**EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS (EqIAA)**

**South Gloucestershire Food Plan 2018-21**

**SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION**

Food is of key importance to a healthy and happy community. No matter what our background or culture, where we grow up or where we live, we all make choices about food many times a day and it can have a far reaching impact on our lives.

The South Gloucestershire Food Plan has been led by the Public Health and Wellbeing Division in South Gloucestershire Council. A steering group has supported its development so that the vision and aims reflect the broad impact that food can have.

The Food Plan addresses the nutritional needs across our lives as well as tackling issues of our modern times such as food poverty and obesity. It highlights the wider issues of food which will be increasingly important for the future. This includes the sustainability of our food systems, how we can help protect our natural environment and support our local food economy to succeed at producing healthy and sustainable food.

**SECTION 2 –RESEARCH AND CONSULTATION**

The need for a food plan is based on a rapid needs assessment and close working partnerships and networks that show that a plan for food in South Gloucestershire will improve the health of local people and communities by improving the co-ordination of food work and activities.

The Food Plan is organised around three key themes:

1. Health and Wellbeing
2. Environment and Sustainability
3. Jobs and Food Economy

The themes are considered to encompass most of the important issues for food in South Gloucestershire. Much work has been done to look at other food plans and strategies nationally which include our neighbours in Bristol ‘A Good Food Plan for Bristol’ (Bristol Food Policy Council, 2013) and Bath and North East Somerset ‘Local Food Strategy’ (Bath & North East Somerset Council, 2014-17) to learn what makes a successful plan when developing it in South Gloucestershire.

**Theme 1 is Health and Wellbeing**

This theme looks at the way we eat and the part food and nutrition plays in the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities.

Key issues under this theme include education and life skills, such as cooking, hygiene and budgeting. Also included is the important role that good nutrition and hydration plays in preventing diseases such as obesity, cardiovascular disease, cancer and diabetes and food borne illness and promoting health such as oral health as well food poverty which includes the uptake of school meals (including free school meals) and access to food (including household food security, holiday hunger and emergency food supplies such as food banks).

**Theme 2 is Environment and Sustainability**

This theme looks at how food can impact on the environment, how food supply can be encouraged to be increasingly sustainable and how environmental issues can impact on food supply.

Key issues under this theme include food production and growing, including allotments, seasonal and local food, farmers markets, and community supported agriculture. It also looks at the built environment and links in the impact of food production on the environment, including food miles, pollution and climate change as well as reducing food waste.

**Theme 3 is Jobs and Food Economy**

This theme looks at how the local economy is supported now and for future generations.

Key issues under this theme include training and skills for employment, such as engaging with schools, colleges and universities and improving the opportunities for developing food technology and food businesses. It will look at how organisations buy and source food (procurement) and how it can support the local food economy as well as supporting the role of community enterprises such as community cafes.

**Vision and Aims of the Food Plan**

The Food Plan describes a vision for food in South Gloucestershire. This vision helps create direction for what the priorities should be:

***‘South Gloucestershire develops a sustainable ‘field to plate’ food system where everyone can access, afford and prepare food that supports the health and wellbeing of themselves and their families, the environment and the local economy.’***

## **Aims**

Eight aims have been developed to help deliver the vision:

1. Everyone has enough food to eat and no one is worried about being able to afford food.
2. Everyone understands the links between being active and eating a balanced diet and are taking steps to do this.
3. Everyone has the knowledge, skills and opportunity to grow their own food and cook healthily from scratch.
4. Food producers, suppliers and retailers improve the health of their local community by using healthier procurement, manufacturing and cooking methods with improved information on their food.
5. Everyone is connected with food and knows where it comes from.
6. Everyone understands how to reduce their carbon footprint and are taking steps to do this through their food choices and reducing food waste and food miles.
7. Food producers, suppliers and retailers use ethical and sustainable local food sourcing and procurement to reduce food waste; and work to reduce their carbon footprint and food miles.
8. There is a strong and prosperous local food economy, which encourages skills development and offers meaningful career opportunities.

