

Chapter 12: General Practitioner Use

Key points

- General practitioners (GPs) were the most widely used of all the health professionals covered in the 1996/97 Health Survey, being visited at least once in the past 12 months by four out of five adults and children.
- Women were one-and-a-half times more likely than men to be frequent users of GP services, with 18% of women and 12% of men visiting a GP six times or more in the past year.
- Age was a significant determinant of people's use of GP services, with over 90% of people in the 65–74 and 75 plus age groups visiting a GP at least once in the year.
- In the 0–14 years age group, younger children were more likely than older children to use GPs, with over 90% of 0–4-year-olds visiting a GP in the past year.
- There were significant differences among ethnic groups in the frequency of GP visits.
- Adults from the lowest family income group, 0–\$20,000, were almost twice as likely as adults from the highest income group, \$50,001 plus, to visit a GP six or more times in the year.
- The last time they visited a GP, just under 7 out of 10 adults and children were given a prescription.
- Nine out of ten adults were either very satisfied or satisfied with their last GP visit.
- Fourteen percent of women and 12% of men said they felt they needed to see a GP in the last 12 months but did not.

Introduction

In New Zealand most GPs or family doctors work in clinics based in the community. They provide a range of general medical services including treatment for common health complaints and prescriptions for medicines. GPs are also the main health professionals people see to obtain referrals to specialist medical services and hospital care. In 1997 there were 3119 GPs working either full-time or part-time in New Zealand (New Zealand Health Information Service 1999).

The Government subsidises the costs of GP services for adults and children using a targeted benefit system that takes into account people's family income, age and frequency of GP use. In 1996/97, total government expenditure on benefits related to GP use was \$239 million (Ministry of Health 1998a).

In the 1996/97 Health Survey, respondents were asked to indicate how many times they had visited a GP in the past 12 months, the reasons they had visited, their level of satisfaction with GP services, and the extent to which they had experienced health problems which they felt needed to be seen by a GP, but in fact were not.*

* Results for 1996/97 Health Survey questions relating to respondents' use of other community-based health professionals are presented in Chapter 13.

Having reliable national-level information on these questions is important for identifying which groups of New Zealanders are more likely to use GP services in the future, and why. It is also useful for assessing how future population change may influence demand for health care and levels of government expenditure on health benefits related to GP use. Information on satisfaction with services is important for ensuring that people are happy with the quality of the GP services they receive, while data on unmet health needs provide a measure of the extent to which various barriers may be limiting the ability of some groups to use GP services appropriately.

Unless otherwise stated, age- and sex-standardised rates, and 95% confidence intervals in parentheses, are given in the text. Tables at the end of this section show key standardised and unstandardised estimates. More detailed tables related to this section are available on the Ministry of Health website (www.moh.govt.nz).

Results

Use of GP services by sociodemographic variables

Use of GP services by age and sex

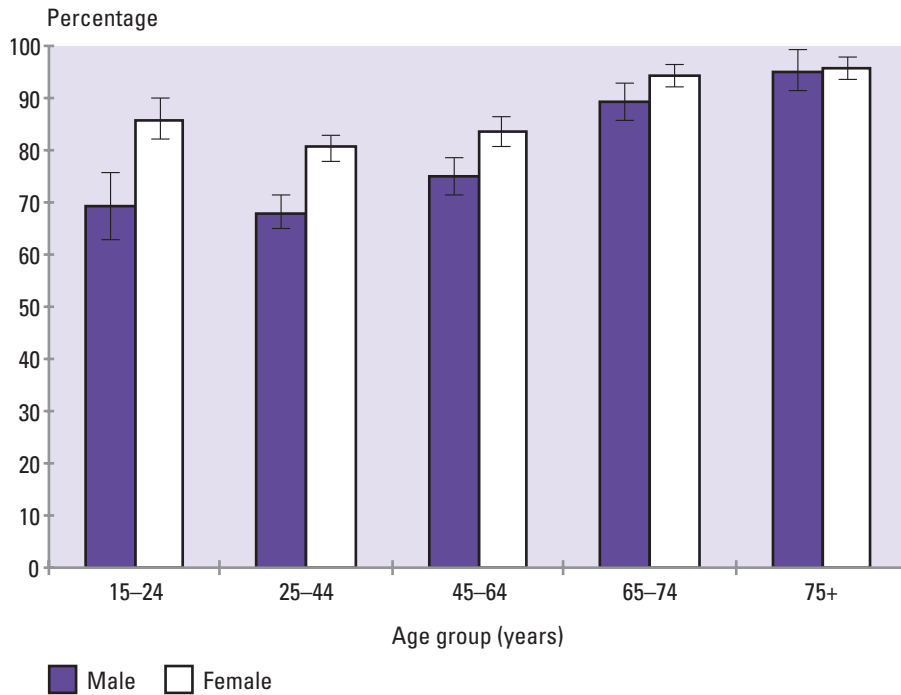
GPs were the most widely used of all the health professionals examined in the 1996/97 Health Survey, with 79.1% (77.7–80.5) of adults (aged 15 years or more) and 80.0% (76.9–83.1) of children (0–14 year olds) visiting a GP at least once in the past year. Translated to the New Zealand population as a whole, this represents an estimated 2,221,000 adults and 671,600 children.

In the 1992/93 Health Survey, 78.6% of the total population (adults and children) visited a GP at least once in the past 12 months.

Adults

Women were more likely than men to visit a GP at least once in the previous year (84.4%; 82.8–86.0 compared to 73.5%; 71.3–75.7; $p < 0.0001$; see Figure 99). Women were also more likely than men to make frequent visits to a GP, with 18.2% (16.6–19.8) of women but only 11.7% (10.1–13.3) of men visiting a GP six times or more in the past year (see Figure 100). Studies suggest these sex differences arise for a number of reasons. They include younger women's greater use of GPs for contraception, pregnancy and childbirth-related health care services, as well as perhaps the tendency for men to be less willing than women to seek professional help for certain kinds of health problems (Ministry of Health 1995; Ministry of Health 1996).

Figure 99: Proportion of adults who visited a GP at least once in the last 12 months, by age and sex

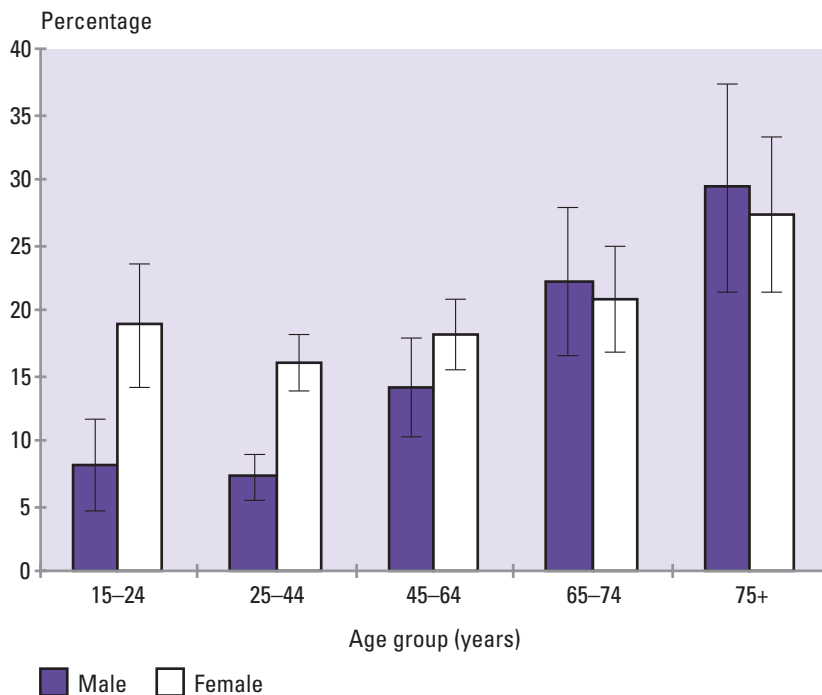


Note: Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. For further explanation of graphs, see Appendix 2: Notes to Figures and Tables.

Age was also a significant determinant of people's use of GP services, with older adults more likely than younger adults to have contact with a GP in the past year ($p < 0.0001$). Over 90% of people in the 65–74 and 75 plus age groups (91.5%; 89.3–93.7 and 95.5%; 93.3–97.7 respectively) had seen a GP at least once in this period, a much higher rate than for people in the 25–44 years age group (74.4%; 72.2–76.6).

Older adults also were more likely to be frequent users of GP services (see Figure 100). These differences reflect the fact that older adults are more likely than younger adults to experience serious illnesses or persistent health complaints, and therefore in general are more likely to visit a GP to obtain prevention or treatment services related to these health problems.

