

**WELLBEING NORTH CANTERBURY
COMMUNITY TRUST**

KAIAPOI COMMUNITY SUPPORT

**Key characteristics of food parcel
recipients 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

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Executive Summary

This report presents an analysis of the key socio-economic characteristics of the people and households that requested help from the Kaiapoi Community Support (KCS) community pantry during the 2016/17 financial year.

Kaiapoi Community Support operates under the umbrella of The Community Wellbeing North Canterbury Trust, a not for profit non-governmental organisation (NGO) which provides a range of social services for the North Canterbury area.

The analysis is based on the information provided by applicants for assistance from the KCS community pantry on the form they are required to fill in. The information they supply includes their name and address, age, ethnicity, housing situation and source(s) of income.

The KCS community pantry provides food parcels principally for people living in Kaiapoi and towards the east of the Waimakariri District, although a limited number of parcels are given out to people who live outside of this area. Generally these people are advised to go to the organisation providing such assistance in their home area, and that they will not receive another food parcel from KCS.

In the 2016/17 financial year KCS gave out 626 food parcels, although this analysis focuses on 573 recipients who completed, or largely completed the food parcel application form. The remaining 53 food parcels were given to people or households that did not complete the form for confidentiality reasons.

This analysis focuses on the information provided on the first occasion that an applicant approached KCS, although in some instances the circumstances changed on a second or subsequent occasion on which help was sought.

Between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017 384 individuals or households received food parcels from the KCS community pantry. Of these:

- 26.4% (151) went to single people;
- 35.6% (204) went to sole parent families;
- 22.5% (129) went to two parent families;
- 11.0% (63) went to extended families; and
- 4.5% (26) went to couples without dependents.

Of these 573 food parcels, 189 (33.0%) went to people or households that received more than one parcel during the period under review. The greatest number (72) went to sole parent families, followed by single people who received 46, and two parent families which received 43 additional food parcels.

Those living in Kaiapoi received 58.5% (336) of the food parcels given out by KCS, and of these 47.0% (158) went to people living in the older housing areas south of the Kaiapoi River, and many of the others went to the areas of northern Kaiapoi north of Smith Street and close to Williams Street. Some also went to people and households living in the new Beach Grove subdivision. In addition, a significant number of those living in the holiday camps at Woodend Beach, Pineacres and Riverlands (Doubleday Road) also sought help from the Kaiapoi community pantry.

The areas from which people and households requesting food parcels involved the meshblocks that recorded the highest scores on the New Zealand 2013 Deprivation Index, the measure of deprivation based on a selected indicators using Census results. The areas concerned in Kaiapoi and its surrounding area where there was substantial demand for food parcels generally scored 7, 8 or 9 on the NZDep2013, which means that these areas are clearly have people towards the most deprived socio-economically in New Zealand.

Further information about the results of the 2013 Census for the Kaiapoi South Area Unit, the Kaiapoi North West Area Unit and additional adjacent meshblocks with high deprivation scores, and the District's coastal area including the Woodend Beach, Camside and Pines/Kairaki Area Units and the meshblock between the Kaiapoi urban area and the Waimakariri River is provided in an appendix to this report.

The following table sets out the key socio-economic characteristics of those requesting assistance from KCS during the period under review, based on the first occasion during 2016/17 that help was sought. It should also be noted that in presenting the ethnicity information, priority has been given to ethnic minorities vis-à-vis New Zealand.

KCS 2016/17 FOOD PARCELS – KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF RECIPIENTS						
	Singles	Sole parent including those with others	2 parent families	Extended families.	Couples	Total
Total recipients	105	132	86	38	23	384
Total food parcels received	151	204	129	63	26	573
Number receiving 2 or more food parcels in 2016/17	29	40	25	10	3	107
Children 0 – 19 years	0#	249	201	92	0#	542
Children by age group		0-4 years = 72 5-9 years = 81 10-14 years = 60 15-19 years = 36	0-4 years = 53 5-9 years = 60 10-14 years = 52 15-19 years = 36	0-4 years = 31 5-9 years = 24 10-14 years = 21 15-19 years = 16		0-4 years = 156 5-9 years = 165 10-14 year = 133 15-19 years = 88
Ethnicity	NZ = 71 Maori = 24 Pacifica = 2 Other/NR = 8	NZ = 88 Maori = 29 Pacifica = 3 Other/NR = 12	NZ = 63 Maori = 18 Pacifica = 3 Other/NR = 2	NZ = 20 Maori = 14 Pacifica = 2 Other/NR = 2	NZ = 19 Maori = 2 Other/NR = 2	NZ = 261 Maori = 87 Pacifica = 10 Other/NR = 26
Housing	Renting = 52 Owned = 6 Holiday park = 23 Homeless = 14 NR = 10	Renting = 100 Owned = 14 Holiday park = 7 Other/NR = 11	Renting = 65 Owned = 10 Holiday park = 4 Homeless = 1 Other/NR = 6	Renting = 24 Owned = 8 Holiday park = 4 Other/NZ = 2	Renting = 16 Holiday park = 6 Other/NR = 1	Renting = 257 Owned = 38 Holiday park = 44 Homeless = 15 Other/NR = 30
Income	Benefit = 64 Superannuation = 6 Wages = 7 Unemployed = 11 Other/NR = 17	Benefit = 99 Wages = 17 ACC = 2 Unemployed = 4 Other/NR = 10	Benefit = 24 Superannuation = 1 Wages = 41 ACC = 1 Unemployed = 8 Other/NR = 11	Benefit = 27 Superannuation = 1 Wages = 4 ACC = 1 Unemployed = 1 Other/NR = 4	Benefit = 10 Superannuation = 2 Wages = 4 Unemployed = 3 Other/NR = 4	Benefit = 224 Superannuation = 10 Wages = 73 ACC = 4 Unemployed = 27 Other/NR = 43
People in household		2 people = 47 3 people = 44 4 people = 26 5+ people = 15	3 people = 20 4 people = 29 4 people = 23 6+ people = 14	3 people = 11 4 people = 9 5 people = 7 6+ people = 11		

1 Introduction

1.1 Kaiapoi Community Support's community pantry

This report provides an analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of the households seeing assistance from Kaiapoi Community Support's (KCS) community pantry between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017. KCS operates under the umbrella of Community Wellbeing North Canterbury Trust, a community trust with Board representation from the community, and Waimakariri and Hurunui District Councils. It operates as an NGO providing not for profit services either on contract or using its own resources obtained from grants and/or reliant of volunteer support.

