

2020-21 Annual report on local government activities under the *Food Act 2006*



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Published by the State of Queensland (Queensland Health), February 2022

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For more information contact:

Food Safety Standards and Regulation, Department of Health, Queensland Health, PO Box 2368, Fortitude Valley BC QLD 4006, email foodsafety@health.qld.gov.au, phone (07) 3328 9310.

An electronic version of this document is available at

www.publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/food-safety-documentation-for-local-government-officers.

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Summary

In relation to reportable elements of the food regulatory system in Queensland devolved to local government, the *2020-21 Annual report on local government activities under the Food Act 2006* presents:

- statistical information on annual activities for each local government
- consolidated information by region
- detailed information for local governments' reporting results which are markedly different from regional or statewide statistics
- an examination of trends for standard parameters since 2011-12.

Key findings from the 2020–21 reporting period

- The number of licensed food businesses in Queensland was 32,427, representing a 1.8% increase (582 businesses) from 2019-20. Approximately two thirds (68%) of these businesses (22,056) were from the Brisbane and Moreton region.
- Noting that Moreton Bay Regional Council was unable to provide data on the number of food safety supervisors within their area, the statewide percentage of compliance for food businesses to have a food safety supervisor, was lower than expected at 89.3%.
- Training in recommended national competencies was implemented as a mandatory requirement for food safety supervisors by 72% (49) of local governments with licensed food businesses, which is an increase of 4% from 2019-20.
- Food businesses have maintained their high compliance status with Food Safety Programs in most regions. The statewide percentage of licensed food businesses that required and had an accredited food safety program is estimated to be 98.3% (similar to 97.5% in 2019-20 and 99% in 2018-19).
- A total of 32,406 inspections were conducted in the 2020-21 reporting period for licensed food businesses. This is an average of once per year, which is similar to the 2019-20 reporting period. However, resources allocated to COVID-19 specific compliance activities over these two reporting periods may have impacted the number of food business inspections undertaken in some areas.
- Since 2011-12, more than 3,000 complaints are received annually about food businesses in Queensland. A total of 3,346 complaints were received by local governments regarding licensed food businesses, representing a 4% decrease from 2019-20.
- Statewide, there were approximately 180 employees committed to food regulation for the 2020-21 reporting period, a 4% decrease from 2019-20 (despite an increase in the number of food businesses), and at a similar level of employees to the 2018-19 reporting period.
- 35% (27) of local governments with licensed food businesses reported that they use contractors to perform some food regulation tasks. This is a decrease from reported contractors employed in 2019-20 which was 47% (37) of local governments.

- Enforcement activity reporting identified:
 - a 13.6% decrease in improvement notices issued (2,284 compared to 2,642 in 2019-20)
 - a 33.4% decrease in prescribed infringement notices (PINs) issued (295 compared to 443 in 2019-20)
 - an increase in the number of licence suspensions and cancellations (149 compared to 47 in the 2019-20)
 - an increase in the number of prosecutions undertaken by local governments (49 compared with 35 in 2019-20).

1 Scope

This report provides data on the activities of Queensland local governments for the 2020-21 financial year. It is not a performance review of local governments across Queensland in the administration of the Food Act.

The data in this report is presented by geographical regions defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Across the State, there is major variation in population density and distribution of food businesses, capacity of local governments and other factors that may limit regional comparisons. For example, the Brisbane and Moreton region captures data from six of the largest and most densely populated areas of Queensland.

The Food Act does not bind the Crown. As such, food businesses in State government facilities such as state schools, prisons and hospitals, are not regulated by local government and are not captured in this report.

Some businesses or activities are not licensable under the Food Act, and are therefore not captured by this report, including (but not limited to):

- businesses selling only pre-packaged food
- 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*.

This report does not take into account that inspection, complaint and enforcement activity data may include both licensed and non-licensed food businesses.

Whilst this report provides activity data on select types of regulatory action undertaken, self-reported by local government, 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.

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.

2 Introduction

The *Food Act 2006* (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 prisons). 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).

The Department of Health (the Department), Hospital and Health Service Public Health Units (PHUs) 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.

In Queensland, local governments are responsible for licensing food businesses and accrediting food safety programs for certain high-risk food businesses. Local governments have responsibility for enforcing specified offence provisions of the Food Act and Chapter 3—Food Safety Standards 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 and collaboration with Queensland Health in relation to foodborne illness investigations.

Section 28 of the Food Act allows the Department to request information from local government relating to the administration and enforcement of the Food Act. As a partner in the administration of the Food Act, section 29 enables the Department to provide a report on the administration of the Food Act to local government.

Since 2010, the Department has collected information annually from local government about the key services they provide in relation to the Food Act. To foster transparency of governance, the subsequent report is published on the Queensland Health website.

The information regarding food regulatory activities provided to the Department by local government contributes directly to the development and overall administration of the Food Act and informs the status of food safety in Queensland. In turn, this information allows the Department to respond to requests and enquiries from the Minister for Health and Ambulance Services, the Director-General and relevant Commonwealth agencies.

3 Regions and local governments

In Queensland there are 77 local governments and one Town Authority¹ (Weipa) which is considered as a local government for the purposes of this report.

To align with previous local government reports, the data for the 2020–21 reporting period has been grouped into nine geographical areas. These are based on the local government regions used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and are set out in Table 1.

Table 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, Hope Vale, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Mareeba, Napranum, Northern Peninsula, Pormpuraaw, Tablelands, Torres, Torres Strait Island, Weipa, Wujul Wujal 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

¹ 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 a Local Authority, with staff that would normally be associated with a local government.

A map of the nine geographical areas is provided as Appendix 1, with a more detailed map of individual local government boundaries, provided as Appendix 2.

4 Data collection

The Department provided a notice under section 28 of the Food Act to all local governments, requiring information on activities undertaken in the administration of the Food Act for the period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. A copy of the local government request form (request form) for 2020-21 is included as Appendix 3.

Two sets of data - standard parameters and annual parameters, are collected each year. Standard parameters are a core group of questions consistent with previous reporting periods, which provide a level of consistency in the data collected across reporting periods and allow statewide trend analyses to be undertaken. Annual parameters result from questions about contemporaneous issues, such as those raised by local governments with the Department, or which affect national food safety policy decisions or work being undertaken by national bodies. Annual parameters may differ between reporting periods and may or may not be included in the report.

During this reporting period, the request form also included information regarding mobile food businesses. This information has been collated and a register of licensed food businesses operating from mobile food premises is available at www.health.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0026/441638/mobile-food-register.xlsx

5 COVID-19 regulatory impact

On 29 January 2020, the Queensland Minister for Health and Ambulance Services made an order declaring a public health emergency in relation to coronavirus disease (COVID-19) under the *Public Health Act 2005*. Further to this declaration, the Chief Health Officer (CHO) issued several directions, pursuant to section 362B of the *Public Health Act 2005*, to assist in containing, or responding to, the spread of COVID-19 within the community.

During the 2020-21 reporting period, local government continued to play a critical regulatory function to ensure that activities and businesses, including food businesses, complied with CHO directions to assist in controlling the spread of COVID-19. Specific COVID-19 compliance activities included:

- providing advice to the public and businesses and managing complaints
- inspecting premises to ensure that they operated in accordance with the approved *COVID-Safe Industry Plan* and mandatory checklist
- enforcement activities, such as PINs and written warnings under sections 346 (1), 362D, and 326J in the *Public Health Act 2005*
- reporting on numbers and types of non-compliance to the Department to assess the impact of easing restrictions.

For example, Brisbane City Council reported that during 2020-21, 2,767 COVID-19 compliance checks of food businesses were completed (35 compliance checks per 100 food businesses) and 829 complaints relating to COVID-19 compliance at food businesses were responded to.

