

Hobart

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA



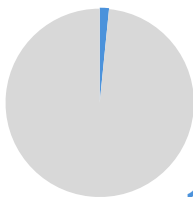
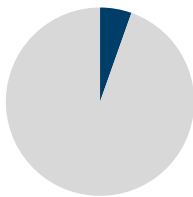
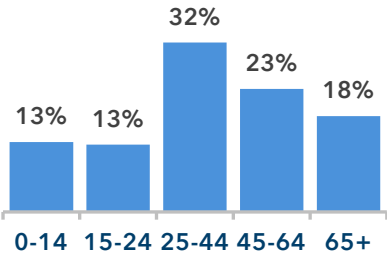
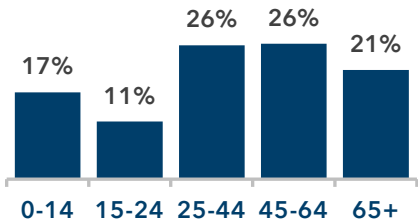
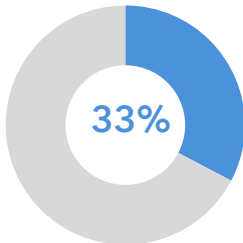
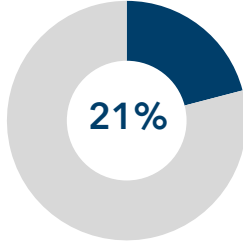
Health is closely tied to our daily environment. This Community Health Check presents information about the environmental, social and economic state of the Hobart local government area.

Community Health Check 2025



About us



	Hobart LGA	Tasmania
Our population	55,077	557,571
Aboriginal population	 1.6%	 5.4%
Population by age		
Population by gender	49% Male 51% Female	51% Male 49% Female
Median age in years	37	42
Born outside Australia	 33%	 21%

Sources: Our population, Aboriginal population, Population by age, Population by gender, Born outside Australia, and Median age in years: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021 Census All persons QuickStats, Local Government Areas, Hobart

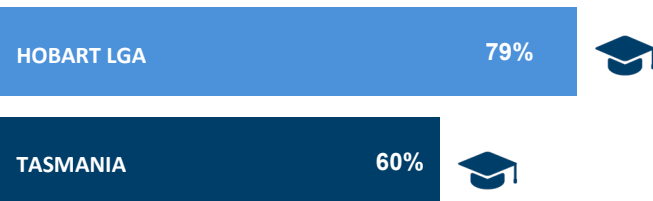
Social and economic conditions



Education

The proportion of people in the Hobart LGA who have completed Year 12 and above is greater than the proportion for Tasmania overall.

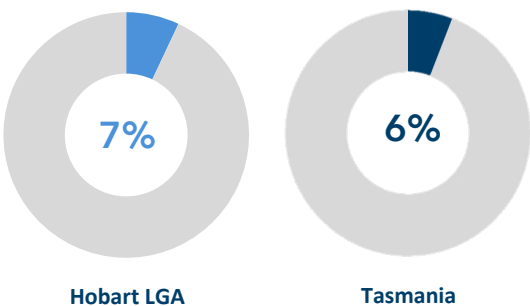
PER CENT OF ELIGIBLE POPULATION WHO HAVE COMPLETED YEAR 12 AND ABOVE



Higher education levels are associated with better health outcomes.

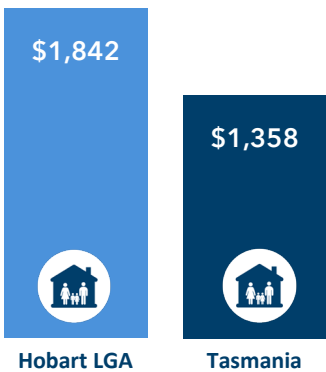
Unemployment rates

The rate of people in the Hobart LGA who are unemployed is greater than in Tasmania overall.



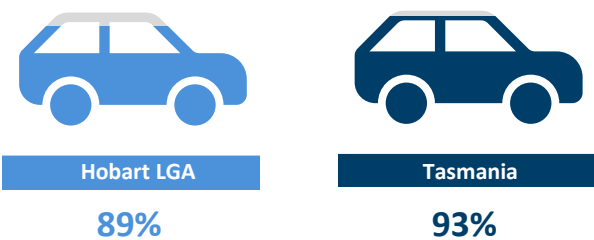
Median weekly income

Weekly income per household is higher in the Hobart LGA than in the rest of Tasmania.



