

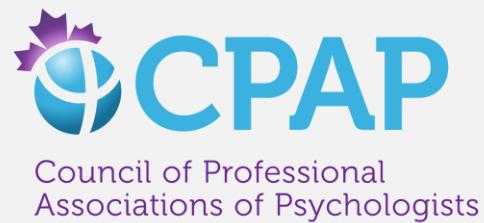
Close to three in ten think COVID-19 has negatively impacted ability to access mental health care: British Columbia

Provincial Survey | Summary

Conducted by Nanos for Canadian Psychological Association and the Council of Professional Associations of Psychologists, November 2020
Submission 2020-1710A



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Just under one in two respondents think COVID-19 had has a negative (28%) or somewhat negative (20%) impact on their ability to access mental health care provided by psychologists

Nanos Research was retained by the Canadian Psychological Association and the Council of Professional Associations of Psychologists to conduct a study to gauge the impact of COVID-19 on British Columbians' ability to access mental health care. This is British Columbia provincial report one (1) of two (2). To follow are the key findings for respondents from British Columbia for report one of two.

Accessing services provided by psychologists

- Respondents more often think COVID-19 has had a negative or somewhat negative impact on their ability to access mental health care provided by psychologists** – Just under one in two respondents think COVID-19 has had a negative (28%) or somewhat negative (20%) impact on their ability to access mental health care provided by psychologists. Under two in ten think COVID-19 has had a positive (three per cent) or somewhat positive (13%) impact on this, and four per cent think it has had no impact. Thirty-two per cent are unsure.
- Over nine in ten respondents report they have not accessed services from a psychologist since the COVID-19 pandemic** – Ninety-two per cent report they have not accessed services from a psychologist since the COVID-19 pandemic, while eight per cent report they have done so.
- Respondents who report accessing services from a psychologist during COVID-19 more often report the service was provided through private insurance** – More than one half of respondents who report they accessed services from a psychologist since the COVID-19 pandemic report the service(s) was provided through private insurance (52%). Twenty-nine per cent paid out-of-pocket, and sixteen per cent went through the public health system. Three per cent are unsure.
- More than seven in ten who report accessing services from a psychologist during COVID-19 say the service was provided within a reasonable or somewhat reasonable period of time** – A majority of respondents who report they accessed services from a psychologist since the COVID-19 pandemic say the service was provided within a reasonable (52%) or somewhat reasonable (20%) period of time. Three in ten say it was provided in a somewhat unreasonable (26%) or unreasonable (three per cent) period of time.

Seven in ten respondents say they are willing (38%) or somewhat willing (32%) to use technology to receive mental health care from a psychologist

- Close to nine in ten respondents report they have not been assessed or treated by a psychologist in the past five years** – Eighty-seven per cent report they have not been assessed or treated by a psychologist in the past five years, while nine per cent report they have been assessed and received treatment, and four per cent report they were assessed but not treated.
- Six in ten respondents who report they have accessed services from a psychologist during COVID-19 or in the past five years say they were satisfied or somewhat satisfied with the service** – Six in ten respondents who report they have accessed services from a psychologist during COVID-19 or in the past five years say they were satisfied (26%) or somewhat satisfied (34%) with the services provided, while fifteen per cent say they were somewhat dissatisfied (six per cent) or dissatisfied (nine per cent). Seventeen per cent say they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, and eight per cent are unsure.
- A majority say they would prefer to receive psychological services face-to-face** – Sixty-nine per cent of respondents would prefer to receive psychological services face-to-face, followed by virtually (10%), by phone (six per cent), and other (one per cent). Fourteen per cent are unsure.

Accessing services using technology

- Seven in ten respondents say they are willing or somewhat willing to use technology to receive mental health care from a psychologist** – A majority of respondents say that with social/physical distancing rules in place they are willing (38%) or somewhat willing (32%) to use technology like telemedicine to receive mental health care provided by psychologists, while two in ten say they would be somewhat not willing (10%) or not willing (10%) to do this. Nine per cent are unsure.
- A majority of respondents say they have no concerns about using technology to receive mental health care from psychologists** – Asked what, if any concerns they have about using technology to receive mental health care provided by psychologists, 71 per cent of respondents say they have no concerns. This was followed by privacy/confidentiality (eight per cent), barriers to establishing good communication, prefer face-to-face and impersonal (each four per cent), and challenges in using technology and security/hackers (each two per cent).