Consultation was conducted in respect of the draft South Gloucestershire Food Plan 2018-21 from **9 Oct 2017** to **5 Jan 2018. The profile of consultation respondents is shown in the table below.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Gender:** | |
| **Female** | **50%** |
| **Male** | **45%** |
| **Prefer not to say** | **5%** |
| **Do you consider yourself to be disabled?** | |
| **No** | **84%** |
| **Prefer not to say** | **8%** |
| **Yes - Physical impairment, such as difficulty using arms or mobility issues which may mean using a wheelchair or crutches** | **5%** |
| **Yes - Sensory impairment such as being blind/ having serious visual impairment, or being deaf/ having a serious hearing impairment** | **3%** |
| **Yes - Mental health condition, such as depression, anxiety or schizophrenia** | **3%** |
| **Yes - Learning disability/difficulty (such as Down's Syndrome, dyslexia, dyspraxia) or cognitive impairment (such as autistic spectrum disorder)** | **3%** |
| **Yes - Other (please state)** | **5%** |
| **Ethnicity:** | |
| **Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups – White & Black Caribbean** | **3%** |
| **White – English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British** | **68%** |
| **White – Other (please state)** | **3%** |
| **Prefer not to say** | **21%** |
| **Age:** | |
| **25 - 44** | **18%** |
| **45 - 64** | **37%** |
| **65 - 74** | **29%** |
| **Over 75** | **11%** |
| **Prefer not to say** | **5%** |

The consultation results as disaggregated according to ‘Protected Characteristic’ group are shown in the tables below.

**Consultation Feedback Results – Tables**

**NB.**

*Areas highlighted GREEN are those where the proportion of people with this characteristic is 10% or more above the total response of all respondents.*