Figure 100: Proportion of adults who visited a GP six times or more in the last 12 months, by age and sex



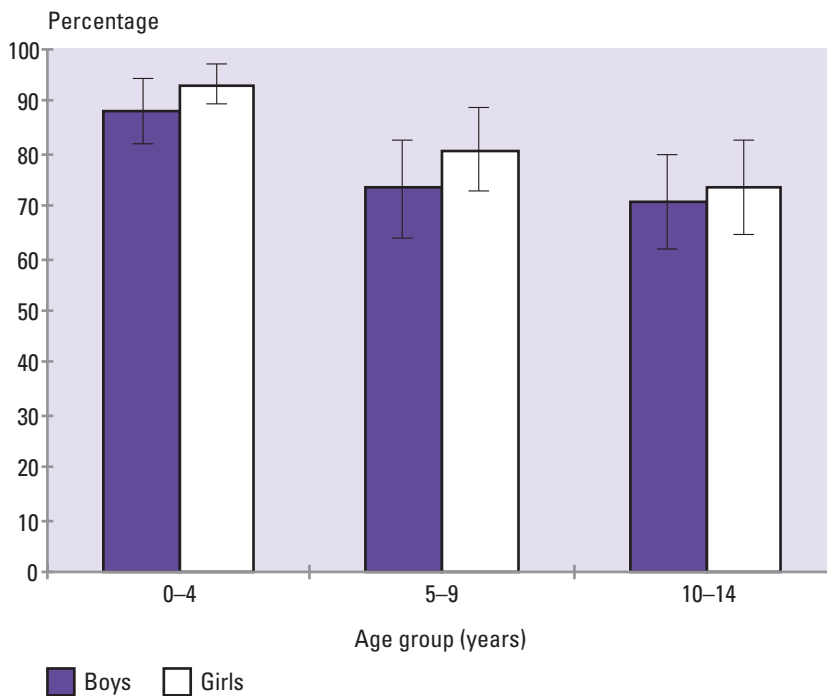
Note: Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. For further explanation of graphs, see Appendix 2: Notes to Figures and Tables.

Children

A higher proportion of girls (82.7%; 78.4–87.0) than boys (77.6%; 73.1–82.1) visited a GP in the past 12 months ($p < 0.001$). Younger children were also more likely than older children to use GPs, with about 90% of 0–4-year-olds (90.8%; 87.1–94.5) visiting a GP in the past year (see Figure 101). Similarly, younger children were more frequent users of GPs, with 28.3% (22.8–33.8) of 0–4-year-olds visiting a GP six or more times in the past year, compared with 14.0% (9.1–18.9) of 5–9-year-olds and 8.6% (4.7–12.5) of 10–14-year-olds ($p < 0.0001$).

These trends are in keeping with the results from the 1992/93 Health Survey (Ministry of Health 1995) and other New Zealand studies (Dovey et al 1992; McAvoy et al 1994) and probably at least partly reflect differences in patterns of illness; for example, younger children being more vulnerable than older children to respiratory conditions and infectious diseases (Ministry of Health 1998b). Other likely determinants include the availability of free immunisations for 0–4-year-olds, as well as other subsidised GP services. In July 1997, three-quarters of the way through the interviewing phase of the Health Survey, a revised health benefit scheme for 0–5-year-olds was introduced, making almost all GP visits by children from this age group free of charge.

Figure 101: Proportion of children who visited a GP in the last 12 months, by age and sex



Note: Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. For further explanation of graphs, see Appendix 2: Notes to Figures and Tables.

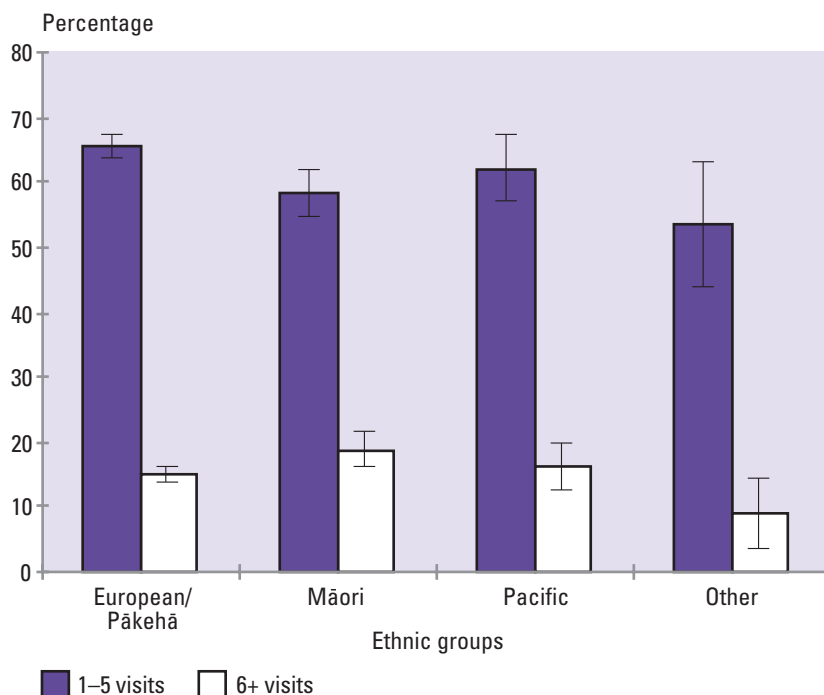
Use of GP services by ethnicity

Adults

Similar proportions of adults in the European/Pākehā, Māori and Pacific ethnic groups had visited a GP at least once in the last 12 months (80.8%; 79.2–82.4, 77.3%; 74.4–80.2 and 78.5%; 74.0–83.0 respectively). However, only 62.3% (52.9–71.7) of people from the Other ethnic group saw a GP over this period. It is difficult to identify the reasons for this latter result, although other 1996/97 Health Survey results suggest that people from the Other ethnic group were less likely than other people to visit GPs for disabilities or long-term health complaints. As well, they were more likely to report not using GP services when they needed to, either because they could not be bothered or did not want to make a fuss.

Across all ethnic groups, women were significantly more likely than men to visit a GP ($p < 0.0001$). People from the Other ethnic group had the greatest sex disparity in GP use, with 73.2% (62.6–83.8) of women but only 50.7% (35.8–65.6) of men in this group seeing a GP in the last year. As already mentioned, these sex differences are likely to reflect younger women's greater use of GPs for contraceptives, pregnancy and childbirth-related health services.

Figure 102: Proportion of adults who visited a GP 1–5 times and 6 or more times in the last 12 months, by ethnicity (age- and sex-standardised)



Note: Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. For further explanation of graphs, see Appendix 2: Notes to Figures and Tables.

There were significant differences across ethnic groups in the frequency of GP visits in the past year ($p < 0.0001$). One in five Māori adults (18.9%; 16.0–21.8), 16.3% (12.6–20.0) of Pacific people, 15.0% (13.6–16.4) of European/Pākehā and 8.9% (3.6–14.2) of people from the Other ethnic group visited a GP six or more times in the past year (see Figure 102). The higher proportion of Māori people who were frequent GP users may reflect, among other things, higher health needs. As other sections of this report show, Pacific people are also likely to have higher health needs relative to European/Pākehā, and the fact that GP use among Pacific people is similar to that of European/Pākehā suggests some discrepancy between health needs and GP use in Pacific people.

These results are similar to the results in the 1992/93 Health Survey, where Māori were more likely (20%) than non-Māori (15%) to have seen a GP six or more times in the previous year.

Children

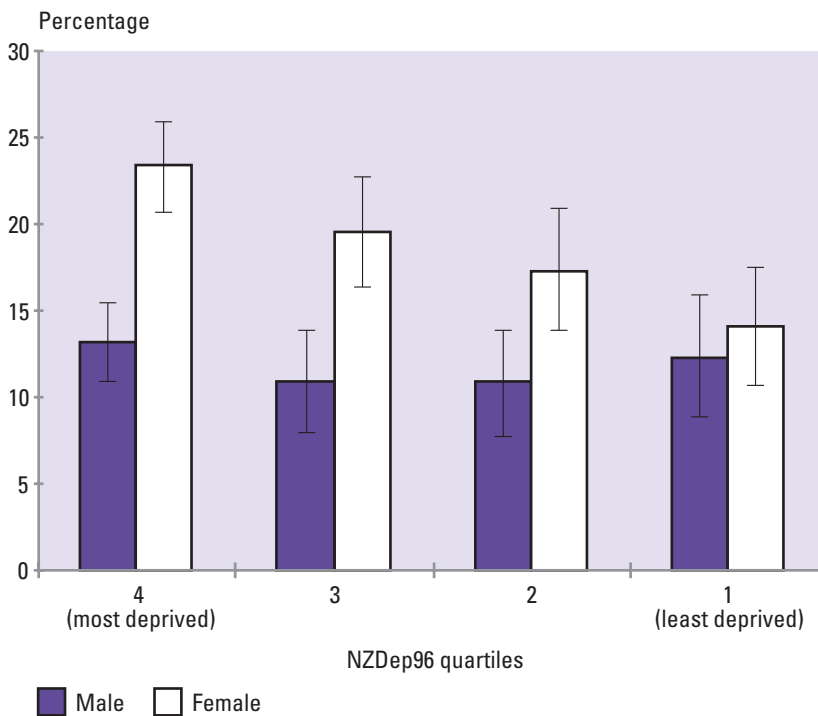
There were no statistically significant ethnic group differences for children’s use of GP services.

