

END HUNGER IN AUSTRALIA

End Hunger Report 2013
Foodbank of Western Australia



Foodbank
An Australia Without Hunger



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All the quotes featured in this report are taken, with permission, directly from End Hunger Survey responses.



Message from the Chairman

Our first ever End Hunger Report in 2012 put a stake in the ground on the issue of food insecurity in Australia. It identified that this 'lucky country' does not satisfy the United Nations World Food Summit definition of food security "when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life". In fact two million Australians struggle to put food on their table.

The 2012 report aimed to shine a light on what was largely a hidden problem and to look at ways to accelerate the elimination of this untenable situation.

This year we did not expect a significant improvement in what is an endemic and long standing problem. Alarming, what we've found is a worsening of the situation with an increase in the number of people seeking food relief.

In economic terms there is a significant gap in supply and demand. Sixty five percent of welfare agencies report increasing demand yet they have insufficient food or other resources to assist all those in need. As a result, each month, 16,000 people in crisis are being turned away, and fifty three percent of the people assisted are not receiving all of the food they require for good health.

It is clear that families need staple foods. For many even basic foods are luxuries.

Our welfare agency partners recognise the pivotal role Foodbank WA plays in providing hunger relief however they require a greater range and consistency in the foods available for people in need.

Foodbank WA is committed to sourcing a greater variety of healthy staples. However, more support is required to ensure that we can acquire those foods and in turn supply them where they are most needed.

Other complementary research has been released since our last End Hunger Report by ACOSS, Anglicare and the Salvation Army – there is now a large body of evidence on food insecurity in Australia. The issue is no longer 'hidden'; - it is no longer able to be ignored due to lack of facts to support a case.

Importantly, there is also growing awareness of the impact of food insecurity on sufferers. Agencies report that compromised health, family breakdowns and social isolation are experienced by their clients. More than seventy percent report depression and self esteem issues connected to having to seek food relief.

Our message this year is simple - enough is enough! We need a national policy agenda to address this insidious and destructive problem. Foodbank and its partners in the welfare sector stand ready to work with the Government to address the issue of food insecurity in Australia in a meaningful and comprehensive way.

Effective policy requires thorough and irrefutable data and I wish to acknowledge the support of Deloitte Access Economics in undertaking the analysis for this report. Having a professional organisation of its stature provides us with confidence in the truth of the disturbing story which the numbers tell.

Thank you to all of the welfare agencies who again gave their precious time to submit responses to the End Hunger survey. We commit to each and every one of you that Foodbank WA will leave no stone unturned in working to meet your needs.

Peter Mansell

Chairman, Foodbank of Western Australia



Message from the CEO

One in ten people suffer food insecurity and yet, as a country, we are a net exporter of food. Thousands of families, seniors and children are at risk of serious health complications simply because they lack the means to provide enough food for a fulfilling life.

In Australia, the food we waste each year is enough to bridge the gap and ensure that every Australian has access to the food they require. The issue is not one of shortage but of distribution and this is an issue that can be tackled – Foodbank’s operations are testament to that.

Foodbank Australia acts as a conduit between the need in our community and the strong desire of the food and grocery industry to meet that need. This model is an extremely effective one as the national statistics show.

Over the past four years we have:

- almost doubled the food & grocery supply to welfare agencies – reaching 25.7 million kgs or sufficient food for 34 million meals in 2012/13 – that’s over 90,000 meals every day
- arranged the manufacture of over 10 million kgs of key staple foods – achieving \$7 in value of food for every \$1 invested in the program
- increased supply of fresh fruit and vegetables by 80% – 7.2 million kgs last year
- more than doubled the proportion of key staple foods provided – reaching 77% in 2012/13.

In WA, Foodbank is making a positive impact.

Since the last End Hunger Report was released more than four millions meals have been supplied to Western Australians in crisis.

There are now 400 schools and 16,000 students participating in the Foodbank WA School Breakfast Program.

Foodbank WA has proved it is highly effective in sourcing and distributing food but there is still more to be done and more planning is required to provide for the growing need.

There are still too many people who are going without – this End Hunger Report identifies that there are 16,000 people each month who go unassisted with food relief, almost half of whom are children.

In the absence of a comprehensive national policy to address food insecurity, there has been a 9% increase in the number of people seeking food relief in the last 12 months. During the same time, welfare agencies have reported having insufficient food and funds to assist everyone in need and being dependent on volunteers to undertake critical roles.

The need is clear and the capability of the partners is proven - the welfare sector, the food and grocery industry, corporate partners and the government have done much. Now we must take the next step which is the development of, and commitment to, a comprehensive and coordinated policy to not just address this problem but to solve it.



Greg Hebble

CEO, Foodbank of Western Australia

1

Demand for food relief is not being met by supply.

- Over 16,000 people seeking food relief each month are unable to be assisted – nearly half are children
- Of those assisted, 53% do not receive all they require
- 47% more food is needed by agencies to meet demand

2

Demand for food relief continues to rise.

- Foodbank WA agencies assist over 43,000 people with food relief each month – 40% are children
- There was a 9% increase in the number of people seeking food relief this year
- Two-thirds of agencies faced an increase in demand
- 22% of agencies faced increases of over 15%

3

Family economic circumstances are the main driver of need for food relief.

- The most common reasons for people seeking food relief are generally low income and unexpected expenses / events
- Low income families were, like last year, more prevalent than the unemployed in seeking food relief
- Food parcels were again the most prevalent form of food relief

4

Food relief agencies need more resources to meet demand.

- Agencies who are unable to supply sufficient food relief cite insufficient funding or insufficient staff as the main reasons
- 45% of agencies rely on volunteers to perform critical tasks

5

Food relief and Foodbank play a crucial role in moving toward a longer term solution.

- 63% of agencies note that food is a significant reason why people seek their services
- 72% of agencies note that food helps staff build trust and provide other services
- Foodbank provides 60% of food utilised by agencies

1



Economic issues affecting hunger in Australia

1.8 million Australian households, or over 1 in 5 Australians, can be classified as 'low economic resource households'. These households are more likely to experience hardship or financial stress and require assistance. Over the period since 2003/04, the net worth of persons in low economic resource households has fallen by 3.6% while the net worth of all Australians has risen by 22.2%. In effect, Australia may be prosperous, but the most disadvantaged remain challenged.

1.1 Economic climate

The compelling message from the Foodbank Australia 2013 Survey is that throughout Australia demand for food relief is rising. Australia has enjoyed more than two decades of consistent economic growth, with the average wealth of a household continuing to increase. Yet despite this increase in prosperity those in disadvantage remain challenged.

Government data highlights the issue

To understand why, it is important to look at groups with both low wealth and low incomes, termed 'low economic resource households'. It is this group, which includes 1.8 million households and over 1 in 5 Australians, that is more likely to experience hardship or experience financial stress and require assistance. Low economic resource households have a weekly income of \$496 (ABS, 2013), less than the weekly minimum wage of \$622.20 (Fairwork, 2013). Over the period since 2003/04 the net worth of persons in low economic resource households has fallen by 3.6% while the net worth of all Australians has risen by 22.2%.

Recipients of Newstart Allowance account for a smaller share of the population than the number of low economic resource individuals, but recent data highlights their financial challenge. As at June 2012 there were 550,000 recipients of Newstart Allowance in Australia (Australian Government, 2012) with the weekly payments being between \$248.50 and \$341.75 (Human Services, 2013), even less than the weekly income of low economic households. Recipients are likely to have access to other forms of assistance such as rent assistance and clean energy payments, and various family benefits if they have children (Senate Committee, 2012), but the bulk of payments are tied to the Newstart Allowance.

The cost of living pressures faced by those who derive their primary income from government benefits are rising. Government benefit payments (e.g. Newstart Allowance) are indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), while the actual costs incurred by this group have risen more sharply, as estimated by actual household outlays measured by the Analytical Living Cost Indexes. Until 2005, both the CPI and the living costs of those receiving government transfers not related to the pension increased at a similar rate. However, since then, and especially in 2010, increases in the two measures have diverged. The least well off have become worse off.

1.1 Economic climate cont.

This is not due to frivolity of spending by this group. Rather, essential living costs have increased due to the necessity of their circumstances. As noted in submissions to the recent Senate Committee on the allowance payment system (2012), those on government benefits are likely to have higher costs due to job seeking and other associated expenses, and allowance payments are inadequate to support basic needs. Additionally, the rate of financial stress experienced by households who rely on government pensions and other benefits as their main source of income (48%) is more than twice the rate of all households (22%) (ABS 2011). Some 7% of these households reported going without meals. Particular groups were higher, for example, 79% of households receiving Newstart Allowance, Youth Allowance, Austudy or ABSTUDY reported financial distress, and 40% could not pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time.