SUMMARY



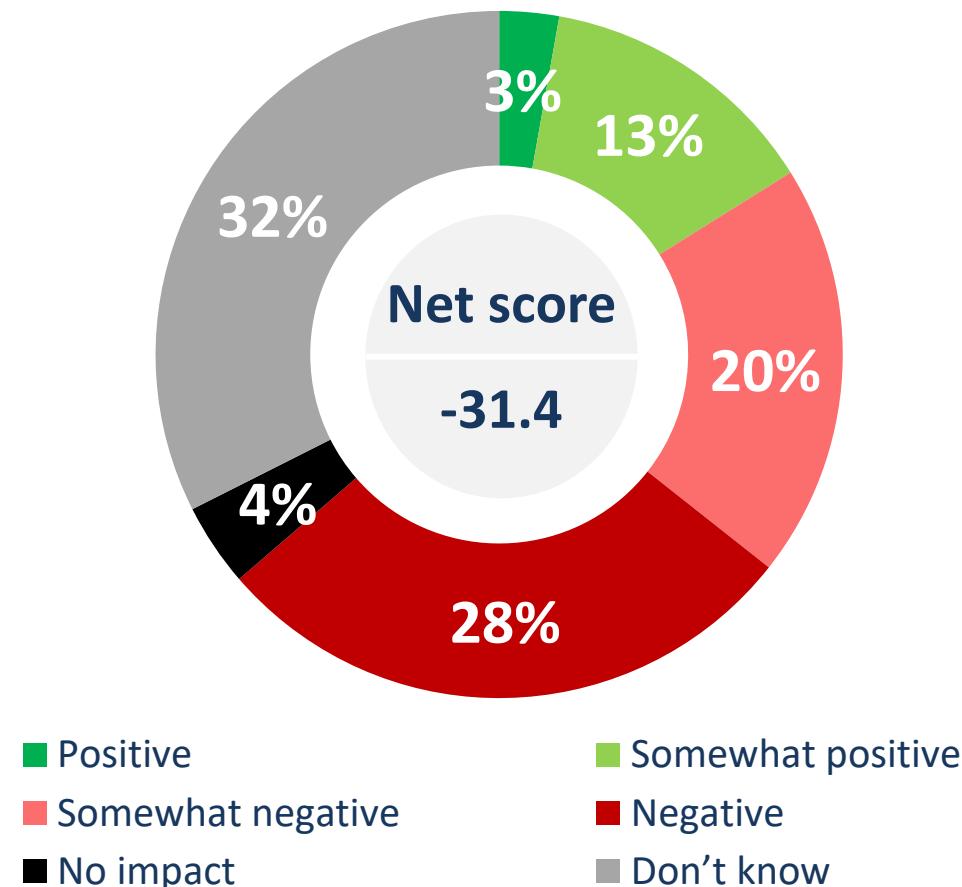
Just under nine in ten respondents say they would be willing or somewhat willing to have an in-person assessment by a psychologist if they needed one before a COVID-19 vaccine is available

- **A strong majority say they would be willing or somewhat willing to have an in-person assessment by a psychologist if needed before a COVID-19 vaccine is available** – Just under nine in ten respondents say if they were told they needed an in-person assessment by a psychologist (e.g. for memory loss, stroke, brain injury, ADHD, learning disorder) they would be willing (59%) or somewhat willing (30%) to have the in-person assessment before a COVID-19 vaccine is available. Just under one in twenty say they would be somewhat not willing (four per cent) or not willing (one per cent) to do this, and six per cent are unsure.

Nanos conducted an online survey of 417 residents of British Columbia between September 25th, 2020 and October 2nd, 2020. This was part of a larger national study of 3,070 Canadians 18 years of age or older, between September 25th, 2020 and October 2nd, 2020. The results were statistically checked and weighted by age and gender using the latest Census information and the sample is geographically stratified to be representative of the population.

The research was commissioned by the Canadian Psychological Association and the Council of Professional Associations of Psychologists and was conducted by Nanos Research.

