



# *Food Banks Survey 2014*

Service Development & Improvement  
Leicester City Council Revenues & Benefits  
**ON BEHALF OF THE FOOD NETWORK GROUP**

**February 2014**



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## Preface

Leicester City Council is currently engaged in assessing the provision of emergency food within City boundaries in terms of demand, distribution and social need.

Previous engagement with voluntary services in conjunction with Voluntary Action Homeless established a mapping resource of food banks, information, advice and guidance providers detailing the organisations involved, distribution addresses, opening times/days, a summary of the type of assistance provided and details of any referral system involved.

The Service Development & Improvement team have subsequently been tasked to approach emergency food distributors directly in order to conduct an in-depth study covering the following:

- The date each site commenced distribution;
- The source and frequency of food distributed;
- Longevity/suitability of food and capacity for storage;
- Referral systems and criteria for access;
- Provision of non-food items and support services/signposting;
- Changes in client group demographic over period of operation;
- Experience of fluctuations in demand over time versus sufficiency of supply;
- The long-term viability of continuing provision.

The above study was concluded in February 2014 and a summary of our findings is enclosed. Of 31 known active food banks within the city, 29 responded in full and form the body of the following report.



Fig. 1.1 – Leicester City by ward



## The expansion of food bank provision 2012– 2014

As demonstrated by Fig 2.1 below, the number of food bank distribution outlets has increased exponentially in recent years – although funding and staffing restrictions in recent months have forced some to cease provision and the long term future of a number of others remains in doubt, as discussed later in this report.

**Number of known food banks in operation**



Fig. 2.1 – Food banks proliferation May 2012-date

The findings included in this report on the proliferation of food bank provision in response to rising demand are matched by reports on a national level. A December 2013 All-Parliamentary Report<sup>1</sup> reported figures from the Trussell Trust (the largest national food distributor) which showed demand for their service for the period April-September 2013 had tripled the number helped in the same period in 2012, and a Church Action in Poverty report in May 2013<sup>2</sup> estimated that over 500,000 people in the UK were reliant on food aid.

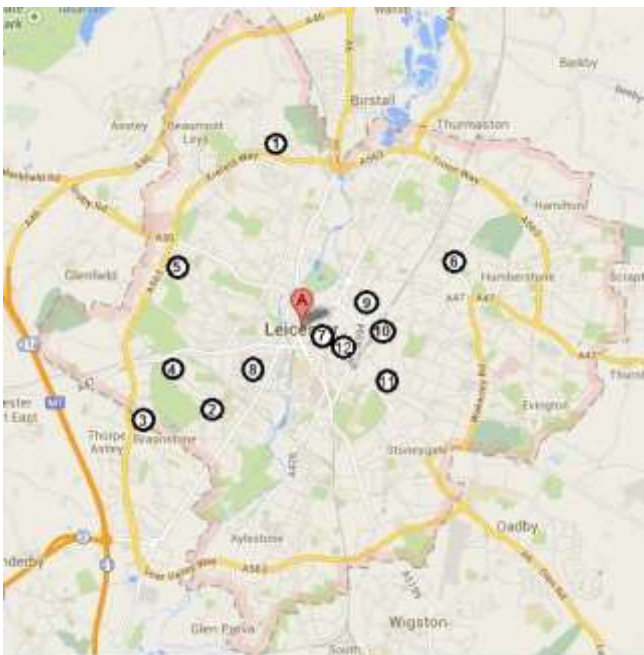
On a local level, Leicester City Council faces its own challenges following reductions in central funding – for the transfer from Council Tax Benefit to the current local scheme alone a funding gap of £4.8 million was predicted to fall on working-age claimants in respect of 2013/14. Furthermore, the under occupation of social housing welfare reform was predicted reduce average Council tenant's benefit receipt by £19.98 per week, and Housing Association tenant's benefit receipt by £23.43 per week.<sup>3</sup>

Aside from those relying on a welfare benefit as their primary income, decreases in the national unemployment statistics to 7.1%<sup>4</sup> have masked the problem of 'underemployment,' i.e. those working on zero-hour or part-time contracts who cannot find full time work – a further 9.4% of the working age population. Wages in real terms have declined for the past five years and the minimum wage has not increased above inflation since 2008<sup>5</sup>. It is therefore little wonder that both benefit households and those on low salaried income are now struggling to afford to feed the household.

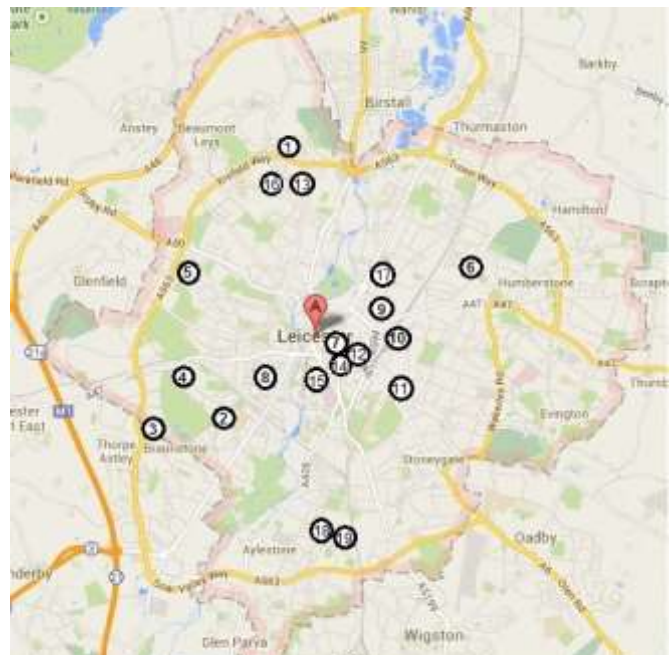


## Provision of food banks across the Leicester City area 2012 – date

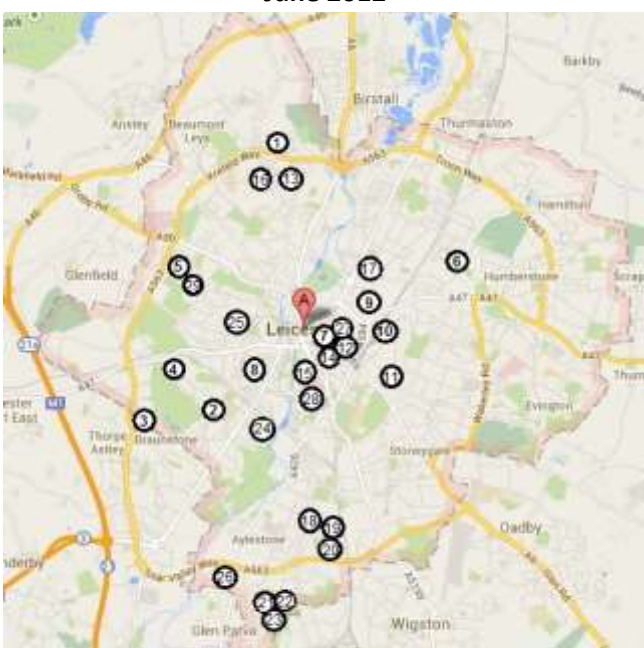
A full index of food banks as numbered below is available in Appendix A.



