

## 3.12 Extent to which individuals have a regular GP or health service

*Number and proportion of individuals who have a regular general practitioner (GP) or health service*

### Data sources

Data for this indicator come from the ABS 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS).

The 2004–05 NATSIHS collected information from 10,439 Indigenous Australians of all ages. This sample was considerably larger than the supplementary Indigenous samples in the 1995 and 2001 National Health Surveys. The survey was conducted in remote and non-remote areas of Australia and collected a range of information from Indigenous Australians about health-related issues including health-related actions, health risk factors, health status, socioeconomic circumstances and women's health. It is planned to repeat the NATSIHS at six-yearly intervals, with the next NATSIHS to be conducted in 2010–11. Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available through the 2004–05 National Health Survey (NHS).

### Analyses

#### Self-reported data

##### Whether visited same doctor/health service

- In 2004–05, approximately 89% of Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over and 91% of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples surveyed reported that they usually went to the same GP or medical service.
- The majority of Indigenous Australians went to a doctor if they had a problem with their health (60%) followed by an Aboriginal medical service (30%). Approximately 7% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported that they went to hospital for their regular health care.

##### Whether visited same doctor/health service by age and sex

- A slightly higher proportion of Indigenous Australians aged 0–14 years and 55 years and over reported they usually went to the same GP or medical service than those of other ages (93% and 94% respectively) (Table 3.12.1; Figure 3.12.1).
- Similar proportions of Indigenous males and females reported they usually went to the same GP or medical service (90% and 91% respectively) and visited a doctor or Aboriginal medical service if they had a problem with their health. Approximately 3% of Indigenous males reported they did not seek health care if they had a problem with their health compared to 1% of Indigenous females (Table 3.12.2).

**Table 3.12.1: Regular health care, by age, Indigenous persons, 2004–05**

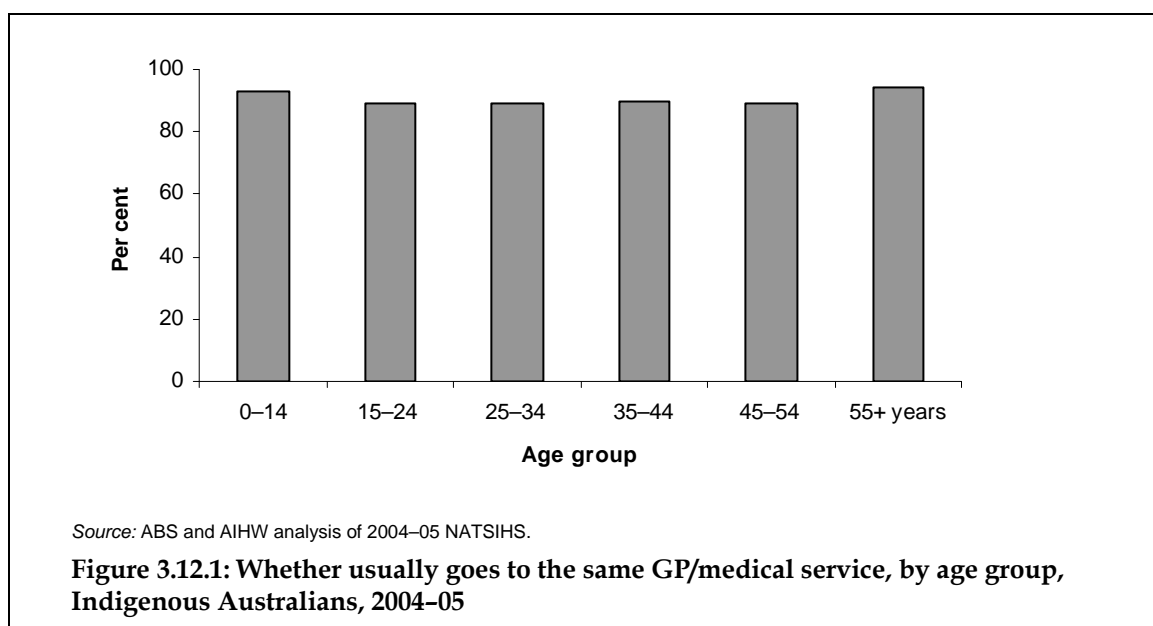
	0–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	44–54 years	55 years and over	Total
	per cent						
<b>Where usually go if problem with health</b>							
Doctor	62	62	54	56	61	62	60
Aboriginal medical service	30	28	33	31	30	30	30
Hospital	7	6	8	6	7	7	7
Don't seek health care	1 <sup>(a)</sup>	2	3	3 <sup>(a)</sup>	2 <sup>(a)</sup>	— <sup>(b)</sup>	2
<b>Total<sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Whether usually go to same GP/medical service</b>							
Yes	93	89	89	90	89	94	91
No	7	11	11	10	11	6	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total number	180,669	82,067	69,772	59,057	39,578	33,167	474,310

(a) Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(b) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(c) Includes traditional healer, other health care and not stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004–05 NATSIHS.



