

Queensland Health

**2021–22 Annual report  
for local government  
activities under the  
*Food Act 2006***



**Queensland  
Government**

## 2021–22 Annual report for local government activities under the *ἄλλο Αἰς 5339*

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An electronic version of this document is available at [www.qld.gov.au/foodpantry](http://www.qld.gov.au/foodpantry)

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# Summary

The *2021–22 Annual report for local government activities under the Food Act 2006* provides information on food regulatory activities under the *Food Act 2006* (Food Act) undertaken by local governments in Queensland for the 2021–22 financial year.

The Food Act is the primary food safety legislation in Queensland and applies to Queensland food businesses (excluding State food businesses such as public hospitals, state schools and correctional centres). The objectives of the Food 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 Food Standards Code).

Queensland Health Public Health Units and local governments are responsible for enforcing compliance with the Food Act. As such, these agencies are accountable to the community for ensuring that acceptable food safety standards are being achieved by food businesses.

It should also be noted that as Queensland Health is the lead agency in the management of foodborne illness outbreaks, misleading conduct related to the sale of food, and food labelling and compositional requirements, the statistics in this report do not reflect the total number of enforcement actions undertaken annually under the Food Act, only those undertaken by local government.

In Queensland, local governments are responsible for:

- licensing food businesses
- accrediting food safety programs
- undertaking compliance monitoring activities, and
- enforcing certain offences under the Food Act and chapter 3 of the Food Standards Code.

This involves inspections and enforcement of food safety legislation in retail, manufacturing and food service sectors and extends to complaint investigations relating to food businesses including collaboration with Queensland Health in relation to foodborne illness investigations.

The information regarding food regulatory activities provided to Queensland Health by local government contributes directly to the development and overall administration of the Food Act and informs the status of food safety in Queensland. Information includes:

- statistical information on annual activities for each local government
- consolidated information by region, and
- an examination of trends for standard parameters.

Local government responses for 2021–22 are provided at the end of this report.

## Key findings from the 2021–22 reporting period

- The number of licensed food businesses in Queensland was 32,126, which is a decrease compared to 2020–21 figures (32,427 businesses). Approximately two thirds (67%) of these businesses (21,656) were from the Brisbane and Moreton region, which is similar to 2020–21 (68%).
- A total of 70 local governments had at least one licenced food business compared to 68 local governments in the 2020–21 reporting period.
- The statewide percentage of compliance for food businesses to have a food safety supervisor was 96%.
- The statewide percentage of licensed food businesses that were compliant with the requirement for them to have an accredited food safety program was 99%.
- A total of 23,937 routine inspections were conducted in the 2021–22 reporting period for licensed food businesses. This figure does not include re-inspections or complaint-related inspections. This compares with 23,315 routine inspections conducted in 2020–21.
- A total of 3,796 complaints were received by local governments regarding licensed food businesses, representing a 13% increase from 2020–21 (3,346). Inspections were conducted for 78% of food complaints, compared with 65% for 2020–21. This inspection rate is similar to complaint inspections prior to 2020–21 – that is, 82% in 2019–20 and 79% in 2018–19.
- Statewide, there were approximately 177 employees committed to food regulation for the 2021–22 reporting period, which is approximately 0.6 employees per 100 licensed food businesses. This compares to a similar level of employees for the 2020–21 reporting period (180).
- 43%, or 30 out of 70 local governments with licensed food businesses reported that they use contractors. This is an increase from 2020–21, where 40%, or 27 out of 68 local governments with licensed food businesses used contractors to perform some food regulation tasks.
- Enforcement activity reporting identified:
  - a 36% increase in improvement notices issued (3,115, compared to 2,284 in 2020–21)
  - a similar number of prescribed infringement notices (PINs) issued (298 compared to 295 in 2020–21)
  - the same number of licences suspended after a show cause notice (5) as 2020–21
  - a 49% increase in the number of licences immediately suspended (58 compared to 39 in 2020–21)
  - a decrease in the number of prosecutions undertaken by local governments (45, compared with 49 in 2020–21).

# Scope

The local government data is presented by geographical regions defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to reflect the location of people and communities. Queensland's population is clustered around the cities and coastlines. Approximately half of the Queensland population lives in the greater Brisbane area. Accordingly, there is major variation in the distribution of food businesses, the capacity of local governments and other factors that may limit regional comparisons.

While this report provides activity data on select types of regulatory action undertaken, it does not include a full range of strategies and tools (such as voluntary food safety training and educational/promotional food safety strategies) that regulators may use to assist and engage with food businesses to achieve and maintain compliance with the Food Act.

The data also does not take into account that inspection, complaint and enforcement activity data may include food businesses that do not require a licence.

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 contributes to the variation in food safety compliance activities between local governments.

The methodology for collecting the data consists of a self-reporting survey that may be subject to misclassification or user error. Whilst care has been taken to clarify potential data discrepancies, some errors may not be easily identified and may therefore remain.

## Regions and local governments

In Queensland, there are 77 local governments and one Town Authority (Weipa), which is administered by the mining company, Rio Tinto. The Weipa Town Authority acts in the role of a Local Authority, with staff that would normally be associated with a local government. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, Weipa Town Authority is considered as a local government.

A map of local government areas can be found at:

[www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0019/42454/local-government-area-boundaries.pdf](http://www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/42454/local-government-area-boundaries.pdf).

To align with previous local government reports, the data for the 2021–22 reporting period has been grouped into nine geographical areas, based on the local government regions used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (Table 1). These regions are identified in Figure 1.

