



Foodbank

Hunger Report 2025

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GAME CHANGERS



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Executive summary

The Foodbank Hunger Report 2025 explores the current hunger situation in Australia, revealing a complex picture where the improvements seen in 2024 have levelled off, and significant challenges remain for many households.

Following a period of volatility, Australia's food security landscape has stabilised, though at a level that continues to impact millions. In 2025, 33% of Australian households (an estimated 3.5 million) experienced food insecurity in the past 12 months, a figure consistent with the level seen in 2024.

While the overall situation has held steady, the report highlights that certain groups continue to experience high rates of food insecurity. For single-parent households, the severity of the situation has intensified, with a five-percentage point increase in severe food insecurity, now affecting 46% of this group. Similarly, high rates of food insecurity persist among households living in rented accommodation (48%), those on low incomes (48%), and households with a person with a disability (67%), indicating these groups face ongoing pressures.

The cost-of-living remains the primary contributor to food insecurity, cited by 79% of food insecure households. Changes in household and living arrangements have also become a more pronounced factor this year, suggesting that the impact of the housing market is a growing consideration for families managing their budgets. In response, households continue to adjust their spending, with food insecure households more likely to reduce their purchasing of fresh produce, protein, and dairy.

A positive development year-on-year is the continued growth in awareness of food relief services, with over half (53%) of food insecure households now knowing where to get support. However, this has not yet translated into higher access rates, with one in four (25%) having received formal food relief in the past year. Embarrassment (45%) and the belief that others are in greater need (35%) continue to be the main barriers preventing people from seeking assistance.

School Breakfast Programs continue to provide important support, with participation among severely food insecure households reaching a new peak of 43%. However, a different trend has emerged among moderately food insecure households, where

participation has declined. The decline may be linked to the growing barrier of feeling that other children have a greater need, causing some families to self-select out of these programs.

The 2025 Hunger Report shows that while food insecurity remains relatively steady from a year ago, significant challenges remain. Continued support from food relief organisations and school food programs are essential, alongside efforts to address the underlying drivers of food insecurity, as well as the social barriers that may prevent households from accessing the help available.

Research context

For over a decade, Foodbank has published its annual Hunger Report to raise awareness about the realities faced by Australians experiencing food insecurity. The Foodbank Hunger Report 2025 presents the most recent findings from Foodbank's ongoing research into this critical issue.

Food insecurity, as defined by the UN's Food & Agriculture Organisation, occurs when individuals do not have regular access to sufficient, safe, culturally appropriate and nourishing food necessary for proper development, growth, and a healthy life. Factors contributing to food insecurity can include a scarcity of available food and/or insufficient means to acquire it.

In the 2025 report, as in previous years, Foodbank assesses food insecurity in the Australian context using the well-established Household Food Security Survey Module (HFSSM) developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This tool evaluates food security at the household level based on economic and social factors that limit or create uncertainty around adequate food access. (More information on how the HFSSM quantifies household food security is available in the appendix section.)

In addition, the Foodbank Hunger Report research aims to understand the condition, key characteristics and coping behaviours of food insecurity. The Foodbank Hunger Report plays a critical role in increasing public awareness and deepening insights into food insecurity in Australia.

Study design

The Foodbank Hunger Report 2025 research was conducted between 24th June – 17th July 2025, through an online survey of 4,260 Australians aged 18 years or older (main sample) and a booster of 260 Australians 18+ from NT (n=102) and TAS (n=276). The main sample was nationally representative with interlocking quotas by age, gender and location.

The data was weighted to nationally representative proportion of age, gender, state and location as summarised in Table 1 below. The detailed methodology can be found in the Appendix.

Table 1. Summary of final achieved sample profile by key demographic targets

		Sample size (n=4,260)	Total weighted (%)
Gender	Male	2,059	49%
	Female	2,201	51%
Age	18-24	466	11%
	25-44	1,525	37%
	45-54	674	16%
	55-74	1,170	27%
	75 or above	425	10%
State	NSW	1,257	31%
	VIC	1,035	26%
	QLD	812	20%
	SA	281	7%
	WA	428	11%
	TAS	276	2%
	NT	102	1%
	ACT	69	2%
Location	Capital city	2,946	68%
	Rest of state/territory	1,314	32%
Remoteness area*	Major cities of Australia	2,665	63%
	Inner regional Australia	1,318	31%
	Outer regional Australia	225	4%
	Remote Australia	42	1%
	Very remote Australia	10	0%

All 4,260 Australians answered the core HFSSM for measurement of the prevalence of household food security over the past 12 months. A total of 1,353 respondents (33%) were identified through the HFSSM as being from moderately and severely food insecure

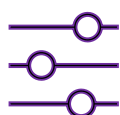
households. This group continued to answer a deep dive module about their experience living with food insecurity over the last 12 months.

The household experience with food security in the USDA Guide to Measuring Household Security is categorised into four categories. The definition of each category and HFSSM indicators used for classification can be found in Appendix (Table 3 and 4).

The Foodbank Hunger Report 2025 survey also included modules on the cost-of-living, school breakfast programs and pet/s related questions.

2025 Key Findings

The Foodbank Hunger Report 2025 provides a detailed snapshot of the state of food insecurity across the country. The following key insights break down the main findings from this year's research, highlighting a story of stabilised but persistent hardship and the specific challenges faced by vulnerable groups.



Food Insecurity Plateaus Following Previous Year's Improvement

After signs of improvement in 2024, the national food insecurity rate held steady in 2025, with one in three Australian households (33%) experiencing food insecurity in the past 12 months. Within this, the proportion of households experiencing severe food insecurity is at 20%. This indicates that the positive momentum from the previous year has not been sustained, and a significant number of Australians continue to face ongoing challenges in accessing sufficient food.



A Disproportionate Burden: Key Groups Remain at Heightened Risk of Food Insecurity

Beyond the national average, the 2025 report highlights that certain groups face a much higher risk of food insecurity due to economic and health pressures. Nearly seven in ten (67%) households with a person with a disability¹ experienced food insecurity, with half (50%) of those in the severe category. Similarly, low-income households (earning under \$33,799)² continue to struggle, with 48% experiencing food insecurity. The report also shows a link between employment type and food security, with 40% of households reliant on part-time or casual work facing food insecurity, a directional increase from 2024.

¹ Households with a person with a disability are defined as those that reported being sick or unable to work (myself/someone in my household), indicating that reduced/low income or government benefits contributed to their food insecurity situation in the past 12 months. The definition also includes households that reported someone having mobility issues (e.g., injured, disabled), which limited their access to travel and obtain food, thus contributing to food insecurity in the same period. It also encompasses those who reported receiving a Disability Support Pension, having an assistance animal (e.g., an accredited disability support animal), or describing their employment status as disability pension/carer.

² The household income question was updated in 2025 to include a more comprehensive list aligned with the ABS Census data. Previously, low-income households were classified as those with a gross annual income (i.e., before tax) of less than \$30,000 AUD. In 2025, the definition of low-income households was updated to include those with a gross annual income (i.e., before tax) of less than \$33,799 AUD.



The Severity of Hardship is Deepening for Single-Parent Households

The overall rate of food insecurity for single-parent households remained high but stable (68%); however, the severity of their situation has intensified. In 2025, there was a 5-percentage point increase in severe food insecurity within this group, rising to 46%. This suggests that while the proportion of single-parent household experiencing food insecurity is unchanged, the hardship for those affected is becoming more profound.



Housing Instability is a Growing Contributor to Food Insecurity

The connection between housing stress and food insecurity has become more pronounced. While the rate of food insecurity among renters remained high but stable at 48%, there was a significant increase in households citing "changes in my household/living arrangements" as a reason for their food insecurity (up to 29%, from 25% in 2024). This was partly driven by a notable rise in households that had to move house numerous times in the past year.



Awareness of Food Relief is Improving, but a Gap to Access Persists

There has been positive progress in ensuring people know where to turn for help. Awareness of food relief services among food insecure households continued to grow, reaching a new high of 53%. However, this has not yet translated into increased use, with the proportion of households accessing formal support remaining steady at 25%. **Key barriers continue to be feelings of embarrassment (45%) and the belief that others are in greater need (35%).**



Participation in School Breakfast Programs seems to be Shifting

School Breakfast Programs continue to be a vital support, with participation among the most vulnerable—severely food insecure households—increasing to a new peak of 43%. Conversely, participation among moderately food insecure households has slightly declined. This may be linked to the growing sentiment that "other children may need it more," which was cited as a barrier by 27% of food insecure households, suggesting some families may be self-selecting out of programs despite their own need.

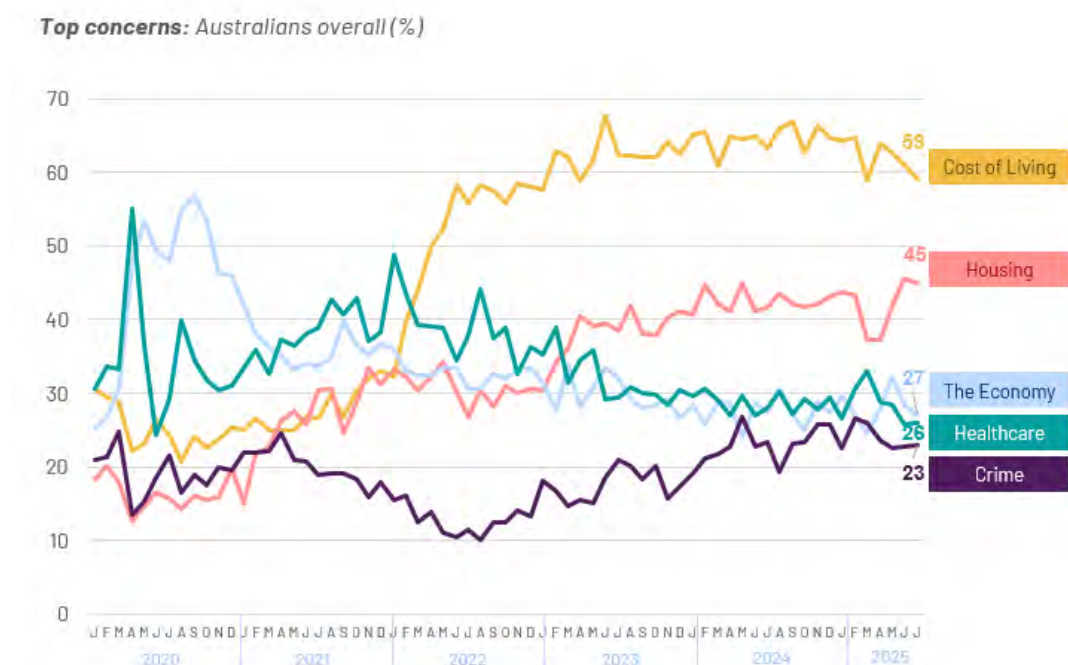
2025 Hunger Report Findings

Issues facing Australia

In 2025, Australians continued to identify cost-of-living and housing as their foremost concerns. Despite shifts in the broader economic environment, these two issues remain at the forefront for households, reflecting their sustained impact on day-to-day life and financial stability.

According to the Ipsos Issues Monitor³ (July 2025), 59% cited cost-of-living as the primary issue—down from a peak of 65% in early 2024, but still the dominant pressure—while 45% identified housing as the second most pressing concern.

Figure 1 Ipsos Issues Monitor data: Top concerns among Australian



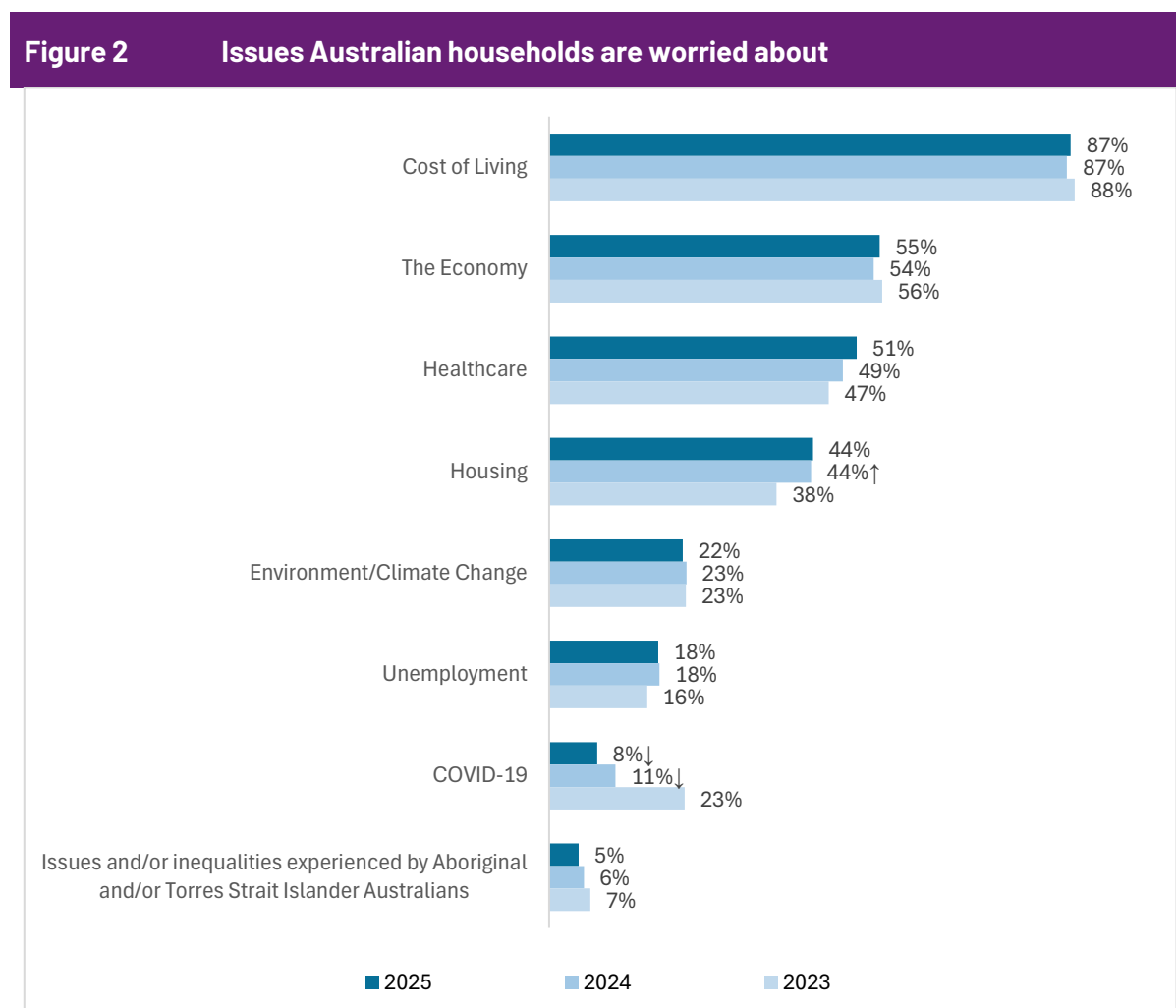
Source: Ipsos Issues Monitor: Monthly online survey of n=1,000 Australians.

³ Ipsos, Issues Monitor July 2025. Retrieved August 2025:

https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/publication/documents/2025-08/IM_Nat_July25_v2_0.pdf

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Findings from the Foodbank Hunger Report 2025 study align, with 87% of Australian households selecting cost-of-living as their most important issue over the past 12 months, followed by the economy (55%), healthcare (51%) and housing (44%).



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

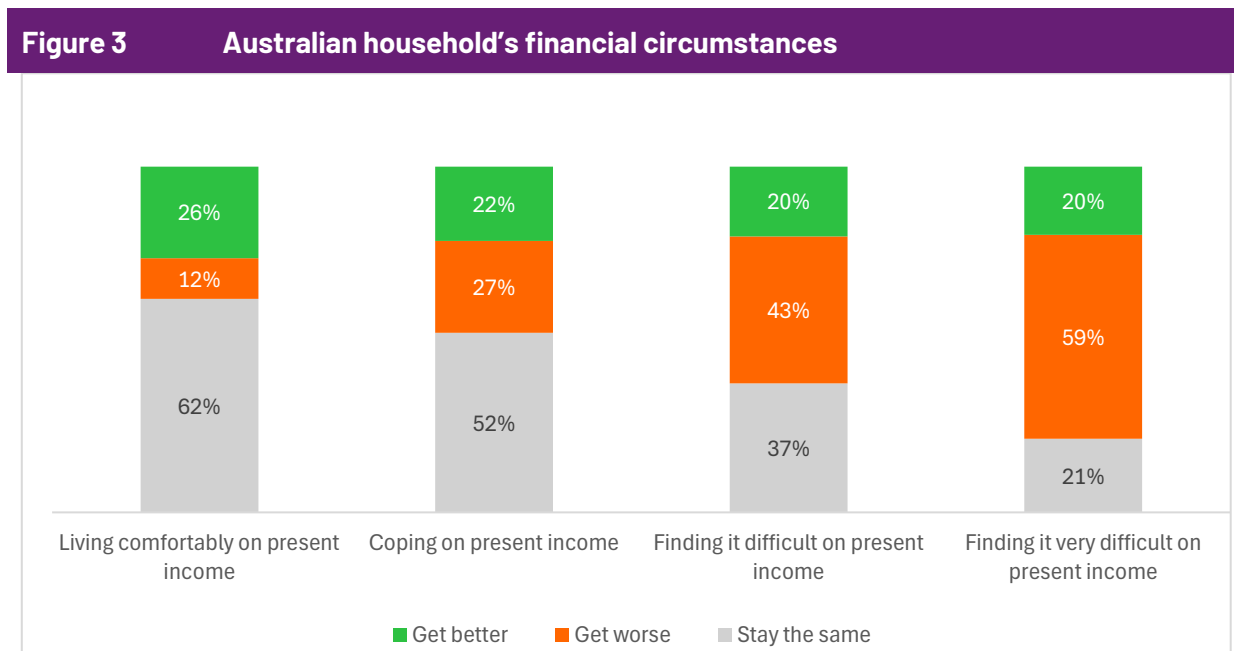
CL1. Which of the following would you consider as the most important issues you and/or your household have been concerned about over the last 12 months [any rank] (Base [Total] 2023 n=4,342; 2024 n=4,260; 2025 n=4,260)

Household finances remain under pressure. In 2025, just 21% reported living comfortably on their current income, 39% said they are coping, and 36% are finding it difficult or very difficult.

Table 2 How Australian household's feel about their financial circumstances	
	2025
Living comfortably on present income	21%
Coping on present income	39%
Finding it difficult on present income	22%
Finding it very difficult on present income	14%
Don't know	1%
Prefer not to say	2%

F1. Which of these descriptions comes closest to how you feel about your household's income nowadays? (Base [Total] 2025 n=4,260)

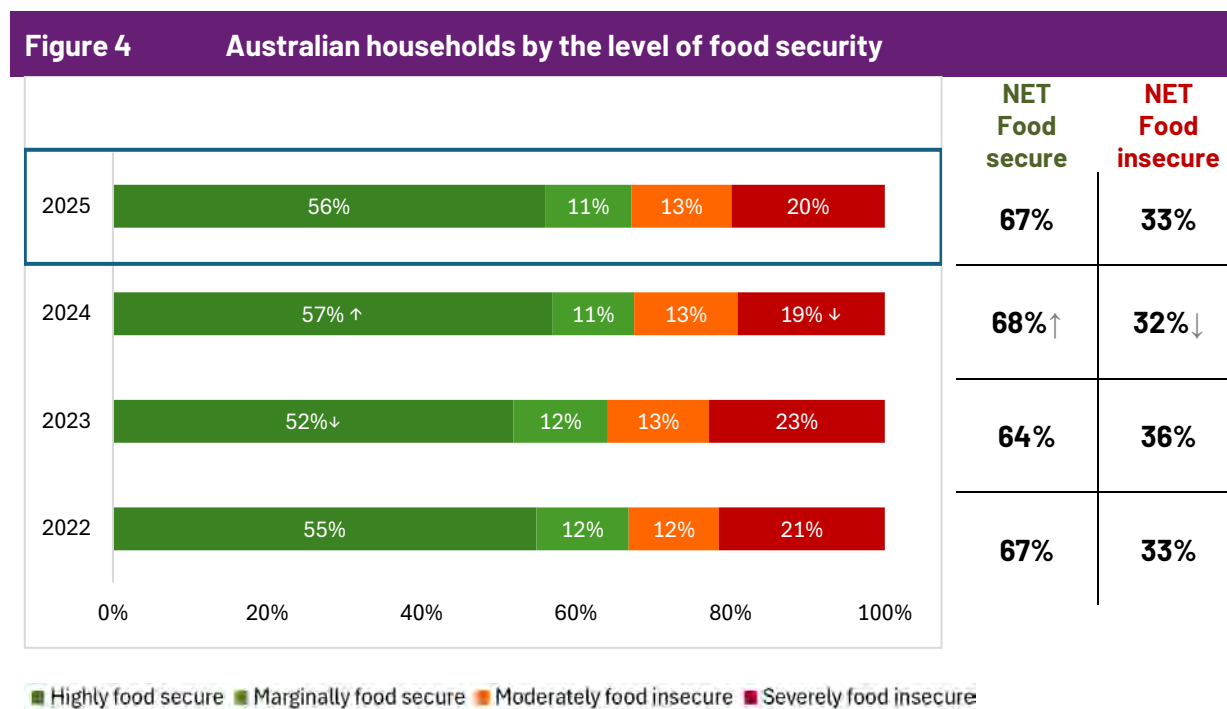
Looking ahead, nearly half (46%) Australian households expect their financial circumstances to stay the same over the next year—a view more common among those living comfortably or coping. Meanwhile, among households currently finding it difficult or very difficult, the sentiment is notably weaker, with one in two (49%) expecting their situation to worsen over the next year and a further 30% expecting things will remain the same.



F1. Which of these descriptions comes closest to how you feel about your household's income nowadays? / F2. Do you think your household financial circumstances will get better, worse or stay the same over the next year? (Base [Total] 2025 n=4,260)

Food security in Australia

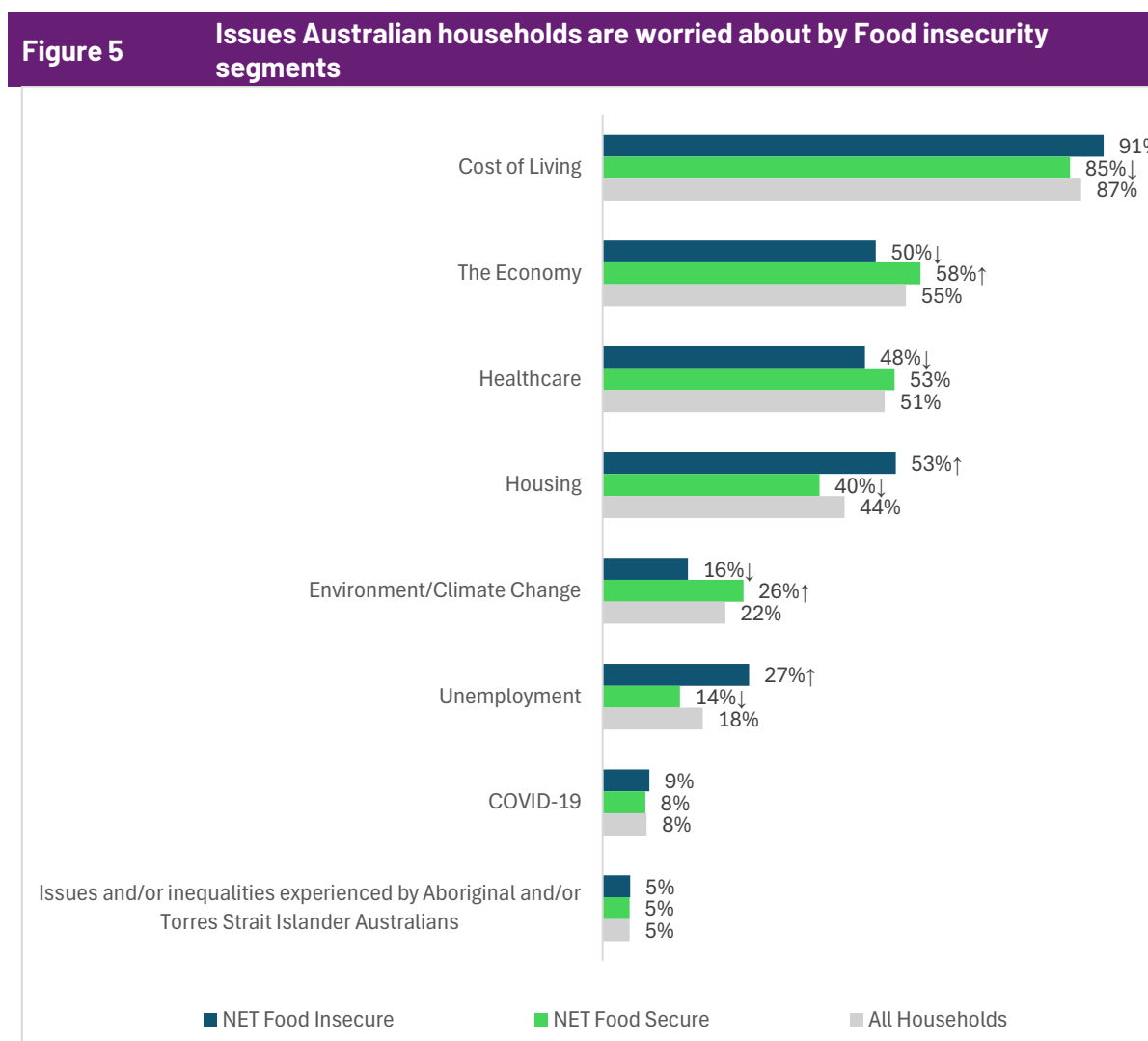
The proportion of Australian Households experiencing food insecurity (either severe or moderate) remained steady year-on-year. In 2025, 33% of Australian households (an estimated 3.5 million households) experienced food insecurity in the past 12 months.



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions (Base [Total] 2022 n=4,024; 2023 n=4,342; 2024 n=4,260; 2025 n=4,260)

Consistent with the broader population, cost-of-living was the leading concern among Australian food insecure households (91%). Compared with food secure households, those experiencing food insecurity were more likely to cite housing (53% vs 40%) and unemployment (27% vs 14%) as issues of concern, indicating compounding pressure from the housing market and the labour market.

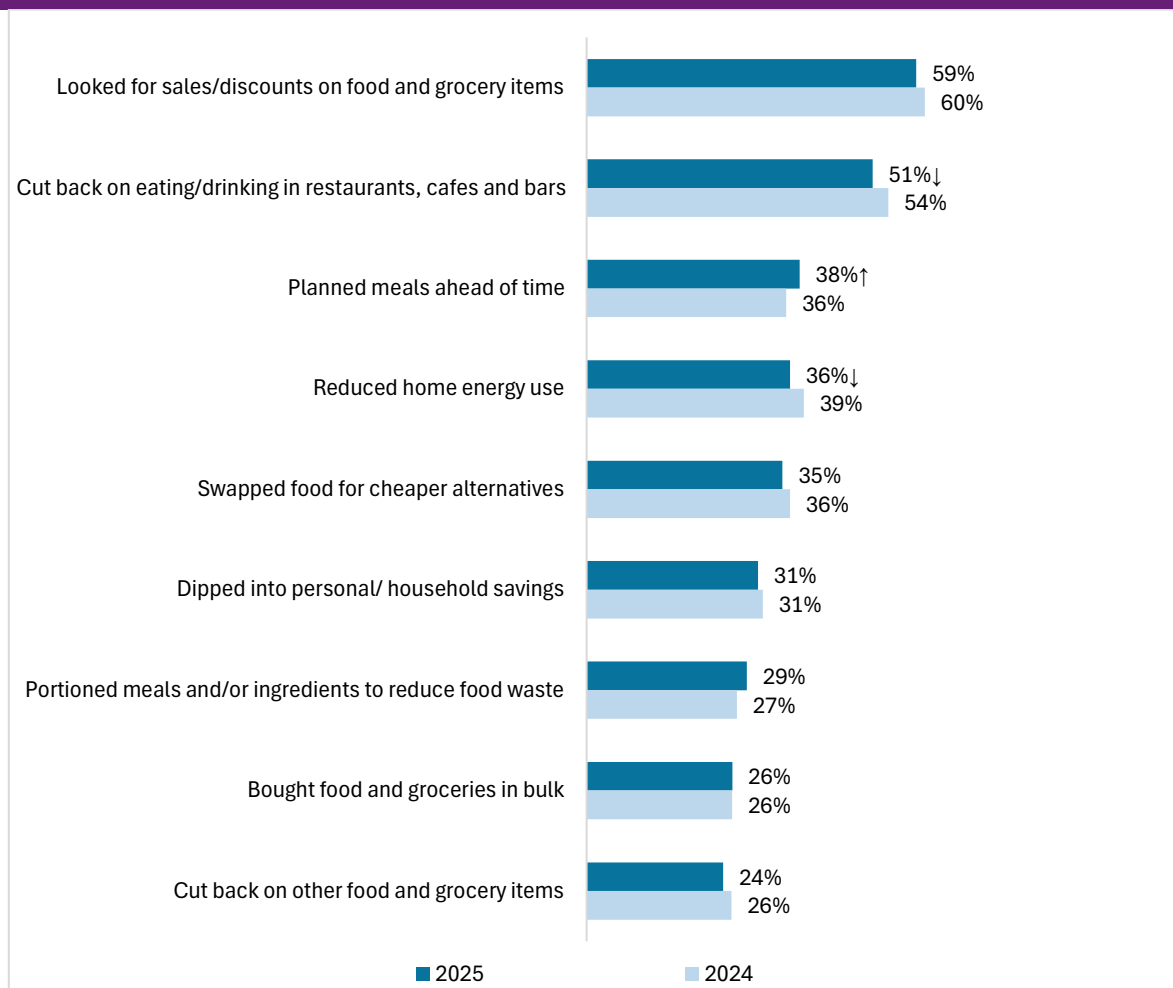


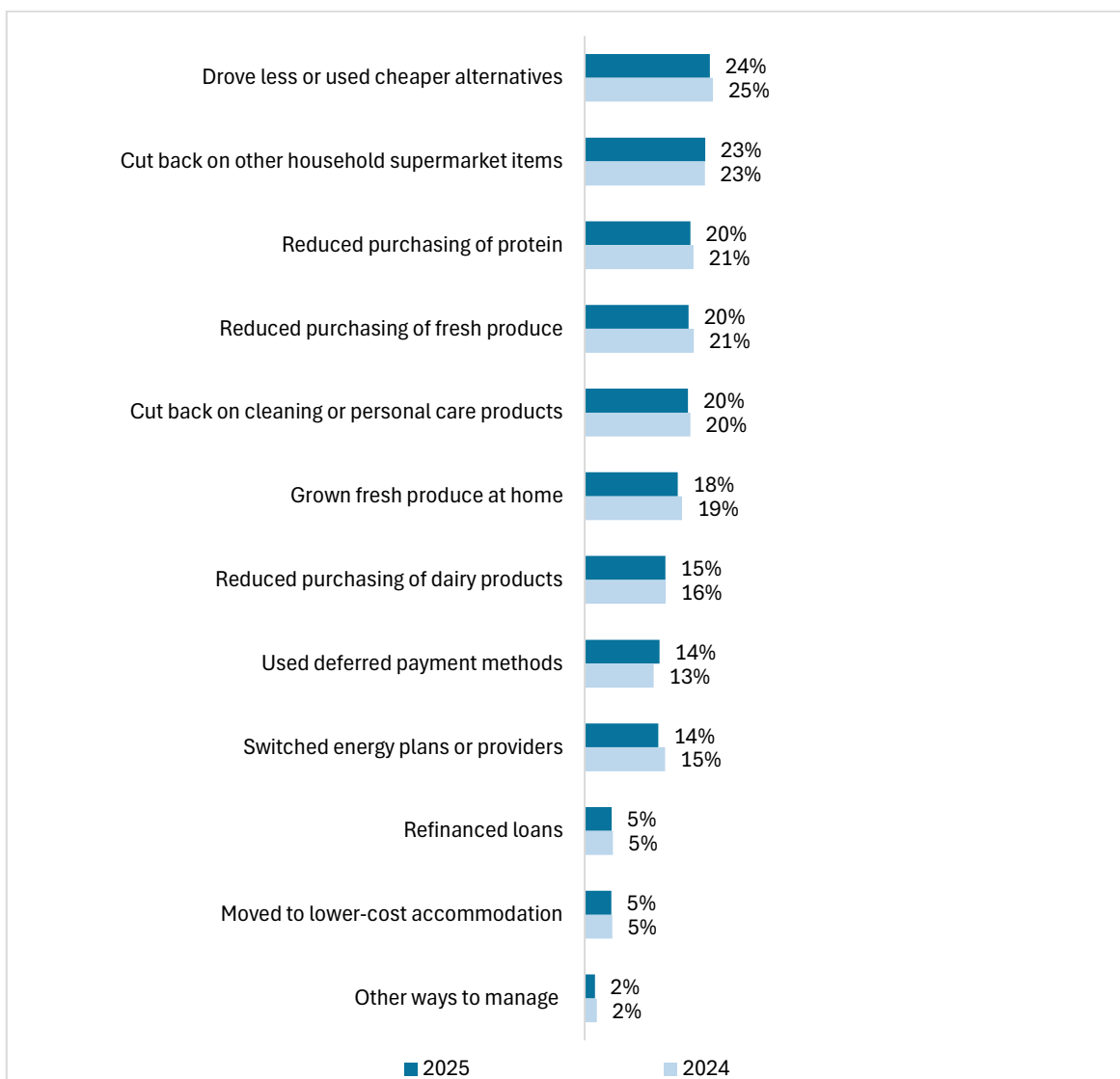
↑↓ Represents a significant difference when comparing results of food security summary against the average household.

CL1. Which of the following would you consider as the most important issues you and/or your household have been concerned about over the last 12 months [any rank] (Base [Total] 2025 n=4,260; NET Food secure n=2,907; NET Food insecure n=1,353).

Australian households continue to adjust spending to manage rising costs of living. Three in five households (59%, down 1 percentage point from 2024) looked for sales or discounts on food and groceries, half (51%) cut back on eating or drinking out, and more than one in three planned meals (38%), reduced home energy use (36%) or swapped to cheaper alternatives such as frozen or tinned items or imperfect produce (35%).

Figure 6 Households managing the cost-of-living pressure



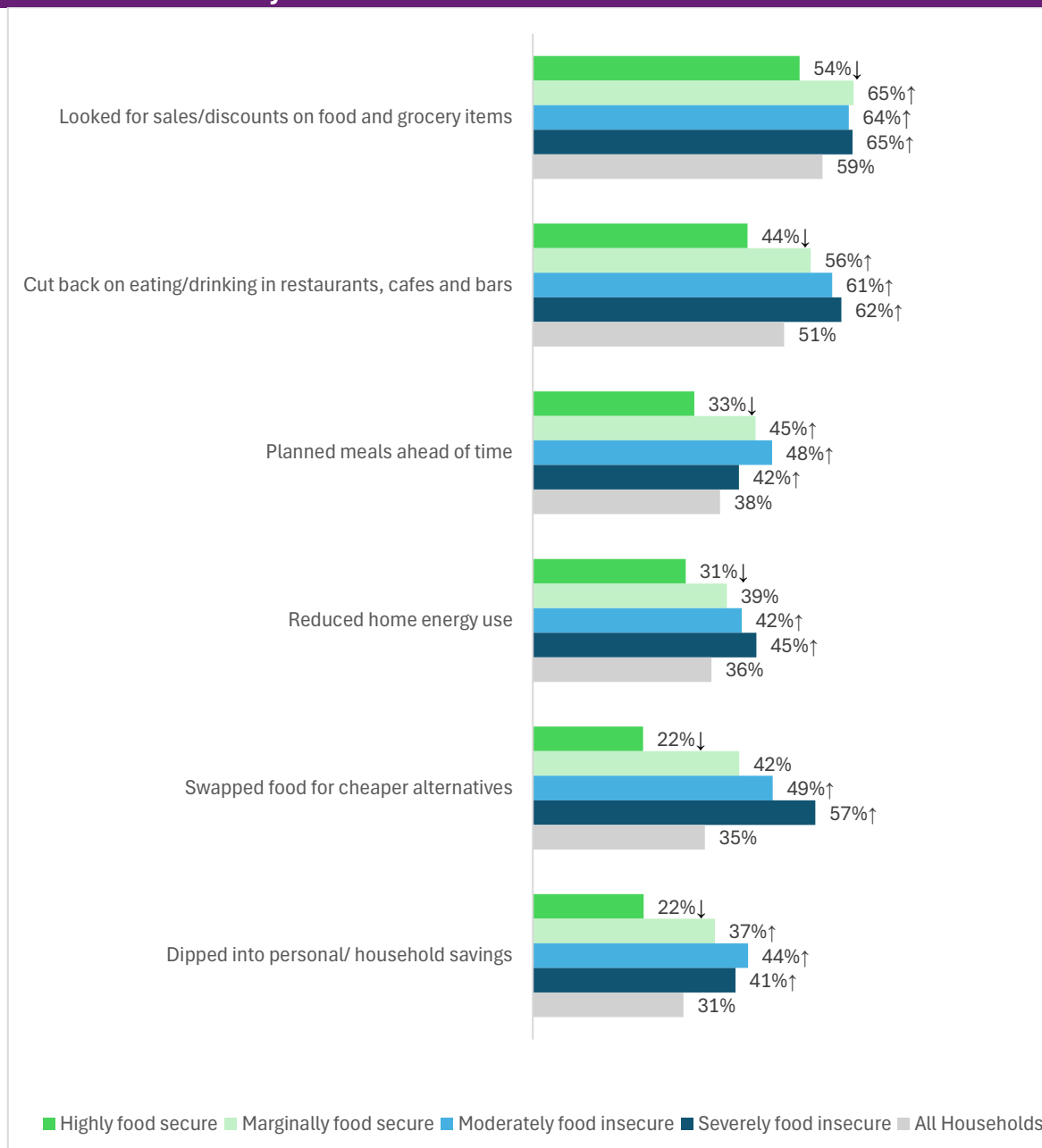


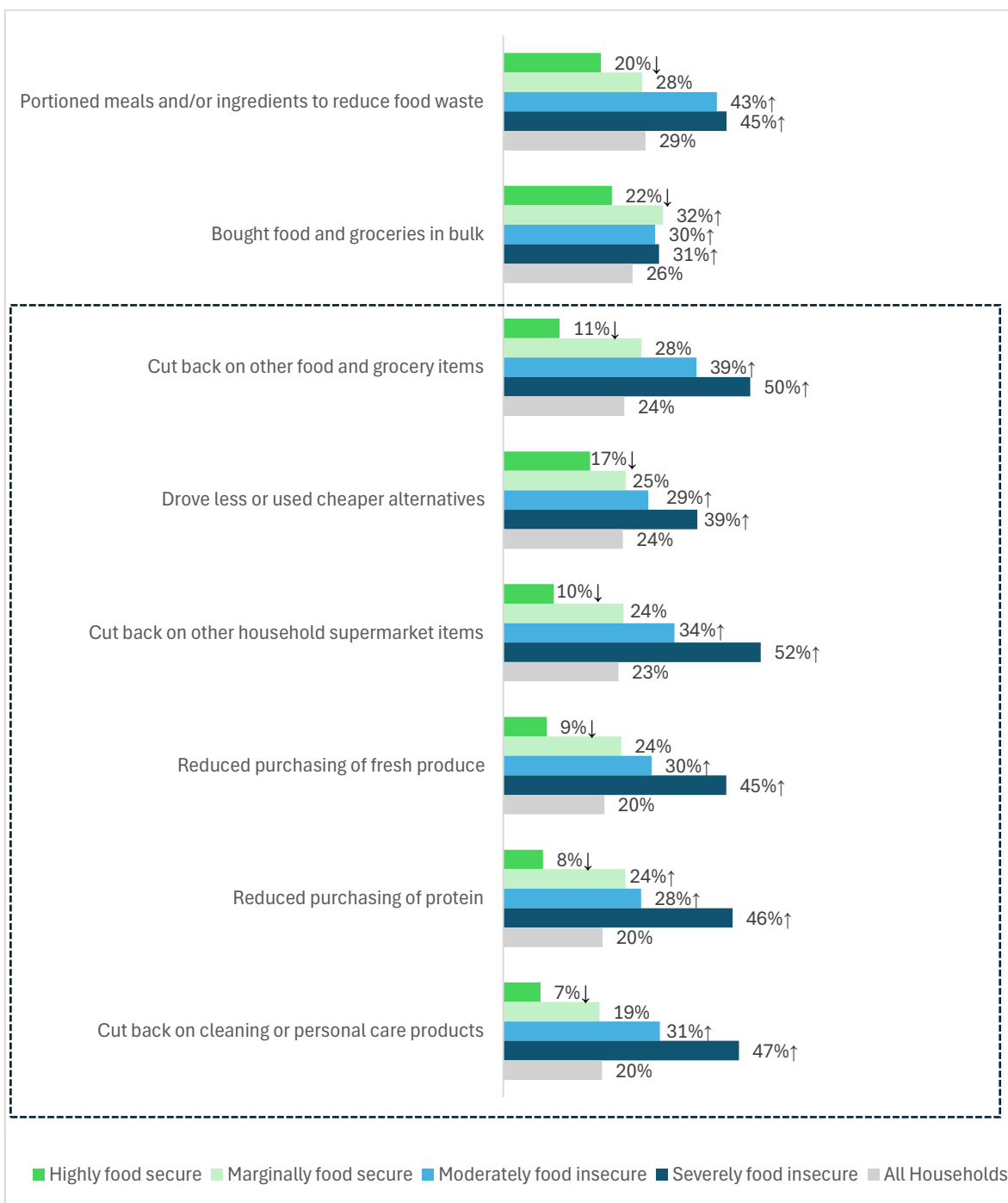
↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.
 CL2 Thinking of the last 12 months, which, if any, of the following have you used to manage the cost-of-living for yourself and/or your household (Base [Total] 2024 n=4,260; 2025 n=4,260)

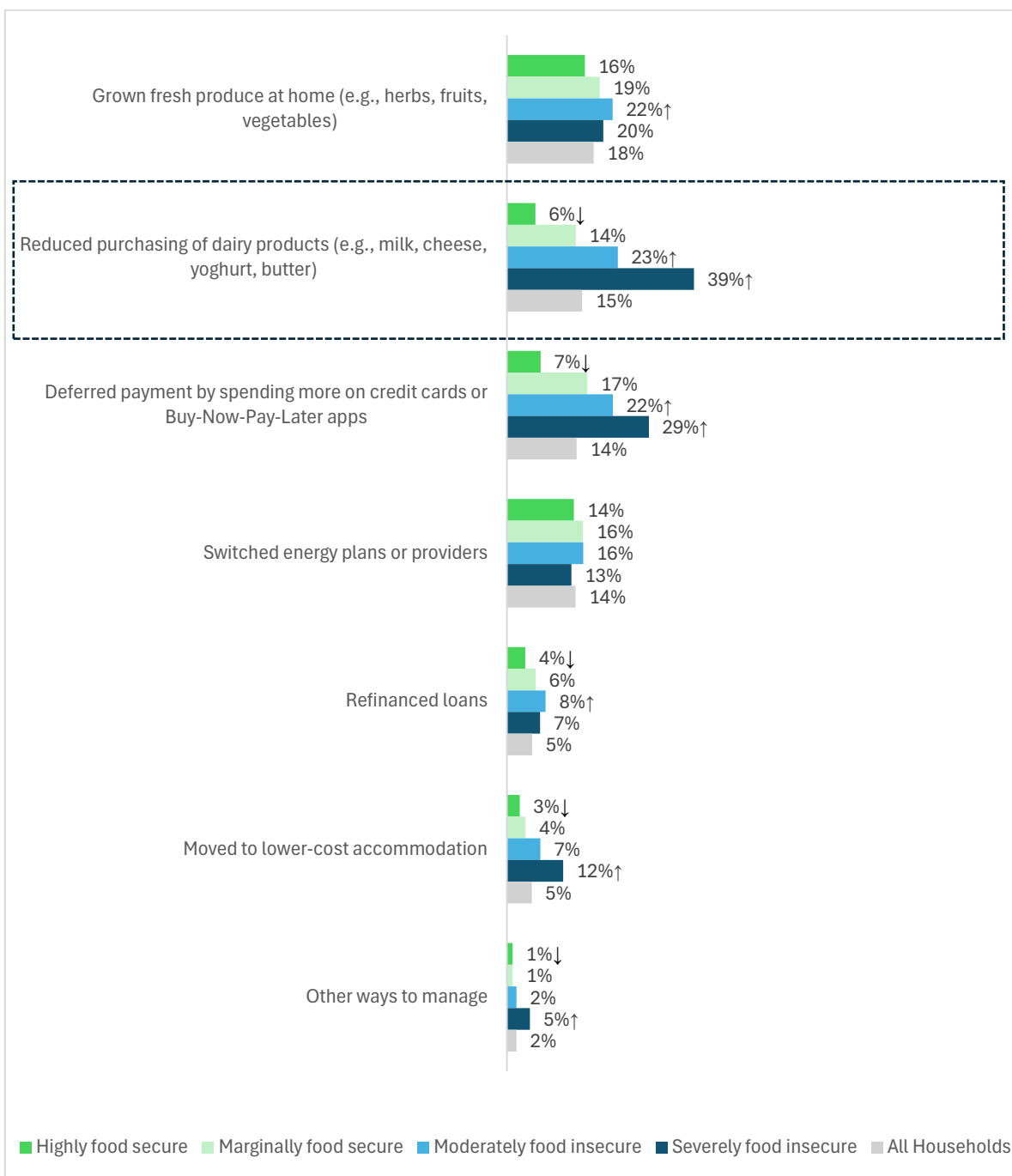
Australian households in the moderately or severely food insecure segments were significantly more likely than food secure households to reduce purchases of fresh produce, protein and dairy, and to cut back on other supermarket, cleaning and personal care items. See ‘Managing cost-of-living pressures’ in the Appendix for a comparison between measures taken by severely food insecure households and the average Australian household.

