Homelessness in Goulburn Valley



The Goulburn Valley sub-region comprises five LGAs and has a population of approximately 170,000 people (by LGA). Several communities in the Goulburn Valley have been affected by natural disasters in recent years, including floods in Shepparton and Rushworth in 2022, which displaced many residents causing property damage and homelessness, creating pressure on local housing stock availability and increasing rent causing forced relocation.

Table 1: People who are experiencing homelessness or marginally housed by LGA across the Goulburn Valley sub-region¹

Rank	LGA		Count		Rates per 1000			
		Homeless	Marginally housed	Total	Homeless	Marginally housed	Total	
1	Greater Shepparton	415	494	909	6	7	13	
2	Strathbogie	27	57	84	2	5	7	
3	Murrindindi	36	64	100	2	4	7	
4	Moira	81	100	181	3	3	6	
5	Mitchell	117	110	227	2	2	5	
Total		676	825	1501	4	5	9	

^{*}Murray PHN region totals calculated using LGA level data. LGAs ranked by rate of total homelessness and marginally housed (count).

Table 2: SHS clients by LGA across the Goulburn Valley sub-region²

Rank	LGA	Client count				Rate per 1000 people			
		Homeless	At risk	Not stated	Total	Homeless	At risk	Not stated	Total
1	Greater Shepparton	826	1035	148	2009	12	15	2	30
2	Moira	195	212	76	483	6	7	3	16
3	Mitchell	200	358	85	643	4	7	2	13
4	Strathbogie	20	66	10	96	2	6	1	8
5	Murrindindi	32	72	16	120	2	5	1	8
Total		1273	1743	335	3351	7	10	2	19

^{*}Murray PHN region totals calculated using LGA level data. LGAs ranked by rate of total SHS clients.

In the Goulburn Valley sub-region, eight per cent of all people recorded as experiencing homelessness in the 2021 ABS Census identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. This is slightly lower than the catchment (10 per cent), but higher than the state (four per cent).

The homelessness rate for people who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander was 11 per 1000 people in the Goulburn Valley sub-region. This is lower than the rate for the catchment (14 per 1000) and for state (17).

Figure 1: Trend of SHS client count for the Goulburn Valley sub-region by LGA - July 2014 to June 2023³

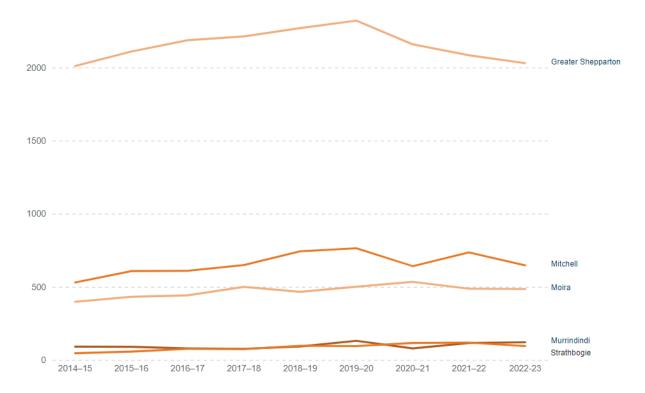


Table 3: People who are experiencing homelessness or marginally housed and have long-term health conditions in the Goulburn Valley sub-region (by count)¹

	Greater Shepparton	Mitchell	Moira	Murrindindi	Strathbogie	Total
Arthritis	50	13	18	3	0	84
Asthma	55	30	17	4	3	109
Cancer (including remission)	9	0	8	4	0	21
Dementia (including Alzheimer's)	4	0	0	0	0	4
Diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes)	38	4	15	8	3	68
Heart disease (including heart attack or angina)	18	4	11	9	4	46
Kidney disease	0	0	3	0	0	3
Lung condition (including COPD or emphysema)	18	7	9	0	5	39
Mental health condition (including depression or anxiety)	100	44	23	9	11	187
Stroke	9	0	0	0	5	14
Any other long-term health condition(s)	51	17	13	3	0	84
No long-term health condition(s)	552	116	89	63	60	880
Not stated	145	36	33	15	12	241

^{*}Murray PHN sub-region totals calculated using LGA level data

Table 4: Rates per 1000 of people who are experiencing homelessness or marginally housed and have long-term health conditions in the Goulburn Valley region (per 1000 people)¹

	Greater Shepparton	Mitchell	Moira	Murrindindi	Strathbogie	Total
Arthritis	55	57	99	30	0	56
Asthma	61	132	94	40	36	73
Cancer (including remission)	10	0	44	40	0	14
Dementia (including Alzheimer's)	4	0	0	0	0	3
Diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes)	42	18	83	80	36	45
Heart disease (including heart attack or angina)	20	18	61	90	48	31
Kidney disease	0	0	17	0	0	2
Lung condition (including COPD or emphysema)	20	31	50	0	60	26
Mental health condition (including depression or anxiety)	110	194	127	90	131	125
Stroke	10	0	0	0	60	9
Any other long-term health condition(s)	56	75	72	30	0	56
No long-term health condition(s)	607	511	492	630	714	586
Not stated	160	159	182	150	143	161

 $^{{\}rm ^*Murray\, PHN\, sub\text{-}region\, totals\, calculated\, using\, LGA\, level\, data}$

Key findings from stakeholder consultations

Strengths

The ACCHO operating in the Goulburn Valley sub-region is Rumbalara Aboriginal Co-operative Limited located in Mooroopna, which provides comprehensive and Culturally Safe care for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and Communities. The flexible service model at Rumbalara includes community transport to and from appointments and extended clinic hours, which were strengths noted by stakeholders.

Stakeholders noted the Care Finder program run by Wintringham in Shepparton as a high-quality service for the Goulburn Valley. The program, commissioned by Murray PHN, supports vulnerable older people in accessing aged care services.

GV Health's 'Jabba the Bus' COVID-19 outreach model was also highlighted as effectively reaching people experiencing homelessness for vaccinations during the COVID pandemic. This model could provide an exemplar or be adapted for general healthcare outreach.

Another service identified by stakeholders as an important service was Beyond Housing's Tenancy Support which provides important tenancy support across North East Victoria and the Goulburn Valley, helping people sustain their private tenancies. The service was considered a possible opportunity for future capacity building activities.

Gaps and opportunities

Limited number of bulk-billing services in the Goulburn Valley sub-region is leading to affordability issues for patients, with fewer options available, especially in smaller towns.

While Beyond Housing plays a critical role in the supply and management of community housing and tenancy support, the scope of its resourcing was perceived by stakeholders to be limited. Some services perceived that Beyond Housing has reduced its scope of services over time, noting that the service no longer has the capacity or mandate to assist clients in finding new housing, which limits support capabilities.

GV Health reported that a major barrier to providing high level of patient care is the lack of accommodation options at the point of discharge, such as refugees experiencing homelessness and temporary accommodation. This is leading to patients being discharged back into homelessness and subsequently returning to the hospital.

References

- 1. Source: ABS (2021). Public data: accessible to all audiences
- 2. Source: AIHW (2022-23). Public data: accessible to all audiences
- 3. Source: AIHW (2014-23). Public data: accessible to all audiences