During the 2016/17 626 food parcels were given out by KCS, although this analysis focuses on the 573 households for which information was provided on food parcel forms. The additional 53 parcels went to individuals or households where confidentiality considerations made it inappropriate for a forms to be completed. The food parcel forms include information about the name and age of the applicant, and the ages of others in the household. Other information sought includes ethnicity, source of income, and housing circumstance. For analytic purposes where dual ethnicity is indicated, the individual or household has been coded for the minority ethnicity concerned.

Some households received only one parcel while others received more. In addition to the food parcel forms that recipients fill and which provide the information for this analysis, KCS maintains a "rolling record" of the number of parcels received by each person during the previous 12 months. This means that after 12 months there is no record of whether a person has received assistance from the KCS community pantry.

The KCS policy is that a household may have two food parcels, before being referred to one of Wellbeing North Canterbury's social workers or a budget advisor. Additional food parcels are made available, but only with social worker approval or in exceptional situations with the approval of the Wellbeing Team Leader managing KCS. While many of the people approaching KCS for help with food do so on their own initiative, some are already receiving social work support and are referred to KCS.

People who apply for assistance from outside the KCS "catchment area" in the Waimakariri District usually receive one food parcel, but are also advised to approach the food bank for their area.

1.2 KCS food parcel record

KCS has regularly maintained food parcel records for a number of years, and these records proved particularly valuable in the aftermath of the 2010/11 earthquakes. These records not only showed the value of having and organisation such as KCS established in a community able to step-up its level of activity in response emergencies but also one that can provide authorities with an indication of the level of hardship being faced in the community.

Figure 1 shows the number of food parcels given out annually for the years 2009/10 to 2016/17.

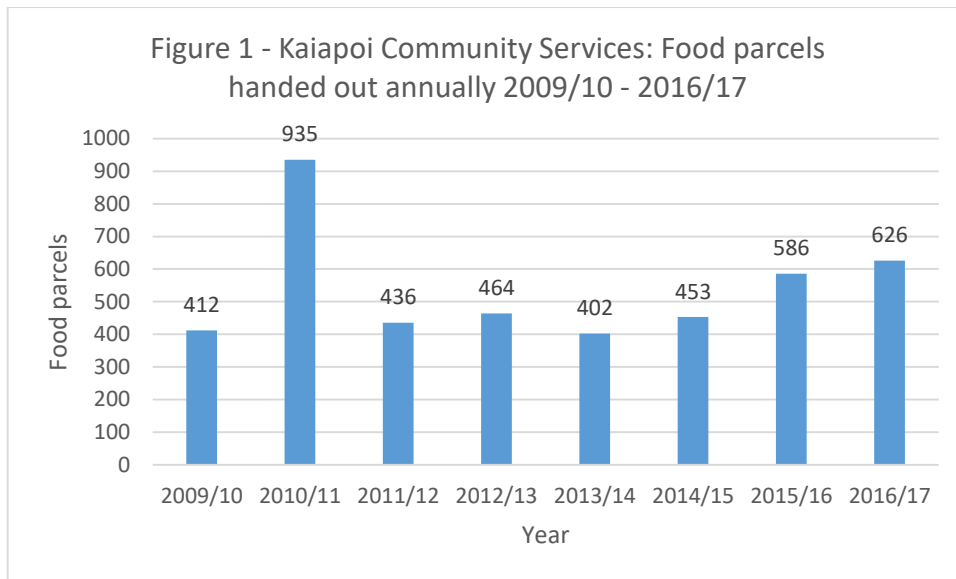


Figure 1 shows that during the year 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2011 the number of food parcels given out by KCS more than doubled the number given out during the previous 12 months. Also, significantly the number given out for the years 2011/12 to 2014/15 returned to a level only slightly higher overall than the year prior to the major earthquakes. The 2015/16 and 2016/17 financial years have, however, seen a marked increase in the number of food parcels handed out compared with the four previous years.

Figure 2 provides a more detailed breakdown of this annual data in terms of the numbers of food parcels given out quarterly.

