UK Food Security Report Guidance

Food Statistics Team

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# 1 About

This is an experimental book/website for documentation and guidance relating to the UKFSR. The source is [here](https://github.com/FoodchainStats/ukfsr-docs).

## 1.1 Usage

# 2 Text style guide

For chart design guidance, see Section 3.

## 2.1 GOV.UK style guide

Guidance for all content published on gov.uk is available [here](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/style-guide)

## 2.2 UKFSR specific guidance

Some of this may replicate the GDS advice.

### 2.2.1 Spelling/Word choice

* Say “UKFSR” or “this report”, not “the Report”.
* Use ‘coronavirus (COVID-19)’ in the text at first mention, then ‘COVID-19’ after that.
* government, UK government (not capitalised unless it’s Welsh or Scottish Government)
* other government departments
* Use ‘the’ when talking about ‘the FSA’, but don’t use ‘the’ when talking about ‘FSS’
* FSA and FSS can be referred to collectively as “UK food safety bodies”, but not “food standards agencies.”
* Capitals when talking about ethnicities, e.g. ‘White’, ‘Black’
* Disabled people and not people with disabilities
* Talking about Brexit:
  + You can use the term ‘Brexit’ to provide historical context, but it’s better to use specific dates where possible. For example, use:
    - ‘31 December 2020’ rather than ‘Brexit’ or ‘when the UK left the EU’
    - ‘before 31 December 2020’ rather than ‘during the transition period’
    - ‘after 1 January 2021’ rather than ‘after the transition period’
* Dates: do not use a comma between the month and year: 4 June 2017
* white paper (lower case)
* Be very careful with the word “affordable”. Food is more affordable if it’s cheaper relative to incomes and other factors – if the price has gone down (but other factors mean it’s harder to afford) it’s simply *cheaper*. The general argument of the UKFSR is that over the last decade food *has got cheaper, but not more affordable* – so check this!
* Words to avoid:
  + Robust
  + Overarching
  + Strengthen (unless we are actually strengthening an architectural structure)
  + Tackling
  + Going forward
  + In order to (superfluous, never use it)
  + impact (do not use this as a synonym for have an effect on, or influence)
  + facilitate (instead, say something specific about how you’re helping)
  + focusing
  + key (unless it unlocks something. A subject/thing is not key - it’s probably important)

### 2.2.2 References

Include a reference in-text after the relevant sentence/paragraph. References should follow the style guide. When writing a reference:

* do not use italics
* use single quote marks around titles
* write out abbreviations in full: page not p, Nutrition Journal not Nutr J.
* use plain English, for example use ‘and others’ not ‘et al’
* do not use full stops after initials or at the end of the reference

*References can also be included as footnotes, particularly where too long or unwieldy for convenience in text.*

If the reference is available online, make the title a link and include the date you accessed the online version. For example:

* Although food availability is increasing in low and middle-income countries, fruit and vegetables are still high-value items, meaning fats and sweeteners will make up large parts of the increase in consumption (FAO. [‘OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2021-2030’](https://www.fao.org/3/cb5332en/cb5332en.pdf) 2021).
* There is a recurring reference through multiple themes to AUK, check for consistency to make sure it is referenced as follows: (Defra. [‘Agriculture in the United Kingdom 2020’](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1056618/AUK2020_22feb22.pdf) 2020)
* Example given on gov.uk: Corallo AN and others. [‘A systematic review of medical practice variation in OECD countries’](https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/health-policy) Health Policy 2014: volume 114, pages 5 to 14.

### 2.2.3 General

#### 2.2.3.1 Acronyms

* Write out acronym for the first time in each theme, put abbreviation in brackets, then use abbreviation going forwards. This means acronyms should be re-introduced anew between the introduction and themes.

#### 2.2.3.2 Labelling data

* Each data set (table, bar chart, etc.) should be labelled as ‘Figure’ with the corresponding indicator number and a letter. For instance, for data in theme 1, this could look like ‘Figure 1.1.2a’, Figure ‘1.1.2b’, etc.

#### 2.2.3.3 Headings

Each indicator should have the following headings (check for consistent spelling):

* **Headline**
  + Brief summary of the key findings in the indicator – seen from a “what this means for food security lens” (ie, ‘the UK produces around 80% of the wheat it consumes; average production is stable with some fluctuations due to weather’ rather than ‘the UK produces x million tons of wheat’)
* **Context and Rationale**
  + Background information for the data and explanation why this data matters for UK food security
* **Data and Assessment**
  + Data and source
    - If multiple sources, list as follows:
    - Source: FSA; FSS
  + Description of what the data in the ‘Data and Assessment’ section is showing
* **Rating and Trends / Direction of Travel**
  + State any visible trends in the data: ie, things appear to be stable, or to fluctuate, or have a clear positive upward/downward trend, or it’s not clear from available data. Note also any important external factors.

#### 2.2.3.4 The ‘Voice’

* Avoid using sentences such as ‘We produce x amount of wheat’. The tone should be more neutral, i.e. write ‘The UK produces x amount of wheat’.

