

## Annexure A

[Patient Experiences, 2022-23 financial year | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](https://abs.gov.au)

### Waiting times

#### GP waiting times

In 2022-23, 29.6% of people reported waiting longer than they felt acceptable for a GP appointment.

The following people were more likely to report waiting longer than they felt acceptable for a GP appointment:

- those living in outer regional, remote or very remote areas than those living in major cities (37.5% compared to 28.0%)
- those aged 35-44 years than those aged 85 years and over (33.7% compared to 17.7%)
- females than males (32.6% compared to 26.0%)
- those with a long-term health condition than those without a long-term health condition (31.7% compared to 26.5%)
- those living in areas of most socio-economic disadvantage than those living in areas of least disadvantage (31.3% compared to 27.6%).

A comparison of 2022-23 and 2021-22 reported waiting times to see a GP for urgent medical care indicated:

- an increase in those who saw a GP for urgent medical care and waited for 24 hours or more (45.6% compared to 39.1%)
- a decrease in those who saw a GP for urgent medical care and were seen within 4 hours (41.5% compared to 49.7%)
- the proportion of those who saw a GP for urgent medical care and waited for 4 to 24 hours remained similar (12.7% compared to 10.9%).

The following people were more likely to wait for 24 hours or more to see a GP for urgent medical care:

- those living in areas of most socio-economic disadvantage than those living in areas of least disadvantage (52.0% compared to 42.2%)
- those living in outer regional, remote or very remote areas than those living in major cities (51.3% compared to 44.0%)
- those with a long-term health condition than those without a long-term health condition (48.5% compared to 36.5%).