

Tasman

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA



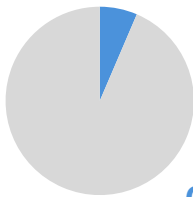
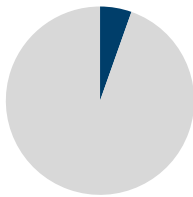
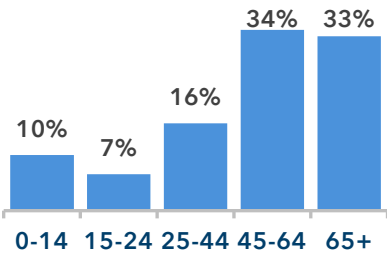
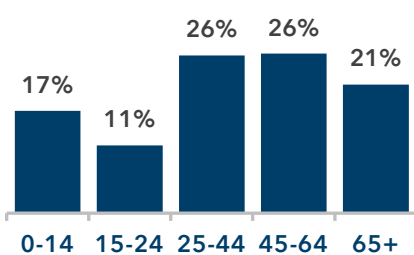
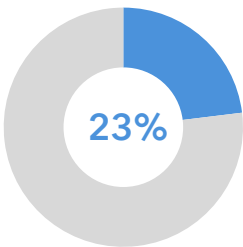
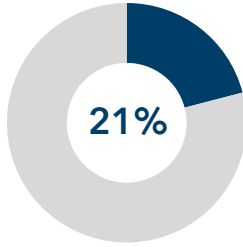
Health is closely tied to our daily environment. This Community Health Check presents information about the environmental, social and economic state of the Tasman local government area.

Community Health Check 2025



About us



| | Tasman | Tasmania |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Our population | 2,593 | 557,571 |
| Aboriginal population |  6.4% |  5.4% |
| Population by age |  |  |
| Population by gender | 52% Male 48% Female | 51% Male 49% Female |
| Median age in years | 57 | 42 |
| Born outside Australia |  23% |  21% |

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

Social and economic conditions



Education

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

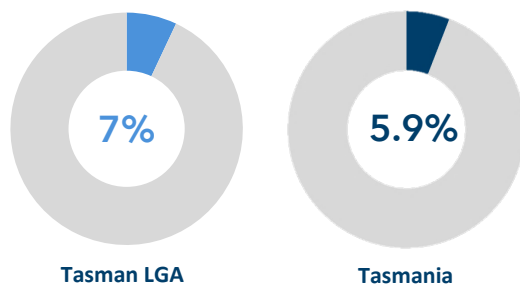
PER CENT OF ELIGIBLE POPULATION WHO HAVE COMPLETED YEAR 12 AND ABOVE



Higher education levels are associated with better health outcomes.

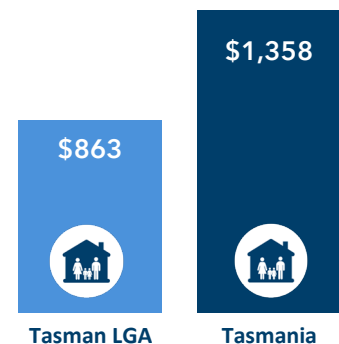
Unemployment rates

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



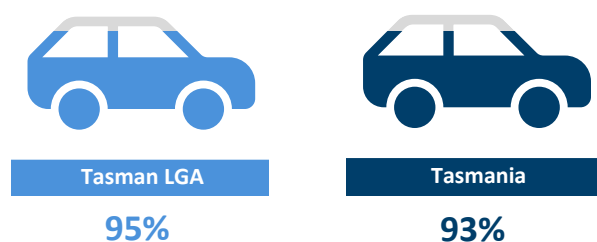
Median weekly income

Weekly income per household is less in the Tasman LGA than in the rest of Tasmania.



Motor vehicles

Ninety-five per cent (95%) of households in the Tasman LGA have one or more motor vehicles.



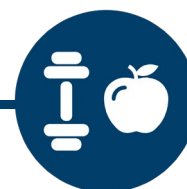
Home ownership

More people in the Tasman LGA own their homes outright compared to the rest of Tasmania.

| | Tasman | Tasmania |
|---------------------|--------|----------|
| Owned outright | 57% | 37% |
| Owned with mortgage | 24% | 33% |
| Rented | 14% | 26% |

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

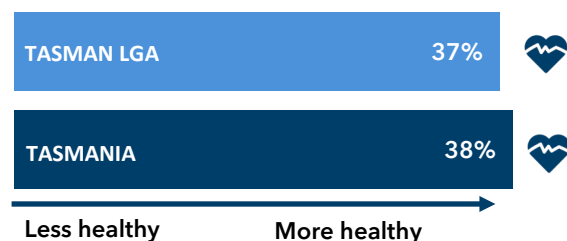
Healthy living



Self-reported health

Thirty-seven per cent (37%) of Tasman LGA residents rated their health as “excellent” or “very good”. This is similar to the rate for Tasmania.