Figure 7

Households managing the cost-of-livingcost-of-living pressure by food security level







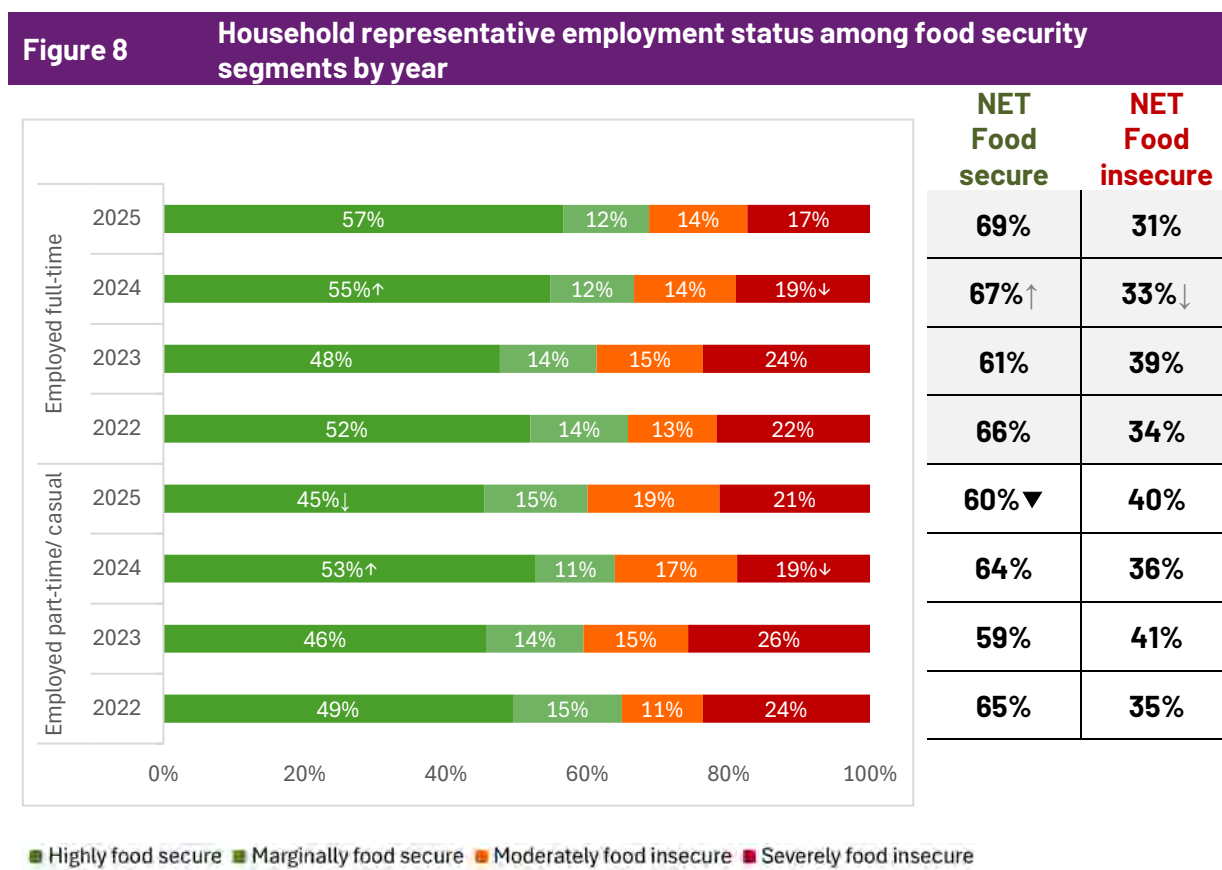
↑↓ Represents a significant difference when comparing results of food security segment against the average household.

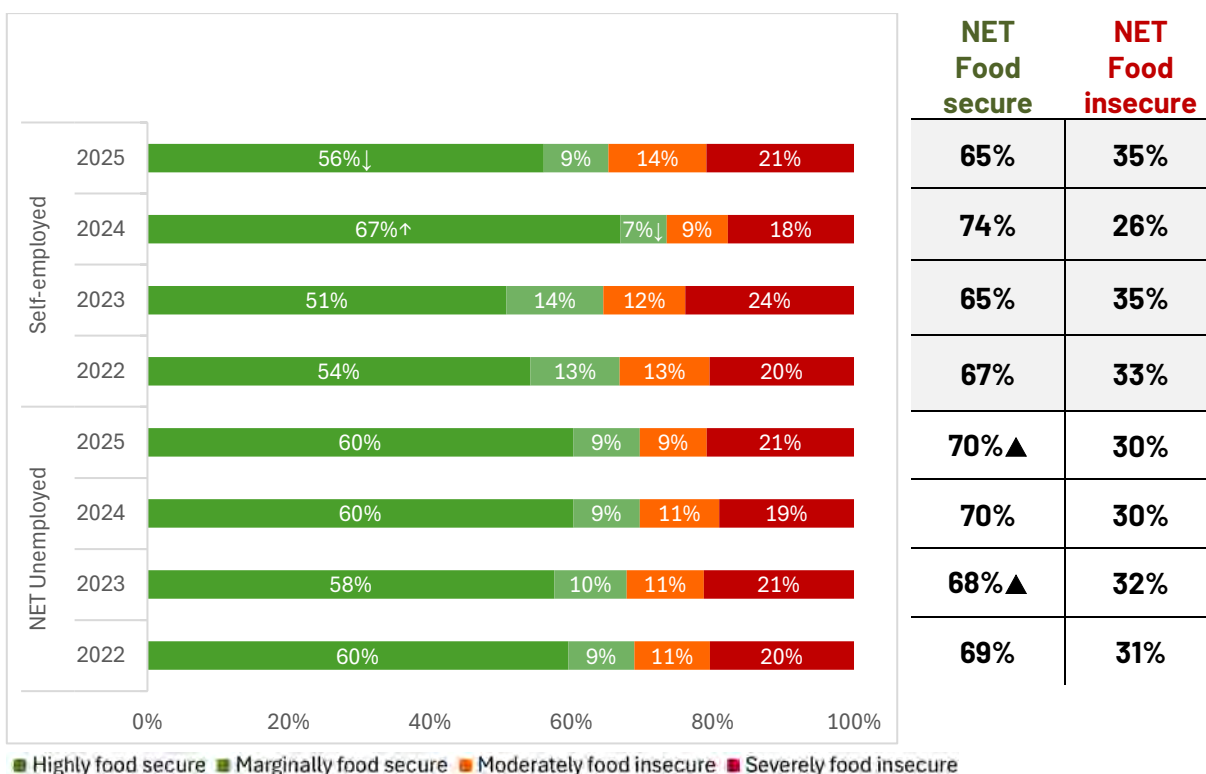
CL2 Thinking of the last 12 months, which, if any, of the following have you used to manage the cost-of-living for yourself and/or your household (Base [Total] 2025 n=4,260; Highly food secure n=2,423; Marginally food secure n=484; Moderately food insecure n=573; Severely food insecure n=780)

Food security in Australia by subgroups

While the landscape of food security in Australia remains relatively stable year-on-year, groups already under strain in 2024 continue to struggle to maintain adequate food security.

In 2025, there was a directional increase in food insecurity among Australian households with part-time or casual workers, with 40% experiencing food insecurity compared to 36% in 2024. These households remain significantly more likely than the average Australian household to have experienced food insecurity in the past 12 months.





↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

▲ ▼ Represents a significant difference when comparing results to the average of the categories in the group.

USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and P3 Which of the following best describes your employment status?

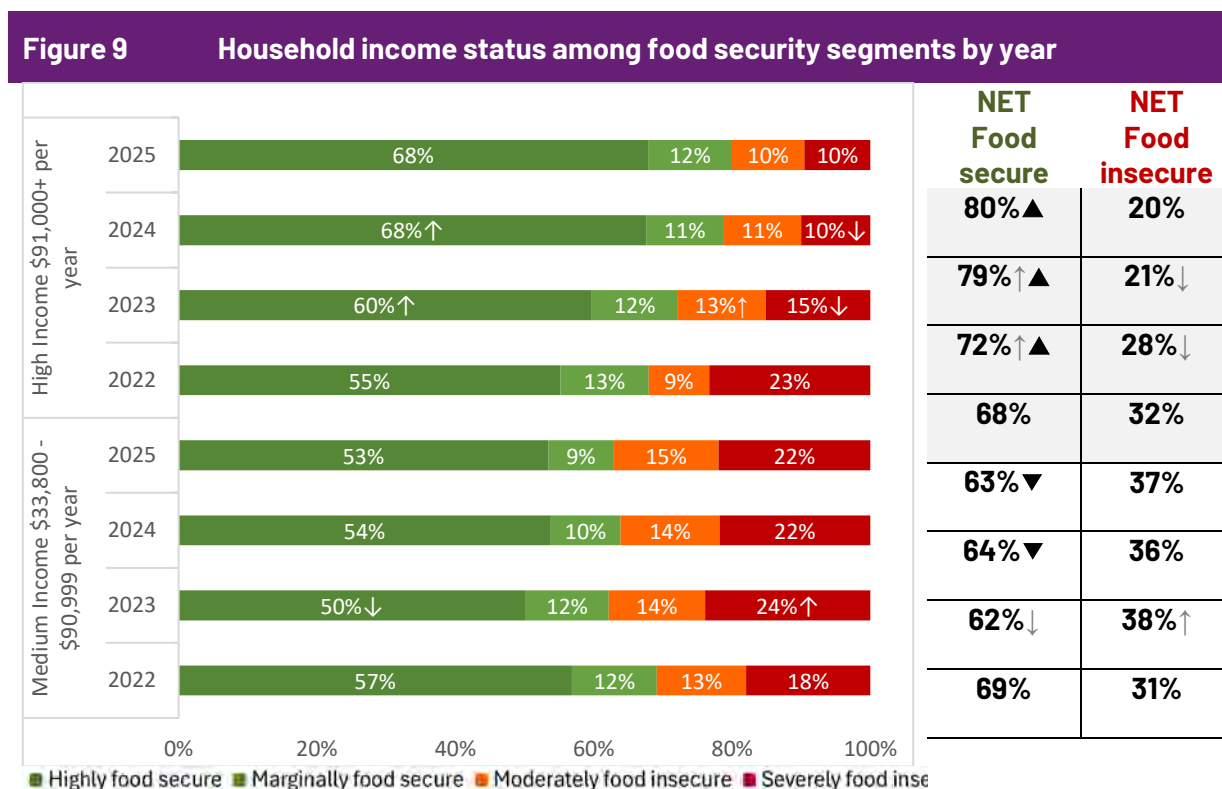
Base [Total] 2022 n=4,024; 2023 n=4,342; 2024 n=4,260; 2025 n=4,260; Employed full-time 2022 n=1,223; 2023 n=1,420; 2024 n=1,462; 2025 n=1,468; Employed part-time/ casual 2022 n=714; 2023 n=757; 2024 n=731; 2025 n=759; Self-employed 2022 n=179; 2023 n=245; 2024 n=226; 2025 n=215; NET Unemployed 2022 n=1,794; 2023 n=1,814; 2024 n=1,737; 2025 n=1,712)

Among food-insecure households in this cohort, more than seven in ten (72%) are in low- or middle-income households (52% middle income; 20% low income), over half (53%) rent and just over one in four (28%) own their home with a mortgage, and more than half (54%) have children at home. The concern about cost-of-living among part-time or casual workers reached a new peak in 2025, with 91% selecting it as a key issue (up from 86% in 2024, a significant increase), and 49% citing housing (up from 43% in 2024).

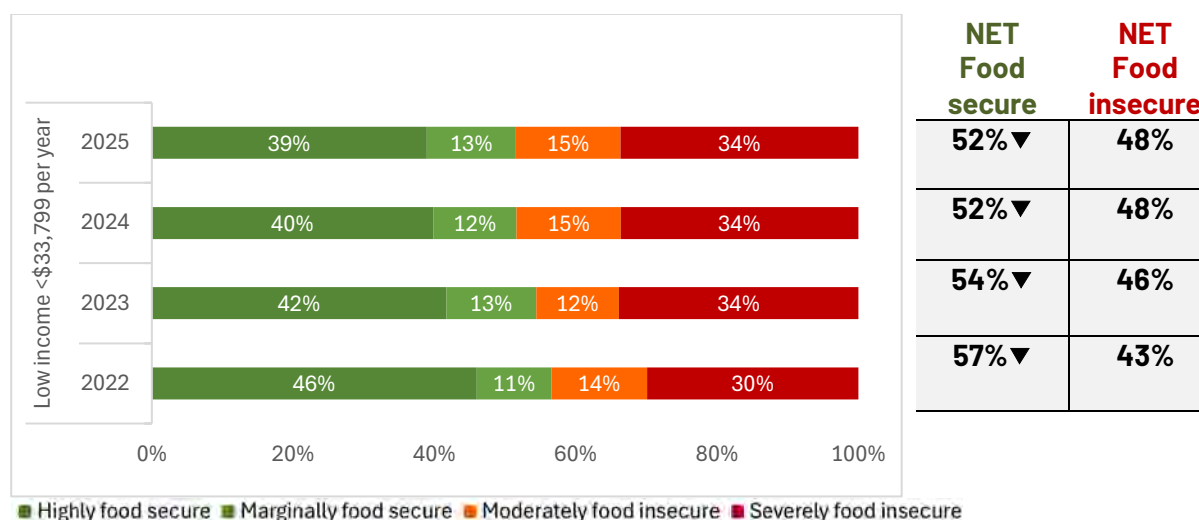
Low-income Australian households also remain at high risk of food insecurity.

Among households with annual incomes below \$33,799⁴, almost half (48%) experienced food insecurity in the past 12 months, with one in three (34%) experiencing severe food insecurity. The food security situation for these households remains a challenge with both figures relatively steady since 2023.

Long-term trends reveal that only high-income households continue to experience a downward trend in food insecurity, decreasing from 32% in 2022 to 20% in 2025. Meanwhile, the food insecurity situation among middle-income households has increased significantly from 2022, now at 37% compared to 31% in 2022.



⁴ Households with a person with a disability are defined as those that reported being sick or unable to work (myself/someone in my household), indicating that reduced/low income or government benefits contributed to their food insecurity situation in the past 12 months. The definition also includes households that reported someone having mobility issues (e.g., injured, disabled), which limited their access to travel and obtain food, thus contributing to food insecurity in the same period. It also encompasses those who reported receiving a Disability Support Pension, having an assistance animal (e.g., an accredited disability support animal), or describing their employment status as disability pension/carer.



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

▲ ▼ Represents a significant difference when comparing results to the average of the categories in the group.

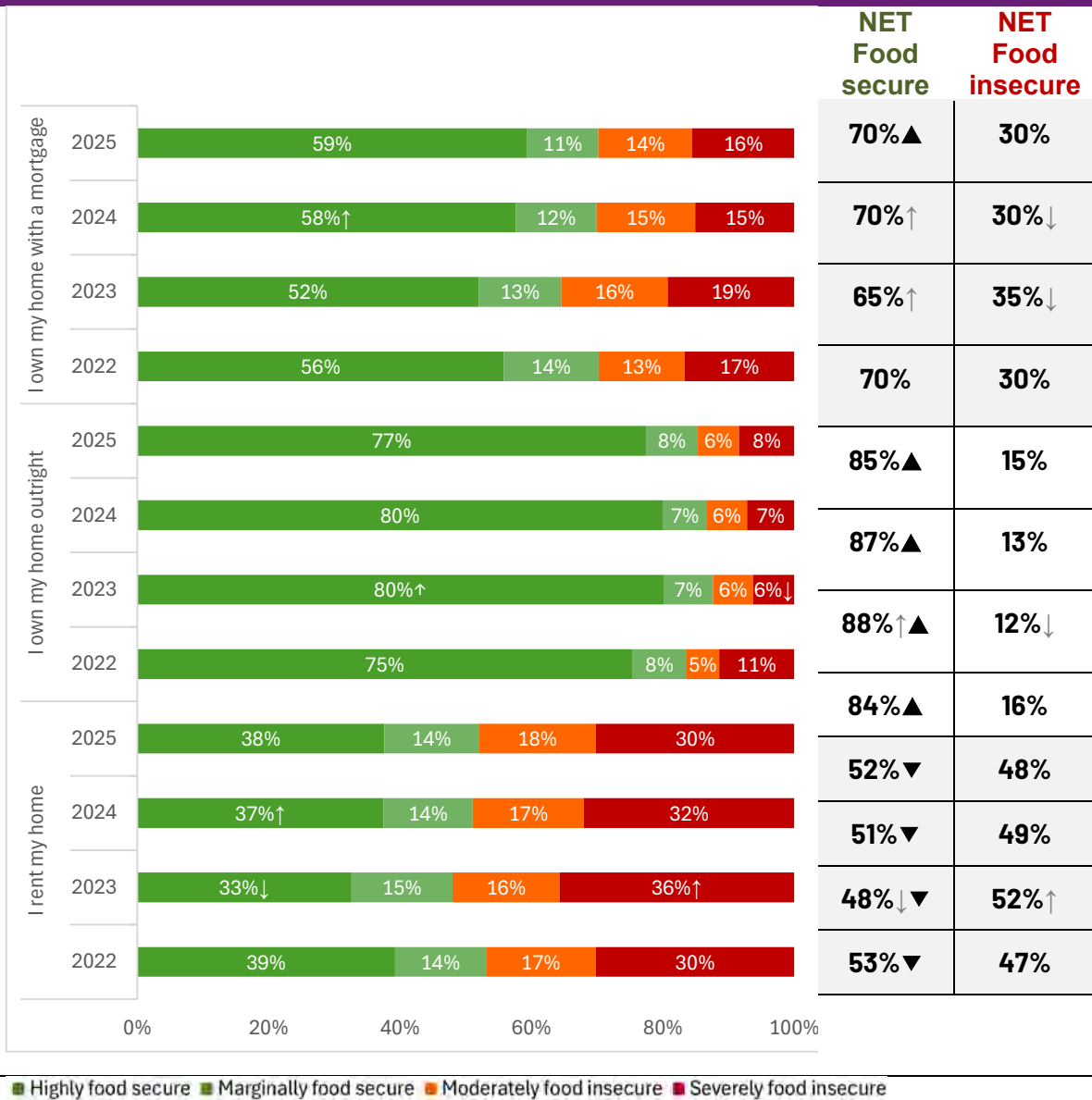
USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and P1 - Which of the following best describes your/ your household's gross annual income (i.e. before tax)? (Base [Total] 2022 n=4,024; 2023 n=4,342; 2024 n=4,260; 2025 n=4,260; Low income 2022 n=656; 2023 n=660; 2024 n=574; 2025 n=678; Medium income 2022 n=1,696; 2023 n=1,918; 2024 n=1,686; 2025 n=1,501; High income 2022 n=1,353; 2023 n=1,415; 2024 n=1,621; 2025 n=1,601) Note: Household income question was updated in 2025 and the nets are slightly different to the brackets used prior to 2025.

For the nearly one-in-three Australian households who rent (30%), the housing climate over the past years presents a landscape of financial strain and insecurity. Data from the Ipsos Housing Monitor 2025⁵ revealed the extent of the financial pressure placed on Australians by the ongoing housing crisis, with 38% of Australians currently concerned about their ability to meet their mortgage or rent payments. This anxiety is projected to worsen, with the same report showing 44% expressing concern about their ability to make these payments in 12 months' time. This pessimism is underpinned by widespread expectations of rising costs; data from the Ipsos Housing Monitor 2025 also showed that 72% of Australians anticipate rents will be higher in the next year, and 67% expect house prices to increase.

Results from the Foodbank Hunger report survey revealed that nearly half (48%) of households living in rented homes faced food insecurity in the past 12 months. This figure is stable year-on-year and remains significantly higher than the national average.

⁵ Ipsos, Housing Monitor 2025, Retrieved August 2025:
<https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2025-01/Ipsos-Housing-monitor-2025-AU.pdf>

Figure 10 Household type among food security segments by year



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

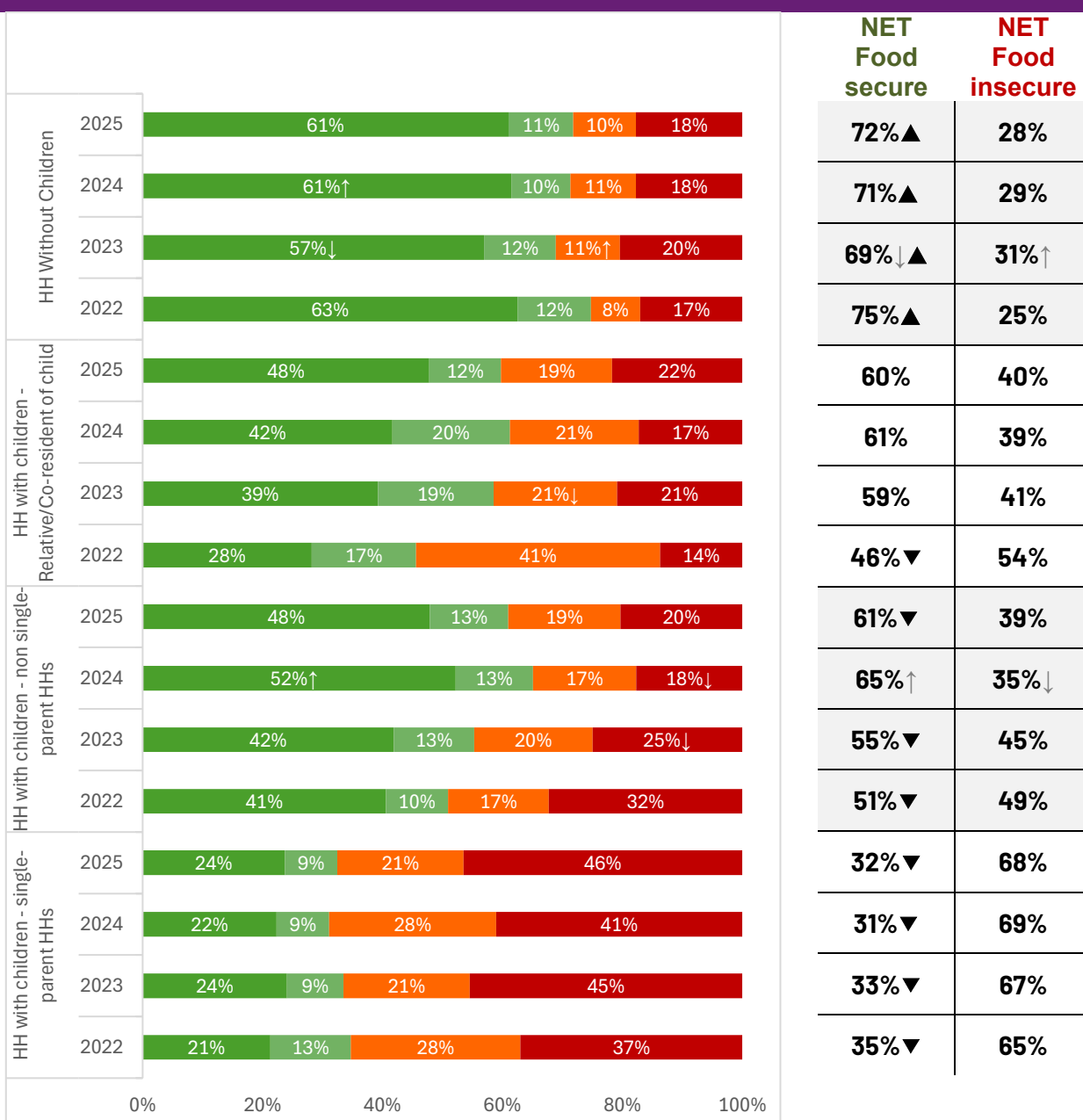
▲ ▼ Represents a significant difference when comparing results to the average of the categories in the group.

USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and P7. What is your current housing status? (Base [Total] 2022 n=4,024; 2023 n=4,342; 2024 n=4,260; 2025 n=4,260; I rent my home 2022 n=1,040; 2023 n=1,413; 2024 n=1,194; 2025 n=1,229; I own my home outright 2022 n=1,370; 2023 n=1,189; 2024 n=1,315; 2025 n=1,241; I own my home with a mortgage 2022 n=1,040; 2023 n=1,164; 2024 n=1,186; 2025 n=1,187).

Family status continues to shape outcomes. Australian households without children are more likely to be food secure, with 72% in the net food secure segment.

Among two-parent households with children, food insecurity rose directionally from 35% in 2024 to 39% in 2025. Meanwhile, single-parent households remain under acute pressure, 68% experienced food insecurity in the past 12 months, with 46% having experienced severe food insecurity—an increase of 5 percentage points from 2024—indicating a worsening situation.

Figure 11 Family status among food security segments by year



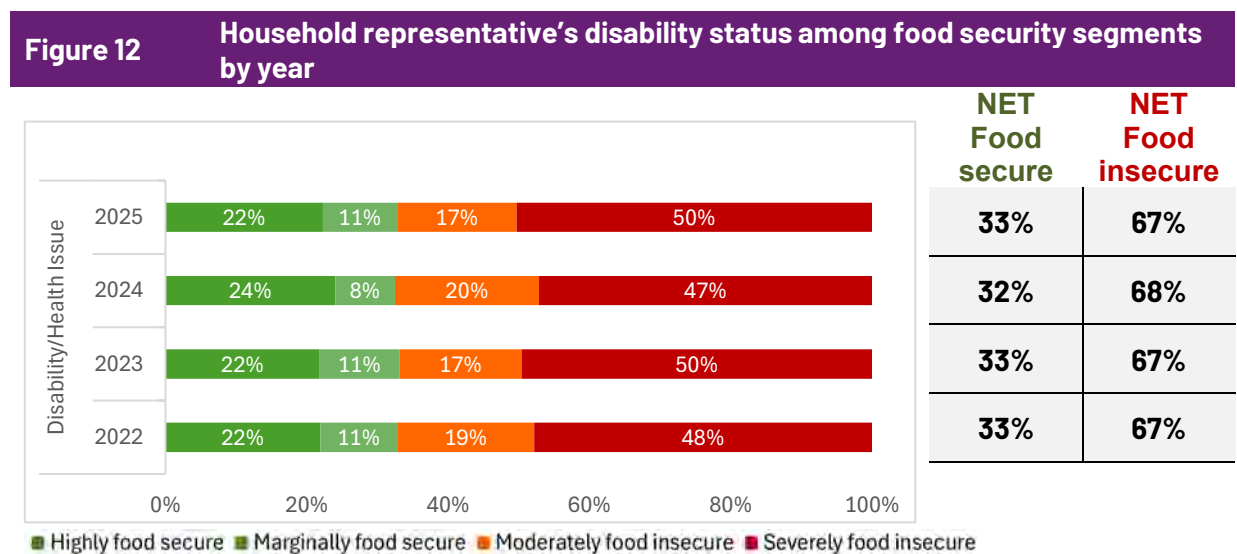
■ Highly food secure ■ Marginally food secure ■ Moderately food insecure ■ Severely food insecure

↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

▲ ▼ Represents a significant difference when comparing results to the average of the categories in the group.

USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions; S5 And how many child/ren under 18 years, if any, do you currently have at home? And S6 Are you the parent or guardian of (any of) these children? (Base [Total] 2022 n=4,024; 2023 n=4,342; 2024 n=4,260; 2025 n=4,260; HH with children - single-parent HHs 2022 n=123; 2023 n=167; 2024 n=145; 2025 n=130; HH with children - non single-parent HHs 2022 n=1,085; 2023 n=983; 2024 n=1,055; 2025 n=1,080; HH with children - Relative/Co-resident of child 2022 n=78; 2023 n=133; 2024 n=114; 2025 n=133; HH Without Children 2022 n=2,738, 2023 n=3,059; 2024 n=2,946; 2025 n=2,917)

Finally, Australian Households with people with disabilities or health issues also report high needs. Nearly 7-in-10 (67%) of Australian households with people with disabilities and health issues have experienced food insecurity in the past 12 months, with half (50%) of these households experiencing severe food insecurity.



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

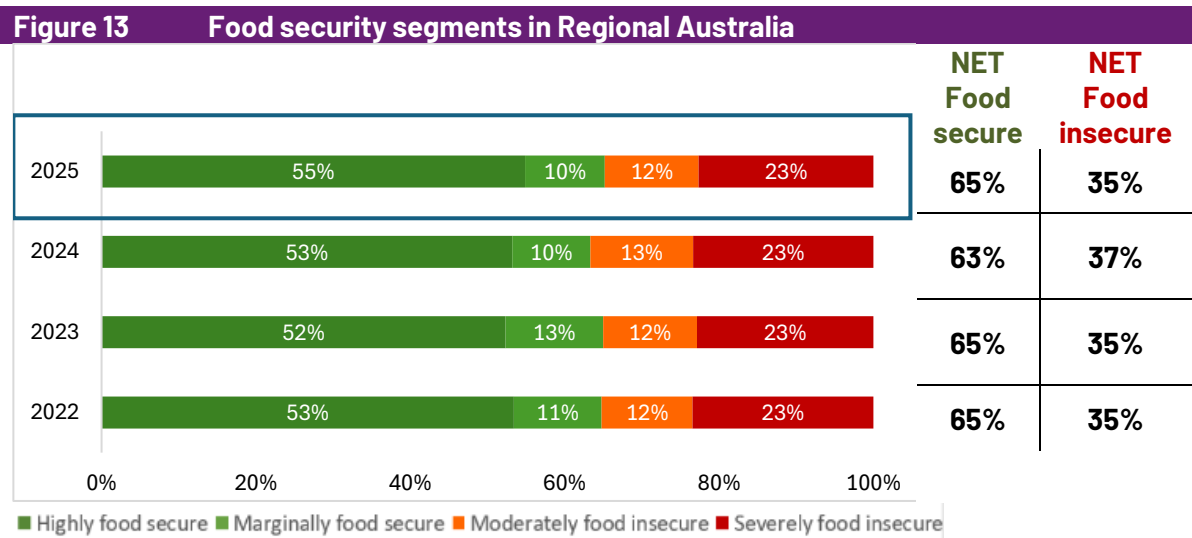
USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and Disability/Health Issue from 5 questions (Base [Total] 2022 n=4,024; 2023 n=4,342; 2024 n=4,260; 2025 n=4,260; Disability/health issue 2022 n=468; 2023 n=611; 2024 n=520; 2025 n=544).

Food insecurity in regional and metropolitan areas

Food insecurity levels in both regional and metropolitan areas of Australia have held relatively steady, with no notable differences observed over the past year.

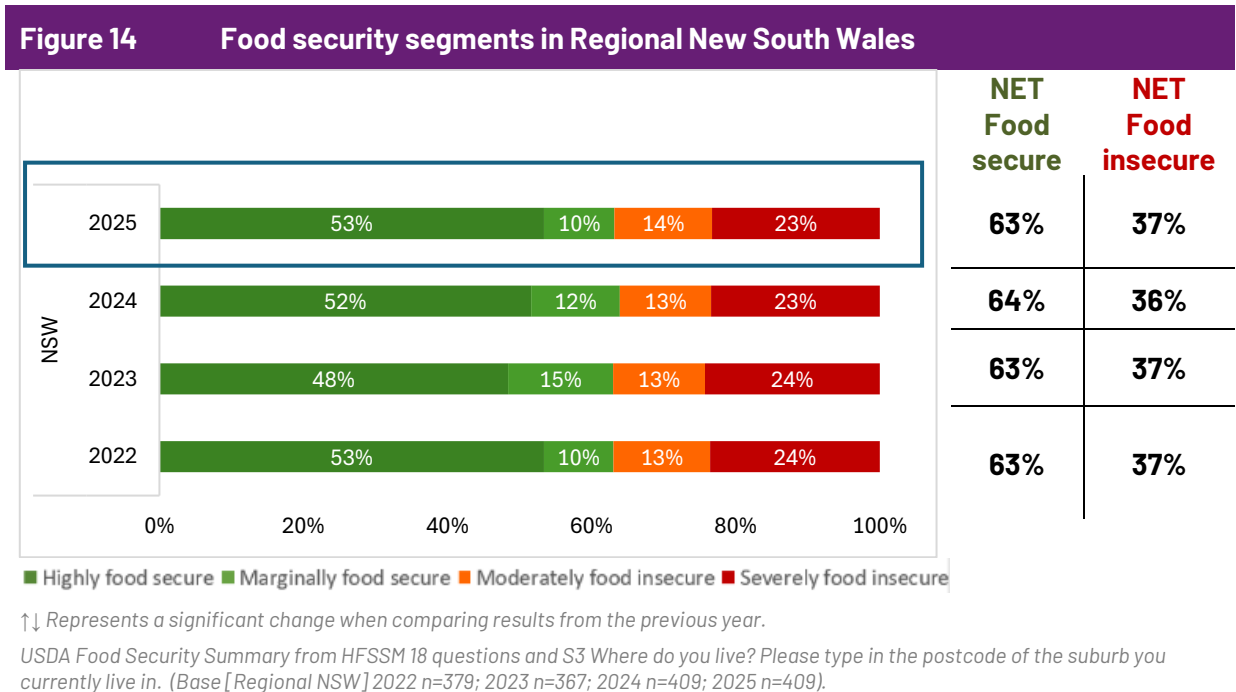
State by state breakdown of USDA segments in regional Australia

Among Australian households in regional areas, the food security situation remained relatively steady from the previous year, with 35% of households experiencing food insecurity in 2025 (down 2 percentage points from 2024). This figure has returned to levels seen in 2022 and 2023.