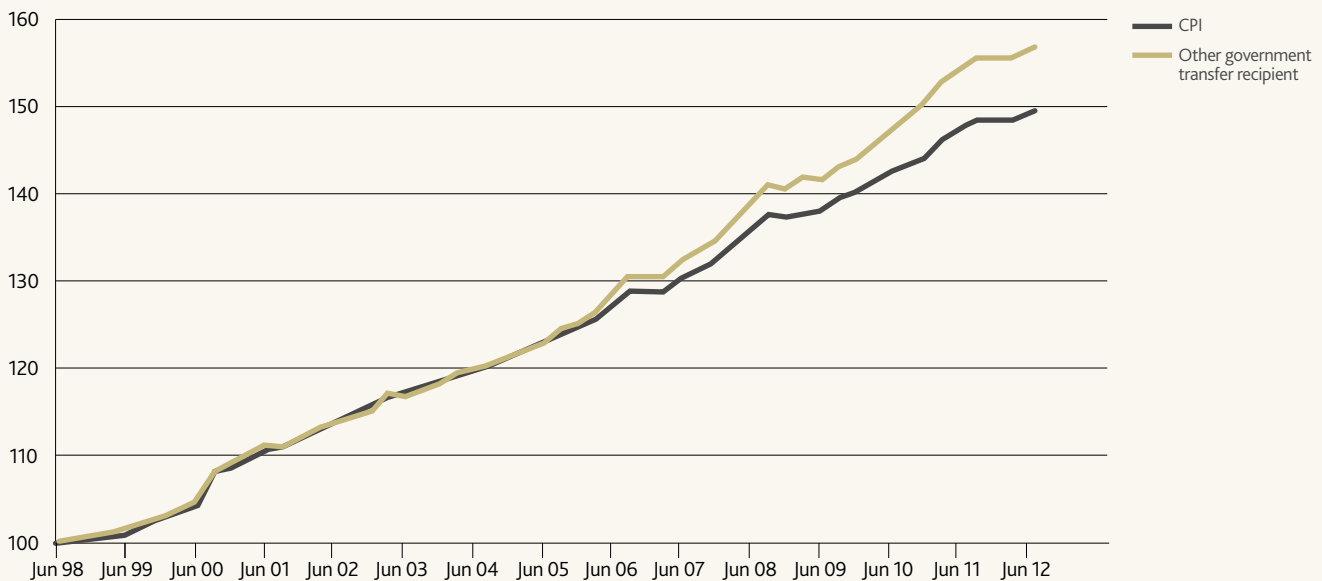
The Senate Committee (2012) formed a view that Newstart Allowance provides recipients a standard of living that is unacceptable in the Australian context for anything but the shortest period of time. However, the Australian Council of Social Service (2012) noted that 62% of people on Newstart Allowance and Youth Allowance received income support continuously over a 12 month period, indicating that the long term unemployed are unlikely to be properly supported.



Our clients are suffering from severe financial hardship due to unemployment, family breakdown, single income and low incomes so the provision of basic food services provides some relief from their financial hardship and enables them to cover other essential costs e.g. accommodation, education and health.



Chart 1.1 Change between CPI and government transfers recipients' living costs



Welfare sector data confirms the personal impact

The Foodbank survey measures the demand as observed by food agencies, rather than by individuals in need. However, other reports have looked at the demand by individuals and contributing conditions. The evidence provided by Anglicare Australia's State of the Family Report (2012), a study involving fifteen different Anglicare agencies comprising 590 emergency relief clients, indicates the strong need for Foodbank related services. A reported 96% were food insecure and 76% had run out of food and could not afford to buy more in the last three months. Some 73% had cut the size of their meals, 62% skipped meals, and 37% regularly did not eat for the whole day. A reported 38% of households with children did not have enough food for the children, 32% had to cut the size of their children's meals and 16% of children skipped meals. Parents indicated this occurred out of necessity as 99% of households reported that the parents went hungrier than the children, indicating that parents sought to protect their children from food insecurity.

Further, 24% of households indicated that they had incomes of less than \$300 a week, while 67% were on less than \$500 a week. 9 out of 10 households seeking emergency food relief indicated that they did not have enough money to buy needed food, and the same proportion indicated that an

unexpected expense in the past three months had put the family in crisis due to a lack of income. Three-quarters of respondents indicated that they were unable to eat the kinds of food wanted in the past three months and, for more than half of households, this occurred on a weekly basis. One-third of households found it difficult to access food of the right quality and 1 in 3 with dietary issues found it difficult to meet their requirements due to the expense (Anglicare Australia, 2012).

Accordingly, 88% of respondents indicated that, to cope with this, they sought assistance from an emergency relief service (including food relief). Yet 67% still went without food, 66% extended the due date of a bill, 65% put off paying a bill and half sought help from family (Anglicare Australia, 2012).

For Australian consumers, the relatively steady increase in the Australian dollar over the past decade had provided a degree of protection from the increase in food prices, with imported food becoming relatively cheaper. The more recent depreciation in the Australian dollar during 2013 is expected to see the price of imported food rise, and place additional pressure on low income households.

In effect, Australia may be prosperous, but the most disadvantaged will remain challenged.

“

Many of our customers queue outside our doors 90 minutes before we open. This gives you some idea of the necessity for the service Foodbank provides. We have customers cry on our shoulders and hug us when they see what help they can receive via free food, veggies, fruit and a box of groceries for a few dollars.

”

2



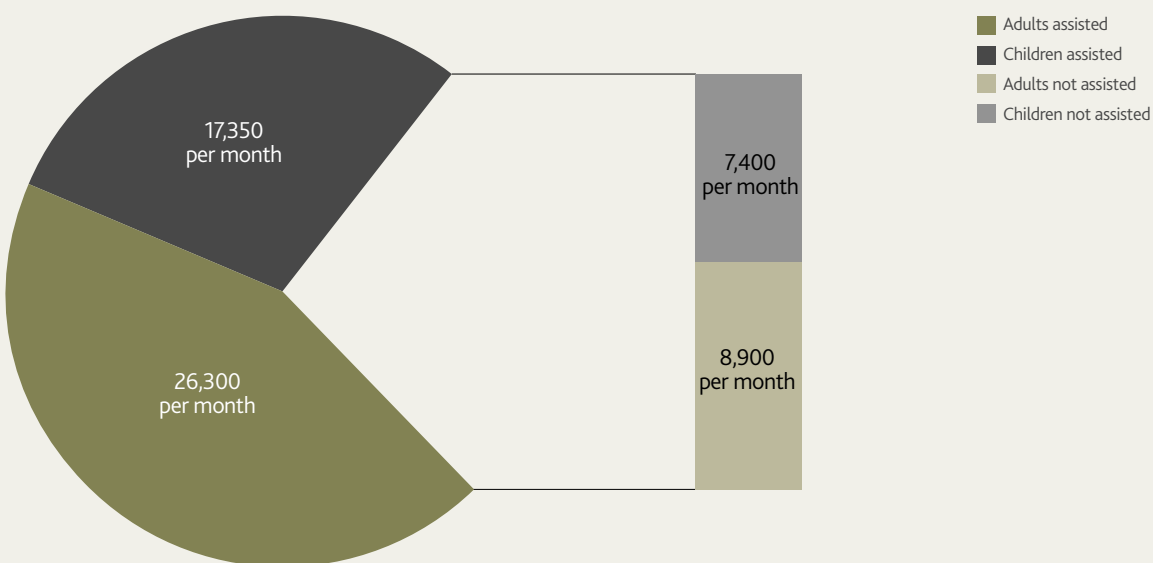
Demand for food relief

Foodbank agencies assist 43,000 people with food relief each month, 40% of whom are children, but demand for relief continues to rise and outstrips supply. Over 16,000 people seeking food relief each month are unable to be assisted. The most common reasons why people seek food relief are low income and unexpected expenses/events (in fact there are more low income families seeking food relief than any other group). This is reflected in the fact that food parcels are the most prevalent form of food relief.

2.1 Demand for food relief

In an average month, the number of people assisted with food relief by each welfare agency was 50 adults and 33 children (aggregate across all Foodbank WA agencies is 43,650), while at least 17 adults and 14 children (aggregate 16,300) who requested food relief could not be helped. That inability to assist represents a gap between the demand for and supply of food relief services by welfare agencies – a gap that Foodbank aims to fill.

Chart 2.1 People assisted and not assisted with food relief



2.1 Demand for food relief cont.

The majority of agencies provide assistance to low income families, single parent families, and the unemployed (see Chart 2.2), with over 45% of agencies providing services to these groups.

