

Podcast 81 – Local Government in Australia

Learn English while learning about daily life in Australia,
with Rob McCormack

Podcast Number 81 – Local Government in Australia

<http://traffic.libsyn.com/slowenglish/podcast81.mp3>

Hi,

In a previous podcast, I talked about our Federal Government which is located in the Federal Parliament in Canberra. The Federal Government makes the big decisions which affect everyone in Australia. However, we also have two other levels of government in Australia. The second level of government is the state and territory level, with 6 state governments and 2 territory governments. I'll talk about this second level in a later podcast. In this podcast I would like to talk about the third level of government in Australia. This third level is called Local Government.

Local government, while it is the lowest level of government, is probably the one which Australians deal with most often. While the Federal government covers nationwide issues, local government is just that – it is local. It deals with the local facilities and services in your local neighborhood. One good example is the local roads and footpaths within the local government area. Another example is the rubbish collection service.

There are currently 561 local governments in Australia, each controlling a small part of a state or territory. In my state of Victoria, there are around 89 local government areas. My own local government is called Manningham City Council. It covers around 114 square kilometres of the city of Melbourne, including my suburb of Templestowe. There are around 117,000

people who live in the Manningham City Council area, which includes around 10 suburbs of Melbourne.



The main office for Manningham City Council.

Local governments are created and controlled by each State or territory government who supervise what they do and have the power to change them as they see fit. If there are major problems with local government, or with a particular local government area, the state government has the power to intervene. For example, in the 1990s, the state government in my state of Victoria decided to merge many of the local governments, from 210 down to 78, as a way of making local government more efficient. Such changes are always controversial and the local people may not agree. Sometimes this then becomes an issue at the next state government election.

Local governments are described by different terms, depending on which state they are in, where they are located and how big they are. The most common term is Shire, which is usually used

for a local government area in the country. For example, when I ride my motorcycle in the areas outside Melbourne, I often ride within the Shire of Mitchell, which includes a great little town called Broadford. Broadford, like all small Victorian country towns, has a wonderful bakery and café which I love to visit for a coffee and snack. Other local government areas are called councils or cities. Examples include my own Manningham City Council, the City of Bunbury in Western Australia where I was born, and the City of Melbourne, which covers the central business district of Melbourne. There are other names used as well, but I won't confuse you with those here. Suffice to say, if you use the term shire, or council, then people will know you are talking about the local government.

Without local government, things would soon grind to a halt in towns and suburbs across Australia. This is because of the important services and facilities which local governments provide. These include local roads, bridges, street lighting, street cleaning, sewerage, rubbish collection and disposal, parks and gardens, local sporting facilities such as sports grounds and buildings, building approvals for new houses and offices, libraries, city planning, pollution control, food safety in restaurants, management of pets and animals and the list goes on. This is not a full list and you should check out the website for the local government area for full information. See <http://www.manningham.vic.gov.au/>. For example, the Manningham City Council, in 2016/17, will spend around \$91 million on services and another \$51 million on buildings, roads and other construction. All up, it employs around 500 staff.

Local governments pay for this by charging rates to property owners. They also charge fees for certain services they provide and they receive grants from the state or the federal government. Sometimes, they also take loans from a bank in order to build a new building or a new facility. By far the

biggest part of their income is from rates. The rates are worked out using the value of each property in the local government area. For example, in the Manningham City Council, all the properties are valued every 2 years and this value is then multiplied by a 'rate'. In the case of Manningham, they use a 'rate' of 0.001738 for every dollar of value. So if your property is worth, say \$1,000,000, then your annual rates will be $\$1,000,000 \times 0.001738$, which equals \$1,738. There are additional charges for your weekly collection of rubbish so, in our example, the total yearly rates could be over \$2,000. Obviously, if your property is worth less, then you pay less, which is a fairer way of doing things.

Luckily, councils allow you to pay your rates in instalments, either monthly or quarterly. This helps property owners manage their household budgets more easily. Getting a rates bill can be a bit of shock, as it's a large amount. But being able to pay it off each month is very helpful. Most people like to complain that their rates are too high, but I think we get great value from the excellent services we get from the council. I appreciate the fact that they keep our neighborhood looking well maintained and clean, in addition to building new facilities for us each year.

Local governments are run by elected councillors. In the case of my local government, there are 8 councilors who are elected by all the residents in the Manningham City Council area. Councillors are paid an allowance, which is in most cases not a large amount, so it's mostly a volunteer role. The leader of the council is called the mayor and they receive a larger allowance to help them perform their larger role. Elections are held every four years and voting is compulsory for people who live, or who are rate payers, in the local government area.

Local governments are not often in the news, but I think they do a great job in Australia. If the rubbish stopped being collected, or the road repairs weren't made, our cities and

towns would just come to a halt. Thanks to local government, that doesn't happen.

If you have a question or a comment to make, please leave it in the comments box at the bottom of this page. Or, you can send me an email at rob@slowenglish.info. I would love to hear from you. Tell me where you live, a little bit about yourself and what you think of my Slow English podcast. I will write back to you, in English of course. If you would like to take a short quiz to see if you have understood this podcast, you will also find it on my website. Goodbye until next time.

Rob

Podcast 81 Quiz - Did you understand the podcast?

You can take the quiz as many times as you like.

Start quiz

Vocabulary

allowance = when you receive a small amount of money regularly for providing a service

appreciate = when someone likes something or is thankful for something

as they see fit = they can change things as they please

bakery = a business which bakes and sells bread and other pastries

building approvals = the council must agree to any building plans before they are built

central business district = the middle of the city, where all the big businesses are

charges = the price you must pay for a product or service

collection = when many things of the same type are gathered together

complain = when you are not happy with a product or service and you tell someone else

compulsory = when you must do something and have no choice

confuse = when the person listening has not understood

construction = the time when a building is being built

controlling = managing, looking after something

controversial = when other people think that things have not been done correctly

covers = (here) includes

created = made

currently = now

decisions = when you choose something

disposal = when things are thrown away

efficient = to work without mistakes and for a low cost

election = when the people vote for politicians or councillors

employs = when a company has workers who work for it

facilities = a building or a place which offers people services

fees = the price you must pay a product or service

grants = when an organisation gives money so something can be built or produced

grind to a halt = when things stop working

household budgets = how much money a household has to spend each week, month or year

instalments = when you pay for something in several parts

intervene = to change how someone else is doing something, often against their will

issue = something about which there is disagreement

level = how high or low something is

located = the place where something is found

merge = join together

neighborhood = the area where you live

obviously = when it is easy to see or understand something

pollution = when the land, air or water is made dirty

previous = something which happened earlier

property = a building, including the land it is built on

quarterly = every 3 months

residents = people who live in an area

sewerage = the system which carries toilet waste away

suburb = an area of a city where people live

suffice to say = this is all that needs to be said

supervise = to check on someone to make sure they are working correctly

terms = names

valued = how much something is worth

volunteer = someone who provides a service but is not paid

well maintained = when things are kept in good condition and working correctly