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



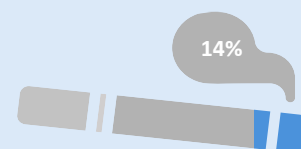
How people feel about their own health, their state of mind and their life in general is a common measure of health. (Australia's Health 2018. AIHW)

Risk factors

Risk factors are conditions or behaviours that make it more likely people will get a chronic condition or health problem. Some data not available for the Tasman LGA.

| | Tasman LGA | Tasmania |
|--|------------|------------|
|  Overweight/obese body mass index (BMI) | 77% | 62% |
|  Current smoker | 14% | 15% |
|  Daily/occasional vaping | -- | 3% |
|  Single occasion risky drinking (>4 alcoholic standard drinks)* | 25% | 37% |
|  Insufficient moderate/vigorous activity[†] | -- | 24% |
|  Did not meet recommended daily vegetable intake[^] | 88% | 91% |
|  Did not meet recommended daily fruit intake[^] | 58% | 61% |

In Tasmania, around 14% of people aged 18 years and over, are daily and current smokers.



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

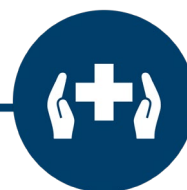
Adults in the Tasman LGA are likely to experience similar rates of high or very high levels of psychological distress as for Tasmania overall.

PEOPLE WITH HIGH OR VERY HIGH LEVELS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS



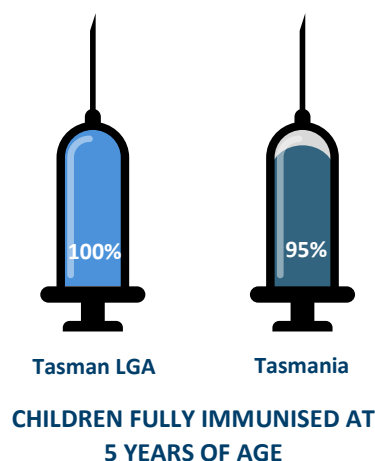
Psychological distress is a term used to describe unpleasant feelings or emotions that can influence how we function in daily life.

Health care



Immunisations

One hundred per cent (100%) of children in the Tasman LGA are fully immunised by the age of five, which is greater than the rate for Tasmania.



GP and emergency department encounters



Eighty-five percent (85%) of people from the Tasman LGA saw a general practitioner for their own health in the past twelve months*.



On average each year during 2021-2023, 327 individuals from the Tasman LGA visited an ED (122 people per 1,000 population[^]), with an average of 567 presentations per year (212 ED presentations per 1,000 population[^]).

[^]Estimated population for June 2022 = 2,676

Sources: Psychological distress and GP encounters: Tasmanian Population Health Survey LGA Supplementary Data Tables 2022.

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

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.