**Table 1 Local government regions**

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

**Figure 1 Map of local government regions**



# Licensable food businesses

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

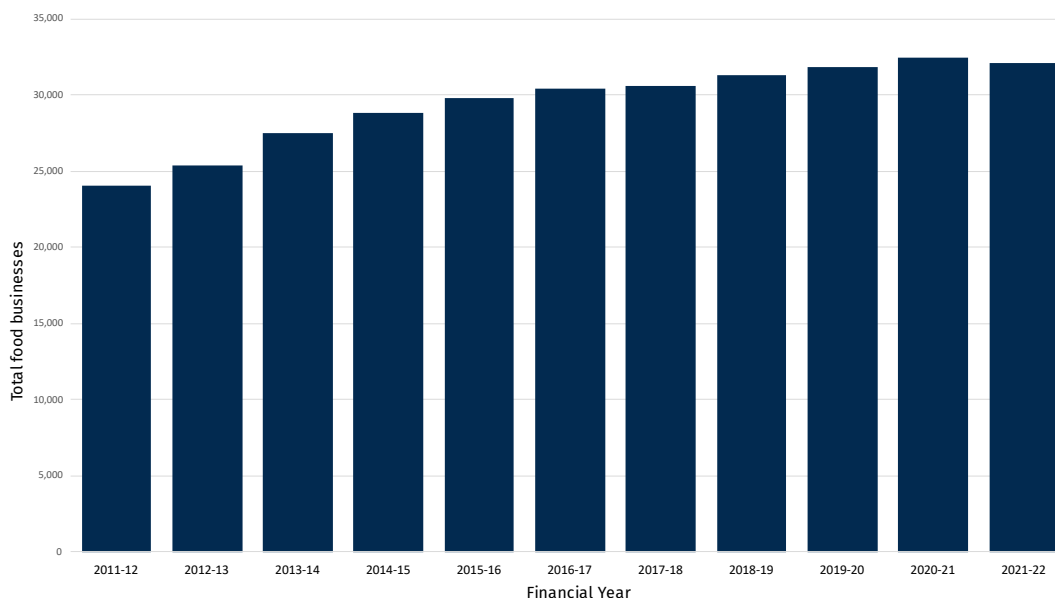
- food manufacturers (e.g. manufacturers of bakery products)
- food businesses selling unpackaged food by retail (e.g. restaurants or catering businesses)
- non-profit organisations that sell meals on at least twelve occasions in a year (e.g. Meals on Wheels).

Some licensing exemptions apply under the Food Act to food businesses in these general categories, including (but not limited to):

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

The number of licensed food businesses in Queensland was 32,126, similar to 2020–21 (32,427 businesses). Figures for the number of licensed food businesses since the 2011–12 reporting period is represented in Figure 2.

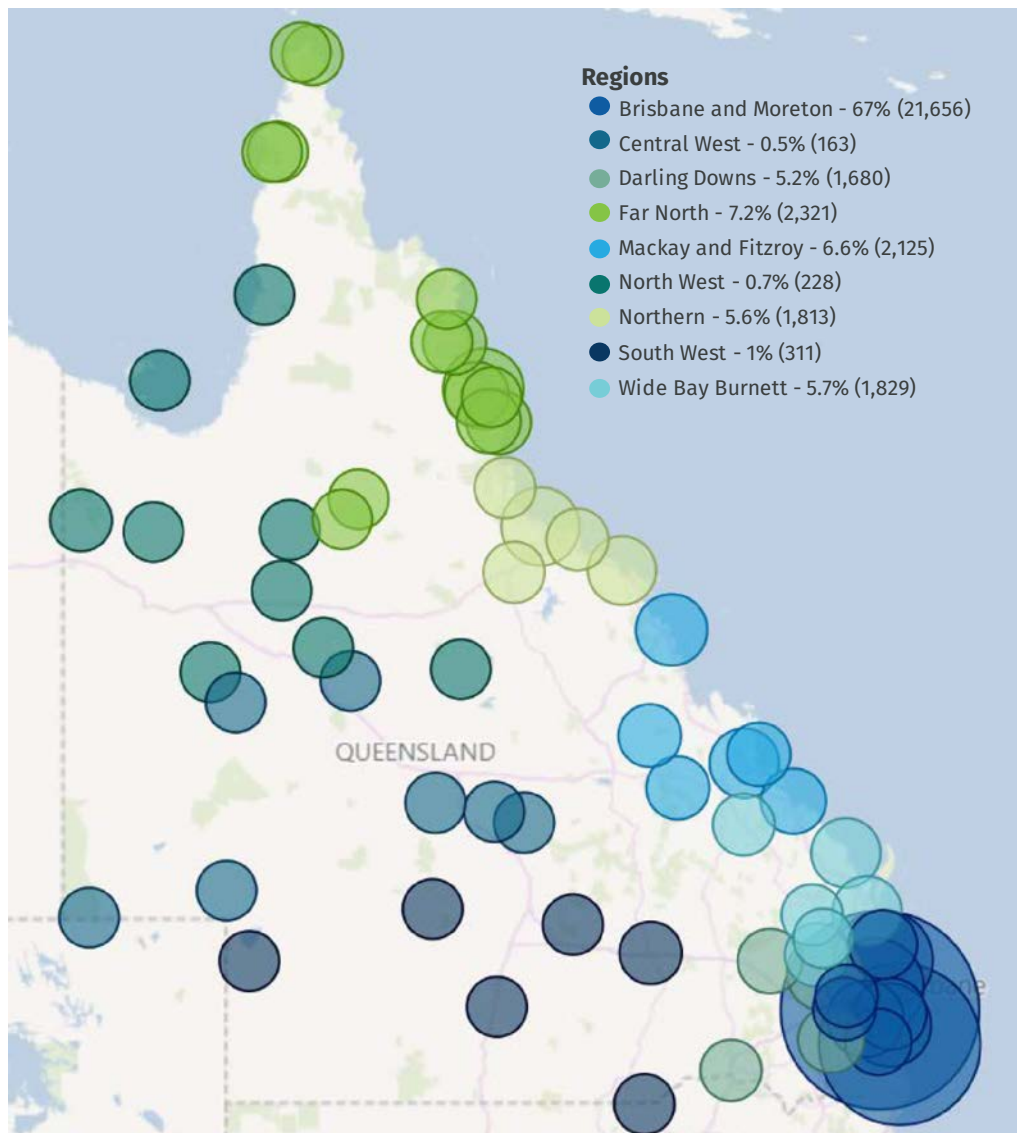
**Figure 2 Licensed food businesses annual trend**



Approximately two thirds (67%) of all licensed food businesses (21,656) were from the Brisbane and Moreton region, consistent with 2020–21 (68%). The geographical prevalence of licensed food businesses in Queensland by region is reflected in Figure 3 and is related to population density. The size of each circle in Figure 3 represents the number of licensed food businesses for the local government in that location.



**Figure 3 Distribution of Queensland licensed food businesses**



Of the 78 local governments, the following seven local governments reported more than 1,000 licensed food business, representing 65% (21,001) of licensed food businesses statewide:

- Brisbane City Council – 7,662
- Cairns Regional Council – 1,164
- Gold Coast City Council – 5,619
- Logan City Council – 1,304
- Moreton Bay Regional Council – 2,002
- Sunshine Coast Regional Council – 2,219
- Townsville City Council – 1,031.

A total of 8 local governments reported having no licensed food businesses, compared to 10 in 2020–21. A total of 11 local governments reported having less than 10 licensed food businesses, compared to 10 local governments in 2020–21.

