SHOCKING NEW REPORT SHOWS LITTLE PROGRESS IN MENDING OUR BROKEN FOOD SYSTEM

- The *Broken Plate* report lifts the lid on our food system revealing metrics that clearly show high levels of inequality which are damaging our health.
- The report examines ten different areas, tracks progress since 2017 and includes urgent recommendations for both Government and business necessary if we are to protect our most vulnerable communities.
- The report is published in line with Marcus Rashford’s #EndChildFoodPoverty campaign.
- The report found that 45 local authorities in England had seen more than a 5% increase in the proportion of food outlets that are fast food takeaways.
- Blackburn with Darwen have the highest percentage (39%) of outlets that were fast food takeaways for the second year running.
- *Broken Plate* also shows that healthy foods are three times as expensive as less healthy food per kilocalorie.
- The report demonstrates a slow but steady improvement in wages for whose working in the food industry over the past couple of years, with the percentage of low paid workers dropping from 46% in 2017 to 39% in 2019.

- The report highlights the struggle for lower income families to afford a healthy diet. The 20% of households with the lowest levels of disposable income would have to spend 39% of their...
disposable income in order to eat a healthy diet, as defined by Government’s recommended Eatwell Guide. This demonstrates a failing system where the poorest simply cannot afford to feed their families a balanced and nutritious diet.

- The report is published as part of England footballer Marcus Rashford’s campaign and formation of a Child Food Poverty Task Force, calling on the Government to implement the 3 National Food Strategy policy recommendations that support our most vulnerable children.

Monday 21st September – Food Foundation today release their flagship annual Broken Plate report, which uses ten metrics to provide a holistic picture of the food system, encompassing the food environment, drivers of food choice and the impact the current system has on our health and the environment. Here are some key findings from the ten metrics:

**Advertising:** No significant change overall in food advertising spend, with the amount spent on fruit and vegetables remaining low at just 2.9% of the total ad spend on food and soft drink. Total ad spend on soft drinks has increased, however, from 11.1% of total food and drink ad spend in 2017 to 14% in 2019, driven by a rise in advertising for low sugar and sugar free drinks likely as a result of the Soft Drink Industry Levy.

**Places to buy food:** 45 local authorities in England have seen more than a 5% increase in the proportion of food outlets that are fast food takeaways. The report finds a strong correlation between the percentage of takeaway outlets and levels of deprivation in local authorities.

**Affordability of a healthy diet:** There remains a huge difference in how affordable the government’s recommended diet is depending on how wealthy a household is. The poorest 20% of UK households would need to spend 39% of their disposable income after housing costs in order to afford a healthy diet in line with the Eatwell Guide.

**Wages:** The report shows an improvement in the situation since last year for low paid workers in the industry, however it does highlight that 16% of workers in the food sector earn the minimum wage compared to 7% of all workers across the UK. The Co-Op and Nestlé are two major food businesses which have committed to paying staff the Real Living Wage.

**Food Prices:** Broken Plate highlights a continuing divergence between the cost of healthy and unhealthy foods, with the average cost of more healthy foods in 2019 being £7.68 (per 1000 kilocalories) compared to £2.48 for less healthy food.

**Products with too much sugar:** The report shows an improvement, with the proportion of children’s cereals with high sugar content decreasing by 12 percentage points between 2019 and 2020.

**Products with too little veg:** The report shows an improvement, with 24% of ready meals in 2020 being vegetarian or plant-based, marking a 33% increase since 2018. Worryingly, the report also highlights that often plant-based ready meals are more expensive than meat, fish or dairy alternatives.

**Children with obesity:** There is no real change with levels of childhood obesity among children in Reception two times higher in the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived. These disparities are growing in England and Scotland. Wales, however, seem to be reversing this trend.

**Child Growth:** Children in deprived communities are more than 1cm shorter on average than children in wealthy communities by the time they reach age 11.
Diabetes: Diabetes-related amputations have increased by 18% in four years

When considering what the future will hold for children born in 2020 the report models the likely health outcomes for this generation during their lifetime, finding that over half of children born this year will experience diet-related disease which will affect their quality of life by the time they reach 65 years of age.

