

# Annual report on local government activities, *Food Act 2006*

## 2016–2017

October 2018



## **Annual report on local government activities, *Food Act 2006, 2016-2017***

Published by the State of Queensland (Queensland Health), October 2018



This document is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia licence. To view a copy of this licence, visit [creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au)

© State of Queensland (Queensland Health) 2018

You are free to copy, communicate and adapt the work, as long as you attribute the State of Queensland (Queensland Health).

For more information contact:

Food Safety Standards and Regulation, Department of Health, GPO Box 48, Brisbane QLD 4001, email [food\\_safety@health.qld.gov.au](mailto:safety@health.qld.gov.au), phone (07) 3328 9310.

An electronic version of this document is available at <https://www.health.qld.gov.au/public-health/industry-environment/food-safety/resources>

### **Disclaimer**

The content presented in this publication is distributed by the Queensland Government as an information source only. The State of Queensland makes no statements, representations or warranties about the accuracy, completeness or reliability of any information contained in this publication. The State of Queensland disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation for liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs you might incur as a result of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way, and for any reason reliance was placed on such information.

## Contents

Summary .....	v
1. Introduction .....	1
2. Regions and local governments .....	1
3. Requesting information .....	2
4. Considerations and limitations of the report .....	4
5. Results.....	4
5.1 Summary of local government responses .....	4
5.2 Regional results .....	5
5.2.1 Licensed food businesses .....	6
5.2.2 Food safety supervisors .....	8
5.2.3 Food safety programs .....	9
5.2.4 Inspections.....	11
5.2.5 Complaints.....	13
5.2.6 Employees in food regulation .....	14
5.2.7 Enforcement.....	15
5.2.8 Egg and egg products .....	19
6. Conclusions .....	19
Appendix 1 Local government regions .....	20
Appendix 2 Map of local government regions, using the Australian Bureau of Statistics classification .....	21
Appendix 3 Map of local government boundaries.....	22
Appendix 4 Local government request form.....	23
Appendix 5 Summary of local government responses.....	25

## Tables

Table 1 Queensland local governments and Indigenous Local Governments .....	2
Table 2 Comparison of core parameters between 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 .....	5
Table 3 Regional results for core parameters in 2016-2017 .....	5
Table 4 Local governments reporting the highest number of licensed food businesses in 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 .....	7
Table 5 Regional data on food safety supervisors for 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 .....	8
Table 6 Regional food safety program data for 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 .....	10
Table 7 Regional food business inspection data for 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.....	12
Table 8 Type of inspections undertaken by regions in 2016-2017.....	13
Table 9 Complaints about food businesses in 2016-2017 .....	13

Table 10 Employees committed to regulation of food businesses (FBs) in 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.....	15
Table 11 Local government enforcement activities in 2016-2017 .....	16
Table 12 Regional enforcement activities involving food businesses (FBs) in 2016-2017 ...	16

## Figures

Figure 1 Percentage of licensed food businesses per region .....	6
Figure 2 Food businesses requiring a food safety program which have a food safety program, in 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 .....	10

## Summary

In the administration of the *Food Act 2006* (the Act), the Department of Health (the Department) has an obligation to ensure local governments effectively administer the Act for licensed food businesses in Queensland.

To ensure due diligence with its obligations the Department annually requests local government to provide data in a prescribed format to demonstrate administration of the Act. This information is collated, reviewed and published in a publicly available report.

The main purpose of the annual reporting by local governments is to capture regulatory compliance and enforcement activity data across Queensland. This data is used to monitor and assess trends in licensed food businesses, and compliance and enforcement practices in the administration of the Act by local government.

Within the limitations of the report, this information assists in verifying that regulatory compliance and enforcement actions are consistent with the growth of licensed food businesses across Queensland.

### Highlights from the 2016-2017 year

#### 1. Licensed food businesses

- In Queensland there are 30,381 licensed food businesses, this represents a 1.9% increase from the 2015-2016 reporting period.
- 90.8% of licensed food businesses have a nominated food safety supervisor.

#### 2. Complaints

- A total of 3,624 complaints were received, representing a 1.5 % increase from the 2015-2016 reporting period.

#### 3. Inspections

- A total of 34,971 inspections were undertaken in the 2016-17 reporting period. Licensed food businesses were inspected on average 1.15 times per year, which represents a 7.5% increase in the number of licensed food businesses inspected compared to the 2015-2016 reporting period.

#### 4. Enforcement

- Overall there was an increase in enforcement action undertaken by local governments in Queensland compared to the 2015-2016 reporting period.
- This included a 6.1% increase in the number of improvement notices issued.

#### 5. Workforce

- A total of 190.3 employees were committed to food regulation, representing a 1.0% increase from the 2015 – 2016 reporting period.
- Contractors were used by 31 local governments to perform food regulation tasks.

#### 6. Significant events impacting on local governments

- In March 2017, Cyclone Debbie had a major impact on eight local governments, including: Burdekin, Charters Towers, Isaac, Hinchinbrook, Mackay, Palm Island, Townsville and Whitsunday. As part of the response, the local government undertook additional compliance activities, such as inspections to support the return to operation of local food businesses.
- 2018 Commonwealth Games preparation including increased surveillance of food businesses in the City of Gold Coast.

---

## 1. Introduction

The *Food Act 2006* (the Act) is the primary food safety legislation in Queensland and applies to Queensland food businesses (excluding public hospitals, state schools, prisons and other State food businesses). The objectives of the Act are to ensure food for sale is safe and suitable for human consumption, to prevent misleading conduct in relation to the sale of food and to apply the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* (the Code).

The Department of Health (the Department), Hospital and Health Service (HHS) Public Health Units (PHUs) and local government are responsible for enforcing compliance with the Act. As such, these agencies are accountable to the community for ensuring that acceptable food safety standards are being achieved by food businesses.

In Queensland, local government are responsible for licensing food businesses and accrediting food safety programs for certain food businesses under the Act. In addition, local government have responsibility for enforcing specified offence provisions of the Act and Chapter 3 of the Code (Food Safety Standards).

Section 28 of the Act provides for the Department to request information from local government relating to the administration and enforcement of the Act. As a partner in the administration of the Act, section 29 of the Act provides for the Department to give local governments, in return, collated reports on the administration of the Act

The information regarding licensed food businesses provided to the Department by local governments contributes directly to the development of reports on the overall administration of the Act and the status of food safety in Queensland. In turn, this information enables the Department to respond to requests and enquiries from the Minister for Health and Minister for Ambulance Services, the Director General or appropriate Commonwealth agencies.

## 2. Regions and local governments

There are 77 local governments and one town authority<sup>1</sup> in Queensland, which includes sixteen Indigenous local governments (Table 1 Queensland local governments). For the purposes of this report, the Weipa Town Authority is included as a local government.

To align with previous local government reports, the data for the 2016-2017 reporting period has been grouped into nine geographical division areas. These areas are based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) local government regions in Queensland (Appendix 1). A map of the nine geographical areas is provided in Appendix 2, with a more detailed map of individual local government boundaries provided in Appendix 3.