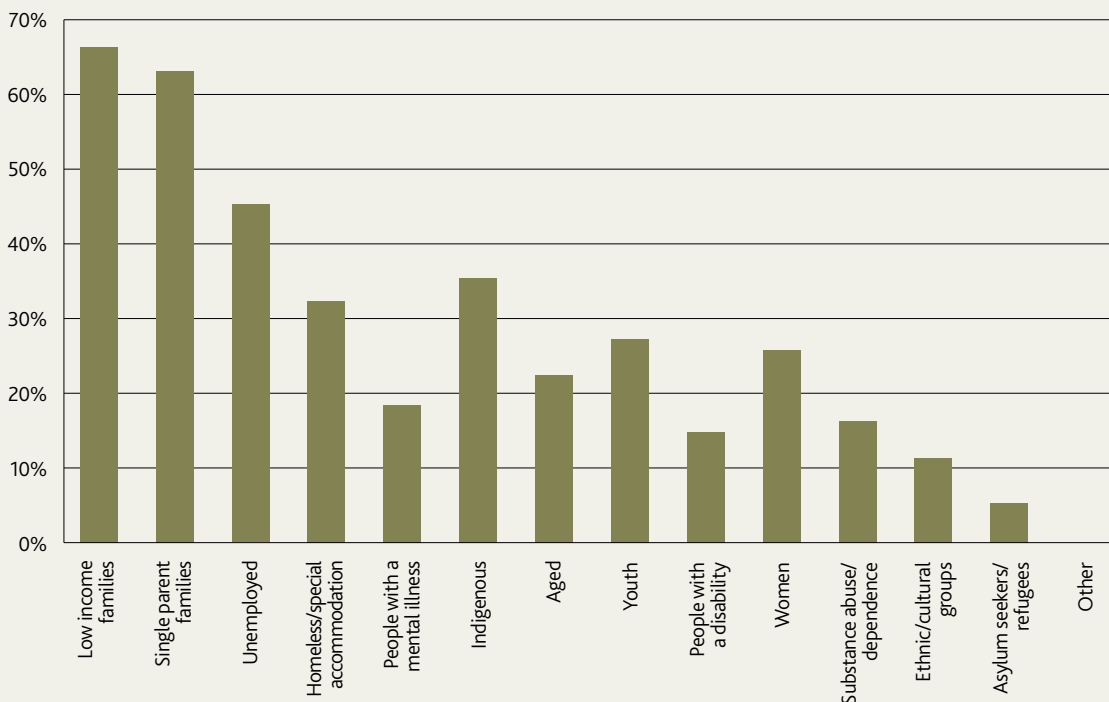
The most common reasons people seek food relief are general low income and unexpected expenses or events (see Chart 2.3). The most common issues people have when seeking food relief are depression and self-esteem issues, and stress, anger and anxiety (see Chart 2.4). These issues may relate to the general situation of the individual or be due to them having to seek food relief in the first place.



Foodbank enables us to help some of our refugee and other low income families keep their heads above water by supplementing their food requirements with the goods we collect weekly. It also provides an occasion where they meet and share their experiences. The cooking classes are both a social outlet and an educational forum because there, the participants can share their knowledge of how to prepare foods which may be new to them.



Chart 2.2 Type of client groups assisted with food relief
(% of organisations)



2.1 Demand for food relief cont.

Chart 2.3 Most common reasons for people seeking food relief
(% of organisations)

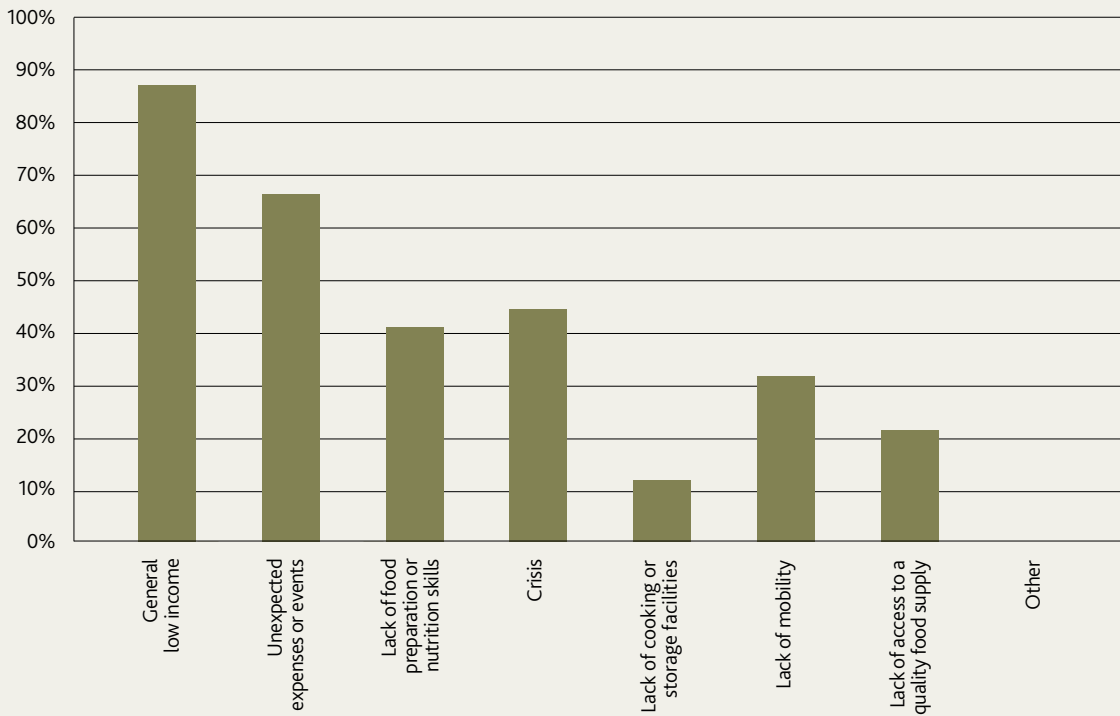
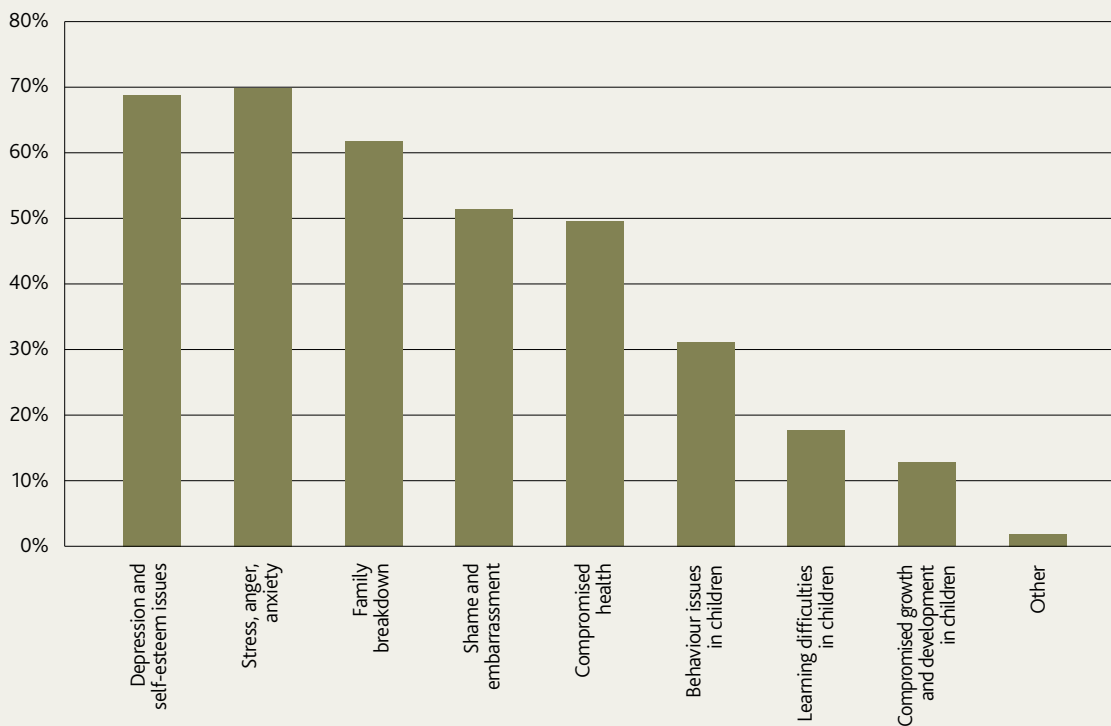


Chart 2.4 Most common issues of people seeking food relief
(% of organisations)



2.2 Provision of food relief

The most common type of food assistance provided was food parcels, followed by meals consumed on site, as shown in Chart 2.5. The high proportion of organisations that provide food parcels reflects the most common client groups (see Chart 2.2). Low income, unemployed and single parent households do not usually need assistance with food preparation but, rather, require the supply of basic ingredients from food parcels with which to make meals. However, those with a mental illness and the homeless are more likely to require prepared meals consumed on site.