The *COVID-19 Roadmap to easing restrictions – Local government guideline* (July 2020) provided overarching principles for compliance and collaboration activities relating to COVID-19, recommending efficient alignment of COVID-19 compliance activities with existing regulatory responsibilities, where possible. Despite this, many local governments reported that COVID-19 had a major impact on their capacity to undertake existing compliance activities for the purposes of administering the Act.

6 Results and discussion

Queensland's population is clustered around the cities and coastlines. Less than 5% of the population live in remote and very remote areas, and over half of the Queensland population live in major cities². This pattern is reflected in the activities reported by the regions.

A summary of the 2020-21 regional results for the standard parameters (core data collected, consistent with previous reporting periods) is presented in Table 2 and is discussed within the relevant sections of the report. Individual local government data for 2020-21 is provided in Appendix 4.

Table 2 Regional results for standard parameters in 2020-21

Region	Licensed food businesses	Average inspections per food business	Food businesses with a food safety supervisor	Food businesses requiring a FSP with a FSP	Improvement notices issued	PINs	Prosecutions	FTE employees committed to food regulation
Brisbane & Moreton	22,056	0.9	18,905	1,677	1,753	185	47	88.4
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,111	1.1	2,012	139	53	1	1	18.5
Wide Bay Burnett	1,808	1.04	1,716	119	63	5	0	13.8
Far North	2,262	1.26	2,250	135	52	15	0	27
Northern	1,791	1.36	1,763	125	199	25	1	8.5
Darling Downs	1,661	1.33	1,591	127	153	64	0	6.8

² Australian Bureau of Statistics. *Regional population growth, Australia*, cat. No. 3218.0. ABS: Canberra; 2016

Region	Licensed food businesses	Average inspections per food business	Food businesses with a food safety supervisor	Food businesses requiring a FSP with a FSP	Improvement notices issued	PINs	Prosecutions	FTE employees committed to food regulation
North West	222	1.08	201	21	10	0	0	6.5
South West	331	0.91	322	7	0	0	0	6.6
Central West	185	1.25	185	8	1	0	0	3.9
Total	32,427	10.23	28,945	2,358	2,284	295	49	180

6.1 Licensed food businesses

Certain food businesses are required to be licensed by local government 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).

During the 2020-21 reporting period there were 32,427 licensed food businesses in Queensland. This is a 1.8% increase in licensed food businesses from 2019-20, which is identical to the increase reported for the 2018-19 reporting period.

6.1.1 Geographical prevalence of licensed food businesses in Queensland

The percentage of licensed food businesses in each Queensland region in descending order and reflected in Figure 1 is:

Figure 1 Regional prevalence of licensed food businesses in Queensland

- Brisbane and Moreton - 68% (22,056)
- Far North - 7% (2,262)
- Mackay and Fitzroy - 6.5% (2,111)
- Wide Bay Burnett - 5.6% (1,808)
- Northern - 5.5% (1,791)
- Darling Downs - 5.1% (1,661)
- South West - 1% (331)
- North West - 0.7% (222)
- Central West - 0.6% (185).

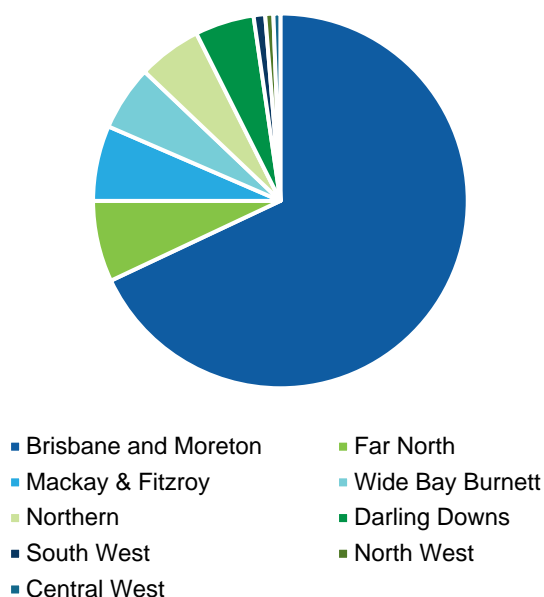
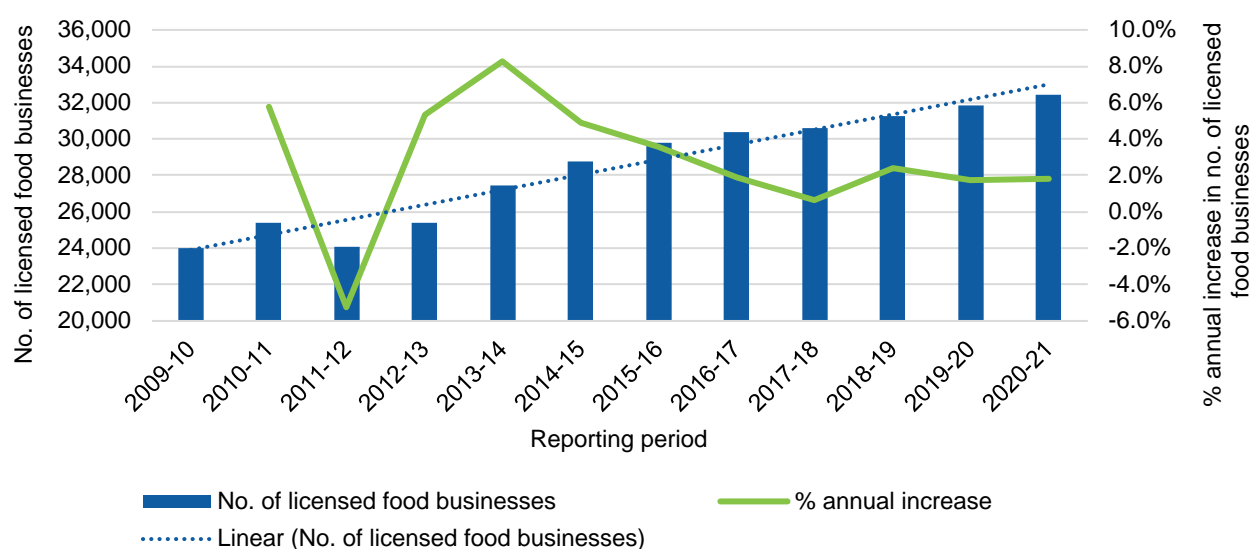


Figure 2 shows an increase in the number of licensed food businesses in Queensland since 2009-10. From 2009-10 to 2020-21, there was a 35% increase in the number of licensed food businesses statewide, and a 45% increase in the Brisbane and Moreton region.

Figure 2 Annual change in the number of licensed food businesses in Queensland



The prevalence of licensed food businesses is related to population density. Of the 78 Queensland local governments, the following seven local governments reported more than 1,000 licensed food businesses, comprising 66% (21,451) of the statewide:

- Brisbane City Council - 7,819
- Gold Coast City Council - 5,828
- Sunshine Coast Regional Council - 2,277
- Moreton Bay Regional Council - 2,056
- Logan City Council - 1,312
- Cairns City Council - 1,140
- Townsville City Council - 1,019.

10 local governments had 1-9 licensed food businesses and another 10 local governments reported having no licensed food businesses. In 2019-20, 19 local governments had less than 10 licensed food businesses with three local governments reported having no licensed food businesses.

6.1.2 Licence categories

The Department acknowledges that at times, local governments have competing priorities, which may result from staffing shortfalls, political interests and responsibility for numerous pieces of legislation. Classifying food businesses allows local governments to prioritise food safety tasks such as inspections, which can assist with planning and ensure that adequate resources are available.