---

<sup>1</sup> Rio Tinto is responsible for the administration of the town of Weipa which it carries out through the Weipa Town Authority (WTA). The WTA acts in the role of Local Authority, with staff that would normally be associated with a local council. Clause 45 of the Comalco Agreement allows WTA to exercise the majority of the powers conferred on a local government under the *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld) over particular areas of land.

Table 1 Queensland local governments and Indigenous Local Governments

Local governments	Indigenous local governments
Balonne, Banana, Barcaldine, Barcoo, Blackall-Tambo, Boulia, Brisbane, Bulloo, Bundaberg, Burdekin, Burke, Cairns, Carpentaria, Cassowary Coast, Central Highlands, Charters Towers, Cloncurry, Cook, Croydon, Diamantina, Douglas, Etheridge, Gladstone, Gold Coast, Goondiwindi, Gympie, Flinders, Fraser Coast, Hinchinbrook, Ipswich, Isaac, Livingstone, Lockyer, Logan, Longreach, Mackay, Maranoa, Mareeba, McKinlay, Moreton Bay, Mt Isa, Murweh, Noosa, North Burnette, Paroo, Quilpie, Redland, Richmond, Rockhampton, Scenic Rim, Somerset, South Burnett, Southern Downs, Sunshine Coast, Tablelands, Toowoomba, Torres Strait Island Regional Council; Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council; Townsville, Weipa, Western Downs, Whitsunday, Winton	Aurukun Shire Council, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council; Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council; Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council; Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council; Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council; Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council; Mornington Shire Council; Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council; Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council; Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council; Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council; Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council; Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council

### 3. Requesting information

The Department provided a notice under section 28 of the Act to all local governments requesting the provision of a report regarding enforcement activities and actions undertaken in the administration of the Act for the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (in the approved format in Appendix 4). All local governments complied with this request.

#### Information requested

This report maintains a core group of questions consistent with previous reporting periods, providing a level of consistency in the data collected across reporting periods.

In the 2016-2017 reporting period, the Department made some modifications to the information requested from local government. This was implemented to streamline the report and to increase the intelligence around foodborne illness outbreaks associated with *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*.

In addition, the reporting template (Appendix 4) includes information regarding broader food businesses (e.g. mobile food trucks), which is not presented in this report.

Core parameters questions identified by the Department to track trends over time in the administration of the Act are:

- Number of licensed food businesses
- Average number of inspections per licensed food business
- Number of licensed food businesses with a nominated food safety supervisor
- Number of food businesses that require a food safety program that have an accredited food safety program
- Number of improvement notices issued
- Number of prescribed infringement notices (PINs) issued
- Number of prosecutions undertaken
- Number of employees committed to food regulation

### New questions for the 2016-2017 reporting period

- Number of licensed food businesses that handle ready-to-eat food containing raw or partly cooked eggs or egg products
- Number of licensed food businesses that use pasteurised eggs when preparing ready-to-eat foods that contain raw or partly cooked eggs or egg products
- For food businesses that use pasteurised eggs, how many also use raw eggs as an ingredient.

### Questions removed for the 2016-2017 reporting period

- Licensing: if applicable, please attach a copy of the framework used to classify food businesses into categories
- Food safety supervisors: if training is not mandatory, how is the suitability of a food safety supervisor determined, e.g. assessment tool used
- Food safety programs:
  - Number of food safety programs requiring auditing at a frequency greater than six months, but equal to or less than 12 months (frequency >6 and ≤12)
  - Number of food safety programs requiring auditing at a frequency greater than 12 months (frequency >12)
- Employees
  - If contractors are used, please provide a brief description of tasks performed by contractors, why contractors are used, and how often they are used
  - Number of authorised persons that hold an Environmental Health Australia (EHA) accredited degree or equivalent
  - Number of authorised persons that do not hold an EHA accredited degree or equivalent
- Fees: Please attach a copy of the fee schedule for the 2015-2016 financial year for activities relating to the Act

## 4. Considerations and limitations of the report

This report provides data on the enforcement and compliance activities of local government for the 2016-2017 financial year, rather than serving as a performance review of local government across Queensland in the administration of the Act.

- The data in this report is presented by geographic regions defined by the ABS. There are significant variations in population density and distribution, distribution of food establishments, capacity in local governments across metropolitan and rural locations and other confounding factors, which limit regional comparisons. For example, the Brisbane and Moreton region captures data from six of the of the largest and most densely populated areas of Queensland.
- Data provided in this report is not used as the single measure for performance by local government in the administration of the Act.
- Targeted compliance and regulatory actions undertaken by local governments are determined by local priorities, and are not prescribed by the State. This provides local government with the discretion to target regulatory compliance activities within their boundaries and therefore contributes to the variation in food safety compliance activities between local governments.
- The Act does not bind the Crown. Therefore, food businesses in state government facilities such as schools, prisons and hospitals are not regulated by local government.
- Whilst this report provides activity data on select types of regulatory action undertaken by local government, it does not include a full range of strategies and tools regulators may use to assist and engage with food businesses to achieve and maintain food safety compliance with the Act, such as training and education.

## 5. Results

### 5.1 Summary of local government responses

A summary of local government results relating to core parameters for the 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 reporting periods is presented in Table 2. These individual parameters are discussed in further detail in the report. Individual local government data for 2016-2017 is provided in Appendix 5.

Table 2 Comparison of core parameters between 2015-2016 and 2016-2017

Standing parameters	2015-2016	2016-2017	% change
Number of licensed food businesses	29,825	30,381	1.9% increase
Average number of inspections per licensed food business	1.07	1.15	7.5% increase
Number of licensed food businesses with a food safety supervisor	26,579	27,589	3.8% increase
Number of food businesses that require a food safety program with an accredited food safety program	1,859	1,873	0.8% increase
Number of improvement notices issued	2,968	3,148	6.1% increase
Number of prescribed infringement notices issued	779	652	16.7% decrease
Number of prosecutions undertaken	41	35	14.6% decrease
Number of employees committed to food regulation as at 30 June 2017	188.5	190.3	1.0% increase

## 5.2 Regional results

A summary of the 2016-2017 regional results for the core parameters is presented in Table 3 and are discussed further within the relevant sections of the report.

Table 3 Regional results for core parameters in 2016-2017

Region	No. food businesses licensed	Average no. inspections per food business	No. food businesses with a FSS	No. food businesses requiring a FSP with a FSP	No. improvement notices issued	No. PINs	No. prosecutions	No. employees committed to food regulation
Brisbane & Moreton	20,244	1.1	17,885	1,245	2,645	577	34	104.8
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,029	1.3	1,981	98	51	11	0	18.25
Wide Bay Burnett	1,824	0.9	1,624	146	28	3	0	15
Far North	2,287	1.6	2,234	122	108	21	0	17.6
Northern	1,798	1.1	1,734	101	138	11	1	8
Darling Downs	1,536	1.5	1,474	116	161	27	0	10.75
North West	203	1.7	201	23	15	2	0	5.9
South West	306	0.8	302	16	1	0	0	5.5
Central West	154	1.3	154	6	1	0	0	4.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,381</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>27,589</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>190.4</b>

1 FSS Food safety supervisor, 2 FSP Food safety program; 3 PIN, prescribed infringement notice

### 5.2.1 Licensed food businesses

Certain food businesses are required to be licensed by local government under the Act, including:

- manufacturers (e.g. manufacturers of bakery products)
- food businesses selling unpackaged food by retail (e.g. restaurant or catering business)
- non-profit organisations that sell meals on at least twelve occasions in a year (e.g. Meals on Wheels).