Use of GP services by family income, NZ Dep96* and education

The proportion of adults who saw a GP at least once in the past year did not vary markedly across the different family income groups, with 76.4% (72.9–79.9) of adults in the lowest income group (0–\$20,000) visiting a GP, compared with 80.4% (77.5–83.3) of adults in the highest income group (\$50,001+). However, when the frequency of GP visits was examined across income groups, significant differences emerged ($p < 0.01$). For example, 20.1% (17.6–22.6) of adults from the 0–\$20,000 income group and 12.6% (9.1–16.1) of adults in the highest income group visited a GP six or more times in the past year.

* The NZDep96 score measures the level of deprivation in the area in which a person lives, according to a number of census variables, such as the proportion of people in that area who earn low incomes or who receive income support benefits, are unemployed, do not own their own home, have no access to a car, are single-parent families, or have no qualifications. The scores are divided into quartiles from 1 (least deprived) to 4 (most deprived). For more details, see Chapter 1: The Survey.

Figure 103: Proportion of adults who visited a GP six times or more in the last 12 months, by NZDep96 score (age-standardised)



Note: Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. For further explanation of graphs, see Appendix 2: Notes to Figures and Tables.

Similarly, people from the least deprived areas of New Zealand were not significantly more likely to visit a GP at least once in the past year than people from the most deprived areas, although people from the most deprived areas were significantly more likely to be frequent users of GP services ($p < 0.01$; see Figure 103).

Mirroring these trends, the proportion of adults who visited a GP at least once in the last year did not differ significantly by education level. However, people with no educational qualifications, or with school only or post-school only qualifications, were more likely to be frequent users of GPs than people who had both a school and post-school qualification (the most highly educated group) ($p < 0.01$).

A number of studies have shown that New Zealanders from socioeconomically disadvantaged groups are more likely to experience certain illnesses, such as heart disease and communicable diseases (National Advisory Committee on Health and Disability 1998). This would partly account for these people being more frequent users of GP services, although it is questionable whether people from lower socioeconomic groups use primary health services enough to meet all their health needs (National Advisory Committee on Health and Disability 1998).

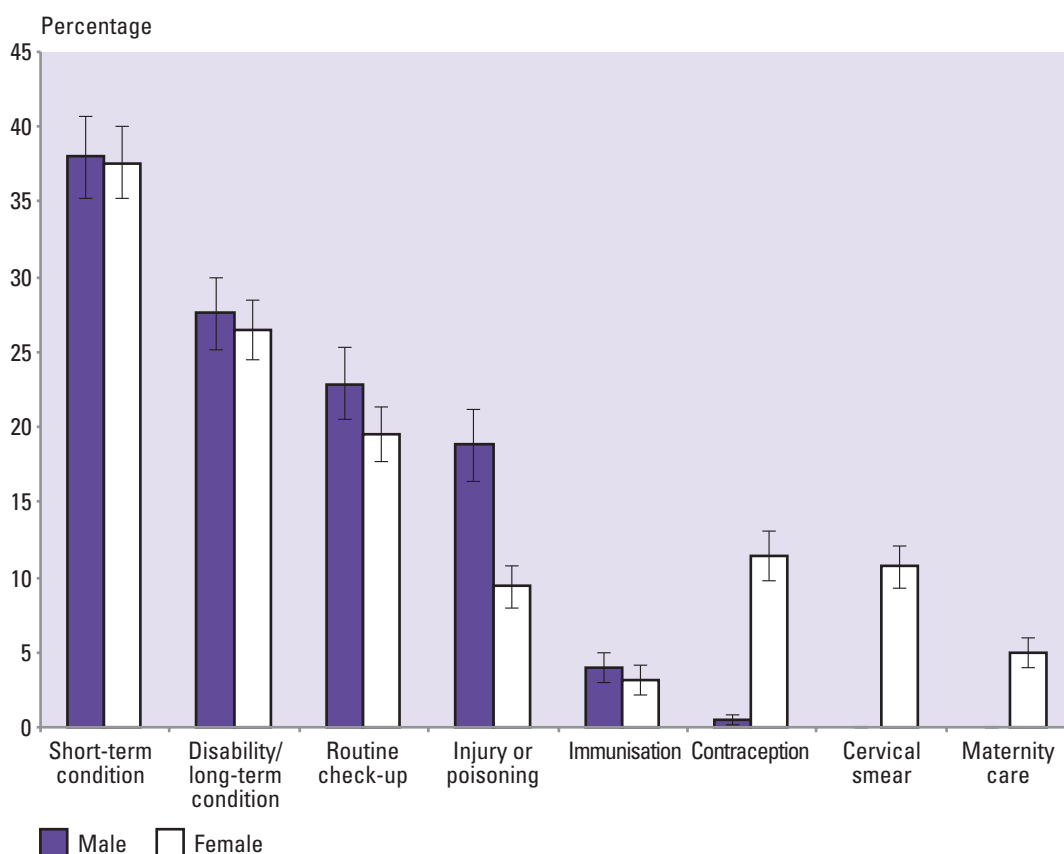
Use of GP services: reasons for use, satisfaction and unmet need

Reasons for visiting a GP

Adults

Treatment for a short-term health condition was the most common reason adults made their most recent visit to a GP in the past year (see Figure 104). The second most common reason was for a disability or long-term health condition. Men were more likely than women to visit a GP for routine check-ups and for an injury or poisoning. This latter result is not surprising given the greater incidence of unintentional and intentional injuries among men, especially young adult men (see Chapter 9: Injuries).

Figure 104: Reasons for adults' most recent GP visit in the last 12 months, by sex (age-standardised)

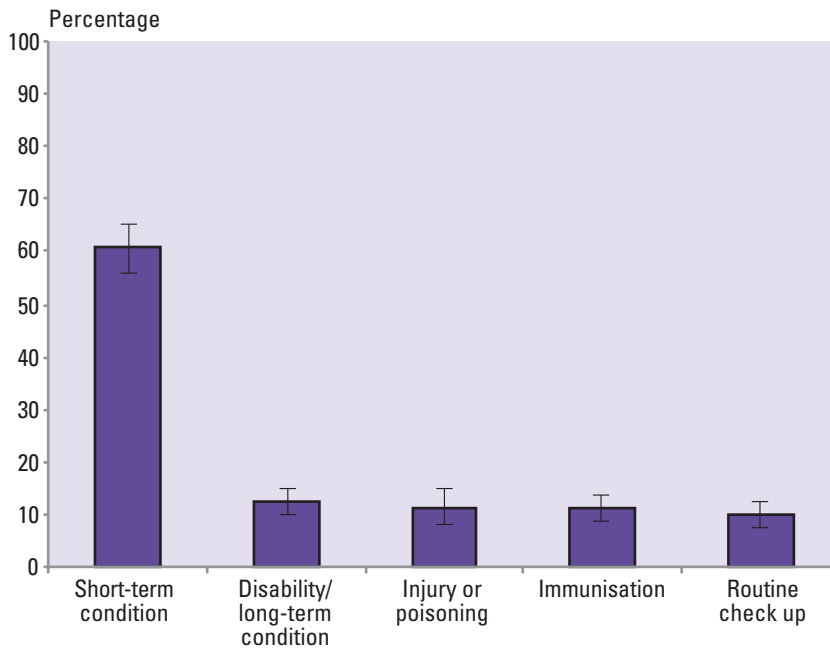


Note: Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. For further explanation of graphs, see Appendix 2: Notes to Figures and Tables.

Children

Children, like adults, were most likely to have last visited a GP in the past year for a short-term health condition, with 60.6% (56.1–65.1) of children seeing a GP for this reason. Around 1 in 10 (12.3%; 9.8–14.8) children last visited their GP for services related to a disability or long-term condition, while similar proportions visited for a routine check-up, immunisation, or for treatment for an injury or poisoning (10.2%; 7.7–12.7, 11.3%; 8.8–13.8, and 11.4%; 7.9–14.9 respectively; see Figure 105).

Figure 105: Reasons why children last saw a GP (age- and sex-standardised)



Note: Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. For further explanation of graphs, see Appendix 2: Notes to Figures and Tables.

