

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

CANSIM - Results

Table 105-3024 [1.2.3.4](#)

Population reporting a regular family physician, 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	Family physician 2.3.4	Characteristics 4.5.6.7.8.9	2005
Yukon 11	Regular family physician	Number of persons	19,589
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons	18,238
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons	20,939
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons	3.5
		Percent	76.1
	No regular family physician	Number of persons	6,168
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons	4,818
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons	7,518
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons	11.2
		Percent	23.9
Northwest Territories 11	Regular family physician	Number of persons	17,157
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons	13,912
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons	20,403
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons	9.7
		Percent	53.0
	No regular family physician	Number of persons	15,232
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons	11,987
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons	18,478
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons	10.9
		Percent	47.0
Nunavut 11	Regular family physician	Number of persons	1,730
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons	1,206
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons	2,255
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons	15.5
		Percent	12.6
	No regular family physician	Number of persons	11,966
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of persons	11,440
		High 95% confidence interval, number of persons	12,492
		Coefficient of variation for number of persons	2.2
		Percent	87.4

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.
3. "Regular family physician" refers to a family or general physician seen for most of an individual's routine care (for example annual check-up, blood tests, flu shots and others).
4. The estimates produced for family physicians from the Health Services Access Survey (HSAS) may vary slightly from those reported by its parent the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) for several reasons including differences in target samples (HSAS includes those 15 years and over; CCHS includes those 12 years and over), survey methods and the context within which the question was presented. Furthermore, the question about family

Geography	Family physician 2,3,4	Characteristics 4,5,6,7,8,9	2005
<p>physicians in the HSAS asked about "family doctor" while the CCHS asked for "medical doctor" which could be interpreted differently by respondents and cause the estimate to be different. The concept of "family doctor" was used in the HSAS to have a more precise measure of access to primary care. The concept of "regular family doctor" was used in the HSAS to have a more precise measure of access to primary care.</p> <p>5. Counts and percentages exclude non-response ("don't know", "not stated" and "refusal"). Age-standardized rates include non-response.</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 105-3024 - Population reporting a regular family physician, 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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