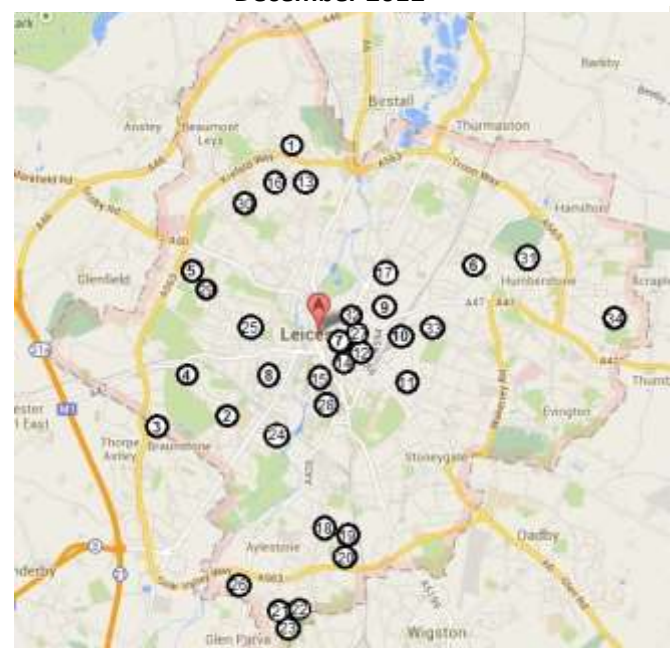
June 2012



December 2012



June 2013



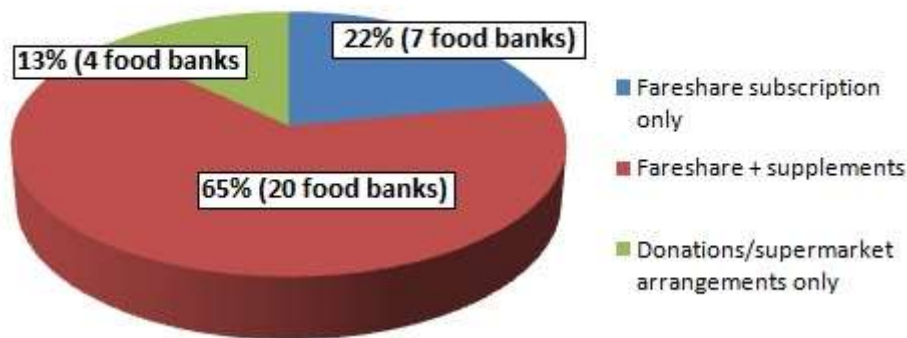
December 2013



## Food distribution: Source and Frequency

Local food distribution is heavily dependent on Fareshare, a national charity first franchised in the city as a project of the Diocese of Leicester in July 2008. Fareshare Leicester's capacity has increased markedly in the past 12 months following their move to a dedicated warehouse in April 2013, and recently reported more than doubling the number of member groups supplied to across the wider Leicestershire area.

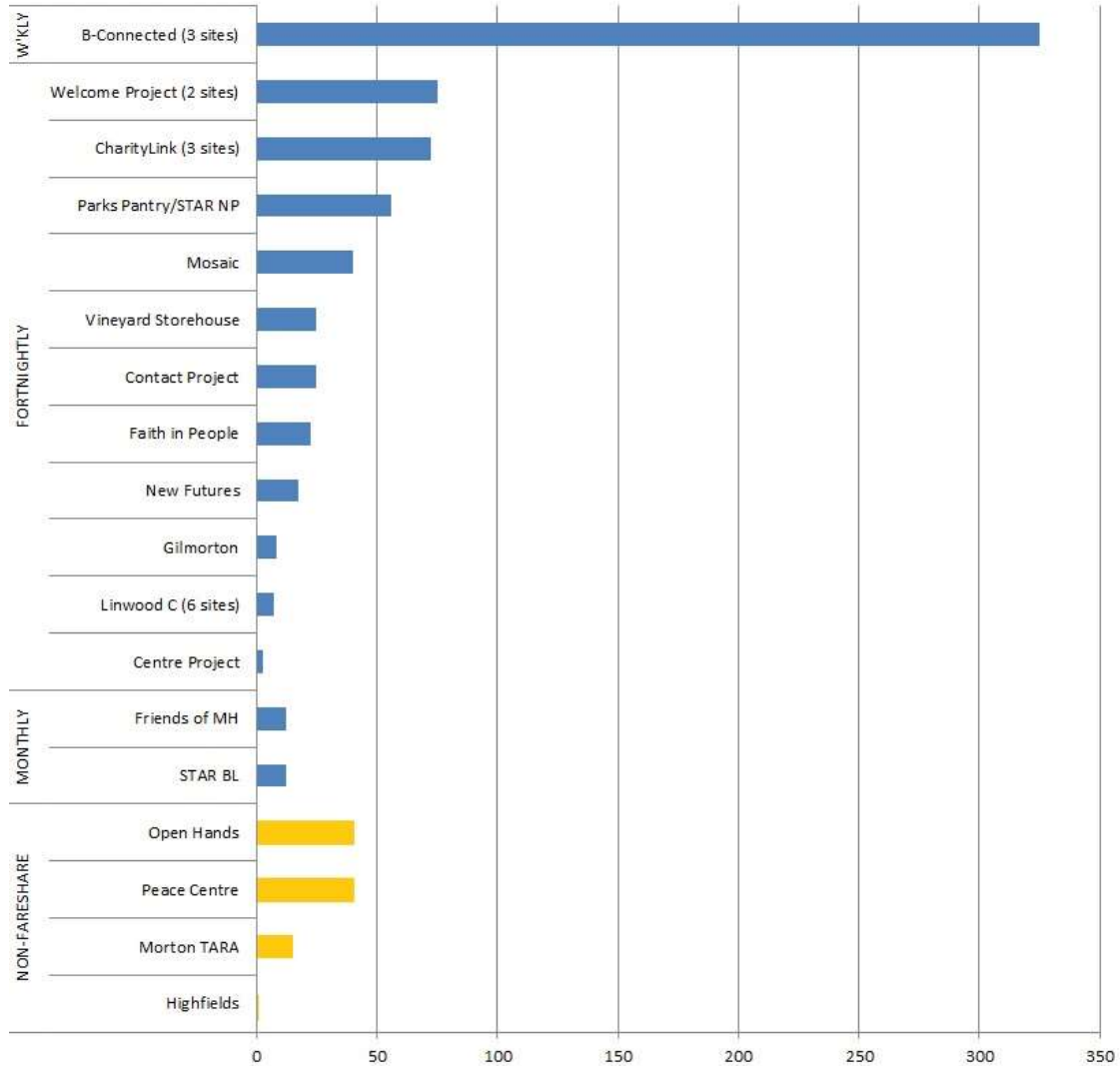
### Source of emergency food distributed



Of the four food banks operating without Fareshare assistance, two had previously held subscriptions (ceased due to financial constraints and perceived inadequacy respectively) whilst the remaining two operators had been established in the last three months and were awaiting responses from Fareshare to expressions of interest.