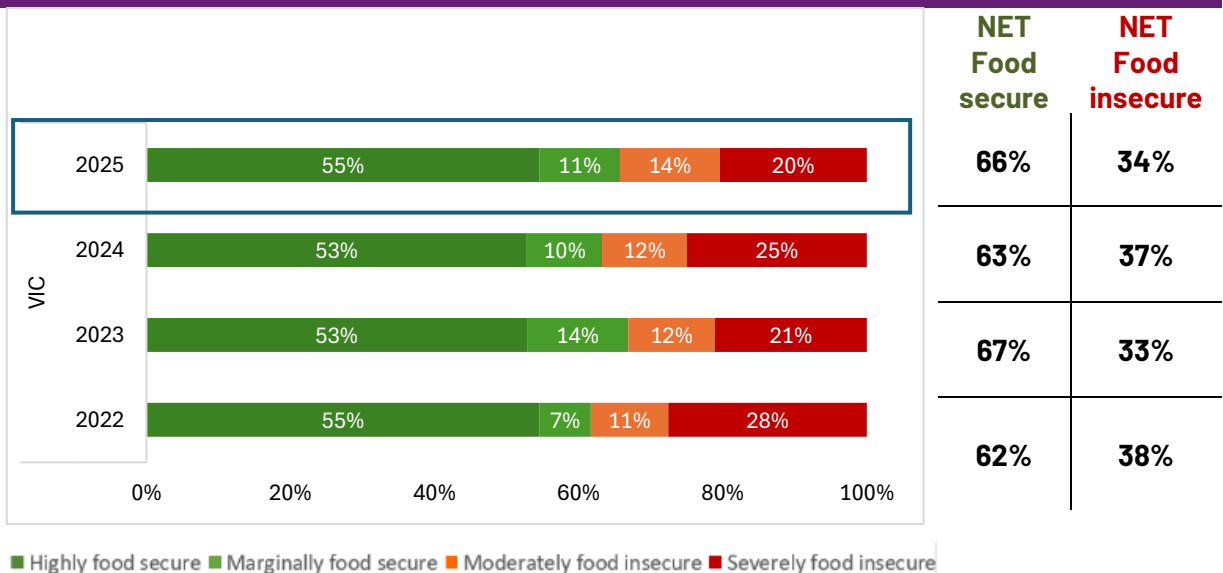
↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.
USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions (Base [food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248, 2023 n=1,255; 2024 n=1,280; 2025 n=1,314).

When looking at regional areas by state, results revealed that the situation has remained relatively steady in regional New South Wales, with 37% of households identified as food insecure in 2025 (up 1 percentage point from previous year).



A similar trend was observed in regional areas of Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, with food insecurity remaining at relatively similar levels to those seen in 2023. In regional Queensland, 35% of households experienced food insecurity in the past 12 months (down 1 percentage point from the previous year); meanwhile, in regional Victoria, the figure this year was at 34% (down 3 percentage points from the previous year). Food insecurity in regional Tasmania was at 36%, down 4 percentage points from the previous year.

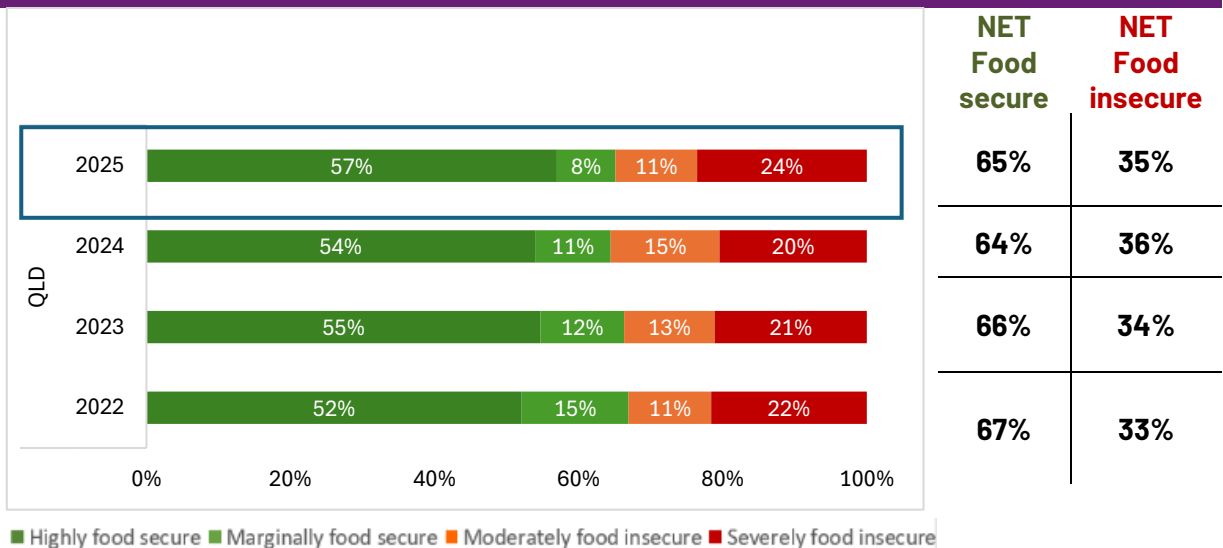
Figure 15 Food security segments in Regional Victoria



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

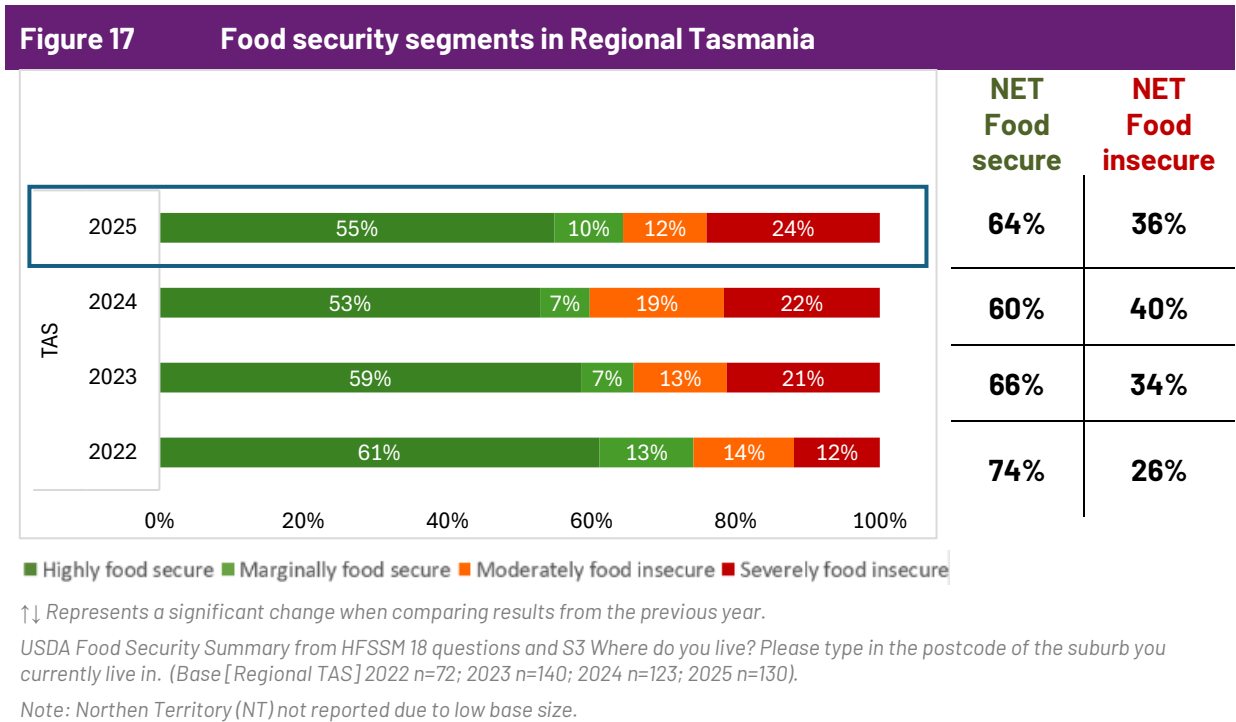
USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and S3 Where do you live? Please type in the postcode of the suburb you currently live in. (Base [Regional VIC] 2022 n=200; 2023 n=192; 2024 n=249; 2025 n=245).

Figure 16 Food security segments in Regional Queensland



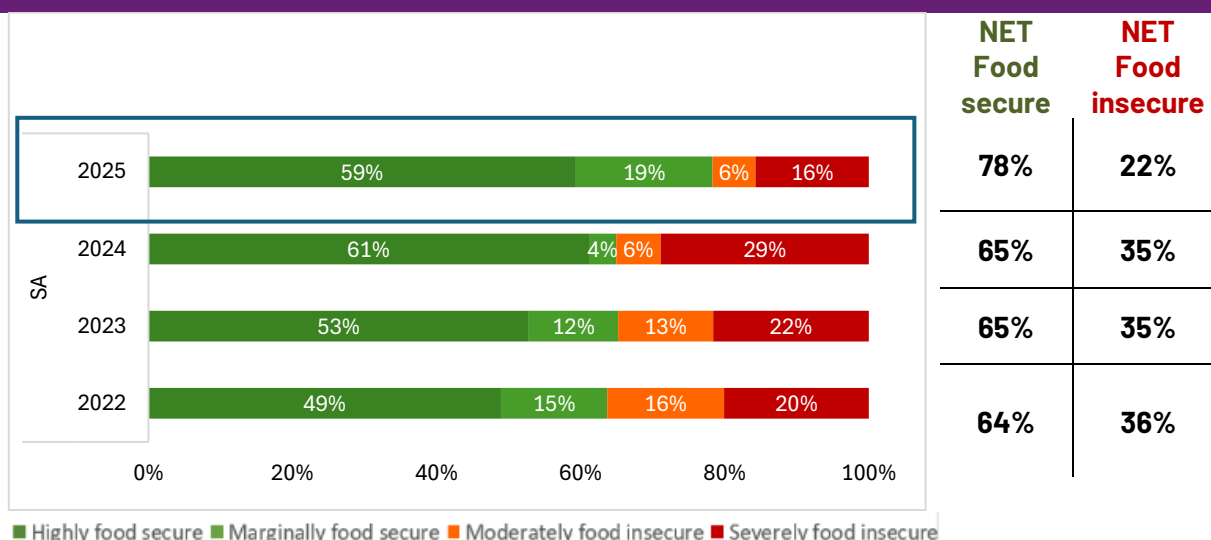
↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and S3 Where do you live? Please type in the postcode of the suburb you currently live in. (Base [Regional QLD] 2022 n=349; 2023 n=350; 2024 n=364; 2025 n=378).



In regional South Australia and regional Western Australia, directional decreases in the proportion of households experiencing food insecurity were noted this year compared to results seen a year ago. In regional South Australia, the food insecurity rate dropped to 22% (down 13 percentage points from the previous year) and in regional Western Australia, the food insecurity rate was down to 31% (down 16 percentage points from the previous year). While these results suggest some level of relief may be experienced in these locations, the results are not significantly different to indicate a shift in the food security situation.

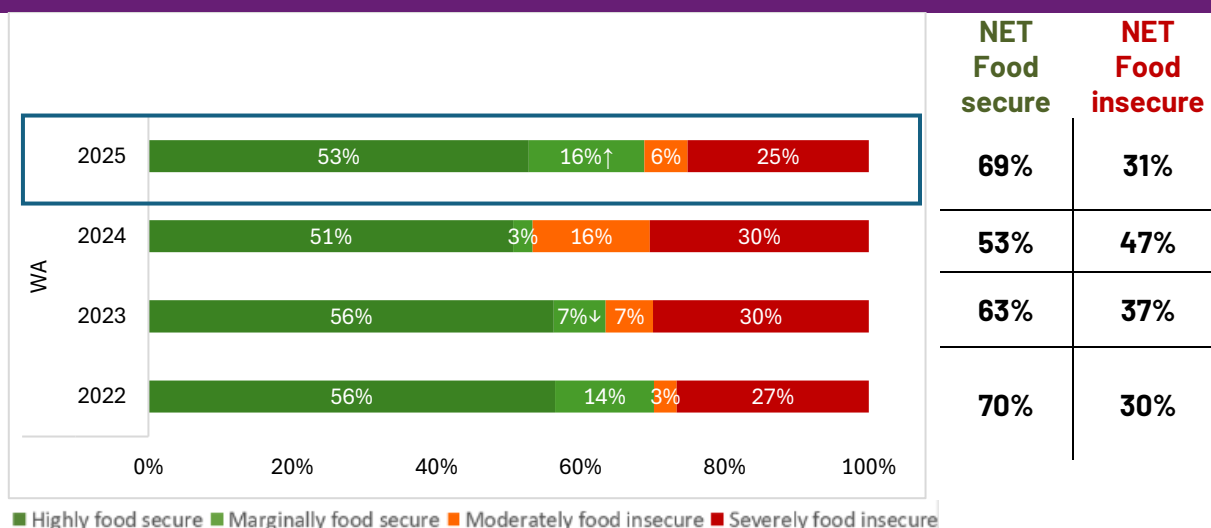
Figure 18 Food security segments in Regional South Australia



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and S3 Where do you live? Please type in the postcode of the suburb you currently live in. (Base [Regional SA] 2022 n=117; 2023 n=118; 2024 n=50; 2025 n=60. Sample size for 2024 is small, interpret with caution).

Figure 19 Food security segments in Regional Western Australia

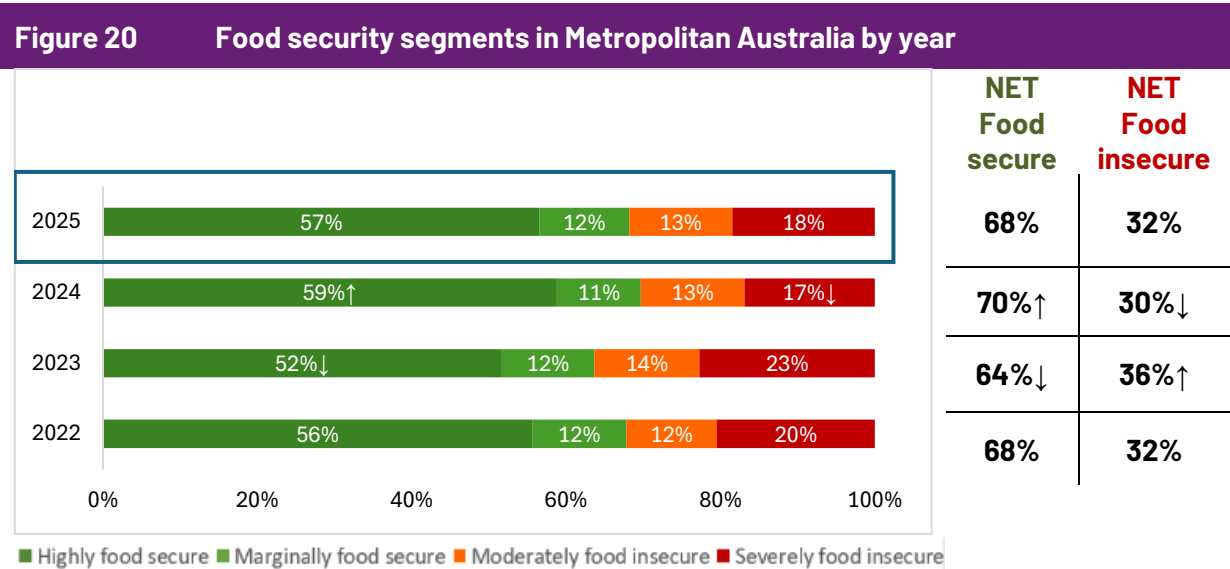


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and S3 Where do you live? Please type in the postcode of the suburb you currently live in. (Base [Regional WA] 2022 n=129; 2023 n=63; 2024 n=58; 2025 n=69. Sample size for 2023 and 2024 is small, interpret with caution)

State by state breakdown of USDA segments in metropolitan Australia

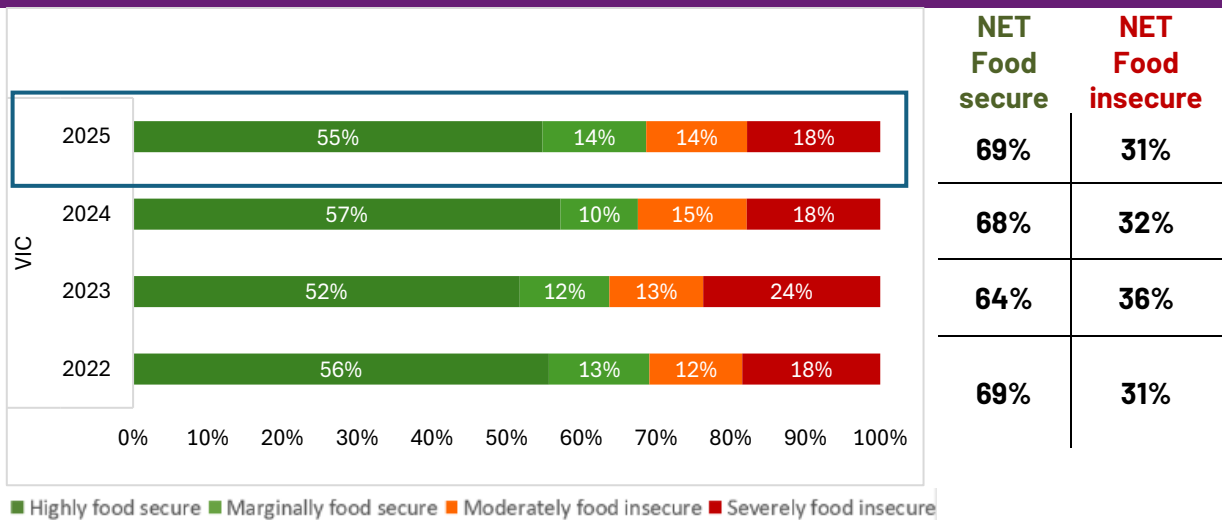
The proportion of Australian households living in metropolitan areas experiencing food insecurity also remained relatively steady from the previous year, with 32% of households experiencing food insecurity in the past 12 months (up 2 percentage points from 2024). While not significant, food insecurity tends to be slightly higher among households in regional areas.



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.
USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and S3 Where do you live? Please type in the postcode of the suburb you currently live in. (Base [Metro] 2022 n=2,776; 2023 n=3,087; 2024 n=2,980; 2025 n=2,946)

There were very minor differences in the proportion of households experiencing food insecurity when looking at metropolitan areas across states. In metropolitan Victoria, the food insecurity rate was at 31% (1 percentage point lower than in 2024), in metropolitan South Australia the figure was at 33% this year (3 percentage points lower than in 2024), and in metropolitan Tasmania, the figure remained unchanged at 30%.

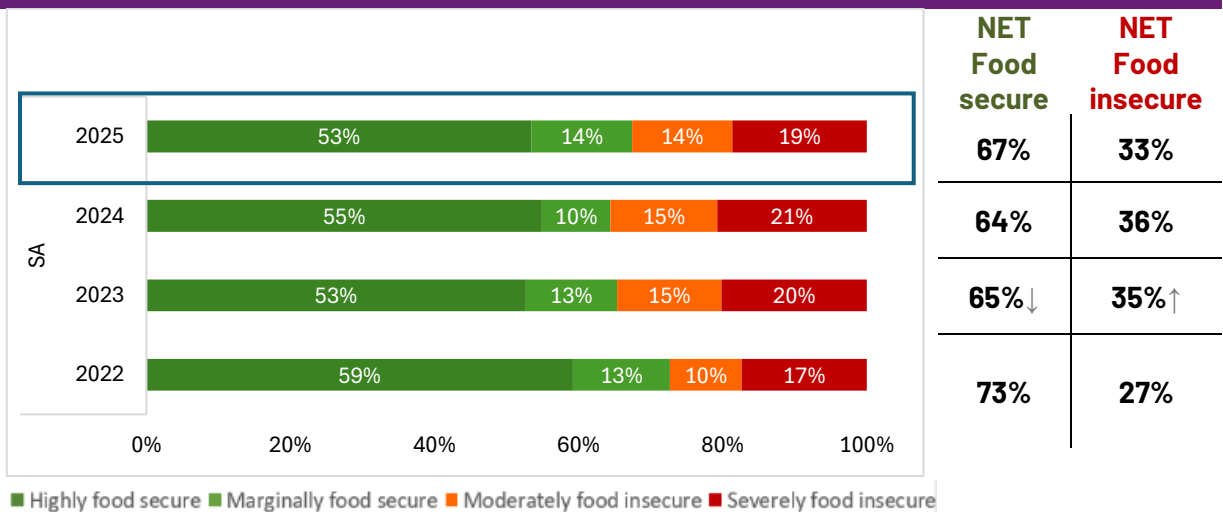
Figure 21 Food security segments in Metropolitan Victoria



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

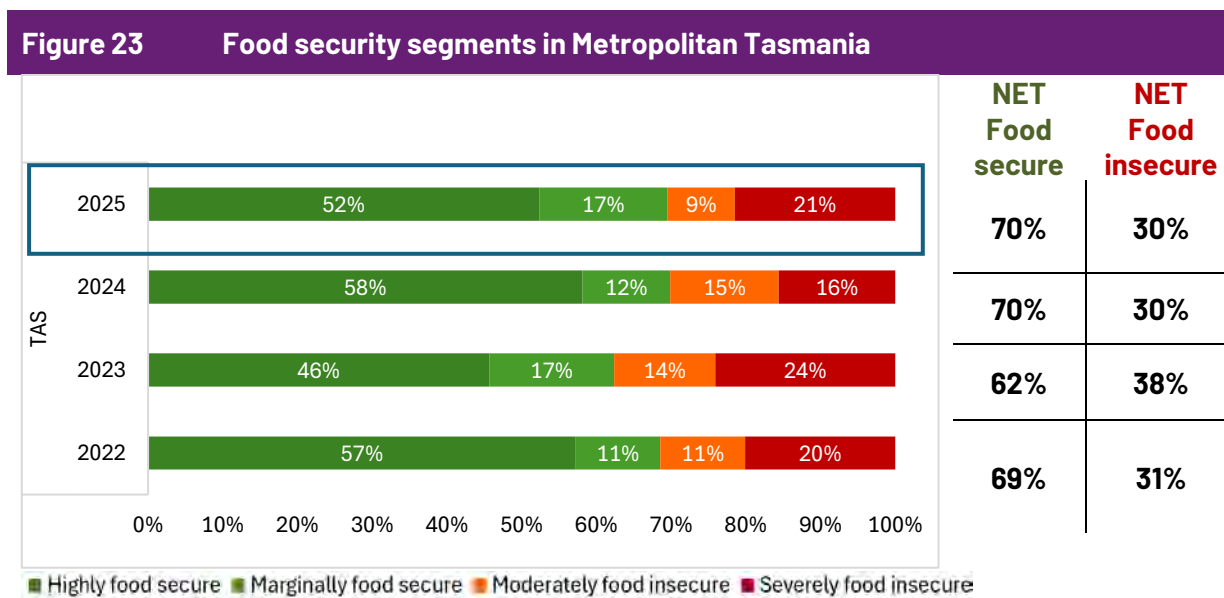
USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and S3 Where do you live? Please type in the postcode of the suburb you currently live in. (Base [Metro VIC] 2022 n=653; 2023 n=686; 2024 n=810; 2025 n=790).

Figure 22 Food security segments in Metropolitan South Australia



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and S3 Where do you live? Please type in the postcode of the suburb you currently live in. (Base [Metro SA] 2022 n=486; 2023 n=487; 2024 n=237; 2025 n=221).

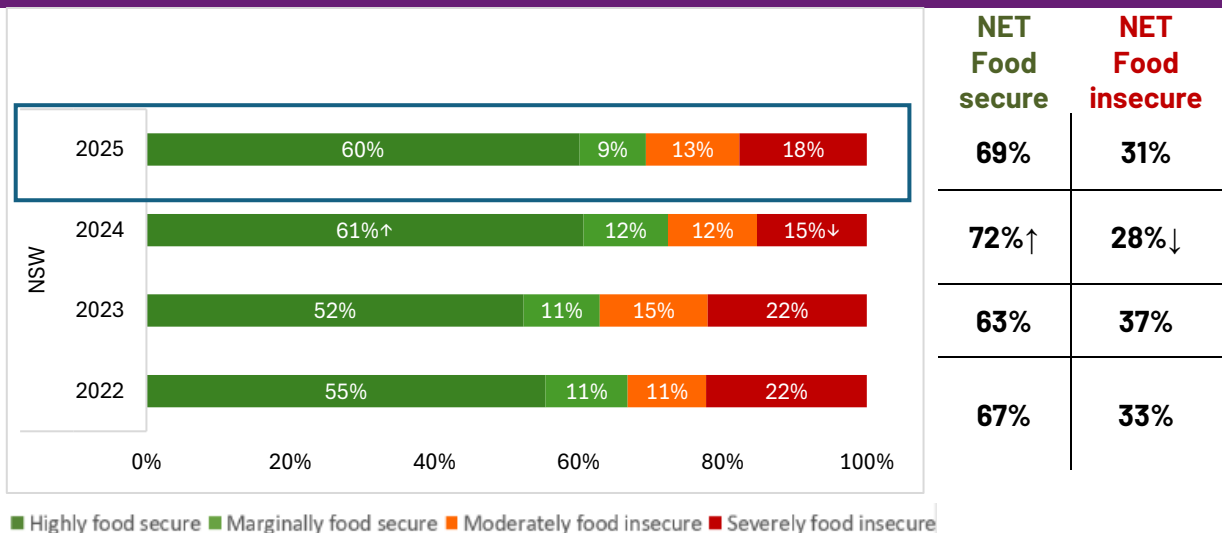


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and S3 Where do you live? Please type in the postcode of the suburb you currently live in. (Base [Metro TAS] 2022 n=62; 2023 n=132; 2024 n=143; 2025 n=146. Sample size for 2022 is small, interpret with caution)

Food insecurity in metropolitan New South Wales increased slightly to 31% (3 percentage points higher than in 2024), and in metropolitan Western Australia, this figure was at 32% (2 percentage points higher than in 2024). Finally, in metropolitan Queensland, the proportion of households experiencing food insecurity rose to 35%, up from 28% in 2024, though this remains slightly lower than levels seen in 2023.

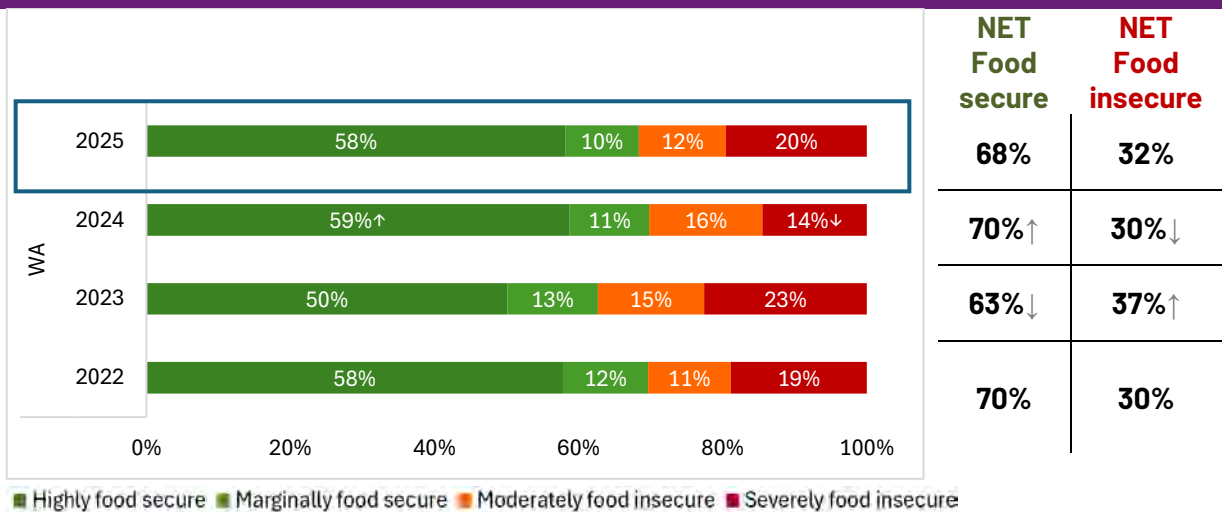
Figure 24 Food security segments in Metropolitan New South Wales



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and S3 Where do you live? Please type in the postcode of the suburb you currently live in. (Base [Metro NSW] 2022 n=674; 2023 n=701; 2024 n=896; 2025 n=848).

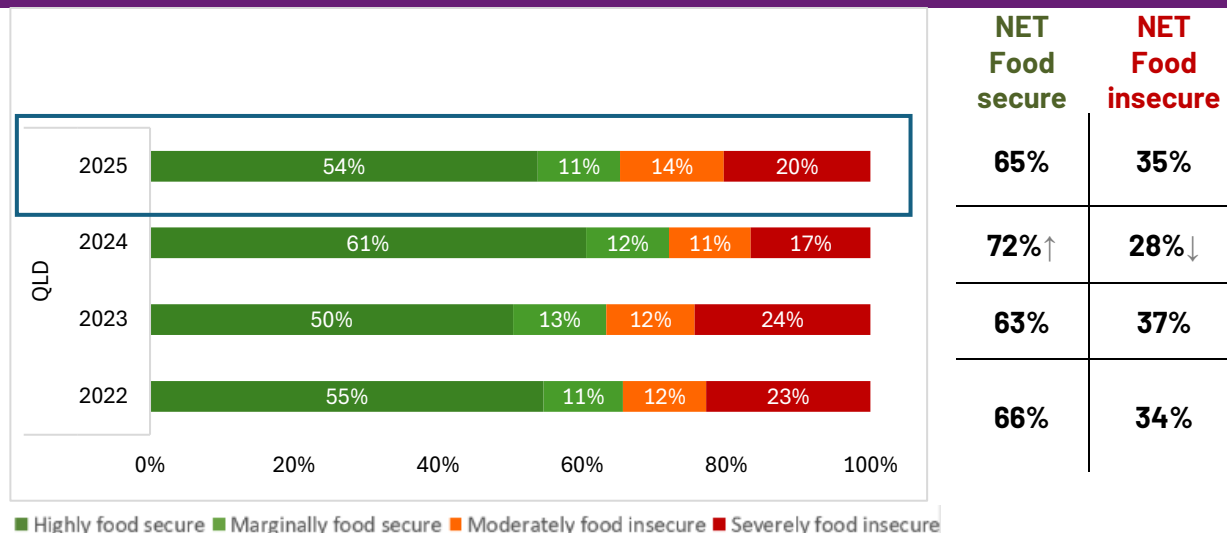
Figure 25 Food security segments in Metropolitan Western Australia



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and S3 Where do you live? Please type in the postcode of the suburb you currently live in. (Base [Metro WA] 2022 n=475; 2023 n=563; 2024 n=352; 2025 n=359).

Figure 26 Food security segments in Metropolitan Queensland



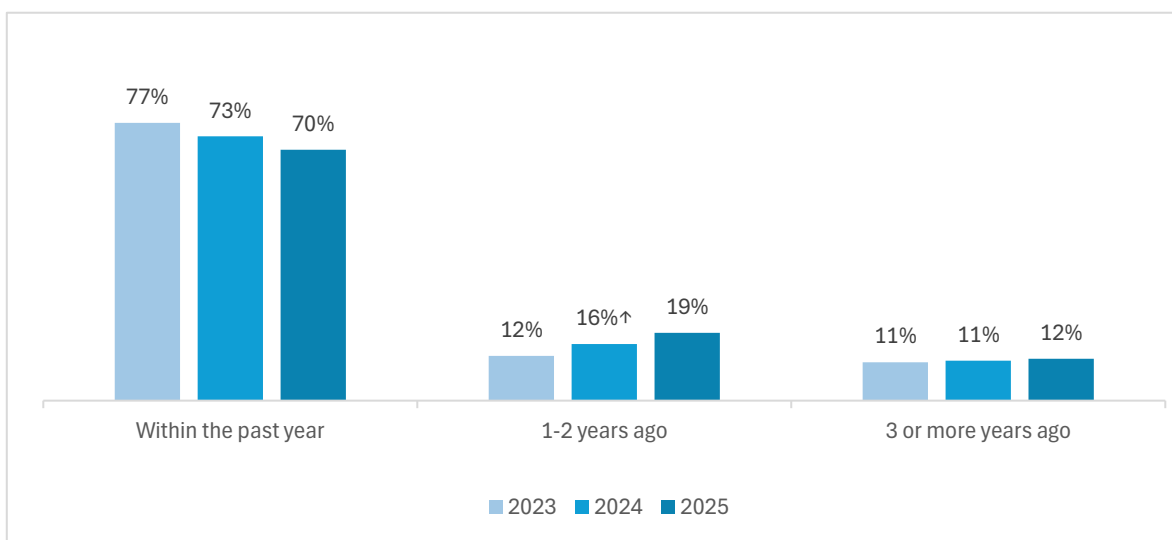
↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.
 USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and S3 Where do you live? Please type in the postcode of the suburb you currently live in. (Base [Metro QLD] 2022 n=353; 2023 n=351; 2024 n=404; 2025 n=434).

Australian households' experiences of food insecurity

Seventy percent of Australian households that faced food insecurity in the last year reported it as their first encounter with such a situation. However, this year, an emerging trend indicates an increase in the proportion of households that began experiencing food insecurity one to two years ago.

In 2025, among households experiencing food insecurity, 70% reported their first experience was within the past year, while 19% first experienced it 1–2 years ago, and 12% three or more years ago. An emerging upward trend in first-time experiences 1–2 years ago began to emerge this year as this figure has been increasing over the past couple of years.

Figure 27 First time experiencing food insecurity among food insecure households



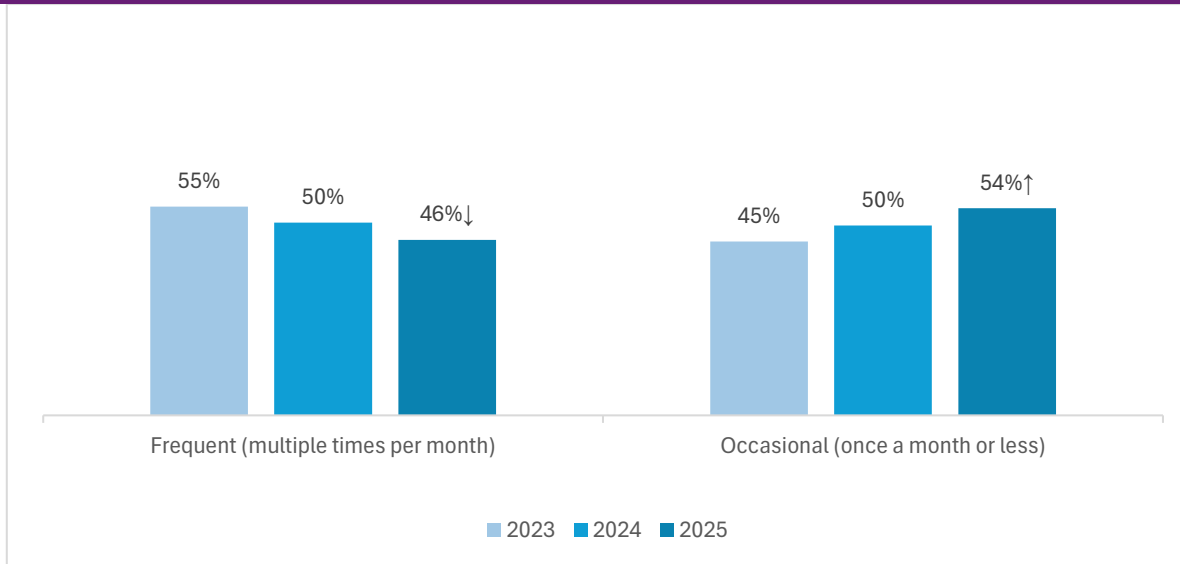
↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

Q36. Approximately, when was the first time your household experienced not being able to afford enough food? (Base [Food insecure households] 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353)

The cadence of episodes is also changing. In 2025, more than half (54%) of households experiencing food insecurity reported that it occurred only occasionally (once a month or less), which was significantly higher than in previous years 2024 and 2023.

Figure 28

Frequency of food insecure households not being able to afford enough food

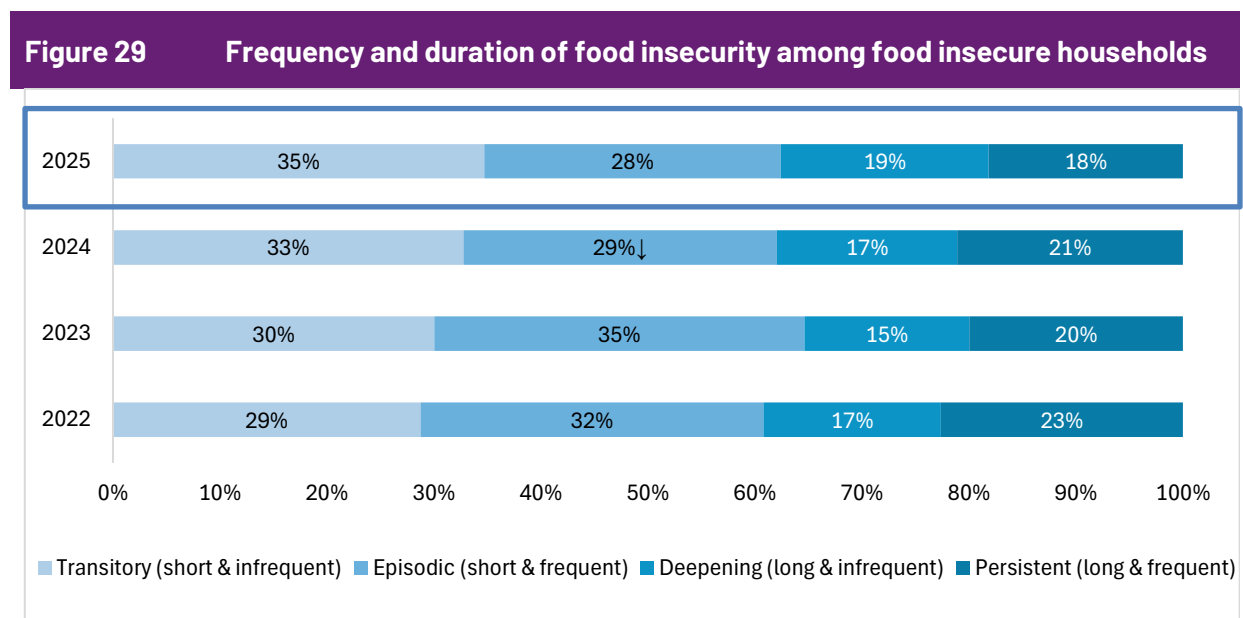


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

Q37. And in the last 12 months, how often have you/your household found yourself in such a situation(s)? (Base [Food insecure households] 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353)

Foodbank's Hunger report categorises food insecurity by varying levels of severity, which are based on frequency and duration. The findings indicate a trend towards food insecurity that is both short and infrequent, in contrast to previous years where food insecurity was a frequent situation.

In 2025, more than one in three (35%) food insecure households experienced a transitory food insecurity (short and infrequent, with relatively quick recovery). Over one in four (28%) reported episodic food insecurity (short and frequent), continuing a downward trend since 2023 but still indicating vulnerability for a sizeable group. At the same time, nearly two in five households (37%) experienced food insecurity that extended for several weeks, with 18% doing so frequently.

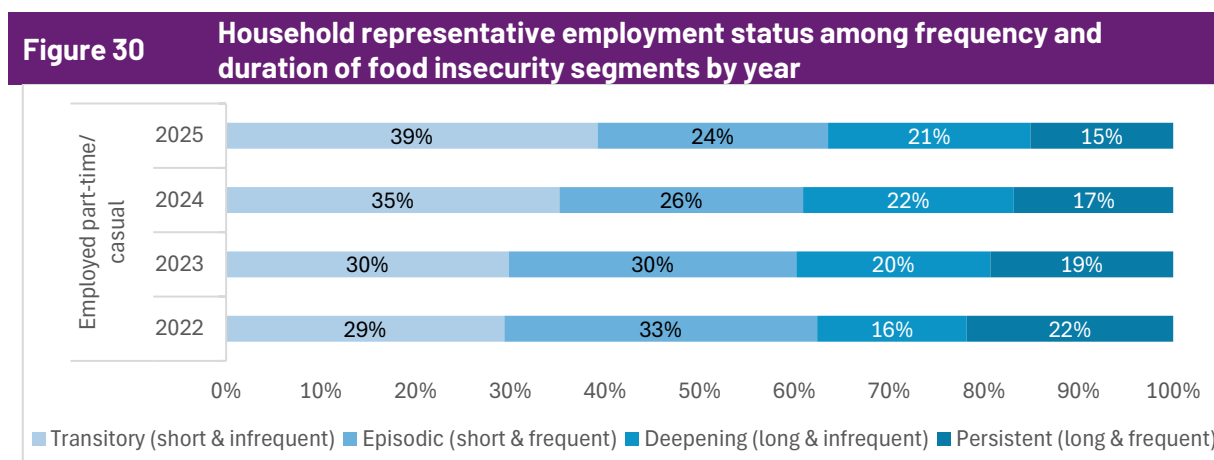


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

Q37. And in the last 12 months, how often have you found yourself and your household in such a situation(s)? Q38. Thinking of the last time you couldn't afford enough food for your household, how long were you and your household in that situation? (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353)

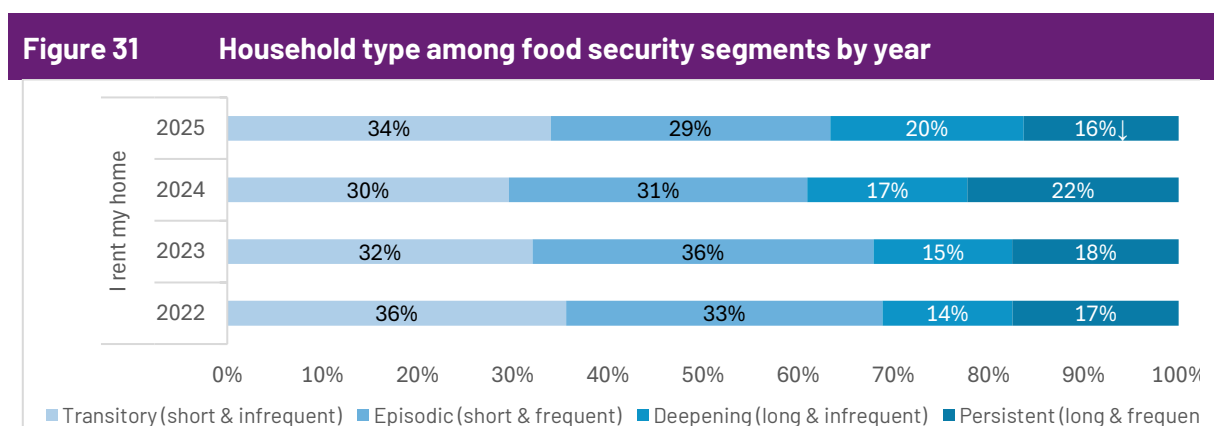
Households at risk of food insecurity experience varying levels of severity. For households that rent or include individuals working part-time or casually, food insecurity was most often transitory, with 34% and 39% respectively reporting occasional episodes with relatively quick recovery.