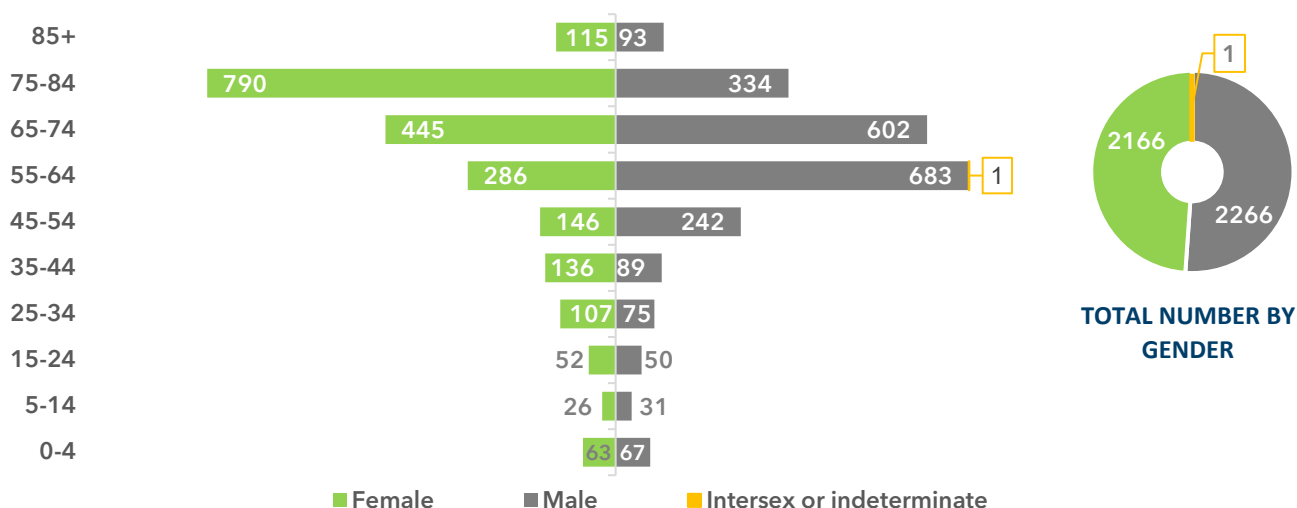
Health outcomes



Public hospital admissions

During the five years from 2019-20 to 2023-24 there were 3,774 admissions to Tasmanian public hospitals from the Tasman LGA area, with 1,762 overnight stays.

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



| TOP 10 PRIMARY HOSPITAL DIAGNOSIS ^{*A} | TOP 10 CHARLSON COMORBIDITIES ^{AA} | TOP 10 POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS |
|---|---|---|
| Care involving dialysis | Renal disease | Diabetes complications |
| Other cataract | Any malignancy, including lymphoma and leukaemia, except malignant neoplasm of skin | Type 2 diabetes |
| Other diseases of anus and rectum | Cerebrovascular disease | Congestive heart failure |
| Pain in throat and chest | Congestive heart failure | Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease |
| Other malignant neoplasms of skin | Diabetes with chronic complication | Urinary tract infections |
| Benign neoplasm of colon, rectum, anus and anal canal | Chronic pulmonary disease | Cellulitis |
| Other symptoms and signs involving the digestive system and abdomen | Mild liver disease | Convulsions epilepsy |
| Atrial fibrillation and flutter | Myocardial infarction | Angina |
| Abdominal and pelvic pain | Metastatic tumour | Iron deficiency anaemia |
| Liveborn infants according to place of birth | Dementia | Dental conditions |

^{*}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



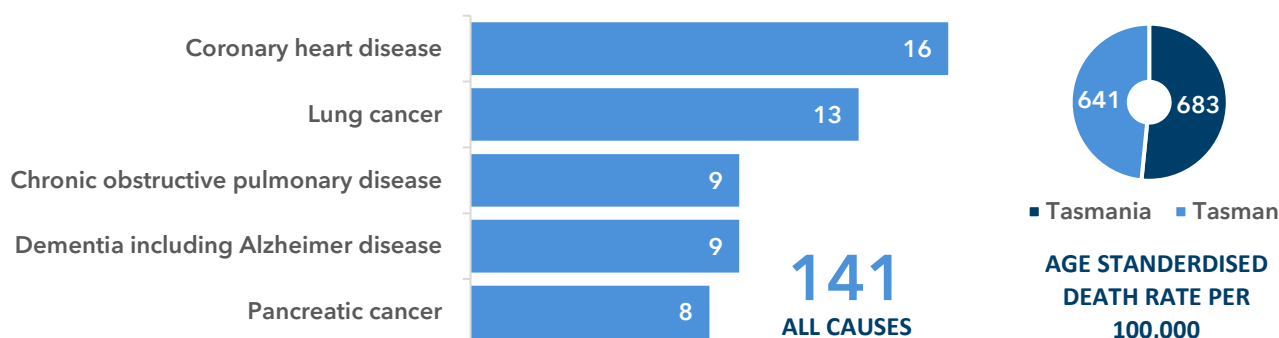
^The *primary hospital diagnosis* is the diagnosis established after study (for example, at the completion of the episode of care) to be chiefly responsible for causing the episode of admitted patient care. It is essentially the main reason someone needed to be admitted to hospital.

^^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 coronary heart disease (11%), lung cancer (9%), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (6%), dementia including Alzheimer disease (6%) and pancreatic cancer (5.6%) were the leading causes of the 141 deaths in the Tasman LGA area. The age standardised death rate in 2022 was 641 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, 2018-2022, 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.