Despite the heavy reliance on Fareshare, only a minority of subscribers (26%) have been able to meet the needs of their service users through their subscriptions alone. The remainder rely on Fareshare deliveries for the bulk of their provision but have had to supplement this through their own resources. This primarily takes the form of charitable donations, although a smaller number of distributors have established their own backdoor arrangements with local supermarkets to obtain additional close-to-expiry consumables. Organisations established by Christian organisations typically have arrangements with local churches to provide funding and periodic donations peaking at Harvest time. Other groups rely on their own central funding (for example, ward grants and central funding from Leicester City Council for special interest group providers) or charging a nominal fee per bag distributed.

The chart on the following page shows a breakdown of Fareshare subscribers (shared in a number of cases across multiple sites) versus their average weekly distribution of food bags. This data clearly shows the varying extents to which organisations are reliant on their own resources. Other possible reason for the variance in distribution from subscriptions may also be the extent to which supplies per bag are 'rationed' from one provider to another, and potentially uneven distribution per site from Fareshare itself, an explanation suggested by some existing subscribers but not provable on the basis of currently available data.



		Average bags per week
<b>NON-FARESHARE</b>	Highfields	0.2
	Morton TARA	15
	Peace Centre	40
	Open Hands	40
<b>MONTHLY</b>	STAR BL	12.5
	Friends of MH	12.5
<b>FORTNIGHTLY</b>	Centre Project	3
	Linwood C (6 sites)	7.5
	Gilmorton	8.5
	New Futures	17.5
	Faith in People	22.5
	Contact Project	25
	Vineyard Storehouse	25
	Mosaic	40
	Parks Pantry/STAR NP	56
	CharityLink (3 sites)	72.5
Welcome Project (2 sites)	75	
<b>W'KLY</b>	B-Connected (3 sites)	325
		797.7

Reported range 727 - 863 bags per week. 29 of 31 sites provided figures.



Fareshare offer deliveries on a monthly, fortnightly and weekly basis dependant on subscription fee. However, a majority of current subscribers stated that the frequency of their subscription was based on financial constraints rather than the demand experienced. The cost of Fareshare subscriptions ranges from £450 p.a. for monthly long-life food delivery to £1000 p.a. for weekly deliveries incorporating fresh and chilled food. A number of providers had raised concerns regarding their ongoing commitments due to a planned increase in Fareshare subscriptions for the new financial year; however recent discussions with Fareshare have confirmed that subscriptions will be maintained at their current level prior to transferring to a fresh and chilled food only service from April 2015.

Of the 27 current Fareshare subscribers identified above, only two (Beaumont Leys STAR and the Friends of Mowmacre Hill) continue to rely on monthly provision. The vast majority are now receiving fortnightly deliveries, with over half having switched to more frequent subscriptions in the past 12 months due to the increase in demand. Only the very largest providers operating across multiple sites (the Welcome Project and B-Connected) were currently able to sustain weekly deliveries, although 1/3 of respondents currently receiving fortnightly deliveries were at least exploring the possibility of establishing more frequent deliveries. Demand is considered in full later in this report.

### *Provision of non-food items*

None of the food banks contacted routinely provided non-food items as part of their typical provision. The two organisations which did provide such services generally (Vineyard Storehouse and the Open Hands Trusts) had separate referral criteria and volunteers to manage this area of their charitable operations.

Almost all of the 86% of distributors reliant on Fareshare stated they did provide such items infrequently, but were dependant on very occasional Fareshare availability – every few months a limited number of baby toys, washing soap/powder, toiletries and even clothing had been sourced and delivered. It was reported that these were well received, but could not be guaranteed to service users despite their popularity due to their very infrequent

On behalf of the Information & Governance team, queries regarding the provision of free toothbrush/toothpaste kits to promote Leicester's commitment to combatting tooth decay have been enthusiastically received, with several hundred initial orders placed. It is to be hoped that similar ancillary support can be provided by LCC in future to further broaden the provision of food banks in future.





## *Food distribution: Supply longevity and suitability*

Despite the increased pressures of demand experienced, only 3 food banks reported running out of stock completely on a routine basis and having to turn customers away. The vast majority preferred to retain at least some stock on site regardless of the demand experienced.

Most distributors stated that Fareshare provision could be sporadic in both quantity and quality, as it was dependant on the surplus industry supplies sourced that month. For this reason, 'staples' such as rice and pasta and long-life and ambient foods such as tinned and dry goods were frequently either retained in bulk from previous deliveries or donations, purchased separately from funds or both. Most providers emphasised the need to provide meals with nutritional value as opposed to the 'treats' such as fizzy drinks, crisps etc. which were frequently part of the Fareshare provision.

A common theme amongst respondents was that provision in recent months was being 'rationed' to meet demand. Most providers had commenced operations with the intention of providing approximately three days of food for either a single person or a family. Only 4 of 29 (14%) of food banks were currently able to sustain this currently – the amount of food provided typically varied from 1 to 2 bags per person/family, or approximately 1 to 2 days of food each. This did however range in practice from the Gilmorton Development Group, which permitted one bag per household only and requested a 50p surcharge to effectively unlimited provision at Vineyard Storehouse and the Contact Project.

Fareshare subscribers stated that it was not possible to define an 'average' food parcel due to the wide variance in provision between deliveries. The extent to which this was raised as a concern varied depending on their capacity to stockpile deliveries with large quantities of 'staples' and whether they were frequently able to supplement deliveries using their own resources.

A further concern raised was the recent increased provision in fresh and chilled food, with a corresponding decrease in the provision of longer-lasting items. Although most providers did agree that demand did exist for fresh food, of the 29 interviewed only 5 (17%) had the capacity to retain chilled or frozen goods beyond the day of distribution, placing a further premium on the limited provision of long-life food which Fareshare did provide.

Of those providers which did not have the facility to store fresh food not distributed on the day of delivery:

- 4 provided detailed of secondary distribution to local day centres or hostels;
- 2 shared leftover food with other food banks, although when this was suggested to other food banks it was stated this was potentially in breach of the terms of the contact between themselves and Fareshare;
- 3 were able to supply excess food to other local food banks with storage facilities;
- 1 passed on food beyond its expiry date to local pig farms;
- Only 2 providers explicitly admitted of disposing of waste food, although it is likely this is a largely unacknowledged problem which will intensify should fresh food provision further increase due to the paucity of the facilities available at distribution points.

