



Victorian Healthy Food Basket Mornington Peninsula Shire (2022)

What is VHFB?

The Victorian Healthy Food Basket (VHFB) survey is a tool that assesses the affordability of a healthy diet. The basket provides both healthy food choices and foods that represent typical purchases of Victorians. The healthy food component of the basket provides enough food to meet the nutritional needs of four different family types for a fortnight.

Components of VHFB

Core Foods

41 items

Cereal

Fruits

Vegetables

Dairy

Meat & Alternatives

Non-core Food

3 items

Polyunsaturated margarine

White sugar

Canola oil

Discretionary Food*

10 items

e.g. Mars bar Coca-cola **Tim Tams**

Teddy Bear biscuits Potato chips Fish fingers

Ice-cream

*Not included in the VHFB calculation

Family Types

Family of 4





Older Female







Core Foods

Foods that are important in promoting a quality diet in line with the Australian Guide to Healthy Eating³ and to meet the revised nutrient reference values.4

Non-core Foods

Foods that may contribute to an individual's nutritional requirements, but are not necessary.

How was data collected?

Q: When was it collected?

A: March 2022.

O: Where was it collected?

A: In total, data were collected from 35 stores (including 5 ALDI stores and some independent grocers) across all wards in Mornington Peninsula Shire.

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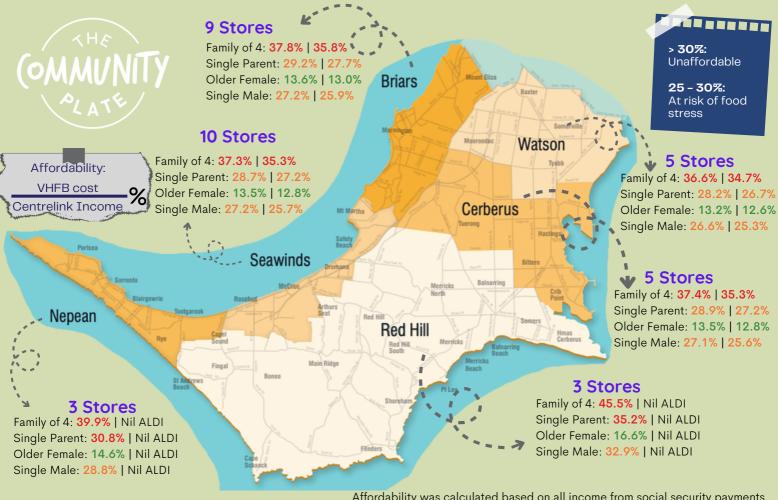
Average Cost of Food Groups per Fortnight

Food Groups	Cost incl. ALDI	Cost excl. ALDI
Bread & Cereal	\$69.73	\$72.49
Fruits	\$100.00	\$101.01
Vegetables	\$125.33	\$129.40
Dairy	\$103.64	\$108.55
Meat & Alt.	\$134.65	\$137.82
Non-core Food	\$7.55	\$7.77
Discretionary	\$39.91	\$41.56

Costs were calculated for reference family of 4 in March 2022



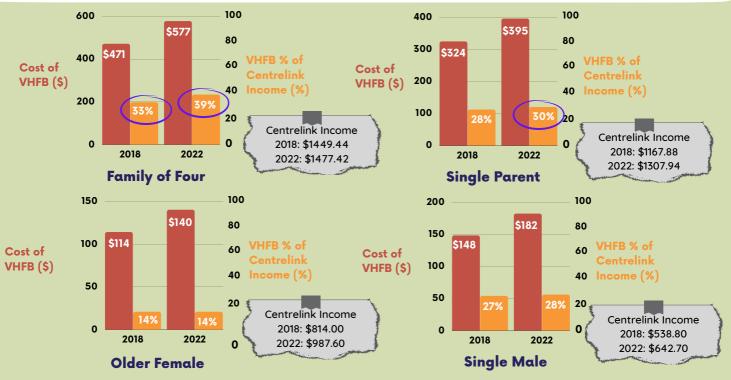
Affordability of VHFB for each ward



Affordability was calculated based on all income from social security payments. Affordability are presented as **excluding ALDI** | **including ALDI** .

Cost of VHFB and % of Centrelink Income

Comparing 2018 with 2022 Results (ALDI Excluded)



References

- 1. Monash University Medicine, Nursing and Health Science. Healthy Food Basket [Internet]. Monash University. 2012. Available from: https://hfb.its.monash.edu.au/hfb/
- 2. Palermo C, Wilson A. Development of a Healthy Food Basket for Victoria. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health. 2007 Aug;31(4):360-3.
- 3. Department of Health. Australian Guide to Healthy Eating [Internet]. Eat for Health. Australian Government; 2013 [cited 2022 Dec 5]. Available from: https://www.eatforhealth.gov.au/guidelines/australian guide-healthy-eating
- 4. National Health and Medical Research Council. Nutrient Reference Values [Internet]. Eat for Health. 2021. Available from: https://www.eatforhealth.gov.au/nutrient-reference-values



Key Findings Mornington Peninsula Shire



- 1. Overall cost of VHFB has increased in 2022.
- 2. Meat and meat alternatives are the most expensive group among all the VHFB food groups.
- 3. VHFB is unaffordable for families of four in all wards.
- 4. Older females have the lowest risk of food stress in all wards.
- 5. Increases in Centrelink income has not matched the inflation of VHFB costs,
 which has made VHFB less affordable compared to 2018.
 - 6. The increase of VHFB costs may due to multiple factors occurred at that period

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including, but not limited to COVID pandemic, floods and energy crisis.

Limitations

- The VHFB is a tool to monitor the cost and access to healthy food.
- Discount prices and other food providers (e.g. local markets, etc.) were not considered in the VHFB. Hence, it may not reflect the actual overall expenditure on food.
- The affordability is based on people receiving maximum social security income (Centrelink), it does not represent the average income.
- The VHFB does not reflect common shopping habits as some people may shop at multiple stores for discounted prices.

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What does it mean?

- Food is one aspect of the household budget that is increasingly more expensive.
- 2. The increasing cost of healthy foods may lead people to purchase more discretionary foods.
- 3. This highlights an opportunity to enhance the local food systems to improve availability, accessibility and affordability in order to better meet the needs of the population.
- 4. Support alternative sources of healthy food production (e.g. farmers markets, community gardens, home gardens) to reduce food stress and create a more resilient food environment.