Local governments were asked to provide information on licence categories. Of the 68 local governments that had more than one food business, 32 used categories based on business type (e.g. café/restaurant, manufacturer and childcare centre), 16 used simple risk-based categories (e.g. low, medium and high), four used a combination of risk and function (e.g. temporary, mobile or fixed premises) and 16 reported not using licence categories. As in 2019-

20, the most common systems used to categorise licences were based on business type and risk.

6.2 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 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 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, employee or a contractor.

Table 3 shows the 2020-21 food safety supervisor compliance rates per region in comparison to 2019-20.

Table 3 Licensed food businesses' compliance with food safety supervisor requirements

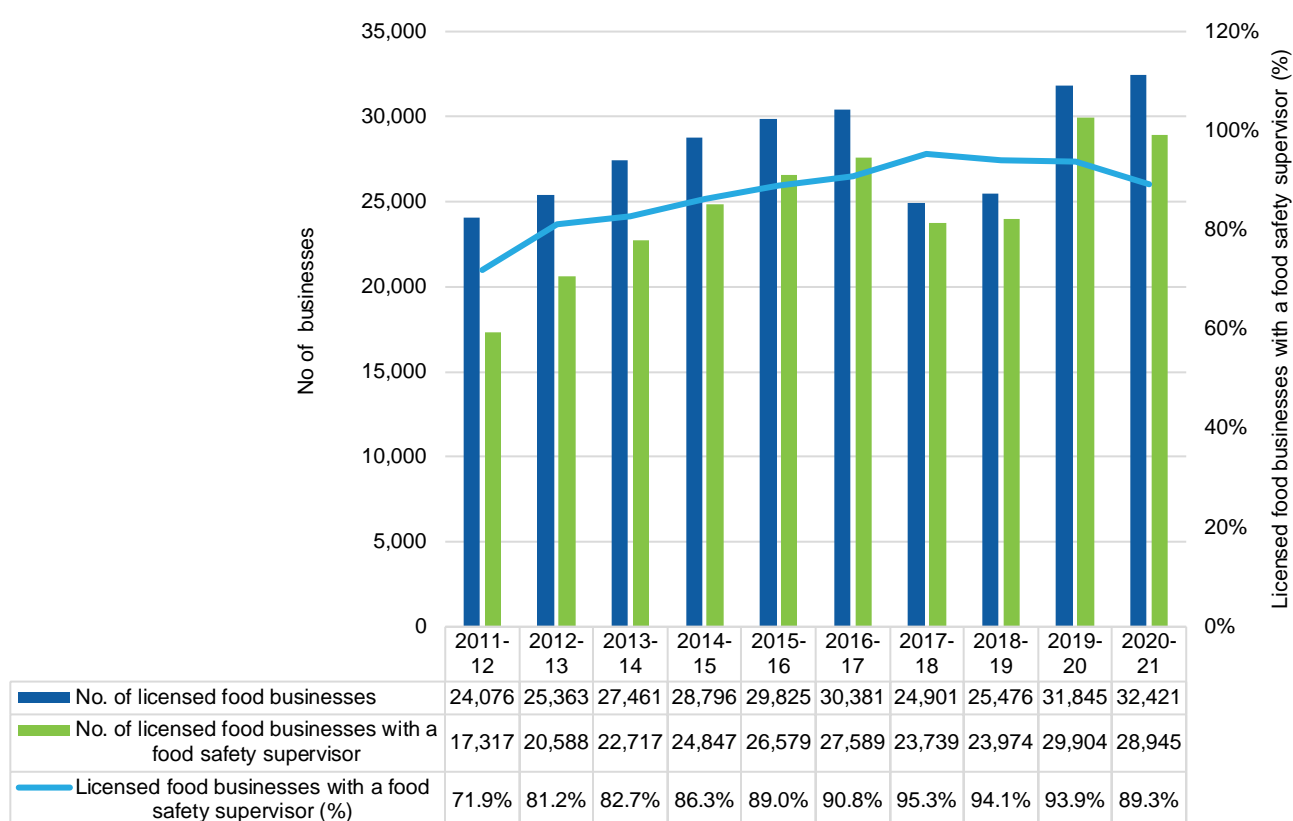
Reporting period	2020-21			2019-20
Region	Licensed food businesses	Businesses with a food safety supervisor	Compliance rate	Compliance rate
Brisbane & Moreton	22,056	18,905	85.7%	93.2%
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,111	2,012	95.3%	92.0%
Wide Bay Burnett	1,808	1,716	94.9%	92.5%
Far North	2,262	2,250	99.5%	96.2%
Northern	1,791	1,763	98.4%	98.8%
Darling Downs	1,661	1,591	95.8%	97.2%
North West	222	201	90.5%	100.0%
South West	331	322	97.3%	93.7%
Central West	185	185	100%	99.4%
Total	32,427	28,945	89.3%	93.9%

Noting that Moreton Bay Regional Council was unable to provide data on the number of food safety supervisors within their area, the statewide percentage was lower than expected at 89.3%. As demonstrated in Figure 3, since 2011-12 there has been a steady increase in the

number of licensed food businesses with a food safety supervisor. This may be attributed to the continued efforts of the environmental health workforce and improved interpretative guidance and education by local government and Queensland Health. It also demonstrates that as people move within the food industry, they are using their training to satisfy a prerequisite of a new business, increasing the number of suitable food safety supervisors.

Training in recommended national competencies was implemented as a mandatory requirement for food safety supervisors by 72% (49) of local governments with licensed food businesses, which is an increase of 4% from 2019-20 (47). Of the local governments with the highest number of licenced food businesses (those with over 1,000 licenced food businesses), only one local government, Sunshine Coast Regional Council, reported that food safety supervisor training was mandatory.

Figure 3 Food safety supervisors in licensed food businesses for reporting periods 2011-12 to 2020-21



* Statistics for Gold Coast City Council were not included in 2017-18 and 2019-20 data

6.3 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:

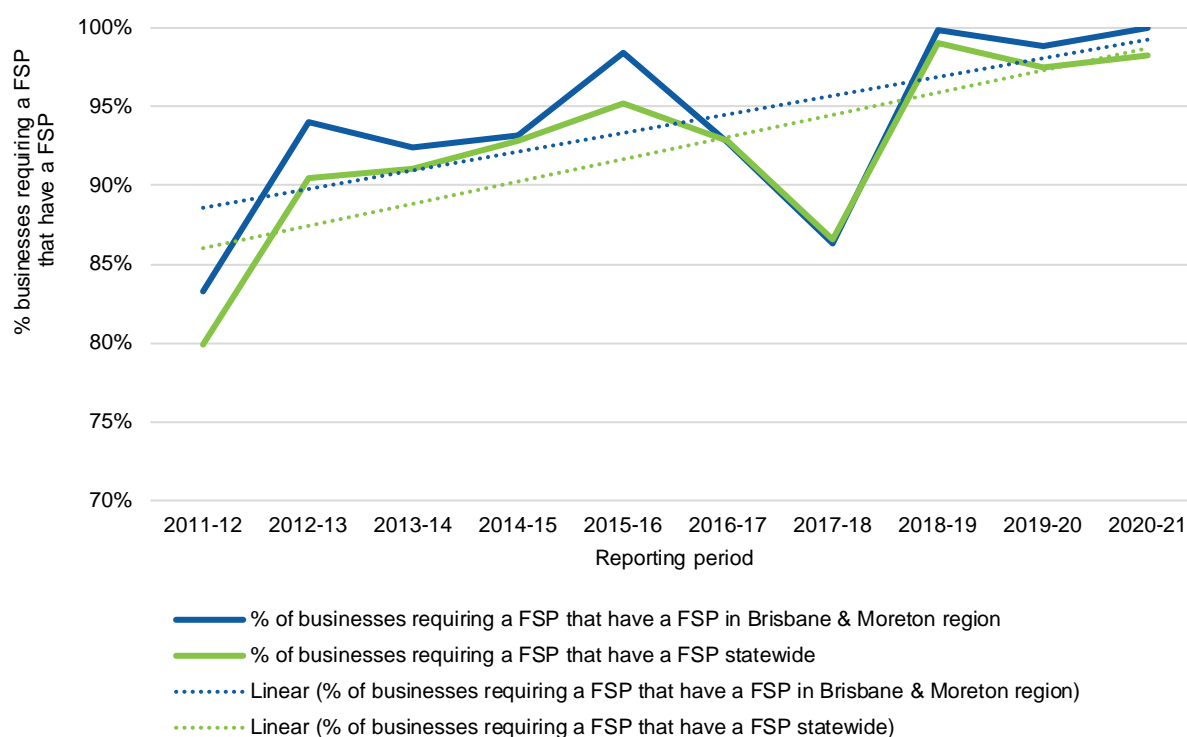
- the food business involves off-site catering
- the primary activity of the food business is on-site catering
- the food business is undertaken as part of the operation of a private hospital or otherwise processes or serves potentially hazardous food to six or more vulnerable persons (e.g. childcare and aged care centres).