**Table 3.12.2: Regular health care, by sex, Indigenous persons, 2004-05**

	Indigenous		Persons
	Male	Female	
	per cent		
<b>Where usually go if problem with health</b>			
Doctor	60	59	60
Aboriginal medical service	29	31	30
Hospital	6	7	7
Don't seek health care	3	1	2
<b>Total<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Whether usually go to same GP/medical service</b>			
Yes	90	91	91
No	10	8	9
<b>Total<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total number	232,362	241,948	474,310

(a) Includes traditional healer, other health care and not stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004-05 NATSIHS.

### **Whether visited same doctor/health service by state/territory and remoteness**

- The overall pattern of a higher proportion of Indigenous people using a doctor for their regular health care was true across jurisdictions with the exception of the Northern Territory where 82% reported using an Aboriginal medical service and only 14% reported using a doctor. Nevertheless, significant differences existed between jurisdictions with regard to the type of service Indigenous people used for regular health care with the majority of Indigenous people (about two-thirds and over) in the Australian Capital Territory, South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and Tasmania using a doctor for their regular health care. A higher use of hospitals for regular health care was reported in Queensland and Western Australia compared to other jurisdictions at 12% and 14% respectively (Table 3.12.3).
- The proportion of Indigenous Australians using Aboriginal medical services for their regular health care increased with remoteness from 15% in major cities to 76% in very remote areas. The proportion of Indigenous Australians using a doctor for their regular health care decreased with remoteness from 80% in major cities to 6% in very remote areas. Likewise hospital use was higher in remote and very remote areas (Table 3.12.4; Figure 3.12.2).

**Table 3.12.3: Regular health care, by state/territory, Indigenous persons, 2004–05**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	per cent								
<b>Where usually go if problem with health</b>									
Doctor	80	75	56	48	68	89	64	14	60
Aboriginal medical service	13	19	30	34	26	6	32	82	30
Hospital	3 <sup>(a)</sup>	3 <sup>(a)</sup>	12	14	3 <sup>(a)</sup>	3 <sup>(a)</sup>	1 <sup>(b)</sup>	2 <sup>(a)</sup>	7
Don't seek health care	3	2 <sup>(a)</sup>	2 <sup>(a)</sup>	1 <sup>(a)</sup>	2 <sup>(a)</sup>	— <sup>(a)</sup>	2 <sup>(a)</sup>	2 <sup>(a)</sup>	2
<b>Total<sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total number	139,570	29,334	130,856	67,548	26,534	18,072	4,162	58,234	474,310
<b>Whether usually go to same GP/medical service</b>									
Yes	88	92	90	90	96	96	95	94	91
No	11	8 <sup>(a)</sup>	10	10	4	4	5 <sup>(a)</sup>	6 <sup>(a)</sup>	9
<b>Total<sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total number	139,570	29,334	130,856	67,548	26,534	18,072	4,162	58,234	474,310

(a) Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(b) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(c) Includes traditional healer, other health care and not stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004–05 NATSIHS.

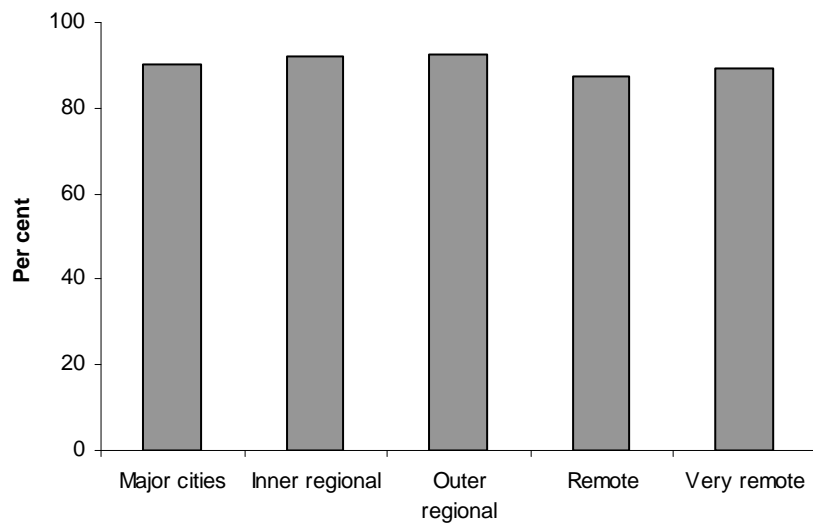
**Table 3.12.4: Regular health care, by remoteness, Indigenous persons, 2004–05**