Obtaining a prescription from a GP

Overall, 69.3% (67.7–70.9) of 1996/97 Health Survey adults were given a prescription when they last visited a GP, similar to the rate found in the 1992/93 Health Survey (72%: Ministry of Health 1995). More women than men were given a prescription ($p < 0.01$), and older people were more likely to be given a prescription than younger people ($p < 0.0001$). There were significant differences in the proportion of people who received a prescription from their GP across ethnic groups ($p < 0.001$). Nearly four out of five Pacific adults were given a prescription (79.5%; 74.2–84.8), with 73.6% (70.1–77.1) for Māori, 67.7% (65.7–69.7) for European/Pākehā and 67.1% (55.5–78.7) for the Other ethnic group. In the 1992/93 Health Survey the incidence of prescriptions was similar for Māori and non-Māori (Ministry of Health 1995).

Sixty-seven percent of children (67.6%; 63.5–71.7) were given a prescription on their last visit to a GP, a similar proportion to the adult group. However, in contrast to the situation in the adult group, more boys (70.8%; 65.1–76.5) than girls (64.3%; 58.4–70.2) were given a prescription. Three-quarters of children in the 5–9 years age group were given a prescription (75.8%; 69.3–82.3), higher than the rate for children in the 0–4 (62.5%; 55.4–69.6) and 10–14 years age groups (64.5%; 56.1–72.9).

The reasons for these differences in prescription item use probably relate to a number of factors, including type and severity of illness, as well as GP prescribing habits and patient expectations. Further results from the 1996/97 Health Survey on prescription use are presented in Chapter 14: Prescription Item Use.

Satisfaction with GP services

The 1996/97 Health Survey asked respondents how satisfied or dissatisfied they had been with their last visit to see a GP. Nine out of ten adults (89.4%; 88.4–90.4) said they had been either very satisfied or satisfied with their last GP visit. About 1 in 20 (4.4%; 3.8–5.0) were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

These proportions are very similar to the levels of satisfaction/dissatisfaction with GP services found in the 1992/93 Health Survey (89% satisfied or very satisfied, and 4% dissatisfied or very dissatisfied; Ministry of Health 1995).

Rates of satisfaction with GPs increased significantly with age ($p < 0.0001$), with 85.1% (82.2–88.0) of 15–24-year-olds either satisfied or very satisfied with their last GP visit, compared to 95.6% (94.4–96.8) of those in the 65 plus age group. There were significant differences amongst ethnic groups in levels of satisfaction with GP services ($p < 0.05$). Adults from the Pacific (91.8%; 89.3–94.3), Other (90.3%; 84.0–96.6), European/Pākehā (89.4%; 88.4–90.4), and Māori (87.3%; 84.8–89.8) groups reported being either satisfied or very satisfied with their last GP visit.

When the 4% of adults (4.4%; 3.8–5.0) who were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with their last GP visit were asked the reasons why, the two most common groups of reasons given were that the doctor had not spent enough time with them or was not thorough enough (31.4%; 25.3–37.5); and that they did not like the doctor's manner, could not talk to the doctor, or considered the doctor had not listened to them (29.4%; 23.3–35.5).

A question was also asked regarding levels of satisfaction with overall health care; this is reported in Chapter 15: Hospital Use.

Unmet health need

Adults

The 1996/97 Health Survey included questions designed to identify if people had not visited a GP when they felt they had needed to, and the reasons for this. The questions relied on respondents making their own assessments of their past health needs and reasons for not using a GP.

Overall, 11.1% (9.5–12.7) of men and 13.7% (12.1–15.3) of women said they felt they needed to see a GP in the last 12 months but did not. In general, younger adults were more likely than older adults to report this ($p < 0.0001$), with 20.8% (15.9–25.7) of women and 16.9% (12.2–21.6) of men in the 15–24 years age group saying they had not visited a GP when they needed to.

There were significant ethnic group differences in the reporting of unmet health need ($p < 0.01$), with 18.6% (15.5–21.7) of Māori and 17.5% (12.8–22.2) of Pacific adults saying they thought they had needed to see a GP in the past year but did not: more than one-and-a-half times the rates of unmet need identified by European/Pākehā adults and adults from the Other ethnic group (11.6%; 10.4–12.8 and 11.5%; 6.0–17.0 respectively).

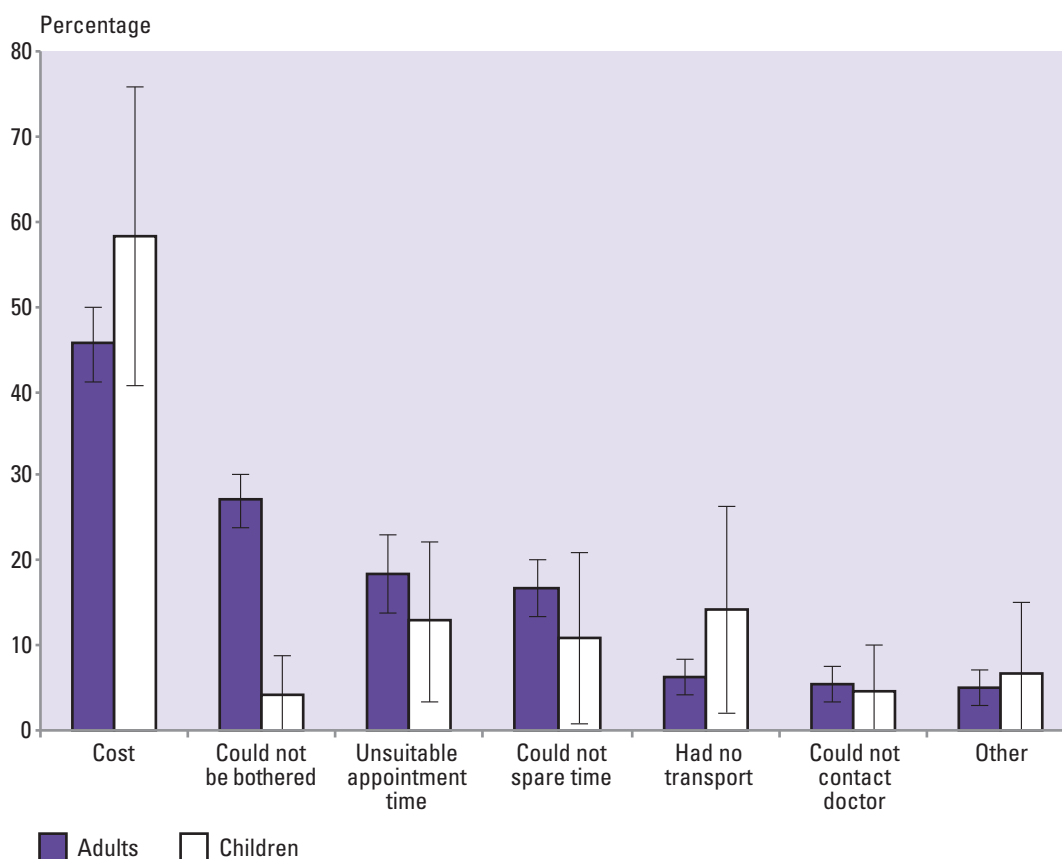
Unmet health need was also related to measures of socioeconomic status, with 15.0% (13.2–16.8) of adults living in the most deprived areas not having visited a GP when they needed to, compared to 9.4% (7.0–11.8) of adults living in the least deprived areas ($p < 0.01$). Similarly, 16.5% (13.8–19.2) of adults from the 0–\$20,000 family income group had not visited a GP when they needed to, one-and-a-half times the rate for adults in the \$50,001 plus family income group (12.1%; 9.7–14.5; $p < 0.05$). However, surprisingly perhaps, rates of unmet health need did not vary significantly by education level.

When asked why they had not seen a GP on these occasions, respondents pointed to various reasons related to factors such as the cost, accessibility and appropriateness of GP services as well as their own individual attitudes, priorities and motivations. This is in keeping with studies that show that the determinants of unmet health need are complex (Aday and Anderson 1974).

Nearly half (45.3%; 40.8–49.8) the adults identified cost as a reason for their unmet health need, with women, younger people, those with lower family incomes and those from more deprived areas more likely to mention this reason. In addition, nearly three-quarters (73.5%; 63.7–83.3) of Pacific adults identified cost as a reason, well above the rate for Māori (48.9%; 39.9–57.9) and European/Pākehā adults (43.2%; 37.3–49.1).

In the 1992/93 Health Survey just over half (55%) of adults with unmet need cited cost as the reason (Ministry of Health 1995).

Figure 106: Main reasons given for unmet need for GP services



Note: Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. For further explanation of graphs, see Appendix 2: Notes to Figures and Tables.

Over half the adults identified other reasons apart from cost for their unmet health need. Nearly one in five said they were unable to get an appointment with a doctor soon enough or at a suitable time, or after hours. In addition, just over a quarter of the adults said that they either could not be bothered or did not want to make a fuss. Seventeen percent also indicated that they were unable to spare the time to see a GP. Older people were more likely to say they had not gone to the GP because they could not be bothered or did not want to make a fuss, while younger people were more likely to say they could not spare the time. This suggests that some of this unmet need is for relatively minor complaints, or complaints of a transient nature.