Food businesses have maintained their high compliance status with FSPs in most regions (Table 4). The statewide percentage of licensed food businesses that required and had an accredited food safety program is estimated to be 98.3% (similar to 97.5% in 2019-20 and 99.0% in 2018-19). Figure 4 indicates the percentage of businesses in Queensland requiring a FSP that have one in place and shows a general upward trend.

Table 4 Compliance of licensed food businesses with FSP requirements

Region	2020-21			2019-20		
	Licensed food business requiring a FSP	Accredited FSPs	Compliance rate	Licensed food business requiring a FSP	Accredited FSPs	Compliance rate
Brisbane & Moreton	1,677	1,677	100%	1,796	1,776	98.9%
Mackay & Fitzroy	140	139	99.3%	147	139	94.6%
Wide Bay Burnett	128	119	93%	125	116	92.8%
Far North	150	135	90%	150	143	95.3%
Northern	130	125	96.2%	113	107	94.7%
Darling Downs	127	127	100%	133	131	98.5%
North West	21	21	100%	39	36	92.3%
South West	19	7	36.8%	20	12	60.0%
Central West	8	8	100%	7	6	85.7%
Total	2,400	2,358	98.3%	2,530	2,466	97.5%

Figure 4 Annual compliance of high-risk food businesses with a FSP



6.4 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 pursuant to the Food Act. 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.

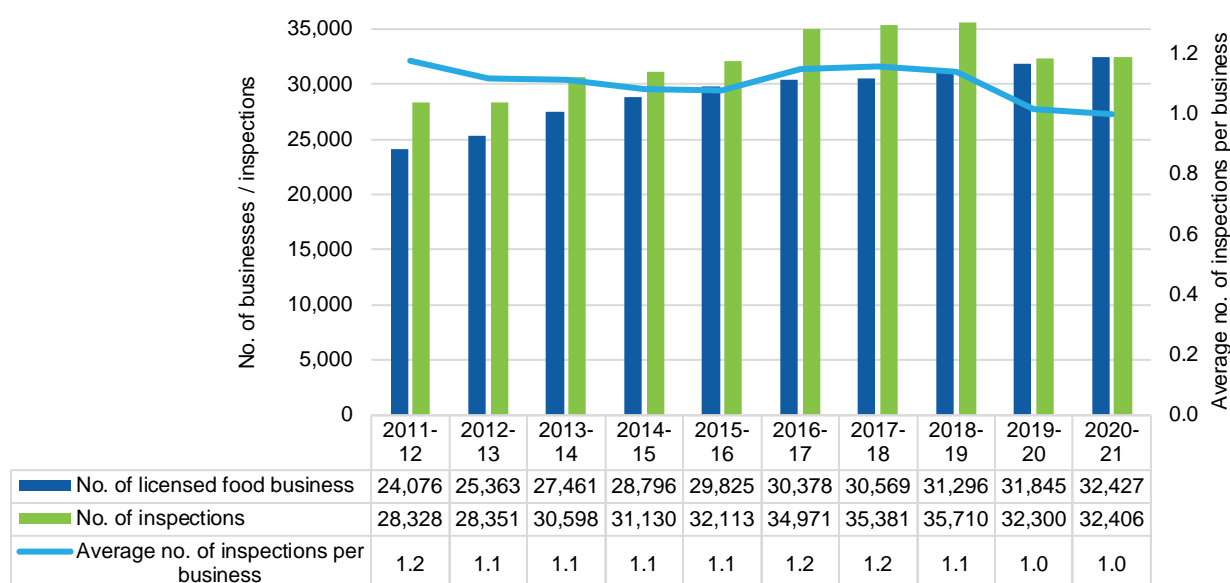
Statewide, a total of 32,406 inspections were reported in the 2020-21 period. Licensed food businesses were inspected an average of once per year, which includes follow up and complaint inspections (Table 5). For the 2020-21 reporting period, two regions (Brisbane & Moreton and South West) recorded inspection rates of less than 1 inspection per food business. Only one local government (Burke Shire Council) reported that no inspections of licensed food businesses were conducted within the reporting period. The number of inspections per licensed food business has remained at between 1.1 and 1.2 over all reporting periods between 2011-2012 and 2020-21 (Figure 5). However, resources allocated to COVID-19 specific compliance activities over these two reporting periods may have impacted the number of food business inspections undertaken.

While 10 local governments reported having no licensed food businesses, it is noted that inspections were conducted in partnership with PHU staff in a number of these areas to ensure oversight of food safety requirements within food businesses.

Table 5 Regional food business inspection data

Region	2020-21			2019-20		
	Licensed food businesses	Total inspections	Inspections per food business	Licensed food businesses	Total inspections	Inspections per food business
Brisbane & Moreton	22,056	19,776	0.9	21,555	21,399	1.0
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,111	2,330	1.1	175	179	1.0
Wide Bay Burnett	1,808	1,884	1.0	1,613	1,543	1.0
Far North	2,262	3,001	1.3	2,268	2,882	1.3
Northern	1,791	2,440	1.4	2,057	2,250	1.1
Darling Downs	1,661	2,203	1.3	225	387	1.7
North West	222	240	1.1	1,771	1,784	1.0
South West	331	300	0.9	318	282	0.9
Central West	185	232	1.3	1,863	1,594	0.9
Total	32,427	32,406	1.1	31,845	32,300	1.1

Figure 5 Food business inspection rate over time



6.4.1 Inspection categories

In 2020-21, local governments were requested to report on inspections as routine or scheduled, follow-up or re-inspection and complaint inspections as represented in Figure 6.

Figure 6 Inspection categories

- 71.9% of inspections were scheduled or routine
- 13.6% were follow-up or re-inspections
- 6.3% of inspections were the result of a complaint
- 8.2% were unreported.

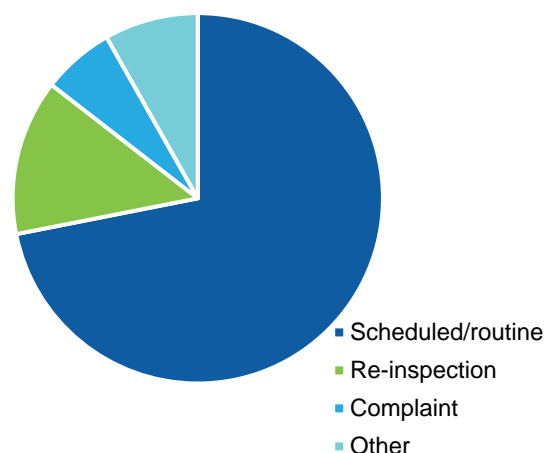


Table 6 shows the number and proportion of the types of inspections conducted during the 2019-20 reporting period for each of the regions. Figures are based on reported data and may not account for all inspections undertaken during the period.