*Areas highlighted RED are those where the proportion of people with this characteristic is 10% or more below the total response of all respondents.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Total** | **Disability** | | **Ethnicity** | | | **Working** | | **Gender** | |
|  |
| **Respondents** | **No disability** | **Disability** | **White British** | **White other** | **BAME** | **Working age** | **Not working age** | **Female** | **Male** |
| **Base** | **38** | **32** | **-** | **26** | **27** | **1** | **21** | **15** | **19** | **17** |
| **Are you answering this survey...** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **As a member of the public** | **100%** | 100% | - | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| **To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the vision:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **This is the vision we should be aiming for** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Strongly agree** | **58%** | 56% | - | 62% | 59% | 100% | 71% | 47% | 58% | 65% |
| **Slightly agree** | **29%** | 34% | - | 31% | 33% | - | 24% | 40% | 42% | 18% |
| **Neither agree nor disagree** | **8%** | 6% | - | 8% | 7% | - | - | 13% | - | 12% |
| **Slightly disagree** | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Strongly disagree** | **5%** | 3% | - | - | - | - | 5% | - | - | 6% |
| **It addresses the most relevant and important issues** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Strongly agree** | **42%** | 41% | - | 46% | 44% | - | 43% | 47% | 47% | 41% |
| **Slightly agree** | **37%** | 41% | - | 35% | 37% | 100% | 43% | 33% | 42% | 35% |
| **Neither agree nor disagree** | **5%** | 6% | - | 8% | 7% | - | 5% | 7% | 11% | - |
| **Slightly disagree** | **8%** | 3% | - | 4% | 4% | - | 5% | 7% | - | 12% |
| **Strongly disagree** | **5%** | 6% | - | 4% | 4% | - | - | 7% | - | 6% |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Total** | **Disability** | | **Ethnicity** | | | **Working** | | **Gender** | |
|  |
| **Respondents** | **No disability** | **Disability** | **White British** | **White other** | **BAME** | **Working age** | **Not working age** | **Female** | **Male** |
| **Base** | **38** | **32** | **-** | **26** | **27** | **1** | **21** | **15** | **19** | **17** |
| **It would make a positive difference to what it's like to live or work in South Gloucestershire** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Strongly agree** | **42%** | 47% | - | 42% | 41% | 100% | 57% | 27% | 58% | 29% |
| **Slightly agree** | **26%** | 31% | - | 31% | 33% | - | 24% | 33% | 32% | 24% |
| **Neither agree nor disagree** | **13%** | 9% | - | 15% | 15% | - | 10% | 20% | 11% | 18% |
| **Slightly disagree** | **8%** | 6% | - | 8% | 7% | - | - | 13% | - | 12% |
| **Strongly disagree** | **5%** | 3% | - | - | - | - | 5% | - | - | 6% |
| **How important are each of the following themes to you and your local community?** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Health and wellbeing** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Very important** | **66%** | 66% | - | 65% | 67% | 100% | 71% | 67% | 74% | 65% |
| **Quite important** | **24%** | 25% | - | 27% | 26% | - | 24% | 27% | 26% | 24% |
| **Neither important nor unimportant** | **5%** | 3% | - | 4% | 4% | - | - | 7% | - | 6% |
| **Not very unimportant** | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Not at all important** | **3%** | 3% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Environment and sustainability** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Very important** | **66%** | 66% | - | 73% | 74% | 100% | 62% | 80% | 68% | 71% |
| **Quite important** | **26%** | 28% | - | 23% | 22% | - | 33% | 20% | 32% | 24% |
| **Neither important nor unimportant** | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Not very unimportant** | **3%** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Not at all important** | **3%** | 3% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Total** | **Disability** | | **Ethnicity** | | | **Working** | | **Gender** | |
|  |
| **Respondents** | **No disability** | **Disability** | **White British** | **White other** | **BAME** | **Working age** | **Not working age** | **Female** | **Male** |
| **Base** | **38** | **32** | **-** | **26** | **27** | **1** | **21** | **15** | **19** | **17** |
| **Jobs and local food economy** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Very important** | **53%** | 50% | - | 54% | 52% | 100% | 52% | 60% | 58% | 53% |
| **Quite important** | **39%** | 44% | - | 42% | 44% | - | 38% | 40% | 42% | 35% |
| **Neither important nor unimportant** | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Not very unimportant** | **3%** | - | - | - | - | - | 5% | - | - | 6% |
| **Not at all important** | **3%** | 3% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **How much impact do you think the following aims will have on Health and Wellbeing in South Gloucestershire?** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Everyone understands their responsibility for keeping healthy, and links keeping active with eating a balanced diet** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Significant impact** | **42%** | 38% | - | 42% | 41% | 100% | 52% | 33% | 47% | 41% |