## Food business categories

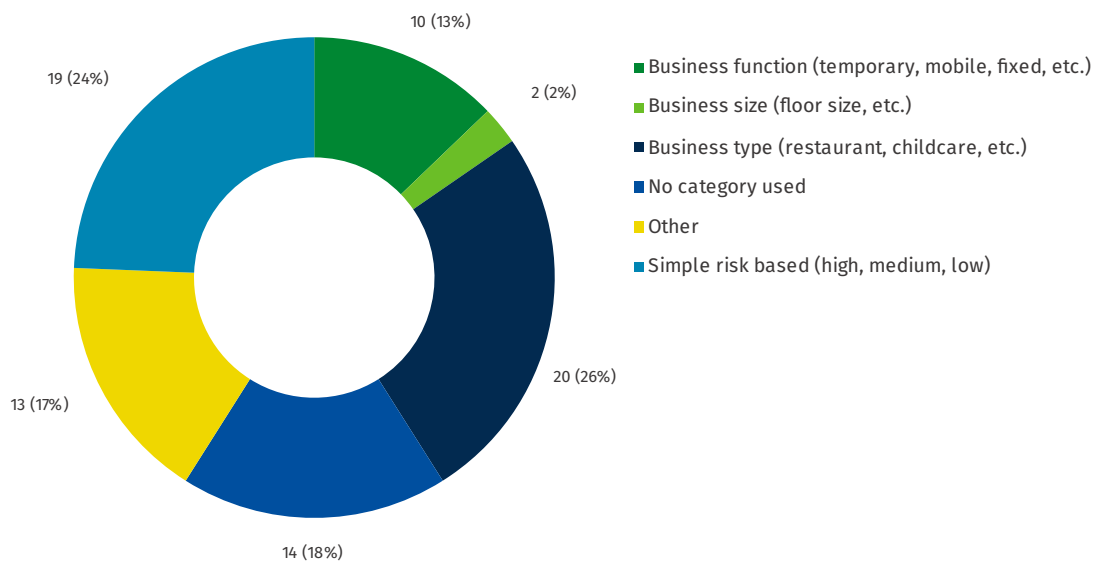
Categorising food businesses can allow local governments to prioritise food safety tasks such as inspections, which can assist with planning and ensuring that adequate resources are available.

Local governments were asked to specify their primary method of categorising of licensed food businesses, from the following list:

- business type (restaurant, childcare, etc.)
- simple risk-based (high, medium, low)
- business function (temporary, mobile, fixed etc.)
- business size (floor size etc.)
- other
- no category used.

Figure 4 shows the rates of food business categorisation reported, which identifies the two most common methods as business type and simple risk based, consistent with the previous reporting period.

**Figure 4 Food business categorisation**

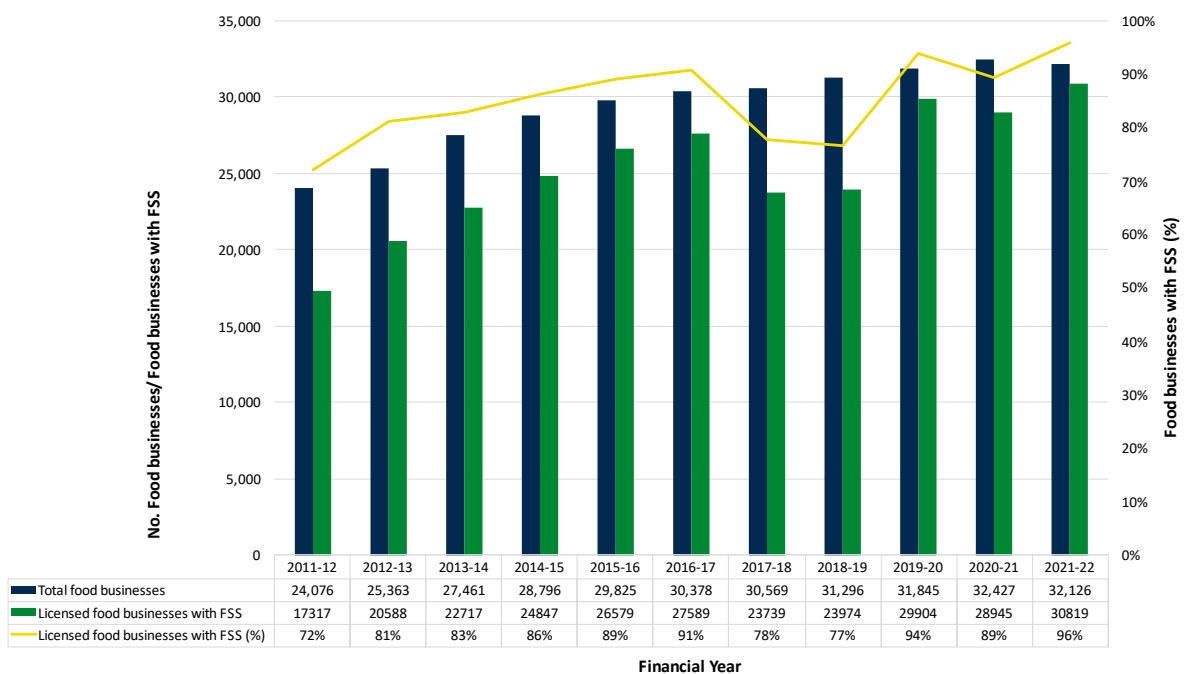


# Food safety supervisors

Section 86 of the Food Act requires licensable food businesses to have at least one nominated food safety supervisor. Food safety supervisors provide an important role in food businesses as they 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 directions 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 or employee.

The food safety supervisor compliance rate has been steadily increasing, as shown in Figure 5, reaching 96% compliance in 2021–22.

