

(Note: Content area on this page may be wider than usual.)

CANSIM - Results

Table 105-3004^{1,2,3,4}

Selected diagnostic tests, 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 selected diagnostic tests ^{2,3,4}	Characteristics ^{5,6,7,8,9}	2005
Yukon ¹¹	Waiting time for selected diagnostic tests, less than one month	Number of persons	1,437 ^E
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons	879 ^E
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons	1,994 ^E
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons	19.8 ^E
		Percent	71.6
	Waiting time for selected diagnostic tests, 1 to 3 months	Number of persons	523 ^E
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons	222 ^E
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons	823 ^E
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons	29.3 ^E
		Percent	26.1 ^E
	Waiting time for selected diagnostic tests, 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	F
Northwest Territories ¹¹	Waiting time for selected diagnostic tests, less than one month	Number of persons	1,253 ^E
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons	790 ^E
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons	1,717 ^E
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons	18.9 ^E
		Percent	63.0
	Waiting time for selected diagnostic tests, 1 to 3 months	Number of persons	672 ^E
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons	386 ^E
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons	957 ^E
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons	21.7 ^E
		Percent	33.7 ^E
	Waiting time for selected diagnostic tests, 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	F
Nunavut ¹¹	Waiting time for selected diagnostic tests, less than one month	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	F
	Waiting time for selected diagnostic tests, 1 to 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	F
	Waiting time for selected diagnostic tests, 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	F

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. "Selected diagnostic tests" includes non-emergency magnetic-resonance imagery (MRIs), computerized tomography (CT scans) or angiographies requested by a physician to determine or confirm a diagnosis. Does not include x-rays, blood tests and others.

Geography	Waiting time for selected diagnostic tests 2,3,4	Characteristics 5,6,7,8,9	2005
<p>"Waiting times" for "selected diagnostic tests" is defined as time between when individuals and their doctor decided to go ahead with the test and the day of the test.</p> <p>5. This table excludes non-response ("don't know", "not stated" and "refusal").</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>8. Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3% are identified as follows: (E) use with caution.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>11. Data for Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut are available for 2005 only.</p>			

Source: Statistics Canada. *Table 105-3004 - Selected diagnostic tests, 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=C11/C11_1-eng.htm
 (accessed: November 8, 2010)

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