#### 2.2.3.5 e.g. / i.e. / etc.

* **e.g.** can sometimes be read aloud as ‘egg’ by screen reading software. Instead use ‘for example’ or ‘such as’ or ‘like’ or ‘including’ - whichever works best in the specific context.
* **etc** can usually be avoided. Try using ‘for example’ or ‘such as’ or ‘like’ or ‘including’. Never use etc at the end of a list starting with these words.
* **ie** - used to clarify a sentence - is not always well understood. Try (re)writing sentences to avoid the need to use it. If that is not possible, use an alternative such as ‘meaning’ or ‘that is’.

#### 2.2.3.6 Symbols

* ‘&’ use ‘and’, e.g. Context and rationale
* ‘/’ use ‘and’, e.g 2007/2008 = 2007 and 2008
* ‘-’ use ‘to’ (for example in dates), e.g. 2011-14 = 2011 to 2014

#### 2.2.3.7 Numbers

* Write all other numbers in numerals (including 2 to 9) except where it’s part of a common expression like ‘one or two of them’ where numerals would look strange.
* Use a % sign for percentages: 50%
* Use ‘500 to 900’ and not ‘500-900’ (except in tables)

#### 2.2.3.8 Quotation marks:

Use single quotes

* in headlines
* for unusual terms
* when referring to words
* when referring to publications

Use double quotes:

* Use double quotes in body text for direct quotations

#### 2.2.3.9 Sentence length

* Do not use long sentences. Check sentences with more than 25 words to see if you can split them to make them clearer.

# 3 Chart Style Guide

This section will cover guidance on chart design and themes. For the text styleguide, see Chapter 2. There is general guidance on chart design produced by the [Analysis Function](https://analysisfunction.civilservice.gov.uk/policy-store/data-visualisation-charts/).

## 3.1 Colours

The UKFSR uses the Analysis Function palette as recommended [here](https://analysisfunction.civilservice.gov.uk/policy-store/data-visualisation-colours-in-charts/). There is an R package, afcolours available on CRAN, which helps with implementing the [palette](https://best-practice-and-impact.github.io/afcolours/).

# 4 Data guide

How we prepare and organise data.

# 5 Theme guides

## 5.1 Theme 1

## 5.2 Theme 2

## 5.3 Theme 3

## 5.4 Theme 4

## 5.5 Theme 5

# 6 Web publishing guidance

* image restrictions
* acronyms markdown

## 6.1 Converting Word documents to markdown

R code for

library(rmarkdown)  
pandoc\_convert(input = 'FILENAME.docx',  
 to="markdown\_mmd",  
 output = "FILENAME.md",   
 options = c("--wrap=none",  
 "--reference-links",  
 "--extract-media=./images/"))

## 6.2 Graphics

Images must be 960 pixels wide by 640 pixels high at 72 dpi. SVGs can be any size and do not need resizing before uploading.

## 6.3 Other useful things

### 6.3.1 Acronym markdown

Add to end of file, each one on a newline

\*[UKFSR]: UK Food Security Report

# 7 Physical print edition

Insert guidance here

# Appendix

# 8 Miscellaneous

## 8.1 Legal basis

[Agriculture Act 2020](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2020/21/part/2/chapter/1/enacted)

## 8.2 Publication deadline

Insert legal guidance

## 8.3 General legal guidance from 2024

### 8.3.1 Late laying of the report

The starting point is that there is a clear statutory duty to lay the report by the last sitting day before Christmas day (s19(3) of the Agriculture Act 2020). Although the Act states “In this section “relevant day” means the last day before 25 December 2021 which is a sitting day for both Houses of Parliament.”, I think we can safely assume that the last sitting day before 25 December 2024 is correct. If the report is laid later than this date there would be a breach of this statutory duty. The risk of a legal challenge being brought (our assessment is that there would be a low risk (less than 30%)) would depend on the circumstances that caused the delay and the length of the delay. However, if it is brought the chances of successful challenge are medium-high (50-70%) given that there is a clear statutory duty to publish by a certain date. We could perhaps mitigate this depending on the circumstances which would lower the risk. For example, the Courts would likely look more favourably on SoS if the reason for delay was an election. However, if you know there will be an election then steps should be taken to avoid delay as much as possible. In short, unavoidable circumstances would look more favourable to the Courts than avoidable ones.

### 8.3.2 Environmental principles policy

We have considered whether the Environmental principles policy would apply here. Section 17(5) of the Environment Act 2021 sets out 5 principles that ministers will need to consider when making policy, namely:

* integration principle
* prevention principle
* rectification at source principle
* polluter pays principle
* precautionary principle

Whilst any particular concerns arising from considerations in the EPP statement will likely not apply when collecting data and compiling the report, any policy development that follows on from the reports’ findings should have due regard to the principles. This is just something to flag at this stage.

### 8.3.3 General considerations

Lastly, and as a general legal point, if the contents of the report were to be challenged, the ground would likely be rationality. It is therefore important that information sources are referenced correctly and checked. The 2021 report will of course provide an excellent starting point and seeing as that was not challenged, adopting a similar approach would be sensible.