**Figure 5 Licensed food businesses with a food safety supervisor over time**



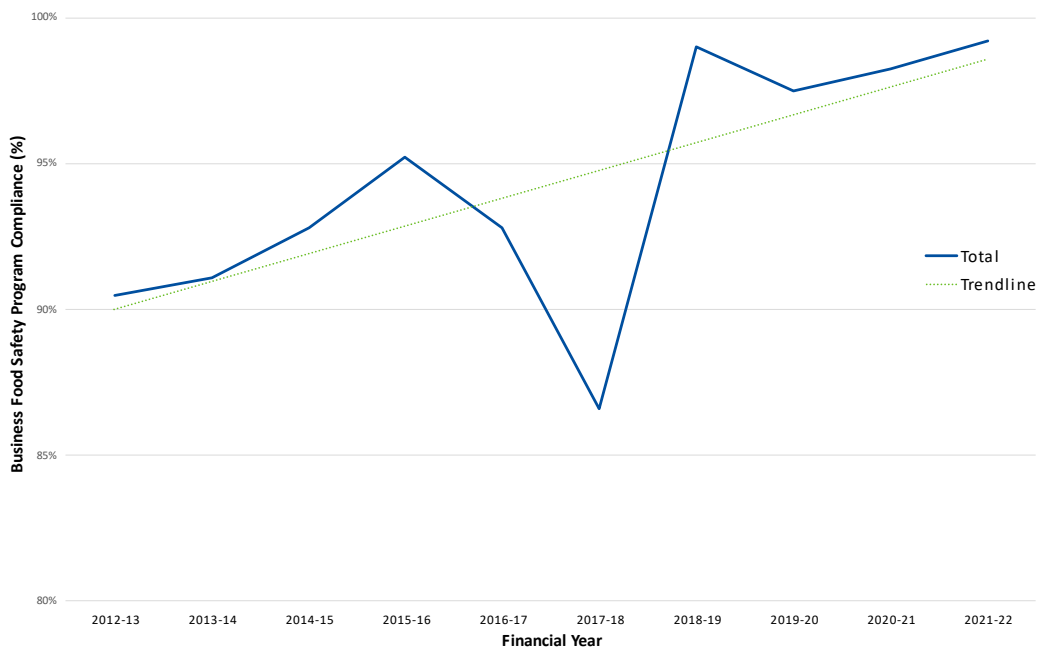
# Food safety programs

The introduction of food safety programs (FSPs) for certain sectors of the food industry was part of a 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 Food Act, certain high-risk licensed food businesses are required to have a FSP accredited by their local government if:

1. the food business involves off-site catering
  2. the primary activity of the food business is on-site catering
  3. the food business is undertaken as part of the operations of a private hospital
  4. a facility that processes or serves potentially hazardous food to six or more vulnerable persons (e.g., childcare and aged care centres)
  5. a facility whose principal activity is processing ready-for-consumption food that includes potentially hazardous food, for delivery by a delivered meals organisation to six or more persons at a time.
- As shown in Figure 6, the compliance rate for relevant food businesses to have a food safety program has been steadily increasing since 2012 and during this reporting period there was a 99% compliance rate.

**Figure 6 Food safety program compliance rate**



# Food business inspections

Local governments inspect licensed food businesses to assess compliance with the Food Act, the Food Safety Standards (Chapter 3 of the Food Standards Code) and the licence conditions of the food businesses. The Food Act does not specify the frequency of inspections. Local governments conduct routine inspections based on factors such as the risk category of the food business (e.g., high, medium or low) and the compliance history of the business. The frequency of inspections may also provide an indication of a local government's capacity to assess compliance of a food business with their legislative requirements in relation to food safety.

A total of 28,850 routine inspections and re-inspections were conducted in the 2021–22 reporting period for licensed food businesses. Figure 7 provides a representation of the type and number of inspections undertaken annually.

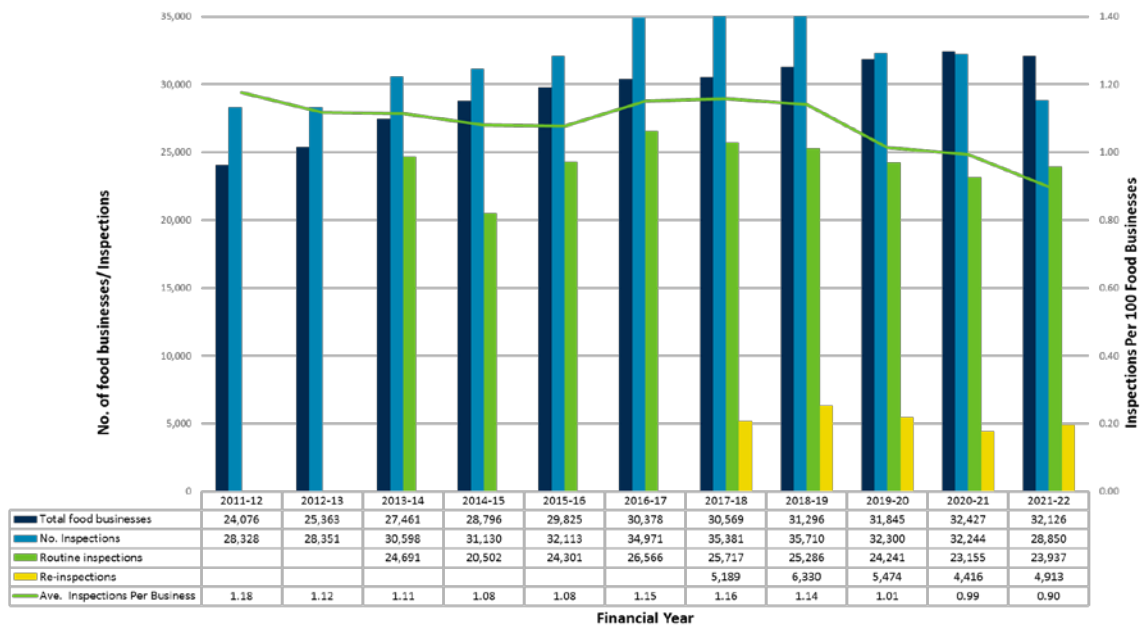
## Inspection categories

Local governments were requested to report on routine inspections and re-inspections. Table 2 shows the number and proportion of inspection types conducted during the 2021–22 reporting period for each region.

**Table 2 Numbers and type of inspections undertaken**

Region	Licensed food businesses (FBs)	Total inspections		Routine inspections		Re-inspections	
		Total	per 100 FBs	Total	%	Total	%
Brisbane & Moreton	21,656	19,404	0.9	16,264	75	3,140	14
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,125	2,015	0.95	1,654	78	361	17
Wide Bay Burnett	1,829	1,140	0.62	939	51	201	11
Far North	2,321	2,281	0.98	1,859	80	422	18
Northern	1,813	1,885	1.04	1,507	83	378	21
Darling Downs	1,680	1,283	0.76	1,005	60	278	17
North West	228	395	1.73	344	151	51	22
South West	311	397	1.28	248	80	49	16
Central West	163	150	0.92	117	72	33	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,126</b>	<b>28,850</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>23,937</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>4,913</b>	<b>0.15</b>

**Figure 7 Food business inspection rate over time**



## Complaints

Local government receive a variety of complaints from the public regarding unsafe practices at food businesses or regarding food purchased. Some examples of complaints include dirty or unhygienic food premises, undercooked food, poor food handling practices, vermin or animals in a food premises and alleged foodborne illness. The number and type of complaints received can vary greatly.