Children

Overall, children appear less likely than adults to miss out on needed GP visits, with the caregivers of 6% of children (6.4%; 4.2–8.6) in the survey reporting that their child had needed to visit a GP in the last 12 months but did not. The most common single reason caregivers gave for their child not seeing a GP was cost, although a range of other reasons were also important, such as lack of transport or an inability to get an appointment with a doctor soon enough or at a suitable time. However, compared to the adult group, caregivers of children were much less likely to indicate they could not be bothered going to the doctor or did not want to make a fuss, with only 4% of caregivers mentioning these reasons (children 4.3%; 0.0–8.8 compared to adults 27.1%; 23.0–31.2).

Table 57: Number of visits to GP in last 12 months, by sociodemographic variables: percent (95% confidence intervals)

	Zero visits			1-5 visits			6 or more visits		
	%		Pop est	%		Pop est	%		Pop est
	(95% CI)			(95% CI)			(95% CI)		
	Unadj	Adj*		Unadj	Adj*		Unadj	Adj*	
Total	21.0 (19.6-22.4)		589,888	64.0 (62.4-65.6)		1,799,520	15.0 (13.8-16.2)		421,230
Sex									
Male	26.8 (24.4-29.2)	26.5 (24.3-28.7)	365,657	61.7 (59.3-64.1)	61.7 (59.3-64.1)	842,000	11.5 (9.9-13.1)	11.7 (10.1-13.3)	157,404
Female	15.5 (13.9-17.1)	15.6 (14.0-17.2)	224,231	66.2 (64.0-68.4)	66.2 (64.0-68.4)	957,519	18.3 (16.7-19.9)	18.2 (16.6-19.8)	263,826
Age									
15-24 years	22.4 (18.5-26.3)	22.1 (18.2-26.0)	117,776	64.2 (59.9-68.5)	64.3 (60.0-68.6)	337,525	13.4 (10.5-16.3)	13.6 (10.7-16.5)	70,316
25-44 years	25.5 (23.3-27.7)	25.6 (23.4-27.8)	289,709	62.7 (60.3-65.1)	62.7 (60.3-65.1)	711,480	11.7 (10.3-13.1)	11.7 (10.3-13.1)	133,103
45-64 years	20.8 (18.4-23.2)	20.7 (18.3-23.1)	155,035	63.1 (60.2-66.0)	63.2 (60.3-66.1)	471,291	16.1 (13.7-18.5)	16.2 (13.8-18.6)	120,505
65-74 years	8.3 (6.1-10.5)	8.5 (6.3-10.7)	20,185	70.3 (66.2-74.4)	70.0 (65.7-74.3)	171,367	21.4 (17.7-25.1)	21.5 (17.8-25.2)	52,262
75+ years	4.5 (2.3-6.7)	4.5 (2.3-6.7)	7183	67.4 (62.5-72.3)	67.3 (62.4-72.2)	107,857	28.1 (23.4-32.8)	28.2 (23.5-32.9)	45,045
Ethnicity									
European/Pākehā	18.9 (17.3-20.5)	19.2 (17.6-20.8)	427,604	65.9 (64.1-67.7)	65.8 (64.0-67.6)	1,486,609	15.2 (13.8-16.6)	15.0 (13.6-16.4)	343,238
Māori	24.3 (21.2-27.4)	22.7 (19.8-25.6)	66,976	58.7 (55.2-62.2)	58.3 (54.8-61.8)	161,902	17.0 (14.5-19.5)	18.9 (16.0-21.8)	47,003
Pacific	23.3 (18.8-27.8)	21.5 (17.0-26.0)	30,715	61.3 (56.6-66.0)	62.2 (56.9-67.5)	80,755	15.4 (12.1-18.7)	16.3 (12.6-20.0)	20,251
Other	44.4 (35.0-53.8)	37.7 (28.3-47.1)	64,592	48.3 (39.5-57.1)	53.3 (43.9-62.7)	70,253	7.4 (3.3-11.5)	8.9 (3.6-14.2)	10,738
Family income									
0-\$20,000	18.1 (15.6-20.6)	23.6 (20.1-27.1)	91,061	58.5 (55.8-61.2)	56.3 (52.4-60.2)	293,715	23.3 (20.9-25.7)	20.1 (17.6-22.6)	117,003
\$20,001-\$30,000	19.4 (16.5-22.3)	22.2 (18.5-25.9)	73,399	63.4 (59.7-67.1)	61.8 (57.7-65.9)	239,824	17.1 (14.4-19.8)	16.0 (13.3-18.7)	64,787
\$30,001-\$50,000	21.5 (18.8-24.2)	20.0 (17.3-22.7)	114,014	64.8 (61.5-68.1)	64.9 (61.6-68.2)	344,225	13.8 (11.4-16.2)	15.1 (12.6-17.6)	73,211
\$50,001+	22.4 (19.7-25.1)	19.6 (16.7-22.5)	194,644	67.8 (64.9-70.7)	67.7 (63.8-71.6)	590,383	9.9 (7.9-11.9)	12.6 (9.1-16.1)	85,823
NZDep96 score									
1 (least deprived)	19.6 (16.5-22.7)	19.0 (15.9-22.1)	158,237	67.7 (64.2-71.2)	67.8 (64.3-71.3)	545,942	12.7 (10.3-15.1)	13.2 (10.7-15.7)	102,017
2	21.7 (18.8-24.6)	21.5 (18.4-24.6)	151,854	64.0 (60.9-67.1)	64.3 (61.0-67.6)	447,819	14.2 (12.0-16.4)	14.2 (11.8-16.6)	99,636
3	21.3 (18.4-24.2)	21.4 (18.5-24.3)	134,495	63.2 (59.9-66.5)	63.2 (59.9-66.5)	398,861	15.4 (13.2-17.6)	15.3 (12.9-17.7)	97,392
4 (most deprived)	21.5 (19.5-23.5)	21.1 (19.1-23.1)	145,301	60.3 (57.9-62.7)	60.5 (58.1-62.9)	406,897	18.1 (16.3-19.9)	18.4 (16.6-20.2)	122,186
Education									
No qualification	19.8 (17.4-22.2)	21.8 (19.3-24.3)	159,161	61.1 (58.6-63.6)	60.6 (57.9-63.3)	490,051	19.1 (16.9-21.3)	17.6 (15.4-19.8)	153,476
School or post-school only	20.0 (17.6-22.4)	20.2 (17.8-22.6)	201,299	65.1 (62.4-67.8)	64.9 (62.2-67.6)	656,548	14.9 (12.9-16.9)	14.9 (12.9-16.9)	150,215
School and post-school	23.1 (20.6-25.6)	21.7 (19.3-24.1)	227,728	65.4 (62.9-67.9)	65.9 (63.2-68.6)	645,706	11.6 (10.0-13.2)	12.5 (10.7-14.3)	114,351

* Adjusted rates are adjusted for age and sex, except when they are age-specific, in which case they are adjusted only for sex, or when they are sex-specific, in which case they are adjusted only for age.

Note: For further explanation of Tables, see Appendix 2: Notes to Figures and Tables.

Table 58: Number of visits to GP in last 12 months, by age and ethnicity, for males: percent (95% confidence intervals)

Males	Zero visits			1–5 visits			6 or more visits		
	%		Pop est	%		Pop est	%		Pop est
	(95% CI)			(95% CI)			(95% CI)		
	Unadj	Adj*		Unadj	Adj*		Unadj	Adj*	
Total	26.8 (24.4–29.2)	26.5 (24.3–28.7)	365,657	61.7 (59.3–64.1)	61.7 (59.3–64.1)	842,000	11.5 (9.9–13.1)	11.7 (10.1–13.3)	157,404
Age									
15–24 years	30.7 (24.2–37.2)		81,317	61.2 (54.5–67.9)		161,789	8.1 (4.6–11.6)		21,346
25–44 years	31.9 (28.6–35.2)		175,765	60.9 (57.4–64.4)		335,765	7.2 (5.4–9.0)		39,699
45–64 years	25.1 (21.4–28.8)		93,103	60.8 (56.5–65.1)		225,468	14.1 (10.4–17.8)		52,422
65–74 years	10.8 (7.3–14.3)		12,485	67.2 (60.5–73.9)		78,005	22.1 (16.4–27.8)		25,649
75+ years	4.8 (0.7–8.9)		2,987	65.8 (57.4–74.2)		40,972	29.4 (21.4–37.4)		18,288
Ethnicity									
European/Pākehā	24.4 (22.0–26.8)	24.7 (22.2–27.2)	268,147	63.4 (60.9–66.9)	63.5 (60.8–66.2)	696,255	12.2 (10.4–14.0)	11.9 (10.1–13.7)	133,396
Māori	28.9 (23.6–34.2)	27.2 (22.3–32.1)	37,615	59.4 (53.5–65.3)	58.9 (53.2–64.6)	77,337	11.8 (8.1–15.5)	14.0 (9.7–18.3)	15,318
Pacific	30.1 (22.7–37.5)	27.5 (20.1–34.9)	19,699	60.1 (52.7–67.5)	62.0 (54.0–70.0)	39,297	9.8 (4.9–14.7)	10.4 (5.3–15.5)	6,380
Other	56.1 (42.2–70.0)	49.3 (34.4–64.2)	40,195	40.6 (27.3–53.9)	45.1 (30.8–59.4)	29,111	3.2 (0.0–6.5)	5.6 (0.0–12.9)	2,310

* Adjusted rates are adjusted for age.