| **Moderate impact** | **26%** | 28% | - | 31% | 30% | - | 33% | 20% | 26% | 29% |
| **Small impact** | **26%** | 28% | - | 23% | 26% | - | 10% | 47% | 21% | 29% |
| **No impact** | **5%** | 6% | - | 4% | 4% | - | 5% | - | 5% | - |
| **Don't know** | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **There is no food poverty and no one is concerned about their food security** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Significant impact** | **47%** | 47% | - | 46% | 44% | 100% | 71% | 20% | 53% | 47% |
| **Moderate impact** | **21%** | 22% | - | 31% | 30% | - | 24% | 20% | 32% | 12% |
| **Small impact** | **18%** | 19% | - | 15% | 19% | - | 5% | 40% | 11% | 29% |
| **No impact** | **13%** | 13% | - | 8% | 7% | - | - | 20% | 5% | 12% |
| **Don't know** | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Total** | **Disability** | | **Ethnicity** | | | **Working** | | **Gender** | |
|  |
| **Respondents** | **No disability** | **Disability** | **White British** | **White other** | **BAME** | **Working age** | **Not working age** | **Female** | **Male** |
| **Base** | **38** | **32** | **-** | **26** | **27** | **1** | **21** | **15** | **19** | **17** |
| **Everyone has the knowledge, skills and opportunity to choose and cook healthily from fresh ingredients** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Significant impact** | **47%** | 44% | - | 46% | 44% | 100% | 67% | 27% | 58% | 41% |
| **Moderate impact** | **18%** | 19% | - | 19% | 22% | - | 19% | 20% | 11% | 29% |
| **Small impact** | **29%** | 31% | - | 31% | 30% | - | 14% | 47% | 32% | 24% |
| **No impact** | **5%** | 6% | - | 4% | 4% | - | - | 7% | - | 6% |
| **Don't know** | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Food producers, suppliers and retailers improve the health of their local community by using healthier procurement, healthier manufacturing and cooking methods, reformulating recipes, and improving packaging and information on their foods** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Significant impact** | **50%** | 50% | - | 54% | 56% | - | 62% | 40% | 58% | 47% |
| **Moderate impact** | **21%** | 22% | - | 23% | 22% | 100% | 19% | 27% | 26% | 18% |
| **Small impact** | **18%** | 16% | - | 12% | 11% | - | 14% | 20% | 16% | 18% |
| **No impact** | **8%** | 9% | - | 8% | 7% | - | - | 13% | - | 12% |
| **Don't know** | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Total** | **Disability** | | **Ethnicity** | | | **Working** | | **Gender** | |
|  |
| **Respondents** | **No disability** | **Disability** | **White British** | **White other** | **BAME** | **Working age** | **Not working age** | **Female** | **Male** |
| **Base** | **38** | **32** | **-** | **26** | **27** | **1** | **21** | **15** | **19** | **17** |
| **How much impact do you think the following aims will have on** Environment and Sustainability **in South Gloucestershire?** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Everyone is connected with food, knows where it comes from and has the opportunity to grown their own food** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Significant impact** | **21%** | 22% | - | 23% | 22% | 100% | 33% | 7% | 21% | 24% |
| **Moderate impact** | **42%** | 41% | - | 46% | 48% | - | 29% | 67% | 47% | 41% |
| **Small impact** | **26%** | 28% | - | 27% | 26% | - | 24% | 27% | 26% | 24% |
| **No impact** | **8%** | 6% | - | 4% | 4% | - | 10% | - | - | 12% |
| **Don't know** | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Everyone knows their responsibility to reduce their individual carbon footprint. They are encouraged to think about their lifestyle decisions and find opportunities to reduce their climate impact, and understand how to reduce, reuse and recycle their food waste** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Significant impact** | **34%** | 34% | - | 42% | 41% | 100% | 48% | 20% | 26% | 47% |
| **Moderate impact** | **32%** | 31% | - | 35% | 33% | - | 33% | 33% | 42% | 24% |
| **Small impact** | **21%** | 25% | - | 19% | 22% | - | 10% | 40% | 26% | 18% |
| **No impact** | **11%** | 6% | - | 4% | 4% | - | 5% | 7% | - | 12% |
| **Don't know** | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Food producers, suppliers and retailers support the natural environment through ethical and sustainable local food sourcing and procurement; reducing food waste; and are working to reduce their carbon footprint** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Significant impact** | **39%** | 38% | - | 50% | 48% | - | 43% | 40% | 42% | 41% |
| **Moderate impact** | **34%** | 34% | - | 35% | 37% | 100% | 33% | 40% | 32% | 41% |
| **Small impact** | **16%** | 16% | - | 8% | 7% | - | 14% | 13% | 16% | 12% |
| **No impact** | **5%** | 6% | - | 4% | 4% | - | - | 7% | - | 6% |
| **Don't know** | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Total** | **Disability** | | **Ethnicity** | | | **Working** | | **Gender** | |
|  |