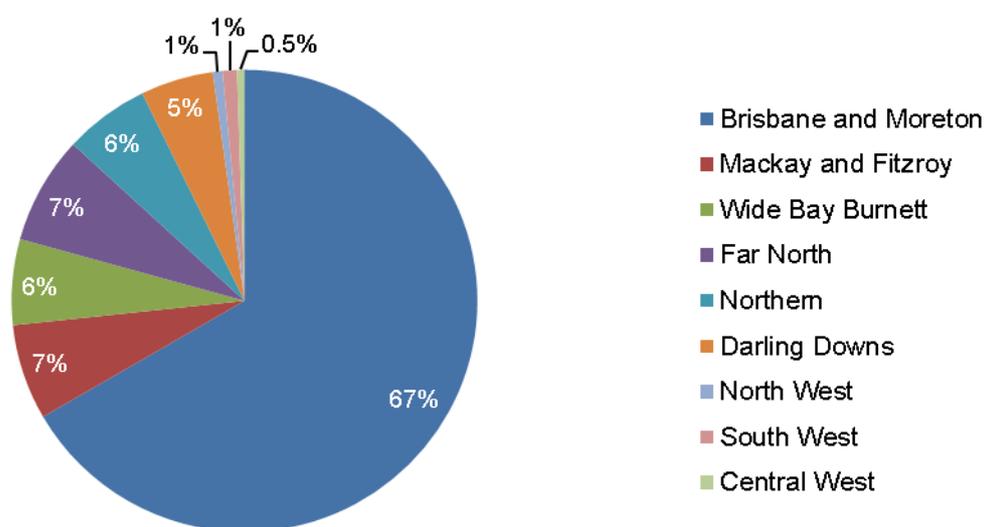
Some businesses or activities are not licensable under the Act, and not covered by this report, such as:

- businesses selling only pre-packaged food
- the sale of whole fruit and vegetables or of drinks such as tea, coffee, soft drink and alcoholic beverages
- primary producers of eggs, dairy, meat and seafood are accredited by Safe Food Production Queensland under the *Food Production (Safety) Act 2000*.

During the 2016-2017 reporting period there were 30,381 licensed food businesses in Queensland. This is an increase of 556 licensed food businesses or a 1.9% increase from the 2015-2016 reporting period.

The number of licensed food businesses within each region is identified in Table 3 and Figure 1. Eleven local governments reported that they had no licensed food businesses, the same number as reported in the 2015-2016 reporting period.

Figure 1 Percentage of licensed food businesses per region



The six local governments with the highest number of licensed food businesses from the 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 reporting periods are shown in Table 4. As expected, there was no change in ranking between the consecutive reporting periods. This is largely a reflection of location and population density, with the top five local governments located in the Brisbane and Moreton region of South East Queensland which have the highest population densities in Queensland.

Table 4 Local governments reporting the highest number of licensed food businesses in 2015-2016 and 2016-2017

Ranking	Local government	Number of licensed food businesses	
		2015-2016	2016-2017
1	Brisbane City Council	7,387	7,710
2	City of Gold Coast	4,843	4,960
3	Moreton Bay Regional Council	1,887	1,913
4	Sunshine Coast Regional Council	1,833	1,896
5	Logan City Council	1,164	1,164
6	Cairns Regional Council	1,147	1,160

### Key findings

The two largest local governments in Queensland, Brisbane City and Gold Coast have recorded a consistent, sizeable increase in licensed food businesses in the last two reporting periods, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.

- Brisbane City Council results recorded an increase of approximately 4.5% of licensed food businesses for the last two reporting periods:
  - 323 new licensed food businesses in the 2015-2016 reporting period;
  - 322 new licensed food businesses in the 2016-2017 reporting period
  - This sustained increase is attributed to a general growth in the food sector, particularly the increased popularity of temporary food stalls and mobile food vehicles (e.g. market stalls and food trucks).
- City of Gold Coast results recorded an increase of approximately 9.7 % and 2.4% for the last two reporting periods.
  - 430 new licensed food businesses in the 2015-2016 reporting period
  - 117 new licensed food businesses in the 2016-2017 reporting period
  - This is attributed to new businesses commencing in anticipation of the Commonwealth Games including increased surveillance of the City of Gold Coast in preparation of the Commonwealth Games.

## 5.2.2 Food safety supervisors

Section 86 of the Act requires licensable food businesses to have at least one nominated food safety supervisor (FSS). Food safety supervisors provide an important role in food businesses and must know how to recognise, prevent and alleviate food safety hazards. They must have skills and knowledge in matters relating to food safety relevant to the food business, and have the authority to supervise and give direction about matters relating to food safety to persons who handle food in the food business. Anyone who meets these requirements may be a food safety supervisor which may include the business owner, the licensee, a manager, employee or a contractor.

During the 2016-2017 reporting period, local government reported that 27,589 (90.8%) of licensed food businesses had a nominated FSS. This is a slight increase from the previous reporting period where 26,579 (89.1%) of licensed food businesses had a nominated FSS (Table 5).

Table 5 Regional data on food safety supervisors for 2015-2016 and 2016-2017

Region	2016-2017			2015-2016
	No. licensed food businesses	No businesses with food safety supervisor	% businesses with food safety supervisor	% businesses with food safety supervisor
Brisbane & Moreton	20,244	17,885	88.4%	85.8%
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,029	1,981	97.6%	96.3%
Wide Bay Burnett	1,824	1,624	89.0%	87.0%
Far North	2,287	2,234	97.7%	98.5%
Northern	1,798	1,734	96.4%	97.4%
Darling Downs	1,536	1,474	96.0%	96.9%
North West	203	201	99.0%	100%
South West	306	302	98.7%	100%
Central West	154	154	100%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,381</b>	<b>27,589</b>	<b>90.8%</b>	<b>89.1</b>

### Key findings

- Overall there was a 1.7% increase across the state in the percentage of licensed food businesses with a nominated FSS.
- Half (39) of all local governments reported that all licensed food businesses had a nominated FSS, one less than that reported for the 2015-2016 period.
- Only Central West Region reported 100% of licensed food businesses with a nominated food safety supervisor, a reduction from the 2015-2016 report where three regions reported 100% of licensed food businesses with a nominated FSS.