Anna Taylor, Executive Director of Food Foundation said of the new report: “The Broken Plate provides us with 10 vital signs of whether our food system is helping us to live healthier lives. Covid has exposed the devastating consequences of diet-related disease, showing that efforts to shift our food system in favour of healthy eating have been too little, too late. Leaving citizens to swim against the tide of a system which favours unhealthy eating is no longer an option. Change is possible, and we have seen improvements in three of our ten metrics, but it requires government and businesses to act much faster.”

Simon Billing, Executive Director of Eating Better, said of the new report: “The report lays bare the UK’s food system and paints some rather grim statistics on our future generation’s life chances. While there are some minor improvements on some indicators in this year’s report which are worth acknowledging, eating well remains neither affordable nor accessible for everyone. There have been some changes since 2019 in the food developed by retailers and manufacturers based on changing consumer demand, but more fundamental changes are needed. It furthers the case for the National Food Strategy which we so desperately need.”

Nye Cominetti, Senior Economist at the Resolution Foundation, said: “Workers in the food sector have been at the heart of the covid-crisis, from supermarket staff working through lockdown to get food to our homes, to the waiting staff in cafes and restaurants who have been furloughed and now face huge unemployment risks. Despite their different experiences of the crisis, both groups of workers face the common challenge of endemic low pay, which the Government should continue to address.”

Available for Interview

Anna Taylor OBE, Executive Director of Food Foundation

Rebecca Tobi, Project Lead, The Broken Plate

[Link to Broken Plate 2020 report](#)

[Link to individual high resolution assets (infographics, visuals) from the report](#) (examples below)
Advertising spend on fruit and vegetables has increased since 2017, but remains low, with just 2.9% of ad spend on food and drink going towards fruit and vegetables.

Please note: Percentage share figures show the proportion of total ad spend on food and drink spent on each of the four categories.


% of employees in the UK paid below the real Living Wage by industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waiting Staff</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen Staff</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Retail</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and Fishing</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Manufacturing</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Wholesale</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: We have used the following codes to extract trend data from the AiSH database industry groups (OIC 2017 codes; Agriculture and Fishing: 11.3 Food retail, 41.2 and 41.3, AT3 and AT4; Food wholesale: 46.2 wholesale and W1 & W2 Catering; Data and Kitchen): 11, Occupation groups: SOC 2010 codes; Kitchen Staff: 3434, 3435, 3437, Walters & workforce, 1978. We have used 50% data extracted this year, which means that for these categories there is a slight discrepancy between the percentages reported in this year’s report and last year’s report.

Source: Office for National Statistics (2019); Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2019;

The £12.60 per hour Living Wage rate is £13.09 across the UK and £15.75 in London.

Notes to Editor

Please contact:
The Food Foundation is a charity working to influence food policy and business practice, shaping a sustainable food system which makes healthy diets affordable and accessible for all. We work in partnership with researchers, campaigners, community bodies, industry, investors, government and citizens to galvanise the UK’s diverse agents of change, using surprising and inventive ideas to drive fundamental shifts in our food system. These efforts are based on the continual re-evaluation of opportunities for action, building and synthesising strong evidence, convening powerful coalitions, harnessing citizens’ voices and delivering impactful communications.

The Food Foundation’s COVID-19 tracker is live, providing analysis of key developments and insights from the front line on how coronavirus is impacting the food system, and how those changes are affecting citizens.

About Broken Plate

In February 2019, the Food Foundation published its first annual flagship report. The Broken Plate presented ten vital signs revealing the health of our food system, its impact on our lives, and the remedies we must pursue. The first report showed that the UK’s food system has led the country into a national health crisis, with children and households on low incomes suffering the severest health consequences. Each year the Food Foundation will publish a new edition of The Broken Plate, providing updated statistics for the ten key metrics, new commentary on the direction of travel, fresh policy recommendations and proposals for change inspired by emerging evidence.

Broken Plate funders