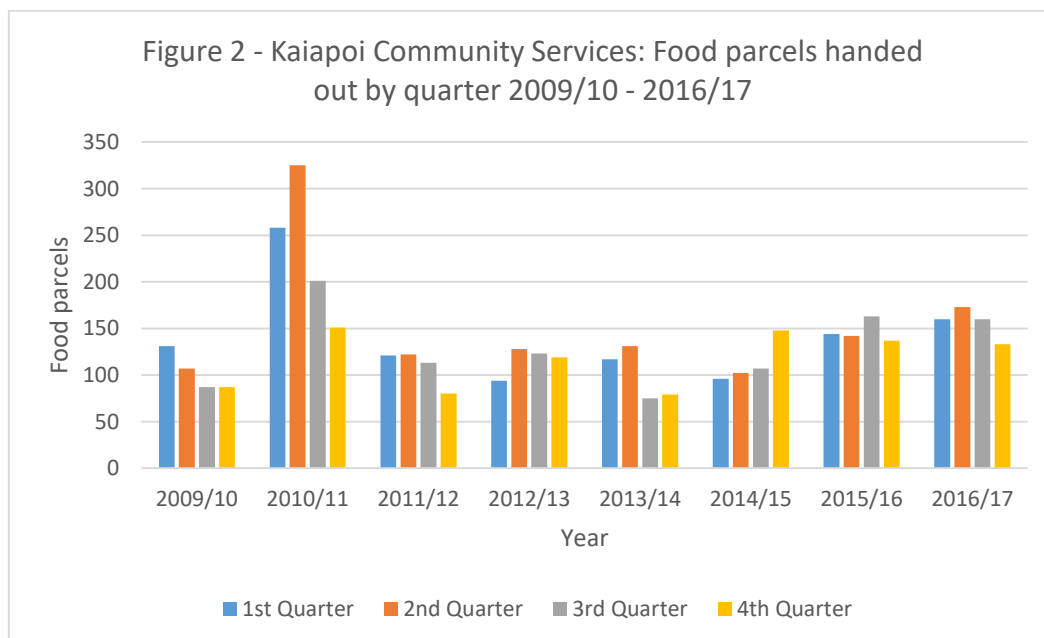


Figure 2 shows very clearly the peak demand for food parcels in the 2010/11 year came in the July to December period, in response to the extensive damage that was caused in Kaiapoi and its surrounding area by the first of the series of earthquakes on 4 September 2010. There was also relatively high demand for food parcels during the first quarter of 2011, a period which included the very severe earthquake on 22 February which caused

very considerable damage in Christchurch City but did not impact as severely on Kaiapoi as the 4 September earthquake. In terms of the more recent increase in demand for food parcels, it should be noted that this began in the March – June period in 2015 and has continued at a reasonably constant level through 2015/16 and 2016/17.

1.3 Research method

This analysis of the key socio-economic features of the individuals and households that have received food parcels from KCS during the 2016/17 financial year will adopt two approaches. Initially the total number of food parcels are analysed in terms of the people receiving them, and where they live. With this approach, the number of food parcels received by person or household is not taken into account. The second approach is to identify the key characteristics of the people and households receiving assistance at least once during the financial year 2016/17.

It is recognised that the characteristics of the people and households that receive more than one food parcel may differ from those receiving only one during the period. The need to maintain confidentiality, however, means that in most instances this aspect of the data is not explored in any detail.

The analysis of the characteristics of those applying for help focuses on the individual or family/household type. People are identified were “individuals” or single people, although some may have identified others is consistent with the approach adopted by KCS. When approached by someone without dependents who is 20 years and over, irrespective of their living arrangements, KCS requires them to apply for assistance as an individual rather than as part of their family, or on behalf of their “house-mates”.

2 Food Parcels given out

Between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017 KCS gave out 573 food parcels for which detailed information is available, and these went to 384 individuals or households. Of these food parcels:

- 26.4% (151) went to single people;
- 35.6% (204) went to sole parent families;
- 22.5% (129) went to two parent families;
- 11.0% (63) went to extended families; and
- 4.5% (26) went to couples without dependents.

In a few instances, individuals who received food parcels did indicate that they were living with others while most would appear to be living alone either in rented accommodation or at one of the District’s holiday park. Similarly, in a few cases, the sole parent families had additional household members, but the number of these instances is not sufficient to warrant them being separated for analysis. The extended families in most cases involved three generation households, but in a few there were grandparents and grandchildren without parents listed as being present at the time that the first application was made during the period under review.

Of the 573 food parcels, 189 (33.0%) went to individuals or households that received more than one parcel during the period under review. The greatest number of additional food parcels (72) went to sole parent families, followed by single people who received 46 additional parcels and two parent families which received 43. Among those receiving multiple food parcels, some individuals and households received more than others.

In terms of the addresses given by food parcel recipients, 58.5% (336) were distributed to Kaiapoi households. Of these 47.0% (158) were in the Kaiapoi South and Kaiapoi West Area Units, which are the areas of older housing to the south of the Kaiapoi River. At the 2013 Census these two areas were assessed as 7 on the NZ Deprivation Index (NZDep2013). On this index 1 is the highest and 10 the lowest in terms of socio-economic status.

The other areas which saw significant numbers of food parcel recipients were the Kaiapoi North West Area Unit, particularly the area immediately to the west of Williams Street and North of Smiths Street. The Kaiapoi North West Area Unit overall is a scored as 6 on the NZDep13, but it is an area with a reasonably wide socio-economic range at meshblock level. The Beach Grove subdivision, which also had a reasonably high number of food parcel recipients is in the Kaiapoi North East Area Unit, and the Moorcroft and Sovereign Palms subdivisions are also included in this area. The 2013 Census results for this area are less relevant because of the extensive new home construction that has occurred more recently.

Similarly, the 2013 Census results for the Kaiapoi East Area Unit which includes the area “red zoned” to the north of the Kaiapoi River does not necessarily provide a good indication of the socio-economic circumstances of the people living in the homes that remain. It should be noted, however, that some food parcels went to people living in this area towards the latter half of 2016/17.

Apart from these area units, the Woodend Beach Area Unit also contained a significant number of people who received food parcels during the period under review. This area unit has three key meshblocks, one covering the area dominated by the Pineacres Holiday Camp and another the Woodend Beach Holiday Camp. The Woodend Beach Area Unit was the only one in the Waimakariri District to be assessed as 8 on the NZDep2013 scale.

See the Appendix for an assessment of the numbers of people with areas of relatively high deprivation within the KCS recorded at the 2013 Census.

3 Food Parcel recipients

3.1 Single people

Of the food parcels distributed during the 2016/17 financial year 26.7% (151 of 573) went to 105 people coded as “single”.