- While there was a slight increase in the overall number of licensed food businesses with a nominated FSS, only three regions (Brisbane and Moreton, Mackay and Fitzroy, and Wide Bay Burnett) had an increase.
- The remaining five regions reported a decrease in the number of nominated FSSs.

## Assessing competency and suitability of food safety supervisors

The Department developed the guideline *Food safety supervisors, Food Act 2006* to assist local government with the enforcement and administration of the food safety supervisor provisions of the Act. Within this guideline, minimum training competencies are recommended for food safety supervisors within respective food sectors.

Of the 67 local governments with licensed food businesses, nineteen do not require FSSs to possess the recommended competencies, including Brisbane, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Logan, Redlands, Townsville, Cairns, Moreton Bay and Toowoomba.

Local government that do not require the food safety supervisor to complete the national competencies, may assess the suitability of food safety supervisors in the following ways:

- assessment during inspection
- completion of I'M ALERT or similar online training program
- other qualifications including tertiary qualifications containing components of food safety and hygiene subjects, and HACCP training
- industry experience
- assessment tools including questionnaires.

### 5.2.3 Food safety programs

The introduction of food safety programs for certain sectors of the food industry was part of the national review and assessment which aimed to reduce the incidence of foodborne illness, reduce regulatory burden on the food industry and provide consistent food regulation and standards across Australia.

Under the Act, certain high-risk licensed food businesses are required to have a food safety program accredited by their local government if:

- the food business involves off-site catering
- the primary activity of the food business is on-site catering
- the food business is carried on as part of the operation of a private hospital or otherwise processes or serves potentially hazardous food to six or more vulnerable persons.

A regional overview of the number of licensed food businesses requiring a food safety program, and the number of those that have been accredited by local government for the 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 reporting periods is provided in Table 6 and Figure 2.

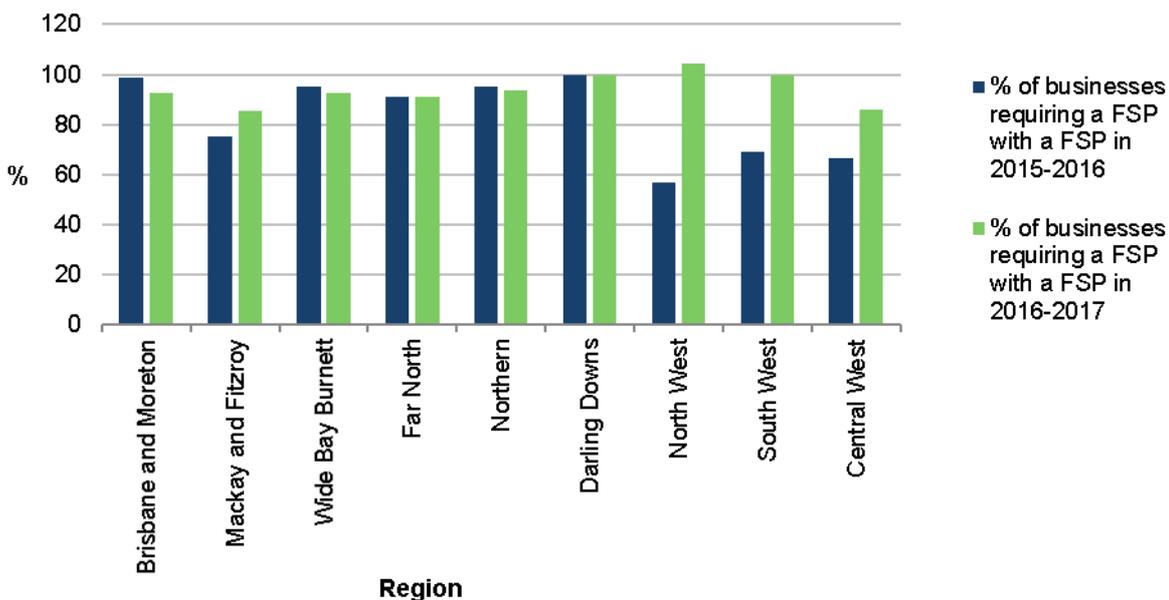
Other businesses, not required to have a food safety program under the Act, may choose to implement a food safety program. In the 2015-2016 reporting period. One food business, not required to have a food safety program, had a food safety program.

Table 6 Regional food safety program data for 2015-2016 and 2016-2017

Region	2016-2017			2015-2016
	No. accredited food safety program	% of businesses requiring a food safety program with a food safety program	No. licensed food businesses requiring a food safety program	No. licensed food businesses requiring a food safety program
Brisbane & Moreton	1,245	92.8	1,342	1,357
Mackay & Fitzroy	98	85.2	115	118
Wide Bay Burnett	146	92.4	158	102
Far North	122	91.0	134	112
Northern	101	93.5	108	105
Darling Downs	116	100	116	97
North West	23*	100	22	37
South West	16	100	16	16
Central West	6	85.7	7	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>92.8%</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>1,953</b>

\* One food business, not required to have a food safety program, had a food safety program.

Figure 2 Food businesses requiring a food safety program which have a food safety program, in 2015-2016 and 2016-2017



### **Key findings**

- Four regions have had an increase in the number of licensed food businesses requiring a food safety program - Mackay and Fitzroy, North West, South West and Central West (Figure 2).
- The Far Northern region, had an increase of over 20% in the number of food businesses requiring a food safety program. However, this increase correlates to a normal level of business expansion, given the lower numbers of high risk food businesses in the region.
- The North West region reported the highest increase attributed to changes regarding the number of businesses required to have a food safety program. This was the result of the closure of mining camps, and not of additional food businesses obtaining accreditation.
- One local government in the Wide Bay Burnett region, Fraser Coast Regional Council reported a 138% increase in the number of food businesses requiring a food safety program, increasing from 31 in 2015-2016 to 74 in 2016-2017. This was as a direct result of a targeted local compliance activity, not the result of an increase in the number of high risk food businesses.

### **5.2.4 Inspections**

Local government inspect licensed food businesses to assess compliance with the Act, the Food Safety Standards in the Code, and the licence conditions of the food business.

The Act does not specify the frequency of inspections. Local government conduct routine inspections based on factors such as the category of the food business (e.g. high, medium or low risk), the number of non-compliances identified and the compliance history of the business.

The frequency of inspections may provide an indication of a local government's capacity to assess compliance of a food business with their legislative requirements in relation to safety.

Statewide, 34,971 inspections were undertaken in the 2016-17 reporting period (Table 7). Licensed food businesses were inspected on average 1.15 times per year (Table 7) which includes follow up and complaint inspections. This represents an 7.5% increase in the number of inspections of licensed food businesses.

### **Key findings**

- Two regions, Wide Bay Burnett and South West, recorded an inspection rate of less than 1 per food business.
- Five local governments, Carpentaria Shire Council and Fraser Coast, Maranoa, Whitsunday and Goondiwindi regional councils, had inspection rates of 0.5 or less inspections per food business (Appendix 5).
- Thirteen local governments reported that their average number of inspections per licensed food business was greater than 2 (Appendix 5). These local governments are in regional or remote areas with a relatively small number of licensed food businesses of about 100 or less. This trend was also observed in 2015-2016 and 2014-2015 local government reports.