Note: For further explanation of Tables, see Appendix 2: Notes to Figures and Tables.

Table 59: Number of visits to GP in last 12 months, by age and ethnicity, for females: percent (95% confidence intervals)

Females	Zero visits			1–5 visits			6 or more visits		
	%		Pop est	%		Pop est	%		Pop est
	(95% CI)			(95% CI)			(95% CI)		
	Unadj	Adj*		Unadj	Adj*		Unadj	Adj*	
Total	15.5 (13.9–17.1)	15.6 (14.0–17.2)	224,231	66.2 (64.0–68.4)	66.2 (64.0–68.4)	957,519	18.3 (16.7–19.9)	18.2 (16.6–19.8)	263,826
Age									
15–24 years	14.0 (10.3–17.7)		36,458	67.3 (61.8–72.8)		175,735	18.8 (14.1–23.5)		48,970
25–44 years	19.5 (17.0–22.0)		113,944	64.4 (61.3–67.5)		375,716	16.0 (13.8–18.2)		93,403
45–64 years	16.5 (13.4–19.6)		61,933	65.4 (61.5–69.3)		245,823	18.1 (15.4–20.8)		68,083
65–74 years	6.0 (3.8–8.2)		7,700	73.1 (68.6–77.6)		93,362	20.8 (16.7–24.9)		26,613
75+ years	4.3 (2.1–6.5)		4,197	68.4 (62.3–74.5)		66,884	27.3 (21.4–33.2)		26,757
Ethnicity									
European/Pākehā	13.8 (12.2–15.4)	14.1 (12.3–15.9)	159,457	68.2 (65.8–70.6)	68.0 (65.6–70.4)	790,354	18.1 (16.3–19.9)	17.9 (16.1–19.7)	209,842
Māori	20.2 (16.9–23.5)	18.5 (15.4–21.6)	29,361	58.1 (53.8–62.4)	57.9 (53.4–62.4)	84,565	21.8 (18.3–25.3)	23.6 (19.7–27.5)	31,685
Pacific	16.6 (12.3–20.9)	15.8 (11.1–20.5)	11,016	62.5 (56.6–68.4)	62.3 (55.6–69.0)	41,458	20.9 (16.0–25.8)	21.9 (16.2–27.6)	13,872
Other	33.0 (22.0–44.0)	26.8 (16.2–37.4)	24,397	55.6 (44.4–66.8)	61.1 (49.1–73.1)	41,142	11.4 (4.3–18.5)	12.1 (4.3–19.9)	8,428

* Adjusted rates are adjusted for age.

Note: For further explanation of Tables, see Appendix 2: Notes to Figures and Tables.

Table 60: Reasons given for last seeing a general practitioner, by age and sex: percent (95% confidence intervals)

	Short-term condition		Injury or poisoning		Disability/long-term condition		Routine check-up		Immunisation		Cervical smear		Contraception		Maternity care	
	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*
Total	37.8		13.7		27.0		21.0		3.5		10.6		6.4		4.8	
15-24 years	(36.0-39.6)	48.5	(12.3-15.1)	16.7	(25.4-28.6)	16.0	(19.6-22.4)	13.5	(2.7-4.3)	9.2	(9.2-12.0)	5.4	(5.6-7.2)	14.4	4.8	5.9
25-44 years	(43.8-53.2)	42.9	(13.3-20.7)	17.0	(12.6-19.6)	18.4	(10.2-16.8)	15.3	(2.7-8.1)	15.4	(5.9-12.5)	2.0	(10.7-17.3)	9.6	5.9	9.7
45-64 years	(40.2-45.6)	33.7	(14.8-19.2)	11.7	(16.4-20.4)	32.0	(13.3-17.3)	27.4	(1.2-2.8)	10.4	(12.9-17.9)	2.1	(8.0-11.2)	0.7	9.7	0.1
65-74 years	(30.2-37.2)	22.9	(9.3-14.1)	7.0	(28.9-35.1)	48.5	(24.6-30.4)	29.6	(1.3-2.9)	7.8	(7.9-12.9)	0.0	(0.3-1.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0
75+ years	(19.1-26.9)	18.5	(4.8-9.6)	3.9	(43.9-53.3)	53.1	(25.0-34.0)	35.9	(5.1-10.1)	5.7	(1.4-5.8)	0.0	(0.0-0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(14.3-23.7)		(2.1-5.7)		(47.9-58.5)		(29.9-40.1)		(2.1-9.5)		(0.0-0.0)		(0.0-0.0)			
Males																
Total	38.3	38.0	19.0	18.8	27.2	27.6	22.6	22.9	3.9	4.0	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-
15-24 years	(35.6-41.0)	48.3	(16.6-21.4)	25.2	(24.8-29.6)	16.2	(20.2-25.0)	13.7	(2.9-4.9)	(3.0-5.0)	-	-	(0.1-0.9)	(0.1-0.9)	-	-
25-44 years	(41.0-55.6)	44.5	(18.9-31.5)	26.8	(10.5-21.9)	19.4	(8.4-19.0)	14.9	(1.4-9.2)	3.5	5.3	0.6	(0.0-1.4)	1.1	0.6	0.6
45-64 years	(40.2-48.8)	35.0	(22.7-30.9)	12.7	(16.1-22.7)	32.0	(11.8-18.0)	30.4	(1.9-5.1)	1.5	10.4	0.1	(0.3-1.9)	0.1	0.1	0.1
65-74 years	(29.5-40.5)	22.5	(8.8-16.6)	4.9	(27.3-36.7)	48.1	(25.7-35.1)	31.0	(0.5-2.5)	9.2	3.6	0.0	(0.0-0.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0
75+ years	(16.6-28.4)	12.3	(2.2-7.6)	4.9	(40.8-55.4)	50.8	(24.3-37.7)	47.5	(4.7-13.7)	4.3	0.0	0.0	(0.0-0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(6.8-17.8)		(1.2-8.6)		(42.2-59.4)		(38.9-56.1)		(0.6-8.0)		(0.0-0.0)		(0.0-0.0)			
Females																
Total	37.4	37.6	9.4	9.4	26.9	26.5	19.7	19.5	3.2	3.1	10.6	10.7	11.2	11.4	4.8	4.9
15-24 years	(35.2-39.6)	48.7	(8.0-10.8)	10.3	(24.9-28.9)	15.9	(17.9-21.5)	13.3	(2.2-4.2)	(2.1-4.1)	9.2	10.7	(9.8-12.6)	(9.8-13.0)	4.8	5.9
25-44 years	(42.4-55.0)	41.6	(6.6-14.0)	9.2	(11.2-20.6)	17.6	(9.0-17.6)	15.5	(2.4-8.6)	0.9	15.4	16.5	(19.0-30.8)	16.5	5.9	9.7
45-64 years	(38.1-45.1)	32.6	(7.0-11.4)	10.9	(15.2-20.0)	31.9	(13.1-17.9)	24.9	(0.3-1.5)	2.6	10.4	1.2	(14.0-19.0)	1.2	0.1	0.1
65-74 years	(28.5-36.7)	23.4	(8.4-13.4)	9.3	(27.8-36.0)	48.9	(21.0-28.8)	28.1	(1.2-4.0)	6.3	3.6	0.0	(0.4-2.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
75+ years	(18.1-28.7)	23.3	(5.6-13.0)	3.2	(42.6-55.2)	54.8	(22.8-33.4)	27.1	(3.6-9.0)	6.8	0.0	0.0	(0.0-0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(16.6-30.0)		(1.8-4.6)		(47.9-61.7)		(21.6-32.6)		(2.7-10.9)		(0.0-0.0)		(0.0-0.0)			

* Adjusted rates are adjusted for age and sex, except when they are age-specific, in which case they are adjusted only for sex, or when they are sex-specific, in which case they are adjusted only for age.
 Note: For further explanation of Tables, see Appendix 2. Notes to Figures and Tables.