Among the food parcels that went to people coded as “single”

- 56.2% (59) went to people who had not previously approached KCS for help within the previous 12 months and received one food parcel during the period under review;
- 16.2% (17) went to people who had approached in the 2015/16 financial year and received only one parcel during the period under review; and
- 27.6% (29) involved multiple food parcels to the same person in 2016/17

The age and gender distribution for the 105 “single” people who received one or more food parcels was:

Age	Females		Males	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
29 years and under	12	25.5	15	25.9
30-39 years	5	10.5	9	15.6
40-49 years	7	14.9	10	17.2
50-59 years	11	23.5	10	17.2
60 years and over	10	21.3	4	6.9
No age provided	2	4.3	10	17.2
Total	47	100.0	58	100.0

Table 1 shows that of the 105 single people 55.2% were male and 44.8% female. For both males and females relatively high proportions of those receiving food parcels were 29 years and under, or in the 50-59 year age group. For females, the highest number receiving more than one food parcel were in the 50-59 years age group while for males the people receiving more than one food parcel during the period were relatively evenly distributed across the age group.

The distribution for the ethnicity stated by those classified as “single” was:

- 67.6% (71) New Zealander;
- 22.8% (24) Maori;
- 2.0% (2) Pacifica; and
- 7.6% (8) provided no indication of their ethnicity.

Of those who gave “New Zealander” as their ethnicity, 56.4% (40) were male and 43.6% (31) female. For those with Maori ethnicity, 13 were male and 11 were female. Both of those with Pacifica ethnicity were male.

In terms of how these people were accommodated:

- 49.5% (52) were living in rental accommodation;
- 21.9% (23) were living at one of the District's holiday parks;
- 13.4% (14) were "homeless", couch surfing, hiking, living in a bus or by the river;
- 5.7% (6) owned their homes; and
- 9.5% (10) did not provide any information about where they were living.

Of those living in holiday parks, seven were females with two of these people 50 – 54 years of age, two in the 15-19 years age group and one in the 20 – 24 years of age. There was also an indication that although one of the older women may have owned her home she was living in a caravan on the property.

Of the 16 males living in holiday parks six were in the 20 – 29 years age group and six 50 years of age or older.

Among the people classified as "single" 91.7% (90) gave addresses in the Waimakariri District, and of these people:

- 69 lived in Kaiapoi including Pineacres;
- 3 at Pines Beach or Kairaki;
- 5 at Rangiora;
- 11 at Woodend including Woodend Beach; and
- 17 elsewhere in the District.

Only one of the other eight recipients lived in the Hurunui District, with the others either indicating that they had no fixed home or did not provide information about where they were living.

Of those living in holiday parks:

- 12 were at Pineacres;
- 3 were at Woodend Beach;
- 2 were at Kairaki;
- 3 were at Doubleday Road; and
- 1 was at Lehmans Road.

The other two people who indicated that they were living at a holiday park did not specify where they were living.

In terms of the employment status of the single people receiving food:

- 62.0% (64) were receiving a benefit;
- 5.7% (6) were receiving superannuation
- 10.5% (11) were unemployed;
- 6.7% (7) were employed; and
- 15.1% (16) did not provide information about their source(s) of income

At least one respondent on a benefit indicated that it was difficult to cover expenses when on a "job search benefit", otherwise there were no indications of the type of benefit these people were receiving.

The reasons given for needing assistance with food revolved around the other expenses that they were facing. Some provided general comments about having a number of bills to pay, while others responded to the reasons listed on the application form and often identified a number of these items.

Of the 105 respondents 56 (53.2%) gave reasons and these were (with the numbers mentioning each in parentheses): health related i.e. doctor's fees, dentist's fees and/or hospital clinics (26), rent (25), car (22), power (21) and phone (17).

Others mentioned were the costs associated with moving, needing to purchase clothes and/or having to pay vet. bills. For those who owned their homes, rates and insurance were given as reasons for needing assistance with food.

3.2 Sole parent households

The classification of sole parent households presented a number of difficulties. In some instances, households with only one adult listed on the food bank application form circled 2 parent household. In cases where there was no other indication that there was another adult in the household these were classified as "sole parent households".

Some of the households with only one parent had additional household members, who were members of the extended family. These have been included in the analysis with other extended families who were 19 years or under.

Other sole parent families had siblings 20 years and over as well as others in younger age groups, and these have been included from this section as there were insufficient to warrant analysing them separately.

In addition, there were a few cases where the composition of the household changed over the period. In at least one case, a household received food parcels through the male partner as a two parent household and through the female partner as a sole parent household. When the female partner approached KCS on the first occasion she indicated that she had split with her partner, but later in the period both received food parcels in the same month. The household concerned is included as a sole parent one, because the analysis focuses on the first time that assistance was sought.

The 132 households classified as sole parent households receive 204 food parcels, or 35.6% of the total given out under the period under review. There were 87.7% (116) female sole parents and 12.3% (16) male sole parents.

These households varied in size:

37.5% (47)	had two members
32.2% (44)	had three members
21.1% (26)	had four members
9.2% (15)	had five or more members

The average number of people per household was 3.1.

The age distribution for the sole parents was as follows:

11.4% (15)	were 24 years of age or less
17.4% (23)	were 25 – 29 years of age
17.4% (23)	were 30 – 34 years of age
15.1% (20)	were 35 – 39 years of age
9.1% (12)	were 40 – 44 years of age
11.4% (15)	were 45 – 49 years of age
11.4% (15)	were 50 years of age or over
6.8% (9)	no information was provided

Although they represented only a small proportion of the sole parent families that had received food parcels in the 2016/17 financial year, the male sole parents were generally older with three in the 30 – 39 years age group, and nine in the 40 years age group or older.

The distribution for the ages of the 249 children 19 years and under in these households where information about their ages was provided is:

28.9% (72)	0 – 4 years
32.6% (81)	5 – 9 years
24.1% (60)	10 – 14 years
14.4% (36)	15 – 19 years

Of the children in the 0 – 4 years age group, 27.8% (20) were in households with sole parents 24 years or under, and 36.1% (26) were in households with sole parents in the 25 – 29 years age groups. All except one of the children in the 0 – 4 years age group were in sole parent households headed by females.

The distribution for the ethnicity for the sole parent households that sought assistance with food during the 2016/17 financial year is:

66.7% (88)	New Zealander;
22.0% (29)	Maori;
2.3% (3)	Pacifica; and
3.0% (4)	Other.