Table 6 Numbers and type of inspections undertaken in Queensland in 2020-21

Region	Total inspections	Scheduled/routine inspections		Re-inspections		Complaint inspections	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Brisbane & Moreton	19,776	13,384	67.7%	2,358	11.9%	1,595	8.1%
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,330	1,919	82.4%	345	14.8%	72	3.1%
Wide Bay Burnett	1,884	1,372	72.8%	247	13.1%	76	4%
Far North	3,001	2,314	77.1%	503	16.8%	104	3.5%
Northern	2,440	1,886	77.3%	555	22.7%	96	3.9%
Darling Downs	2,203	1,796	81.5%	313	14.2%	79	3.6%
North West	240	215	89.6%	7	2.9%	17	7.1%
South West	300	245	81.7%	45	15%	10	3%
Central West	232	184	79.3%	43	18.5%	1	0.4%
Total	32,406	23,315	71.9%	4,416	13.6%	2,050	6.3%

6.5 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. Data relating to complaints received in the 2020-21 and 2019-20 reporting periods are shown in table 7.

Table 7 Regional complaints about food businesses

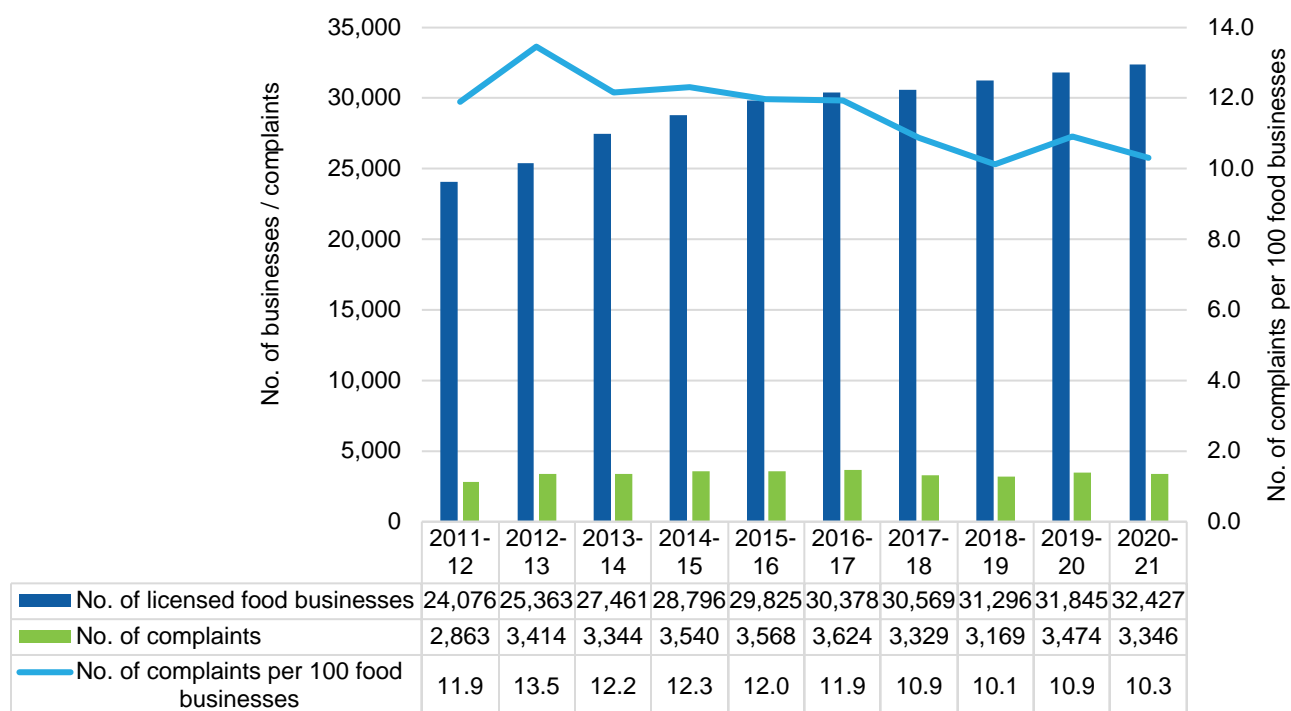
Reporting period	2020-21			2019-20		
	Licensed food businesses	Complaints	Complaints per 100 businesses	Licensed food businesses	Complaints	Complaints per 100 businesses
Brisbane & Moreton	22,056	2,412	10.9	21,555	2,584	12.0
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,111	203	9.6	2,057	232	11.3
Wide Bay	1,808	175	9.7	1,863	169	9.1
Far North	2,262	257	11.4	2,268	150	6.6
Northern	1,791	139	7.8	1,771	96	5.4
Darling Downs	1,661	141	8.5	1,613	204	12.6
North West	222	7	3.2	225	23	10.2
South West	331	12	3.6	318	9	2.8
Central West	185	0	0	175	7	4.0
Total	32,427	3,346	10.3	31,845	3,474	10.9

A total of 3,346 complaints were received across Queensland in 2020-21, which is a 4% decrease from 2019-20. Brisbane City Council received the highest number of complaints at 713, or 9.1 complaints per 100 licensed food businesses. 30 local governments did not receive any

complaints in 2020-21, compared to 25 in 2019-20. These local governments are all in rural or remote areas with low numbers of licensed food businesses.

Since 2011-12, more than 3,000 complaints are received annually about food businesses in Queensland (Figure 7).

Figure 7 Complaints about Queensland food businesses



6.6 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 (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 occasionally utilise contractors to backfill permanent staff, undertake targeted enforcement or to complete compliance activities for projects or during busy times. However, over this reporting period, of the larger local governments, only Cairns Regional Council and Logan City Council engaged contractors.

On average, the seven large local governments reported 0.4 regulatory persons per 100 businesses, ranging from a minimum of 0.2 in Sunshine Coast to a maximum of 1 in Logan.

Table 8 shows the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees committed to food regulation for 2020-21 in each region compared to the previous reporting period. It should be

noted that interpretation of this question in the reporting form has been mixed and therefore the numbers of FTEs committed to food might be different than what is presented in the table.

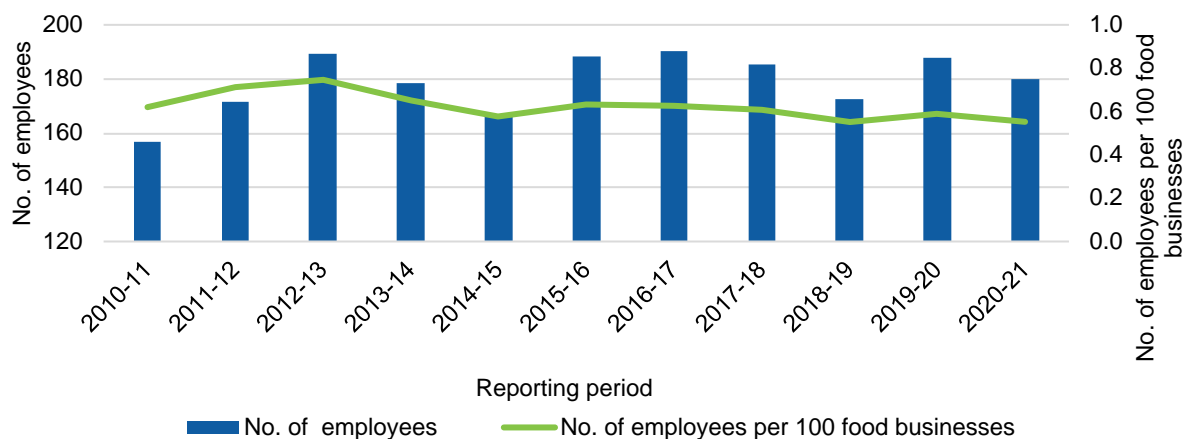
Table 8 Employees committed to food regulation per region

