

- 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