No information about ethnicity was available for the remaining 6.1% (8) sole parents.

Most of these sole parent families lived in Kaiapoi (86) and 12 of these families came from the Beach Grove subdivision. Woodend and Woodend Beach each had 10 sole parent families receiving assistance and Rangiora had nine. Of the remaining households, 17 were living elsewhere in the District, while two came from the Hurunui District and four from Christchurch City. No information was available about the location for four further recipients.

In terms of the accommodation for the sole parent families when they approached KCS for assistance:

75.8% (100)	were living in rented accommodation;
10.6% (14)	owned their homes; and
5.3% (7)	were living at one of the District's holiday parks.

Of those living in rental accommodation 18 were in Housing New Zealand houses.

For the remaining 8.3% (11) households, one was looking for accommodation, three were staying with relatives and no information was available about the living arrangements for seven households.

In terms of sources of income for the sole parent households:

75.2% (99) were receiving a benefit;
12.9% (17) were receiving wages; and
3.0% (4) were unemployed.

Of the remaining sole parents, two were receiving ACC payments and no information was provided for the remaining 7.6% (10), although one recipient indicated that she was going to go back onto the benefit.

Recipients indicated that a number of the list of possible expenses that may have prompted them to approach KCS and 74.1% (98) gave reasons. These included (with the number mentioned in parentheses): rent or mortgage (48), power (43), health related expenses (41), vehicle costs (34), school expenses (24), phone (15), baby's expenses (11) and extra people (59).

Other reasons included vet. bills and expenses associated with moving.

Additional comments included the disruption associated with the break-up of their partnership. Benefit issues, included the delay in WINZ adjusting payments when moving from ACC to a benefit. For those recently unemployed, at least one faced a six week stand-down period, and a second was waiting for their benefit payments to begin. Another recipient who had recently been made redundant commented that it would be necessary to find cheaper accommodation. For a further recipient her need for assistance arose because her partner had left, *"leaving her with the bills"*.

Extra people in the household came in a variety of forms. One recipient had a friend staying who had just left an abusive relationship. Other cases that appeared to involved non-custodial parents who had their children visiting, and had run out of money looking after them.

A total of 72 food parcels were given to 40 sole parents that received more than one parcel during the eight month period. Of these 38 households:

12 received two food parcels;
17 received three food parcels; and
11 received four or more food parcels.

Of the sole parents in households that received two or more food parcels, four were male and 36 were female.

In terms of the ages of the sole parents seeking additional assistance:

5 were 24 years or less;
7 were 25 - 29 years;
15 were 30 – 34 years; and
13 were 35 years or older.

The households with sole parents in the 30 – 34 years age group were larger, with an average of 3.6 people compared with 3.1 for all the households seeing assistance on more than one occasion. In addition, the children in this group of households were generally older, with a higher number in the 10 – 14 years age group than households with younger sole parents.

In terms of the reasons given by the 40 households for seeking additional assistance, power and rent were prominent as was the need to meet school costs. These were followed by the costs of maintaining their car and health costs.

3.3 Two Parent Families

There were 86 two parent families that requested at least one food parcel during the 2016/17 year. Together these households received a total of 129 food parcels, and this represents 22.5% of those given out by KCS during the period.

Of these households 52 lived in Kaiapoi, 26 elsewhere in the Waimakariri District, four in Christchurch, two at Amberley, and one from further afield. No information was provided for a further 2 parent family that received a food parcel during the 2016/17 year.

Most of these households 75.2% (65) were living in rented accommodation, 10 owned their homes, four were living in holiday parks (at least when they requested their first parcel) and one was “homeless” living at the river in a car and tent. A further six did not provide any information about the status of their accommodation.

In terms of ethnicity, 73.0% (63) indicated that they were New Zealanders, 20.9% (18) Maori, 3.5% (3) Pacifica and one “other” and two households did not indicate their ethnicity. It should be noted that priority has been given to minority ethnicities vis-à-vis New Zealanders when establishing this classification.

There were 47.0% (41) two parent families that included a wage earner, while 29.4% (24) were receiving income from benefits and eight had people unemployed. There was also one household receiving income from ACC and another from superannuation, while a further 11 households did not provide information about their source of income or stated that they had another source of income.

Of these two parent households:

23.3% (20) had 3 people;
32.6% (28) had 4 people;
27.9% (24) had 5 people; and
16.2% (14) had 6 people or more

The average number of people in these two parent families was 4.53, a relatively high average when compared with the District as a whole in 2013 of 2.63 which, however takes into account all households and not only those with children.

The respective age distributions are set out in table 2.

Age	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
29 years and under	15	17.7	24	28.3
30 – 39 years	28	33.0	26	30.6
40 – 49 years	27	31.7	19	21.2
50 years and over	7	7.0	8	9.3
No information available	9	10.6	9	10.6
Total	86	100.0	86	100.0

Table 2 shows that overall the male heads of these households were older than the female heads of household.

Of the 86 two parent families that received at least one food parcel during 2016/17, 90.9% (78) were recorded as having children 19 years of age and under, and of these 201 children:

- 26.4% (53) were 0 – 4 years;
- 29.9% (60) were 5 – 9 years;
- 25.8% (52) were 10 – 14 years; and
- 17.9% (36) were 15 – 19 years.

There were also four two parent families for which there was no information about the ages of either the parents or children, and two in which all children were in the 20 – 24 years age group. In the latter case there were particular circumstances, which meant the KCS practice of requiring those 20 years and over to apply separately for assistance was not applied.

Information was provided by 71.9% (62) of these households about their reasons for seeking assistance from the community pantry. The main reasons given (with the number giving each in parentheses) were: power (36), rent (31), vehicle costs (22), health costs mainly GP visits and dentistry (20), school related costs (15), and supplies for babies (14). Others included phone, moving home, having extra people in the household and veterinary costs.