Table 61: Proportion of people who felt they needed to see a GP in last 12 months but did not, by sociodemographic variables: percent (95% confidence intervals)

People reporting need but not visiting GP			
	%		Pop est
	(95% CI)		
	Unadj	Adj*	
Total	12.4 (11.2–13.6)		350,579
15–24 years	18.8 (15.5–22.1)	18.9 (15.6–22.2)	99,184
25–44 years	15.1 (13.3–16.9)	15.2 (13.4–17.0)	172,847
45–64 years	7.6 (6.2–9.0)	7.6 (6.2–9.0)	56,677
65+ years	5.4 (3.8–7.0)	5.4 (3.8–7.0)	21,871
Male total	11.2 (9.6–12.8)	11.1 (9.5–12.7)	154,058
15–24 years	16.9 (12.2–21.6)		44,900
25–44 years	13.8 (11.1–16.5)		76,701
45–64 years	6.3 (4.3–8.3)		23,449
65+ years	5.0 (2.8–7.2)		9008
Female total	13.6 (12.0–15.2)	13.7 (12.1–15.3)	196,521
15–24 years	20.8 (15.9–25.7)		54,284
25–44 years	16.4 (14.0–18.8)		96,146
45–64 years	8.8 (6.6–11.0)		33,228
65+ years	5.7 (3.5–7.9)		12,863
Ethnicity			
European/Pākehā	11.1 (9.9–12.3)	11.6 (10.4–12.8)	251,816
Māori	21.4 (17.7–25.1)	18.6 (15.5–21.7)	59,762
Pacific	16.4 (12.5–20.3)	17.5 (12.8–22.2)	21,727
Other	11.9 (6.8–17.0)	11.5 (6.0–17.0)	17,274
Family income			
0–\$20,000	12.8 (11.0–14.6)	16.5 (13.8–19.2)	64,171
\$20,001–\$30,000	12.4 (9.9–14.9)	14.5 (11.4–17.6)	47,091
\$30,001–\$50,000	11.2 (8.8–13.6)	11.3 (8.8–13.8)	59,787
\$50,001+	12.5 (10.3–14.7)	12.1 (9.7–14.5)	109,667
NZDep96 score			
1 (least deprived)	9.2 (6.8–11.6)	9.4 (7.0–11.8)	74,149
2	12.4 (10.0–14.8)	12.6 (10.1–15.1)	86,772
3	13.5 (11.1–15.9)	13.3 (10.9–15.7)	85,617
4 (most deprived)	15.3 (13.5–17.1)	15.0 (13.2–16.8)	104,042
Education			
No qualification	11.0 (9.2–12.8)	11.8 (9.8–13.8)	88,667
School or post-school only	13.9 (11.7–16.1)	13.5 (11.5–15.5)	140,948
School and post-school	12.1 (10.3–13.9)	11.6 (9.8–13.4)	120,040

* Adjusted rates are adjusted for age and sex, except when they are age-specific, in which case they are adjusted only for sex, or when they are sex-specific, in which case they are adjusted only for age.

Note: For further explanation of Tables, see Appendix 2: Notes to Figures and Tables.

Table 62: Main reasons given for unmet need relating to GPs, by sociodemographic variables: percent (95% confidence intervals)

	Cost (95% CI)		Unsuitable appointment time (95% CI)		Could not spare time (95% CI)		Could not be bothered (95% CI)		Had no transport (95% CI)		Could not contact doctor (95% CI)		Other (95% CI)	
	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*
Total														
15-24 years	45.3 (40.8-49.8)	46.3 (36.1-56.5)	18.5 (14.0-23.0)	24.3 (14.9-33.7)	16.8 (13.5-20.1)	16.9 (9.8-24.0)	27.2 (23.1-31.3)	26.1 (17.7-34.5)	6.2 (4.2-8.2)	7.7 (3.6-11.8)	5.3 (3.3-7.3)	5.5 (1.6-9.4)	5.1 (3.1-7.1)	1.1 (0.0-2.3)
25-44 years	46.1 (35.9-56.3)	48.5 (41.8-55.2)	24.5 (14.9-34.1)	17.9 (12.2-23.6)	16.9 (9.8-24.0)	18.9 (13.6-24.2)	26.2 (17.8-34.6)	24.3 (18.0-30.6)	7.6 (3.5-11.7)	4.7 (2.5-6.9)	5.5 (4.0-7.0)	4.0 (1.8-6.2)	1.0 (0.0-2.2)	5.7 (2.2-9.2)
45-64 years	48.5 (41.8-55.2)	44.2 (35.4-53.0)	18.0 (12.3-23.7)	11.8 (5.9-17.7)	15.1 (6.7-23.5)	14.9 (6.5-23.3)	24.3 (18.0-30.6)	31.3 (21.9-40.7)	4.7 (2.5-6.9)	3.5 (1.0-6.0)	7.3 (1.8-12.8)	7.3 (1.8-12.8)	10.0 (4.5-15.5)	10.0 (4.5-15.5)
65+ years	44.1 (35.3-52.9)	21.2 (10.2-32.2)	11.8 (5.9-17.7)	14.3 (3.5-25.1)	3.5 (0.0-8.0)	3.5 (0.0-8.0)	44.1 (29.4-58.8)	42.6 (28.1-57.1)	18.5 (7.1-29.9)	18.7 (6.7-30.7)	9.4 (0.0-19.2)	9.9 (0.0-20.3)	5.1 (1.0-9.2)	5.5 (1.0-10.0)
Male total														
15-24 years	41.4 (34.3-48.5)	41.4 (34.3-48.5)	21.6 (12.8-30.4)	21.6 (13.0-30.2)	20.5 (14.8-26.2)	20.4 (14.7-26.1)	30.4 (23.7-37.1)	30.4 (23.7-37.1)	4.8 (2.1-7.5)	4.9 (2.2-7.6)	5.3 (2.2-8.4)	5.3 (2.2-8.4)	3.6 (1.8-5.4)	3.7 (1.7-5.7)
25-44 years	40.0 (23.5-56.5)	43.7 (32.5-54.9)	30.2 (12.6-47.8)	19.6 (9.8-29.4)	18.2 (7.6-28.8)	23.5 (13.9-33.1)	31.5 (17.4-45.6)	33.2 (22.0-44.4)	4.8 (0.0-10.7)	3.4 (0.3-6.5)	3.3 (0.0-7.6)	4.5 (0.8-8.2)	0.5 (0.0-1.1)	3.1 (0.6-5.6)
45-64 years	43.7 (32.5-54.9)	40.9 (27.4-54.4)	19.6 (9.8-29.4)	11.4 (1.4-21.4)	21.5 (6.8-36.2)	21.4 (0.0-42.8)	21.4 (10.2-32.6)	21.4 (10.2-32.6)	3.1 (0.2-6.0)	3.1 (0.2-6.0)	7.0 (0.0-15.2)	7.0 (0.0-15.2)	8.6 (1.2-16.0)	8.6 (1.2-16.0)
65+ years	40.9 (27.4-54.4)	30.1 (10.7-49.5)	11.4 (1.4-21.4)	23.4 (2.6-44.2)	3.5 (0.0-10.2)	3.5 (0.0-10.2)	24.3 (7.1-41.5)	24.3 (7.1-41.5)	21.0 (0.0-42.8)	21.0 (0.0-42.8)	16.5 (0.0-36.3)	16.5 (0.0-36.3)	10.9 (0.9-20.9)	10.9 (0.9-20.9)
Female total														
15-24 years	48.4 (42.7-54.1)	48.6 (42.9-54.3)	16.1 (11.8-20.4)	16.2 (11.7-20.7)	13.9 (9.8-18.0)	13.9 (9.8-18.0)	24.8 (19.9-29.7)	24.6 (19.7-29.5)	7.3 (4.9-9.7)	7.2 (4.8-9.6)	5.3 (2.8-7.8)	5.4 (2.9-7.9)	6.2 (2.9-9.5)	6.2 (2.9-9.5)
25-44 years	51.0 (38.7-63.3)	52.2 (44.2-60.2)	19.9 (9.7-30.1)	16.6 (10.5-22.7)	15.9 (6.9-24.9)	15.2 (9.5-20.9)	22.0 (12.4-31.6)	22.3 (15.2-29.4)	9.8 (4.1-15.5)	9.8 (4.1-15.5)	7.2 (1.1-13.3)	1.5 (0.0-3.5)	1.5 (0.0-3.5)	3.8 (1.3-6.3)
45-64 years	52.2 (44.2-60.2)	46.4 (35.0-57.8)	16.6 (10.5-22.7)	12.0 (4.7-19.3)	15.2 (6.8-23.5)	10.5 (0.7-20.3)	17.2 (11.5-22.9)	10.6 (4.5-16.7)	5.8 (3.1-8.5)	3.7 (1.3-6.1)	3.7 (1.3-6.1)	7.9 (2.0-13.8)	7.9 (2.0-13.8)	3.1 (0.0-6.0)
65+ years	46.4 (35.0-57.8)	13.8 (3.2-24.4)	12.0 (4.7-19.3)	6.7 (0.2-13.2)	3.5 (0.0-9.6)	3.5 (0.0-9.6)	58.0 (40.2-75.8)	44.1 (18.4-69.8)	3.8 (0.0-7.7)	3.8 (0.0-7.7)	4.5 (0.0-12.9)	1.1 (0.0-2.7)	1.1 (0.0-2.7)	7.4 (0.0-20.3)
Ethnicity														
European/Pakeha	42.4 (36.7-48.1)	43.2 (37.3-49.1)	19.0 (14.1-23.9)	19.3 (14.2-24.4)	16.5 (12.0-21.0)	16.6 (12.1-21.1)	29.6 (24.3-34.9)	29.0 (23.7-34.3)	3.9 (2.3-5.5)	3.8 (2.2-5.4)	5.6 (3.2-8.0)	5.5 (3.1-7.9)	5.4 (2.7-8.1)	5.3 (2.6-8.0)
Māori	50.7 (41.5-59.9)	48.9 (39.9-57.9)	18.8 (8.2-29.4)	17.1 (7.9-26.3)	18.6 (11.7-25.5)	17.3 (10.8-23.8)	21.1 (14.2-28.0)	22.3 (15.2-29.4)	13.0 (6.9-19.1)	13.1 (7.0-19.2)	5.5 (2.2-8.8)	5.8 (2.3-9.3)	3.7 (1.3-6.1)	3.8 (1.3-6.3)
Pacific	66.4 (55.6-77.2)	73.5 (63.7-83.3)	8.0 (1.9-14.1)	7.6 (0.9-14.3)	14.8 (6.6-23.0)	12.7 (5.1-20.3)	12.2 (5.3-19.1)	10.6 (4.5-16.7)	12.5 (3.1-21.9)	17.5 (1.8-33.2)	2.0 (0.0-4.9)	1.6 (0.0-4.1)	4.2 (0.3-8.1)	3.1 (0.2-6.0)
Other	42.2 (18.5-65.9)	42.4 (15.9-68.9)	24.2 (7.3-41.1)	20.8 (4.3-37.3)	16.9 (0.0-34.1)	22.3 (0.0-49.2)	32.3 (12.1-52.5)	44.1 (18.4-69.8)	7.5 (0.0-16.3)	4.3 (0.0-9.6)	4.5 (0.0-13.3)	3.3 (0.0-9.8)	5.2 (0.0-13.8)	7.4 (0.0-20.3)