A majority of providers unable to store fresh or chilled goods are simply refusing to take deliveries of such items, which are outlined by Fareshares' model from 2015/16 onwards will no longer be a viable option in the near future.



## *Fareshare Leicester: 2014/15 and beyond*

Following consultations with of Fareshare Leicester on 25/2/14, the following details have been obtained:

- That the current overall picture is unsustainable – over the past 12 months the number of individual subscriptions has doubled and FS do not have the resources to continue such provision indefinitely;
- Food bank subscriptions make up less than half of FSL's total customer base (18 individual subscriptions at present), but are substantially the most problematic to consistently source and provide the dry/tinned/ambient food requested.
- Fareshare's overall objective is to reduce food waste, and substantially more surplus quality food is available within the industry which is fresh/chilled;
- FSL's provision has evolved in recent months following move to a dedicated warehouse and investiture in refrigeration units and transport;
- FSL's business model from hereon in is to continue to increase provision of chilled and fresh foods whilst phasing out provision of longer-life goods;
- It is felt that existing food bank provider supplied are not sufficiently addressing the causes of food poverty – e.g. cooking skills, feeding families on a budget, promotion of healthy eating etc.;
- Existing food bank subscribers are actively being encouraged to move from traditional 'food bank' services towards the provision of cooked meals on the basis of Fareshare provision, and also to pass on basic cooking skills in order to educate service users to cook 'on a budget,'
- At present, at least 4/5 current food banks have some capacity for chilled/frozen storage and kitchen facilities and others would be able to develop this given capital investment. LCC could potentially assist with this model by providing support with the costs associated, also with co-ordination, venue hire, increased volunteer expenses and increased Fareshare membership fees (food bank fees current average £700 p.a., increasing to £1000 p.a. for the full Fareshare provision of chilled/fresh foods delivered weekly if required);
- FSL have trialled the above model through a successful partnership with North Warwickshire Council, which is currently in the 2<sup>nd</sup> of a 3 year plan to promote healthy eating and community inclusion. The intention is that the Council is able to withdraw financially following the third year;
- FSL will not accept any further subscriptions for new food banks. Existing subscriptions will be maintained for the next financial year, however thereafter provision to food banks not distributed chilled/fresh foods will cease.

### *Provision of support services and signposting*

As observed by Fareshare, is limited – although all but 4 food banks (86%) did at least offer limited signposting to other organisations or basic local advice on budgeting and assistance. For providers who only took LCC referrals, it was clearly felt that service users' needs was already being addressed by other organisations, although it was accepted that this was not necessarily the case.

(will add breakdown and chart showing categorised level/frequency of provision – is an area which requires further input/coordination, majority of food banks do operate in isolation and focus mostly or entirely on emergency food provision).



## Referral systems and access criteria

Provision for access vary from site to site, ranging from those permitted a regulated number of items only following a formal LCC referral to those which allowed free access to unlimited food without any form of assessment.

At one end of the spectrum, the Highfields Food Bank (a joint project established in November 2013 by a local MPs office, the Race Equality Centre and volunteers) currently relies solely on referrals from three small local organisations, and provided a parcel to its first service user in February following three months of operation. At the other, the Contact Project at St. Matthews House broadcast Fareshare deliveries via Twitter and text and allows respondents to browse an 'open market' intended to be free from the stigma of food bank access.

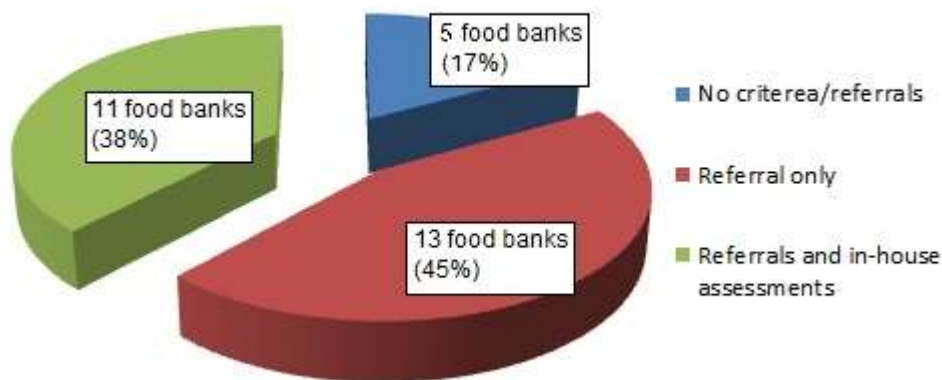
For the purposes of this study, the access criterion has been divided into the following groups.

**Referral only:** Those distributors who accept users only following a formal referral, for example from Social Services or another LCC organisation, Women's Aid, Refugee Action etc.:

**Referrals and in-house assessments:** Those distributors who accept referrals as above but also take on self-referrals, subject to the completion of their own assessment taking into account financial need;

**No criteria/referrals:** Those distributors who operate an unassessed service available for all attendees.

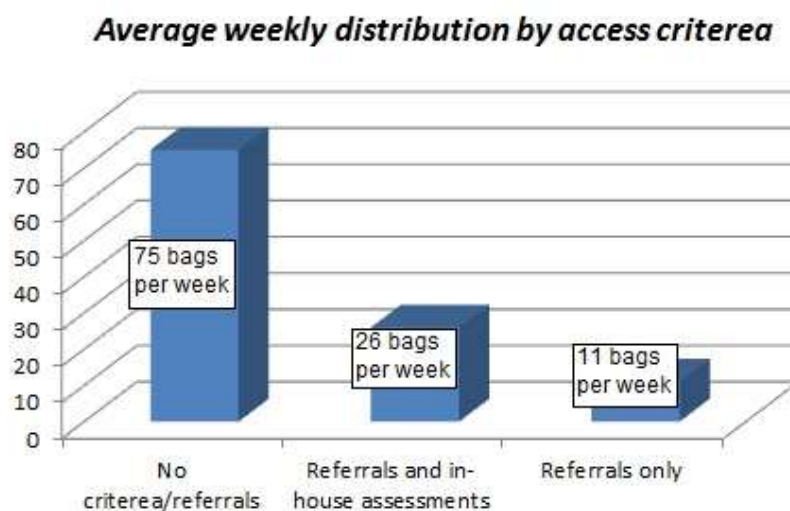
**Food banks by access criteria**



As the above diagram demonstrates, the majority of food banks operated some form of assessment criteria – although it should be stressed that in some cases this was relatively informal and no independent evidence was required, simply a summary of their current finances or other statement satisfying a requirement for being 'in need,' however interpreted. As can be observed from the graph below, there is a strong correlation between the adherence to strict qualification criteria the corresponding level of distribution per week.