Among the two parent households receiving food parcels from KCS 29.4% (25) received two or more during the period under review. Between them, these households received 43 parcels. In terms of key characteristics, these households averaged 4.44 people per household, which was similar to all the two parent households that had received assistance. Relatively few of the adult members of these households were aged in their 20s. More of the males were 35 – 39 or 40 – 49 years of age, and as with the other two parent households the female members seeking additional assistance were slightly younger than their partners.

3.4 Couples only

There were 23 couples that received assistance from the community pantry during the period under review, and 26 food parcels were given out to couples. Of these 12 lived in Kaiapoi, one in the Hurunui District and three from the Styx communities (Kaianga, Riverslea Estate and Spencerville) to the south of the Waimakariri River. The remainder came from across the Waimakariri District. Among the couples, 16 were living in rented accommodation, six were living in holiday parks and one was living with relatives.

All except two of these couples were New Zealanders. In terms of income, 10 were receiving benefits other than superannuation, while 2 households had at least one partner 65 years and over and thus eligible for superannuation. Of the remainder, four were receiving wages, three included people who were unemployed and there was no information from the other four households.

Among these couples, 10 could be described as “older” with both partners 40 years and over including a few with people in their late 50s or 60s. There were also seven couples with both partners 29 years and under. In a few instances there were significant differences between the ages of the couples, and these involved older men partnering younger women.

3.5 Extended family households

There were 38 three generational households among those applying for assistance from the community pantry, and 10 received more than one parcel. Together these 12 households received 26 food parcels.

Fifteen of the family groups lived in Kaiapoi, with three coming from the Beach Grove subdivision. Of the others, three lived in the Hurunui District, four came from south of the Waimakariri River and three of these households lived at the Riverslea Estate. The remaining 16 lived elsewhere in the Waimakariri District.

Among these households, 63.3% (24) were living in rental accommodation, eight owned their homes and four lived in holiday parks. There was no information about the living arrangements of a further two extended family households.

In terms of ethnicity, 20 identified themselves as New Zealanders, 14 were Maori, 2 Pacifica and there was no information about the ethnicity of the other two households.

There were 70.9% (27) of these extended family households with a person receiving a benefit other than superannuation. The person receiving superannuation was looking after two grandchildren. Of the others, four households were receiving wages, one ACC and one had someone who was unemployed. There was no information about the sources of income of four of these households.

There was a total of 180 people living in these households, giving an average of 4.73 people per household, slightly higher than the average for couples with children. A feature of these households is the variety of composition.

The 11 households with three people had either:

- A mother, daughter and daughter's child (grandchild);
- One or two adults in their 50's with a grandchild or grandchildren;
- A mother with a teenaged son and a grandchild of a similar age;
- A grandmother with a grandson and another adult of a similar age; or
- A grandmother over 65 years of age with two grandchildren.

The nine households with four people had either:

- Father and/or mother living with their son or daughter and their child/children;
- Mother and child, living with her sister and child (a two family household);
- A couple in their 60s with two grandchildren; or
- A young mother with children and her grandfather.

The seven households with five people had either:

- Mother and son with his 3 children during the holidays, two 0 – 4 years;
- Sole parent with own children and mother
- Sole parent with own children and daughter's child.

The 11 households with six or more people had either;

- Couples with their own children and daughter's children and grandfather; or
- Couples with their own children and members of their extended family/whanau.

In terms of the 92 children identified as living in extended family households either full or part time:

- 33.7% (31) were aged 0 – 4 years;
- 26.1% (24) were aged 5 – 9 years;
- 22.8% (21) were aged 10 – 14 years; and
- 17.4% (16) were aged 15 – 19 years.

As for other households requesting assistance from the community pantry, the need to pay power bills and rent figured reasonably prominently among the reasons for seeking help, as did health expenditure, costs associated with babies, school costs and having extra people in the household.

Appendix 1 NZDep2013 Area Unit and Meshblock for Kaiapoi and surrounding area

Kaiapoi South and Kaiapoi West Area Units

An analysis at meshblock level for the Kaiapoi South and Kaiapoi West Area Units based on the NZDep2013 index shows that there were significant numbers of the people in these two Area Units located in meshblocks with NZDep2013 scores of 8. The overall NZDep13 scores for the population of these two Area Units based on meshblock scores is shown in Figure 1A.

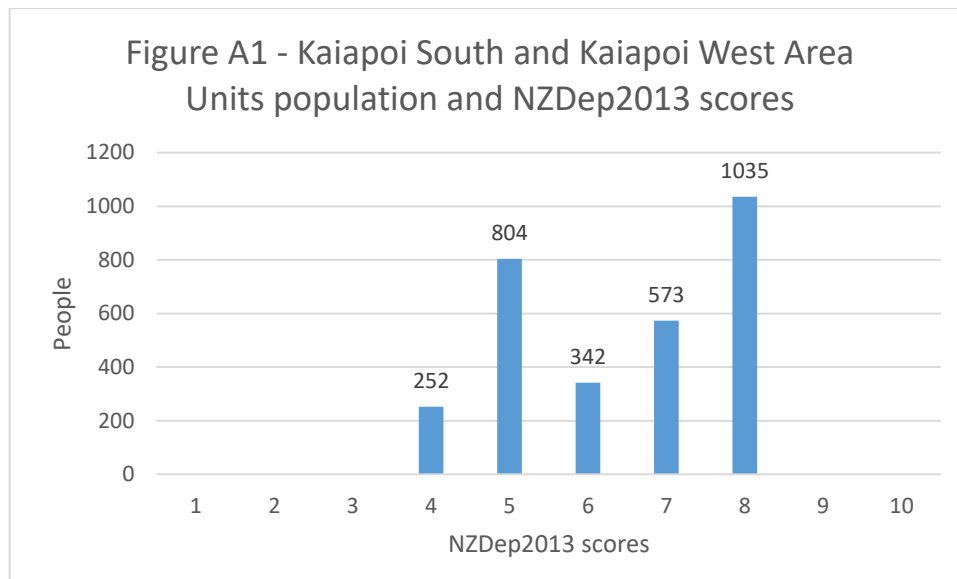


Figure 1 shows that in March 2013 there were 1035 people living in meshblocks in these two Area Units which were assessed at 8 on the NZDep2103 index, and a further 573 in meshblocks at 7 using this index.