Motor vehicles

Eighty-nine per cent (89%) of households in the Hobart LGA have one or more motor vehicles.



Home ownership

Fewer people in the Hobart LGA own their homes outright, compared with the rest of Tasmania.

	Hobart	Tasmania
Owned outright	35%	37%
Owned with mortgage	27%	33%
Rented	36%	26%

Source: Education, Unemployment rates, Median weekly income, Motor vehicles, Home ownership: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021, Census All persons QuickStats, Local Government Areas, Hobart

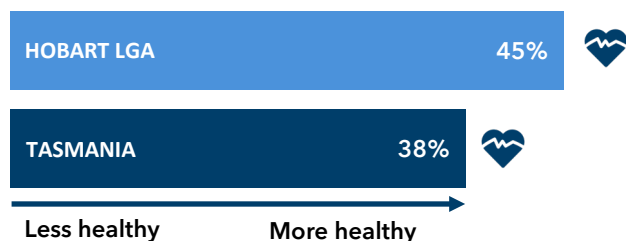
Healthy living



Self-reported health

Forty-five per cent (45%) of Hobart LGA residents rated their health as “excellent” or “very good”. This is higher than the rate for Tasmania.








ADULTS REPORTING THEIR OWN HEALTH AS ‘EXCELLENT’ OR ‘VERY GOOD’



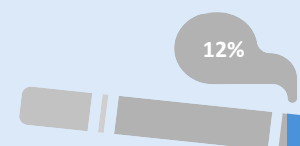
How people feel about their own health, their state of mind and their life in general is a common measure of health. (Australia's Health 2018. AIHW)

Risk factors

Risk factors are conditions or behaviours that make it more likely people will get a chronic condition or health problem.

	Hobart	Tasmania
 Overweight/obese body mass index (BMI)	46%	62%
 Current smoker	12%	15%
 Daily/occasional vaping	4%	3%
 Single occasion risky drinking (>4 alcoholic standard drinks)*	40%	37%
 Insufficient moderate/vigorous activity[†]	20%	24%
 Did not meet recommended daily vegetable intake[^]	89%	91%
 Did not meet recommended daily fruit intake[^]	51%	61%

In the Hobart LGA, around 12% of people aged 18 years and over, are daily and current smokers, which is lower than the rate for Tasmania.



Source: Self-reported health and Risk factors: Tasmanian Population Health Survey 2022 Local Government Areas (LGA) Supplementary Data Tables

*2009 National Health and Medical Research Council alcohol guidelines

[†]2014 National Health and Medical Research Council physical activity guidelines

[^]2013 National Health and Medical Research Council dietary guidelines

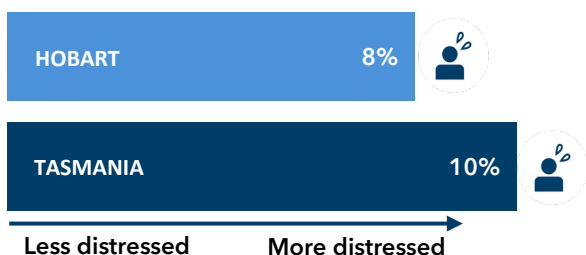
Healthy living



Psychological distress

Fewer adults in the Hobart LGA are likely to experience high or very high levels of psychological distress compared with Tasmania overall.

PEOPLE WITH HIGH OR VERY HIGH LEVELS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS



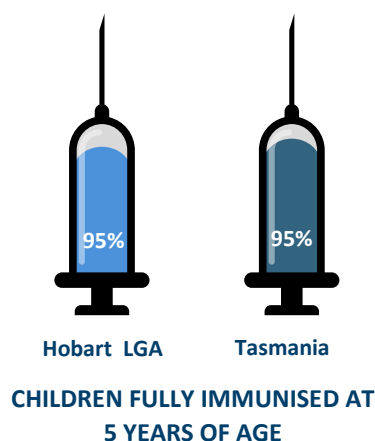
Psychological distress is a term used to describe unpleasant feelings or emotions that can influence how we function in daily life.