As can be observed from the graph below, there is a strong correlation between the adherence to strict qualification criteria and corresponding level of distribution per week. A number of food banks did raise concerns regarding the problem of customers not in urgent need accessing the service, either fraudulently in the case of referred individuals or abusing the free access of more open distributors. Given their own limited capacity to verify circumstances however, the majority were uncertain whether they had experienced such inappropriate use on a significant scale and were only able to offer anecdotal evidence of individual examples, e.g. families attending food banks by car.



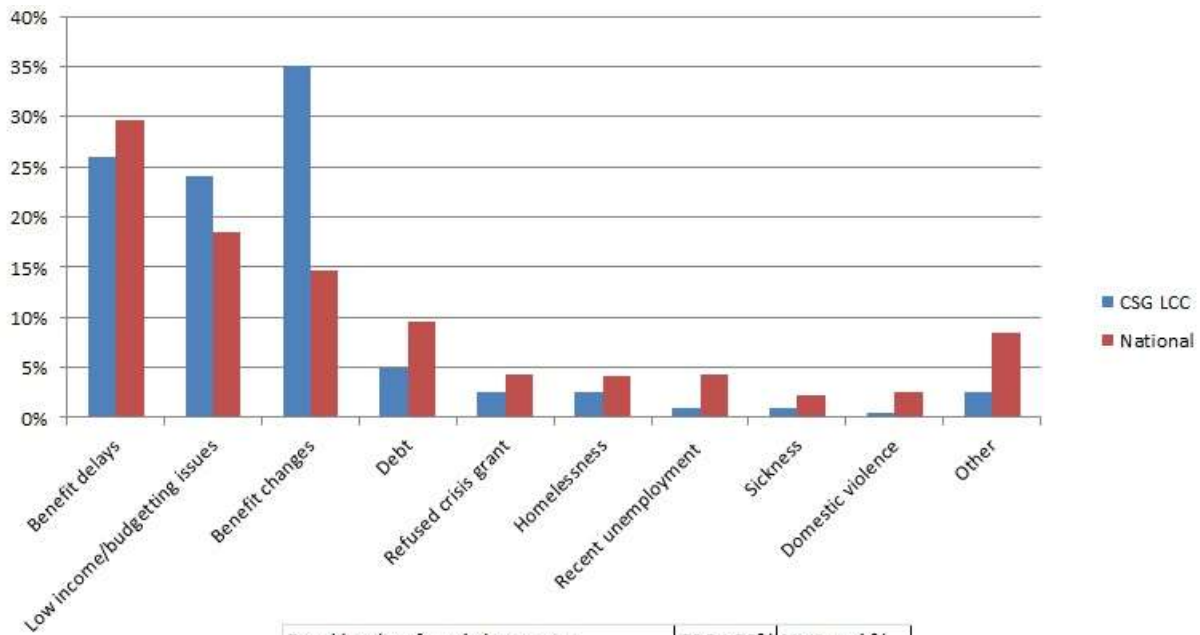
## *Changes in demographic over period of operation*

Based on the observation of the distributors contributed:

- Many providers commenced with a specific target group in mind, particularly those inspired by a particular charitable organisation or body (for example the Welcome Project for asylum seekers, the New Futures Project for those affected by prostitution, etc.);
- Many of the newest food banks had set up intending to provide provision mostly to families, as existing resources tended to focus on single males;
- The majority explained that provision had become broader based on demand over time – although most tried to dissuade regular use, the longer-established providers had an established customer base which may have moved from their original urgent need as presented – for example those no longer homeless/involved in prostitution/asylum granted who still required ongoing support;
- All food banks agreed that above and beyond their ‘base level’ of anticipated client groups – for example the homeless, drug/alcohol abusers, recent immigrants, single males more frequently than families etc. – new users over the past twelve months were from a broader base and included more families and those with what would previously have been regarded stable social conditions. These were mostly those in receipt of benefits or whose benefits had ceased, been sanctioned or considered ineligible for some other reason. However, there had also been increases in the number of asylum seekers (understood to be due to Border Agency backlogs, and large Somali/African families who required support after asylum granted) and limited numbers of those in need who were reportedly in work.



An analysis of the last months reasons for food bank voucher referral taken from the CSG team tally closely with national figures available from the Trussell Trust:

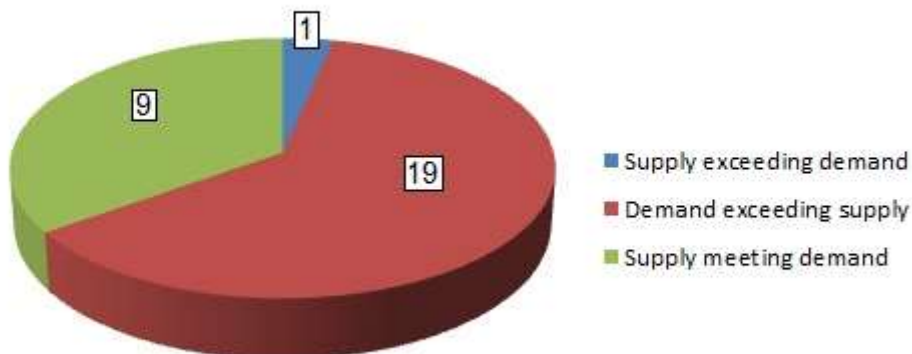


Food bank referrals by reason	CSG LCC%	National %
Benefit delays	26%	29.69%
Low income/budgetting issues	24%	18.45%
Benefit changes	35%	14.65%
Debt	5%	9.52%
Refused crisis grant	2.50%	4.29%
Homelessness	2.50%	4.16%
Recent unemployment	1%	4.25%
Sickness	1%	2.21%
Domestic violence	0.50%	2.50%
Other	2.50%	8.50%

LCC figures based on 200 CSG referrals 22/1/14 - 26/2/14

National figures courtesy of Trussell Trust 2014.