Impact of COVID-19 on ability of Canadians to access mental health care provided by psychologists



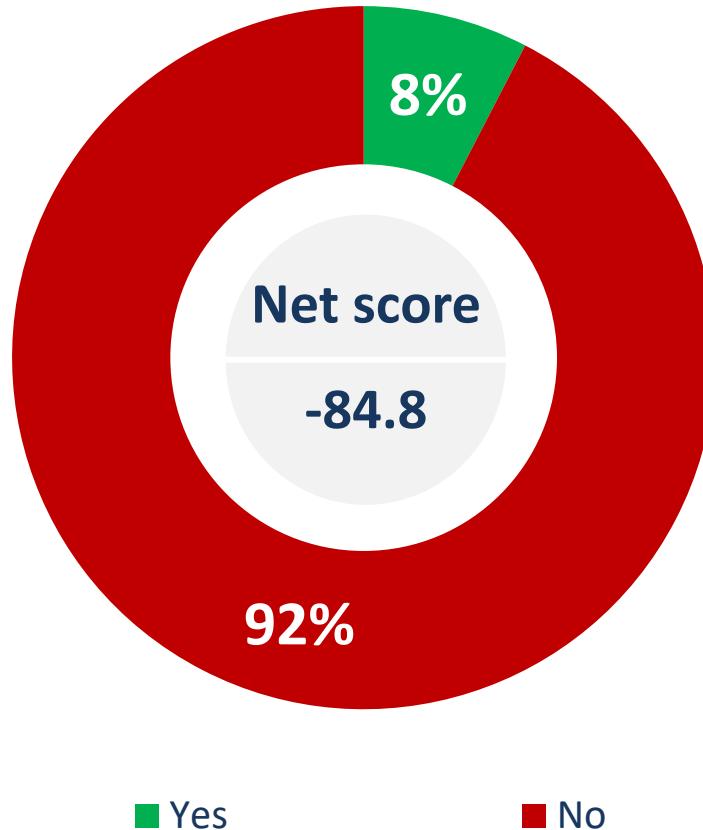
QUESTION – In your opinion, has COVID-19 had a positive, somewhat positive, somewhat negative, negative or no impact on the ability of Canadians to access mental health care provided by psychologists?

*Weighted to the true population proportion.

*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, online representative survey, September 25th to October 2nd, 2020, n=417
British Columbians.

Access to services from a psychologist since the pandemic



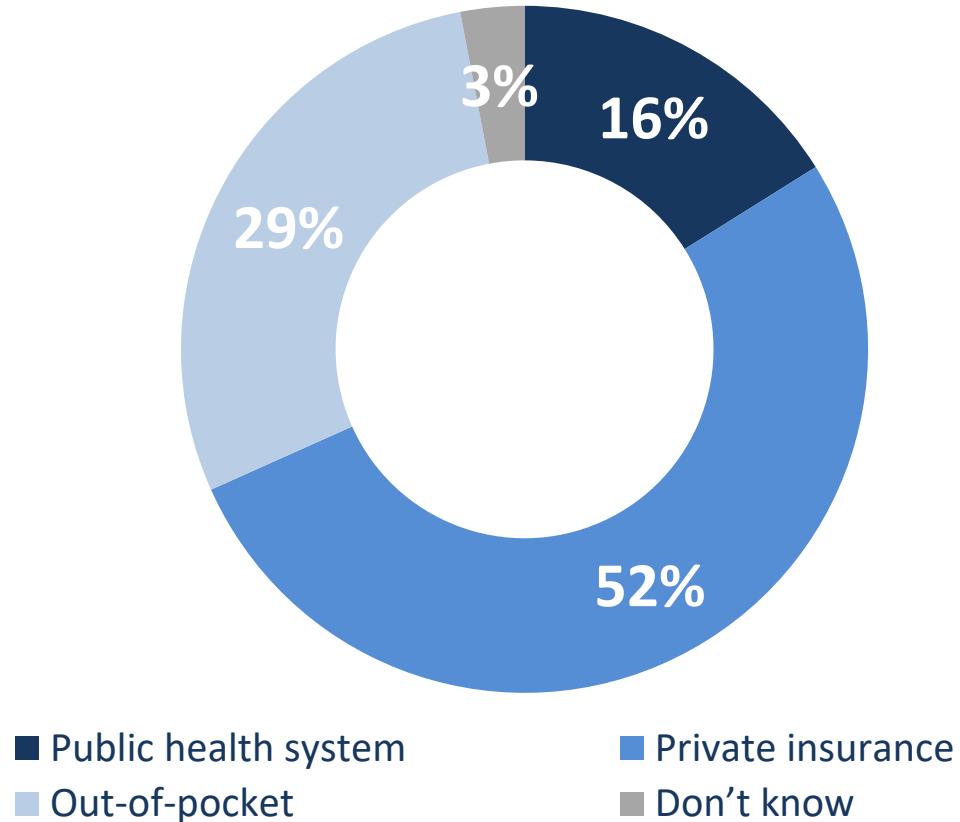
QUESTION – Have you accessed services from a psychologist since the COVID-19 pandemic?

