

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

CANSIM - Results

Table 105-4005 [1.2.3.4.5](#)

Probability of depression, by sex, household population aged 12 and over, Canada, provinces and territories, occasional

Survey or program details:

Canadian Community Health Survey - [3226](#)

National Population Health Survey - Household Component - Cross-sectional - [3236](#)

National Population Health Survey - North Component - [5004](#)

Geography ⁴	Sex	Probability of depression ^{2,3}	Characteristics ^{5,6,7,8,9,12}	1994/1995	1996/1997	1998/1999	2000/2001	2003
Yukon Territory	Both sexes	Total population for the variable probability of depression	Number of persons	20,759	22,408	••	24,937	24,946
			Percent	100.0	100.0	••	100.0	100.0
		Probability of depression, less than 0.9	Number of persons	18,637	20,946	••	21,393	22,954
			Percent	89.8	93.5	••	85.8	92.0
		Probability of depression, 0.9 or greater	Number of persons	823	592 ^E	••	2,296	973
			Percent	4.0	2.6 ^E	••	9.2	3.9
		Probability of depression, not stated	Number of persons	1,299	870 ^E	••	1,249 ^E	1,019 ^E
			Percent	6.3	3.9 ^E	••	5.0 ^E	4.1 ^E
	Males	Total population for the variable probability of depression	Number of persons	10,832	11,625	••	12,672	12,450
			Percent	100.0	100.0	••	100.0	100.0
		Probability of depression, less than 0.9	Number of persons	9,822	11,121	••	11,030	11,349
			Percent	90.7	95.7	••	87.0	91.2
		Probability of depression, 0.9 or greater	Number of persons	272 ^E	F	••	820 ^E	390 ^E
			Percent	2.5 ^E	F	••	6.5 ^E	3.1 ^E
		Probability of depression, not stated	Number of persons	738 ^E	362 ^E	••	F	712 ^E
			Percent	6.8	3.1 ^E	••	F	5.7 ^E
	Females	Total population for the variable probability of depression	Number of persons	9,927	10,782	••	12,266	12,496
			Percent	100.0	100.0	••	100.0	100.0
		Probability of depression, less than 0.9	Number of persons	8,815	9,824	••	10,363	11,605
			Percent	88.8	91.1	••	84.5	92.9
		Probability of depression, 0.9 or greater	Number of persons	551 ^E	450 ^E	••	1,476	583 ^E
			Percent	5.5	4.2 ^E	••	12.0	4.7 ^E
		Probability of depression, not stated	Number of persons	561 ^E	508 ^E	••	427 ^E	308 ^E
			Percent	5.7 ^E	4.7 ^E	••	3.5 ^E	2.5 ^E
		Total population for the variable probability of	Number of persons	28,228	30,344	••	32,496	33,228