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Australia
	per cent					
<b>Where usually go if problem with health</b>						
Doctor	80	80	67	34	6 <sup>(a)</sup>	60
Aboriginal medical service	15	11	26	45	76	30
Hospital	1	6	5 <sup>(a)</sup>	15 <sup>(a)</sup>	16	7
Don't seek health care	3	2 <sup>(a)</sup>	1 <sup>(a)</sup>	1 <sup>(a)</sup>	34 <sup>(a)</sup>	2
<b>Total<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total Number	144,157	95,609	108,549	41,306	84,689	474,310
<b>Whether usually go to same GP/medical service</b>						
Yes	90	92	93	87	89	91
No	9	8	7	12	10	9
<b>Total<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total Number	144,157	95,609	108,549	41,306	84,689	474,310

(a) Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(b) Includes traditional healer, regular health care and not stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004–05 NATSIHS.



Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004–05 NATSIHS.

**Figure 3.12.2: Whether usually goes to the same GP/medical service, by remoteness, Indigenous Australians, 2004–05**

### Whether visited same doctor/health service by selected population and health characteristics

- The proportion of Indigenous Australians who reported they usually went to the same GP or medical service was similar irrespective of language spoken at home or household income but was slightly higher among those in the 5th quintile (95%) of the Socioeconomic Indexes of Areas index of disadvantage (95%), those in non-remote areas (92%) and those with private health cover (93%) (Table 3.12.5).
- The proportion of Indigenous Australians who reported they usually went to the same GP or medical service was similar for those with reported excellent/very good/good health and those with fair/poor health, and for those with any number of long-term conditions (Table 3.12.6).

**Table 3.12.5: Whether usually goes to the same GP/medical service, by selected population characteristics, Indigenous Australians, 2004–05**

	Yes	No	Total
	per cent		
<b>Main Language spoken at home<sup>(a)</sup></b>			
English	89	11	100
Language other than English	90	9	100
Total <sup>(b)</sup>	89	10	100
<b>Household income</b>			
1st quintile	91	9	100
5th quintile	90	10	100
Total <sup>(c)</sup>	91	9	100
<b>SIEFA Index of disadvantage</b>			
1st quintile	91	9	100
5th quintile	95	5 <sup>(d)</sup>	100
Total <sup>(c)</sup>	91	9	100
<b>Location</b>			
Remote	89	11	100
Non-remote	92	8	100
Total	91	9	100
<b>Private health insurance<sup>(e)</sup></b>			
With private cover	93	7 <sup>(d)</sup>	100
Without private cover	90	10	100
Total <sup>(c)</sup>	90	10	100

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(b) Includes not stated, inadequately described and non-verbal languages.

(c) Includes not stated and not known where applicable.

(d) Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(e) Persons aged 15 years and over, non-remote areas only.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004–05 NATSIHS.

**Table 3.12.6: Regular health care, by summary health characteristics, Indigenous Australians, 2004–05**

Regular health care	Self-assessed health status <sup>(a)</sup>			Number of long-term conditions <sup>(b)</sup>				Total
	Excellent/very good/good	Fair/poor	Total <sup>(c)</sup>	0	1	2	3+	
	per cent							
<b>Where usually go if problem with health</b>								
Doctor	59	58	59	58	58	59	65	60
Aboriginal medical service	30	31	30	31	31	33	27	30
Hospital	7	7	7	7	7	6 <sup>(d)</sup>	6	7
Don't seek health care	2	2 <sup>(d)</sup>	2	2	3 <sup>(d)</sup>	1 <sup>(e)</sup>	1 <sup>(d)</sup>	2
<b>Total<sup>(f)</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Whether usually go to same GP/ medical service</b>								
Yes	89	90	89	90	91	91	92	91
No	10	9	10	9	9	8	8	9
<b>Total<sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total number	229,335	64,236	293,641	321,338	24,767	27,714	100,386	474,310

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

(b) All persons. Includes conditions identified as a National Health Priority Area.

(c) Includes not stated.