However, among renters, occasional but longer episodes are trending up from 2023, suggesting recovery is becoming harder. This situation is similar among low-level income households, where the percentage of households facing deepening food insecurity (prolonged but infrequent) has significantly increased to 18% this year, up 11 percentage points from 2024.



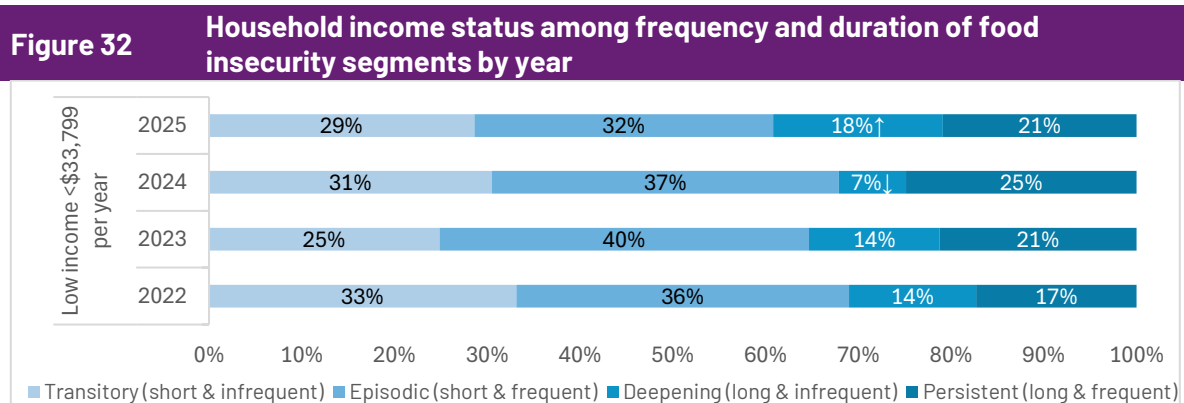
↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Insecurity Segment Frequency and Duration from Q37. And in the last 12 months, how often have you found yourself/your household in such a situation(s)? / Q38. Thinking of the last time you couldn't afford enough food for yourself/your household how long were you in that situation? and P3 Which of the following best describes your employment status? (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353; Employed part-time/ casual 2022 n=223; 2023 n=298; 2024 n=239; 2025 n=295).



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

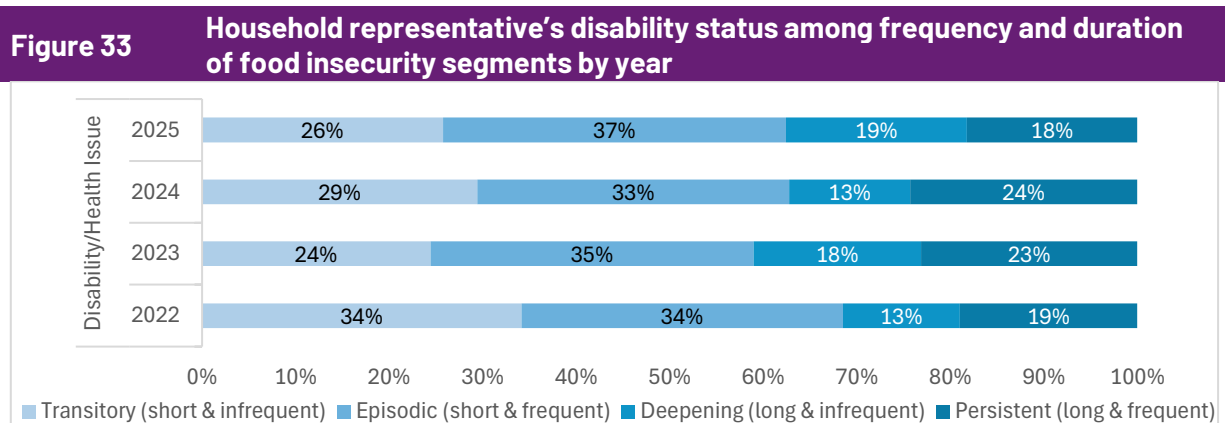
USDA Food Insecurity Segment Frequency and Duration from Q37. And in the last 12 months, how often have you found yourself/your household in such a situation(s)? / Q38. Thinking of the last time you couldn't afford enough food for yourself/your household how long were you in that situation? and P7. What is your current housing status? (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353; I rent my home 2022 n=466; 2023 n=740; 2024 n=569; 2025 n=591).



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Insecurity Segment Frequency and Duration from Q37. And in the last 12 months, how often have you found yourself/your household in such a situation(s)? / Q38. Thinking of the last time you couldn't afford enough food for yourself/your household how long were you in that situation? and P1. Which of the following best describes your/ your household's gross annual income (i.e. before tax)? (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353; Low income 2022 n=281; 2023 n=340; 2024 n=297; 2025 n=341). Note: Household income question was updated in 2025 and the nets are slightly different to the brackets used prior to 2025.

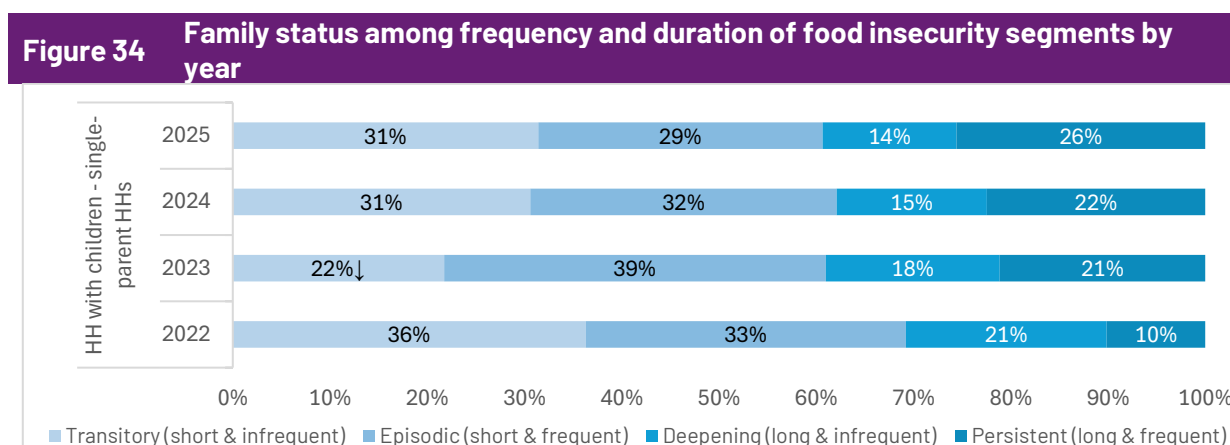
For Australian households with people with disabilities or health issues, food insecurity experiences appear to be transitioning from being persistent (long and frequent) to episodic (short and frequent), indicating quicker recovery for some but frequent recurrence.



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Insecurity Segment Frequency and Duration from Q37. And in the last 12 months, how often have you found yourself/your household in such a situation(s)? / Q38. Thinking of the last time you couldn't afford enough food for yourself/your household how long were you in that situation? and Disability/Health Issue from 5 questions (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353; Disability/health issue 2022 n=304; 2023 n=410; 2024 n=341; 2025 n=366).

Meanwhile, conditions continue to worsen among single-parent households. The proportion of these households experiencing persistent food insecurity (long and frequent) is on an upward trend from 2023, reaching a new peak at 26% in 2025. This trend indicates a shift from food insecurity situations that are short in duration to prolonged hardship.



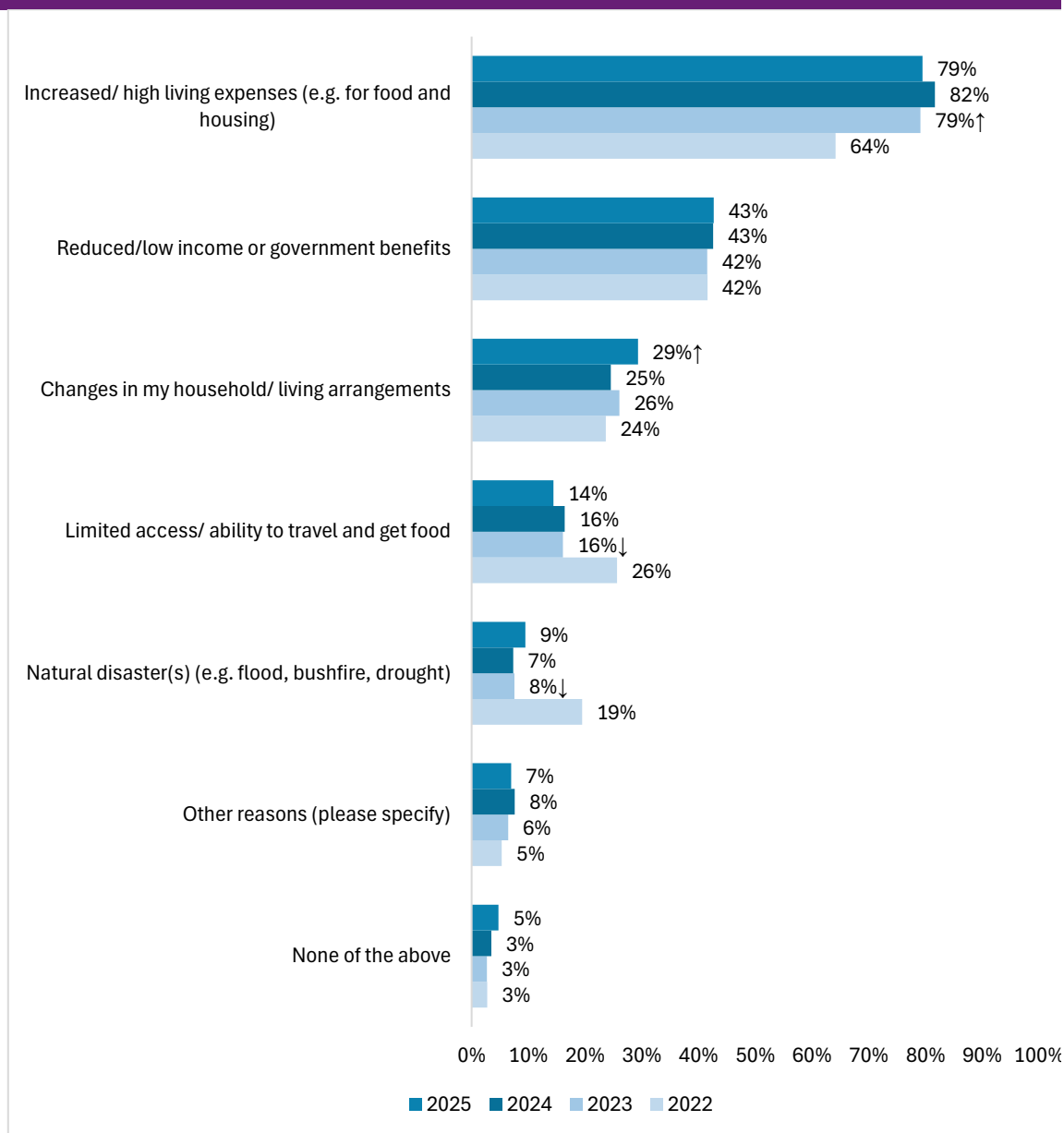
↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Insecurity Segment Frequency and Duration from Q37. And in the last 12 months, how often have you found yourself/your household in such a situation(s)? / Q38. Thinking of the last time you couldn't afford enough food for yourself/your household how long were you in that situation? and S5 And how many child/ren under 18 years, if any, do you currently have at home? And S6 Are you the parent or guardian of (any of) these children? (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353; HH with children - single-parent HHs 2022 n=79; 2023 n=109; 2024 n=96; 2025 n=86).

Factors contributing to food insecurity among Australian households

Overall, high living expenses remain the main driver of food insecurity among Australian households. In 2025, four in five (79%) households cited increased or high living expenses (e.g., for food and housing) as a contributing factor, followed by reduced or low income and/or government fundings (43%) and changes in household or living arrangements (29%). The percentage of Australian households indicating that changes in living or household arrangements have contributed to their food insecurity has risen significantly from the previous year, implying that the housing crisis is likely affecting food security among Australian households.

Figure 35 Factors contributing to food insecurity among Australian households



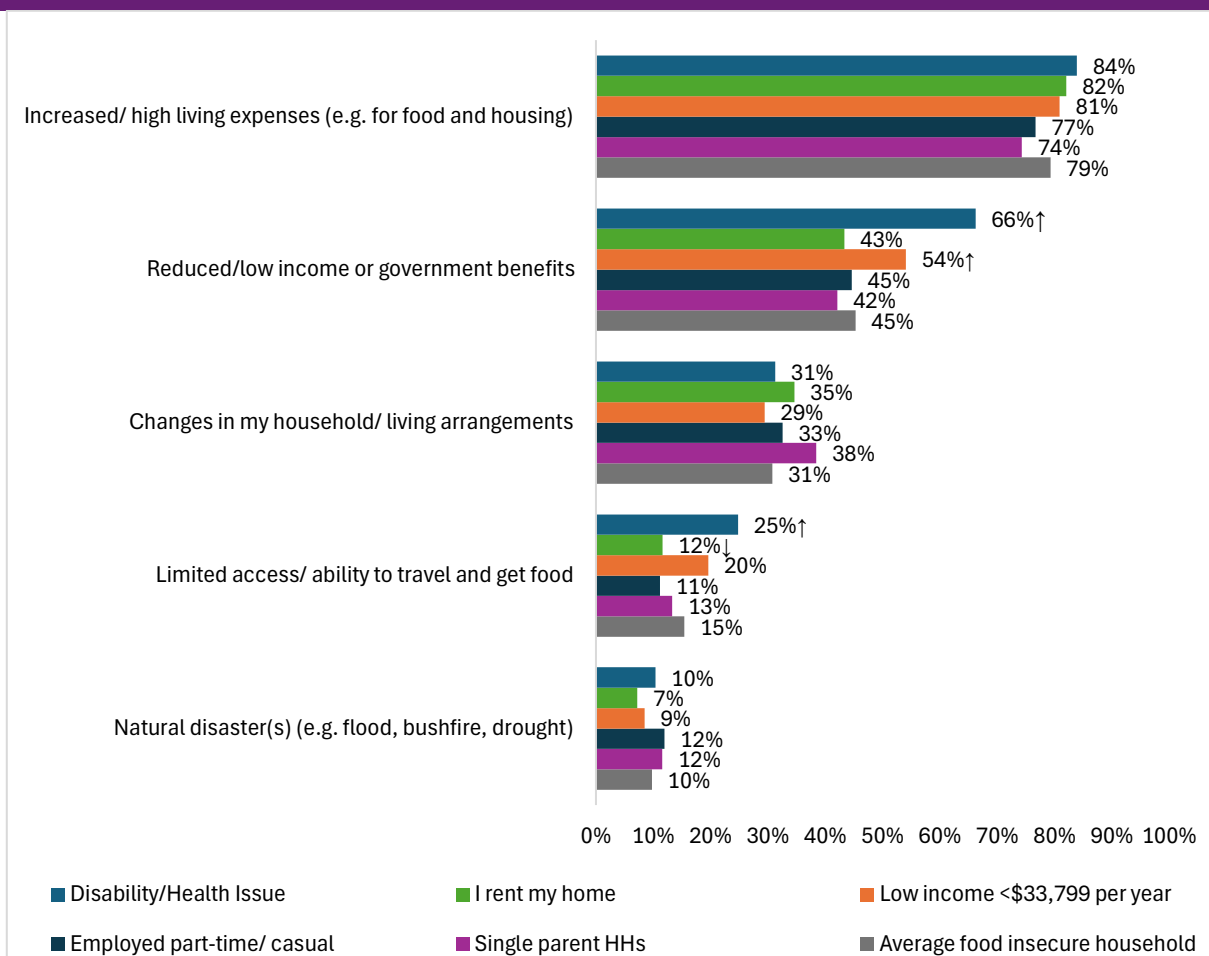
↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

Q40. In the last 12 months, which of the following do you think have contributed to the situation(s) where you and/or your household could not afford enough food? (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353)

Factors contributing to food insecurity differ between groups. Australian households with people with disabilities or health issues were significantly more likely than the average food insecure household to cite reduced or low income and/or government fundings, as well as limited access or the ability to travel and get food as factors contributing to food insecurity.

Low-income households were also more likely than the average food insecure household to report experiencing either a reduction or low levels of income and/or government benefits as factors impacting their food security. Meanwhile, renters and single parent households were more likely than the average food insecure household to have been impacted by changes in household or living arrangements.

Figure 36 Factors contributing to food insecurity among at-risk Australian households

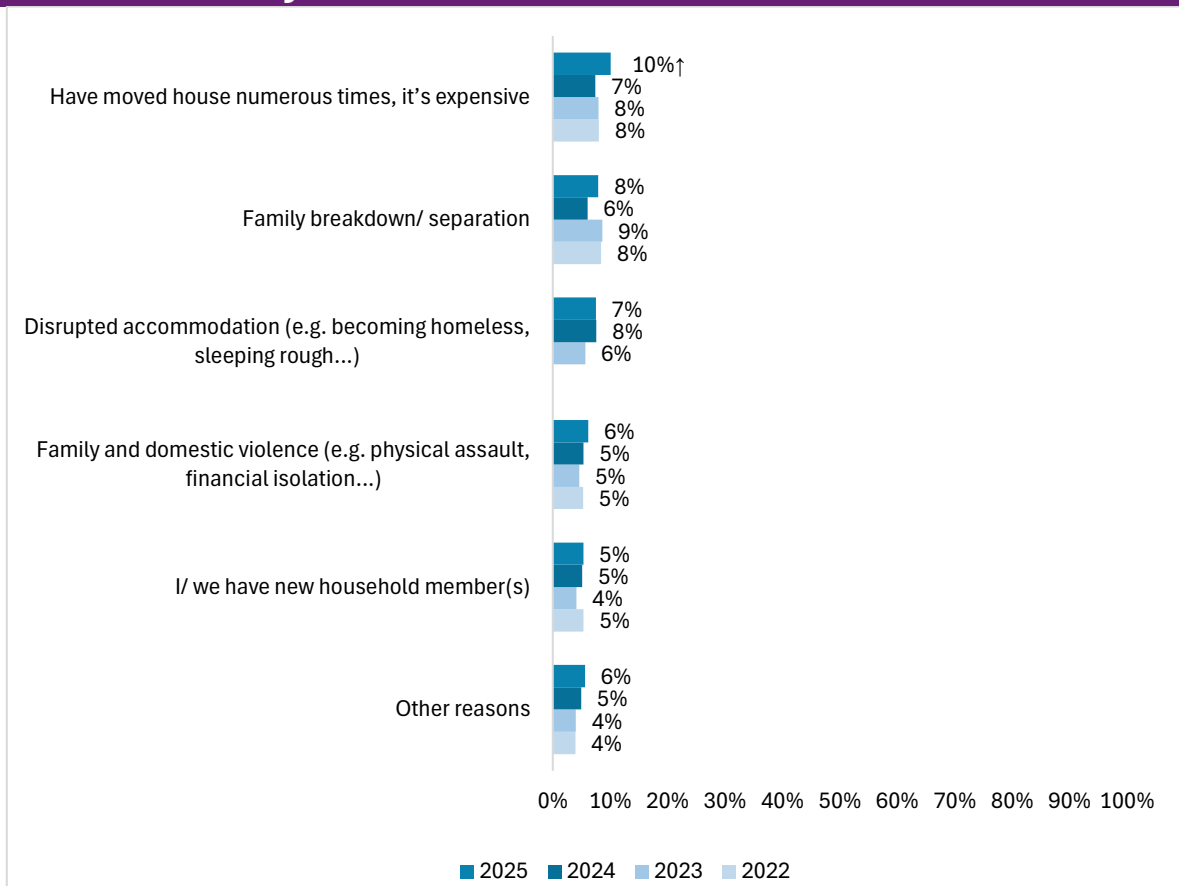


↑↓ Represents a significant difference compared to the average NET Food insecure household.

Q40. In the last 12 months, which of the following do you think have contributed to the situation(s) where you and/or your household could not afford enough food? (Base [Food insecure households] 2025 n=1,353; Employed part-time/ casual n=295; Disability/Health Issue n=366; Low income <\$33,799 per year n=341; Single parent HHs n=86; I rent my home n=591).

Compared to the previous year 2024, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of Australian households within the food insecure segment that reported frequent household relocations as a factor contributing to their food insecurity. Currently, 10% of these households are affected. This trend is likely driven by the ongoing housing crisis, which may force individuals to relocate more frequently as they seek more affordable housing options or struggle to keep up with rising rental costs.

Figure 37 Changes in household/living arrangements contributing to food insecurity among Australian households

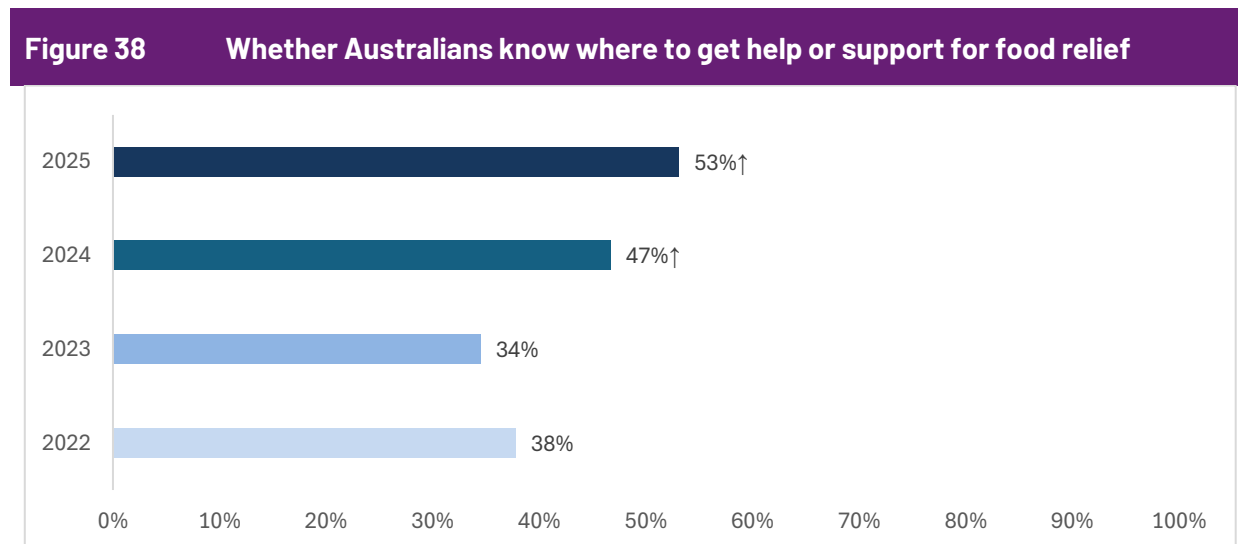


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

Q40c. Can you tell us more in what way changes in your household/ living arrangement contributed to your food situation(s) in the past 12 months? (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353)

Awareness of food relief services

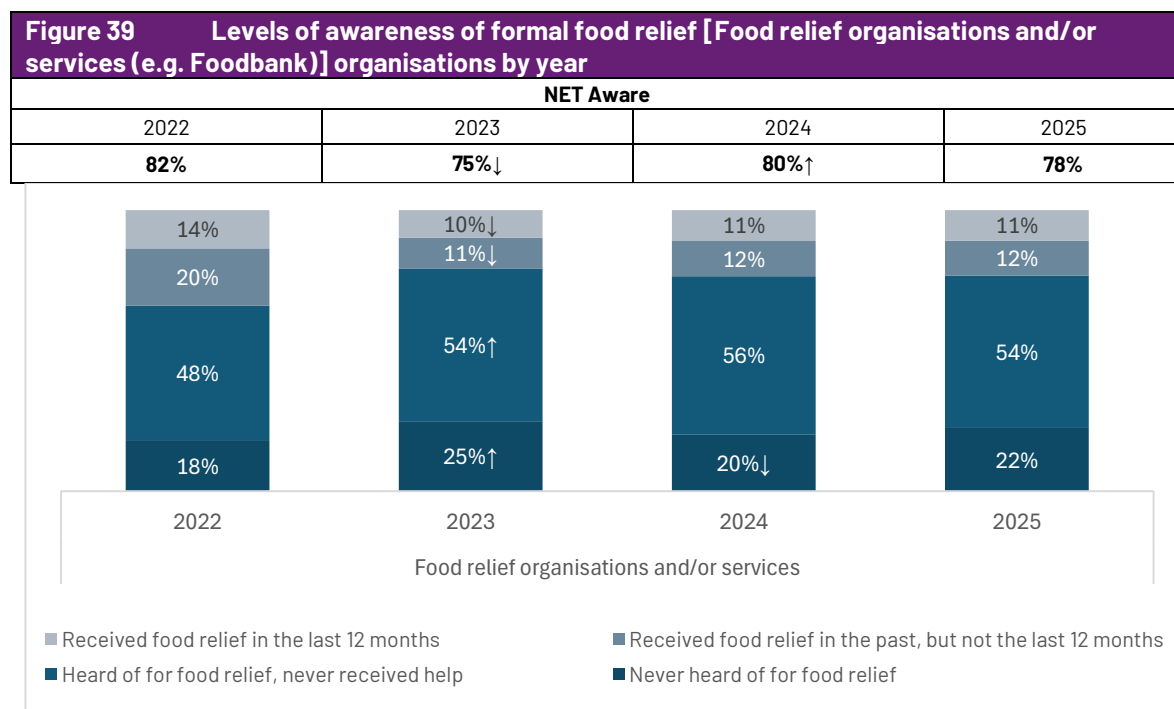
Awareness of food relief services among Australian people in the food insecure segment has been on an upward trend since 2023. In 2025, over half (53%) of Australians in the food insecure segment reported being aware of where to obtain food relief help or support if they were in a situation where they could not afford enough food. This figure is significantly higher than the 47% reported in 2024.



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

Q47 In the situation(s) where you could not afford enough food for yourself and/or your household, do you know of anywhere you could get any food relief help or support? (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353).

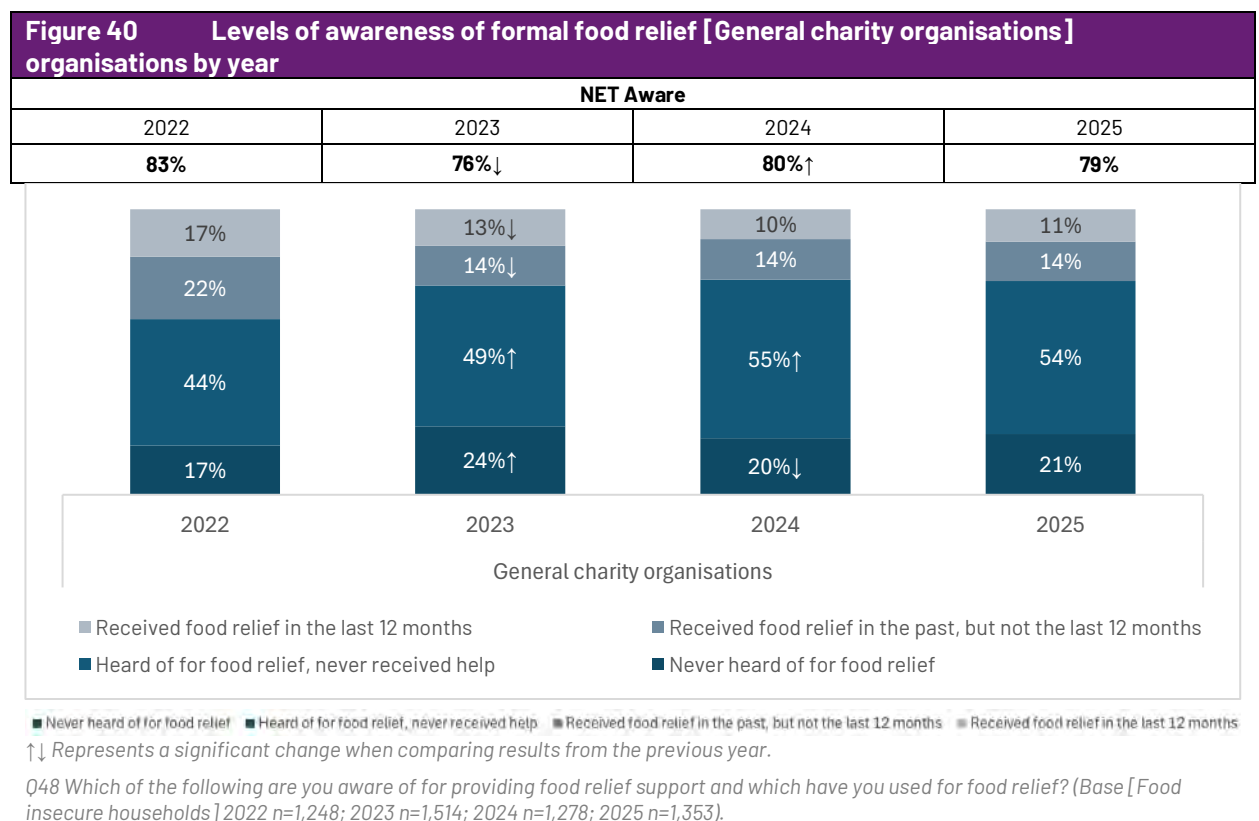
When prompted, awareness of food relief organisations and/or services such as Foodbank remained relatively steady from previous year at 78%. Access to food relief from these types of organisations also remained steady, with 11% of Australians in the food insecure segment reporting they have received food relief in from them in the past 12 months, and 12% reporting they received food relief from them more than 12 months ago.



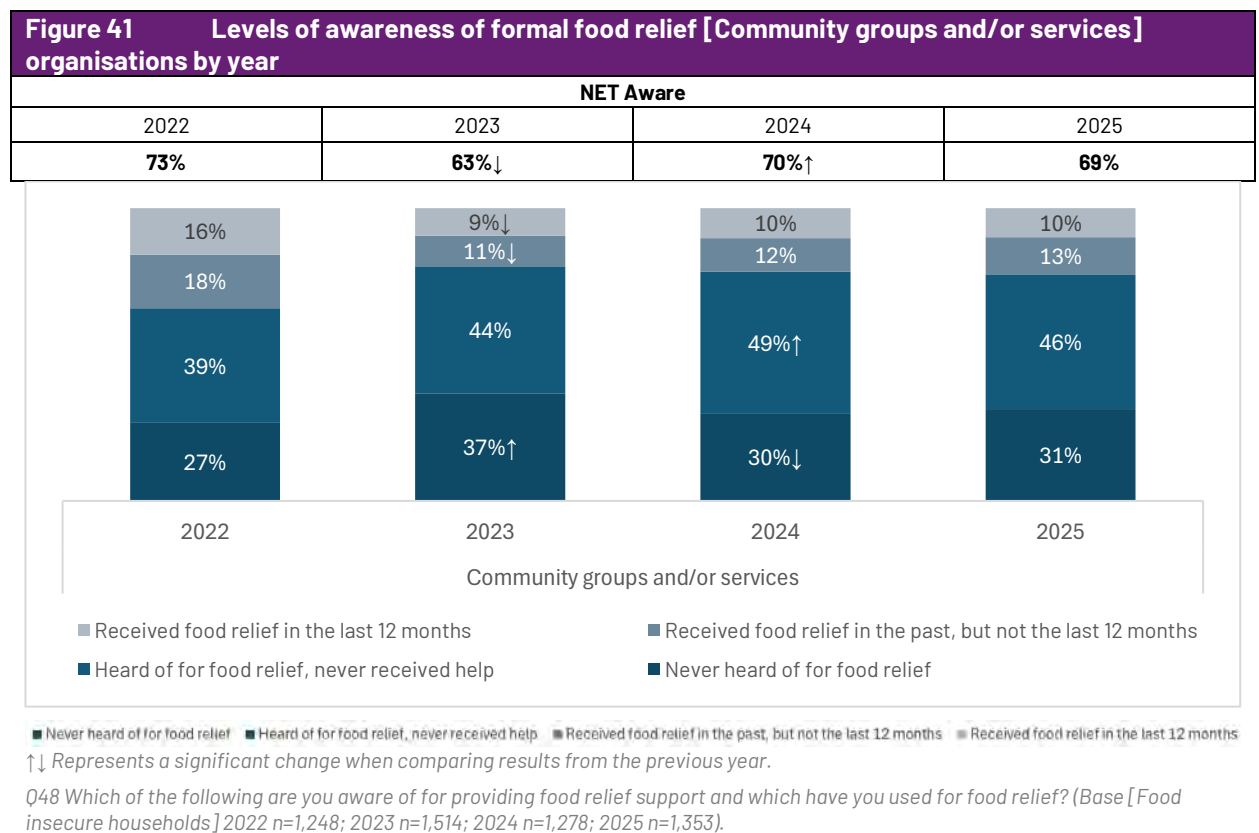
↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

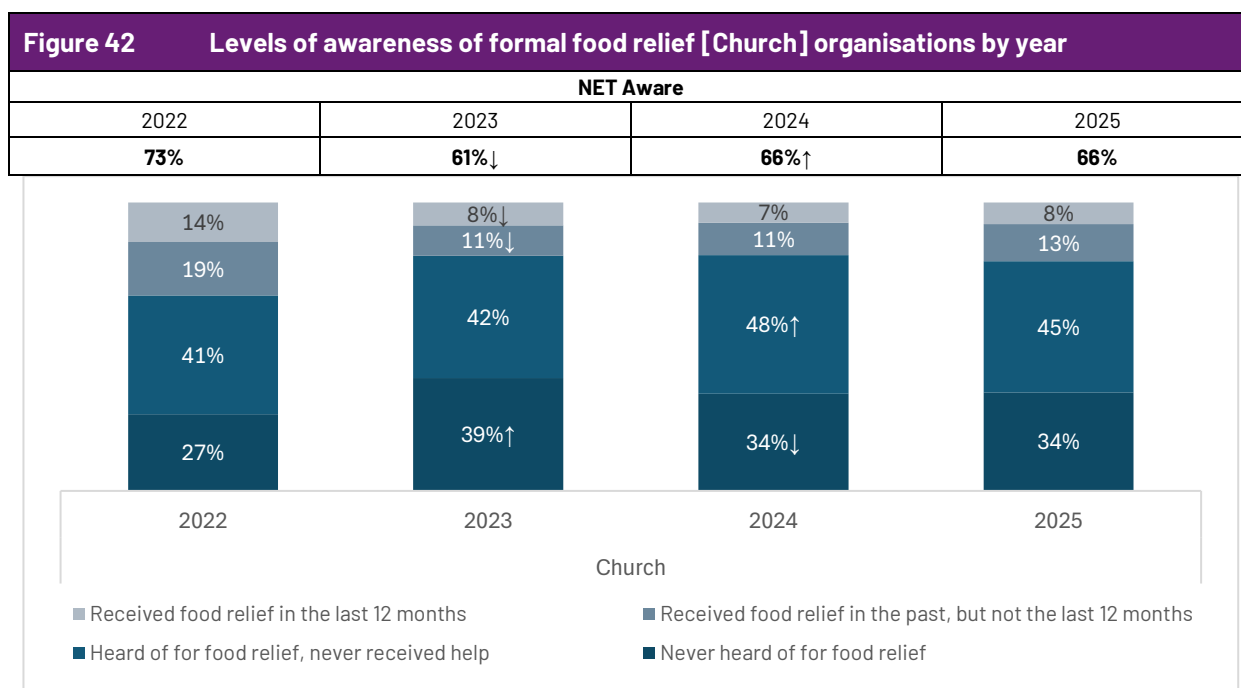
Q48 Which of the following are you aware of for providing food relief support and which have you used for food relief? (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353).

Levels of awareness of general charity organisations such as the Salvation Army and Anglicare were also steady and high in 2025, with nearly four in five (79%) Australians in the food insecure segment being aware that these organisations provide food relief support, and 25% having received food relief from them, either more than 12 months ago (14%) or within the past 12 months (11%).



Community groups and places of worship were also known as organisations providing food relief support (69% and 66%, respectively), with one on five Australians experiencing food insecurity reporting they accessed food relief from community groups (23%) and places of worship (21%), either more than 12 months ago or in the past year.



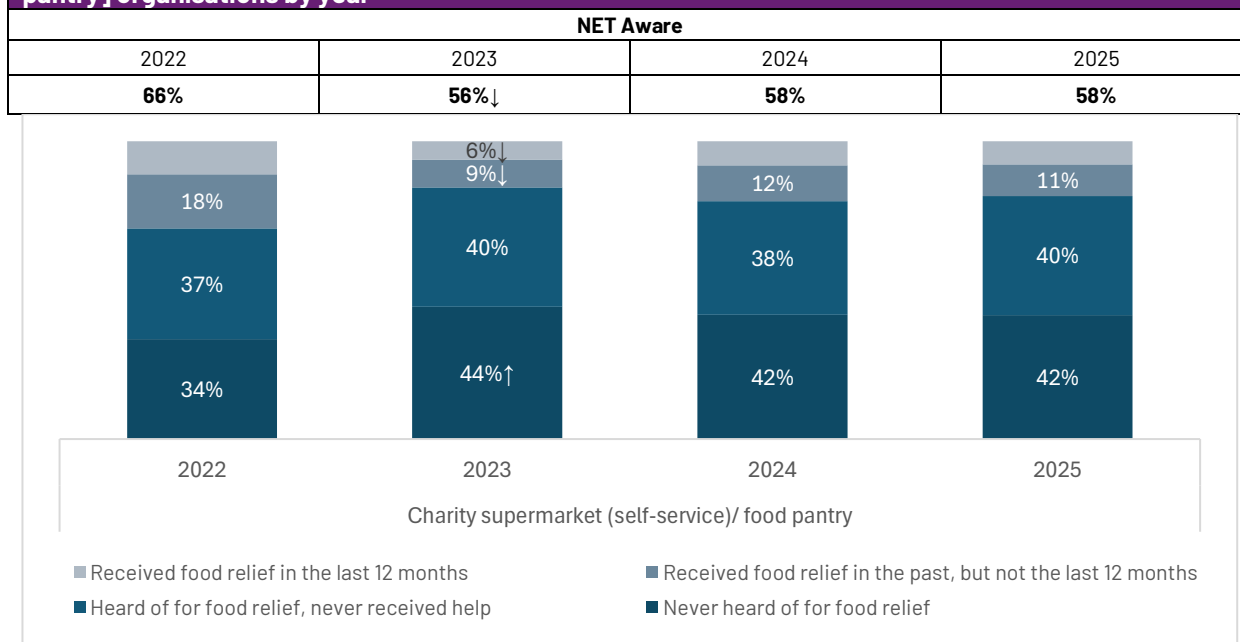


■ Never heard of for food relief ■ Heard of for food relief, never received help ■ Received food relief in the past, but not the last 12 months ■ Received food relief in the last 12 months
 ↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

Q48 Which of the following are you aware of for providing food relief support and which have you used for food relief? (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353).