Local governments were requested to provide the total number of complaints about food businesses that they received during the reporting period. They were not asked to categorise these complaints due to the complexities associated with varying data collection methodologies within individual local governments.

Since 2012–13, more than 3,000 complaints are received annually about food businesses in Queensland (Figure 8). During this reporting period, 3,796 complaints were received, which is an increase of 13% from 2020–21 (3,346). Table 3 provides information for each region on the number of food complaints and complaints per 100 food businesses.

**Table 3 Regional complaints about food businesses**

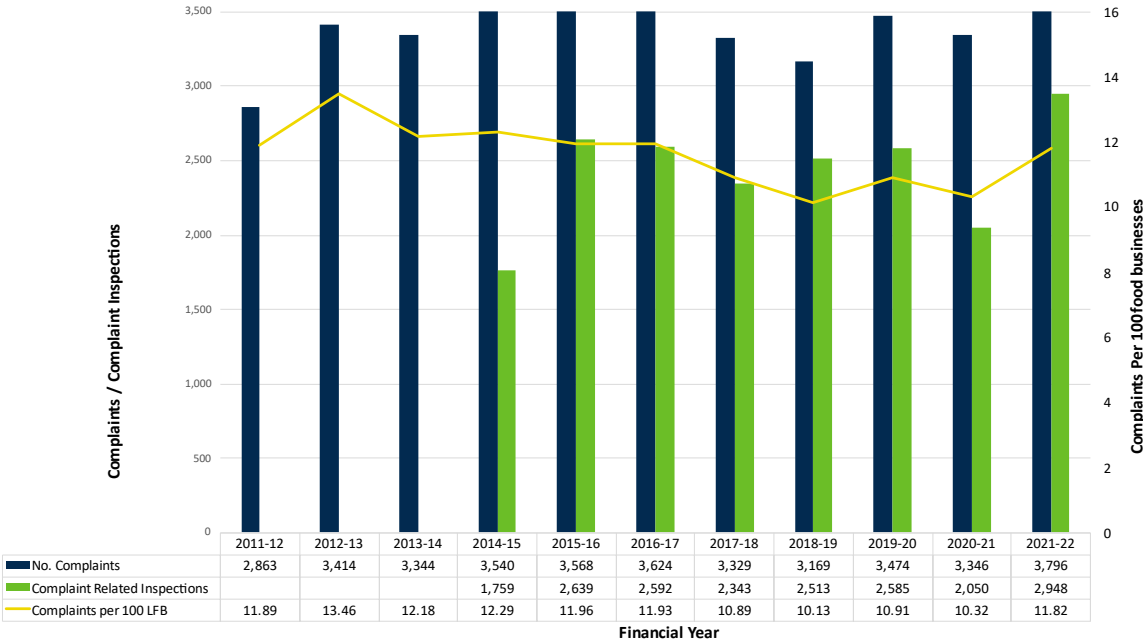
Reporting period	2021–22			2020–21		
Region	Licensed food businesses (FBs)	Complaints	Complaints per 100 FBs	Licensed food businesses (FBs)	Complaints	Complaints per 100 FBs
Brisbane & Moreton	21,656	2,859	13.2	22,056	2,412	10.9
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,125	197	9	2,111	203	9.6
Wide Bay Burnett	1,829	172	9.4	1,808	175	9.7
Far North	2,321	170	7.3	2,262	257	11.4
Northern	1,813	174	9.6	1,791	139	7.8
Darling Downs	1,680	176	10.5	1,661	141	8.5
North West	228	38	17	222	7	3.2
South West	311	7	2.3	331	12	3.6
Central West	163	3	1.8	185	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,126</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>32,427</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>10.3</b>

## Complaint-related inspections

The number of complaint-related inspections undertaken compared with the number of complaints received provides an indication of whether complaints are being investigated via food business inspections. For this reporting period, inspections were undertaken for 78% (2,948) of food complaints, compared with 64% (2,050) for 2020–21. This is a significant increase in food complaint-related inspections since the last reporting period, however it is similar to the inspection rates in 2019–20 (82%) and 2018–19 (79%). The reduction in food complaint-related inspections in 2020–21 may be due to the re-allocation of investigative resources to COVID-related complaints, as this was the period in which COVID-related restrictions were in place for food businesses.

The number of complaints per 100 food businesses and the inspection rate for complaints over time is shown in Figure 8, noting that complaint-related inspection data for the reporting periods prior to 2014–15 was unavailable.

**Figure 8 Number of food complaints and complaint-related inspections over time**





# Enforcement activities

The Food Act provides a suite of enforcement options. The enforcement action taken by a local government should be graduated and proportionate to the severity of the non-compliance observed and any history of non-compliance. When considering enforcement data, it is important to note that in addition to enforcement actions, local governments use non-punitive actions such as education to assist food businesses achieve or maintain compliance with the Food Act. This report does not capture information from local governments in relation to other strategies used.

A summary of the enforcement activities undertaken by Queensland local governments by region is shown below in table 4. Consistent with previous years, the main type of enforcement activity undertaken by local government was the issuing of improvement notices, followed by PINs as the second most common enforcement tool.

**Table 4 Enforcement activities undertaken under the *3ηηC AB55339* by region**

Region	Licensed food businesses (FBs)	Improvement notices		PINs		Licence suspensions		Prosecutions	
		Total	Per 100 FBs	Total	Per 100 FBs	Total	Per 100 FBs	Total	Per 100 FBs
Brisbane & Moreton	21,656	2,633	12.1	221	1	49	0.2	45	0.2
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,125	46	2.2	3	0.1	3	0.1	0	0
Wide Bay Burnett	1,829	48	2.6	2	0.1	2	0.1	0	0
Far North	2,321	58	2.5	16	0.7	3	0.1	0	0
Northern	1,813	75	4.1	8	0.4	1	0.1	0	0
Darling Downs	1,680	248	14.8	45	2.7	5	0.3	0	0
North West	228	5	2.2	3	1.3	0	0	0	0
South West	311	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central West	163	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,126</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.1</b>

## Seizures

An authorised person has the power to seize a thing under the Food Act in certain circumstances, for example as evidence of an offence under the Food Act. A total of three seizures were undertaken in 2021–22, which was the same as in 2020–21.

Moreton Bay Regional Council undertook a seizure of contaminated food preparation equipment and Torres Shire Council undertook seizures of unsuitable food items.