Those people who received food from agencies were likely to do so quite regularly. Chart 2.6 shows that 37% of recipients receive some food at least once a week, with a further 31% of clients assisted with food at least once a month.

The types of food demanded tended to be staples such as margarine and butter, and fresh fruit and vegetables. Demand for staples and 'long life' food is significantly higher than for non-food related products, prepared meals, seafood and confectionery (see Chart 2.7).

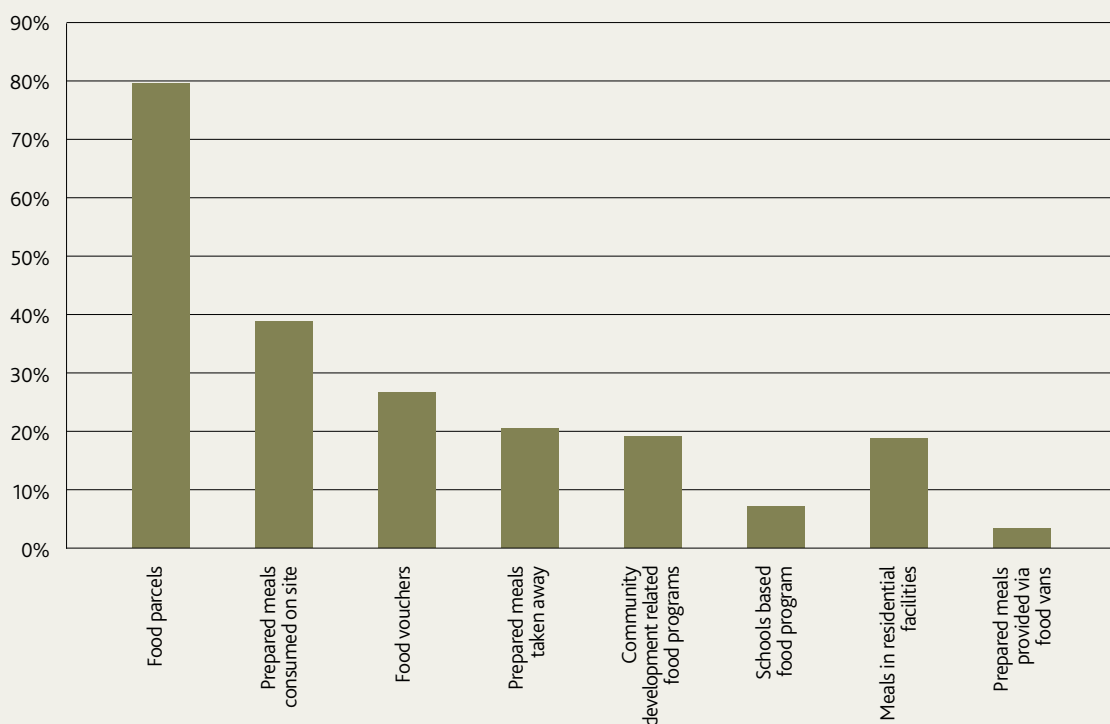
Average agency demand for all products was positive, with the demand for most products greater than 1.5 on a range of 0 (no demand) to 5 (highest demand). However the relative need was substantially different, with margarine and butter (the highest ranked product) being ranked at 4, while soft drinks and confectionery were ranked at 1.4¹. This reinforces the message that it is staples that are in greatest demand.



Many of our clients access the food provided by Foodbank initially in a crisis where it makes the difference between eating and not eating. Over time, they utilise the Foodbank supply to help them get back on their feet and as assistance to make their budget stretch and provide other necessary resources e.g. medical assistance, children with school needs etc.



Chart 2.5 Most common food assistance
(% of organisations)



¹ Note this question asked "What is your organisation's demand for all the following products? (1 being lowest demand, 5 being highest demand)".

2.2 Provision of food relief cont.

Chart 2.6 People by food assistance provided

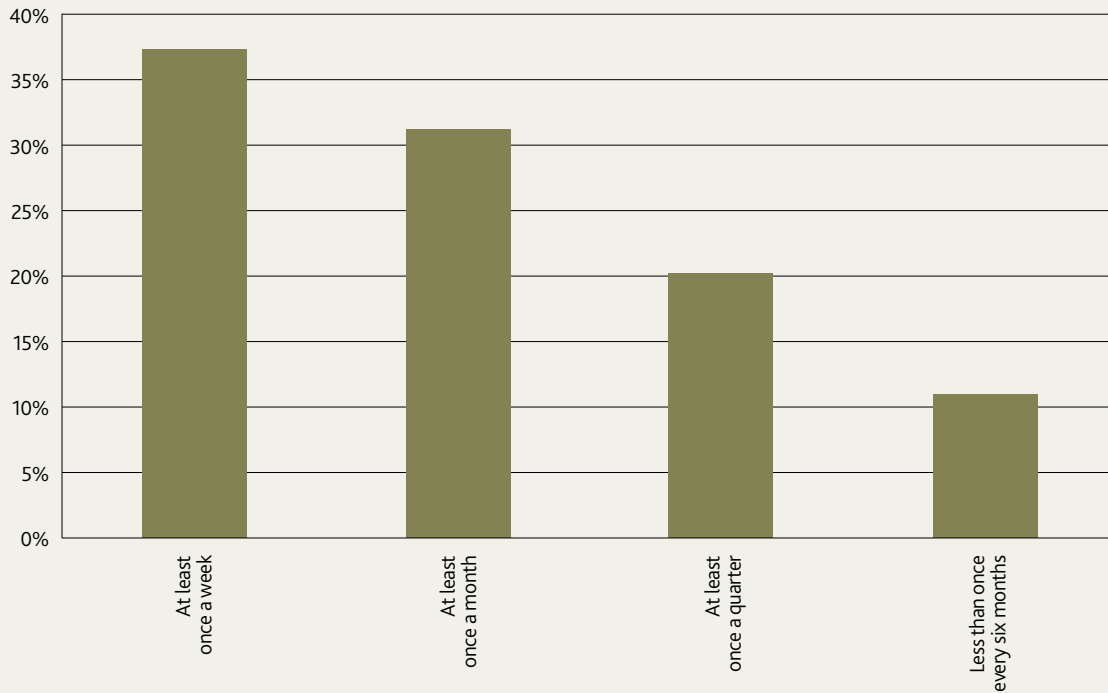
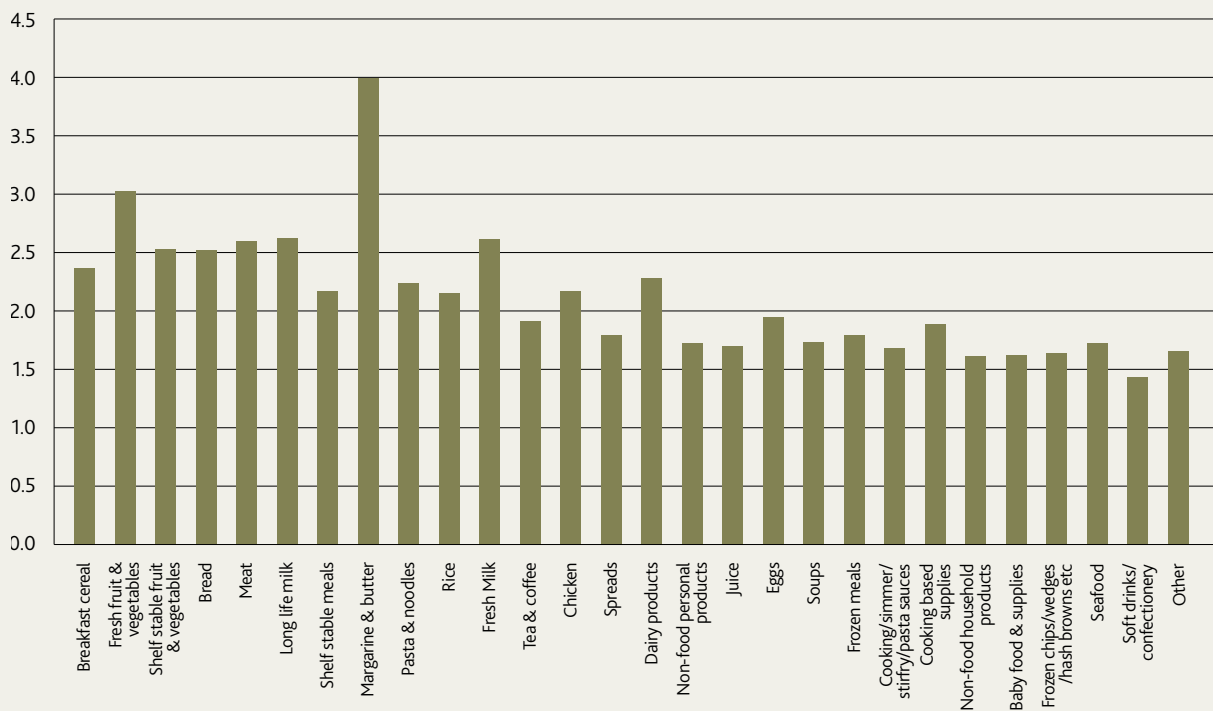


Chart 2.7 Demand by product



Demand by organisations was ranked on a 6 point Likert scale. Organisations were asked "What is your organisation's demand for all the following products". A rating of 0 was no demand, a rating of 5 was highest demand.