Health care



Immunisations

Ninety-five per cent (95%) of children in the Hobart LGA are fully immunised by the age of five, which is similar to the rate for Tasmania.



GP and emergency department encounters



In 2022, 80% of people from the Hobart LGA visited a general practitioner for their own health in the previous twelve months*.



On average each year during 2021-2023, 6,114 individuals from the Hobart LGA visited an emergency department (109 people per 1,000 population[^]), with an average of 11,619 ED presentations per year (207 ED presentations per 1,000 population[^])

[^]Estimated population for June 2022=56,018

Sources: Psychological distress and GP encounters: Tasmanian Population Health Survey 2022 LGA Supplementary Data Tables
Immunisations: Primary Health Information Development Unit, Social Health Atlas of Australia: Local Government Areas; Compiled based on data provided by Australian Childhood Immunisation Register, Medicare Australia, 2021
GP encounters: Primary Health Information Network (PHIN) dataset (General Practice dataset), Analysed by Primary Health Tasmania; accessed October 2022

Emergency department encounters: Department of Health and Human Services, Health Central Data Warehouse, Tasmania. Analysed by Primary Health Tasmania; accessed March 2025

*Individual totals may be higher due to patients potentially visiting more than one practice outside an LGA area or possible de-identification linkage errors from patient administration extraction software.

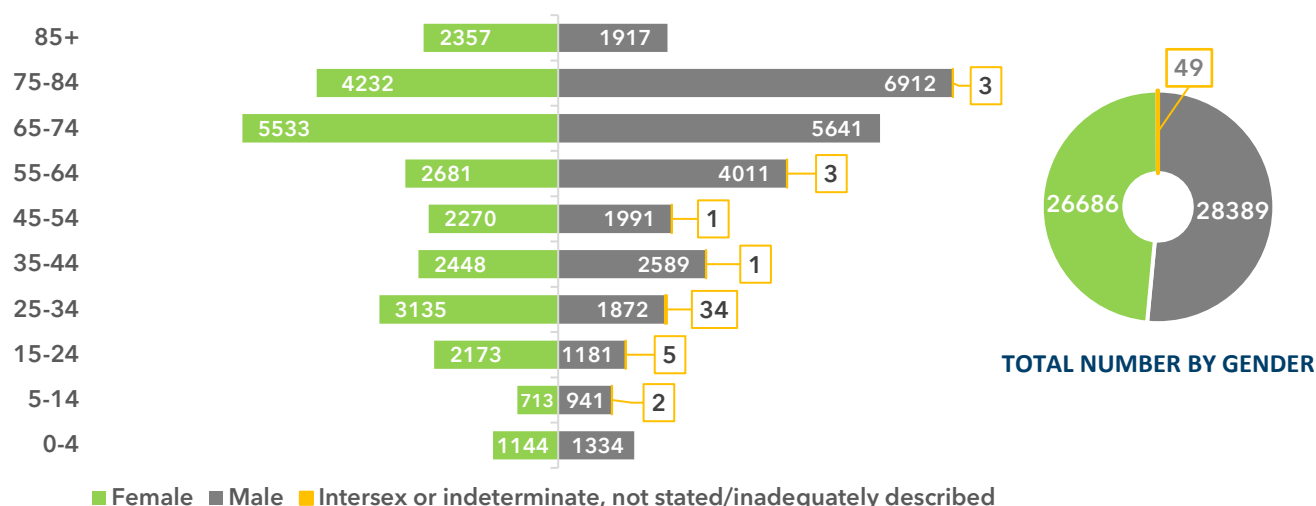
Health outcomes



Public hospital admissions

During the five years from 2019-20 to 2023-24 there were 55,124 admissions to Tasmanian public hospitals from the Hobart LGA, with 23,932 overnight stays.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER 2019-20 TO 2023-24



TOP 10 PRIMARY HOSPITAL DIAGNOSIS ^{*,^}	TOP 10 CHARLSON COMORBIDITIES ^{*,^}	TOP 10 POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS
Care involving dialysis	Renal disease	Cellulitis
Pain in throat and chest	Any malignancy, including lymphoma and leukaemia, except malignant neoplasm of skin	Diabetes complications
Liveborn infants according to place of birth	Cerebrovascular disease	Congestive heart failure
Depressive episode	Chronic pulmonary disease	Urinary tract infections
Schizophrenia	Congestive heart failure	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
Problems related to medical facilities and other health care	Myocardial infarction	Convulsions epilepsy
Adjustment and management of drug delivery or implanted device	Dementia	Iron deficiency anaemia
Single spontaneous delivery	Metastatic tumour	Type 2 diabetes
Abdominal and pelvic pain	Diabetes with chronic complication	Asthma
Crohn's disease (regional enteritis)	Diabetes without complication	Ear, nose and throat infections