## 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-compliance.

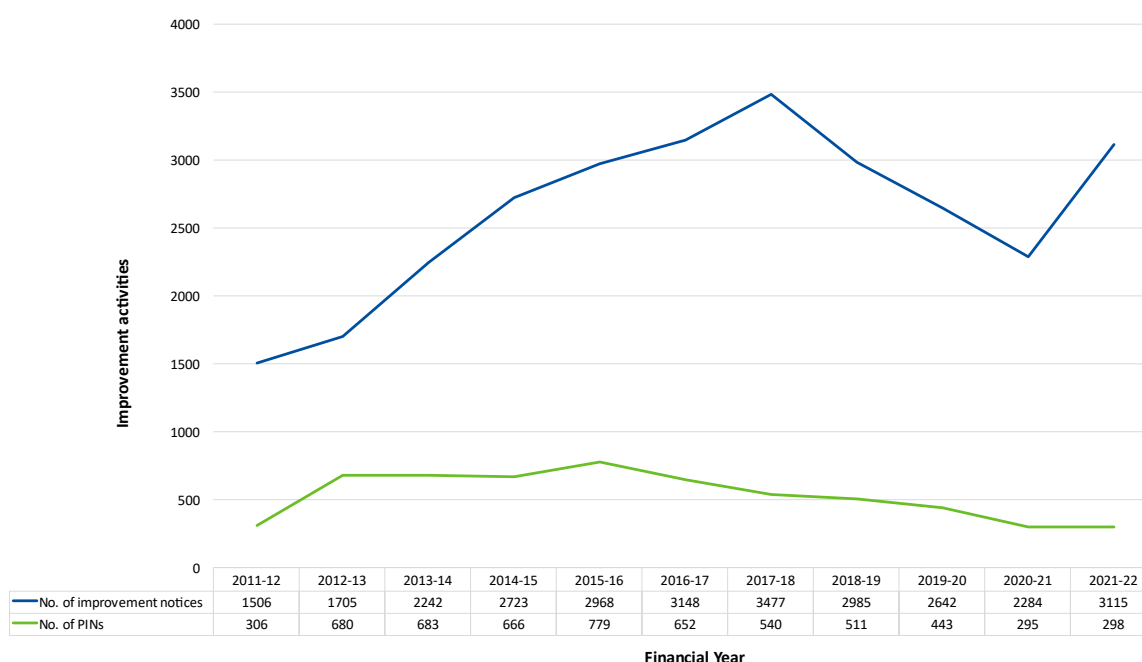
Improvement notices remain as the most utilised enforcement action (Figure 9). The number of improvement notices issued in this reporting period (3,115) is an increase of 36% from 2020–21 (2,284). Brisbane and Moreton issued 85% (2,633) of the total number issued (3,115).

## Prescribed infringement notices

Prescribed Infringement Notices (PINs) may only be issued for offences that fall within the guidelines for eligible offences that have been acknowledged as PIN offences under the *State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2014*. Only certain offences under the Food Act have been prescribed as PIN offences. PINs can be issued when offences pose a moderate threat to human health and safety, or where there are indications of previous, current and ongoing non-compliance, such as failure to comply with a licence condition (section 51(1)) or failure to comply with the Food Standards Code (section 39(1)). The penalty unit values for PINs are relative to the severity of the offence.

While the issuing of PINs remains the second most frequently used type of enforcement activity (Figure 9), the number of PINs issued within the 2021–22 reporting period (298) also remained relatively the same as in 2020–21 (295).

**Figure 9 Improvement notices and Prescribed Infringement Notices**



## Suspension and cancellation of a licence

Section 78 of the Food Act allows local governments to suspend or cancel a licence when:

- the licensee is not, or is no longer, a suitable person to hold a licence
- the licensee has not complied with the accredited food safety program and the non-compliance is likely to result in a high risk to public health or safety
- the licence was issued under false or misleading representation.

Licences can be suspended or cancelled following a show cause notice. Local governments can use the show cause notice provisions prior to taking proposed action such as suspending or cancelling the licence.

Licences may be immediately suspended if a ground exists to suspend or cancel the licence and it is necessary to suspend the licence immediately because there is an immediate and serious risk to public health or safety.

During this reporting period, there was a total of 58 immediate licence suspensions and 5 licence suspensions after a show cause process (Figure 10). One licence was cancelled after a show cause process.

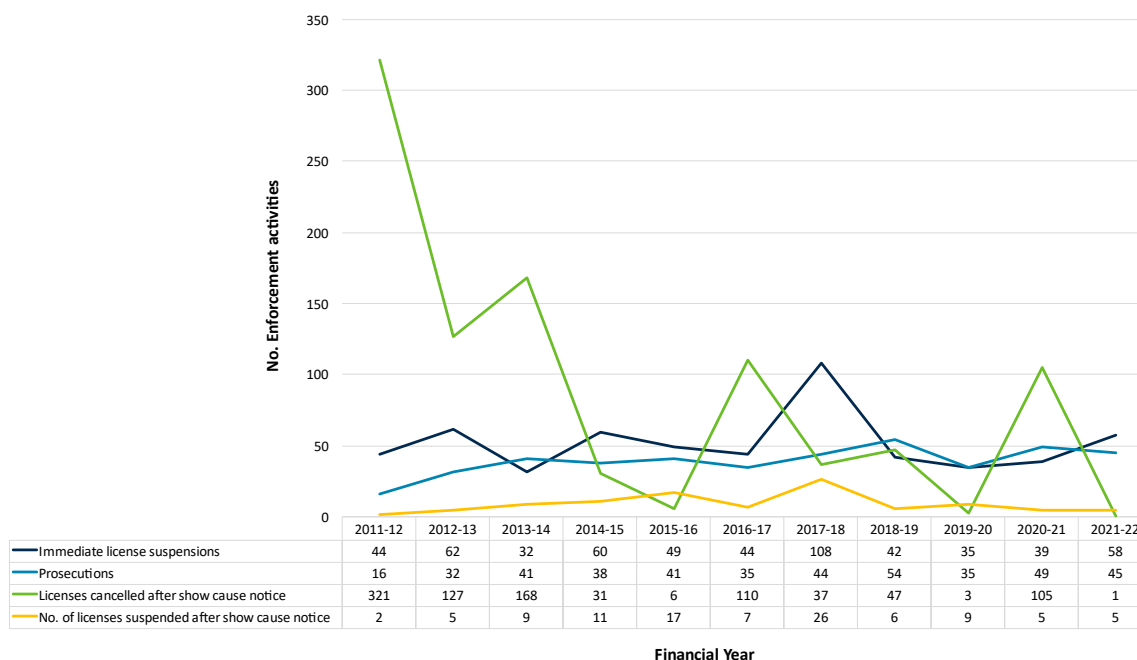
The number of food businesses that surrendered their licence was 494 compared to 813 in 2020–21. It is possible, that this may be related to COVID-related restrictions that were in force for food businesses in 2020–21.