### Supply versus demand



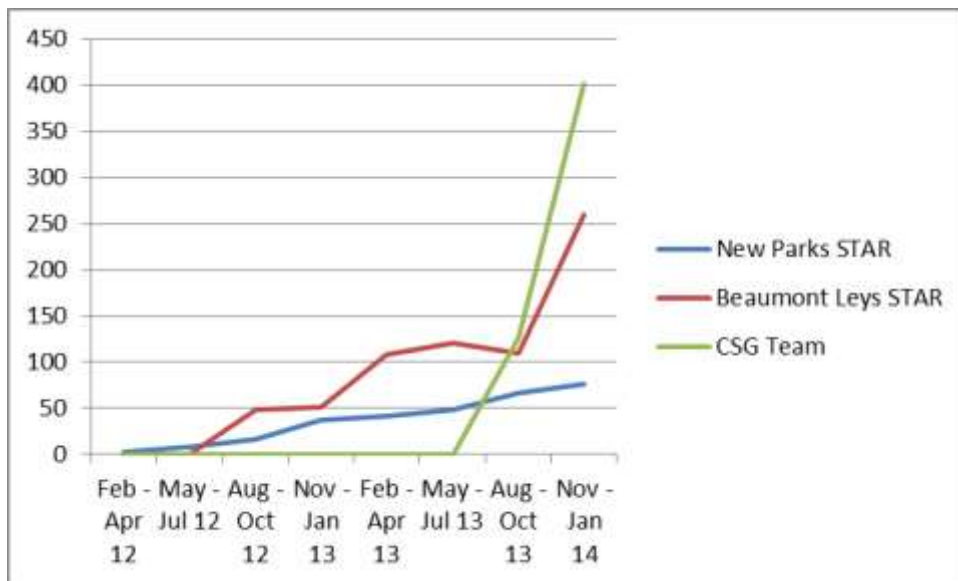


## Experience of client demand versus supply

Hard data is only available from LCC-funded centres (ie STAR Beaumont Leys and New Parks) and referrals via the Community Support Grant team. Anecdotally, all distributors reported a gradual increase in demand over their period of operation followed by a sharp increase over the past twelve months, particularly from November onwards, which has continued to date. Food banks in operation for a number of years also observed that whilst demand tended to fluctuate to a peak around Christmas each year, this had not receded to a background level as in previous years.

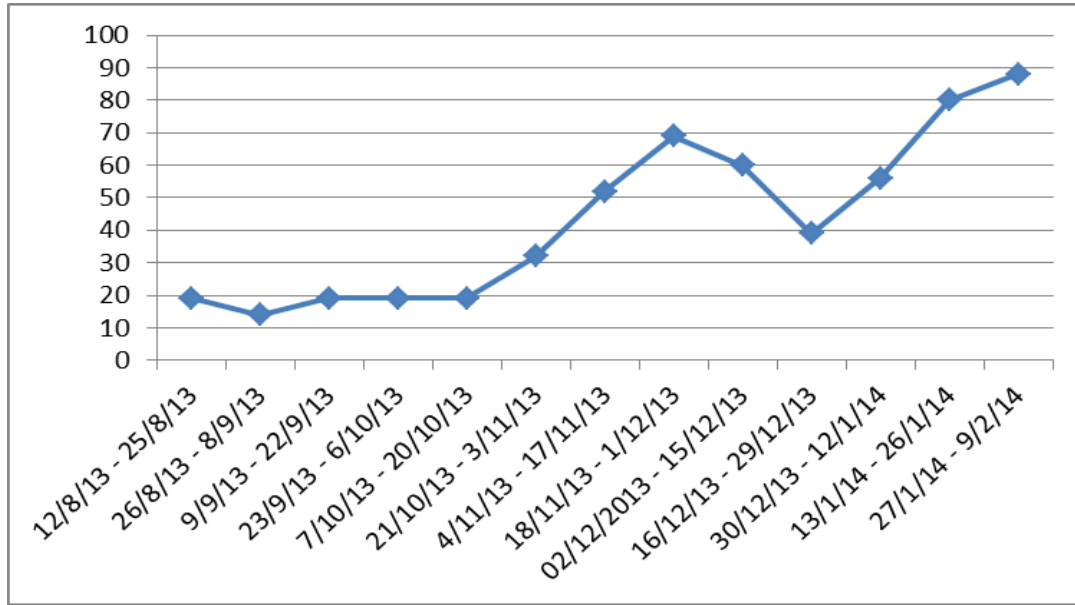
	New Parks STAR	Beaumont Leys STAR	CSG Team
Feb - Apr 12	3	0	0
May - Jul 12	8	0	0
Aug - Oct 12	16	49	0
Nov - Jan 13	38	51	0
Feb - Apr 13	42	108	0
May - Jul 13	49	121	0
Aug - Oct 13	67	110	126
Nov - Jan 14	77	*260	401

*\*Beaumont Leys final figures projected, available until Nov'13 only*

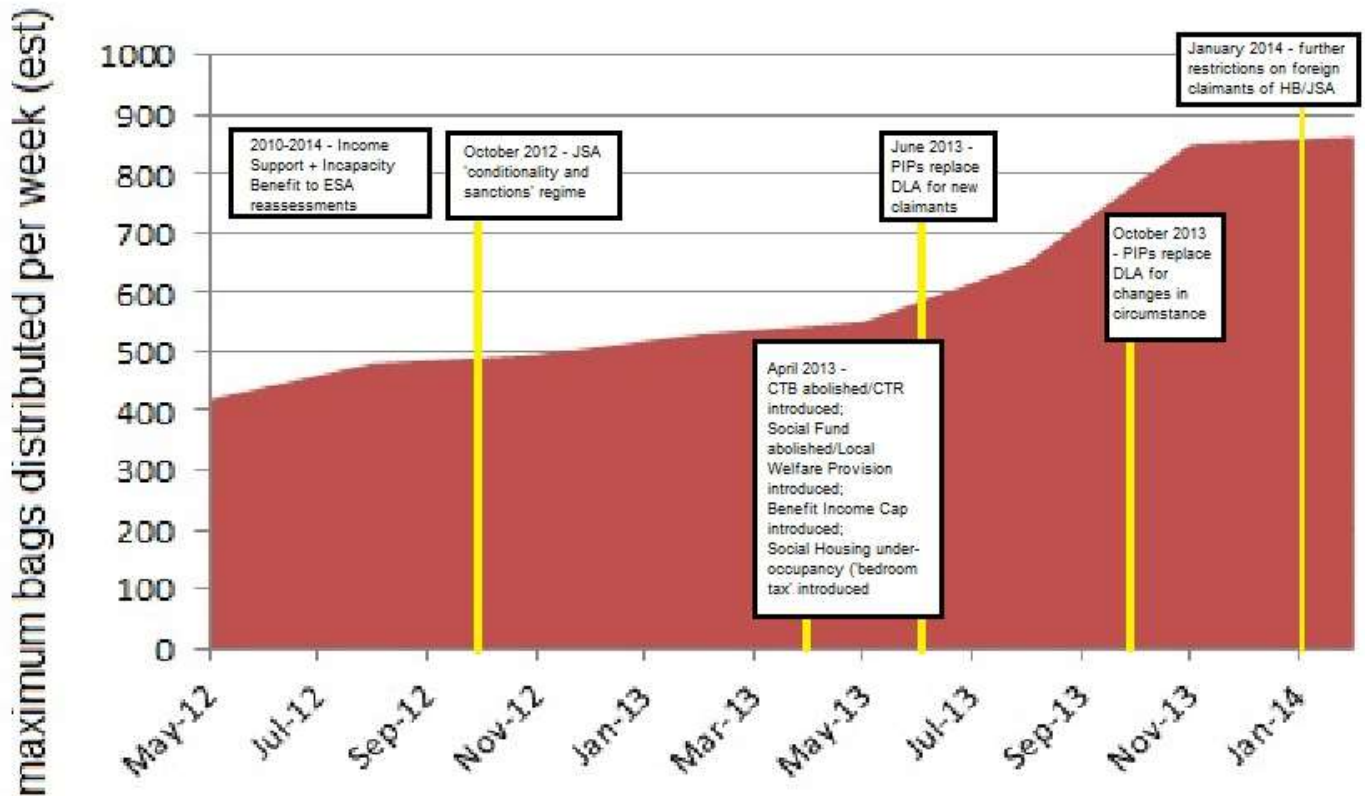




Community Support Grant team – number of referrals made per fortnight:



