2016-17 and 2017-18)		Council's average spending on asset renewal remained the same before and after rate capping was introduced. Spending on new, upgrade and expansion projects shows peaks and troughs, which is typical of large shires.
	\$m	% of total	\$m	% of total	
Renewal	5.5	53	5.5	54	
New	3.1	30	2.0	20	
Upgrade	0.5	5	2.4	24	
Expansion	1.3	12	0.2	2	
Total	10.4	100	10.1	100	

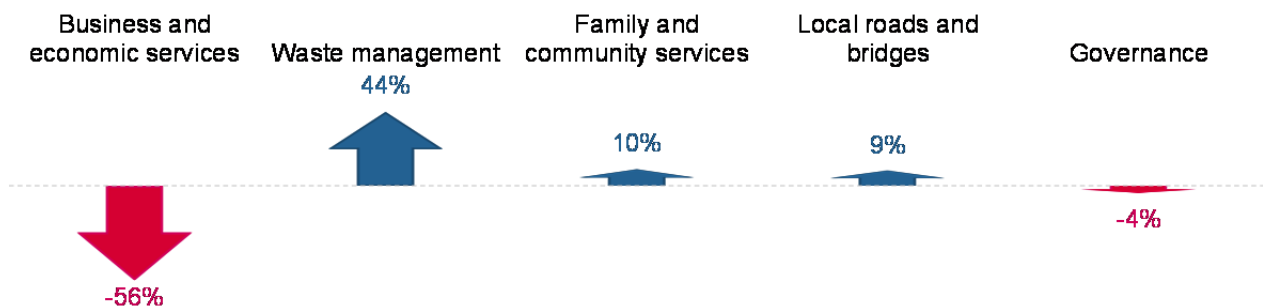
Services

See the reader's guide for data sources and useful information.
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Which service areas is council spending its money in?

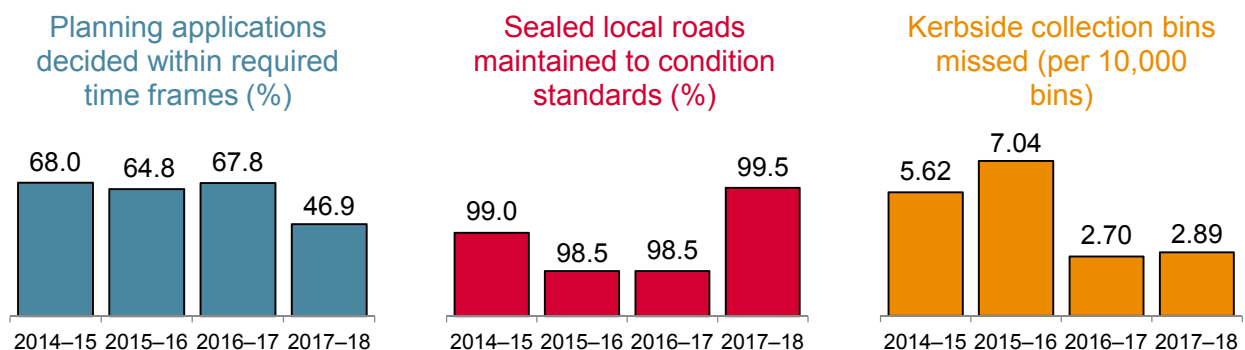
Expenditure by function	Before rate capping (average 2014–15 and 2015–16)		After rate capping (average 2016–17 and 2017–18)	
	\$ per person	% of expenditure	\$ per person	% of expenditure
Local roads and bridges	348	19.3	380	22.3
Family and community services	323	17.9	355	20.9
Governance	292	16.2	279	16.4
Recreation and culture	196	10.9	194	11.4
Business and economic services	338	18.7	148	8.7
Waste management	95	5.3	137	8.1
Environment	63	3.5	70	4.1
Traffic and street management	66	3.7	69	4.1
Aged and disabled services	81	4.5	67	3.9
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0

Which service areas have experienced the biggest changes in spending?



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

Has there been a change in service quality? (selected services only)

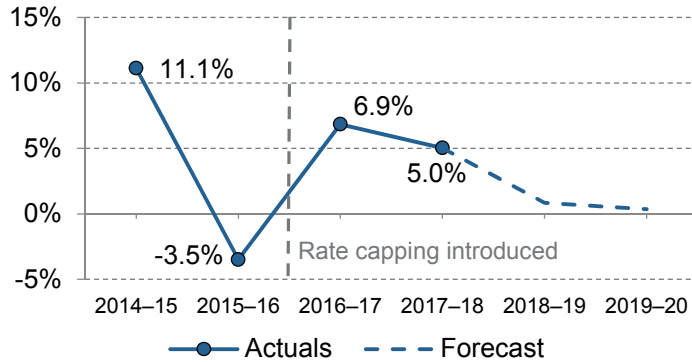


Financial position

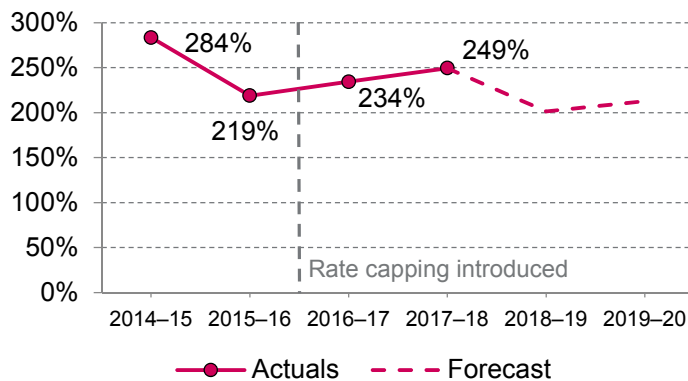
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Is council operating sustainably?

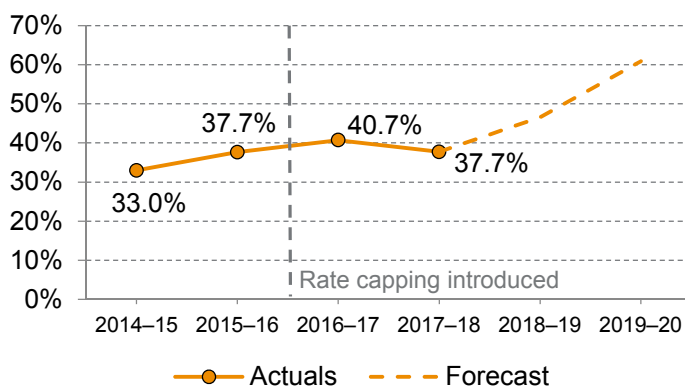
Adjusted underlying result
 (adjusted underlying surplus or deficit as a percentage of adjusted underlying revenue)



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



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



Between 2014–15 and 2017–18, Golden Plains Shire Council reported an average **adjusted underlying result** of 4.9 per cent. A positive result suggests that there is enough ongoing revenue to continue to fund the current level of service provision.

Council is able to meet its short-term financial obligations with an average **working capital ratio** of 247 per cent between 2014–15 and 2017–18.

Council has a relatively stable **indebtedness ratio**.

Note: Some of the year on year change in the adjusted underlying result and the working capital ratio may be due to the timing of Commonwealth grant payments.