- Doomadgee, Palm Island and Pormpuraaw aboriginal shire councils and Torres Strait Island Regional Council (TSIRC) do not license food businesses; however, reports identified that inspections were conducted to ensure oversight of food safety requirements within food businesses.
- The TSIRC conducted 180 inspections during the 2016-2017 reporting period as part of a strategy to commence licensing of food businesses within the area.

Table 7 Regional food business inspection data for 2015-2016 and 2016-2017

Region	2016-2017			2015-2016
	No. licensed food businesses	Total number of inspections	Average no. inspections per food business	Average no. inspections per food business
Brisbane & Moreton	20,244	22,162	1.1	1.1
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,029	2,557	1.3	1.1
Wide Bay Burnett	1,824	1,584	0.9	0.9
Far North	2,287	3,629	1.6	1.2
Northern	1,798	1,892	1.1	1
Darling Downs	1,536	2,348	1.5	1.2
North West	203	337	1.7	1.8
South West	306	255	0.8	1
Central West	154	207	1.3	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,381</b>	<b>34,971</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.07</b>

## Inspection categories

As well as reporting the total number of inspections conducted for the 2016-2017 reporting period, local government were also requested to categorise inspections as routine or scheduled, follow-up or re-inspection, and complaint inspections.

Table 8 provides a summary of these results for each of the regions.

### **Key findings**

- Statewide, 7% of inspections were the result of a complaint.
- Statewide, 17% of inspections were classified as follow-up or re-inspections
- A total of 22 local governments, mainly in Far North, North West, South West and Central West regions, did not conduct any complaint inspections.
- A total of 15 local governments, mostly in Far North and North West regions, did not undertake any follow-up actions or re-inspections.

Table 8 Type of inspections undertaken by regions in 2016-2017

Region	No. licensed food businesses	Number of inspections			
		Total	Scheduled	Re-inspection	Complaint
Brisbane & Moreton	20,244	22,162	16,866	3,680	2,043
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,029	2,557	1,832	627	98
Wide Bay Burnett	1,824	1,584	1,290	276	142
Far North	2,287	3,629	2,769	679	156
Northern	1,798	1,892	1,565	259	69
Darling Downs	1,536	2,348	1578	190	65
North West	203	337	298	16	18
South West	306	255	235	16	4
Central West	154	207	133	73	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,381</b>	<b>34,971</b>	<b>26,566 (76%)</b>	<b>5,816 (17%)</b>	<b>2,596 (7%)</b>

### 5.2.5 Complaints

Local governments receive a variety of complaints from the public regarding unsafe practices at a food business or concerns that food purchased is not safe. Some examples of complaints include dirty/unhygienic food premises, undercooked food, poor food handling practices, vermin or animals in a food premises and alleged foodborne illnesses.

Local government were requested to provide the total number of complaints received during the 2016-2017 reporting period (excluding category). This is due to the complexities associated with varying data collection methodology within local governments. Data is shown Table 9.

Table 9 Complaints about food businesses in 2016-2017

Region	Number of licensed food businesses	Complaints	
		Total	Per 100 food businesses
Brisbane & Moreton	20,244	2551	12.6
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,029	259	12.8
Wide Bay Burnett	1,824	146	8.0
Far North	2,287	224	9.8
Northern	1,798	160	8.9
Darling Downs	1,536	231	15.0
North West	203	47	23.2
South West	306	5	1.6
Central West	154	1	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,378</b>	<b>3624</b>	<b>11.9</b>

### **Key findings**

- A total of 3,624 complaints were received across Queensland, with 2,551 (70%) occurring within the Brisbane and Moreton region
- Statewide, this represents only a very small increase (0.7%) in the number of complaints received from the 2015-2016 reporting period.
- The Brisbane and Moreton region received the most complaints in the reporting period with a total of 2,551 complaints, or 12.6 complaints for every 100 food businesses. This is a decrease from the previous reporting period where 2,693 complaints were received.
- Brisbane City Council received the highest number of complaints, with 938 complaints or 12.2 complaints for every 100 food businesses. This correlates to having the largest amount of food businesses.
- The City of Gold Coast received the second highest number of complaints, with 596 complaints or 12.0 complaints for every 100 food businesses and again aligns with the number of food businesses within this local government.
- Statewide, 22 local governments reported that they did not receive any food complaints for the 2016-2017 reporting period. These local governments are located in rural or remote areas, with a low number of, or no licensed food businesses.

### **5.2.6 Employees in food regulation**

Most local government employees working in food regulation are environmental health officers (EHOs). In some rural and remote areas, food regulation is carried out by contract EHOs employed on an as needs basis. In some of the indigenous communities, environmental health workers (EHWs) may fulfil this function as part of their duties. To support indigenous local governments and build the skills of EHWs, EHOs from local PHUs support EHWs by providing advice on food safety issues, and inspecting food businesses operating within the area.

While it is common in rural and remote areas for local governments to engage contractors; larger local governments also utilise contractors to backfill permanent staff, undertake targeted enforcement or compliance activities, for projects, and during busy periods.

In Table 10 the number of employees committed to food regulation by region is shown. Statewide, there were 190.3 employees committed to food regulation for the 2016-2017 reporting period, a 1.0% increase from the previous reporting period.

Table 10 Employees committed to regulation of food businesses (FBs) in 2015-2016 and 2016-2017

Region	2016-2017			2015-2016
	No. licensed food businesses	No. employees	No. employees per 100 licensed food businesses	No. employees per 100 licensed food businesses
Brisbane & Moreton	20,244	104.8	0.5	0.5
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,029	18.25	0.9	0.9
Wide Bay Burnett	1,824	15.0	0.8	0.9
Far North	2,287	17.6	0.8	1.1
Northern	1,798	8.0	0.4	0.6
Darling Downs	1,536	10.75	0.7	0.7
North West	203	5.9	2.9	3.1
South West	306	5.5	1.8	0.7
Central West	154	4.45	2.9	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,381</b>	<b>190.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>

### Key findings

- Statewide, 52 local governments reported having one or more employees committed to food regulation. As expected, the Brisbane and Moreton Region had the highest number of employees committed to food regulation. However, when expressed per 100 food businesses, this region, and the Northern region, had the lowest ratios.
- The North West and Central West regions had the highest ratios of employees committed to food regulation per 100 food businesses at 2.9. These two regions also recorded the highest ratios, 3.1 and 3.9 respectively, in the 2015-2016 reporting period.
- The South West region recorded a 58.2% increase in employees committed to food regulation. While this appears to be a marked increase, across the five local governments in this area, this equates to an additional three employees.
- A total of 31 local governments, or 40% of Queensland local governments, reported using contractors to perform food regulation functions such as inspections, audits and complaint investigations. This represents a reduction from the 35 local governments who reported using contractors in the previous reporting period.