| **Respondents** | **No disability** | **Disability** | **White British** | **White other** | **BAME** | **Working age** | **Not working age** | **Female** | **Male** |
| **Base** | **38** | **32** | **-** | **26** | **27** | **1** | **21** | **15** | **19** | **17** |
| **How much impact do you think the following aims will have on Jobs and Food Economy in South Gloucestershire?** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Food producers, suppliers and retailers improve the health of their local community by using healthier procurement, healthier manufacturing and cooking methods, reformulating recipes, and improving packaging and information on their foods** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Significant impact** | **32%** | 28% | - | 35% | 33% | - | 43% | 20% | 37% | 29% |
| **Moderate impact** | **29%** | 31% | - | 31% | 33% | 100% | 29% | 33% | 32% | 29% |
| **Small impact** | **29%** | 31% | - | 31% | 30% | - | 14% | 47% | 21% | 35% |
| **No impact** | **8%** | 6% | - | - | - | - | 10% | - | 5% | 6% |
| **Don't know** | **3%** | 3% | - | 4% | 4% | - | 5% | - | 5% | - |
| **Food producers, suppliers and retailers support the natural environment through ethical and sustainable local food sourcing and procurement; reducing food waste; and are working to reduce their carbon footprint** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Significant impact** | **39%** | 38% | - | 46% | 44% | - | 48% | 33% | 53% | 29% |
| **Moderate impact** | **21%** | 22% | - | 19% | 22% | 100% | 14% | 33% | 11% | 35% |
| **Small impact** | **26%** | 28% | - | 27% | 26% | - | 19% | 33% | 21% | 29% |
| **No impact** | **8%** | 6% | - | - | - | - | 10% | - | 5% | 6% |
| **Don't know** | **3%** | 3% | - | 4% | 4% | - | 5% | - | 5% | - |
| **There is a strong and prosperous local food economy which encourages skills development and offers meaningful career opportunities** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Significant impact** | **39%** | 38% | - | 46% | 44% | 100% | 43% | 40% | 37% | 47% |
| **Moderate impact** | **32%** | 38% | - | 38% | 41% | - | 33% | 33% | 47% | 18% |
| **Small impact** | **18%** | 16% | - | 12% | 11% | - | 14% | 20% | 11% | 24% |
| **No impact** | **11%** | 9% | - | 4% | 4% | - | 10% | 7% | 5% | 12% |
| **Don't know** | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Total** | **Disability** | | **Ethnicity** | | | **Working** | | **Gender** | |
|  |
| **Respondents** | **No disability** | **Disability** | **White British** | **White other** | **BAME** | **Working age** | **Not working age** | **Female** | **Male** |
| **Base** | **38** | **32** | **-** | **26** | **27** | **1** | **21** | **15** | **19** | **17** |
| **To what extent do you agree with the priorities that have been chosen for the following themes?** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **General ("There is an increased profile for the important part food plays in the region's health, environment and economy")** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Strongly agree** | **39%** | 41% | - | 46% | 44% | - | 43% | 40% | 53% | 29% |
| **Tend to agree** | **34%** | 38% | - | 35% | 37% | - | 38% | 33% | 32% | 41% |
| **Neither agree nor disagree** | **11%** | 6% | - | 8% | 7% | - | 10% | 13% | 11% | 12% |
| **Tend to disagree** | **8%** | 6% | - | 8% | 7% | - | 5% | 7% | - | 12% |
| **Strongly disagree** | **3%** | 3% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Health and wellbeing (Education establishments, breastfeeding, eating out establishments etc.)** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Strongly agree** | **42%** | 41% | - | 46% | 44% | 100% | 48% | 40% | 47% | 41% |
| **Tend to agree** | **32%** | 38% | - | 31% | 33% | - | 29% | 40% | 42% | 24% |
| **Neither agree nor disagree** | **18%** | 13% | - | 15% | 15% | - | 24% | 7% | 11% | 24% |
| **Tend to disagree** | **3%** | 3% | - | 4% | 4% | - | - | 7% | - | 6% |
| **Strongly disagree** | **3%** | 3% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Environment & sustainability (food growing, built environment, food waste etc.)** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Strongly agree** | **47%** | 47% | - | 54% | 52% | 100% | 52% | 47% | 53% | 47% |
| **Tend to agree** | **32%** | 38% | - | 31% | 33% | - | 38% | 27% | 37% | 29% |
| **Neither agree nor disagree** | **11%** | 6% | - | 8% | 7% | - | 10% | 13% | 11% | 12% |
| **Tend to disagree** | **5%** | 3% | - | 4% | 4% | - | - | 7% | - | 6% |
| **Strongly disagree** | **3%** | 3% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Jobs & local food economy (food procurement, local food network etc)** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Strongly agree** | **37%** | 38% | - | 46% | 44% | - | 38% | 40% | 42% | 35% |
| **Tend to agree** | **39%** | 44% | - | 35% | 37% | 100% | 48% | 33% | 47% | 35% |
| **Neither agree nor disagree** | **16%** | 9% | - | 12% | 11% | - | 14% | 13% | 11% | 18% |
| **Tend to disagree** | **3%** | 3% | - | 4% | 4% | - | - | 7% | - | 6% |
| **Strongly disagree** | **3%** | 3% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