Estimated food bank provision in Leicester May 2012 to date (compared with DWP Welfare Reform Program)



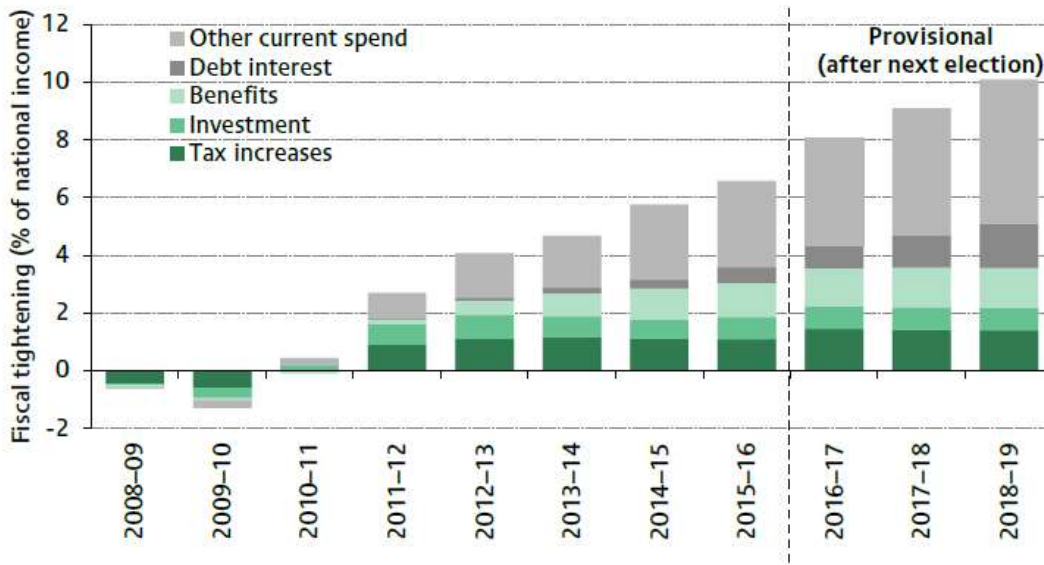


The above clearly demonstrates the continually rising demand for emergency food – the only exception to the trend being the Christmas weekend during which restricted opening and staffing hours will have affected supply.

(to add timetable to above table) relevant changes over this period affecting the observed increased demographic over this time period were the abolition of the Social Fund, reassessment of IB and recently DLA claimants, limitations on HB including the Benefit Income Cap and under occupancy, introduction of local CTR schemes and the increased sanctions and policing of the DWP’s “conditionality and sanctions regime” 2012-date.

It is anticipated that under the Governments existing spending plans further more marked savings are intended to be made from the welfare budget, raising concerns about the continuing impact on claimant’s circumstances following increases in global food costs together with declining local government budgets, rising utility bills, a stagnant jobs market, stubbornly high inflation, minimum Council Tax liability and rental costs.

**Government’s spending plans p to 2018/19 (Institute for Fiscal Spending Green Budget Feb 2013<sup>6</sup>)**



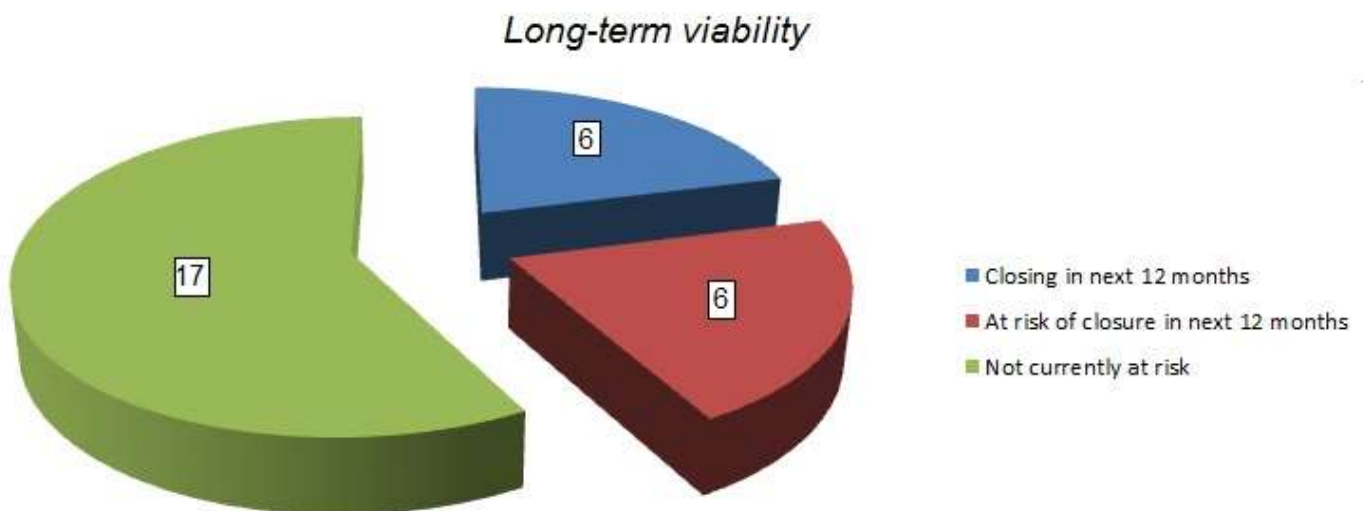
	<i>Percentage of total planned tightening in place by:</i>								
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
							(after next election)		
<b>Total</b>	3	27	40	46	57	65	80	90	100
<b>Tax increases</b>	0	64	79	84	80	79	104	102	100
<b>Spending</b>	4	21	34	40	53	63	76	88	100
Investment	23	94	107	90	83	96	99	100	100
Current spend	2	13	27	35	50	60	73	87	100
Benefits	-8	11	35	58	77	87	95	99	100
Debt interest	0	2	6	12	22	35	52	74	100
Other current spend	5	18	31	36	51	60	74	88	100





## Long-term viability of continued provision

The overall picture of food bank provision long-term is approaching crisis point and many distributors long-term future was described as being in serious doubt within the next 12 months - prior to Fareshare's admission that their provision to food bank providers is due to cease by March 2015.