* Adjusted rates are adjusted for age and sex, except when they are age-specific, in which case they are adjusted only for sex, or when they are sex-specific, in which case they are adjusted only for age.
 Note: For further explanation of Tables, see Appendix 2: Notes to Figures and Tables.

Table 63: Number of visits to a GP in last 12 months, for children: percent (95% confidence intervals)

Children	Zero visits			1–5 visits			6 or more visits		
	% (95% CI)		Pop est	% (95% CI)		Pop est	% (95% CI)		Pop est
	Unadj	Adj*		Unadj	Adj*		Unadj	Adj*	
Total	20.0 (16.9–23.1)		167,436	63.0 (59.5–66.5)		528,721	17.0 (14.5–19.5)		142,879
Age									
0–4 years	9.2 (5.5–12.9)	9.2 (5.5–12.9)	25,630	62.5 (56.6–68.4)	62.5 (56.6–68.4)	173,845	28.3 (22.8–33.8)	28.3 (22.8–33.8)	78,579
5–9 years	23.0 (16.5–29.5)	23.0 (16.5–29.5)	68,491	63.0 (55.6–70.4)	63.0 (55.6–70.4)	187,199	14.0 (9.1–18.9)	14.0 (9.1–18.9)	41,514
10–14 years	27.8 (21.5–34.1)	27.8 (21.5–34.1)	73,315	63.6 (56.7–70.5)	63.6 (56.7–70.5)	167,677	8.6 (4.7–12.5)	8.6 (4.7–12.5)	22,786
Ethnicity									
European/Pākehā	19.9 (16.0–23.8)	19.7 (15.8–23.6)	107,590	63.2 (58.9–67.5)	62.9 (58.6–67.2)	340,831	16.9 (13.6–20.2)	17.4 (14.1–20.7)	91,004
Māori	19.7 (13.6–25.8)	20.7 (14.2–27.2)	36,294	58.5 (51.1–65.9)	57.5 (49.7–65.3)	107,677	21.7 (14.6–28.8)	21.8 (14.4–29.2)	39,997
Pacific	15.5 (4.9–26.1)	14.8 (5.2–24.4)	9878	68.9 (56.2–81.6)	70.4 (58.4–82.4)	43,883	15.6 (6.4–24.8)	14.8 (6.2–23.4)	9946
Other	26.3 (10.4–42.2)	26.6 (11.5–41.7)	13,673	70.0 (54.1–85.9)	69.2 (54.3–84.1)	36,331	3.7 (0.0–8.2)	4.1 (0.0–9.0)	1931

* Adjusted rates are adjusted for age and sex, except when they are age-specific, in which case they are adjusted only for sex.

Note: For further explanation of Tables, see Appendix 2: Notes to Figures and Tables.

Table 64: Reasons given for visiting GP in last 12 months, for children: percent (95% confidence intervals)

Children	Short-term condition		Injury or poisoning		Disability/long-term condition		Routine check up		Immunisation	
	% (95% CI)		% (95% CI)		% (95% CI)		% (95% CI)		% (95% CI)	
	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*	Unadj	Adj*
Total	60.6 (56.1–65.1)		11.4 (7.9–14.9)		12.3 (9.8–14.8)		10.2 (7.7–12.7)		11.3 (8.8–13.8)	
Sex										
Male	62.8 (56.7–68.9)	62.8 (56.7–68.9)	11.2 (7.3–15.1)	11.2 (7.3–15.1)	13.7 (9.8–17.6)	13.7 (9.8–17.6)	7.3 (4.6–10.0)	7.3 (4.6–10.0)	9.0 (5.7–12.3)	9.0 (5.7–12.3)
Female	58.4 (51.5–65.3)	58.4 (51.5–65.3)	11.6 (5.7–17.5)	11.6 (5.7–17.5)	11.0 (7.5–14.5)	11.0 (7.5–14.5)	13.2 (8.7–17.7)	13.2 (8.7–17.7)	13.7 (9.6–17.8)	13.7 (9.6–17.8)
Age										
0–4 years	64.4 (58.1–70.7)	64.4 (58.1–70.7)	4.5 (1.2–7.8)	4.5 (1.2–7.8)	11.6 (7.9–15.3)	11.6 (7.9–15.3)	15.7 (11.2–20.2)	15.7 (11.2–20.2)	18.4 (13.3–23.5)	18.4 (13.3–23.5)
5–9 years	65.2 (56.2–74.2)	65.2 (56.2–74.2)	11.2 (4.3–18.1)	11.2 (4.3–18.1)	12.9 (8.2–17.6)	12.9 (8.2–17.6)	5.5 (2.0–9.0)	5.5 (2.0–9.0)	6.8 (3.3–10.3)	6.8 (3.3–10.3)
10–14 years	50.0 (41.4–58.6)	50.0 (41.4–58.6)	20.8 (13.5–28.1)	20.8 (13.5–28.1)	12.5 (7.4–17.6)	12.5 (7.4–17.6)	8.6 (2.7–14.5)	8.6 (2.7–14.5)	7.3 (3.8–10.8)	7.3 (3.8–10.8)
Ethnicity										
European/Pākehā	59.3 (53.4–65.2)	59.6 (53.9–65.3)	14.7 (9.6–19.8)	14.4 (9.5–19.3)	10.8 (7.9–13.7)	10.9 (8.0–13.8)	9.0 (5.9–12.1)	9.2 (6.1–12.3)	11.2 (7.9–14.5)	11.4 (7.9–14.9)
Māori	62.6 (53.4–71.8)	61.7 (52.1–71.3)	7.2 (1.9–12.5)	6.6 (1.7–11.5)	16.9 (10.8–23.0)	16.9 (10.6–23.2)	11.9 (5.6–18.2)	12.3 (5.4–19.2)	10.6 (5.1–16.1)	10.8 (5.3–16.3)
Pacific	59.1 (43.0–75.2)	59.5 (43.4–75.6)	3.8 (0.0–8.1)	5.0 (0.0–10.9)	13.4 (2.8–24.0)	11.6 (2.4–20.8)	17.9 (8.3–27.5)	17.6 (8.0–27.2)	12.1 (3.7–20.5)	12.0 (3.4–20.6)
Other	69.6 (53.7–85.5)	69.0 (52.9–85.1)	1.4 (0.0–4.1)	1.7 (0.0–5.0)	10.6 (0.0–21.4)	12.0 (0.0–25.7)	7.0 (0.0–16.2)	7.9 (0.0–17.7)	15.0 (2.3–27.7)	13.6 (2.8–24.4)

* Adjusted rates are adjusted for age and sex, except when they are age-specific, in which case they are adjusted only for sex, or when they are sex-specific, in which case they are adjusted only for age.

Note: For further explanation of Tables, see Appendix 2: Notes to Figures and Tables.

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