### 5.2.7 Enforcement

The Act provides a suite of escalating enforcement options. The enforcement action taken by a local government is usually graduated and proportionate to the severity of the non-compliance observed and any history of non-compliance.

An overview of the total number of enforcement options undertaken by local governments in Queensland during the 2016-2017 reporting period is provided in Table 11. In addition, 223 food business licenses were voluntarily surrendered by licensees.

Table 11 Local government enforcement activities in 2016-2017

Activity	Number
Number of improvement notices issued	3,148
Number of seizures undertaken	5
Number of licences suspended after show cause process	8
Number of licences immediately suspended	44
Number of licences cancelled	110
Number of PINs issues	652
Number of prosecutions undertaken	35
Number of enforcement actions relating to confirmed <i>Salmonella</i> or <i>Campylobacter</i> outbreaks or incidents <sup>1</sup>	5

<sup>1</sup> Data does not identify if these numbers are captured within the broader enforcement actions.

The information outlined in Table 12 which provides a breakdown of enforcement action undertaken during the 2016-2017 reporting period by region.

Table 12 Regional enforcement activities involving food businesses (FBs) in 2016-2017

Region	Improvement Notices		Prescribed Infringement Notices		Immediate suspension		Prosecutions	
	Total	Per 100 FBs	Total	Per 100 FBs	Total	Per 100 FBs	Total	Per 100 FBs
Brisbane & Moreton	2,645	13.1	577	2.8	38	0.2	34	0.2
Mackay & Fitzroy	51	2.5	11	0.5	2	0.1	0	0
Wide Bay Burnett	28	1.5	3	0.2	0	0	0	0
Far North	108	4.7	21	0.9	3	0.1	0	0
Northern	138	7.7	11	0.6	0	0	1	0.1
Darling Downs	161	10.5	27	1.8	1	0.1	0	0
North West	15	7.4	2	1.0	0	0	0	0
South West	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central West	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.1</b>

It is important to consider when looking at the data around enforcement, key factors such as metropolitan and regional remote location, and the number of licensed food businesses will effectively skew comparative analysis between the regions.

In addition to enforcement actions, authorised officers may use non-punitive actions such as education to assist food businesses achieve or maintain compliance with the Act. This report does not capture information from local governments in relation to this strategy.

## Improvement notices

Improvement notices are utilised by local governments to address a variety of non-compliances within a food business. This may include issues such as the need to remedy cleaning, maintenance or structural contraventions or unsafe food handling practices. Improvement notices must provide food businesses with a reasonable timeframe to remedy any stated non-compliances.

### **Key findings**

- Improvement notices were the most common enforcement action undertaken by local government, with a total of 3,148 issued across the State. This is an increase of 6.1% from the previous reporting period.
- The number of improvement notices has continued to increase over consecutive reporting periods, which demonstrates that local governments are continuing to undertake increased enforcement action.
- The Brisbane and Moreton Region issued the highest number of improvement notices, at 2,645. Given the number of food businesses in the Brisbane and Moreton Region, it is reasonable to expect that this region would have the largest number of improvement notices issued.
- Statewide, 40 local government issued improvement notices for the reporting period. The local governments who did not issue any improvement notices were in rural or remote geographical regions.

While the increase in enforcement action could be a result of increasing non-compliance amongst food businesses, it is more likely a continued impact of the loss of some devolved responsibilities under other legislation. This may have increased officer capacity to undertake enforcement action and is additional to the increased activity following the roll out of strategies under the whole-of-government foodborne pathogen risk mitigation strategy released in 2015.

## Prescribed infringement notices

Prescribed infringement notices (PINs) may only be issued for offences that fall within the guidelines for eligible offences and that have been acknowledged as PIN offences in the *State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2000*. Only certain offences under the Act have been prescribed as PIN offences.

PINs are issued when the offence poses a moderate threat to human health and safety or there are indications of previous, current and ongoing non-compliance, such as failure to comply with a licence condition (section 51(1)) or to comply with the Code (section 39(1)). The monetary penalty for PINs increases, depending on the severity of the offence.

An exact breakdown of PIN categories was not requested in this year's local government report as historical information identified that most of the PINs issued by local government are in relation to section 51(1) and section 39 (1).

**Key findings**

- A total of 652 PINs were issued by 21 local governments in the 2016-2017 reporting period, representing a 16.7% decrease in issued PINs from the 2015-2016 reporting period.
- The Brisbane and Moreton region issued considerably more PINs than any other region, issuing a total of 577 PINs (88.5% of total PINs), a 16.1% decrease from the 2015-2016 period. This may be because this region has a higher number of licensed food businesses compared with small regional and rural locations.
- South West and Central West regions did not report the issue of any PINs, which is consistent with the previous two reporting periods.

**Immediate suspension of license**

Section 83 of the Act allows local government to immediately suspend a food business licence where there is an immediate and serious risk to public health.

**Key findings**

- Seven local governments reported issuing immediate suspensions to food businesses, one more than the 2015-2016 reporting period,
- A total of 44 immediate suspensions were issued, a 10.2% decrease from the previous report. Brisbane City Council issued the most immediate suspensions, at 30, representing 68.2% of the total.

**Prosecutions**

Prosecutions are usually initiated if there is a significant threat to human health and safety, or if there is a known or expected ongoing non-compliance. Consequently, prosecutions are the least common enforcement tool utilised by local government.

**Key findings**

- A total of 35 prosecutions were undertaken in the 2016-2017 reporting period. Prosecutions were undertaken by three local governments within the Brisbane and Moreton region (34) and Northern region (1).
- Whilst only three local governments undertook prosecutions, there has been an increase in the number of prosecutions undertaken by Queensland Health following foodborne illness incidents investigated jointly with local government.

**Enforcement action concerning confirmed *Salmonella* or *Campylobacter* outbreaks**

For the 2016-2017 reporting period, local governments were asked to provide, if known, information on enforcement actions taken in relation to *Salmonella* or *Campylobacter* outbreaks.

### **Key findings**

- Most local governments reported that this specific information could not be captured within their record systems, and therefore results were only obtained from 29 local governments.
- Two local governments reported that they each issued an improvement notice, although detail was not provided whether this was in relation to *Salmonella* or *Campylobacter*.

### **5.2.8 Egg and egg products**

Further to the continued work by Queensland Health in relation to foodborne illness outbreaks associated with *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*, local government were requested to begin collecting specific additional data on egg and egg products for the 2016-2017 financial year. Three additional questions were included on the reporting template to elicit information on:

- the number of licensed food businesses that handle ready-to-eat food containing raw or partly cooked eggs or egg products
- the number of licensed food businesses that use pasteurised eggs when preparing ready-to-eat foods that contain raw or partly cooked eggs or egg products
- for food businesses using pasteurised eggs, how many also use raw eggs as an ingredient.

### **Key findings**

- Data was not able to be analysed due to a significant number of local governments, having at least 200 licensed food businesses, reporting that the required data was not able to be captured within their current systems.
- The remaining local governments reported that they were either unable to collect this data, or collected only partial data.