3



Meeting the demand

Demand for food relief continues to rise. In fact the number of people seeking food has risen by 9% overall with 22% of agencies facing increases of over 15%.

Of the people being assisted 53% do not receive all they require and agencies need 47% more food to meet demand.

Meeting the food needs is crucial as 63% of agencies note that food is a significant reason why people seek their services and 72% agree that food helps staff to build trust and provide other services.

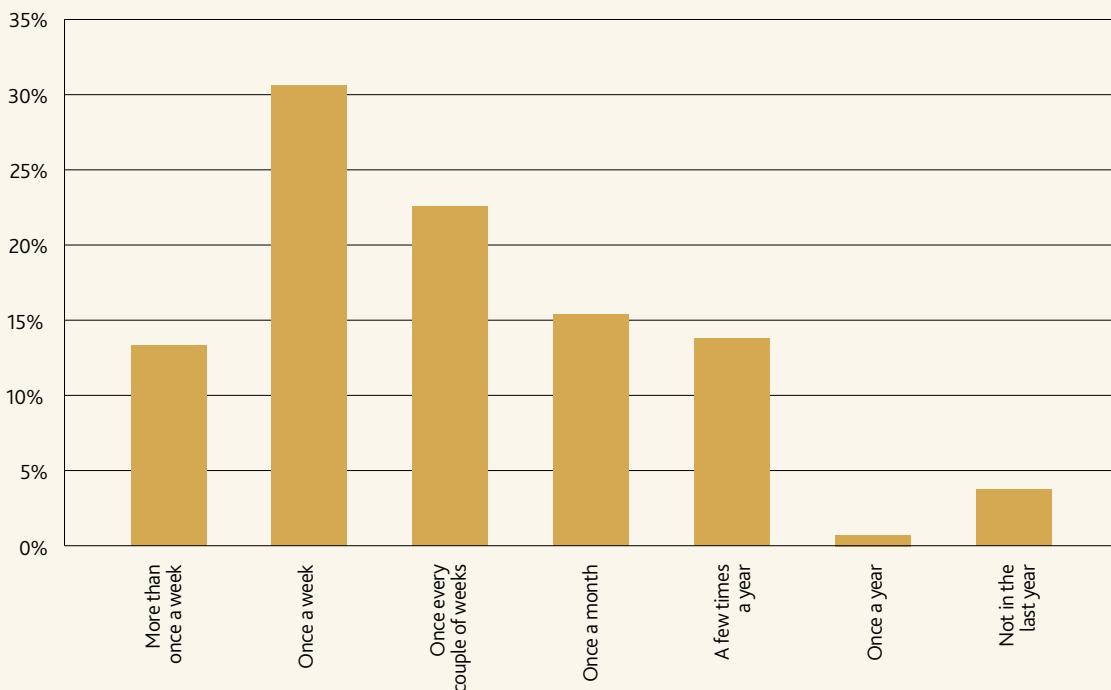
Foodbank provides 60% of all food utilised by agencies.

3.1 Food requirements

Foodbank is a major source of supply for agencies, providing around 60% of the food required every month. Donations from other sources accounted for 15% of food required, while agencies purchased, on average, 24% of their food². Organisations spent 80% of their emergency food relief funds on the provision of food, and 20% on other activities.

Some 44% of agencies obtain food from Foodbank at least once a week and another 38% of agencies obtained food either every couple of weeks or once a month, as shown in Chart 3.1.

Chart 3.1 Frequency of food obtained from Foodbank



² Another 1% was classified as 'other'.

3.1 Food requirements cont.

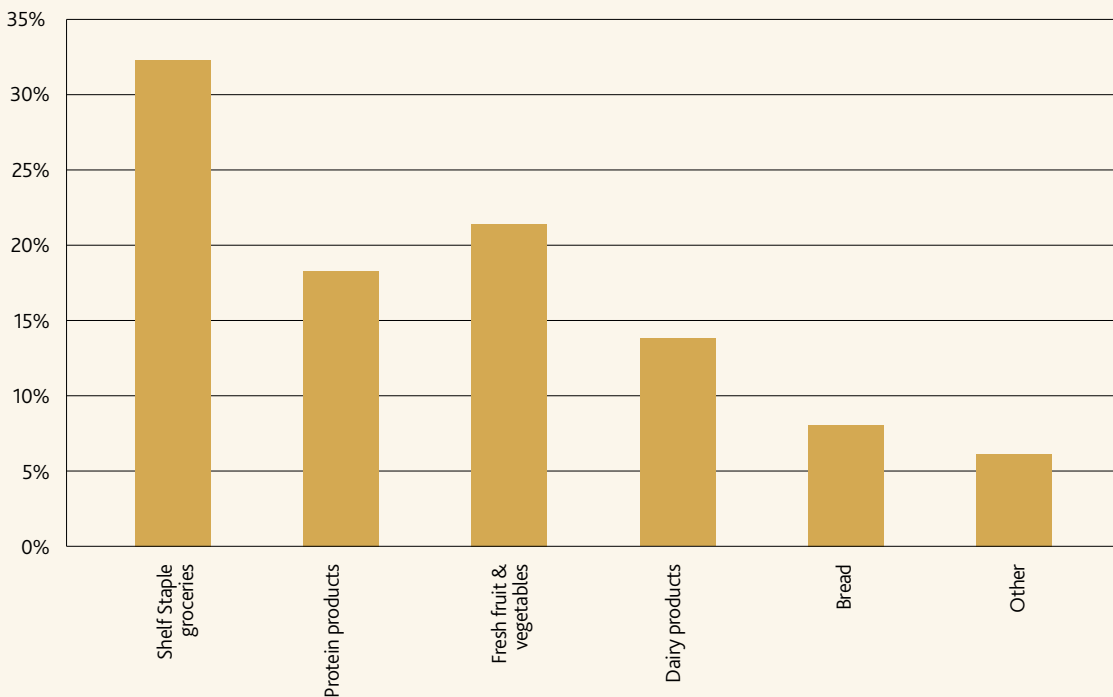
For those agencies purchasing food to fill the gap beyond donated food, bread was the most commonly purchased (representing 40% of purchased food), with shelf staples (dry goods) around 30% (see Chart 3.2).



Foodbank makes feeding hurting families possible. Sometimes families hit a rough patch and all seems impossible. A simple food parcel helps restore hope that all is not lost, and this tough spot is temporary.



Chart 3.2 Proportion of food purchased



3.2 Increasing demand

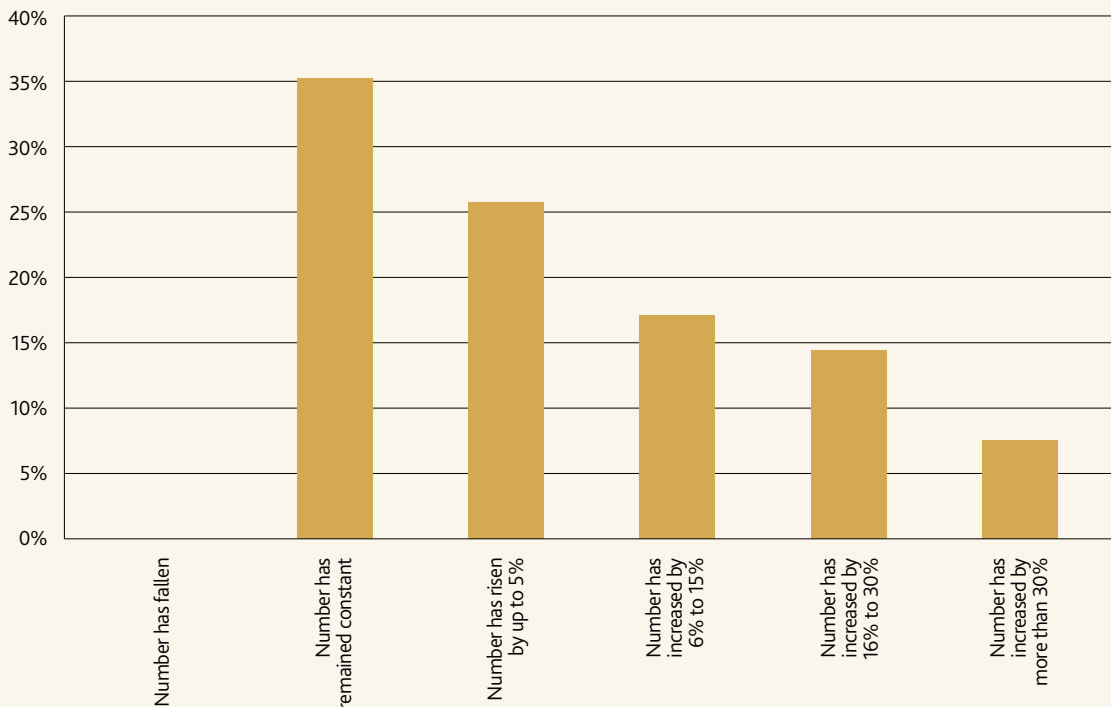
The number of individuals who approach agencies for food assistance in the past year has risen strongly, with 65% of agencies facing increased demand. In the past year 17% of agencies reported increases in the number of individuals approaching them for help of between 6–15%. Around 15% reported increases in demand of 16–30%, while 7% reported increases of more than 30% over the past year. The weighted average growth was 9%³ (see Chart 3.3).



