

- 1_Policy makers are properly concerned about the human right to food
- 2_Free food in schools problematically removes responsibility from parents
- 3_Nobody in New Zealand should go hungry
- 4_Corporate donations of food to schools are a good way to reduce food insecurity
- 5_Society has failed people who use food banks
- 6_The government should ensure that people do not go hungry
- 7_Using a food bank is embarrassing, people should not need to use one to be able to eat
- 8_People have a 'right to food', comparable to their 'right to free speech'
- 9_The rate of food insecurity is concerning
- 10_Food insecurity increases health costs for the state
- 11_No child in New Zealand should go hungry
- 12_The outcomes of food insecurity are a violations of the human right to health
- 13_Food insecurity increases health costs for families
- 14_The impact of food insecurity on public health is a concern for policy makers
- 15_Mental health issues contribute to food insecurity
- 16_Structural unemployment and low incomes consign a portion of the population to food insecurity
- 17_People can avoid food insecurity if they don't make bad choices
- 18_Beneficiaries receive enough money to cover their costs of living
- 19_Children go hungry because their parent(s) have made mistakes
- 20_Some people have a sense of entitlement to free food parcels
- 21_Food insecurity is not addressed by government policies
- 22_Parents ought to be enabled to provide for children, not have them fed at school
- 23_Effectively reducing food insecurity is a moral necessity of government
- 24_NZ is better equipped to reduce food insecurity than other developed countries
- 25_The best way to help people struggling on a benefit is to restrict their choices
- 26_The best way to help people struggling on a low income is to penalise poor behaviour
- 27_Food insecurity is usually caused by an unexpected household crisis
- 28_Free food in schools is ineffective because children attend for less than half of a year
- 29_The efficacy of skills to budget, shop and cook are constrained by personal circumstance
- 30_Poverty is the primary, underlying cause of food insecurity
- 31_A household's economic situation can constrain the food choices they can make
- 32_Growing up in poverty establishes poor dietary habits which are difficult to change
- 33_It is natural and right that having sufficient food is accessed through having enough money
- 34_With lesser financial constraints, people take the opportunity to make better choices
- 35_Food education in schools can help to address food insecurity
- 36_Most people become food insecure due to circumstances beyond their control
- 37_Irrational food choices contribute to food insecurity
- 38_Food banks are an effective way of addressing food insecurity
- 39_The government is unwilling to examine or publically discuss food insecurity
- 40_Policies to address food insecurity are not a political priority as it lacks voter concern
- 41_For many people, nutritional options are limited by financial constraints

42_ New Zealand society is relying more and more on charity to care for the poorest
43_ New Zealanders do not realise the true level of food insecurity in this country
44_ Food bank operation shows public willingness to help struggling people
45_ A whole of government response is required to address food insecurity, tackling economic & social issues
46_ The reasons for food insecurity vary widely between people
47_ The poor lack choices in stress relief/treats & are criticised for using the options available
48_ Beneficiaries should be accountable to tax-payers for the way they live
49_ Public misconceptions about drivers of food insecurity are a barrier to addressing it
50_ Lack of mobility/transport contributes to food insecurity
51_ The government should ensure that no child goes hungry
52_ The welfare state should ensure that all people have basic food, clothing & shelter
53_ Insufficient welfare payments contribute to food insecurity
54_ Lack of hope, options or prospects corrodes peoples' ability to escape poverty
55_ Without external support, intergenerational poverty is entrenched
56_ Food bank operation lets government off the hook, providing a 'last resort' below the welfare state
57_ Low & minimum wages are not keeping up with rises in the cost of living
58_ People struggling on a low income are best helped by education & adequate financial support
59_ Promoting affordable housing is important to reduce food insecurity
60_ Global and national economic problems increase food insecurity
61_ The cost of food in New Zealand is problematically high
62_ Food insecurity is a structural effect of low incomes and a corporate food system
63_ The institutionalisation of charity (as in USA) should be avoided in New Zealand
64_ Food banks should be supported by local or national government
65_ The welfare state ought to allow people to thrive, not merely survive
66_ The state should not be expected to ensure that everybody has enough food
67_ Children deserve more help to be food secure than adults
68_ A priority in reducing food insecurity should be regulatory changes to tackle social problems
69_ Increasing educational opportunities for women would reduce food insecurity
70_ Currently, food banks are the most effective response to food insecurity
71_ Food banks are covering holes in the welfare state made by spending cut-backs
72_ Charities, not the state, should have ultimate responsibility for those in need
73_ Individual generosity is a better solution to food insecurity than government spending
74_ Efforts to improve parenting skills would reduce food insecurity
75_ Budgeting courses are an effective way to decrease household food insecurity
76_ A priority in reducing food insecurity should be benefit levels adequate to provide people's basic needs
77_ Free food in schools could effectively address child food insecurity
78_ Being employed is not a guarantee of food security