(d) Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(e) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(f) Includes traditional healer, other health care and not stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004–05 NATSIHS.

### **Discrimination/treatment when visited doctor/health service**

- Those who usually went to the same GP or medical service were more likely to report that they were treated the same as non-Indigenous people when seeking health care over the last 12 months (78% compared with 70% for those without a usual GP or medical service). A similar proportion reported that they were treated worse (4%) or better (5%) than non-Indigenous people (Table 3.12.7).
- While the majority of Indigenous Australians reported that they were not treated badly because they were Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, 16% reported that they were treated badly because they were Indigenous.
- Of the people who reported that they were treated badly because they were Indigenous, the majority felt angry (67%). Others reported feeling sad (28%), sorry for the person who treated them badly (31%), ashamed or worried about it (17%) or sick (12%).
- Of the people who reported that they were treated badly because they were Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, 33% reported that they tried to avoid the person/situation, 28% just forgot about it, and 38% talked to family or friends about it.

**Table 3.12.7: Whether usually goes to the same GP/medical service, by discrimination, Indigenous Australians, 2004–05**

	Whether usually go to same GP/medical service		
	Yes	No	Total
	per cent		
<b>Treatment when seeking health care in last 12 months compared to non-Indigenous people</b>			
Worse than non-Indigenous people	4	5 <sup>(a)</sup>	4
The same as non-Indigenous people	78	70	77
Better than non-Indigenous people	5	4 <sup>(a)</sup>	5
Only encountered Indigenous people	2	— <sup>(b)</sup>	2
Did not seek health care in last 12 months	4	13	5
Don't know/not sure	7	7	7
<b>Total<sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Whether felt treated badly because Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander in last 12 months</b>			
Yes	16	15	16
No	84	84	84
<b>Total<sup>(d)(e)</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>How usually feel when treated badly because Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander</b>			
Feel angry	68	64	67
Feel sad	26	39	28
Feel sorry for the person who did it	32	25 <sup>(a)</sup>	31
Feel ashamed or worried about it	16	18 <sup>(a)</sup>	17
Feel sick	12	10 <sup>(a)</sup>	12
Other feeling	12	11 <sup>(a)</sup>	12
No feeling	5 <sup>(a)</sup>	14 <sup>(a)</sup>	6
<b>Total<sup>(d)(e)(f)</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>What usually do when treated badly because Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander</b>			
Try to avoid the person/situation	34	24 <sup>(a)</sup>	33
Try to change the way you are or things that you do	9	9 <sup>(a)</sup>	9
Try to do something about the people who did it	30	23 <sup>(a)</sup>	30
Talk to family or friends about it	38	38	38
Keep it to yourself	17	26 <sup>(a)</sup>	18
Just forget about it	27	33 <sup>(a)</sup>	28
Do anything else	5	7 <sup>(a)</sup>	5
No action	4 <sup>(a)</sup>	6 <sup>(a)</sup>	4
<b>Total<sup>(d)(e)(f)</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(b) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(c) Total persons aged 18 years and over.

(d) Components may not add to total as persons may have reported more than one type of action.

(e) Persons who answered yes to 'whether treated badly in the last 12 months because Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander'.

(f) Includes refusal to answer and not stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004–05 NATSIHS

## **Data quality issues**

### **National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)**

*The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and thus overcomes the problems inherent in most national surveys with small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples. As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Calculations of standard errors and significance testing help to identify the accuracy of the estimates and differences.*

*Information recorded in this survey is essentially 'as reported' by respondents. The ABS makes every effort to collect accurate information from respondents, particularly through careful questionnaire design, pre-testing of questionnaires, use of trained interviewers and assistance from Indigenous facilitators. Nevertheless, some responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions (ABS 2004).*

*Non-Indigenous comparisons are available through the General Social Survey. Time series comparisons are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey.*

*In remote communities there were some modifications to the NATSIHS content in order to address language and cultural appropriateness in traditional communities, as well as to assist respondents in understanding the concepts. Some questions were excluded and some reworded. Also, paper forms were used in communities in remote areas and computer-assisted interview (CAI) instruments.*

*Further information on NATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the national publication (ABS 2006).*

### **Doctor/health service**

*The NATSIHS does not separately identify whether the person would go to this doctor/health service if they are sick or need advice about their health; if they had new health problems; if they needed preventative health care; or if they needed referrals. In the United States, persons are determined to have a usual primary care provider if they reported that they would usually go the same health professional for all four of these situations.*

## **References**

ABS 2006. National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004–05. ABS cat. no. 4715.0. Canberra: ABS.