Clients are grateful for food, especially since they have no or little money and have children to feed and send to school. It becomes disheartening for them as parents. Most are already in a bad place, both financially and emotionally. Foodbank offers hope to distressed families in crisis and low self esteem individuals.



Chart 3.3 Change in number of individuals that approach for food assistance (Organisations)



³ The weighted average increase was calculated using mid-points of the ranges, multiplied by the average number of people the agency assisted.

3.2 Increasing demand cont.

Given the number of agencies reporting significant increases in demand for food provision, it is unsurprising that there was a matching need for increasing resources to meet potential client needs. 33% of organisations note that they are unable to assist all clients due to insufficient funding, 26% due to insufficient staff/volunteers and 24% due to insufficient food. Nearly 70% of agencies reported not having enough food to meet current demand and respondents said that they would need 47% more food to meet potential demand (see Chart 3.4).

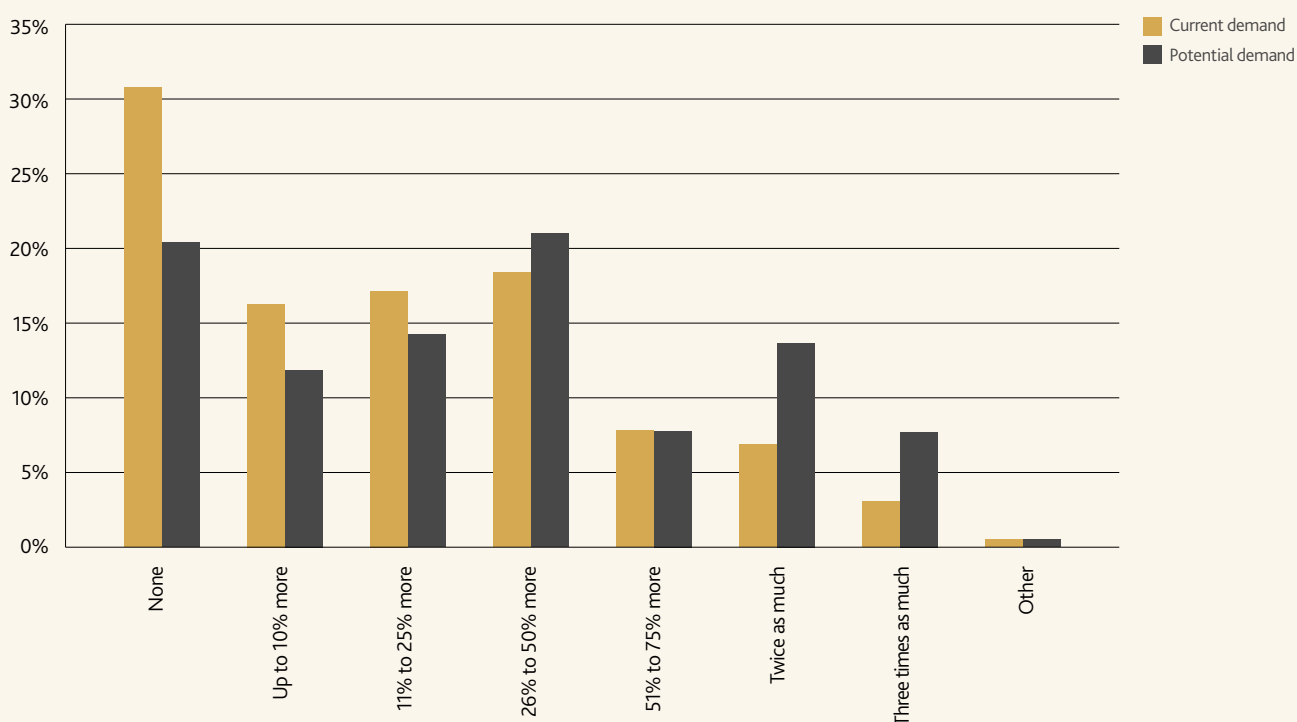
Agencies generally agreed that food is a significant reason why people seek the services offered (63%) and it helps to build trust to offer other assistance (72%) as shown in Chart 3.5.



The availability of quality fruit, dairy and bread has improved the nutritional value of the food we provide on the soup van. Other food parcel, shelf stable foods are also good to give out and well received.



Chart 3.4 Extra resources needed (% of agencies)

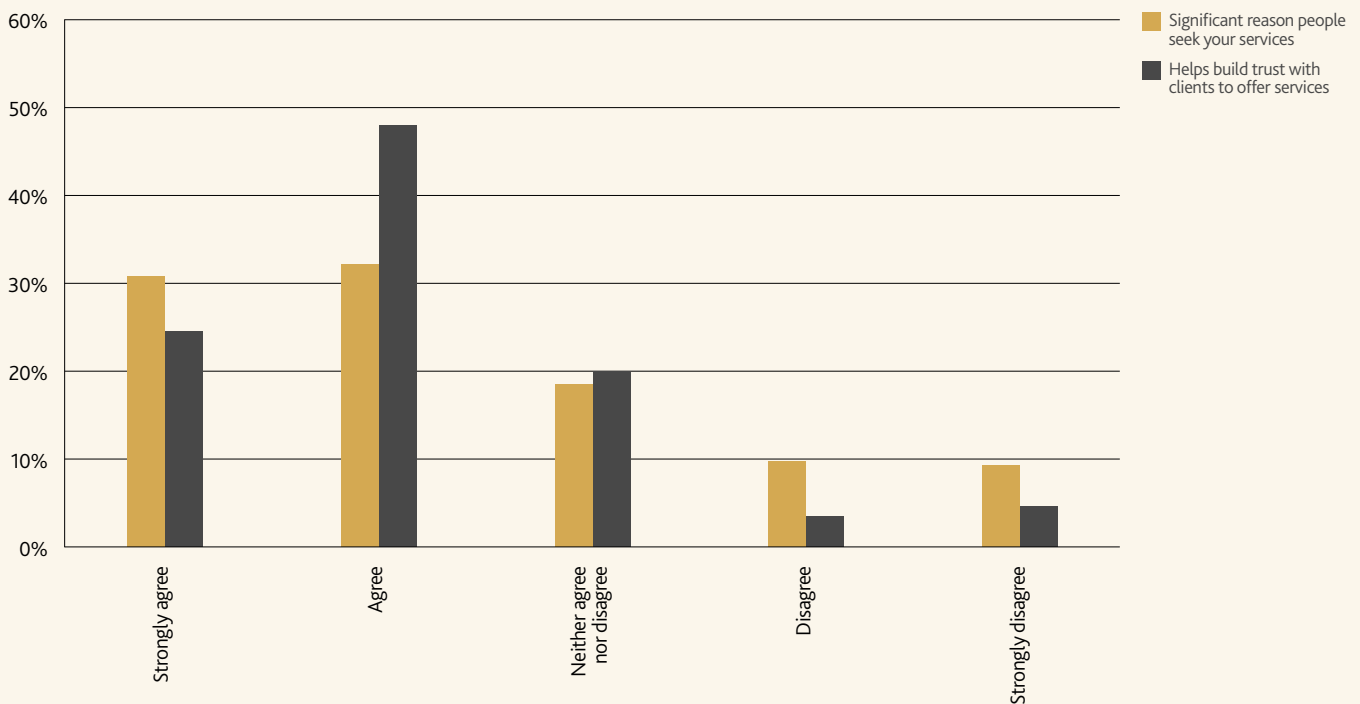


“

We are able to provide food parcels to the needy but without the support of Foodbank this would be extremely difficult as the needs in our area are huge and growing. Since the introduction of Newstart instead of the Single Parent Payment the increase in food parcels has grown by over 300%. This has put great stress on our volunteers and also on our resources.