Kaiapoi North West Area Unit

Of the remaining food parcels that went to Kaiapoi households 79 or 23.5% of the total for Kaiapoi went to the North West Area Unit, mainly to households to the north of Smiths Street and close to Williams Street.

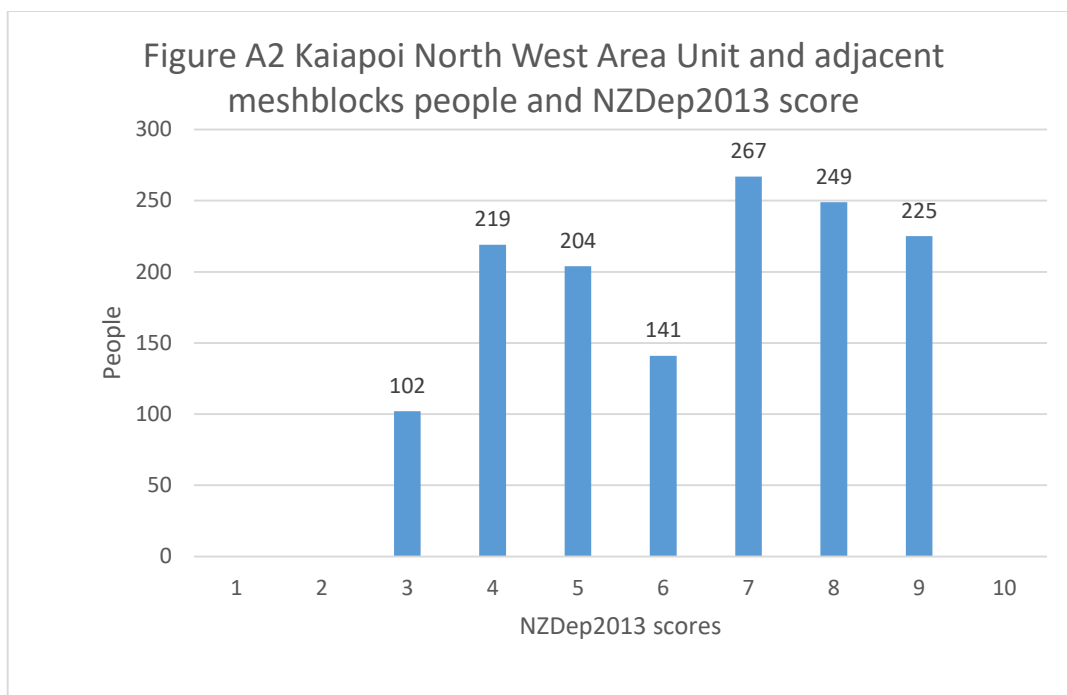


Figure 2A shows that in the North West Kaiapoi Area Unit there were 570 people in meshblocks assessed as 7 or lower on the NZDep2013 index. In addition to these people, there were a further 171 people living in meshblocks 2452900 and 2452502, in the adjacent North East Kaiapoi Area Unit, with NZDep2013 index scores of 9 which are also shown in Figure A2.

North East Kaiapoi and East Kaiapoi Area Units

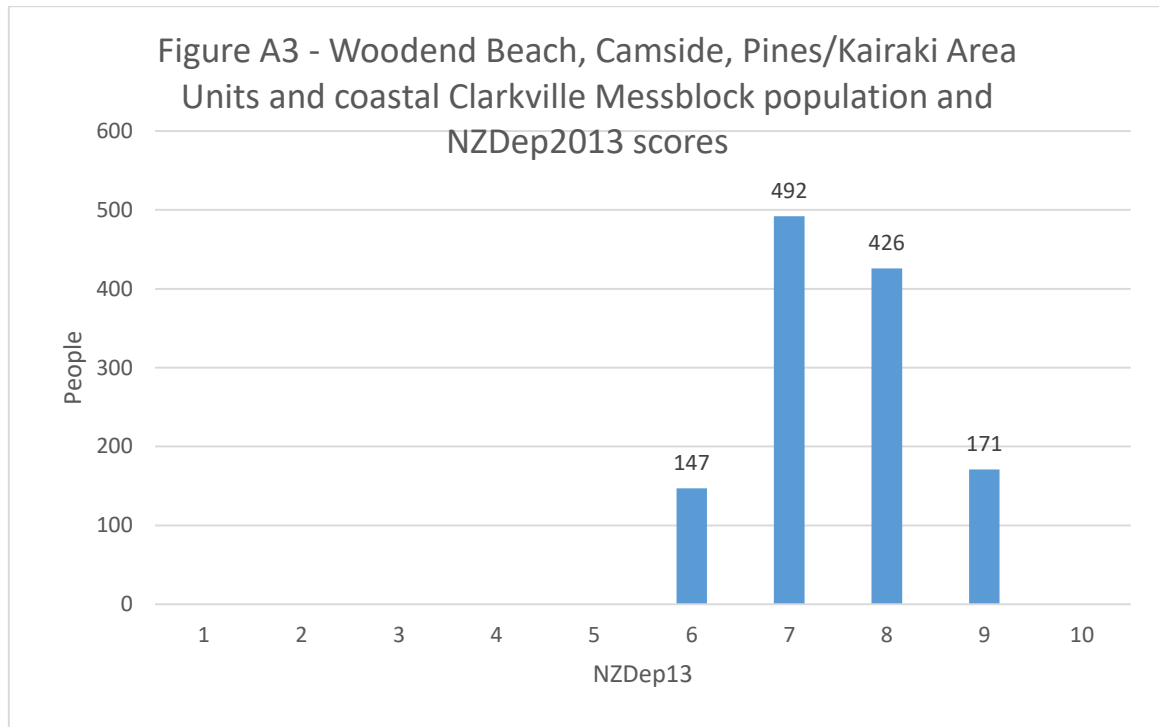
The North East Kaiapoi Area Unit as a whole had an NZDep2013 score of 2. The remainder of this Area Unit includes the Moorcroft and Sovereign Palms subdivisions. It also includes the Beach Grove subdivision, which has been developed since the 2013. In the 2016/17 year 46 of the 52 food parcels that went the Kaiapoi North East Area Unit went to households in Beach Grove. The majority of the development of Beach Grove occurred after the 2013 Census.