Region	2020-21			2019-20		
	Licensed food businesses	FTE employees committed to food regulation	FTE employees per 100 businesses	Licensed food businesses	FTE employees committed to food regulation	FTE employees per 100 businesses
Brisbane & Moreton	22,056	88.35	0.4	21,555	99.4	0.5
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,111	18.5	0.9	2,057	5.0	2.9
Wide Bay Burnett	1,808	13.8	0.8	1,863	7.7	0.5
Far North	2,262	27.07	1.2	2,268	19.5	0.9
Northern	1,791	8.5	0.5	1,771	19.6	1.0
Darling Downs	1,661	6.75	0.4	1,613	12.6	5.6
North West	222	6.5	2.3	225	6.3	0.4
South West	331	6.6	2	318	6.0	1.9
Central West	185	3.9	2.1	175	11.7	0.6
Total	32,427	179.97	0.6	31,845	187.8	0.6

Statewide, there were approximately 180 employees committed to food regulation for the 2020-21 reporting period, a 4% decrease from 2019-20 (Figure 8), even though there has been an increase in the number of food businesses statewide. All local government regions excluding Far North, North West, South West and Central West, reported having less than one FTE employee per 100 food businesses, averaging 0.56 FTE employees per 100 food businesses statewide.

In total, 35% (27) of local governments reported using contractors to perform food regulatory functions such as inspections, food safety program audits and complaint investigations. This is a decrease from 47% (37) local governments that reported using contractors in 2019-20.

Figure 8 Employees committed to food regulation



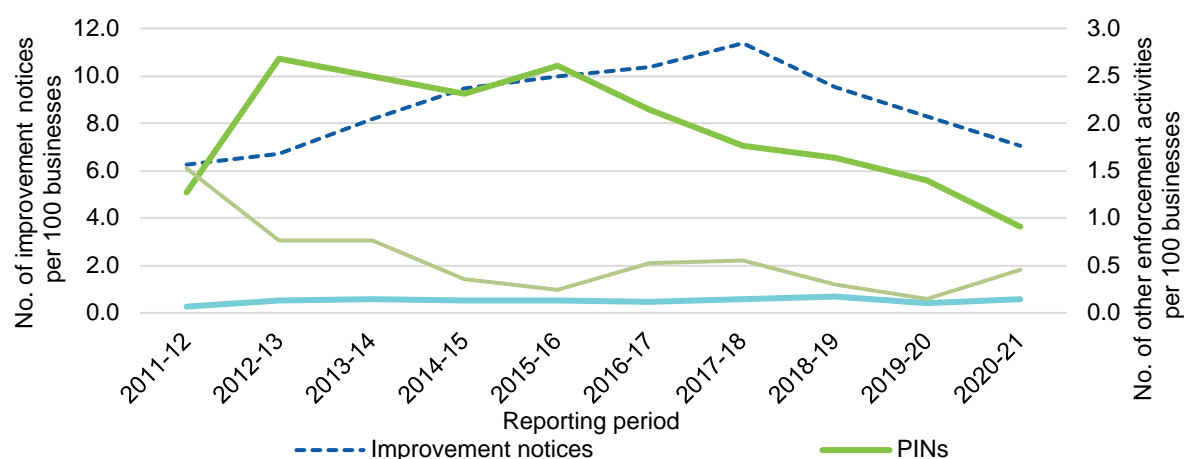
6.7 Enforcement

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.

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.

As shown in figure 9, the main type of enforcement activity undertaken by local government was the issuing of improvement notices. The issuing of PINs was the second most common enforcement activity. Using adjusted figures (per 100 licensed food businesses), the number of improvement notices issued has been declining since 2017-18.

Figure 9 Annual trends in enforcement activities



A summary of the enforcement activities undertaken by Queensland local governments by region is shown below in Table 9.

Table 9 Enforcement activities undertaken by local government authorities in 2020-21

Region	Licensed food businesses (FBs)	Improvement Notices		PINs		Licence suspensions & cancellations		Prosecutions	
		Total	Per 100 FBs	Total	Per 100 FBs	Total	Per 100 FBs	Total	Per 100 FBs
Brisbane & Moreton	22,056	1,753	7.9	185	0.8	135	0.6	47	0.2
Mackay & Fitzroy	2,111	53	2.5	1	0	2	0.1	1	0
Wide Bay Burnett	1,808	63	3.5	5	0.3	2	0.1	0	0
Far North	2,262	52	2.3	15	0.7	5	0.2	0	0
Northern	1,791	199	11.1	25	1.4	3	0.2	1	0.1
Darling Downs	1,661	153	9.2	64	3.9	1	0.1	0	0
North West	222	10	4.5	0	0	1	0.5	0	0
South West	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central West	185	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32,427	2,284	7	295	0.9	149	0.5	49	0.2

6.7.1 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 remained the most common enforcement action, with 2,284 issued during the reporting period. This is a decrease of 13.6% from 2019-20 (2,642). 49% (38) of local governments issued improvement notices for the current reporting period. The local governments that did not issue any improvement notices were in rural or remote areas and often do not have EHOs employed by the local government.

Northern was the region that issued the highest number of improvement notices (11.1) per 100 food businesses, but Logan City Council was the highest issuing local government with 20.6 per 100 food businesses.

6.7.2 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 in 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.

A total of 295 PINs were issued by 21 local governments in the 2020-21 reporting period. This represents a 33.4% decrease in the number of PINs from the 2019-20 reporting period (443), and a continuing decrease in the number of PINs issued annually since 2015-16. The Brisbane and Moreton region issued the most PINs (185), representing 63%. The South West, North West and Central West regions did not issue any PINs in the 2020-21 reporting period.

6.7.3 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 either immediately or 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.

The total number of licence suspensions and cancellations for the 2020-21 reporting period was 149, compared to 47 in the 2019-20 report. This included:

- 39 immediate licence suspensions (compared with 35 in 2019-20)

- 5 licence suspensions following the issuing of a show cause notice (compared with 9 in 2019-20)
- 105 licence cancellations following the issuing of a show cause notice (compared to three in 2019-20 and 47 in 2018-19)

Compared with the issue of improvement notices and PINs, licence suspensions and cancellations occur less frequently. In recent years, the number of enforcement actions involving licence cancellations or suspensions was less than 0.4 per 100 licensed food businesses. During 2020-21, Gold Coast City Council issued 100 licence cancellations, which increased the statewide frequency to 0.5.

6.7.4 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 and final enforcement tool utilised by local government.

A total of 49 prosecutions were undertaken in the 2020-21 reporting period. All except three of these were undertaken by Brisbane City Council.

Despite only four local governments undertaking prosecutions, there was a 40% increase in the number of prosecutions compared to 2019-20 (35), from approximately 0.1 to 0.2 prosecutions per 100 licensed food businesses.

7 Conclusion

Enormous demand has been placed on the resources of local governments during 2020 and 2021 because of their role in implementing, monitoring, and enforcing compliance directions of the CHO in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The rates of inspection and enforcement activity may have decreased in many local government areas, due to reduced capacity as a result of COVID-19 compliance activity. Nevertheless, results presented in this report demonstrate high rates of compliance of licensed food businesses with legislated requirements.

As articulated in the Queensland Audit Office report *Managing consumer food safety in Queensland Report 17: 2018-19*, 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 low, medium and high risk food businesses, based on a universal definition for risk and a specified frequency for each risk level. This will require a major change for local governments using licence categorisation based on type of food businesses and whether the business operates from mobile, temporary or fixed premises.