- From a high point of 34 food distributors at the end of 2013, 2 have now ceased operations due to funding withdrawal and one due to the collapse of a distribution agreement with Sainsburys;
- Of 29 food banks polled, 6 were in danger of ending their current operations within the next 12 months. A further 6 centres operating under the Linwood Centre were due to cease in March 2013 due to the redundancy of the coordinator unless another organisation came forward to assume responsibility;
- 19 of the 29 distributors polled stated demand exceeded their current supply. The remainder stated that supply was only sufficient to meet demand with no capacity for expansion – the sole exception being the Highfield Food Bank discussed on p10, whose future is currently under review as a result.
- Given that only four food banks currently operating are not dependant on Fareshare provision and two had made enquiries to ask for their assistance, the current picture is bleak in the absence of any other model of in operation in the Leicester area.



## *Conclusions: Risks & Issues identified*

### *1. Location*

The expansion of the food bank provision has been of an ad-hoc nature with no co-ordination regarding the geographical location of the new provision. It has typically been as the result of a local need being identified and an organisation within that community trying to meet the need, but this has resulted in some areas having no provision even though one is required. Whilst virtually all sites reported demand at least meeting their current capacity<sup>1</sup>, it is likely the food poverty needs of a number of deprived inner-city areas are not being met.

### *2. Co-ordination*

There has been no co-ordination as to what is provided within the food banks themselves. This means that a person presenting at a food bank could receive a very different experience depending on which one they attend. Some food banks offer other support on site, such as clothing, others are able to offer hot meals or a cup of tea and advice/support or signposting for help. Most providers indicated a willingness to expand their provision if possible to include practical necessities such as toiletries, baby items and furniture, as well as better systems of referral to support agencies and the development of in-house advice provision. Improved communication and internal referrals between food banks would also increase efficiency and further reduce food waste.

### *3. Agreed Standards*

There are no clearly agreed standards of provision within the food banks, many are run by volunteers who are unable to pay for training themselves, or the group has little or no budget to finance training for those volunteers. Some operate an access criteria based on LCC referrals only whilst others allow unlimited access without assessment.

It is clear that the provision would benefit from the setting up of a clear structure of standards in key areas to ensure that the current provision adhere to all the necessary standards in relation to Health and Safety, such as food handling, food storage etc. The introduction of key standards would improve the current provision but would also assist with the setting up of any new provision giving a clear framework on which to operate.

### *4. Sustainability*

A sizeable minority of food banks expressed concerns regarding their ability to continue to operate their existing delivery model, and existing resources are inadequate to meet the level of demand experienced. Over 80% of food banks have reduced their average distribution from 3 days of food to between 1 and 2 days per referral.

Three providers ceased due to funding withdrawal or the collapse of distribution agreements at the end of 2013, and over 40% of those operating today are either due to close or are at risk of closure within the next 12 months. The main reason provided for this was a lack of funding, particularly in light of the increasing cost of Fareshare subscriptions, as well as pressure on voluntary resources, the cost of venue hire and capital investment in storage resources.



## 5. Mixed delivery mode

As raised above, 86% of Leicester's food banks are now primarily or solely dependent on Fareshare Leicester (FSL) for the supply of their emergency food provision. Despite its rapid expansion, FSL has struggled to source the long-life food requested by food bank customers. Concerns have been raised by numerous subscribers as to the sporadic nature of provision, the varying nutritional quality of food delivered and the insufficient quantity of staples such as rice and pasta which groups have often purchased through their own funds where possible.

Throughout 2013 FSL has increasingly shifted its emphasis towards chilled and fresh food, a resource far more readily available from its wholesale partners. Following enquiries, FSL has now disclosed it will take on no new food bank subscribers and intends to cease to supply long-life food from April 2014, encouraging existing subscribers to instead provide hot meals and cookery budgeting advice in the alternative.

Assuming the food poverty needs identified earlier in this report will persist into 2014 at comparable levels, urgent action will be required to source alternative suppliers of emergency food. No other UK suppliers are known to operate on the 'warehouse model' employed by Fareshare.

The largest national food bank organisation is the Trussell Trust, which runs over 400 outlets but is not currently operating within Leicester. This successful model depends on developing corporate relationships with supermarkets, charities and churches, drives to obtain funding and food from private donors and a high and sustained level of visible publicity. Existing food banks would need an intensive level of support to adopt a very different model of operation in order to continue to provide their existing services. Current 'ad-hoc' local arrangements with large retailers and religious organisations are very limited in nature.



## *References*

- <sup>1</sup> Food Banks and Food Poverty, All-Parliamentary Poverty Group 16 December 2013 SN06657
- <sup>2</sup> Church Action on Poverty, May 2013
- <sup>3</sup> Welfare Reform Impact Assessment, Leicester City Council March 2013
- <sup>4</sup> Quarterly Labour Market Statistics, Office for National Statistics January 2014
- <sup>5</sup> Underemployment in the UK, D. Blanchflower & D. Bell, National Institute Economic Review, May 2013
- <sup>6</sup> The Green Budget, Institute for Fiscal Spending February 2013



## *Appendix A*

### *Food banks currently in operation as per diagram on p5:*

- 1 – Mowmacre TARA
- 2 – B-Connected Brite Centre
- 3 – B – Connected St. Peters Church
- 4 – B – Connected United Reform Church
- 5 – STAR New Parks
- 6 – Morton / Northfields TARA
- 7 – Welcome Project – St. Martin’s House
- 8 – Women’s Welcome Project - Church of the Martyr
- 9 – The Contact Project – St Matthew’s House
- 10 – The New Futures Project
- 11 – The Open Hands Trust
- 12 – Social Services DAS, GreyFriars Centre
- 13 – Beaumont Leys STAR
- 14 – The Centre Project
- 15 – Faith in People with HIV
- 16 – Kirton Lodge (defunct 2013)
- 17 – Healthy Living Centre (defunct 2013)
- 18 – Saffron Lane Resource Centre (via Linwood, ending March 2014)
- 19 – Saffron Lane Children’s Centre (via Linwood, ending March 2014)
- 20 – Saffron Neighbourhood Management Board (via Linwood, ending March 2014)
- 21 – Eyres Monsell Children’s Centre (via Linwood, ending March 2014)
- 22 – Eyres Monsell Community Centre (via Linwood, ending March 2014)
- 23 – Eyres Monsell STAR (via Linwood, ending March 2014)
- 24 – The Mosaic Church
- 25 – City Vineyard Storehouse
- 26 – Gilmorton Development Group
- 27 – CharityLink – St Martin’s House
- 28 – CharityLink – St Andrew’s Centre
- 29 – New Parks Library
- 30 – Barleycroft Community Centre
- 31 – The Emerald Centre (from September to December 2013)
- 32 – Spiritualist Progressive Church
- 33 – Highfields Food Bank
- 34 – Peace Centre Food Bank



## Appendix B

### Food providers in the Leicester City area compared with the National Deprivation Index