Finally, over half of Australians in the food insecure segment (58%) continued to be aware of food relief provided by charity supermarket (self-service) or food pantries, with 19% in 2025 reporting they have used this support at some point.

Figure 43 Levels of awareness of formal food relief Charity supermarket [(self-service)/ food pantry] organisations by year



■ Never heard of for food relief ■ Heard of for food relief, never received help ■ Received food relief in the past, but not the last 12 months ■ Received food relief in the last 12 months

↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

Q48 Which of the following are you aware of for providing food relief support and which have you used for food relief? (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353).

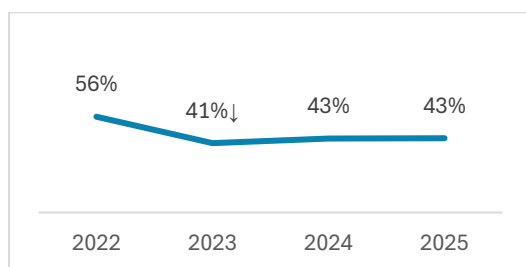
Access to food relief services

Despite growing awareness of food relief services, access has remained steady year-on-year. This suggests that ongoing barriers continue to prevent Australians in need from accessing the support they require.

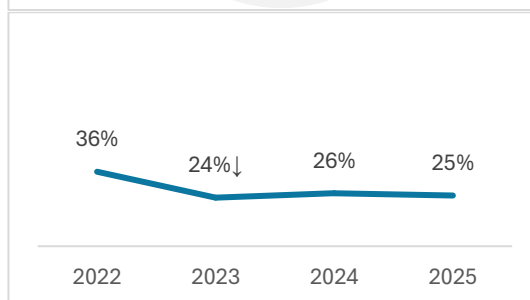
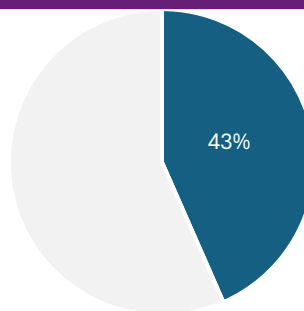
In 2025, over two in five (43%, steady from 2024) Australian households experiencing food insecurity reported having received formal food relief. Among these households, one in four (25%) accessed formal food relief in the past 12 months, with only very minor differences observed compared to the previous year.

Figure 44 Food relief received by food insecure households

Households in Australia experiencing food insecurity who have ever received formal food relief from an organisation



Households in Australia experiencing food insecurity who have ever received formal food relief from an organisation



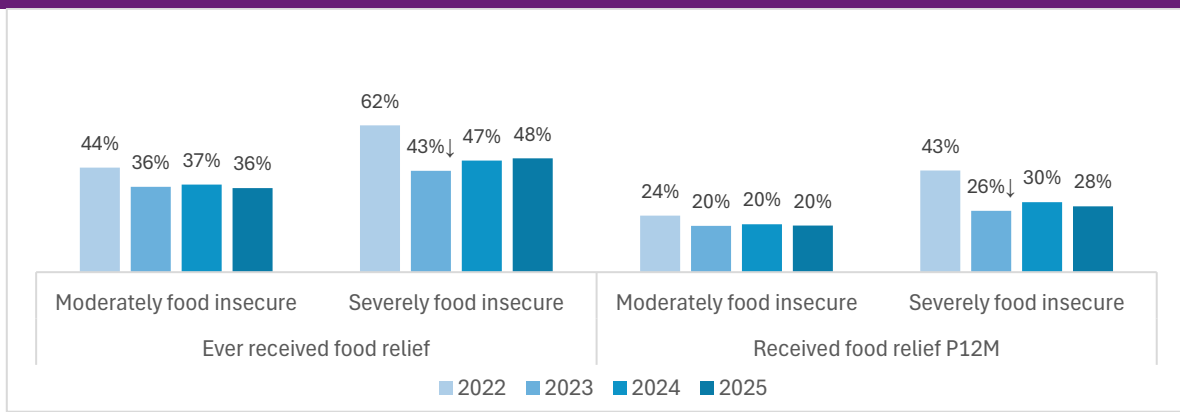
Households in Australia experiencing food insecurity who have received formal food relief from an organisation in the last 12 months

↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

Q48 Which of the following are you aware of for providing food relief support and which have you used for food relief (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353).

As seen in prior years, access to food relief was higher among severely food insecure households than among those moderately food insecure; however, in 2025, fewer than one in three (28%) of severely food insecure households reported receiving formal food relief in the past 12 months.

Figure 45 Formal food relief received by food insecure households

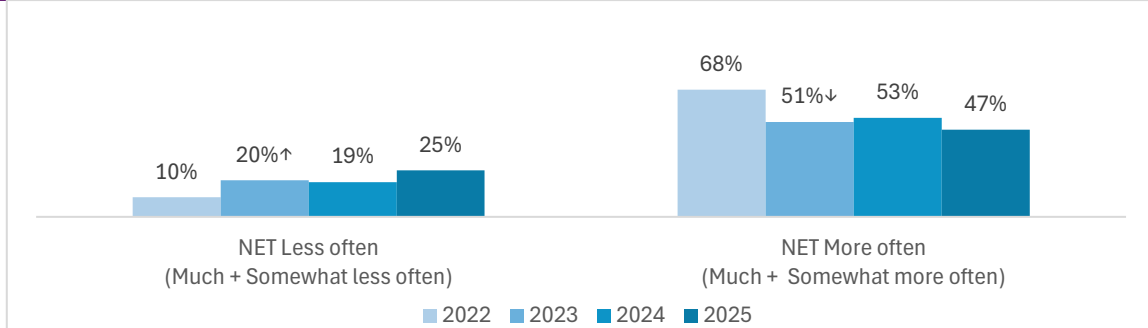


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

Q48 Which of the following are you aware of for providing food relief support and which have you used for food relief (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353).

The frequency of accessing formal food relief eased back this year, with one in four (25%, up 4 percentage points from previous year) food insecure households that received food relief reporting they received support less often than last year, while 47% said they received support more often than last year (down from 53% in 2024).

Figure 46 Frequency of formal food relief access compared to last year among food insecure households receiving formal food relief (past 12 months)



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

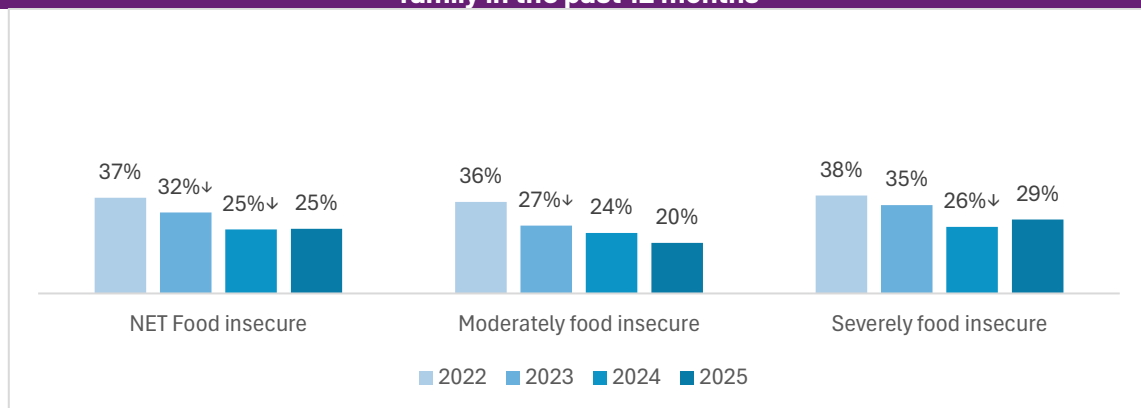
Q51. If you compare this year to last year, are you receiving food relief for yourself and/or your household more or less often this year? (Base [food insecure households who have received food relief in the past 12 months] 2022 n=483; 2023 n=333; 2024 n=317; 2025 n=328).

Informal support from family and friends was steady year-on-year at the total level; however, reliance rose slightly among severely food insecure households, while it fell marginally among moderately food insecure households.

In terms of food relief provided by friends or family in the past 12 months, the figure at the total level remained steady from 2024, with 25% of Australian households experiencing food insecurity reporting that they received food relief support from family and friends.

The results among moderately and severely food insecure households revealed that in 2025, those households experiencing severe food insecurity were relying slightly more on family and friends (29%) compared to last year (26%). Meanwhile, the proportion of households in the moderately food insecure segment that received food relief from friends and family in the past 12 months showed a directional decrease to 20% this year, reaching the lowest point seen since 2022.

Figure 47 Food insecure households receiving informal food relief from friends or family in the past 12 months

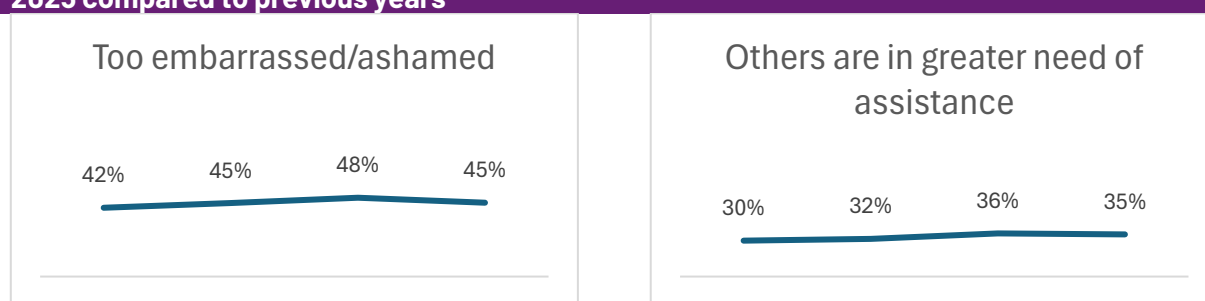


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

Q48 Which of the following are you aware of for providing food relief support and which have you used for food relief (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353).

Embarrassment and shame remain the primary barriers to seeking help from charities or community organisations, with 45% of food insecure households reporting these feelings as obstacles to accessing food relief. Additionally, 35% of households refrain from seeking food relief because they believe others are in greater need of assistance.

Figure 48 Top two barriers to accessing food relief among food insecure households in 2025 compared to previous years



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

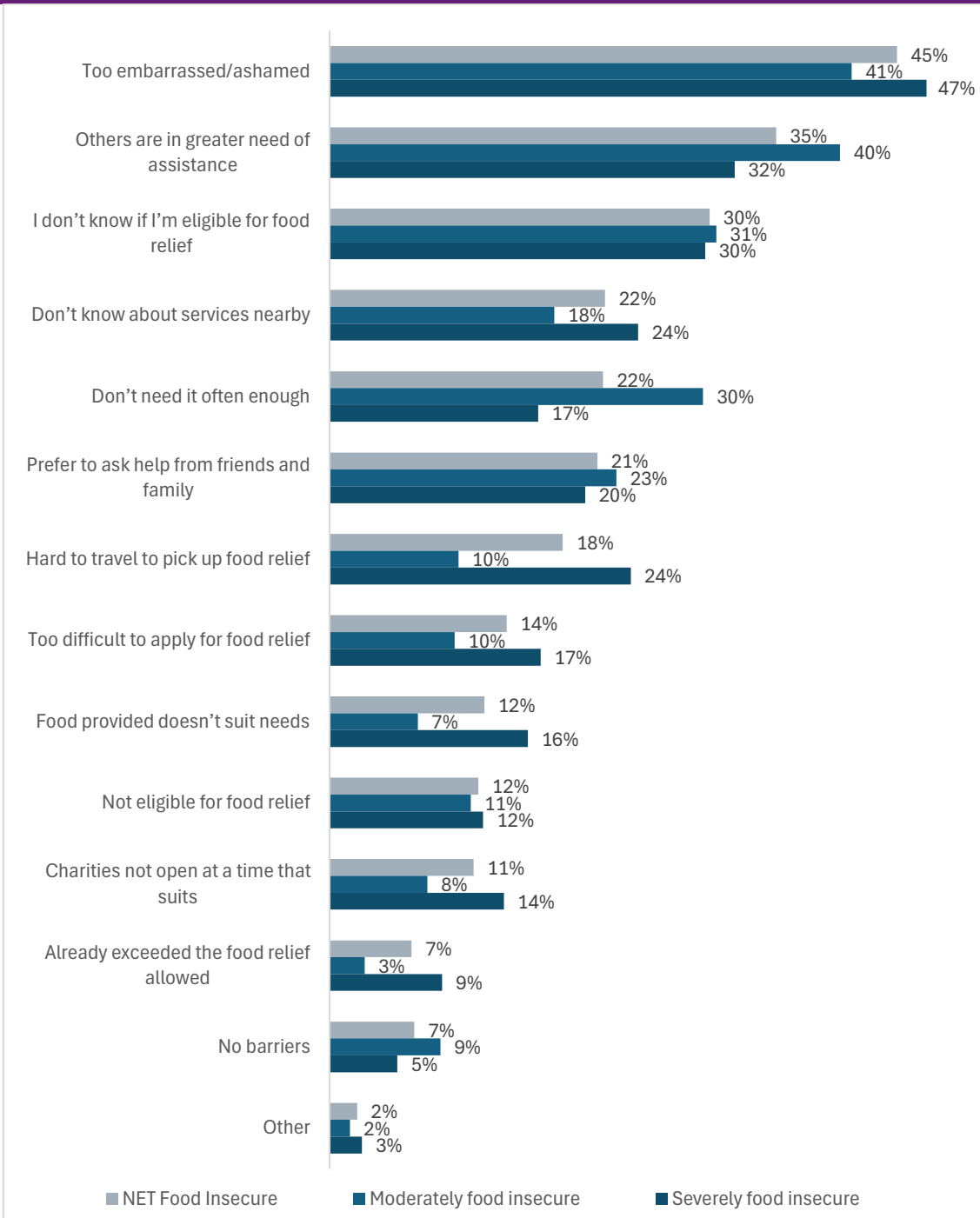
Q54 Which of the following are barriers for you in seeking food relief from a charity or community organisation? (Base [Food Insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353).

The fear of social stigma tends to be higher among severely food insecure households (47%); however, this remains the main barrier among moderately food insecure households (41%).

Some differences in the type of barriers preventing access to food relief from charities or community organisations are noted when comparing those households experiencing severe food insecurity versus those experiencing moderate food insecurity. Moderately food insecure households are significantly more likely to believe that other households are in greater need of assistance and that they don't need the support often enough to seek assistance. This suggests that these households are trying to adapt and manage the situation as best they can with little assistance.

Meanwhile, households in severe food insecure segment are significantly more likely than households in the moderately food insecure segment to encounter physical barriers such as not knowing about services nearby, difficulties picking up food relief (i.e., no transport, no car, or too expensive to drive/pay for public transportation), and charities not opened at suitable times; systemic or procedural barriers such as finding it difficult to apply for food relief and exceeding the food relief allowed; and barriers related to the type of relief provided being unsuitable for their needs.

Figure 49 Barriers to accessing food relief among food insecure households 2025



Q54 Which of the following are barriers for you in seeking food relief from a charity or community organisation? (Base [Food Insecure households] 2025 n=1,353; Moderately food insecure n=573; Severely food insecure n=780).

Differences in barriers across households experiencing moderate and severe food insecure offer an opportunity to address barriers from different points. Awareness of organisations that can offer food relief if households are experiencing challenging situations is high, but further awareness can potentially improve access.

There is an opportunity to improve perception of accessibility and support by clearly communicating the availability of food relief services to all individuals experiencing food insecurity, emphasising that food relief support is available to everyone in need, not just those severely impacted. This could promote a culture of acceptance and understanding, mitigating feelings of embarrassment and shame associated with seeking aid.

Similarly, there is opportunity to overcome physical barriers by developing practical solutions to transcend logistical and mobility challenges faced by severely impacted households.

The Hunger Report survey asked households experiencing food insecurity to describe what would make it easier for them to access food relief services when they need them. The key themes emerging in responses were around stigma and embarrassment as a barrier, with many participants feeling ashamed or embarrassed about seeking food relief. At the same time, the spontaneous answers revealed a desire for a discreet and confidential means of accessing food relief.

Question: In your own words, what kind of things would make it easier for you to get food relief when you need it?

Quotes:

"Putting my embarrassment aside and getting help with food."

"If food relief could be delivered to your home without the transport vehicle advertising itself (e.g., no reason to suspect food relief, which would be embarrassing)."

"Not feeling like a failure."

"Make it anonymous so it isn't so embarrassing to ask for help"

"An anonymous service where you could just go and pick up what you need, no questions asked."

"The looking down one's nose from this charity was disheartening."

"Removing the stigma around receiving help"

"Not having to get a referral or give personal information details to receive food"

"To send an email or text message as I would not feel as embarrassed"

"Knowing someone there who encouraged me to take it as I was too embarrassed and thought that there were others too needy, like those living on street."

Other mentions were related to the proximity and logistical barriers that make it challenging for people to access food relief services. Many respondents also indicated a lack of knowledge about available food relief services and their eligibility requirements. Others noted that complex application processes and restrictive eligibility criteria discourage individuals in need from seeking help.

Question: In your own words, what kind of things would make it easier for you to get food relief when you need it?

Quotes:

"More knowledge on where to go for food relief. If I wasn't embarrassed to ask for help, I could seek it out more."

"Not having to go through financial settings or provide personal information."

"Knowing what services I can access as a non-Australian citizen"

"More information and a message that it is for my situation specifically as I would not want to take from people that are in more need than I am"

"If services were closer to where we live. Not having to reapply each time attending the services."

Awareness of and participation in School Breakfast Programs among Australian households with children

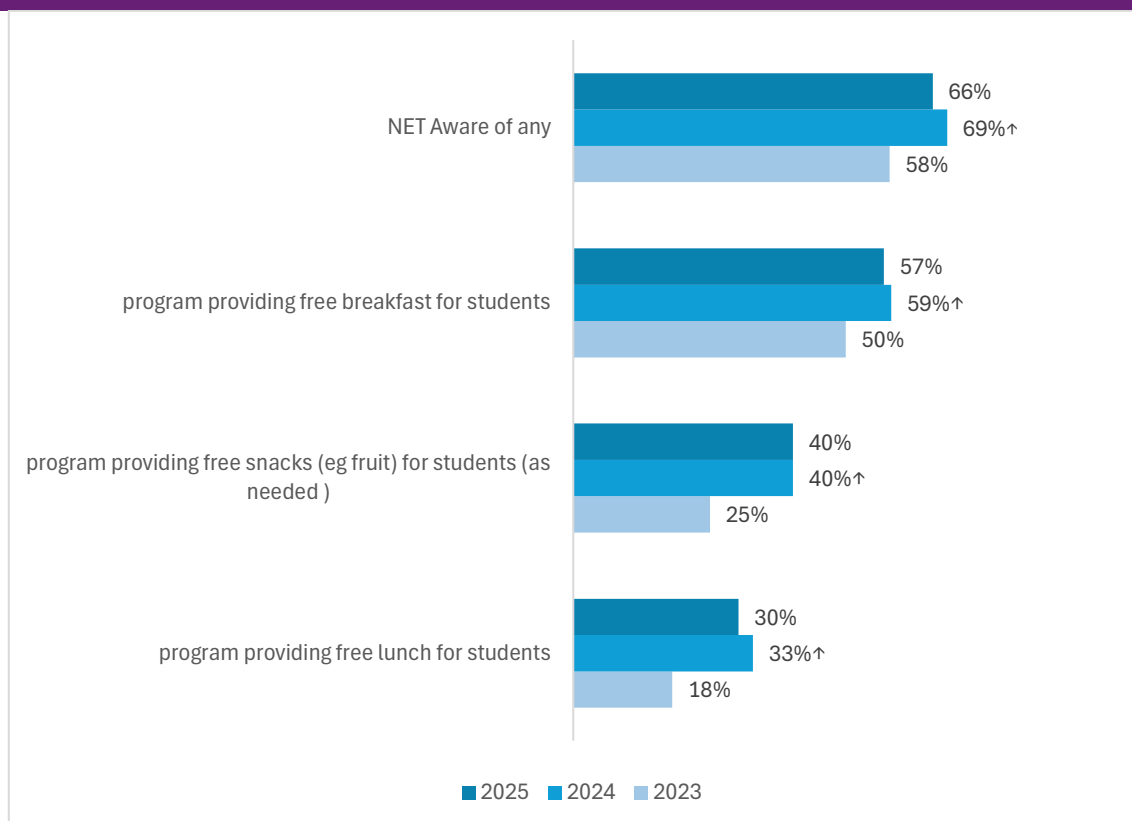
School Breakfast Programs in Australia are initiatives aimed at providing students with a nutritious start to their day. These programs offer children a balanced meal to enhance their overall nutrition and contribute positively to physical and mental health, social skills, concentration, behaviour, school attendance, and academic performance. This program is especially beneficial for children who may otherwise lack access to nutritious meals⁶.

Awareness of school food programs among parents with children of school age remains high, with almost 7-in-10 (66%) households being aware of these programs.

Most households are aware of school programs providing free breakfast for students (57%), followed by programs providing free snacks (40%) and free lunch (30%). Some directional decreases were noted this year, compared to 2024; however, awareness of school food programs remains higher than levels seen in 2023.

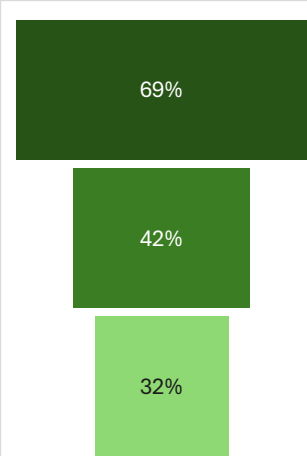
⁶ Impacts of eating breakfast, source: <https://www.foodbank.org.au/homepage/who-we-help/schools/?state=vic>

Figure 50 Awareness of SBP among households with children



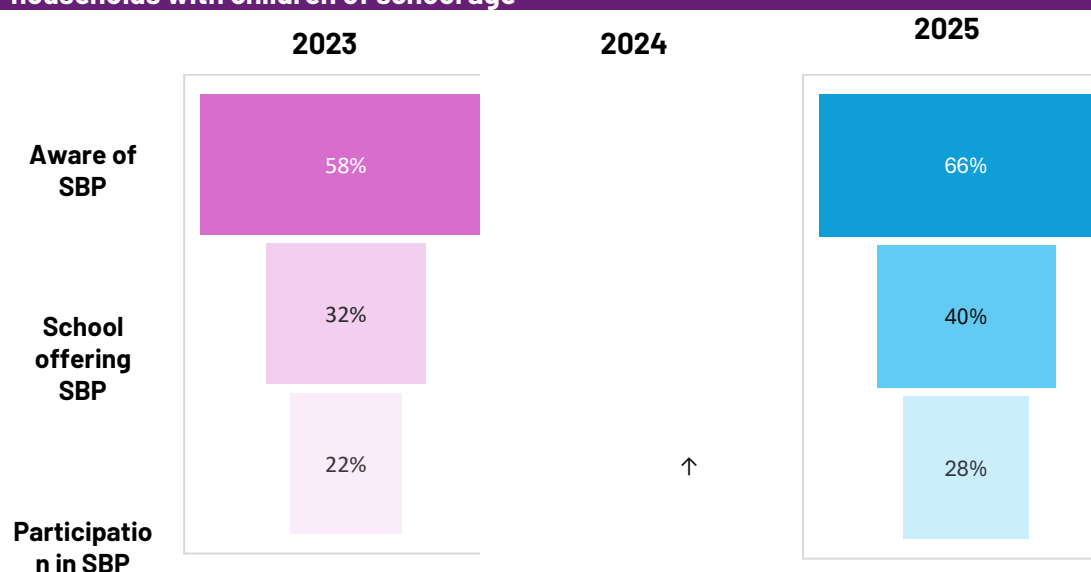
↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

SBP1 Before today, have you heard of any schools in Australia providing any of the following to their students at school? (Base [Households with children of school age] 2023 n=790; 2024 n=940; 2025 n=913).



The proportion of Australian schools offering school food programs has remained relatively stable over the past year, with two in five (40%) households with children of school age reporting their child's school offers a food program. In terms of accessing these services, almost a third of households (28%) reported their children have participated in any of the school food programs.

Figure 51 SBP awareness, availability and participation among Australian households with children of school age



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

SBP1 Before today, have you heard of any schools in Australia providing any of the following to their students at school?; SBP2 You mentioned earlier that you have child/ren currently of school age. Over the last year, have any of your child/ren's school(s) provided...; SBP3 Have any of your child/ren got food at their school(s) from any of the following over the last year? (Base [Households with children of school age] 2023 n=790; 2024 n=940; 2025 n=913).

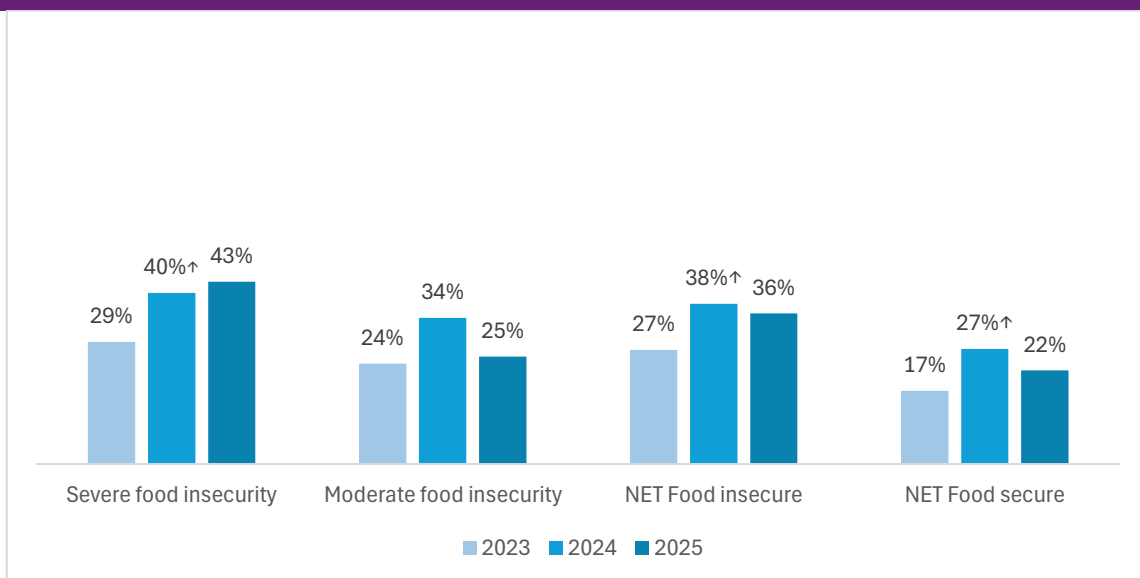
Food insecure households remain considerably more likely to participate in school food programs than food secure households (36% vs 22%, respectively).

This disparity is even more pronounced among severely food insecure households, where participation in school breakfast programs has shown consistent year-on-year growth, reaching a new peak at 43% in 2025.

Among the severely food insecure households participating in school breakfast programs in 2025, the majority were experiencing either persistent food insecurity (36%), characterised by chronic, long and frequent periods of hardship, or episodic food insecurity (33%), involving shorter but frequent episodes, with most of these households having one or two children at home. These findings evidence the scale of support that these programs provide to households in need.

Among moderately food insecure households, participation in school breakfast programs decreased notably from previous year, with 25% of these households reporting their children are accessing the programs (from 34% in 2024).

Figure 52 Participation in SBP by household food security level



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

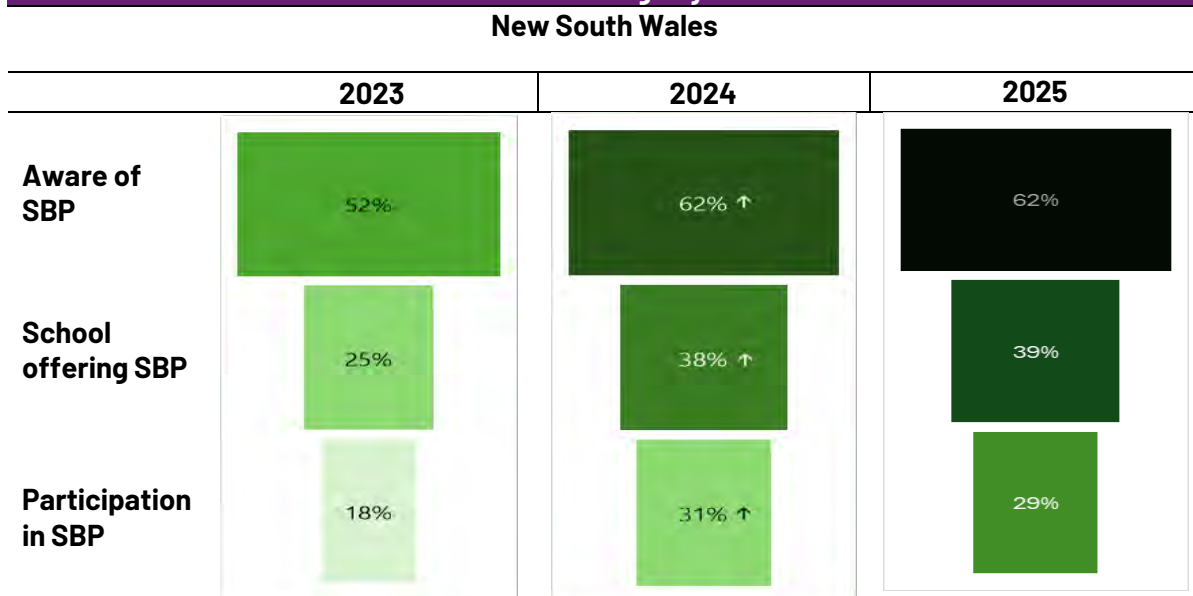
SBP3 Have any of your child/ren got food at their school(s) from any of the following over the last year? (Base [Households with children of school age] 2023 n=790; 2024 n=940; 2025 n=913).

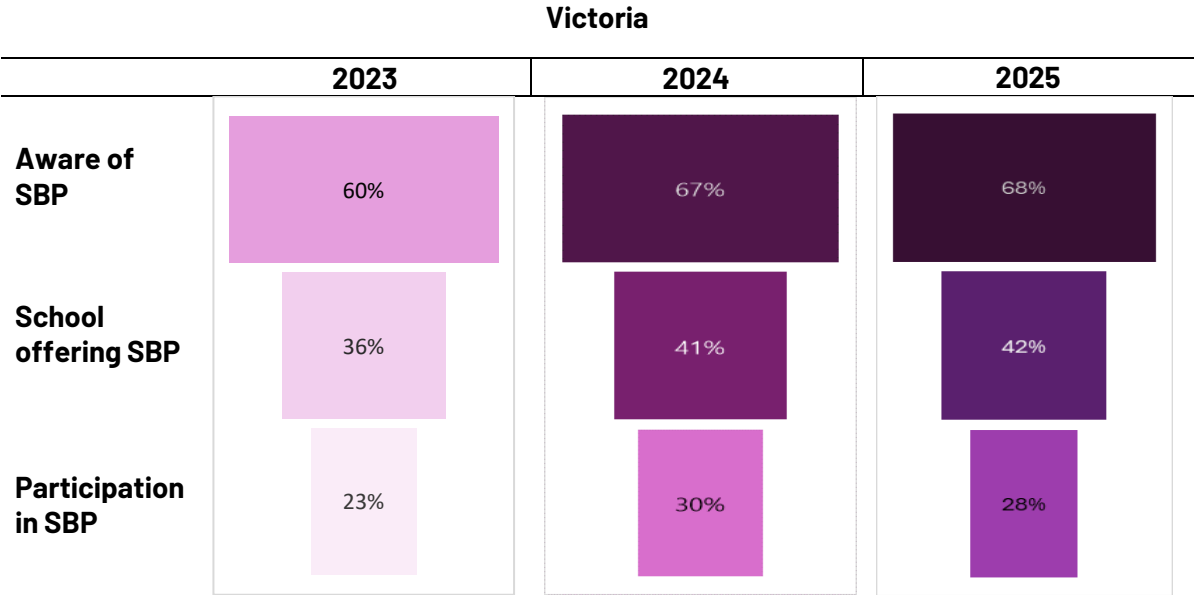
When examining barriers to participation among food insecure households, the second most cited barrier, following the lack of these types of programs at schools, was the belief that other children may have greater need (27%, significantly higher than levels seen in 2023). This belief may explain the decrease in participation rates observed among moderately food insecure households, as these families may potentially self-select out of programs despite their own needs (see figure 39).

Results reveal a mixed picture of school food program implementation across Australian states in 2025.

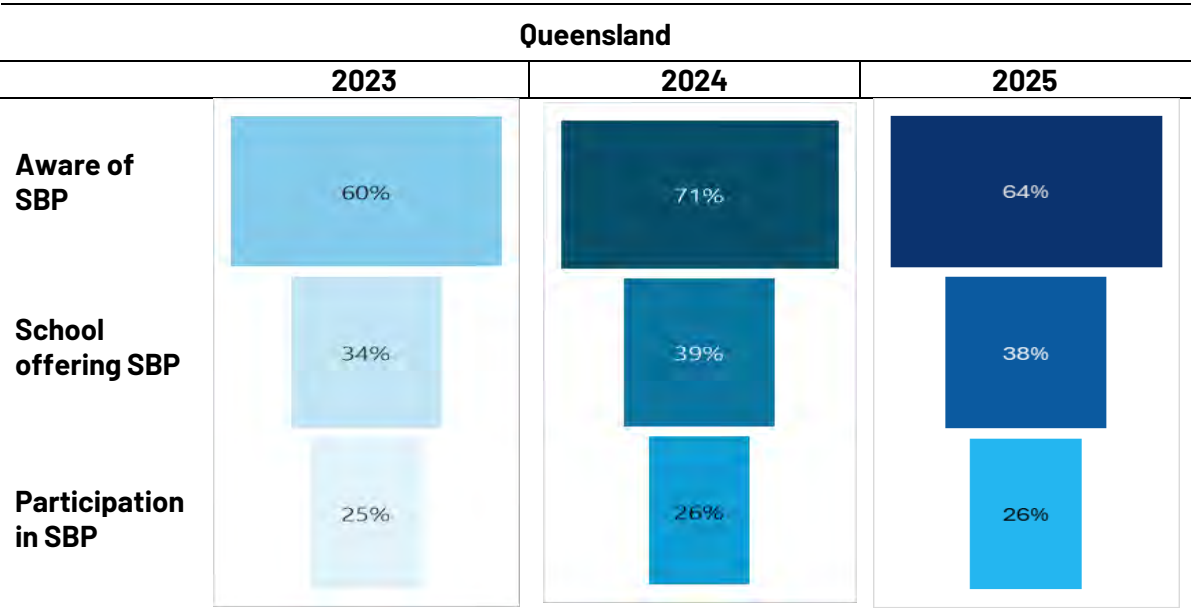
Awareness, availability, and participation remained relatively steady in New South Wales and Victoria compared to the previous year.

Figure 53 SBP awareness, availability and participation among Australian households with children of school age by state

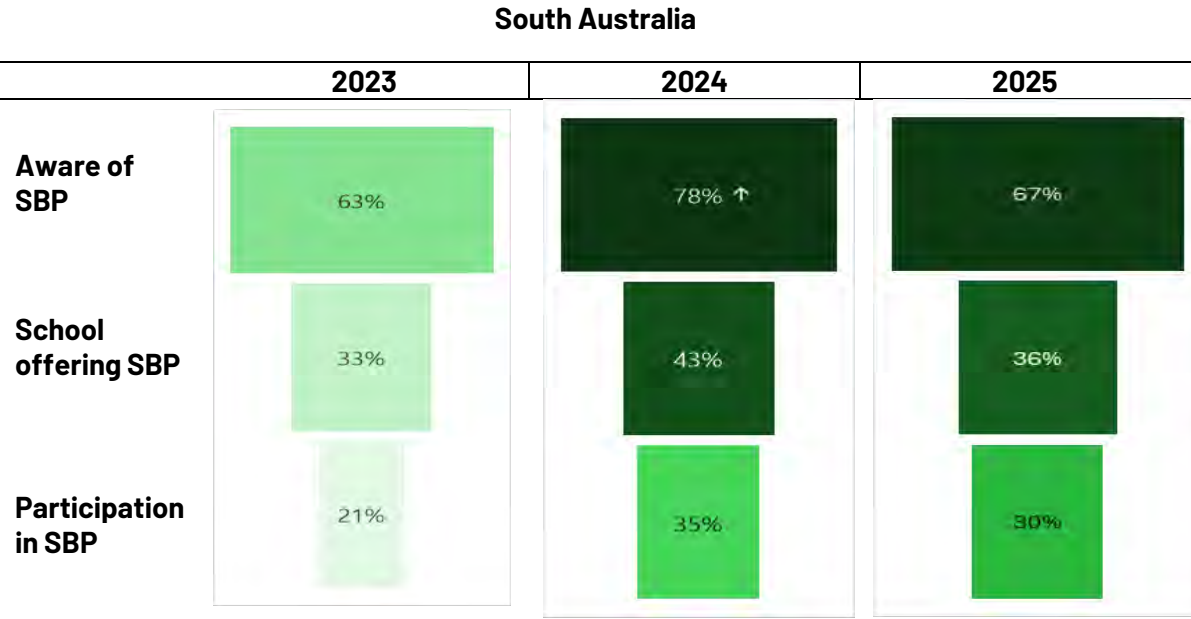


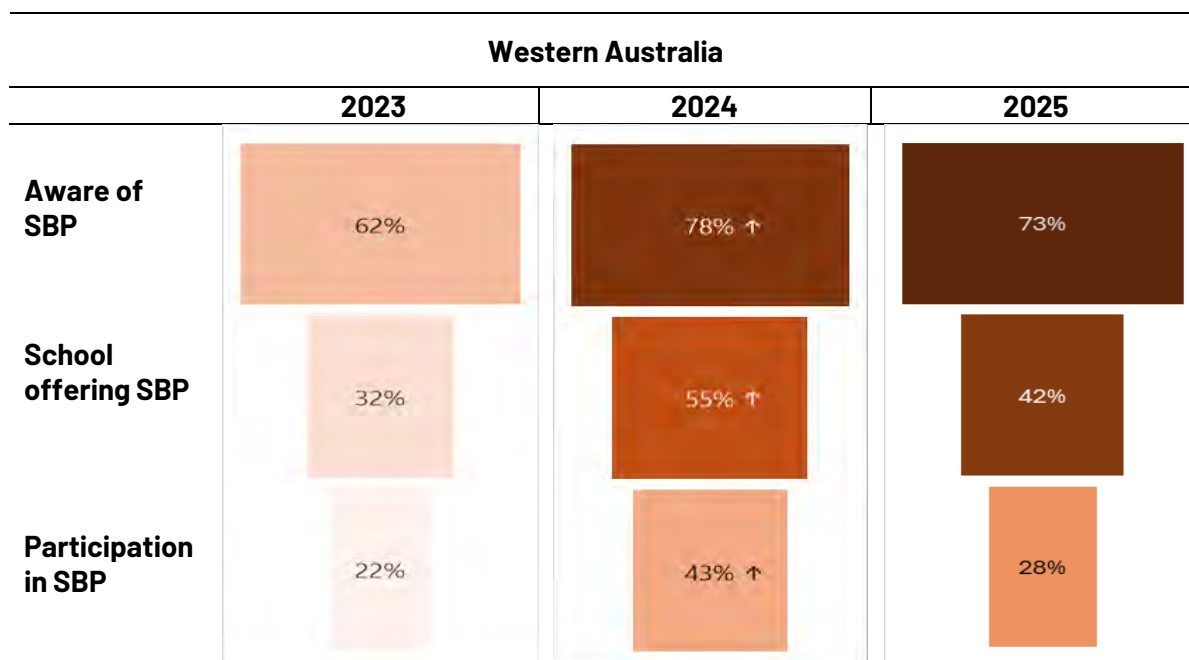


Although not statistically significant, school food program awareness declined directionally in Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia compared to results seen in 2024. Awareness of schools offering programs in Queensland remained relatively steady at 39%, while participation was steady at 26%.