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 a local government needs to undertake.

Despite these constraints, this report is valuable in that it 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.

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.

Appendix 1 Map of local government regions

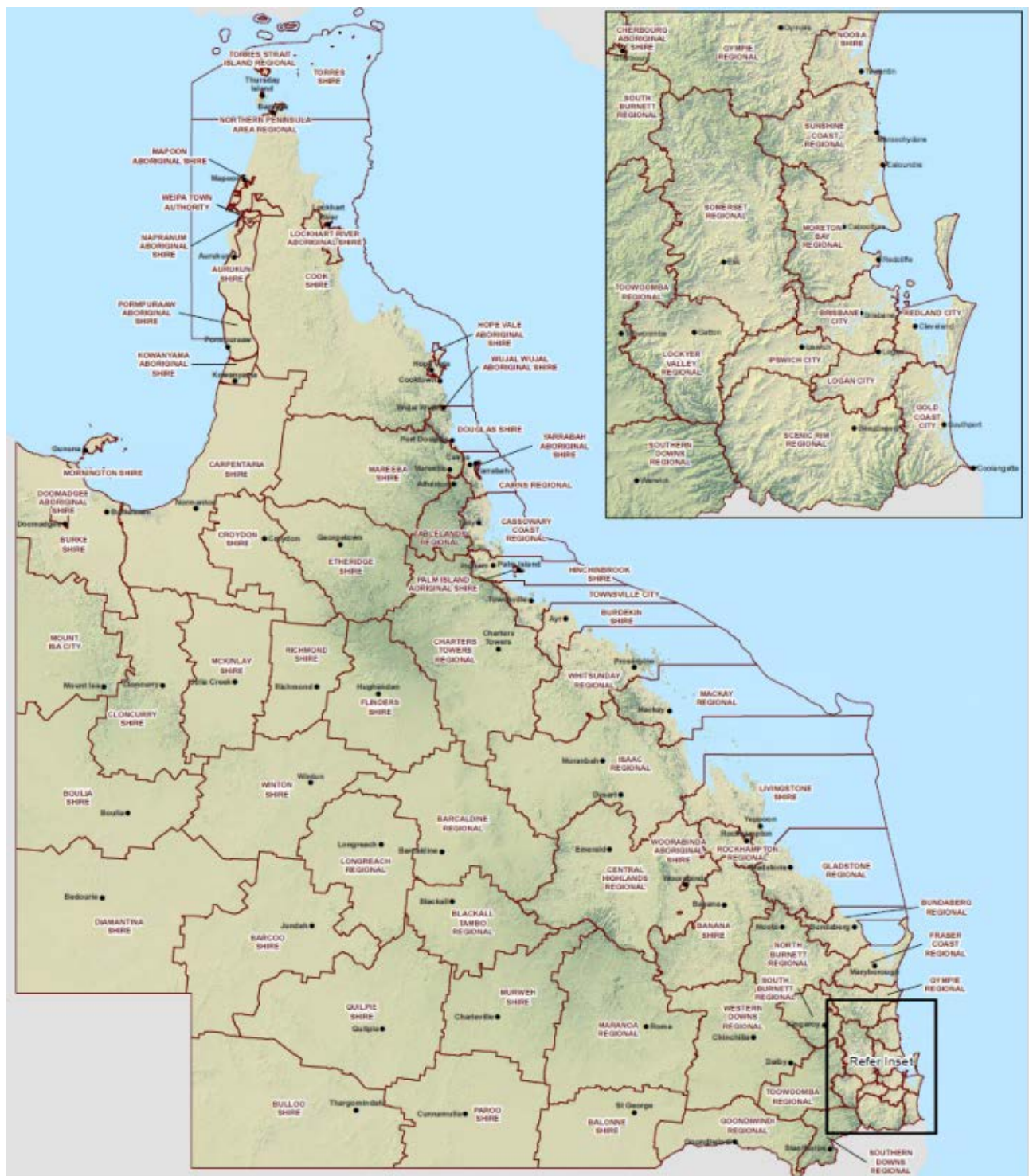


Qld region map 2.PNG was downloaded from <http://www.dlgrma.qld.gov.au/resources/map/local-government-area-boundaries.pdf> on 6 February 2020.

The report uses the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)³ defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics.

³ Australian Bureau of Statistics. *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Queensland maps, July 2011*. Cat. No. 1216.0. ABS: Canberra; 2011

Appendix 2 Map of local government boundaries



Map produced by the Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning Spatial Services Unit, 28/02/2019

Local government area boundaries map was downloaded on 16 December 2021 from:
www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/42454/local-government-area-boundaries.pdf

Appendix 3 Local government request form

Food Act 2006 - Section 28
Notice to Chief Executive



**Queensland
Government**

Report from Local 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 2020 to 30 June 2021.</i>	
Contact details	
Local government	
Contact person - name	
- position title	
- phone	
- email	
Please identify a generic email account to which you would like general updates and newsletters to be forwarded (optional)	
Licences	
Number of food businesses licensed as at 30 June 2021	
If licence categories are used, please provide the number of licensed food businesses for each category (e.g. 50 manufacturers)	
Food safety supervisors	
Number of licensed food businesses with a nominated food safety supervisor as at 30 June 2021	
Is training in the recommended national competencies implemented as a mandatory requirement for food safety supervisors?	
Food safety programs	
Number of licensed food businesses serving to vulnerable persons that required a food safety program as at 30 June 2021	
Number of licensed catering businesses that <i>required</i> a food safety program as at 30 June 2021	
Number of food businesses that required a food safety program and that <i>had</i> an accredited food safety program as at 30 June 2021	
Inspections of licensed food businesses	
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	
Complaints	
Total number of complaints received regarding food businesses	

Employees	
Number of authorised persons as at 30 June 2021	
Estimated number of employees committed to food regulation expressed as full time equivalents (FTE), as at 30 June 2021	
Are contractors used to perform food regulation tasks?	
Are contractors used in addition to employees authorised or as an alternative to permanent employees?	
Number of contractors used in 2020-21 expressed as an FTE	
Enforcement	
Number of improvement notices issued	
Number of seizures undertaken	
Number of PINs issued	
Number of licences surrendered by the licensee	
Number of licences suspended after show cause process	
Number of licences immediately suspended	
Number of licences cancelled	
Number of prosecutions undertaken	
Mobile food vehicle register	
Please complete the mobile food vehicle register on next worksheet	
If you require further information, please contact Food Safety Standards and Regulation on phone 3328 9310 or email foodsafety@health.qld.gov.au	

Appendix 4 Summary of local government responses

Local government	Licensed food businesses	Businesses with a food safety supervisor	High risk businesses requiring accredited FSP	High risk businesses with an accredited FSP	Inspections	Routine inspections	Re-inspections	Complaint inspections	Most inspections for one premises	Complaints	Authorised persons	Persons 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	7	7	1	1	7	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balonne SC	52	52	5	1	52	52	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banana SC	111	93	4	4	190	103	80	7	5	8	2	1.4	0	14	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Barcaldine RC	49	49	0	0	56	54	2	0	3	0	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barcoo SC	9	9	0	0	9	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blackall-Tambo RC	44	44	3	3	46	45	1	0	2	0	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boulia SC	8	8	0	0	10	5	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane CC	7,819	6,913	454	454	3,905	3,168	409	328	6	713	36.5	21.3	0	396	0	60	38	2	28	0	46