The Department will attempt to gather this information in the 2017-2018 reporting period.

## **6. Conclusions**

The *Report on local government activities, Food Act 2006, 2016-2017*, provides data that local governments are actively undertaking regular compliance and enforcement activities in relation to food businesses within their jurisdictions.

Limitations in the capture of regional data has not permitted a detailed analysis of the performance of individual local governments in the administration of the Act.

## Appendix 1 Local government regions

Region	Local governments
Brisbane and Moreton	Brisbane, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Lockyer Valley, Logan, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset and Sunshine Coast
Mackay and Fitzroy	Central Highlands, Gladstone, Isaac, Livingstone, Mackay, Rockhampton and Woorabinda
Wide Bay Burnett	Banana, Bundaberg, Cherbourg, Fraser Coast, Gympie, North Burnett and South Burnett
Far North	Aurukun, Cairns, Cassowary Coast, Cook, Croydon, Douglas, Etheridge, Hopevale, Lockhart, Mapoon, Mareeba, Napranum, Northern Peninsula, Pormpuraaw, Tablelands, Torres, Torres Strait Islands, Weipa, Wujul Wujul and Yarrabah
Northern	Burdekin, Charters Towers, Hinchinbrook, Palm Island, Townsville and Whitsunday
Darling Downs	Goondiwindi, Southern Downs, Toowoomba and Western Downs
North West	Burke, Carpentaria, Cloncurry, Doomadgee, Flinders, Kowanyama, McKinlay, Mornington, Mt Isa and Richmond
South West	Balonne, Bulloo, Maranoa, Murweh, Paroo and Quilpie
Central West	Barcaldine, Barcoo, Blackall-Tambo, Boulia, Diamantina, Longreach and Winton

## Appendix 2 Map of local government regions, using the Australian Bureau of Statistics classification





## Appendix 4 Local government request form

*Food Act 2006 - Section 28*  
**Notice to Chief Executive**  
 Report from local government



**Queensland  
Government**

<i>This form is to be used by local government when complying with section 28(3) of the Food Act 2006 for the reporting period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.</i>	
<b>Contact details</b>	
Local government	
Contact person - name	
- position title	
- phone	
- email	
Please identify a generic email account you would like general updates and newsletters to be forwarded to (Optional)	
<b>Licences</b>	
Number of food businesses licensed at 30 June 2017	
If licence categories are used, please provide the number of licensed food businesses for each category (e.g. 50 manufacturers).	
<b>Food safety supervisors</b>	
Number of licensed food businesses with a nominated food safety supervisor at 30 June 2017	
Is training in the recommended national competencies implemented as a mandatory requirement for food safety supervisors?	
<b>Food safety programs</b>	
Number of licensed food businesses serving to vulnerable people that require a food safety program at 30 June 2017	
Number of licensed catering businesses that require a food safety program at 30 June 2017	
Number of food businesses that require a food safety program that have an accredited food safety program at 30 June 2017.	
<b>Inspections</b>	
Total number of inspections performed	
Number of routine or scheduled inspections performed	
Number of follow-up or re-inspections performed	
Number of complaint inspections performed	
Highest number of inspections for one premises i.e. most visits to a premises in the reporting period	
<b>Complaints</b>	
Total number of complaints received regarding food businesses	

<b>Employees</b>	
Number of authorised persons at 30 June 2017	
Estimated number of employees committed to food regulation at 30 June 2017	
Are contractors used to perform food regulation tasks?	
<b>Enforcement</b>	
Number of improvement notices issued	
Number of seizures undertaken	
Number of licences suspended after show cause process	
Number of licences immediately suspended	
Number of licences cancelled	
Number of licences surrendered by the licensee	
Number of PINs issued	
Number of prosecutions undertaken	
<b>Enforcement - <i>Salmonella</i> and <i>Campylobacter</i></b>	
If known, number of enforcement actions relating to confirmed <i>Salmonella</i> or <i>Campylobacter</i> outbreaks or incidents.	
If applicable, a breakdown of the type enforcement action taken (e.g. Number of improvement notices, PINs etc)	
<b>Mobile food vehicle register</b>	
Please complete the mobile food vehicle register	
<b>Egg and Egg Products</b>	
Number of licensed food businesses that handle ready-to-eat food containing raw or partly cooked eggs or egg products?	
Number of licensed food businesses that use pasteurised eggs when preparing ready-to-eat foods that contain raw or partly cooked eggs or egg products?	
For food businesses using pasteurised eggs, how many also use raw eggs as an ingredient?	

**Please send completed form to:**

Food Safety Standards and Regulation  
 Health Protection Branch  
 Department of Health  
 at [foodsafety@health.qld.gov.au](mailto:foodsafety@health.qld.gov.au) with 'Local government report' as the subject

**Please remember to complete/attach:**

MFV Register information

If you require further information please contact Food Safety Standards & Regulation on phone 3328 9310 or email [foodsafety@health.qld.gov.au](mailto:foodsafety@health.qld.gov.au)

## Appendix 5 Summary of local government responses

Local government <sup>1</sup>	No. of food businesses licensed at 30 June 2017	No. of businesses with a nominated food safety supervisor	No. of businesses that require a food safety program that have an accredited food safety program	Total no. of inspections performed	No. of routine or scheduled inspections performed	Average no. of inspections per licensed food business	No. of employees committed to food regulation	No. of improvement notices issued	No. of PINs issued	No. of prosecutions undertaken
Aurukun SC	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Balonne SC	49	49	3	51	49	1.0	1	0	0	0
Banana SC	108	91	3	152	108	1.4	1	6	3	0
Barcaldine RC	34	34	0	68	34	2.0	1	0	0	0
Barcoo SC	6	6	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Blackall-Tambo RC	39	39	2	41	39	1.1	0.2	0	0	0
Boulia SC	6	6	0	12	6	2.0	1	0	0	0
Brisbane City Council	7,710	6,686	408	6,667	4,534	0.9	32	977	351	29
Bulloo SC	11	11	2	17	14	1.5	2	0	0	0
Bundaberg RC	554	539	26	527	456	1.0	3	11	0	0
Burdekin SC	106	106	7	225	106	2.1	1	3	1	0

Local government <sup>1</sup>	No. of food businesses licensed at 30 June 2017	No. of businesses with a nominated food safety supervisor	No. of businesses that require a food safety program that have an accredited food safety program	Total no. of inspections performed	No. of routine or scheduled inspections performed	Average no. of inspections per licensed food business	No. of employees committed to food regulation	No. of improvement notices issued	No. of PINs issued	No. of prosecutions undertaken
Burke SC	10	10	0	10	10	1.0	1	0	0	0
Cairns RC	1,160	1,133	66	2,015	1,555	1.7	6	39	14	0
Carpentaria SC	23	23	1	2	2	0.1	0.3	0	0	0
Cassowary Coast RC	264	264	14	450	264	1.7	0	41	0	0
Central Highlands RC	193	173	3	176	132	0.9	1	3	0	0
Charters Towers RC	88	88	5	82	60	0.9	0	0	0	0
Cherbourg ASC	3	3	2	7	4	2.3	0	0	0	0
Cloncurry SC	25	25	2	26	25	1.0	1	12	0	0
Cook SC	74	71	1	78	68	1.1	0.5	12	0	0
Croyden SC	4	4	0	4	4	1.0	1	0	0	0
Diamantina SC	7	7	0	17	7	2.4	1	0	0	0
Doomadgee ASC	0	0	1	10	10		1	0	0	0

