

<p><b>7. How may the proposal affect each protected characteristic or group? The effect may be positive, negative, neutral or not known. Give reasons and if action is needed.</b></p>			
<p><b>Characteristic</b></p>	<p>Affect</p>	<p>Reason</p>	<p>Action needed Yes / No</p>
<p><b>Age</b></p>	<p>Whole population</p>	<p>Depending on the element of Tobacco control being addressed e.g. smoking in pregnancy affects the mother and unborn child, under age sales of illicit tobacco affects the child and</p>	<p>No</p>

		proprietor (legally), stop smoking offer open to people aged 12 and over	
<b>Disability</b>	Having a disability will not affect any of the actions under the Tobacco Control Plan	Ability to smoke or be involved in tobacco trade	No
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	<p>The actions of the Tobacco Control Plan will not be gender biased and allows for accessibility to all genders.</p> <p>Health policy campaigns will include equality policies – in any relevant specification</p>	<p>Those who identify as transgender may be more likely to be smokers, as almost across the board, trans people are at higher risk of a number of things including homelessness, substance misuse etc. Trans people may be positively, though disproportionately, affected by actions outlined in the Plan.</p> <p>LGBT people are disproportionately affected by wider social inequalities which can increase the risk of smoking initiation and tobacco addiction.</p>	Yes – ensure people with protected characteristics who are at higher risk of smoking are considered in smoking cessation delivery models and campaigns
<b>Marriage and civil</b>	Marital/civil status does not affect	If there is more than one smoker	No

<p><b>partnership</b></p>	<p>actions outlined in the Tobacco Control Plan</p>	<p>in the partnership, the stop smoking app can engage with both partners simultaneously throughout the quit journey allowing mutual support to quit together.</p> <p>Study evaluated the supporting role married or cohabiting partners might have in smoking cessation. At the end of the programme, 64% of patients and 75% of partners were abstinent -- compared to none and 55% at the start, respectively. The odds of quitting smoking at 16 weeks were significantly higher (5.83-fold) in couples who tried to quit together compared to patients who attempted it alone.</p>	
<p><b>Pregnancy and maternity</b></p>	<p>Tailored support is delivered to pregnant women in Walsall. This support has now been extended to partners.</p>	<p>There is a face-to-face smoking cessation offer for pregnant women through Walsall Healthcare Trust.</p>	<p>No</p>

		The app will further enhance the support offer for those women who do not want to engage with traditional services.	
<b>Race</b>	Race does not affect any of the actions of the Tobacco Control Plan, with the exception of ensuring smoking cessation service offers take racial inequalities into account	<p>Some groups may have a higher prevalence of smoking/tobacco use compared to others and be supported to engage in cessation offers.</p> <p>The percentage of adults who smoked was higher than average in the Mixed (19.5%) and White (14.4%) ethnic groups</p>	Yes – ensure people with protected characteristics who are at higher risk of smoking are considered in smoking cessation delivery models
<b>Religion or belief</b>	Religion or belief does not affect any of the actions of the Tobacco Control Plan	Analyses suggest that Muslims smoke substantially less than Christians. Highest levels of smoking	No

		characterise people not professing any religion.	
<b>Sex</b>	Sex/Gender does not affect any of the actions of the Tobacco Control Plan, with the exception of ensuring people with protected characteristics at higher risk are considered appropriately through smoking cessation offers	There are likely to be a greater number of men who use tobacco products	Yes
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	Sexual orientation does not affect any of the actions of the Tobacco Control Plan, with the exception of ensuring people with protected characteristics at higher risk are considered appropriately through smoking cessation offers	Lesbian, gay and bisexual people are more likely to smoke than heterosexual people. Rates are particularly high for LGB women and bisexual men, with the inequality particularly pronounced when compared with heterosexual women and men (ONS, 2019).	Yes
<b>Other (give detail)</b>			
<b>Further information</b>	The detail of each specific action under the Tobacco Control Plan will potentially affect a population or a specific		

	<p>characteristic. This should be in a positive manner, however it is important that smoking cessation offers consider people with protected characteristics who are at higher risk appropriately.</p>		
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