*Excludes diagnoses coded as "persons encountering health services in other circumstances" and "other medical care" which cover a wide range of diverse categories and are as such less useful in understanding reasons for hospitalisations.

Health outcomes



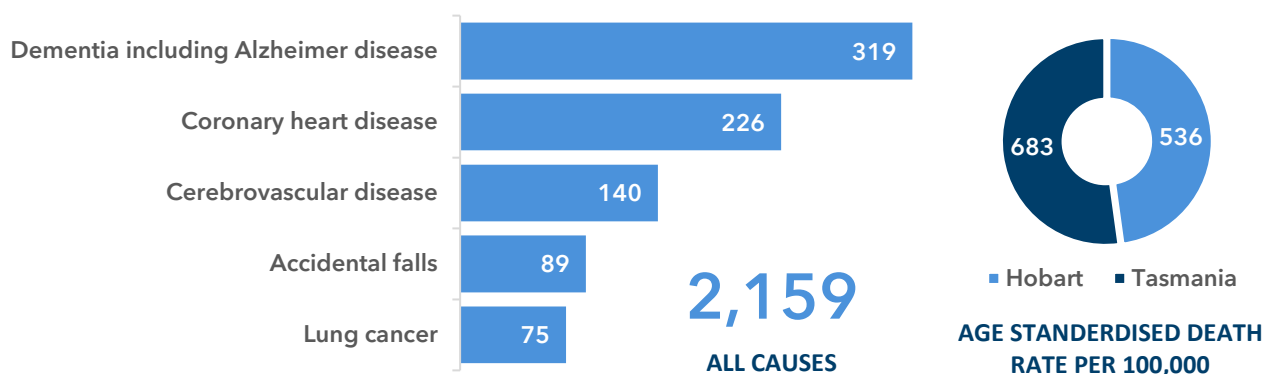
^The *primary hospital diagnosis* is the diagnosis established after study (for example, at the completion of the episode of care) to be chiefly responsible for causing the episode of admitted patient care. It is essentially the main reason someone needed to be admitted to hospital.

^^Patients admitted to hospital often have other comorbid conditions, which may or may not be related to their diagnosis. *The Charlson Comorbidities Index* classifies 17 comorbid conditions which may influence mortality risk.

Causes of death

During 2018-2022 dementia including Alzheimer disease (15%), coronary heart disease (10%), cerebrovascular disease (6%), accidental falls (4%), and lung cancer (3%) were the leading causes of the 2,159 deaths in the Hobart LGA. The age standardised death rate in 2022 was 536 per 100,000 compared with the overall age standardised rate of 683 for Tasmania.

TOP CAUSES OF DEATH 2018-2022, BY NUMBER



Sources: Public hospital admissions: Department of Health and Human Services, Health Central Data Warehouse, Tasmania. Analysed by Primary Health Tasmania; Accessed March 2025; Charlson Comorbidities: Charlson, Mary E., et al. "A new method of classifying prognostic comorbidity in longitudinal studies: development and validation." *Journal of chronic diseases* 40.5 (1987): 373-383
Causes of death: Mortality over Regions and Time (MORT) book, LGA, 2017-2021, accessed March 2025.

The Tasmanian Community Health Checks feature information about the 29 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Tasmania. For reports on the other 28 LGAs, please visit primaryhealthtas.com.au and search for [Community Health Checks](#) or email info@primaryhealthtas.com.au.

This data is sourced as part of Primary Health Tasmania's ongoing provider support activity. While extensive efforts have been made to ensure this information is as accurate as possible, the data is gleaned from multiple public and private organisations via visits and web searches, and Primary Health Tasmania cannot attest to the continued veracity of this dataset as practice and practitioner details change continually. The information presented is accurate as of March 2025. For the most current information, please go to www.phnexchange.com.au.