## Prosecutions

Prosecutions are usually initiated if there is a high threat to human health and safety, or if there is a known or expected ongoing non-compliance. Consequently, prosecutions are the least common, most resource-intensive enforcement tool utilised by Local Government.

For this reporting period, a total of 45 prosecutions were undertaken, all of which were within the Brisbane and Moreton region (Figure 10).

**Figure 10 Annual trend in enforcement activities**



## Employees in food regulation

Most local government employees working in food regulation are environmental health officers (EHOs). It is important to note that EHOs are responsible for many areas in addition to food regulation, particularly those in rural and remote locations.

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 may fulfil this function as part of their duties. To support Aboriginal Shire Councils and to build the skills of environmental health workers, EHOs from local Public Health Units often provide advice on food safety issues and inspecting food businesses operating within the area.

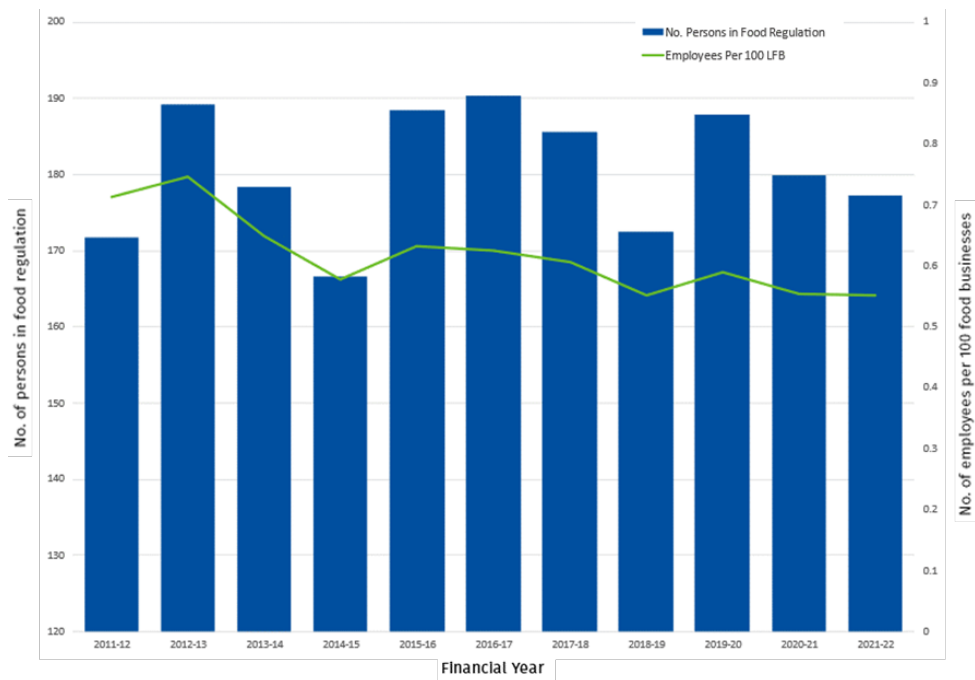
Table 5 shows the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees committed to food regulation for 2021–22 in each region compared to the previous reporting period. Statewide, there were approximately 177 employees committed to food regulation for the 2021–22 reporting period, a 2% decrease from 2020–21 (Figure 11).

43%, or 30 out of 70 local governments with licensed food businesses reported that they use contractors. This is an increase from 2020–21, where 40%, or 27 out of 68 local governments with licensed food businesses used contractors to perform some food regulation tasks.

**Table 5 Employees committed to food regulation per region**

Region	2021–22			2020–21		
	Licensed food businesses	FTE employees committed to food regulation	FTE employees per 100 FBs	Licensed food businesses	FTE employees committed to food regulation	FTE employees per 100 FBs
Brisbane & Moreton	21,656	87.8	0.4	22,056	88.35	0.4
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,125	12.8	0.6	2,111	18.5	0.9
Wide Bay Burnett	1,829	13.4	0.7	1,808	13.8	0.8
Far North	2,321	29.1	1.3	2,262	27.07	1.2
Northern	1,813	7.6	0.4	1,791	8.5	0.5
Darling Downs	1,680	7.4	0.4	1,661	6.75	0.4
North West	228	8.1	3.6	222	6.5	2.3
South West	311	5.3	1.7	331	6.6	2
Central West	163	5.7	3.5	185	3.9	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,126</b>	<b>177.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>32,427</b>	<b>179.97</b>	<b>0.6</b>

**Figure 11 Employees committed to food regulation**



# Conclusion

Results presented in this report demonstrate that licensed food businesses have high rates of compliance with legislated requirements.

A realistic aspiration of a food regulatory system is to ensure that a food business is subject to the same amount of regulatory scrutiny and enforcement, whether in a major city or a remote area. The key to ensuring consistency is inspection frequency. It is reasonable to anticipate that inspection frequency should be based on risk, including compliance history, with high-risk businesses inspected more regularly than lower risk businesses. However, inspection data captured in this report does not provide the discrimination necessary to compare regulatory oversight between local governments. To do so requires inspection numbers to be provided for non-licensed food businesses and to be based on a universal definition for risk and a specified frequency for each risk level. This will require a change in how local governments categorise food businesses.

Caution should also be applied when comparing local government food regulatory activities. As local governments do not have unlimited time and personnel, it is reasonable that resources are directed to activities that are anticipated to deliver high quality food safety outcomes e.g., providing information to businesses in a language other than English. This may influence the number of inspections that a local government needs to undertake.

Resources allocated to COVID-19 specific compliance activities over the past three reporting periods may have impacted the number of food business inspections undertaken in some areas, particularly complaint-related inspections.

Despite these constraints, this report allows local governments to broadly compare their results with those of other local governments with similar remoteness, numbers of licensed food businesses and numbers of persons committed to food regulation.

## Further information

For further information in relation to the content of this report, please contact Food Safety Standards and Regulation via email [foodsafety@health.qld.gov.au](mailto:foodsafety@health.qld.gov.au), or phone (07) 3328 9310.