The key points emerging from the data shows:

* Males and people ‘not of working age’ were less likely than average to agree that the vision would make a positive difference to what it's like to live or work in South Gloucestershire.
* Males and people ‘not of working age’ were more likely than average to state that the aim of *There is no food poverty and no one is concerned about their food security* would have a small or no impact on Health and Wellbeing in South Gloucestershire
* People ‘not of working age’ were more likely than average to state that the aim of *Food producers, suppliers and retailers improve the health of their local community by using healthier procurement, healthier manufacturing and cooking methods, reformulating recipes, and improving packaging and information on their foods* would have a small or no impact on Health and Wellbeing in South Gloucestershire
* Males were less likely than average to agree with the priority "There is an increased profile for the important part food plays in the region's health, environment and economy".
* Males were less likely than average to agree with the priority “Health and wellbeing (Education establishments, breastfeeding, eating out establishments etc.)”

In addition to the data emerging from the Consultation feedback, the following feedback relating to equalities was put forward:

* A significant number of comments that suggest the Plan should be doing more around education of food with children (pre-school and school age).
* A significant number of respondents mentioned poverty i.e. food banks and affordability of fresh fruit and vegetables.

**SECTION 3 - IDENTIFICATION & ANALYSIS OF EQUALITIES ISSUES AND IMPACTS**

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) - Adult Food and Nutrition chapter (updated version currently in Draft form in May 2018) - outlines specific at-risk groups where poor nutrition is a key issue:

* People from lower socio-economic groups;
* Women of childbearing age;
* Young adults aged 19-24 years;
* Older people; particularly those who are socially isolated and institutionalised;
* People with mental health conditions;
* People who smoke;
* People who are currently using or recovering from alcohol or drug dependency.

The key points emerging from the consultation data shows:

* Males and people ‘not of working age’ were less likely than average to agree that the vision would make a positive difference to what it's like to live or work in South Gloucestershire.
* Males and people ‘not of working age’ were more likely than average to state that the aim of *There is no food poverty and no one is concerned about their food security* would have a small or no impact on Health and Wellbeing in South Gloucestershire
* People ‘not of working age’ were more likely than average to state that the aim of *Food producers, suppliers and retailers improve the health of their local community by using healthier procurement, healthier manufacturing and cooking methods, reformulating recipes, and improving packaging and information on their foods* would have a small or no impact on Health and Wellbeing in South Gloucestershire.
* Males were less likely than average to agree with the priority "There is an increased profile for the important part food plays in the region's health, environment and economy".
* Males were less likely than average to agree with the priority “Health and wellbeing (Education establishments, breastfeeding, eating out establishments etc.)”

The Consultation feedback relating to equalities was:

A significant number of comments that suggest the Plan should be doing more around education of food with children (pre-school and school age).

* A significant number of respondents mentioned poverty i.e. food banks and affordability of fresh fruit and vegetables. This raises equalities issues relating to Race[[1]](#footnote-1), Disability[[2]](#footnote-2) and Age[[3]](#footnote-3) in particular.

The Food Plan has potential to deliver a significant positive impact across Protected Characteristic groups in South Gloucestershire. The next stage will be to develop an action plan in-line with the stated ‘proposed actions’ whilst taking account of the needs of protected characteristic groups. In addition, a system of measuring outcomes according to protected characteristic will be aligned to the proposed actions, Aims and Vision for the Food Plan.

**SECTION 4 - EqIAA OUTCOME**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome** | **Response** | **Reason(s) and Justification** |
| Outcome 1: No major change required. |  |  |
| Outcome 2: Adjustments to remove barriers or to better promote equality have been identified. |  | An action plan is to be developed, taking into account the findings of this EqIAA and with the structure in place to measure outcomes according to protected characteristic group. |
| Outcome 3: Continue despite having identified potential for adverse impact or missed opportunities to promote equality. |  |  |
| Outcome 4: Stop and rethink. |  |  |

**SECTION 5 - ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN AS A RESULT OF THIS EqIAA**

* Develop action plan, taking into account the findings of this EqIAA.
* Ensure that a robust approach to monitoring success of the Food Plan and its associated action plan is in place and specifically covers equalities issues and groups.

**SECTION 6 - EVIDENCE INFORMING THIS EqIAA**

* Bath & North East Somerset Council. (2014-17). Bath & North East Somerset Local Food Strategy.
* Bristol Food Policy Council. (2013). A Good Food Plan for Bristol.
* South Gloucestershire Council. Joint Strategic Needs Assessment rolling programme (2016)
* The Children's Society. (2014). Feeding Britain: A strategy for zero hunger in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
* The Fabian Commission on Food and Poverty. (2015). Hungry for Change.

1. Ethnic minority people were more likely to live in poverty (35.7%) than White people (17.2%). EHRC, Healing a Divided Britain: the need for a comprehensive race equality strategy, August 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 30% of families containing a disabled person are in poverty and this has risen in the last year. Source: Households below average income, DWP (from “Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion”, 2015, Joseph Rowntree Foundation) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Younger adults have the highest poverty rates. Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion”, 2015, Joseph Rowntree Foundation [↑](#footnote-ref-3)