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CANSIM - Results

Table 105-3002 1,2,3,4

Specialist visits for a new illness or condition, distribution of waiting times, household population aged 15 and over, Canada, provinces and territories, occasional

Survey or program details: Canadian Community Health Survey - 3226 Health Services Access Survey - 5002

Geography	Waiting time for specialist visits for a new illness or condition 2.3.4	Characteristics 5.6.7.8.9	2001	2003	2005
Yukon ¹¹		Number of persons			1,181 ^E
	Waiting time for specialist visits for a new illness or condition, less than one month	Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons			741 ^E
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons			1,622 ^E
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons			19.0 ^E
		Percent			55.9
	Waiting time for specialist visits for a new illness or condition, 1 to 3 months	Number of persons			496 ^E
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons			234 ^E
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons			758 ^E
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons			27.0 ^E
		Percent			23.5 ^E
		Number of persons			438 ^E
	Waiting time for specialist visits for a new illness or condition, longer than 3 months	Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons			178 ^E
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons			697 ^E
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons			30.2 ^E
		Percent			20.7 ^E
Northwest Territories ¹¹	Waiting time for specialist visits for a new illness or condition, less than one month	Number of persons			1,234 ^E
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons			469 ^E
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons			1,999 ^E
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons			31.6 ^E
		Percent			40.0 ^E
		Number of persons			1,248
	Waiting time for specialist visits for a new illness or condition, 1 to 3 months	Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons			864
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons			1,631
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons			15.7
		Percent			40.4
	Waiting time for specialist visits for a new illness or condition, longer than 3 months	Number of persons			603 ^E
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons			281 ^E
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons			926 ^E
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons			27.3 ^E
		Percent			19.6 ^E

Geography	Waiting time for specialist visits for a new illness or condition 2.3.4	Characteristics 5,6,7,8,9	2001	2003	2005
Nunavut ¹¹	Waiting time for specialist visits for a new illness or condition, less than one month	Number of persons			317 ^E
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons			162 ^E
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons			472 ^E
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons			24.9 ^E
		Percent			39.1 ^E
	Waiting time for specialist visits for a new illness or condition, 1 to 3 months	Number of persons			257 ^E
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons			108 ^E
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons			407 ^E
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons			29.7 ^E
		Percent			31.7
	Waiting time for specialist visits for a new illness or condition, longer than 3 months	Number of persons			F
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons			F
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons			F
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons			F
		Percent			29.2 ^E

Symbol legend:

E Use with caution

F Too unreliable to be published

Footnotes:

- 1. Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), 2003 to the latest data available; Health Services Access Survey (HSAS), 2001
- 2. Based on household population aged 15 and over reporting waiting times for these services accessed in past 12 months.
- 3. "Specialist visits" corresponds to a visit with a medical specialist to obtain a diagnosis for a new illness or condition; does not include specialist visits for on-going care for a previously diagnosed condition.
- 4. "Waiting times" for "specialist visits" is defined as time between when individuals and their doctor decided that they should see a specialist and when they actually visited the specialist.
- 5. This table excludes non-response ("don't know", "not stated" and "refusal").
- 6. Rates are age-standardized using the direct method and the 1991 Canadian Census population structure. The use of a standard population results in more meaningful comparisons because it adjusts for variations in population age distributions over time and across geographic areas.
- 7. When comparing estimates, it is important to use confidence intervals to determine if differences between values are statistically significant. Confidence intervals describe sampling variability and give an indication of the precision of a given estimate. Bootstrapping techniques were used to produce the coefficient of variation (CV) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs).
- 8. Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3% are identified as follows: (E) use with caution.
- 9. Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability and are identified as follows: (F) too unreliable to be published.
- 11. Data for Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut are available for 2005 only.

Source: Statistics Canada. *Table 105-3002 - Specialist visits for a new illness or condition, distribution of waiting times, household population aged 15 and over, Canada, provinces and territories, occasional,* CANSIM (database). http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&CNSM-Fi=CII/CII_1-eng.htm

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