Local government <sup>1</sup>	No. of food businesses licensed at 30 June 2017	No. of businesses with a nominated food safety supervisor	No. of businesses that require a food safety program that have an accredited food safety program	Total no. of inspections performed	No. of routine or scheduled inspections performed	Average no. of inspections per licensed food business	No. of employees committed to food regulation	No. of improvement notices issued	No. of PINs issued	No. of prosecutions undertaken
Douglas SC	236	236	14	238	224	1.0	3	5	3	0
Etheridge SC	20	20	0	35	35	1.8	2	0	0	0
Flinders SC	13	13	0	6	0	0.5	0.5	0	0	0
Fraser Coast RC	510	410	72	210	210	0.4	4	4	0	0
Gladstone RC	336	336	16	496	446	1.5	4	23	4	0
City of Gold Coast	4,960	4,422	261	5,483	4,150	1.1	19.1	1,111	154	5
Goondiwindi RC	83	80	6	41	15	0.5	1	0	0	0
Gympie RC	335	270	24	313	198	0.9	2.5	4	0	0
Hinchinbrook SC	71	64	4	72	70	1.0	1	6	0	0
Hope Vale ASC	4	3	0	3	3	0.8	0.5	0	0	0
Ipswich City Council	771	771	89	1,101	676	1.4	5.4	36	8	0
Isaac RC	152	152	3	467	152	3.1	2	17	7	0

Local government <sup>1</sup>	No. of food businesses licensed at 30 June 2017	No. of businesses with a nominated food safety supervisor	No. of businesses that require a food safety program that have an accredited food safety program	Total no. of inspections performed	No. of routine or scheduled inspections performed	Average no. of inspections per licensed food business	No. of employees committed to food regulation	No. of improvement notices issued	No. of PINs issued	No. of prosecutions undertaken
Kowanyama ASC	0	0	0	0	0		0.1	0	0	0
Livingstone SC	187	182	15	207	158	1.1	2	0	0	0
Lockhart River ASC	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Lockyer Valley RC	163	163	20	273	163	1.7	2	3	0	0
Logan City Council	1,164	1,164	104	2,082	1,455	1.8	19	345	42	0
Longreach RC	41	41	4	29	26	0.7	0.25	1	0	0
Mackay RC	672	672	28	540	477	0.8	3.25	3	0	0
McKinlay SC	15	15	1	32	30	2.1	0	0	0	0
Mapoon ASC	1	1	0	7	3	7.0	0.1	0	0	0
Maranoa RC	165	165	9	64	52	0.4	1	0	0	0
Mareeba SC	224	218	9	142	109	0.6	1	2	0	0
Moreton Bay RC	1,913	1,384	163	1,565	1,471	0.8	8	25	6	0

Local government <sup>1</sup>	No. of food businesses licensed at 30 June 2017	No. of businesses with a nominated food safety supervisor	No. of businesses that require a food safety program that have an accredited food safety program	Total no. of inspections performed	No. of routine or scheduled inspections performed	Average no. of inspections per licensed food business	No. of employees committed to food regulation	No. of improvement notices issued	No. of PINs issued	No. of prosecutions undertaken
Mornington Island SC	3	1	1	10	5	3.3	0	0	0	0
Mt Isa City Council	103	103	16	231	206	2.2	1	3	2	0
Murweh SC	40	36	1	41	40	1.0	0.01	1	0	0
Napranum RC	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Noosa SC	476	390	13	556	416	1.2	1.8	7	4	0
North Burnett RC	87	84	9	90	87	1.0	2	0	0	0
Northern Peninsula Area RC	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Palm Island ASC	0	0	0	2	0		0	0	0	0
Paroo SC	30	30	1	62	60	2.1	0.5	0	0	0
Pormpuraaw ASC	0	0	0	9	9		1	0	0	0
Quilpie SC	11	11	0	20	20	1.8	1	0	0	0
Redland City Council	625	616	69	1,056	887	1.7	5	26	9	0

Local government <sup>1</sup>	No. of food businesses licensed at 30 June 2017	No. of businesses with a nominated food safety supervisor	No. of businesses that require a food safety program that have an accredited food safety program	Total no. of inspections performed	No. of routine or scheduled inspections performed	Average no. of inspections per licensed food business	No. of employees committed to food regulation	No. of improvement notices issued	No. of PINs issued	No. of prosecutions undertaken
Richmond SC	11	11	1	10	10	0.9	1	0	0	0
Rockhampton RC	489	466	33	671	467	1.4	6	5	0	0
Scenic Rim RC	394	392	11	463	385	1.2	2	0	0	0
Somerset RC	172	172	5	230	172	1.3	1	18	0	0
South Burnett RC	227	227	10	285	227	1.3	2.5	3	0	0
Southern Downs RC	299	296	14	419	352	1.4	1.75	6	1	0
Sunshine Coast RC	1,896	1,725	102	2,686	2,557	1.4	9.5	97	3	0
Tablelands RC	236	221	15	326	237	1.4	1	1	1	0
Toowoomba RC	872	872	80	1,470	800	1.7	6	151	24	0
Torres SC	28	28	0	74	29	2.6	0	5	3	0
Townsville City Council	1,078	1,021	66	1,318	1,210	1.2	4	106	5	1
Torres Strait Island RC	0	0	00	180	180		0	0	0	0

Local government <sup>1</sup>	No. of food businesses licensed at 30 June 2017	No. of businesses with a nominated food safety supervisor	No. of businesses that require a food safety program that have an accredited food safety program	Total no. of inspections performed	No. of routine or scheduled inspections performed	Average no. of inspections per licensed food business	No. of employees committed to food regulation	No. of improvement notices issued	No. of PINs issued	No. of prosecutions undertaken
Weipa Town Authority	27	27	0	33	27	1.2	0.5	2	0	
Western Downs RC	282	226	16	418	411	1.5	2	4	2	0
Whitsunday RC	455	455	19	193	119	0.4	2	23	5	0
Winton SC	21	21	0	40	21	1.9	1	0	0	0
Woorabinda ASC	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Wujul ASC	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Yarrabah ASC	9	8	3	35	22	3.9	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,381</b>	<b>2,7589</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>34,971</b>	<b>26,566</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>190.3</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>35</b>

1 **Abbreviations:** ASC, aboriginal shire council; RC, regional council; SC, shire council; FTE, full time equivalent; PIN, prescribed infringement notice