Local government	Licensed food businesses	Businesses with a food safety supervisor	High risk businesses requiring accredited FSP	High risk businesses with an accredited FSP	Inspections	Routine inspections	Re-inspections	Complaint inspections	Most inspections for one premises	Complaints	Authorised persons	Persons 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
Bulloo SC	21	21	0	0	21	21	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bundaberg RC	531	469	33	33	819	623	19	-	4	67	6	1.8	0	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Burdekin SC	120	120	8	8	267	120	71	11	4	11	2	1	0	13	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Burke SC	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cairns RC	1,140	1,138	86	86	1,693	1,303	339	51	7	167	9	6	0.8	23	0	10	0	0	1	0	0
Carpentaria SC	21	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	1	0	1	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cassowary Coast RC	258	258	17	17	292	169	12	7	2	16	3	3	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Central Highlands RC	194	170	9	8	187	168	9	10	4	7	3	1.5	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Charters Towers RC	96	92	4	4	23	23	3	4	3	4	1	0.25	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

Local government	Licensed food businesses	Businesses with a food safety supervisor	High risk businesses requiring accredited FSP	High risk businesses with an accredited FSP	Inspections	Routine inspections	Re-inspections	Complaint inspections	Most inspections for one premises	Complaints	Authorised persons	Persons 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
Cherbourg ASC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cloncurry SC	25	25	5	5	20	17	2	0	2	0	2	0.5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook SC	88	88	2	2	120	70	50	0	0	4	1	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0
Croyden SC	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diamantina SC	10	10	0	0	13	7	6	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doomadgee ASC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas SC	218	218	15	15	131	118	2	2	4	21	3	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Etheridge SC	19	19	0	0	19	19	2	0	2	0	1	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Flinders SC	11	11	0	0	3	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Local government	Licensed food businesses	Businesses with a food safety supervisor	High risk businesses requiring accredited FSP	High risk businesses with an accredited FSP	Inspections	Routine inspections	Re-inspections	Complaint inspections	Most inspections for one premises	Complaints	Authorised persons	Persons 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
Fraser Coast RC	526	526	46	46	208	118	90	29	6	52	5	3	0.25	22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gladstone RC	301	278	18	18	469	394	68	7	6	35	5	4	0	15	0	1	21	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast CC	5,828	5,828	456	456	8,007	4,214	955	468	5	468	71	17.1	0	791	0	57	305	1	0	100	0
Goondiwindi RC	86	81	3	3	131	86	42	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gympie RC	329	319	23	23	320	271	26	20	3	25	6	2.75	0.7	7	0	0	34	0	0	0	0
Hinchinbrook SC	89	89	6	6	175	108	53	14	9	14	1	0	0.25	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hope Vale ASC	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	0	2	0	0	0.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ipswich CC	852	852	113	113	686	420	173	93	8	93	6	6	0	60	0	8	0	1	0	0	1
Isaac RC	177	168	3	3	113	99	1	13	1	24	1	1	0	1	0	0	20	0	0	0	0

Local government	Licensed food businesses	Businesses with a food safety supervisor	High risk businesses requiring accredited FSP	High risk businesses with an accredited FSP	Inspections	Routine inspections	Re-inspections	Complaint inspections	Most inspections for one premises	Complaints	Authorised persons	Persons 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
Kowanyama ASC	1	1	1	1	13	13	0	0	13	0	0	0.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livingstone SC	216	201	16	16	216	171	47	4	4	15	2	2	0	8	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
Lockhart River ASC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lockyer Valley RC	180	175	20	20	78	78	13	10	4	10	2	2	1	2	0	0	34	0	0	0	0
Logan CC	1,312	1,312	146	146	2,644	1,821	284	539	8	599	20	14	2.6	270	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Longreach RC	42	42	4	4	54	42	7	1	4	0	1	0.3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Mackay RC	658	658	47	47	570	537	24	9	5	72	6	4.75	0	29	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
McKinlay SC	14	14	0	0	18	18	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mapoon ASC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Local government	Licensed food businesses	Businesses with a food safety supervisor	High risk businesses requiring accredited FSP	High risk businesses with an accredited FSP	Inspections	Routine inspections	Re-inspections	Complaint inspections	Most inspections for one premises	Complaints	Authorised persons	Persons 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
Maranoa RC	173	164	14	5	100	87	3	10	3	10	4	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mareeba SC	232	232	7	6	198	164	28	32	5	32	1	0.5	0.2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moreton Bay RC	2,056	-	221	221	860	686	112	62	4	182	18	8	0	43	1	11	0	0	0	0	0
Mornington SC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mount Isa CC	131	131	15	15	151	130	5	16	3	6	1	1	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Murweh SC	43	43	0	1	43	43	0	0	1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Napranum ASC	1	1	1	1	3	1	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Noosa SC	529	508	29	29	569	498	53	17	6	8	5	3	0.25	18	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
North Burnett RC	93	91	9	0	47	43	4	0	2	0	2	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Local government	Licensed food businesses	Businesses with a food safety supervisor	High risk businesses requiring accredited FSP	High risk businesses with an accredited FSP	Inspections	Routine inspections	Re-inspections	Complaint inspections	Most inspections for one premises	Complaints	Authorised persons	Persons 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
Northern Peninsula Area RC	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palm Island ASC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paroo SC	27	27	0	0	54	27	27	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porpuraaw ASC	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	0	8	0	3	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quilpie SC	15	15	0	0	30	15	15	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Redland CC	663	656	78	78	1094	865	214	30	10	94	11	6	0	61	0	22	89	0	2	0	0
Richmond SC	10	10	0	0	18	18	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rockhampton RC	563	535	45	45	774	549	196	29	5	50	9	3.25	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Scenic Rim RC	376	367	13	13	138	86	11	41	3	50	2	0.5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Local government	Licensed food businesses	Businesses with a food safety supervisor	High risk businesses requiring accredited FSP	High risk businesses with an accredited FSP	Inspections	Routine inspections	Re-inspections	Complaint inspections	Most inspections for one premises	Complaints	Authorised persons	Persons 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
Somerset RC	164	164	7	7	181	164	10	7	3	7	3	1	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
South Burnett RC	218	218	13	13	300	214	28	20	4	23	3	0.8	2	4	0	0	25	0	0	2	0
Southern Downs RC	368	325	16	16	286	242	40	10	4	7	3	1.5	0	8	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
Sunshine Coast RC	2,277	2130	-	140	1,614	1,384	124	-	-	188	9	5.6	0	102	1	6	1	0	1	0	0
Tablelands RC	232	222	9	0	223	190	33	6	3	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
Toowoomba RC	934	934	92	92	1,497	1,210	231	35	5	100	9	3	0	136	1	58	43	0	1	0	0
Torres SC	24	24	7	4	38	24	11	3	6	5	0	0	0.05	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Torres Strait Island RC	0	0	0	0	162	160	0	0	0	2	0	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Townsville CC	1,019	995	96	91	1,522	1,182	294	46	6	89	8	4	0	178	0	10	117	0	0	0	1

Local government	Licensed food businesses	Businesses with a food safety supervisor	High risk businesses requiring accredited FSP	High risk businesses with an accredited FSP	Inspections	Routine inspections	Re-inspections	Complaint inspections	Most inspections for one premises	Complaints	Authorised persons	Persons 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
Weipa TA	28	28	0	0	40	17	23	0	6	0	2	0.6	0.6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Downs RC	273	251	16	16	289	258	-	31	-	31	3	1.25	0	9	0	6	-	0	0	0	0
Whitsunday RC	467	467	16	16	453	453	134	21	6	21	3	3	0	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Winton SC	23	23	1	1	44	22	22	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woorabinda ASC	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wujal Wujal ASC	0	0	2	0	24	24	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yarrabah ASC	8	8	2	2	12	10	2	0	2	2	1	0.5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32,427	28,945	2,260	2,358	32,406	23,315	4,416	2,050	261	3,179	316.5	155.2	24.8	2284	3	295	813	5	39	105	49