”

Chart 3.5 Significance of food provision



4



Foodbank's contribution

Australia's welfare agencies need more resources to meet the demand for food relief. 63% of agencies employ no full-time staff and 45% rely on volunteers to perform critical tasks.

Satisfaction with Foodbank's services is high amongst welfare agencies. One area of improvement, however, is achieving greater consistency and range of products.

“

Our children are provided with a good breakfast through Foodbank's donation of breakfast club items. There is an education benefit as we notice that students have better concentration if they have a sound and nourishing breakfast with 'slow burn' foods. There is also an education implication for parents. By being at breakfast club they see what foods are prepared and they see the club volunteers asking children to assist with tidying up, wiping down tables, packing away etc. The messages in the classroom are supported in reality by what happens in the breakfast club.

”

4.1 Food relief agencies need more resources

The average number of paid staff employed by respondent welfare agencies is four full-time, three part-time and one 'other'. However it is important to note that 53% of organisations employed no full-time staff, 63% employed no part-time staff and 92% employed no 'other' staff (see Chart 4.1). In these cases staffing is provided by volunteers with the average number of volunteer days spent per month per organisation being 18. Only 12% of organisations reported that they did not have any volunteer days spent per month i.e. they had no volunteers (see Chart 4.2).

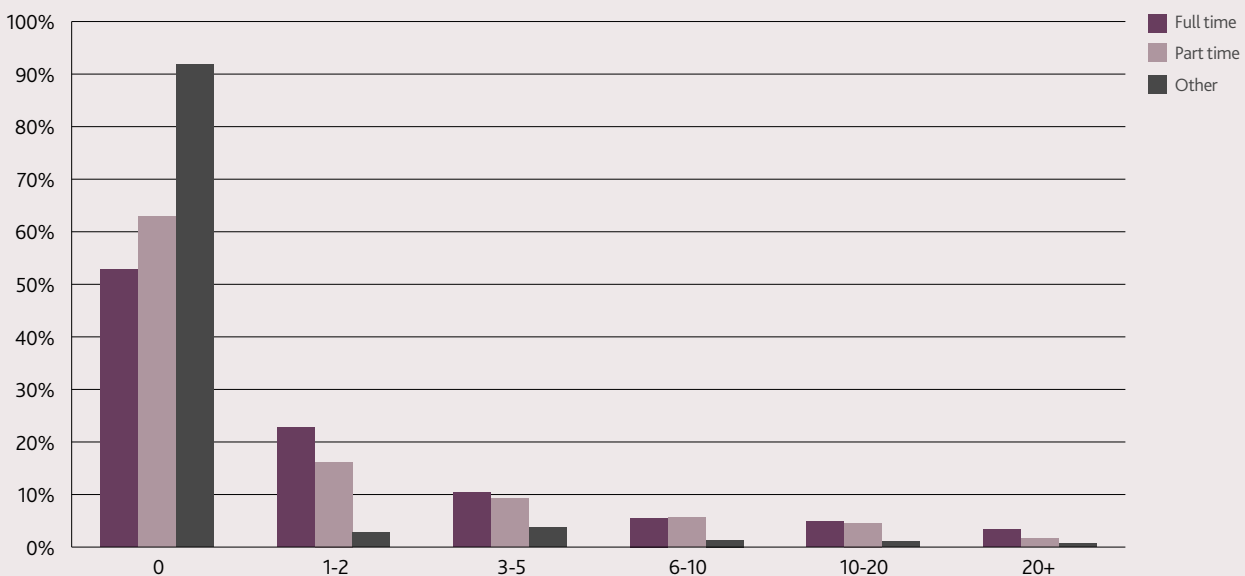
Volunteers remain critical to organisations, as 45% of organisations rely on volunteers to perform critical functions. However, 22% of organisations are having difficulty recruiting younger volunteers and 23% have difficulty recruiting any new volunteers (see Chart 4.3).



Given the tough economic times and spiralling increases in household budgets, more and more people are becoming reliant on charitable food (essential to life) distribution services. Without Foodbank's help, we would not be able to provide the service that we provide in the community to people that find themselves in desperate, hard and sometimes tragic circumstances. To be able to provide people practical aid also provides them with emotional support as they realise there are people in the community that care about them.



Chart 4.1 Organisations by number of paid staff



4.1 Food relief agencies need more resources cont.

Chart 4.2 Organisations by number of volunteer days per month

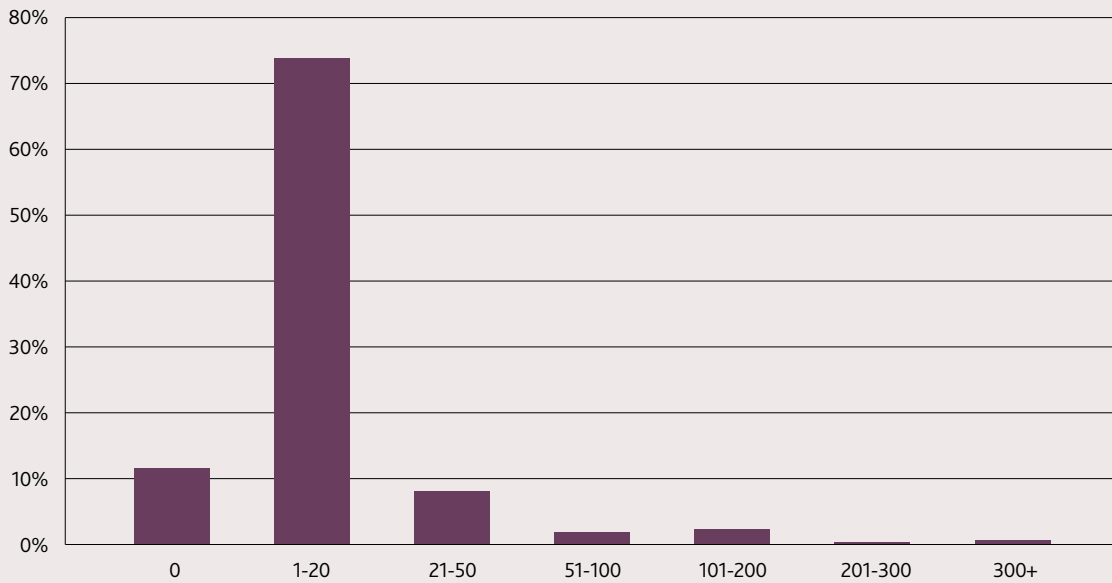
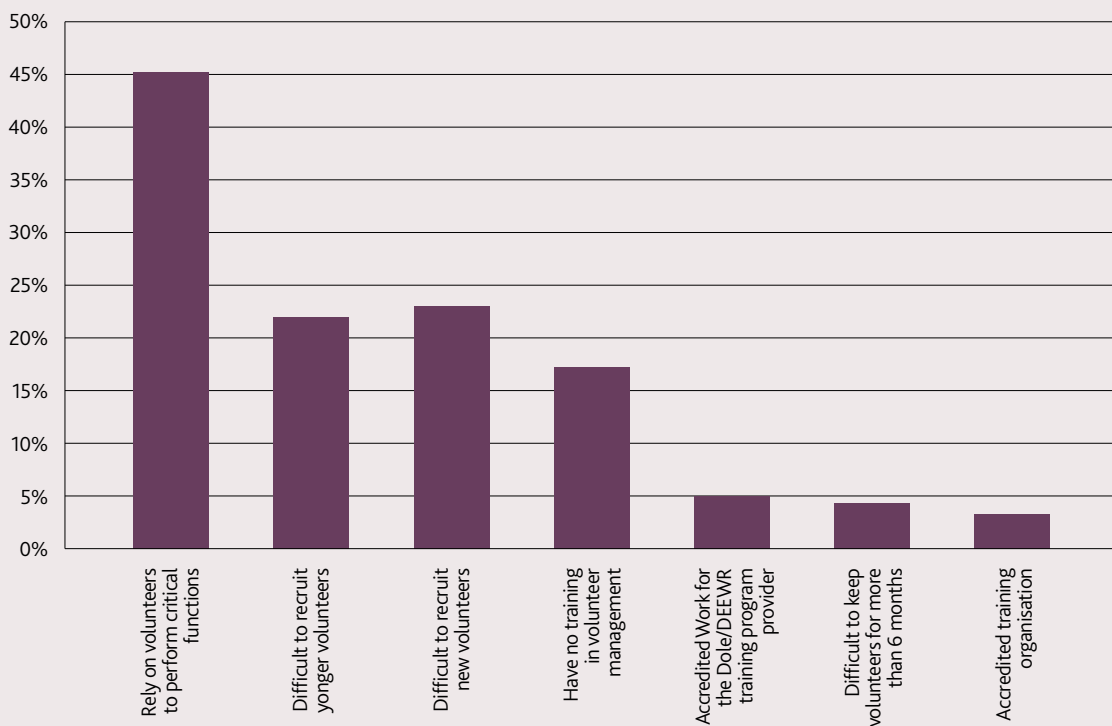