*Weighted to the true population proportion.

*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, online representative survey, September 25th to October 2nd, 2020, n=417 British Columbians.

Coverage of service accessed since the pandemic



*Weighted to the true population proportion.
*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

QUESTION – [THOSE WHO ACCESSED SERVICES SINCE COVID-19 PANDEMIC] Was the service provided through [RANDOMIZE] the public health system, private insurance, or out-of-pocket?

Source: Nanos Research, online representative survey, September 25th to October 2nd, 2020, n=31
British Columbians.

Period of time service was provided within for those who accessed since the pandemic



QUESTION – [THOSE WHO ACCESSED SERVICES SINCE COVID-19 PANDEMIC] Was the service provided within a reasonable, somewhat reasonable, somewhat unreasonable, or unreasonable period of time?

Source: Nanos Research, online representative survey, September 25th to October 2nd, 2020, n=31 British Columbians.

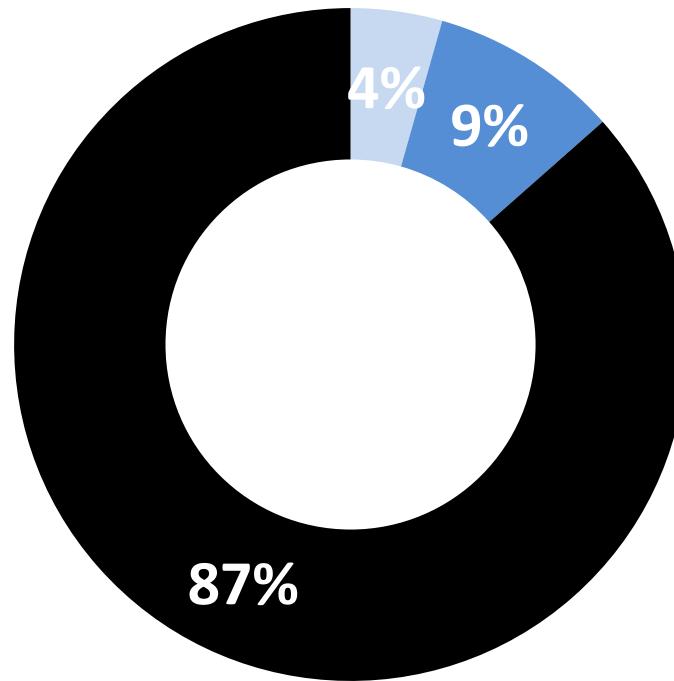
Assessed or treated by a psychologist in the past five years