The Kaiapoi East Area Unit includes the households that were not “Red Zoned in the area north of the Kaiapoi River and east of Williams Street”. At Area Unit level this area was assessed on the NZDep2013 index as 6. At the 2013 Census some of the “Red Zoned” houses were still occupied, either by their owners or people renting them after their owners moved out. This score is considerably lower than some of the meshblocks vacated in this area which had scores of 3 and 4 on the NZDep2006 index. It is not clear whether the results of the 2013 Census are representative of the people currently living in the balance of the Kaiapoi East Area Unit. In terms of food parcel recipients in 2016/17, however, 29 or 8.6% of those distributed in Kaiapoi went to addresses in this area, and 23 of these were given out between 1 December 2016 and 30 June 2017.

Area units adjacent to Kaiapoi

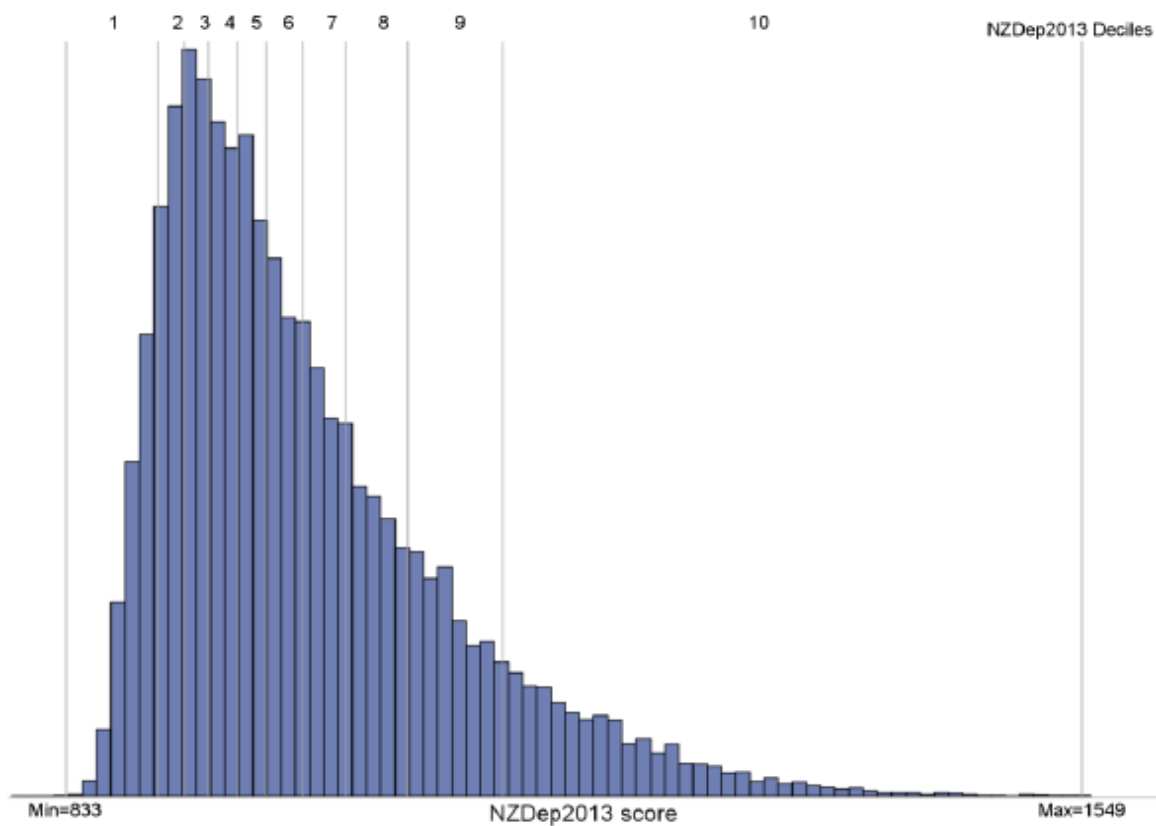
The area units adjacent to Kaiapoi, Woodend Beach, Camside, Pines/Kairaki and the coastal meshblock between Kaiapoi and the Waimakariri River in the Clarkville Area Unit also had significant numbers of people in meshblocks with high scores on the deprivation index. Figure

A3 set out the NZDep2013 index scores and the numbers of people involved from these localities.



The area units highlighted in Figure A3 include three of the District’s holiday parks, and the NZDep2013 scores for these varied. The meshblock including the Pineacres Holiday Park was rated as 9 on the index, the meshblock with the Riverlands (Doubleday Road) Holiday Park was rated as 8 and the meshblock with the Woodend Beach Holiday Park was rated as 7 on the index. The permanent coastal settlement of Woodend Beach was rated 8, and the areas of Pines Beach still with residents in 2013 were rated as 6 or 7 in the NZDep2013 index.

The following graph of the distribution of NZDep2013 scores shows how the areas with scores of 7 and below relate to the balance of New Zealand’s population.



Distribution of NZDep2013 scores with NZDep2013 decile scores superimposed

Source: NZDep2013 Index of Deprivation (May 2014)
 Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington

This graph shows that areas with NZDep2013 scores of 2 to 5 cluster towards the lower end of the scale while scores of 7 and higher represent increasingly wide levels of deprivation for the least advantaged 30% of the population.