Meanwhile, in South Australia and Western Australia, awareness of the availability of school food programs and participation eased in 2025 following the gains seen in 2024; however, overall awareness of school food programs, awareness of school food program at their children’s schools and participation levels remained higher than the level seen in 2023.





↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

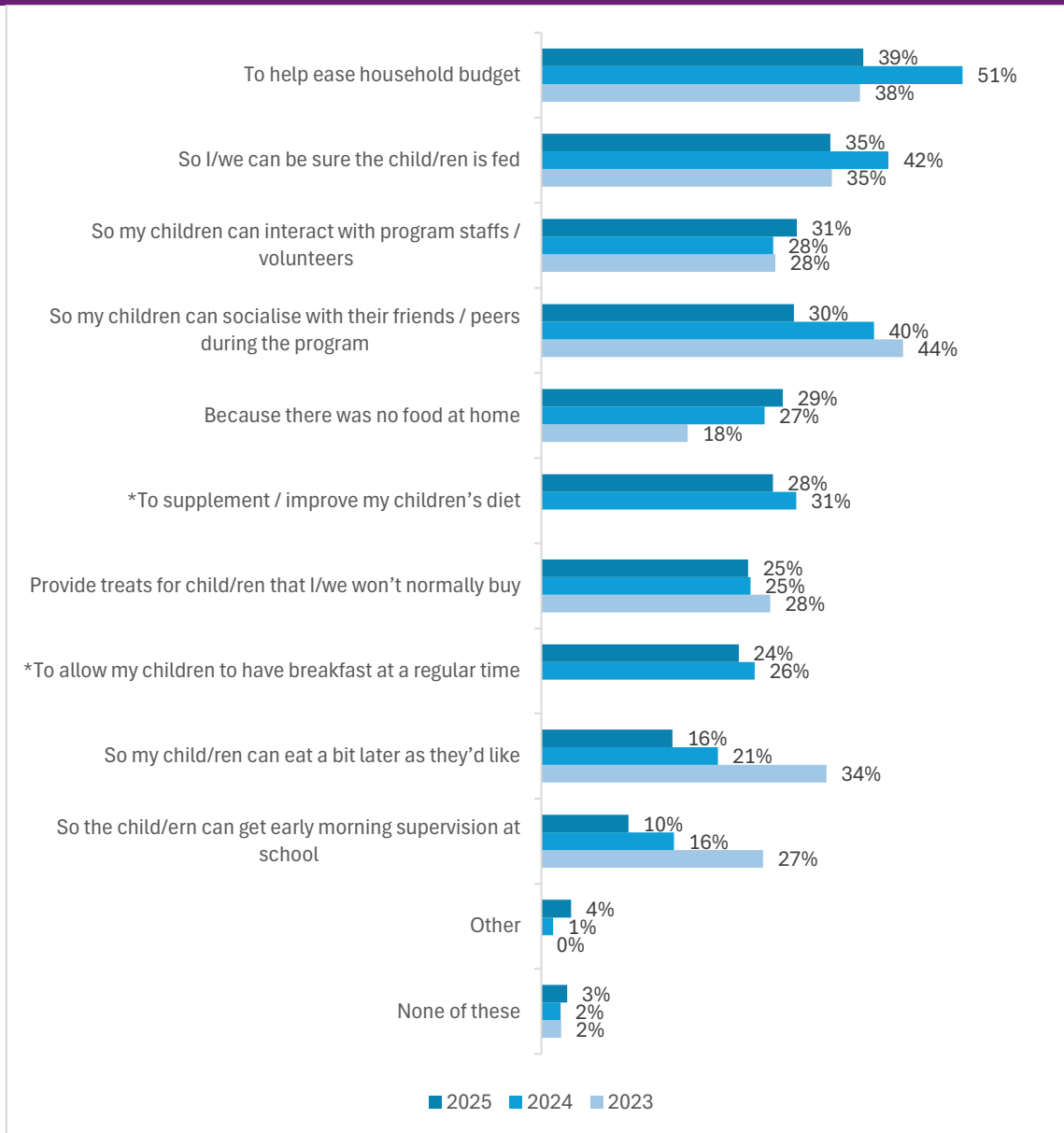
SBP1 Before today, have you heard of any schools in Australia providing any of the following to their students at school?; SBP2 You mentioned earlier that you have child/ren currently of school age. Over the last year, have any of your child/ren's school(s) provided...; SBP3 Have any of your child/ren got food at their school(s) from any of the following over the last year? Base [Parents or guardians with school-aged children at home] 2023 n=790; 2024 n=940; 2025 n=913).

There are multiple reasons why school food programs are beneficial for children in Australia. However, the perception of the benefits varies depending on the food security situation experienced at home.

Among food insecure households, the most commonly cited reason for children participating in these programs was to help ease household budget (39%), followed closely by ensuring their child or children were fed (35%). These results suggest that school food programs are critical in supporting children from families coping with food scarcity.

In addition to these important benefits, one-in-three food insecure households recognise social benefits as the main reason for their children participating in these programs, such as children interacting with program staff or volunteers (31%) and friends or peers (30%) during the program.

Figure 54 Food insecure household's reasons for children participating in SBP

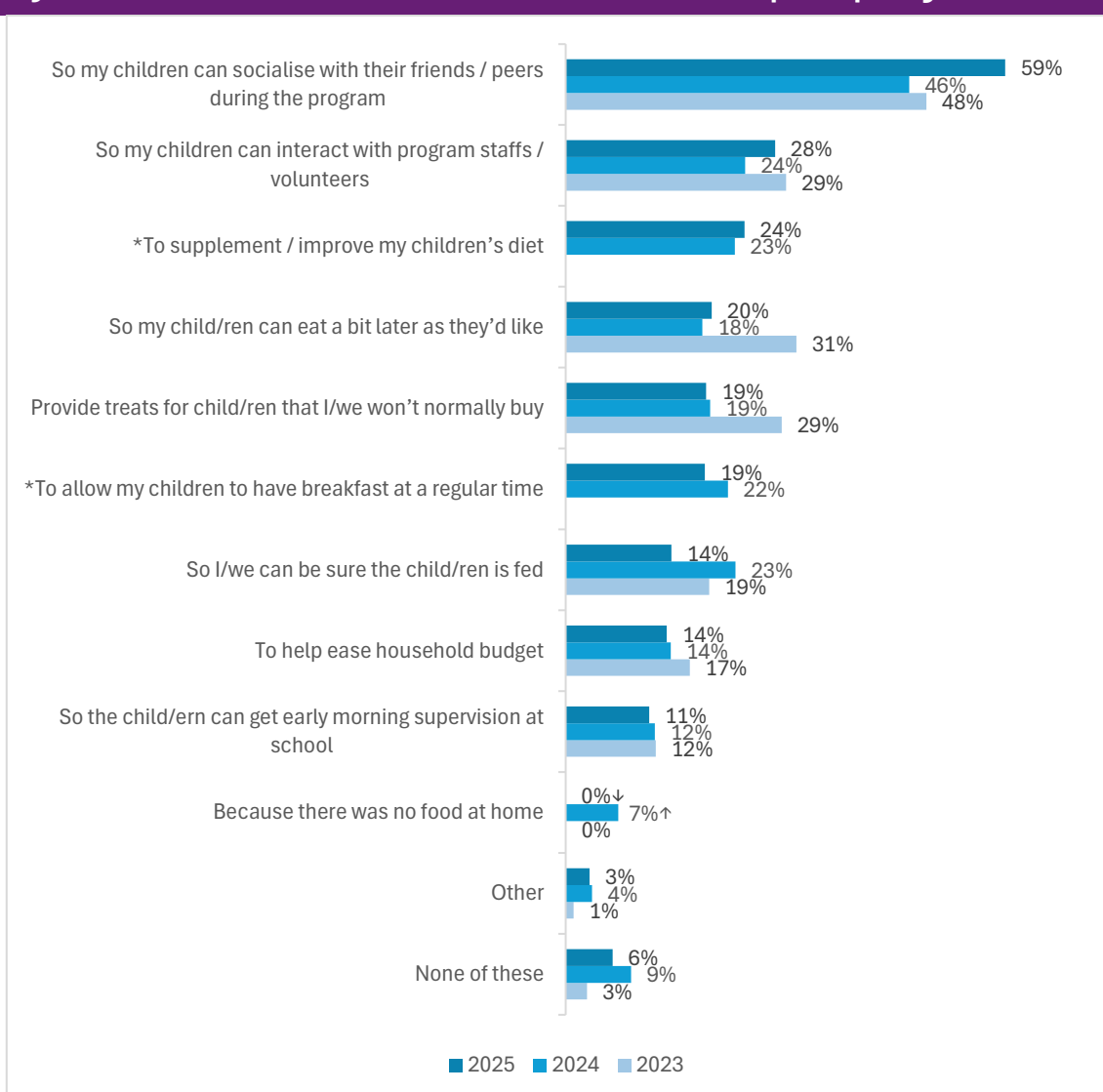


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

SBP5A What are the main reasons for your child/ren to get food from their school program(s) providing free meals and/or snacks (Base [Food insecure households with children of school age] 2023 n=77; 2024 n=124; 2025 n=130). *Note: Answer options 'To allow my children to have breakfast at a regular time' and 'To supplement / improve my children's diet' were not asked in 2023

Meanwhile, among food secure households, the main reason for children participating in school food programs was socialisation with friends and peers during the program (59%), followed by interaction with staff and volunteers (28%). Supplementing their diet (24%) and allowing children to eat later if they choose (20%) were also seen as beneficial factors.

Figure 55 Food secure household's reasons for children participating in SBP



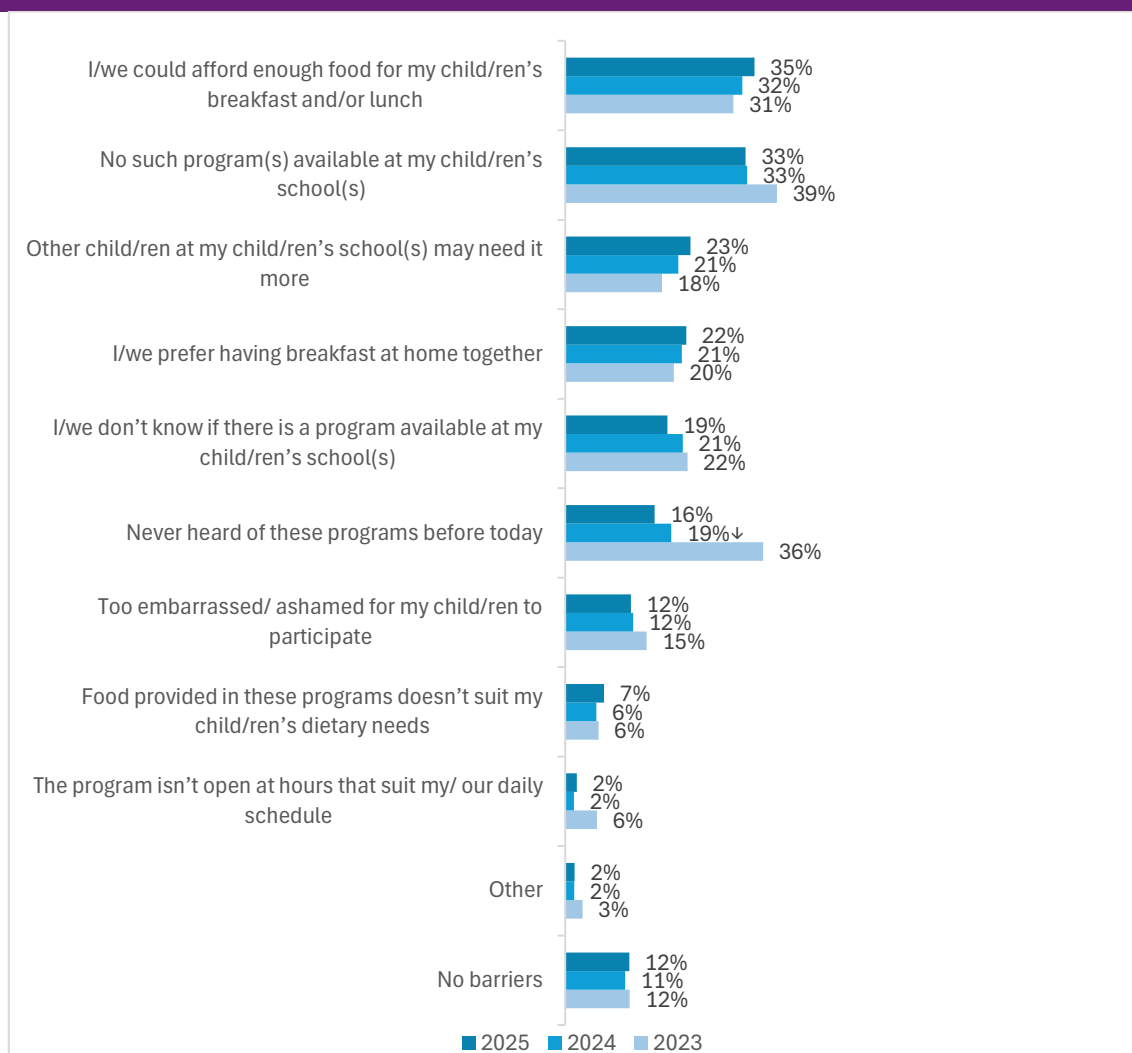
↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

'SBP5A What are the main reasons for your child/ren to get food from their school program(s)' (Base [Food secure households with children of school age] 2023 n=54; 2024 n=150; 2025 n=118). *Note: Answer options 'To allow my children to have breakfast at a regular time' and 'To supplement / improve my children's diet' were not asked in 2023

Overall, among households not participating in any food school program, the ability to afford enough food for their children's breakfast or lunch was cited as the most common barrier to participation (35%), followed closely by a lack of program availability (33%).

The proportion of households citing that other children may need it more continues to show a directional increase year on year. This perception may be a factor influencing households to self-select out of programs despite their own needs.

Figure 56 Barriers to participation in SBP among Australian households

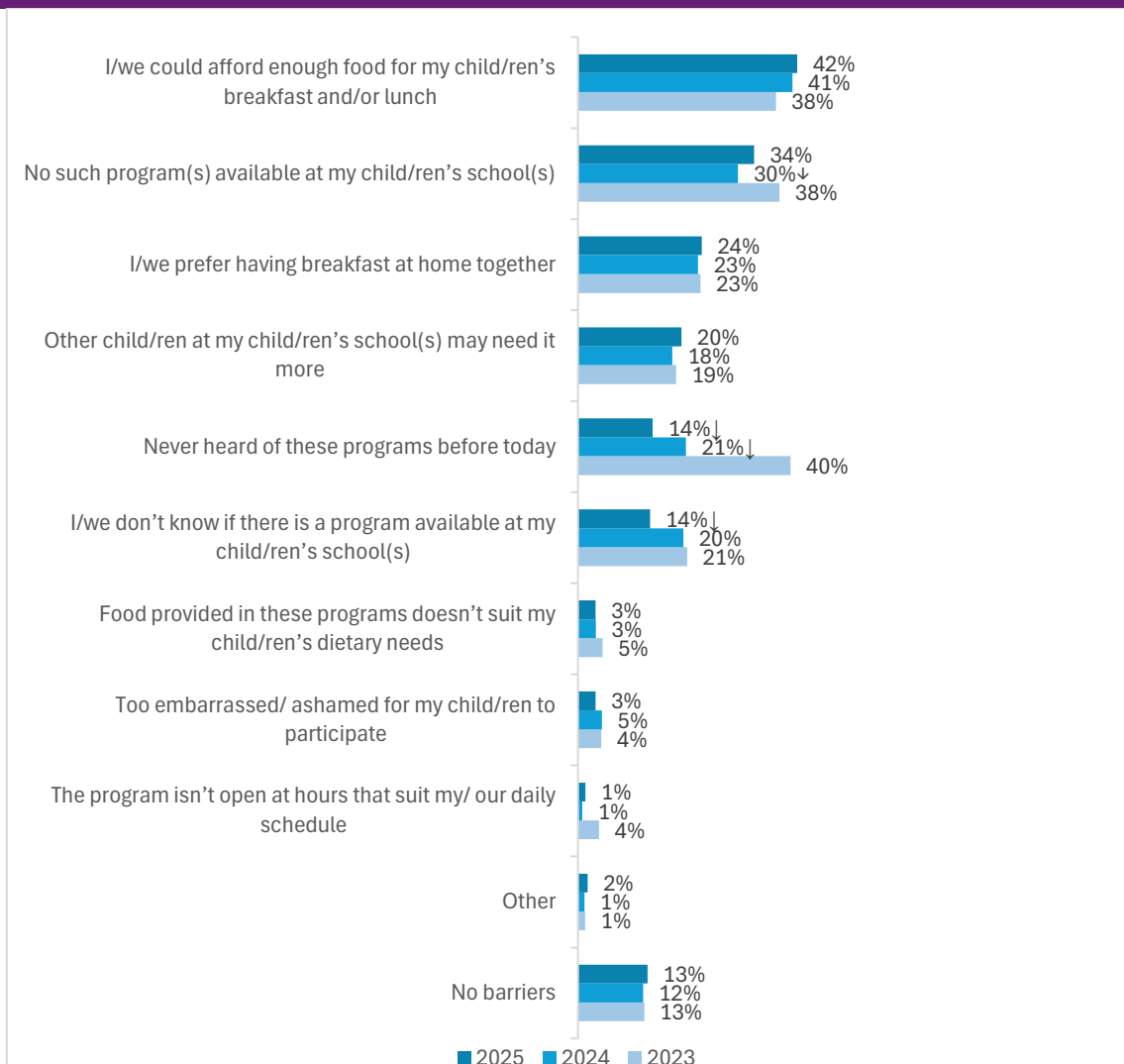


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

SBP6 What are main barriers why your child/ren haven't been getting food from school program(s) providing free meals and/or snacks for students (Base [households with children of school age] 2023 n=616; 2024 n=666; 2025 n=665).

When looking at results among food secure versus food insecure households, the barriers that come into play when making the decision about participation are different. Among food secure households, the ability to afford enough food for children is the primary reason for non-participation in these programs (42%). The unavailability of such programs at school is the second most cited reason (34%), followed by a preference for children to have breakfast at home with the family (24%).

Figure 57 Barriers to participation in SBP among food secure households

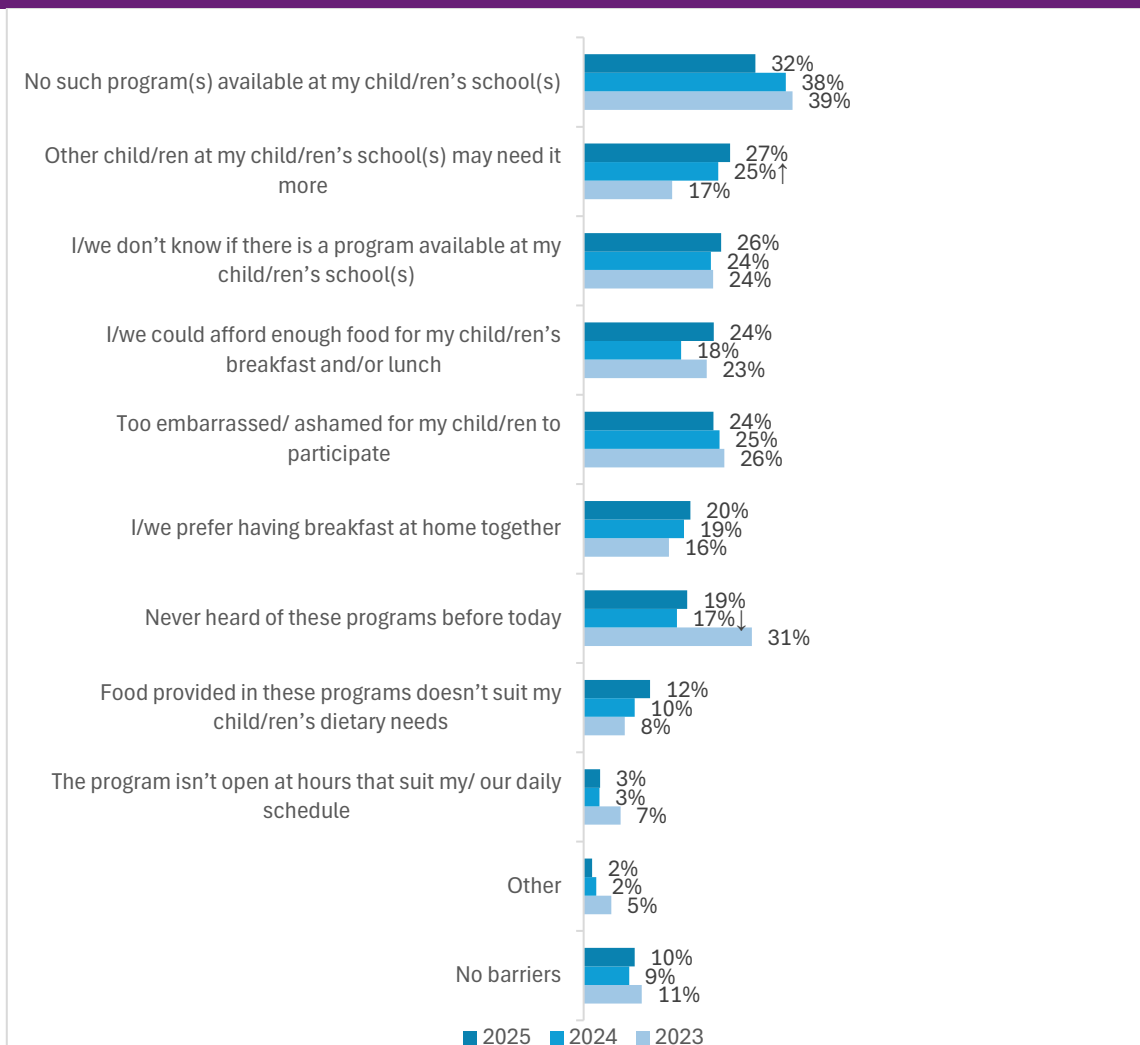


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

'SBP6 What are main barriers why your child/ren haven't been getting food from school program(s) providing free meals and/or snacks for students (Base [Food secure households with children of school age] 2023 n=347; 2024 n=429; 2025 n=407).

Meanwhile, among households experiencing food insecurity, the main barrier remains lack of availability of school food programs (32%), although this figure is on a downward trend from 2023. In addition, the belief that other children may be in higher need continues to prevent access to school food programs among this group, with almost one in three (27%, up 3 percentage points from 2024) food insecure households citing this as the main barrier to their child participating in these programs.

Figure 58 Barriers to participation in SBP among food insecure households



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

'SBP6 What are main barriers why your child/ren haven't been getting food from school program(s) providing free meals and/or snacks for students (Base [food insecure households with children of school age] 2023 n=269; 2024 n=237; 2025 n=258).

Appendix

USDA – US Household Food Security Survey Module (HFSSM)

Foodbank Hunger report survey follows the USDA HFSSM to measure food insecurity in Australia. The table below provides a definition of each of the four categories, the full USDA survey instrument and implementation guide can be found available at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-u-s/survey-tools/>

Table 3

	Level of impact	Label as per HFSSM	Definition
Food Secure	Highly food secure	High food security	No reported indications of food-access problems or limitations.
	Marginally food secure	Marginal food security	One or two reported indications—typically of anxiety over food sufficiency or shortage of food in the house. Little or no indication of changes in diets or food intake.
Food Insecure	Moderately food insecure	Low food security	Reports of reduced quality, variety or desirability of diet. Little or no indication of reduced food intake
	Severely food insecure	Very low food security	Reports of multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake.

A summary of all HFSSM indicators used to measure household level of food security is provided in the table below. Each indicator, if receiving an affirmative response from the survey respondent, will be coded with a score of one for the relevant respondent. Depending on their levels of household food security, and whether there are children in the

household, the food insecure households can receive a raw score of minimum three to maximum eighteen for those living with children, and a raw score of minimum three to maximum ten for those without.

Table 4

Household members	Indicators	Definition or affirmative responses for each indicator
Anyone in the household	Agree with the statement that they “worried whether my/our food would run out before I/we got money to buy more”	Sometimes true/ often true
	Agree with the statement that “the food that I/we bought just didn’t last, and I/we didn’t have money to get more”	Sometimes true/ often true
	Agree with the statement that “I/we couldn’t afford to eat balanced meals”	Sometimes true/ often true
Any adult(s) in the household	The respondent, or any other adult in their household, have had experience ever cutting the size of meals or skip meals because there wasn’t enough money for food in the last 12 months	Self-reported “yes”
	The frequency of experience cutting the size of meals/ skipping meals because there wasn’t enough money for those who did undergo such situation in the last 12 months	Experience happened more often than ‘only 1 or 2 months’
The adult respondent themselves	Experience in the last 12 months of ever eating less than they felt they should because there wasn’t enough money for food	Self-reported “yes”
	Experience in the last 12 months of ever being hungry but did not eat because	Self-reported “yes”

	there wasn't enough money for food	
	Experience in the last 12 months of ever losing weight because there wasn't enough money for food	Self-reported "yes"
Any adult(s) in the household	The respondent, or any other adult in their household, have had experience ever not eating for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food	Self-reported "yes"
	The frequency of experience not eating for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food, for those who did undergo such situation in the last 12 months	Experience happened more often than 'only 1 or 2 months'
Any children in the household (for households with children)	Agree with the statement that they "relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed the child/ren because of running out of money to buy food"	Sometimes true/ often true
	Agree with the statement that they "couldn't feed the child/ren a balanced meal, because I/we couldn't afford that"	Sometimes true/ often true
	Agree with the statement that their child/ren "were not eating enough because I/we just couldn't afford enough food"	Sometimes true/ often true
	Experience of the respondent ever cutting the size of their child/ren's meals because there wasn't enough money for food in the last 12 months	Self-reported "yes"

	Experience of the child/ren ever skipping meals because there wasn't enough money for food in the last 12 months	Self-reported "yes"
	The frequency of the child/ren's experience ever skipping meals because there wasn't enough money for food for those who did in the last 12 months	Experience happened more often than 'only 1 or 2 months'
	Experience of the child/ren ever being hungry in the last 12 months because the respondent "just couldn't afford more food"	Self-reported "yes"
	Experience of the child/ren ever not eating for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food in the last 12 months	Experience of the child/ren ever not eating for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food in the last 12 months

Weighting

Weighting information (age, sex, state, cap city/rest of state) were obtained from all respondents, representing general Australian population aged 18 years and over. Weighting cells were defined by State x GCCSA (cap city/ rest of state) x Sex x Age (18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75+).

ERP population proportions for weighting cells

The ABS. Stat module (available from <http://stat.data.abs.gov.au>) was used to obtain projections of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) proportions classified by Age by Sex by the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas for reference period 2023. These population projections were published by ABS in August 2024. Weighted data is based on Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for 2025.

The creation of the person weight is to redistribute the proportion of the participant sample to the representative national profile as outlined below:

Table 5

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tas/ ACT/ NT
Male	49%	49%	49%	49%	50%	49%
Female	51%	51%	51%	51%	50%	51%
18-24	11%	11%	12%	11%	11%	32%
25-34	19%	20%	18%	17%	19%	
35-44	18%	18%	17%	16%	19%	33%
45-54	16%	16%	16%	15%	16%	
55-64	15%	14%	15%	15%	15%	35%
65-74	12%	11%	12%	13%	12%	
75+	10%	10%	10%	12%	9%	
Capital city	65%	76%	49%	78%	80%	67%
Rest of state	35%	24%	51%	22%	20%	33%
Total	31%	26%	20%	7%	11%	5%

Creation of household weight for household and child referenced data

Once the participant weight at personal level is created, we further create an additional weight that takes household size and child count into account. The household weight for a particular household is the inverse of its household selection probability multiplied by representative proportion of the type of household per state in general Australian population (based on ERP Series II Household projections for year 2025).

The selection probability of a particular household is the equivalent of the number of adults in the household. This was collected in the survey as the computed S5a No. of adults at home, through the combination of two questions S4 HH size and S5 No. of child/ren at home.

The classification of household types was collected in the survey through a detailed living arrangement question, S7. For the household weighting, the ABS household type classification was used by introducing a household type correction factor. ERP projection of household types by state for 2025:

Table 6

HH_Type	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Australia
Family households	61%	60%	63%	54%	64%	58%	54%	69%	61%
Lone person households	36%	37%	31%	40%	32%	38%	41%	27%	35%
Group households	3%	3%	6%	6%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Food relief glossary

Table 7

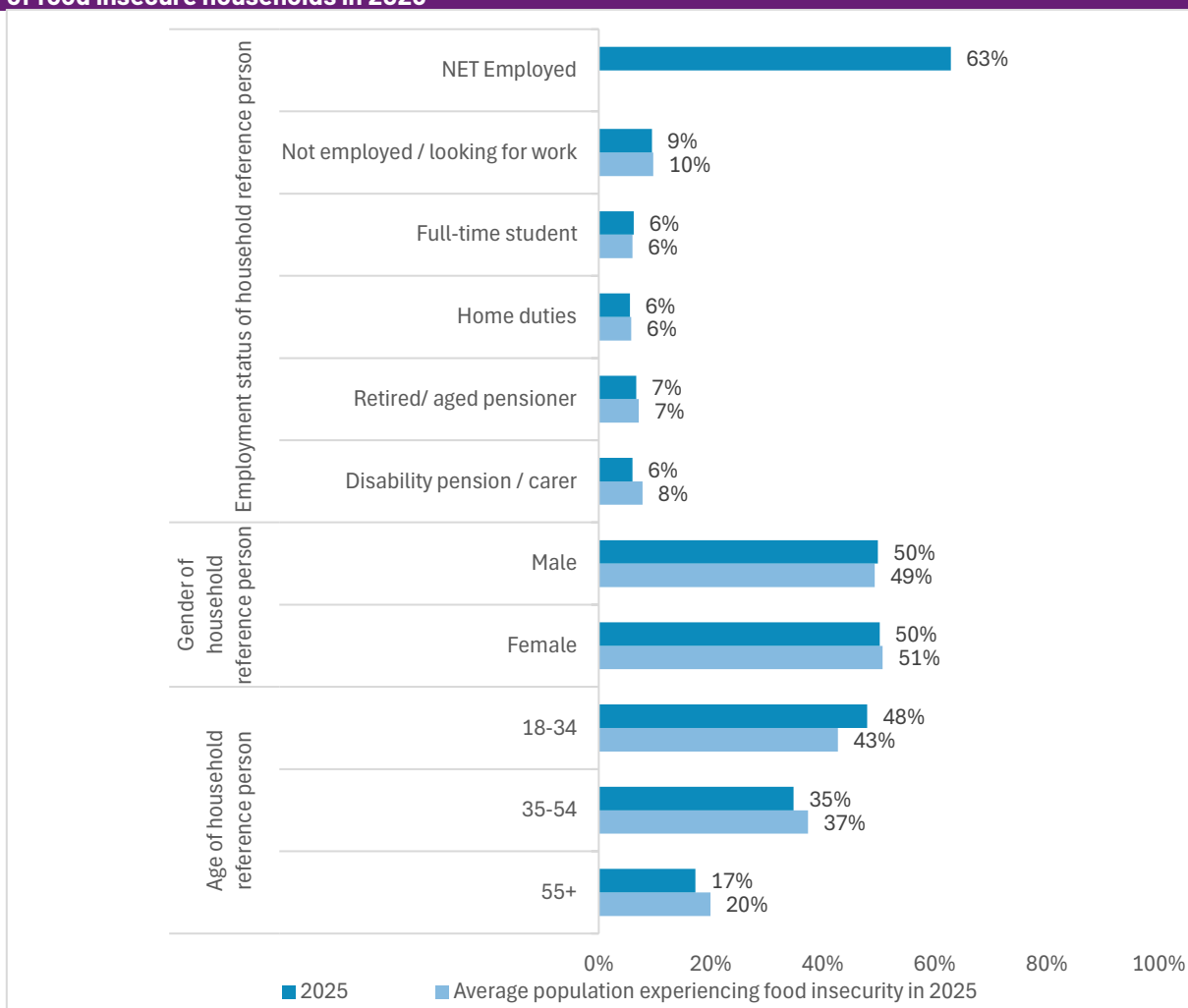
Food relief	Indicators	Definition or affirmative responses for each indicator
Aware of formal food relief	Agree with the statement that they were "aware of the Church for providing food relief support"	Heard of for food relief, never received help / Received food relief in the past, but not the last 12 months / Received food relief in the last 12 months
	Agree with the statement that they were "aware of Community groups and/or services (e.g. the local community centre) for providing food relief support"	Heard of for food relief, never received help / Received food relief in the past, but not the last 12 months / Received food relief in the last 12 months
	Agree with the statement that they were "aware of General charity organisations (e.g. the Salvation Army, Anglicare) for providing food relief support"	Heard of for food relief, never received help / Received food relief in the past, but not the last 12 months / Received food relief in the last 12 months
	Agree with the statement that they were "aware of Food relief organisations and/or services (e.g Foodbank, OzHarvest) for providing food relief support"	Heard of for food relief, never received help / Received food relief in the past, but not the last 12 months / Received food

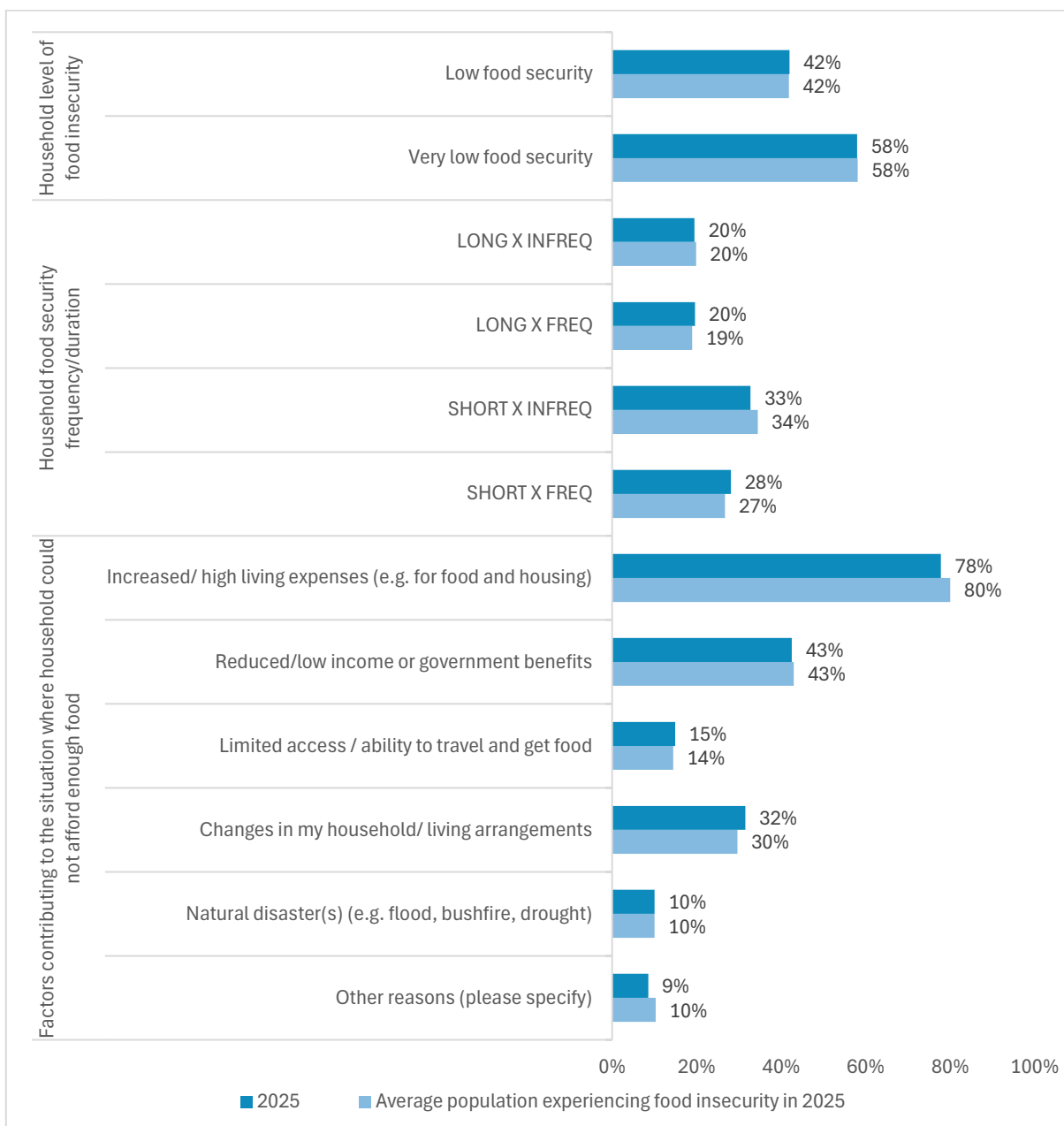
		relief in the last 12 months
	Agree with the statement that they were "aware of Charity supermarket (self-service)/ food pantry for providing food relief support"	Heard of for food relief, never received help / Received food relief in the past, but not the last 12 months / Received food relief in the last 12 months
Aware of informal food relief	Agree with the statement that they were "aware of From my/our families or friends for providing food relief support"	Heard of for food relief, never received help / Received food relief in the past, but not the last 12 months / Received food relief in the last 12 months
Received formal food relief	Agree with the statement that they were "aware of the Church for providing food relief support and have used for food relief"	Received food relief in the past, but not the last 12 months / Received food relief in the last 12 months
	Agree with the statement that they were "aware of Community groups and/or services (e.g. the local community centre) for providing food relief support and have used for food relief"	Received food relief in the past, but not the last 12 months / Received food relief in the last 12 months
	Agree with the statement that they were "aware of General charity organisations (e.g. the Salvation Army, Anglicare) for providing food relief support and have used for food relief"	Received food relief in the past, but not the last 12 months / Received food relief in the last 12 months
	Agree with the statement that they were "aware of Food relief organisations and/or services (e.g Foodbank, OzHarvest) for providing food relief support and have used for food relief"	Received food relief in the past, but not the last 12 months / Received food relief in the last 12 months
	Agree with the statement that they were "aware of Charity supermarket (self-service)/ food	Received food relief in the past, but not the last 12 months / Received food

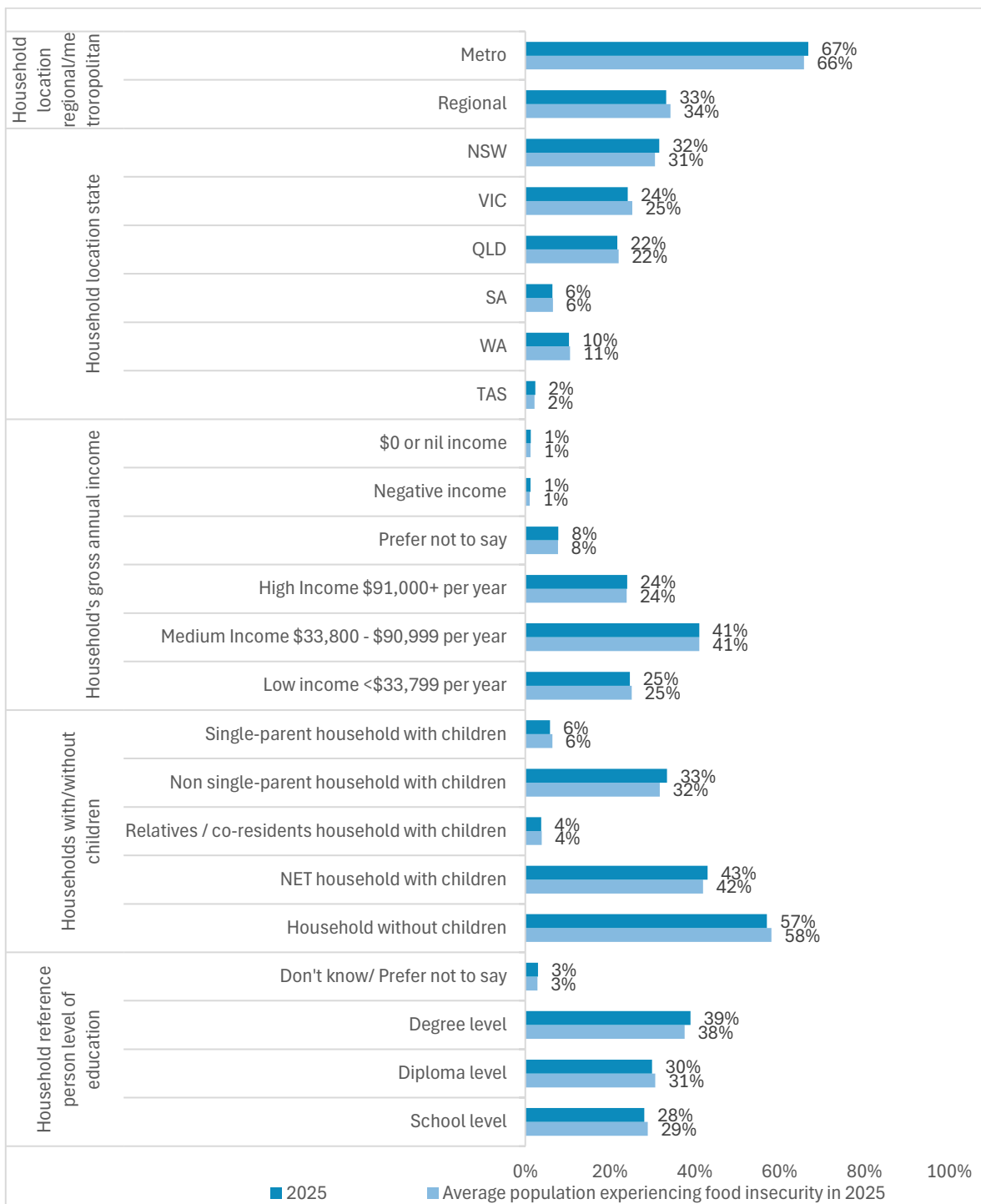
	pantry for providing food relief support and have used for food relief"	relief in the last 12 months
Received informal food relief	Agree with the statement that they were "aware of From my/our families or friends for providing food relief support and have used for food relief"	Received food relief in the past, but not the last 12 months / Received food relief in the last 12 months