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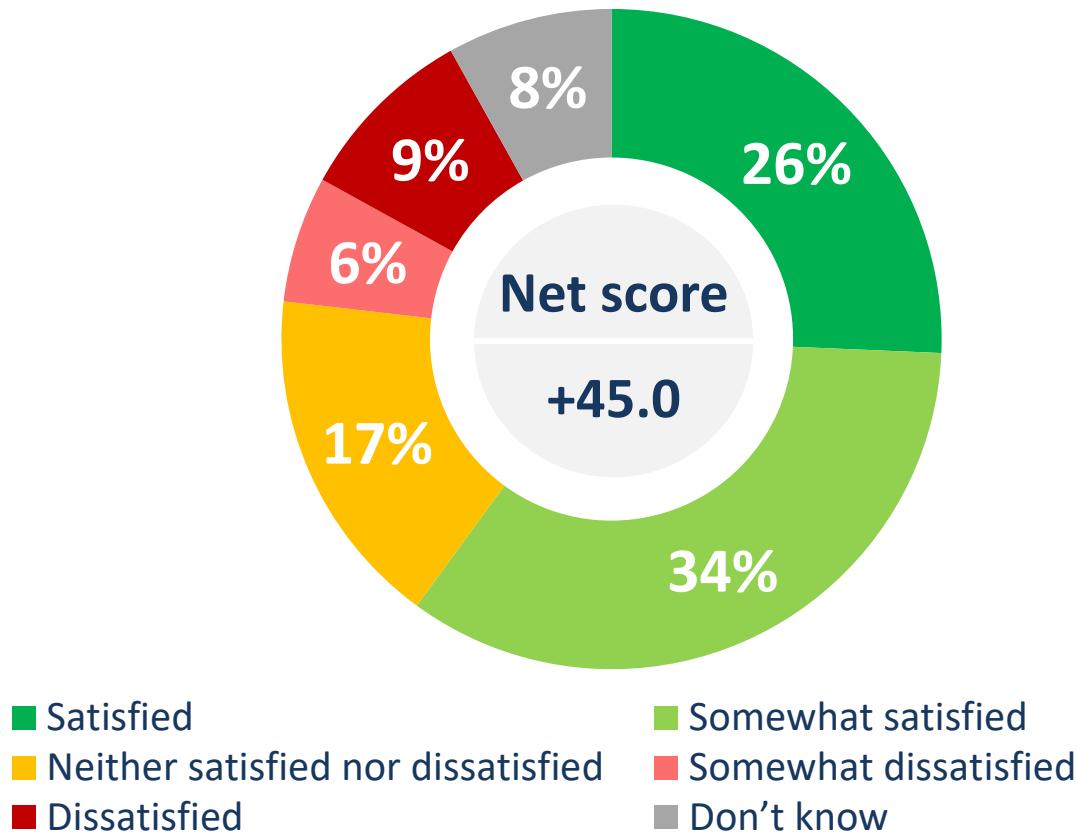
- Assessed but not treated
- Assessed and received treatment
- Have not been assessed

QUESTION – Have you been assessed or treated by a psychologist in the past 5 years?

*Weighted to the true population proportion.
*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, online representative survey, September 25th to October 2nd, 2020, n=417
British Columbians.