## Local government responses for 2021-22

Local government	Population <sup>1</sup>	Licensed food businesses	Businesses with a food safety supervisor	High risk businesses requiring accredited FSP	High risk businesses with an accredited FSP	Routine inspections	Re-inspections	Most inspections for one premises	Complaints	Complaint inspections	Authorised persons	Employees committed to food regulation (FTE)	Contractors used in food regulation (FTE)	Improvement notices	Seizures	PINs	Licences surrendered	Licences suspended after show cause notice	Licences immediately suspended	Licences cancelled after show cause notice	Prosecutions
Aurukun SC	1,101	7	7	1	1	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balonne SC	4,320	45	45	1	1	45	1	2	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banana SC	14,513	122	116	5	5	130	40	4	11	8	2	1	0.13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barcaldine RC	2,849	45	45	0	0	12	1	2	0	0	1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barcoo SC	308	7	7	0	0	7	2	2	0	0	0	0.01	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blackall-Tambo RC	1,905	38	38	3	3	38	0	1	1	1	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boulia SC	458	6	6	1	1	5	5	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane CC	1,242,825	7,662	6,905	616	612	5,478	720	5	1,070	828	40	25	0	824	0	92	103	4	42	0	43

<sup>1</sup> 2021 Census data was used to present Local Government area population; obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics via [www.abs.gov.au/census](http://www.abs.gov.au/census)

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Bulloo SC	337	17	18	1	1	12	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bundaberg RC	99,215	539	309	34	34	371	27	7	45	35	3	1.8	0	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Burdekin SC	16,692	124	124	9	9	133	63	4	9	9	4	1.5	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Burke SC	419	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.25	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cairns RC	253,748	1,164	1,164	83	83	992	280	5	95	54	10	7.5	0	40	0	13	0	0	3	0	0
Carpentaria SC	2,090	28	28	0	0	30	0	1	3	2	1	0	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cassowary Coast RC	29,157	261	261	21	21	209	5	2	5	5	2	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Highlands RC	27,836	195	171	7	7	101	11	3	5	8	3	0.95	0.7	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
Charters Towers RC	11,794	96	96	0	0	96	43	3	10	10	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cherbourg ASC	1,194	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cloncurry SC	3,644	26	26	1	1	26	0	1	0	0	2	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cook SC	4,511	88	88	2	2	90	20	5	5	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0



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Croyden SC	266	3	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diamantina SC	266	7	7	0	0	7	7	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doomadgee ASC	1,387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas SC	12,337	215	215	15	15	113	7	3	11	3	2	1.4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Etheridge SC	714	20	20	0	0	20	0	1	0	0	1	0.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flinders SC	1,500	12	12	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraser Coast RC	111,032	525	525	51	51	131	32	5	72	59	7	3.75	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gladstone RC	63,515	308	281	19	19	374	75	4	45	18	2	1.5	0	24	0	2	20	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast CC	625,087	5,619	5,619	840	840	3,517	1,356	12	583	605	57	17.1	0	1,155	0	73	0	0	0	0	1
Goondiwindi RC	10,310	97	96	2	3	85	75	3	2	2	2	1	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gympie RC	53,242	329	329	17	17	115	60	2	21	21	5	2.5	0.75	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
Hinchinbrook SC	10,920	78	78	6	6	78	10	2	3	3	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Hope Vale ASC	976	4	4	1	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ipswich CC	229,208	923	923	116	116	594	169	7	112	112	7	4.5	0	57	0	9	0	1	1	0	1
Isaac RC	22,046	184	179	3	3	43	0	1	11	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Kowanyama ASC	1,079	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livingstone SC	39,398	221	210	17	17	169	26	5	10	4	2	2	0	7	0	0	10	0	1	0	0
Lockhart River ASC	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lockyer Valley RC	41,101	191	191	21	21	127	25	5	11	11	3	1.2	0.4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Logan CC	345,098	1,304	1,304	150	150	1,773	307	12	589	518	20	14	3	392	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Longreach RC	3,647	42	42	3	3	30	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mackay RC	121,691	661	661	46	44	400	70	5	53	53	4	2.75	0	15	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Mapoon ASC	432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maranoa RC	12,825	164	164	11	10	112	9	3	6	6	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Mareeba SC	22,858	236	236	8	8	156	48	4	28	28	1	0.5	0.2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McKinlay SC	836	12	12	0	0	15	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Moreton Bay RC	476,340	2,002	2,002	235	235	1,398	277	4	102	102	17	7	0	32	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Mornington SC	1,025	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mount Isa CC	18,727	128	128	15	15	256	40	25	35	45	4	4	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Murweh SC	3,971	42	42	1	1	42	2	2	0	0	1	0.2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Napranum ASC	883	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Noosa SC	56,298	510	489	27	27	350	65	4	71	9	7	0.6	0	36	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
North Burnett RC	10,068	98	98	8	8	83	10	2	5	5	2	1.5	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Peninsula Area RC	2,781	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palm Island ASC	2,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paroo SC	1,679	26	26	0	0	23	23	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Pormpuraaw ASC	611	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quilpie SC	698	17	17	0	0	14	14	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redland CC	159,222	669	664	80	80	753	121	7	90	34	9	5	1	31	0	13	85	0	1	1	0
Richmond SC	761	10	10	1	1	10	10	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rockhampton RC	81,968	555	523	44	44	565	179	5	73	62	8	2.7	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Scenic Rim RC	42,984	386	381	15	15	32	12	5	36	36	3	1	0	8	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset RC	25,057	171	171	10	10	140	4	3	10	10	3	3	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
South Burnett RC	32,996	213	213	13	12	109	32	4	18	18	3	1.4	0	9	0	0	35	0	0	0	0
Southern Downs RC	36,290	360	320	15	15	130	7	2	19	4	3	2.75	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunshine Coast RC	342,541	2,219	2,127	143	143	2,102	84	3	185	32	11	5	0	90	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Tablelands RC	26,244	230	228	8	8	187	29	3	13	13	2	1	0	0	0	1	38	0	0	0	0
Toowoomba RC	173,204	942	942	96	80	603	176	5	131	47	6	3	0	168	0	41	30	0	4	0	0

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Torres SC	3,421	35	4	4	4	35	12	6	7	1	5	5	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Torres Strait Island RC	4,124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Townsville CC	192,768	1,031	1,014	94	94	1,022	175	6	136	75	11	4	0	70	0	3	134	0	1	0	0
Weipa TA	4,100	38	38	0	0	32	15	3	0	0	2	0.25	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Downs RC	33,843	281	281	16	16	187	20	5	24	24	2	0.5	0.1	3	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
Whitsunday RC	37,152	484	484	16	16	178	87	3	16	11	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Winton SC	1,129	18	18	1	1	18	18	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woorabinda ASC	1,019	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wujal Wujal ASC	276	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yarrabah ASC	2,505	5	5	0	1	10	5	4	6	6	1	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	5,156,138	32,126	30,819	2,958	2,935	23,937	4,913	Ave: 3.2	3,796	2,948	304	155	21.9	3,115	3	298	494	5	58	1	45