Profile of households experiencing food insecurity for the first time in the past 12 months

Figure 59 Demographics of those experiencing food insecurity for the first time in 2025 vs average of food insecure households in 2025

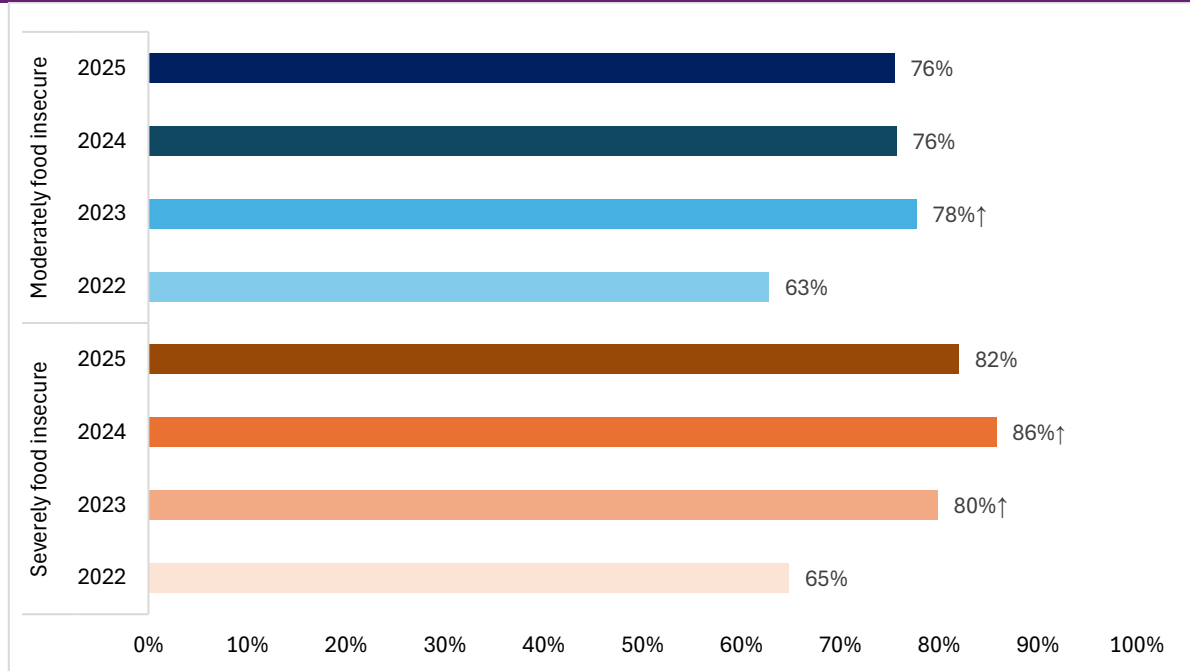






Q36. Approximately, when was the first time your household experienced not being able to afford enough food? (Base [food insecure households] 2025 n=1,353)

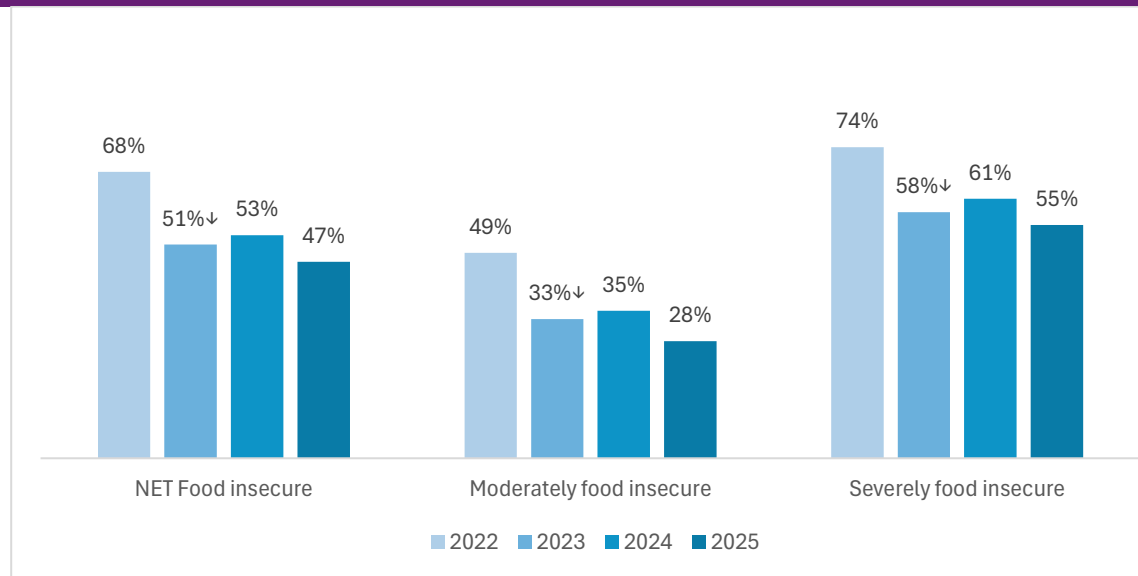
Figure 60 Impact of high or increased living expenses by food insecurity segment



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

Q40. In the last 12 months, which of the following do you think have contributed to the situation(s) where you and/or your household could not afford enough food? (Base [food insecure households] Moderately food insecure 2022 n=445; 2023 n=589; 2024 n=552; 2025 n=573; Severely food insecure 2022 n=803; 2023 n=925; 2024 n=726; 2025 n=780).

Figure 61 Food insecure households report receiving food relief more often

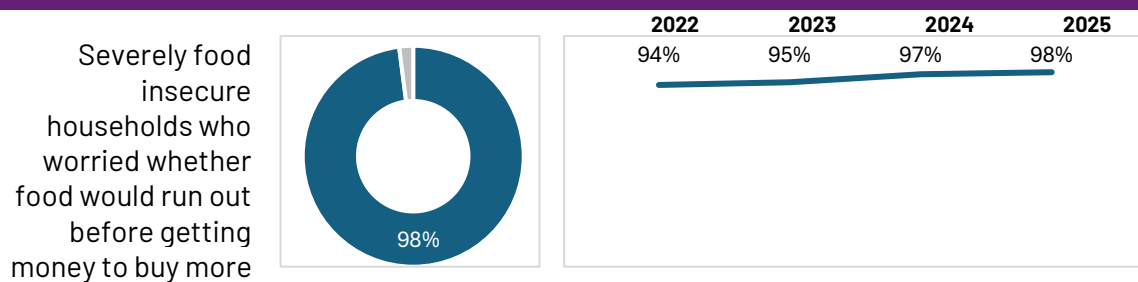


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

Q51. If you compare this year to last year, are you receiving food relief for yourself and/or your household more or less often this year? (Base [food insecure households who have received food relief in the past 12 months] 2022 n=483; 2023 n=333; 2024 n=317; 2025 n=328).

Severely food insecure households

Figure 62 Severely food insecure households

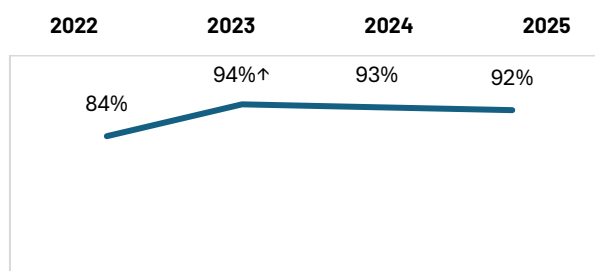
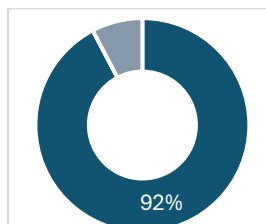


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

HH2. Below are some statements people have made about their food situation. Think of the experience of your household in the last 12 months, to what extent are each of the following true?... Worried whether food would run out before we got money to buy more. (Base [filtered to severely food insecure households] 2022 n=803, 2023 n=925; 2024 n=726; 2025 n=780)

Figure 63 Severely food insecure households

Severely food insecure households who couldn't afford to eat balanced meals

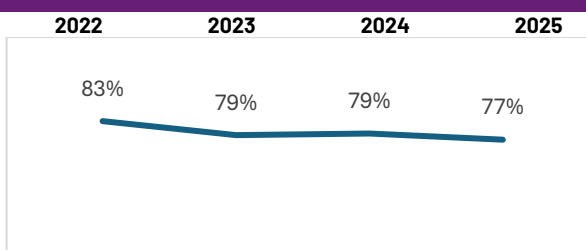
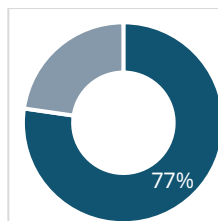


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

HH2. Below are some statements people have made about their food situation. Think of the experience of your household in the last 12 months, to what extent are each of the following true?... Couldn't afford to eat balanced meals (Base [filtered to severely food insecure households] 2022 n=803, 2023 n=925; 2024 n=726; 2025 n=780).

Figure 64 Severely food insecure households

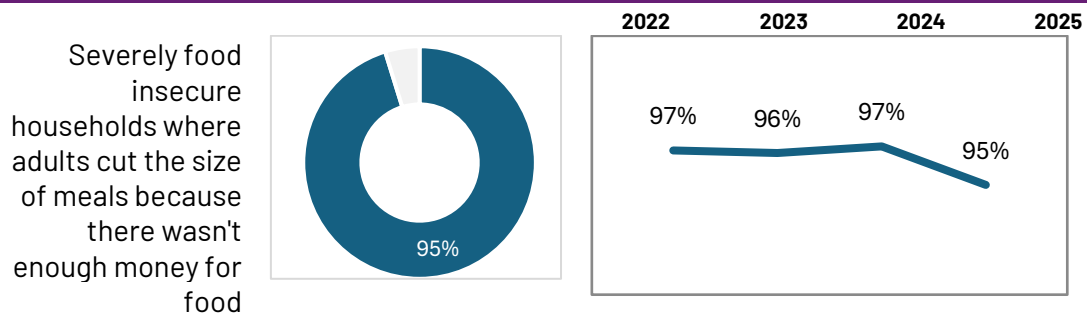
Severely food insecure households where the food purchased didn't last and households didn't have money to buy more



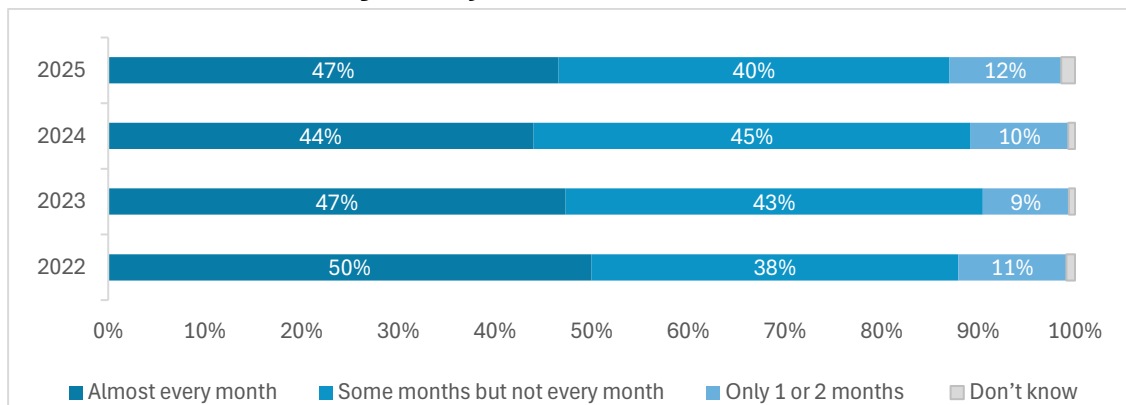
↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

FB0 In the last 12 months, was there any time when you or anyone in your household ran out of food and did not have enough money to purchase more? (Base [filtered to severely food insecure households] 2022 n=803, 2023 n=925; 2024 n=726; 2025 n=780).

Figure 65 Severely food insecure households cutting down on meals



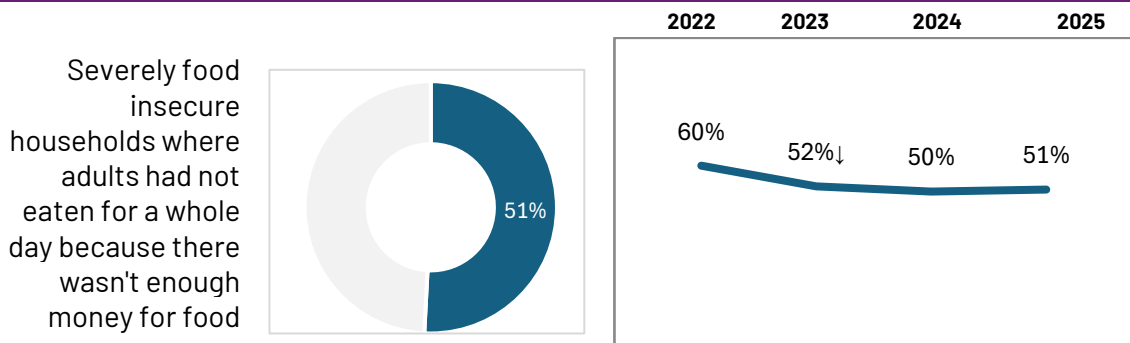
How often adults in severely food insecure households have cut the size of meals because there wasn't enough money for food



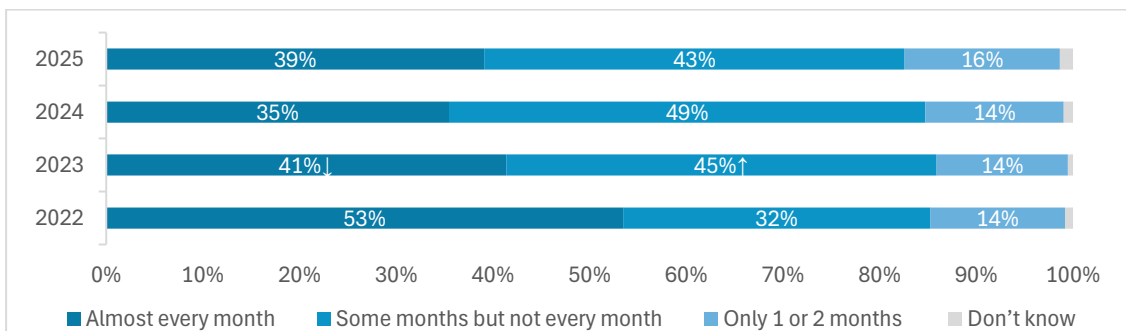
↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

AD1. In the last 12 months, did you or any other adult in your household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food? (Base [filtered to severely food insecure households] 2022n=803, 2023 n=925; 2024 n=726; 2025 n=780) AD1A. And how often did this happen? (Base [severely food insecure households] 2022 n=780, 2023 n=890; 2024 n=700; 2025 n=736). Note: Data labels below 5% not shown.

Figure 66 Severely food insecure households not eating for a whole day



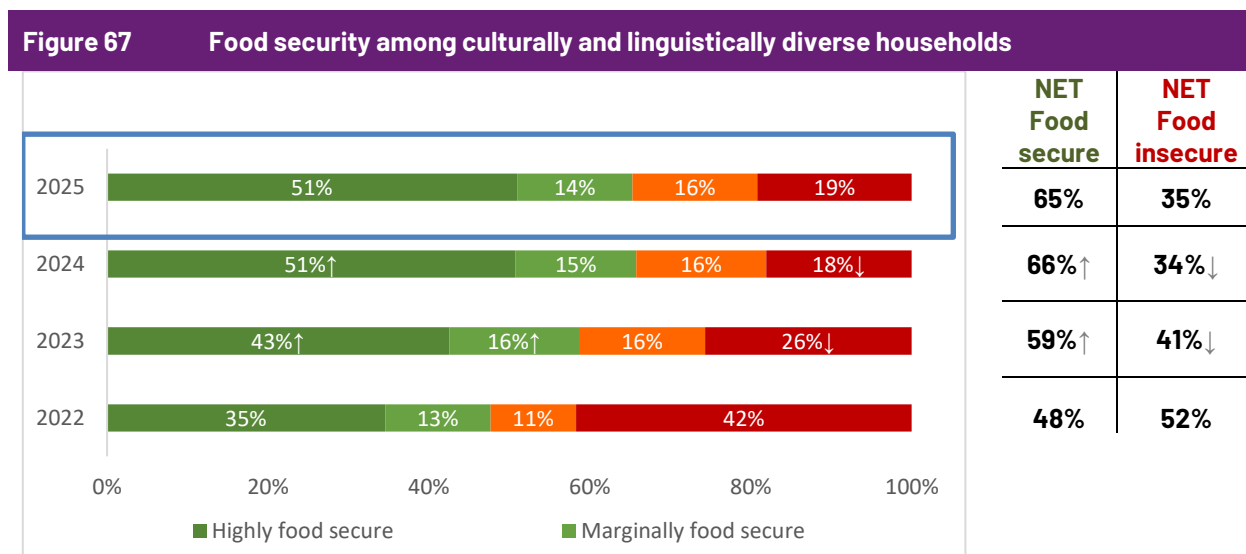
How often adults in Severely food insecure households have gone without eating for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

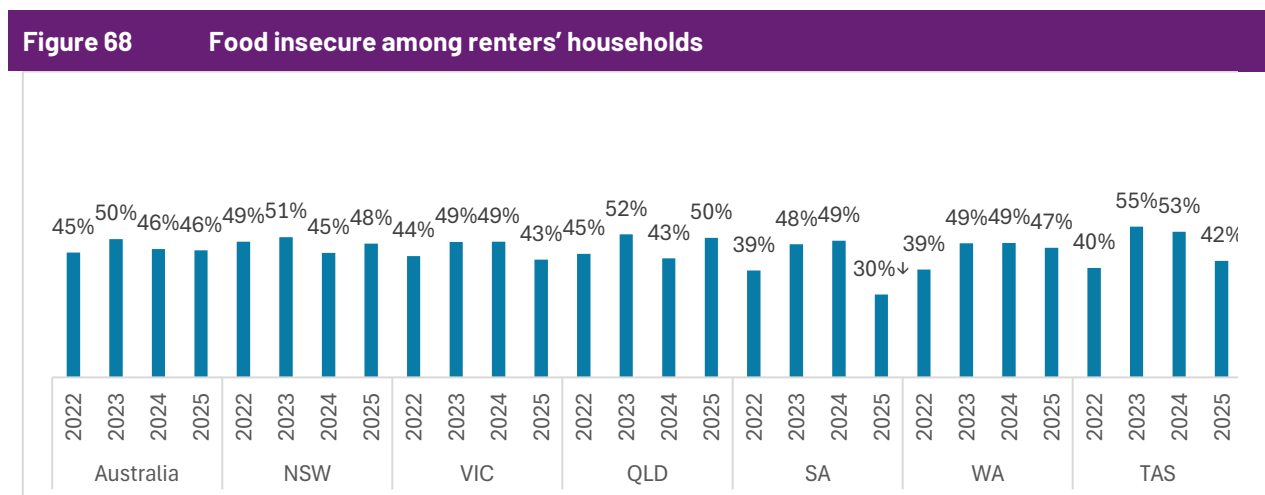
AD5. In the last 12 months, did you or any other adult in your household ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food? (Base [filtered to severely food insecure households] 2022 n=803, 2023 n=925; 2024 n=726; 2025 n=778); AD5A How often did this happen? (Base [filtered to severely food insecure households] 2022 n=488, 2023 n=464; 2024 n=361; 2025 n=396)

Demographic breakdown of USDA segments reported in 2024



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

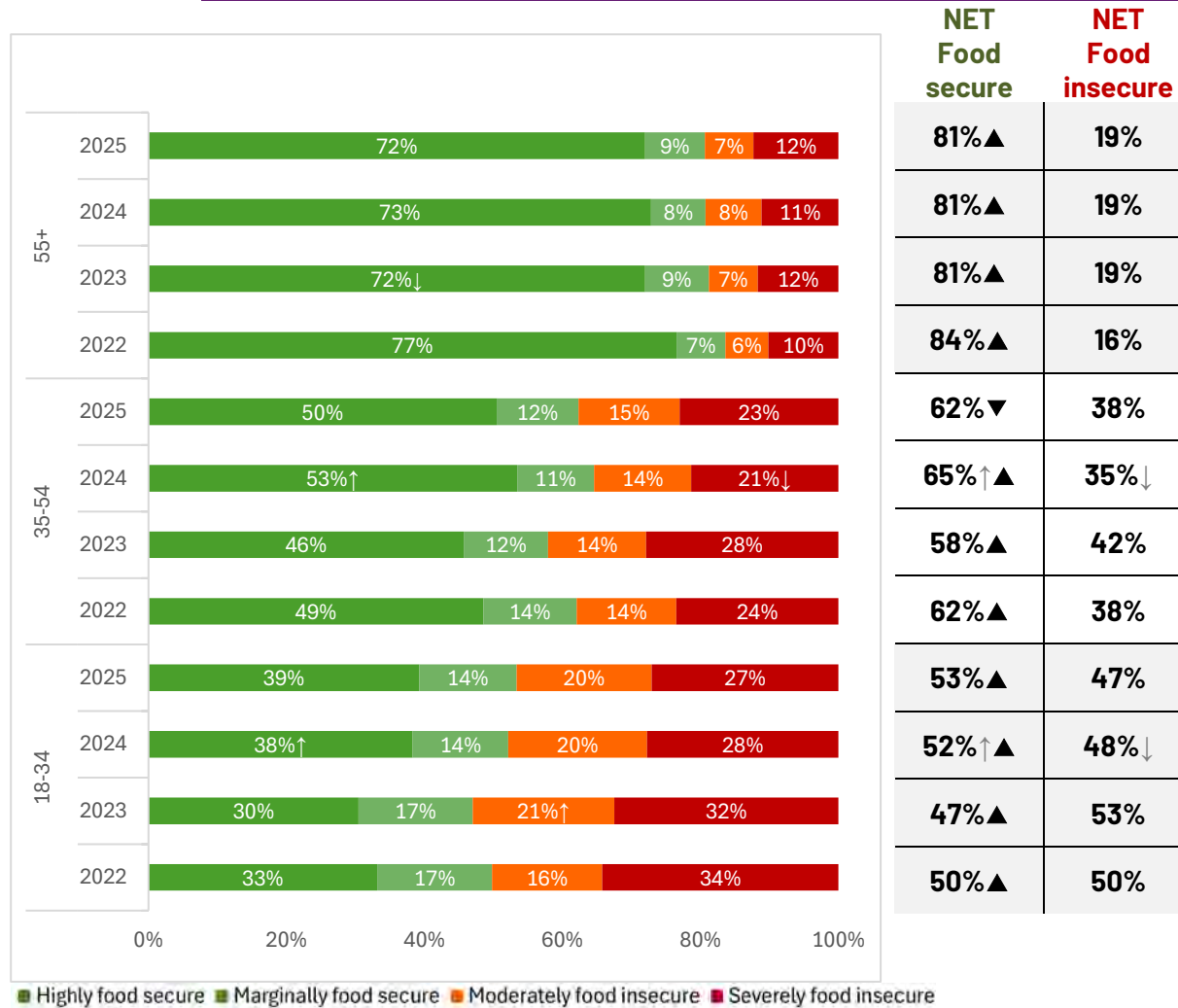
USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and P8 Do you usually speak a language other than English at home? (Base [filtered to CALD] 2022 n=751; 2023 n=664; 2024 n=721; 2025 n=664).



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and S3 Where do you live? Please type in the postcode of the suburb you currently live in. (Base [filtered to renters] 2022 n=522; 2023 n=788; 2024 n=617; 2025 n=638)

Figure 69 Household representative respondent's age bracket among food security segments by year

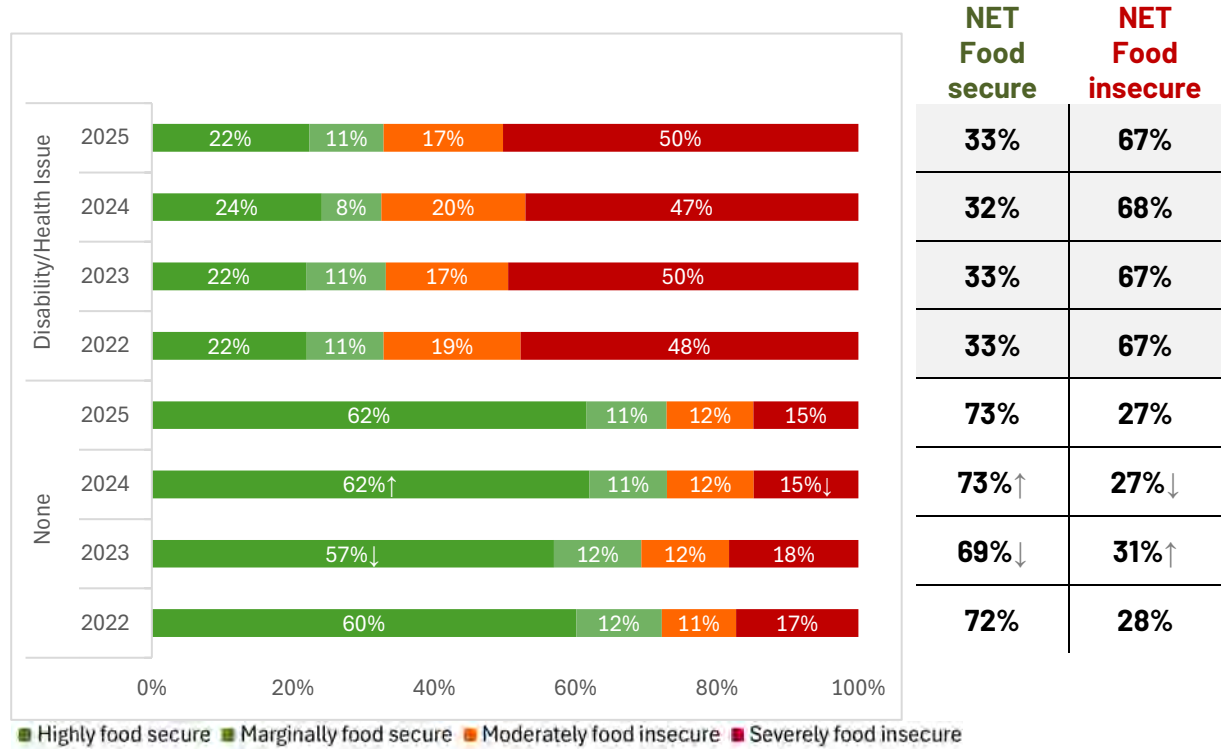


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

▲ ▼ Represents a significant difference when comparing results to the average of the categories in the group.

USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and RESP_AGE What is your date of birth? (Base [Total] 2022 n=4,024; 2023 n=4,342; 2024 n=4,260; 2025 n=4,260; 18-34 2022 n=1,167; 2023 n=1,261; 2024 n=1,196; 2025 n=1,245; 35-54 2022 n=1,314; 2023 n=1,478; 2024 n=1,441; 2025 n=1,420; 55+ 2022 n=1,543; 2023 n=1,603; 2024 n=1,623; 2025 n=1,595)

Figure 70 Household representative's disability status among food security segments by year

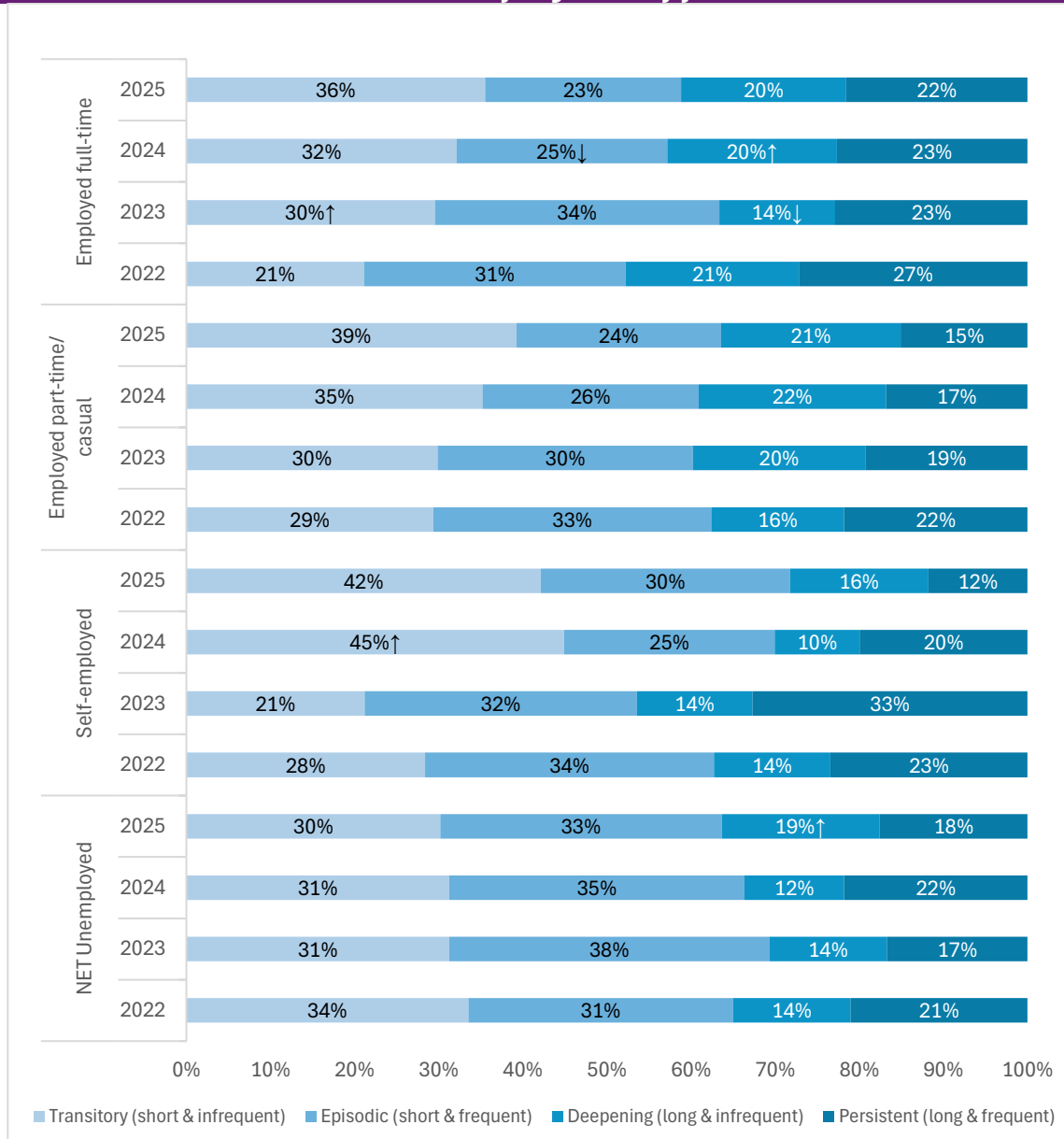


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and Disability/Health Issue from 5 questions (Base [Total] 2022 n=4,024; 2023 n=4,342; 2024 n=4,260; 2025 n=4,260; Disability/health issue 2022 n=468; 2023 n=611; 2024 n=520; 2025 n=544; None 2022 n=3,556; 2023 n=3,731; 2024 n=3,740; 2025 n=3,716)

Figure 71

Household representative employment status among frequency and duration of food insecurity segments by year

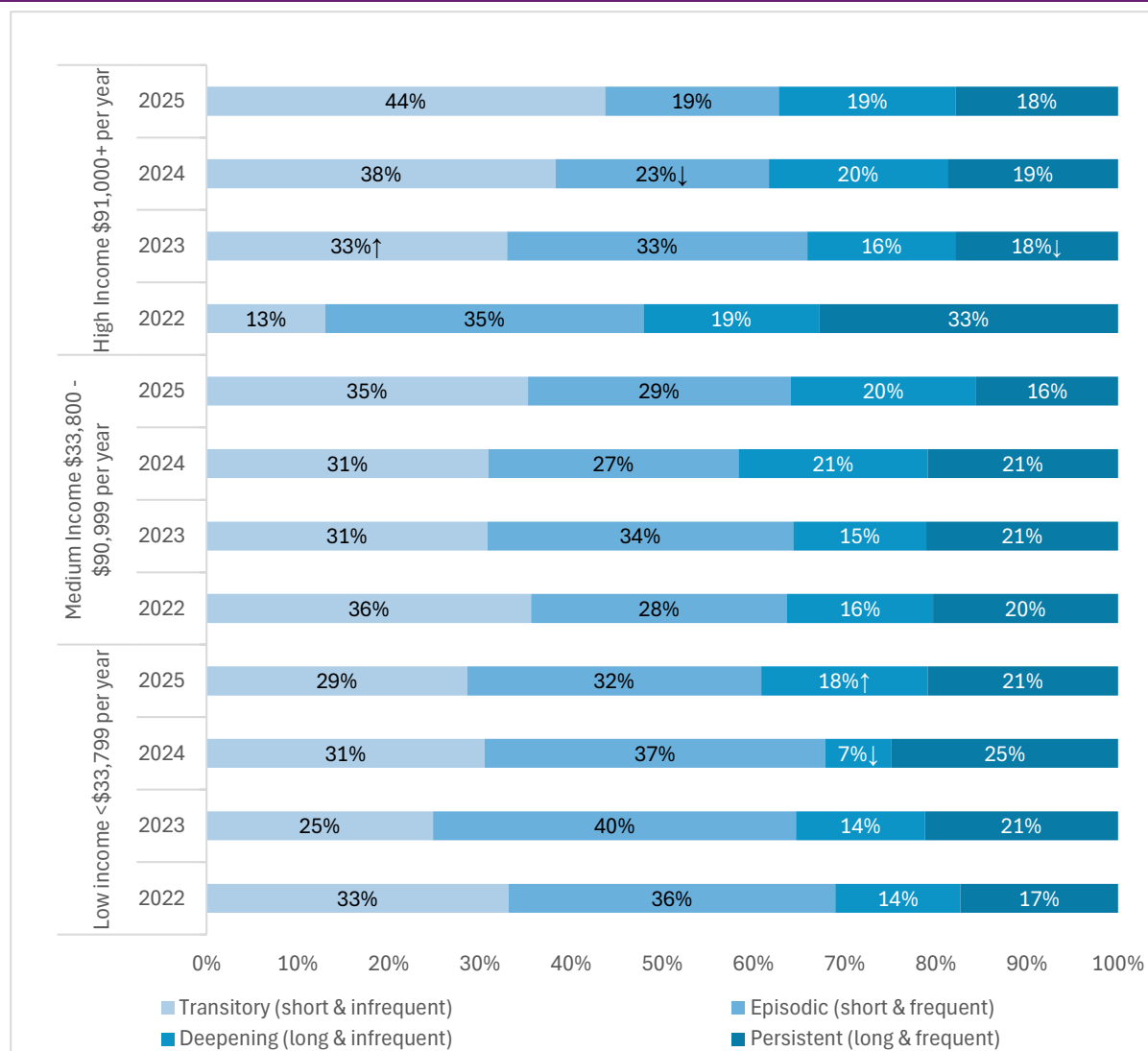


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Insecurity Segment Frequency and Duration from Q37. And in the last 12 months, how often have you found yourself/your household in such a situation(s)? / Q38. Thinking of the last time you couldn't afford enough food for yourself/your household how long were you in that situation? Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353; Employed full-time 2022 n=411; 2023 n=507; 2024 n=434; 2025 n=446; Employed part-time/ casual 2022 n=223; 2023 n=298; 2024 n=239; 2025 n=295; Self-employed 2022 n=59; 2023 n=79; 2024 n=60; 2025 n=68; NET Unemployed 2022 n=693; 2023 n=884; 2024 n=733; 2025 n=809)

Figure 72

Household income status among frequency and duration of food insecurity segments by year

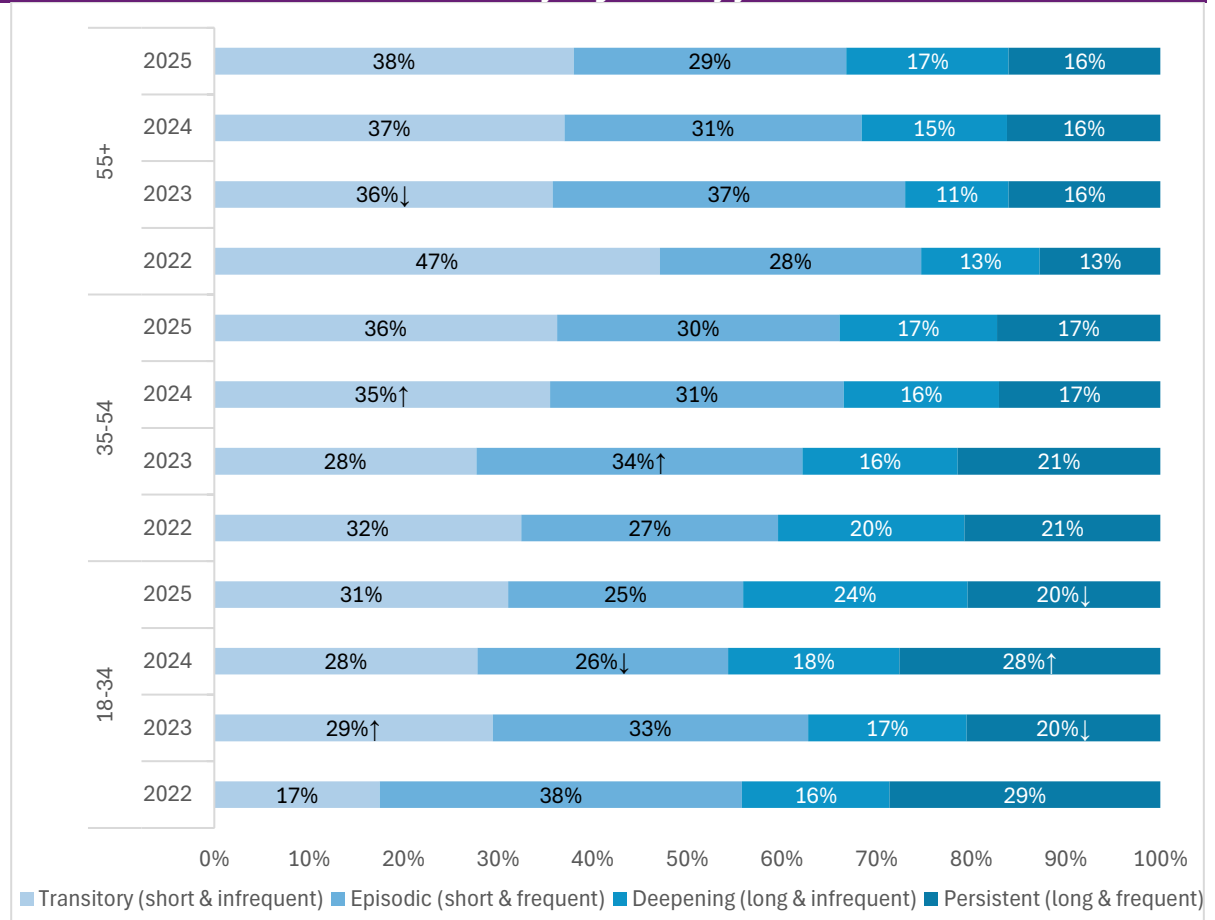


↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Insecurity Segment Frequency and Duration from Q37. And in the last 12 months, how often have you found yourself/your household in such a situation(s)? / Q38. Thinking of the last time you couldn't afford enough food for yourself/your household how long were you in that situation? And P1. Which of the following best describes your/ your household's gross annual income (i.e. before tax)? (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353; Low income 2022 n=281; 2023 n=340; 2024 n=297; 2025 n=341; Medium income 2022 n=486; 2023 n=727; 2024 n=566; 2025 n=552; High income 2022 n=422; 2023 n=355; 2024 n=326; 2025 n=321)