Northwest Territories ¹¹	Both sexes	depression	Percent	100.0	100.0	••	100.0	100.0
		Probability of depression, less than 0.9	Number of persons	24,323	24,351	••	27,843	29,988
			Percent	86.2	80.3	••	85.7	90.2
		Probability of depression, 0.9 or greater	Number of persons	1,164 ^E	1,753 ^E	••	2,796	1,553 ^E
			Percent	4.1 ^E	5.8 ^E	••	8.6	4.7 ^E
		Probability of depression, not stated	Number of persons	2,741	4,239	••	1,857	1,687
			Percent	9.7	14.0	••	5.7	5.1
	Males	Total population for the variable probability of depression	Number of persons	14,692	15,880	••	16,846	17,262
			Percent	100.0	100.0	••	100.0	100.0
		Probability of depression, less than 0.9	Number of persons	12,152	13,303	••	14,929	15,334
			Percent	82.7	83.8	••	88.6	88.8
		Probability of depression, 0.9 or greater	Number of persons	F	F	••	1,047	650 ^E
			Percent	F	F	••	6.2	3.8 ^E
		Probability of depression, not stated	Number of persons	2,054 ^E	1,879 ^E	••	870	1,278 ^E
			Percent	14.0 ^E	11.8 ^E	••	5.2	7.4 ^E
	Females	Total population for the variable probability of depression	Number of persons	13,536	14,464	••	15,650	15,966
			Percent	100.0	100.0	••	100.0	100.0
		Probability of depression, less than 0.9	Number of persons	12,171	11,049	••	12,914	14,654
			Percent	89.9	76.4	••	82.5	91.8
		Probability of depression, 0.9 or greater	Number of persons	678 ^E	1,055 ^E	••	1,748	903 ^E
			Percent	5.0 ^E	7.3 ^E	••	11.2	5.7 ^E
		Probability of depression, not stated	Number of persons	687 ^E	2,361 ^E	••	988	410 ^E
			Percent	5.1 ^E	16.3 ^E	••	6.3	2.6 ^E
Nunavut ¹¹	Both sexes	Total population for the variable probability of depression	Number of persons	16,241	16,390	••	19,494	13,743
			Percent	100.0	100.0	••	100.0	100.0
		Probability of depression, less than 0.9	Number of persons	14,142	12,789	••	17,696	12,734
			Percent	87.1	78.0	••	90.8	92.7
		Probability of depression, 0.9 or greater	Number of persons	F	F	••	961	570 ^E
			Percent	F	F	••	4.9	4.1 ^E
		Probability of depression, not stated	Number of persons	1,587 ^E	3,217	••	837 ^E	438 ^E
			Percent	9.8 ^E	19.6	••	4.3 ^E	3.2 ^E
	Males	Total population for the variable probability of depression	Number of persons	8,453	8,723	••	10,219	6,975
			Percent	100.0	100.0	••	100.0	100.0
		Probability of depression, less than 0.9	Number of persons	7,579	6,497	••	9,329	6,560
			Percent	89.7	74.5	••	91.3	94.1
		Probability of depression, 0.9 or greater	Number of persons	F	F	••	413 ^E	249 ^E
			Percent	F	F	••	4.0 ^E	3.6 ^E
		Probability of depression, not stated	Number of persons	805 ^E	2,078	••	477	F
			Percent	9.5 ^E	23.8	••	4.7	F
		Total population	Number of persons	7,788	7,667	••	9,275	6,768

	Females	for the variable probability of depression	Percent	100.0	100.0	••	100.0	100.0
		Probability of depression, less than 0.9	Number of persons	6,563	6,292	••	8,368	6,174
			Percent	84.3	82.1	••	90.2	91.2
		Probability of depression, 0.9 or greater	Number of persons	F	F	••	548 ^E	321 ^E
			Percent	F	F	••	5.9 ^E	4.7 ^E
		Probability of depression, not stated	Number of persons	782 ^E	1,139 ^E	••	F	F
			Percent	10.0 ^E	14.9 ^E	••	F	F

Symbol legend:

- Not available
- ^E Use with caution
- F Too unreliable to be published

Footnotes:

1. Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), 2000/2001 and 2003; National Population Health Survey (NPHS), 1994/1995, 1996/1997 and 1998/1999, cross sectional sample, health file (household component); National Population Health Survey (NPHS), 1994/1995 and 1996/1997, cross sectional sample, health file (North component)
2. Population aged 12 and over with a probability of 0.9 or greater of having experienced a major depressive episode in the past 12 months.
3. Based on responses to the short-form Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI). Respondents are classified according to the probability that they would have been diagnosed as having experienced a major depressive episode in the past 12 months, if they had completed the long-form CIDI.
4. In 2003, provincial estimates are provided only for those provinces in which all health regions selected the "Probability of depression" module as optional content.
5. 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.
6. 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).
7. Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3% are identified as follows: (E) use with caution.
8. 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.
9. Currently produced National Population Health Survey (NPHS) data (cross sectional sample, health file, household component) make use of new coordinated bootstrap weights, and as a result confidence intervals (CI) and coefficient of variations (CV) may differ from values previously published.
11. Nunavut and the Northwest Territories (excluding Nunavut) came into existence on April 1, 1999. To facilitate comparisons, data presented in this table for the Northwest Territories reflect the current boundaries, showing the Northwest Territories and Nunavut as separate regions.
12. The following standard symbols are used in this Statistics Canada table: (..) for figures not available for a specific reference period and (...) for figures not applicable.

Source: Statistics Canada. *Table 105-4005 - Probability of depression, by sex, household population aged 12 and over, Canada, provinces and territories, occasional*, CANSIM (database).

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