Chart 4.3 Volunteer statements

(Organisations)



4.2 The Foodbank experience

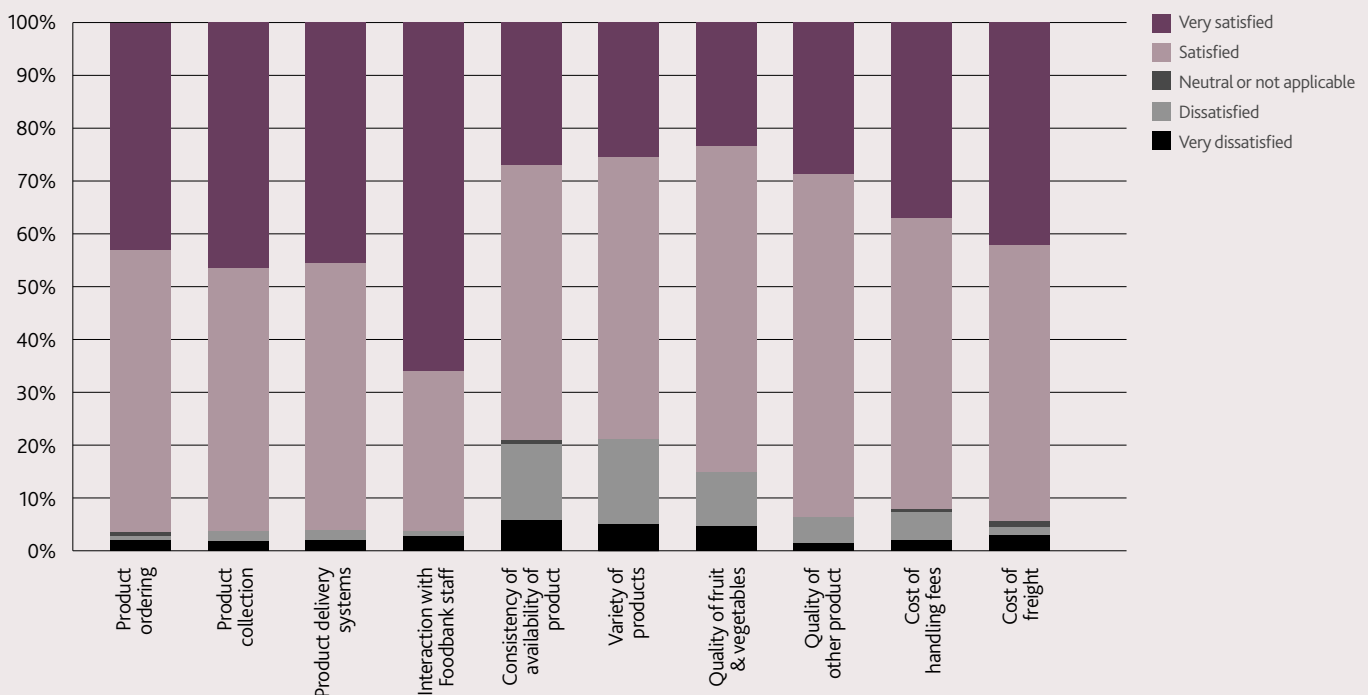
Overall, welfare agencies indicated that they were satisfied with the service provided by Foodbank. Chart 4.4 shows that over 96% of agencies were either satisfied or neutral with the ordering, collection, delivery systems and interaction with Foodbank staff and over 93% with the cost of handling fees and freight. The quality of fruit and vegetables had 85% of agencies satisfied or neutral, while over 94% were satisfied or neutral with the quality of other products. The greatest opportunity for improvement is in the consistency of availability and variety of products, with only 79% either satisfied or neutral.

“

Foodbank gives us the opportunity to provide nutritious meals and hygiene products to our clients. Being a remote indigenous safe house we encourage washing clothes and showering and it is good to offer the women some nice shampoo and even a toothbrush. They sit and have a meal cooked together and talk about their problems. If we had to buy at retail prices we would not be able to support the women in the safe house with basic hygiene products.

”

Chart 4.4 Agency satisfaction with Foodbank



Note totals may not meet 100% due to rounding.

Appendix A: Foodbank survey

Foodbank Australia conducted the survey between April and August 2013 for all states and territories except Western Australia where a separate survey occurred between March and June 2013. The surveys sought responses across a range of questions from welfare agencies which receive food and groceries from Foodbank. The questions followed five broad themes:

Section 1:

Asked questions regarding the organisation, for example size, location and types of service provided.

Section 2:

Asked respondents to identify the different types of people they assist, and how often that assistance is provided. It included how many people the organisation is unable to provide food to due to insufficient provisions.

Section 3:

Aimed to identify the food requirements of the organisation, including where food is sourced from, types of food required and whether the demand for their food is currently greater than what they can supply.

Section 4:

Focused on the organisations' satisfaction with Foodbank, and explored different areas in which Foodbank is doing well in service provisions, as well as areas which could be improved.

The surveys received 966 responses from organisations that provided food relief. The breakdown is as follows:

Table 4.1 State breakdown

State	Number of respondents as % of survey respondents	Number of survey respondents as a % of total agencies helped by Foodbank
NSW/ACT	27%	55%
VIC	24%	39%
QLD	7%	25%
SA	10%	16%
WA	28%	30%
TAS	1%	8%
NT	2%	24%
Australia	100%	31%

Note totals may not meet 100% due to rounding.

The survey data was cleaned to ensure the analysis was as robust as possible, including standardisation of responses for analysis, filtering of results to only include organisations that provided food relief, and confirming any outliers with additional sources to ensure that implausible responses that could significantly alter the overall results were excluded. As the national survey and the Western Australia survey asked different questions occasionally, all questions and responses were matched and were included only when reporting could be undertaken accurately.

Some degree of error is inevitable in any survey due to sampling and non-sampling errors that could impact on the estimate of aggregate demand and need to be taken into account when interpreting these figures. Deloitte Access Economics acknowledges the potential impacts and has sought to put procedures in place to address it as best possible.

Sampling errors

There is the potential for agencies to report estimated results on different time periods (e.g. rather than average month, they may estimate it on the closest available month), and while taking into account outliers it is impossible to truly assess the accuracy of all estimates provided. The survey sample of agencies could also be different to the actual makeup of agencies in Australia (e.g. larger organisations may have been better equipped to answer the survey, or individual agencies may report to a head agency and therefore the most organised/largest providers may have decided not to provide individual results to the survey). While there was a strong sample taken in the survey there is still the potential for these to affect the estimate.

Non-sampling errors

Inaccuracies in reporting due to survey respondents misunderstanding or misinterpreting a question may influence the results. The survey, being in its second year, and still having questions adjusted, may increase the chance for non-sampling errors. Deloitte Access Economics manually checks the survey responses to ensure they are accurate, and cleans data where appropriate.

Appendix B: References

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– 2011, Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Feature Article: Government Pension and Allowance Recipients. Cat no: 6530.0.

Department of Human Services 2013, Newstart Allowance, <http://www.humanservices.gov.au/customer/services/centrelink/newstart-allowance>, accessed 28 August 2013.

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Foodbank has been essential in our community to making a difference for families who have been struggling to meet the weekly needs of their families. Through Foodbank they are now able to afford to eat on the weeks when bills overwhelm them. For our agency it has provided a great doorway into the community to help with further needs through counselling and chaplaincy, meeting deeper needs other than their hunger.

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Foodbank provides the possibility to give the less fortunate a brighter future. Communities are a better place when there is help in times of misfortune. It helps to build friendship, care and hope.

”



Foodbank WA would like to acknowledge the following who have made the End Hunger Report possible:

Qualtrics for supplying the online research tool used for the 2013 Welfare Agency Survey.

Deloitte Access Economics for undertaking the analysis of the 2013 Welfare Agency Survey which underpins this report.

The Salvation Army, the Presbyterian Social Services, The Wednesday Wheelie Warriors and Canley Vale Public School for allowing us access to take pictures for this report.

Photographer Angela Konfino for the pictures in this report.

Havas Worldwide and Houdini for the layout and design of this report.

Red Agency for ensuring that the report receives wide public attention.



Foodbank
An Australia Without Hunger