Figure 73

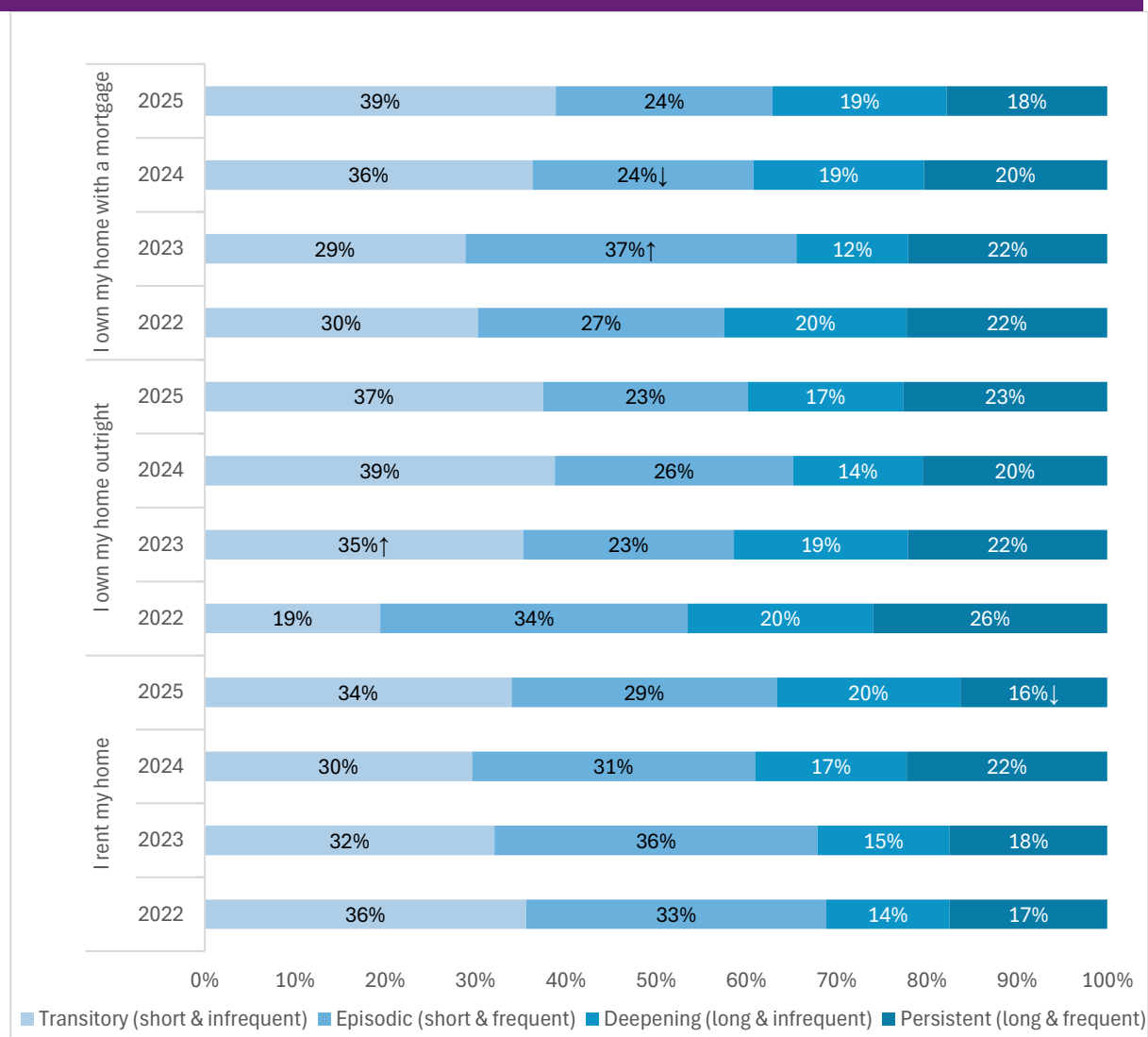
Household representative respondent's age bracket among frequency and duration of food insecurity segments by year



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Insecurity Segment Frequency and Duration from Q37. And in the last 12 months, how often have you found yourself/your household in such a situation(s)? / Q38. Thinking of the last time you couldn't afford enough food for yourself/your household how long were you in that situation? and RESP_AGE What is your date of birth? (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353; 18-34 2022 n=573; 2023 n=648; 2024 n=522; 2025 n=568; 35-54 2022 n=462; 2023 n=595; 2024 n=472; 2025 n=503; 55+ 2022 n=213; 2023 n=271; 2024 n=284; 2025 n=282)

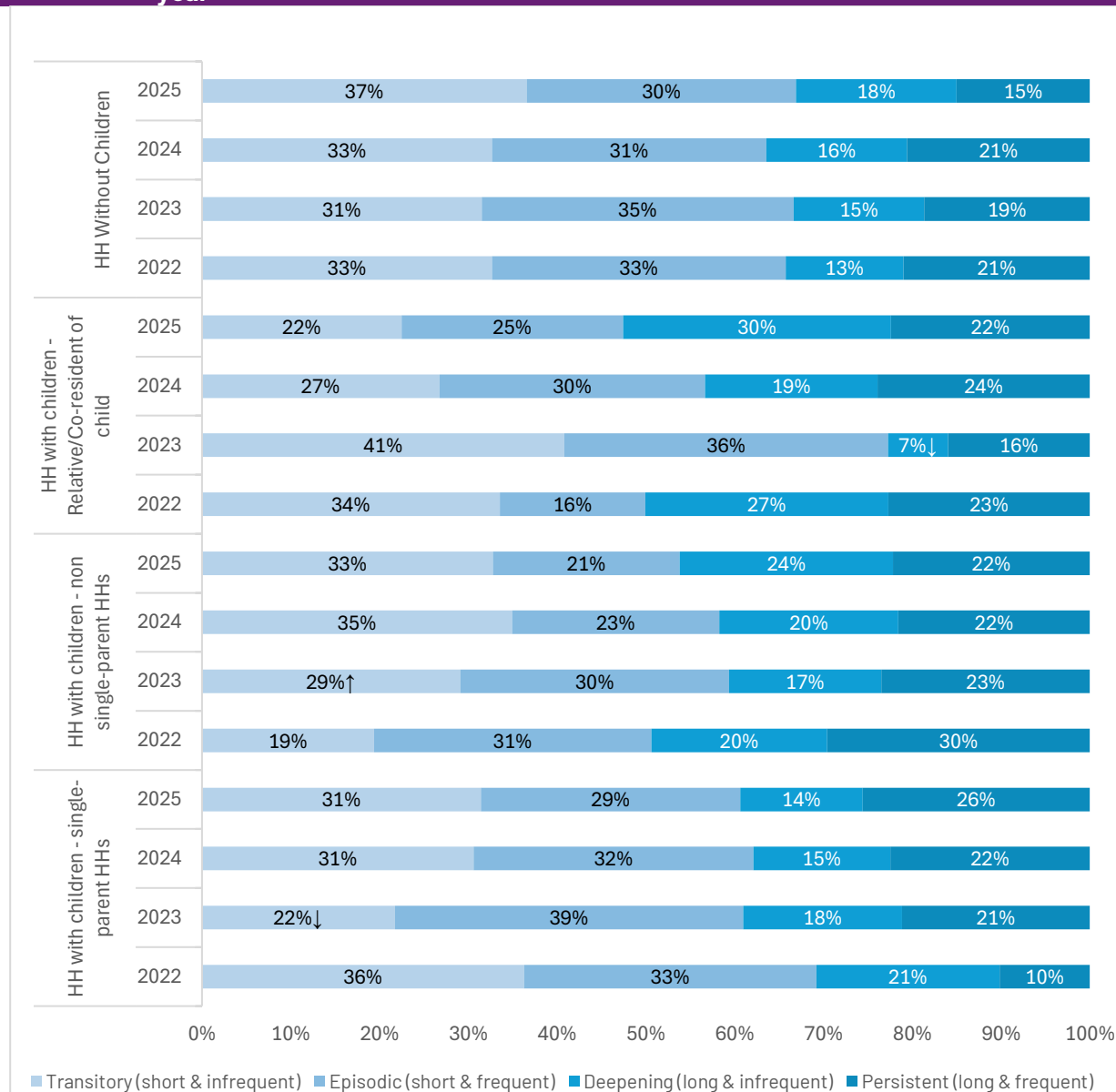
Figure 74 Household type among food security segments by year



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Insecurity Segment Frequency and Duration from Q37. And in the last 12 months, how often have you found yourself/your household in such a situation(s)? / Q38. Thinking of the last time you couldn't afford enough food for yourself/your household how long were you in that situation? and P7. What is your current housing status? (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353; I rent my home 2022 n=466; 2023 n=740; 2024 n=569; 2025 n=591; I own my home outright 2022 n=218; 2023 n=141; 2024 n=147; 2025 n=158; I own my home with a mortgage 2022 n=285; 2023 n=385; 2024 n=338; 2025 n=353).

Figure 75 Family status among frequency and duration of food insecurity segments by year



↑↓ Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Insecurity Segment Frequency and Duration from Q37. And in the last 12 months, how often have you found yourself/your household in such a situation(s)? / Q38. Thinking of the last time you couldn't afford enough food for yourself/your household how long were you in that situation? And S5 And how many child/ren under 18 years, if any, do you currently have at home? And S6 Are you the parent or guardian of (any of) these children? (Base [Food insecure households] 2022 n=1,248; 2023 n=1,514; 2024 n=1,278; 2025 n=1,353; HH with children - single-parent HHs 2022 n=79; 2023 n=109; 2024 n=96; 2025 n=86; HH with children - non single-parent HHs 2022 n=528; 2023 n=436; 2024 n=376; 2025 n=424; HH with children - Relative/Co-resident of child 2022 n=38; 2023 n=59; 2024 n=45; 2025 n=51; HH Without Children 2022 n=603; 2023 n=910; 2024 n=761; 2025 n=792).

Yearly breakdown of key metrics by demographic cohorts of interest

			Cost-of-living	The Economy	Healthcare	Housing	Environment/Climate Change	Unemployment	COVID-19	Issues experienced by ATSI	No opinion	Base n
Gender	Male	2023	86%	59%	44%	37%	22%	18%	22%	8%	1%	2088
		2024	85%	58%	44%	44%	24%	19%	11%	7%	3%	1908
		2025	85%	58%	48%	45%	23%	19%	9%	6%	3%	2059
	Female	2023	89%	52%	49%	39%	24%	15%	23%	6%	1%	2241
		2024	88%	50%	54%	43%	22%	18%	11%	5%	3%	2352
		2025	90%	53%	55%	43%	22%	18%	7%	4%	3%	2201
State	NSW	2023	86%	55%	43%	37%	24%	17%	26%	8%	1%	1068
		2024	87%	57%	45%	44%	22%	18%	13%	5%	3%	1305
		2025	86%	53%	52%	44%	22%	19%	8%	5%	4%	1257
	VIC	2023	88%	57%	46%	39%	21%	18%	22%	6%	1%	878
		2024	86%	55%	51%	40%	23%	22%	11%	6%	2%	1059
		2025	86%	59%	51%	40%	24%	20%	7%	6%	2%	1035
	QLD	2023	89%	57%	51%	41%	21%	13%	18%	6%	1%	701
		2024	88%	51%	51%	48%	23%	17%	9%	5%	3%	768
		2025	90%	56%	51%	49%	21%	15%	8%	3%	2%	812
	SA	2023	90%	53%	47%	32%	28%	18%	22%	7%	1%	605
		2024	83%	52%	49%	40%	23%	17%	13%	9%	4%	287
		2025	87%	54%	53%	40%	24%	15%	9%	3%	5%	281
	WA	2023	89%	56%	49%	35%	22%	16%	24%	7%	1%	626
		2024	87%	55%	48%	47%	22%	17%	11%	4%	3%	410
		2025	88%	54%	48%	47%	21%	21%	10%	5%	2%	428
	ACT	2023	80%	41%	47%	39%	29%	20%	36%	8%	0%	71

		2024	79%	59%	43%	47%	26%	17%	11%	13%	1%	71
		2025	81%	54%	52%	40%	21%	23%	8%	9%	4%	69
	TAS	2023	90%	50%	60%	43%	18%	10%	22%	4%	1%	272
		2024	86%	43%	70%	33%	28%	12%	12%	4%	3%	266
		2025	84%	45%	64%	43%	25%	14%	8%	3%	5%	276
	NT	2023	97%	75%	40%	42%	18%	10%	14%	3%	0%	121
		2024	94%	57%	41%	48%	20%	21%	4%	12%	1%	94
		2025	83%	45%	54%	41%	20%	15%	5%	17%	7%	102
Region	Metro	2023	87%	56%	43%	40%	23%	18%	23%	7%	1%	3087
		2024	86%	55%	46%	45%	24%	20%	11%	6%	3%	2980
		2025	86%	54%	49%	46%	22%	21%	8%	5%	3%	2946
	Regional	2023	88%	54%	54%	35%	23%	13%	23%	6%	2%	1255
		2024	88%	52%	56%	41%	22%	15%	12%	6%	3%	1280
		2025	90%	57%	56%	41%	23%	13%	8%	4%	2%	1314
Household Type	Non-family households	2023	87%	53%	46%	41%	24%	18%	22%	8%	1%	1277
		2024	86%	51%	49%	47%	23%	18%	12%	6%	3%	1177
		2025	87%	50%	51%	46%	24%	19%	9%	5%	3%	1178
	Family households	2023	89%	58%	48%	35%	22%	15%	23%	6%	1%	3065
		2024	87%	57%	49%	42%	23%	19%	10%	5%	3%	3083
		2025	87%	58%	52%	43%	21%	18%	8%	5%	3%	3082
Household Type - Parental Status	Single-parent	2023	90%	56%	34%	51%	16%	21%	22%	10%	0%	167
		2024	91%	47%	40%	67%	15%	25%	5%	3%	2%	145
		2025	88%	42%	55%	61%	16%	22%	11%	5%	0%	130
	Non single-parent	2023	89%	58%	45%	41%	21%	17%	20%	6%	1%	983
		2024	89%	61%	43%	45%	21%	23%	10%	6%	1%	1055
		2025	90%	60%	49%	45%	17%	22%	6%	5%	2%	1080
	Relative/Co-resident of child	2023	88%	50%	52%	38%	17%	29%	23%	5%	0%	133
		2024	80%	52%	39%	48%	16%	37%	10%	5%	5%	114

		2025	80%	52%	35%	49%	22%	29%	8%	8%	6%	133
	HH Without Children	2023	87%	55%	48%	36%	24%	16%	23%	7%	1%	3059
		2024	86%	53%	52%	41%	24%	16%	12%	6%	3%	2946
		2025	87%	55%	52%	43%	24%	16%	8%	5%	3%	2917
Child level of educati on	Day care/Pre school	2023	86%	57%	45%	41%	19%	21%	21%	8%	1%	369
		2024	90%	59%	42%	53%	17%	24%	10%	6%	0%	311
		2025	89%	55%	51%	53%	15%	23%	6%	4%	1%	366
	Primary school (K-Year 6)	2023	87%	57%	44%	43%	20%	20%	19%	8%	1%	492
		2024	89%	58%	40%	50%	20%	25%	9%	6%	1%	602
		2025	88%	56%	48%	50%	17%	21%	7%	6%	2%	555
	Secondar y school (Year 7- 12)	2023	93%	61%	42%	46%	19%	12%	19%	5%	1%	441
		2024	91%	59%	46%	46%	22%	22%	7%	4%	1%	522
		2025	91%	58%	52%	43%	19%	22%	7%	4%	1%	542
Time experie ncing food insecuri ty	Not first time	2023	87%	57%	49%	33%	26%	13%	25%	6%	1%	3153
		2024	85%	55%	52%	40%	26%	15%	12%	5%	3%	3322
		2025	86%	57%	53%	41%	24%	15%	8%	5%	4%	3311
	First time	2023	91%	51%	41%	50%	15%	26%	17%	8%	0%	1189
		2024	90%	51%	41%	56%	15%	29%	9%	7%	1%	938
		2025	91%	48%	46%	55%	15%	29%	8%	5%	1%	949
Receive govern ment benefit paymen ts	Yes	2023	88%	50%	54%	38%	20%	15%	24%	7%	1%	1635
		2024	87%	49%	57%	45%	21%	15%	13%	6%	3%	1467
		2025	89%	50%	57%	44%	22%	16%	9%	4%	3%	1497
	No	2023	87%	60%	41%	38%	25%	17%	22%	7%	1%	2707
		2024	86%	58%	44%	43%	24%	21%	10%	6%	3%	2793
		2025	86%	59%	48%	44%	23%	20%	7%	5%	3%	2763
Pet owners hip status	Yes	2023	90%	56%	46%	37%	23%	16%	21%	8%	1%	2281
		2024	89%	53%	50%	44%	24%	18%	10%	6%	2%	2269
		2025	89%	55%	52%	43%	23%	17%	7%	5%	3%	2304

Generation	No	2023	86%	55%	47%	39%	23%	17%	24%	6%	1%	2061
		2024	84%	55%	48%	43%	22%	19%	12%	6%	3%	1991
		2025	85%	55%	50%	45%	22%	20%	9%	5%	3%	1956
	Gen Z	2023	83%	46%	36%	50%	22%	30%	19%	9%	1%	766
		2024	82%	49%	32%	53%	19%	38%	9%	8%	3%	637
		2025	84%	48%	33%	57%	21%	32%	8%	7%	3%	730
	Millennials	2023	90%	58%	37%	46%	22%	21%	18%	6%	1%	1298
		2024	90%	55%	40%	52%	20%	23%	9%	6%	1%	1297
		2025	89%	55%	44%	51%	19%	25%	7%	6%	1%	1261
	Gen X	2023	92%	54%	48%	40%	21%	16%	21%	5%	1%	1056
		2024	88%	53%	51%	45%	24%	18%	8%	4%	3%	1057
		2025	90%	53%	55%	42%	22%	19%	7%	3%	3%	1017
	Baby Boomer	2023	87%	60%	59%	24%	26%	5%	27%	8%	1%	1092
		2024	87%	56%	64%	31%	27%	6%	15%	5%	3%	1141
		2025	85%	59%	64%	34%	27%	6%	9%	4%	4%	1119
	Silent Generation	2023	70%	54%	71%	20%	21%	4%	50%	10%	0%	130
		2024	72%	62%	62%	22%	27%	3%	25%	11%	6%	128
		2025	75%	64%	64%	25%	18%	6%	19%	6%	8%	133

%/% Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

CL1 - ANY RANK - Which of the following would you consider as the most important issues you and/or your household have been concerned about over the last 12 months. (Base listed in tables)

Table 9 Issues contributing to food insecurity by demographics year on year										
Gender	Male		Increase d/ high living expense s	Reduced /low income or governm ent benefits	Limited access/ ability to travel and get food	Changes in my househol d/ living arrange ments	Natural disasters	Other reasons	None of the above	Base n
		2022	53%	37%	28%	27%	23%	4%	3%	619
		2023	75%	38%	19%	28%	8%	6%	2%	616
		2024	80%	38%	19%	22%	9%	7%	5%	557
		2025	74%	44%	16%	28%	10%	6%	6%	647

	Female	2022	75%	46%	23%	21%	16%	6%	2%	629
		2023	83%	45%	14%	25%	7%	7%	3%	891
		2024	83%	47%	14%	27%	6%	8%	2%	721
		2025	85%	42%	13%	31%	9%	8%	4%	706
State	NSW	2022	64%	39%	25%	27%	25%	7%	3%	339
		2023	74%	45%	16%	28%	7%	8%	2%	394
		2024	78%	42%	16%	26%	8%	8%	4%	370
		2025	76%	42%	15%	29%	10%	7%	5%	387
	VIC	2022	64%	41%	30%	25%	14%	3%	2%	273
		2023	77%	39%	16%	27%	8%	4%	4%	301
		2024	81%	46%	13%	22%	5%	6%	3%	334
		2025	73%	45%	15%	27%	7%	8%	9%	327
	QLD	2022	64%	45%	23%	19%	23%	4%	4%	227
		2023	83%	35%	18%	27%	9%	6%	2%	232
		2024	85%	37%	20%	25%	12%	9%	2%	225
		2025	88%	46%	13%	31%	15%	6%	2%	281
	SA	2022	69%	42%	28%	22%	16%	6%	4%	175
		2023	83%	48%	15%	19%	7%	7%	2%	197
		2024	78%	46%	27%	26%	6%	10%	6%	88
		2025	90%	37%	15%	33%	4%	6%	3%	84
	WA	2022	58%	41%	28%	20%	17%	7%	2%	170
		2023	85%	43%	18%	23%	5%	7%	3%	221
		2024	90%	46%	10%	22%	5%	5%	2%	121
		2025	77%	36%	14%	32%	6%	8%	4%	133
	ACT	2022	62%	51%	13%	14%	13%	0%	0%	19
		2023	85%	42%	13%	17%	15%	9%	0%	22
		2024	71%	38%	28%	36%	11%	10%	4%	22
		2025	91%	16%	3%	34%	4%	3%	0%	21
	TAS	2022	72%	65%	17%	16%	10%	8%	6%	36
		2023	87%	50%	10%	20%	1%	10%	5%	95
		2024	81%	46%	10%	23%	5%	8%	6%	89
		2025	84%	45%	20%	26%	5%	7%	4%	80
	NT	2022	68%	20%	12%	30%	7%	24%	0%	9
		2023	86%	24%	10%	38%	11%	11%	0%	52
		2024	87%	49%	13%	31%	6%	5%	8%	29
		2025	74%	53%	25%	18%	3%	2%	4%	40
Region	Metro	2022	62%	42%	24%	26%	19%	4%	3%	823
		2023	77%	39%	16%	28%	7%	6%	3%	1063

		2024	79%	41%	14%	24%	6%	6%	4%	852
		2025	77%	42%	14%	30%	8%	6%	6%	920
	Regional	2022	67%	41%	28%	19%	20%	7%	2%	425
		2023	83%	46%	16%	23%	9%	7%	3%	451
		2024	86%	46%	20%	25%	9%	11%	3%	426
		2025	83%	44%	15%	27%	12%	8%	3%	433
Household Type	Non-family households	2022	65%	46%	28%	23%	16%	7%	3%	421
		2023	78%	42%	20%	26%	9%	8%	3%	526
		2024	82%	43%	17%	23%	7%	9%	4%	455
		2025	81%	43%	16%	29%	7%	8%	6%	440
	Family households	2022	63%	38%	24%	24%	22%	4%	3%	827
		2023	80%	41%	12%	26%	7%	5%	3%	988
		2024	82%	42%	16%	26%	8%	6%	3%	823
		2025	78%	43%	13%	29%	11%	6%	4%	913
Household Type - Parental Status	Single-parent	2022	67%	34%	20%	28%	22%	7%	3%	79
		2023	71%	41%	7%	26%	5%	6%	4%	109
		2024	79%	49%	24%	29%	7%	5%	3%	96
		2025	74%	42%	13%	38%	12%	8%	5%	86
	Non single-parent	2022	55%	35%	30%	29%	26%	1%	3%	528
		2023	78%	39%	18%	28%	8%	4%	3%	436
		2024	79%	39%	16%	27%	8%	6%	3%	376
		2025	77%	41%	15%	31%	14%	5%	3%	424
	Relative/C o-resident of child	2022	58%	44%	24%	23%	16%	5%	9%	38
		2023	64%	42%	22%	40%	10%	5%	5%	59
		2024	73%	42%	20%	43%	6%	3%	3%	45
		2025	57%	55%	23%	35%	18%	5%	4%	51
	HH Without Children	2022	70%	47%	24%	20%	15%	8%	3%	603
		2023	81%	43%	17%	25%	8%	7%	2%	910
		2024	83%	42%	15%	22%	7%	9%	4%	761
		2025	82%	43%	14%	27%	7%	8%	6%	792
Child level of education	Day care/Preschool	2023	71%	43%	19%	35%	8%	3%	3%	181
		2024	75%	39%	15%	28%	10%	3%	1%	149
		2025	75%	45%	19%	45%	16%	3%	1%	164
	Primary school (K-Year 6)	2023	76%	38%	14%	26%	7%	5%	4%	246
		2024	80%	44%	19%	27%	8%	4%	3%	251
		2025	74%	44%	13%	33%	13%	4%	5%	244
	Secondary school (Year 7-12)	2023	81%	41%	11%	22%	4%	5%	4%	194
		2024	81%	38%	20%	20%	7%	7%	3%	190

		2025	83%	39%	15%	28%	11%	7%	4%	221
Time experien cing food insecuri ty	Not first time	2023	79%	46%	16%	19%	6%	10%	5%	325
		2024	84%	51%	17%	24%	5%	11%	4%	340
		2025	83%	44%	14%	26%	9%	10%	7%	404
	First time	2023	79%	40%	16%	28%	8%	5%	2%	1189
		2024	81%	39%	16%	25%	8%	6%	3%	938
		2025	78%	42%	15%	31%	10%	5%	4%	949
Receive govern ment benefit payment s	Yes	2022	65%	46%	27%	23%	18%	5%	2%	707
		2023	80%	53%	17%	22%	6%	8%	2%	693
		2024	83%	58%	19%	27%	7%	10%	2%	544
		2025	85%	55%	17%	29%	8%	7%	2%	603
	No	2022	62%	36%	23%	25%	21%	5%	4%	541
		2023	78%	31%	15%	29%	9%	5%	3%	821
		2024	80%	30%	14%	23%	8%	6%	5%	734
		2025	75%	31%	12%	30%	11%	6%	7%	750
Pet ownersh ip status	Yes	2023	80%	42%	13%	28%	8%	8%	3%	909
		2024	84%	46%	18%	26%	7%	8%	2%	707
		2025	84%	44%	15%	31%	10%	7%	2%	777
	No	2023	78%	41%	20%	24%	7%	5%	3%	605
		2024	79%	39%	14%	23%	7%	7%	5%	571
		2025	74%	41%	13%	27%	9%	7%	8%	576
Generati on	Gen Z	2022	52%	39%	32%	27%	21%	0%	1%	355
		2023	71%	43%	21%	38%	14%	2%	2%	418
		2024	71%	44%	19%	33%	13%	3%	5%	307
		2025	69%	43%	17%	35%	12%	2%	6%	362
	Millennials	2022	61%	39%	27%	30%	25%	3%	3%	496
		2023	77%	39%	17%	28%	5%	7%	3%	583
		2024	81%	38%	20%	28%	7%	6%	3%	469
		2025	77%	43%	16%	36%	12%	5%	6%	497
	Gen X	2022	75%	48%	18%	16%	12%	10%	4%	265
		2023	86%	41%	12%	18%	5%	10%	3%	339
		2024	89%	48%	11%	18%	4%	13%	3%	309
		2025	85%	39%	11%	26%	5%	10%	4%	301
	Baby Boomer	2022	81%	44%	20%	11%	11%	14%	2%	130
		2023	90%	48%	12%	13%	6%	10%	1%	166
		2024	89%	43%	12%	14%	3%	11%	4%	184
		2025	89%	48%	13%	12%	5%	14%	2%	183
	Silent	2022	54%	54%	46%	0%	54%	54%	0%	2

	Generation n	2023	56%	7%	12%	5%	0%	0%	44%	8
		2024	90%	54%	18%	10%	0%	0%	0%	9
		2025	100%	49%	15%	5%	15%	15%	0%	10

%/% Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

Q40 In the last 12 months, which of the following do you think have contributed to the situation(s) where you and/or your household could not afford enough food. (Base listed in tables)

Table 10 Ran out of food and did not have enough money to purchase more by demographics year on year					Yes	Base n
Gender	Male	2022	27%		1920	
		2023	23%		2088	
		2024	21%		1908	
		2025	21%		2059	
	Female	2022	21%		2104	
		2023	24%		2241	
		2024	19%		2352	
		2025	20%		2201	
State	NSW	2022	24%		1053	
		2023	24%		1068	
		2024	18%		1305	
		2025	20%		1257	
	VIC	2022	25%		853	
		2023	24%		878	
		2024	21%		1059	
		2025	21%		1035	
	QLD	2022	24%		702	
		2023	21%		701	
		2024	19%		768	
		2025	20%		812	
	SA	2022	20%		603	
		2023	24%		605	
		2024	23%		287	
		2025	21%		281	
	WA	2022	25%		604	
		2023	24%		626	
		2024	22%		410	
		2025	21%		428	

	ACT	2022	26%	60
		2023	24%	71
		2024	19%	71
		2025	17%	69
	TAS	2022	18%	134
		2023	19%	272
		2024	19%	266
		2025	23%	276
	NT	2022	21%	15
		2023	17%	121
		2024	17%	94
		2025	26%	102
Region	Metro	2022	23%	2776
		2023	24%	3087
		2024	19%	2980
		2025	20%	2946
	Regional	2022	25%	1248
		2023	22%	1255
		2024	22%	1280
		2025	22%	1314
Household Type	Non-family households	2022	26%	1158
		2023	26%	1277
		2024	23%	1177
		2025	22%	1178
	Family households	2022	22%	2866
		2023	21%	3065
		2024	18%	3083
		2025	19%	3082
Household Type - Parental Status	Single-parent	2022	39%	123
		2023	44%	167
		2024	47%	145
		2025	49%	130
	Non single-parent	2022	37%	1085
		2023	28%	983
		2024	21%	1055
		2025	26%	1080
	Relative/Co-resident of child	2022	35%	78
		2023	27%	133

		2024	20%	114
		2025	27%	133
	HH Without Children	2022	18%	2738
		2023	20%	3059
		2024	17%	2946
		2025	16%	2917
Child level of education	Day care/Preschool	2023	33%	369
		2024	34%	311
		2025	32%	366
	Primary school (K-Year 6)	2023	35%	492
		2024	30%	602
		2025	35%	555
	Secondary school (Year 7-12)	2023	31%	441
		2024	24%	522
		2025	29%	542
Time experiencing food insecurity	Not first time	2023	9%	3153
		2024	8%	3322
		2025	9%	3311
	First time	2023	61%	1189
		2024	58%	938
		2025	58%	949
Receive government benefit payments	Yes	2022	32%	1720
		2023	28%	1635
		2024	25%	1467
		2025	27%	1497
	No	2022	17%	2304
		2023	20%	2707
		2024	17%	2793
		2025	16%	2763
Pet ownership status	Yes	2023	28%	2281
		2024	24%	2269
		2025	23%	2304
	No	2023	19%	2061
		2024	16%	1991
		2025	17%	1956
Generation	Gen Z	2022	48%	673
		2023	41%	766
		2024	36%	637

	Millennials	2025	35%	730
		2022	31%	1197
		2023	31%	1298
		2024	25%	1297
		2025	26%	1261
	Gen X	2022	20%	949
		2023	22%	1056
		2024	20%	1057
		2025	19%	1017
	Baby Boomer	2022	7%	1098
		2023	9%	1092
		2024	8%	1141
		2025	9%	1119
	Silent Generation	2022	1%	107
		2023	2%	130
		2024	2%	128
		2025	5%	133

%/ % Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

FB0 In the last 12 months, was there any time when you or anyone in your household ran out of food and did not have enough money to purchase more? (Base listed in tables)

Table 11 USDA HFSSM by demographics year on year									
			NET Food secure	NET Food insecure	Highly food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure	Base n
Gender	Male	2022	66%	34%	53%	13%	10%	24%	1920
		2023	65%	35%	54%	11%	12%	23%	2088
		2024	67%	33%	57%	10%	13%	20%	1908
		2025	67%	33%	56%	11%	12%	22%	2059
	Female	2022	68%	32%	57%	11%	13%	19%	2104
		2023	63%	37%	50%	13%	14%	23%	2241
		2024	68%	32%	57%	11%	14%	19%	2352
		2025	68%	32%	56%	12%	14%	18%	2201
State	NSW	2022	65%	35%	55%	11%	12%	23%	1053
		2023	63%	37%	51%	12%	14%	23%	1068
		2024	69%	31%	57%	12%	12%	18%	1305
		2025	67%	33%	58%	9%	13%	20%	1257
	VIC	2022	67%	33%	55%	12%	12%	21%	853
		2023	65%	35%	52%	12%	12%	23%	878
		2024	66%	34%	56%	10%	14%	20%	1059

		2025	68%	32%	55%	13%	14%	18%	1035
	QLD	2022	66%	34%	53%	13%	12%	22%	702
		2023	65%	35%	53%	12%	12%	23%	701
		2024	68%	32%	57%	11%	13%	19%	768
		2025	65%	35%	55%	10%	13%	22%	812
	SA	2022	71%	29%	57%	14%	11%	18%	603
		2023	65%	35%	53%	13%	14%	20%	605
		2024	65%	35%	56%	8%	13%	23%	287
		2025	70%	30%	55%	15%	12%	18%	281
	WA	2022	70%	30%	58%	12%	10%	20%	604
		2023	63%	37%	51%	11%	13%	24%	626
		2024	66%	34%	57%	9%	16%	18%	410
		2025	68%	32%	57%	11%	11%	21%	428
	ACT	2022	66%	34%	49%	17%	5%	29%	60
		2023	71%	29%	55%	16%	7%	23%	71
		2024	65%	35%	60%	5%	9%	26%	71
		2025	69%	31%	57%	12%	15%	16%	69
	TAS	2022	72%	28%	59%	12%	13%	16%	134
		2023	64%	36%	52%	12%	13%	23%	272
		2024	64%	36%	55%	9%	17%	19%	266
		2025	67%	33%	54%	13%	10%	23%	276
	NT	2022	36%	64%	36%	0%	42%	22%	15
		2023	67%	33%	60%	7%	16%	17%	121
		2024	74%	26%	62%	11%	8%	18%	94
		2025	54%	46%	47%	8%	24%	22%	102
Region	Metro	2022	68%	32%	56%	12%	12%	20%	2776
		2023	64%	36%	52%	12%	14%	23%	3087
		2024	70%	30%	59%	11%	13%	17%	2980
		2025	68%	32%	57%	12%	13%	18%	2946
	Regional	2022	65%	35%	53%	11%	12%	23%	1248
		2023	65%	35%	52%	13%	12%	23%	1255
		2024	63%	37%	53%	10%	13%	23%	1280
		2025	65%	35%	55%	10%	12%	23%	1314
Household Type	Non-family households	2022	65%	35%	53%	13%	10%	25%	1158
		2023	62%	38%	48%	14%	12%	26%	1277
		2024	62%	38%	51%	11%	14%	24%	1177
		2025	65%	35%	53%	12%	12%	23%	1178
	Family	2022	68%	32%	56%	11%	13%	19%	2866

	households	2023	66%	34%	55%	11%	14%	20%	3065
		2024	71%	29%	61%	10%	13%	16%	3083
		2025	69%	31%	58%	11%	14%	17%	3082
Household Type - Parental Status	Single-parent	2022	35%	65%	21%	13%	28%	37%	123
		2023	33%	67%	24%	9%	21%	45%	167
		2024	31%	69%	22%	9%	28%	41%	145
		2025	32%	68%	24%	9%	21%	46%	130
	Non single-parent	2022	51%	49%	41%	10%	17%	32%	1085
		2023	55%	45%	42%	13%	20%	25%	983
		2024	65%	35%	52%	13%	17%	18%	1055
		2025	61%	39%	48%	13%	19%	20%	1080
	Relative/ Co-resident of child	2022	46%	54%	28%	17%	41%	14%	78
		2023	59%	41%	39%	19%	21%	21%	133
		2024	61%	39%	42%	20%	21%	17%	114
		2025	60%	40%	48%	12%	19%	22%	133
	HH Without Children	2022	75%	25%	63%	12%	8%	17%	2738
		2023	69%	31%	57%	12%	11%	20%	3059
		2024	71%	29%	61%	10%	11%	18%	2946
		2025	72%	28%	61%	11%	10%	18%	2917
Child level of education	Day care/Pre school	2023	49%	51%	35%	14%	23%	28%	369
		2024	49%	51%	37%	12%	23%	28%	311
		2025	55%	45%	42%	14%	19%	26%	366
	Primary school (K-Year 6)	2023	47%	53%	35%	13%	19%	33%	492
		2024	55%	45%	44%	11%	20%	25%	602
		2025	53%	47%	40%	13%	20%	27%	555
	Secondary school (Year 7-12)	2023	52%	48%	42%	11%	18%	30%	441
		2024	61%	39%	49%	13%	16%	22%	522
		2025	56%	44%	46%	10%	17%	27%	542
Time experiencing food insecurity	Not first time	2023	89%	11%	72%	17%	4%	7%	3153
		2024	89%	11%	75%	14%	5%	7%	3322
		2025	87%	13%	73%	15%	5%	8%	3311
	First time	2023	0%	100%	0%	0%	37%	63%	1189
		2024	0%	100%	0%	0%	42%	58%	938
		2025	0%	100%	0%	0%	40%	60%	949
Receive government benefit payments	Yes	2022	57%	43%	47%	10%	12%	31%	1720
		2023	59%	41%	46%	12%	13%	28%	1635
		2024	61%	39%	50%	11%	14%	25%	1467
		2025	59%	41%	48%	11%	13%	28%	1497

	No	2022	75%	25%	61%	14%	11%	14%	2304
		2023	68%	32%	56%	12%	13%	19%	2707
		2024	71%	29%	61%	11%	13%	16%	2793
		2025	72%	28%	61%	11%	13%	15%	2763
Pet ownership status	Yes	2023	58%	42%	45%	12%	14%	28%	2281
		2024	65%	35%	54%	11%	12%	23%	2269
		2025	65%	35%	53%	12%	13%	23%	2304
	No	2023	70%	30%	58%	12%	12%	18%	2061
		2024	70%	30%	60%	10%	14%	16%	1991
		2025	70%	30%	59%	11%	13%	17%	1956
Generation	Gen Z	2022	45%	55%	29%	16%	16%	38%	673
		2023	43%	57%	26%	17%	21%	37%	766
		2024	46%	54%	32%	13%	25%	30%	637
		2025	47%	53%	34%	14%	21%	31%	730
	Millennials	2022	57%	43%	42%	15%	16%	28%	1197
		2023	53%	47%	39%	14%	19%	29%	1298
		2024	61%	39%	48%	14%	15%	24%	1297
		2025	60%	40%	46%	14%	17%	23%	1261
	Gen X	2022	69%	31%	56%	12%	12%	19%	949
		2023	66%	34%	54%	12%	10%	24%	1056
		2024	68%	32%	58%	10%	13%	19%	1057
		2025	67%	33%	57%	11%	12%	21%	1017
	Baby Boomer	2022	86%	14%	79%	7%	5%	9%	1098
		2023	82%	18%	74%	8%	7%	11%	1092
		2024	82%	18%	74%	8%	8%	10%	1141
		2025	82%	18%	74%	8%	7%	12%	1119
	Silent Generation	2022	99%	1%	97%	1%	1%	0%	107
		2023	95%	5%	86%	8%	4%	2%	130
		2024	93%	7%	89%	4%	3%	4%	128
		2025	91%	9%	84%	7%	4%	5%	133

%/% Represents a significant change when comparing results from the previous year.

USDA Food Security Summary from HFSSM 18 questions and S3 Where do you live? Please type in the postcode of the suburb you currently live in. (Base listed in tables)



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