Level of satisfactions with service provided by psychologist

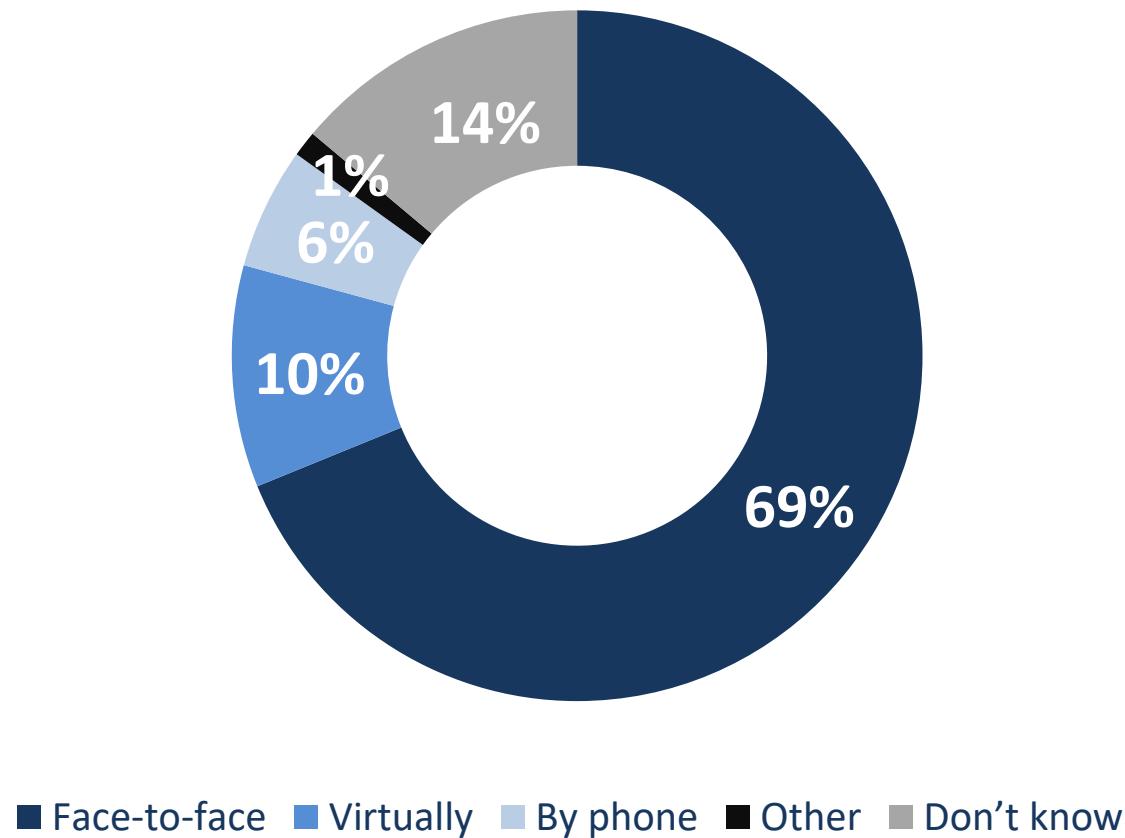


*Weighted to the true population proportion.

*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

QUESTION – [IF ACCESSED SERVICES SINCE PANDEMIC OR IF ASSESSED OR RECEIVED TREATMENT IN PAST 5 YEARS]
How would you rate the satisfaction with the service provided by the psychologist?

Preference for ways to receive psychological services



QUESTION – How would you prefer to receive psychological services?

*Weighted to the true population proportion.

*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

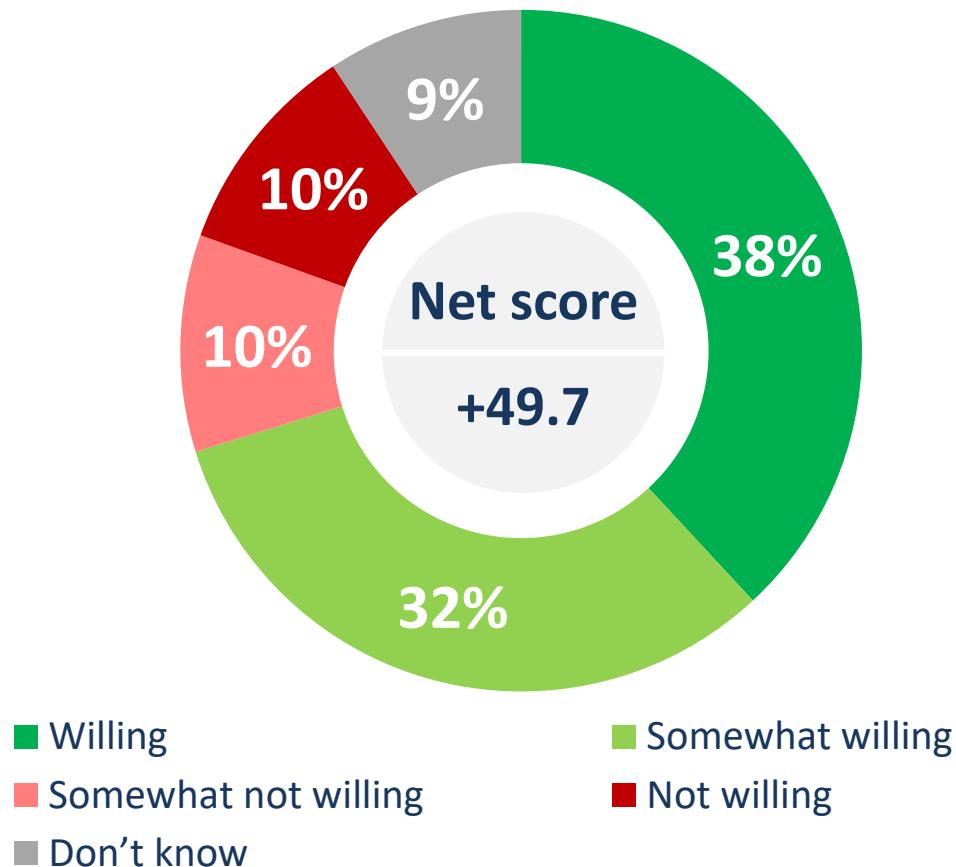
Willingness to use technology to receive mental health care



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*Weighted to the true population proportion.

*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

QUESTION – With physical/social distancing rules in place, are you willing, somewhat willing, somewhat not willing or not willing to use technology, like telemedicine, to receive mental health care provided by psychologists?

Source: Nanos Research, online representative survey, September 25th to October 2nd, 2020, n=415
British Columbians.

Concerns using technology to receive mental health care

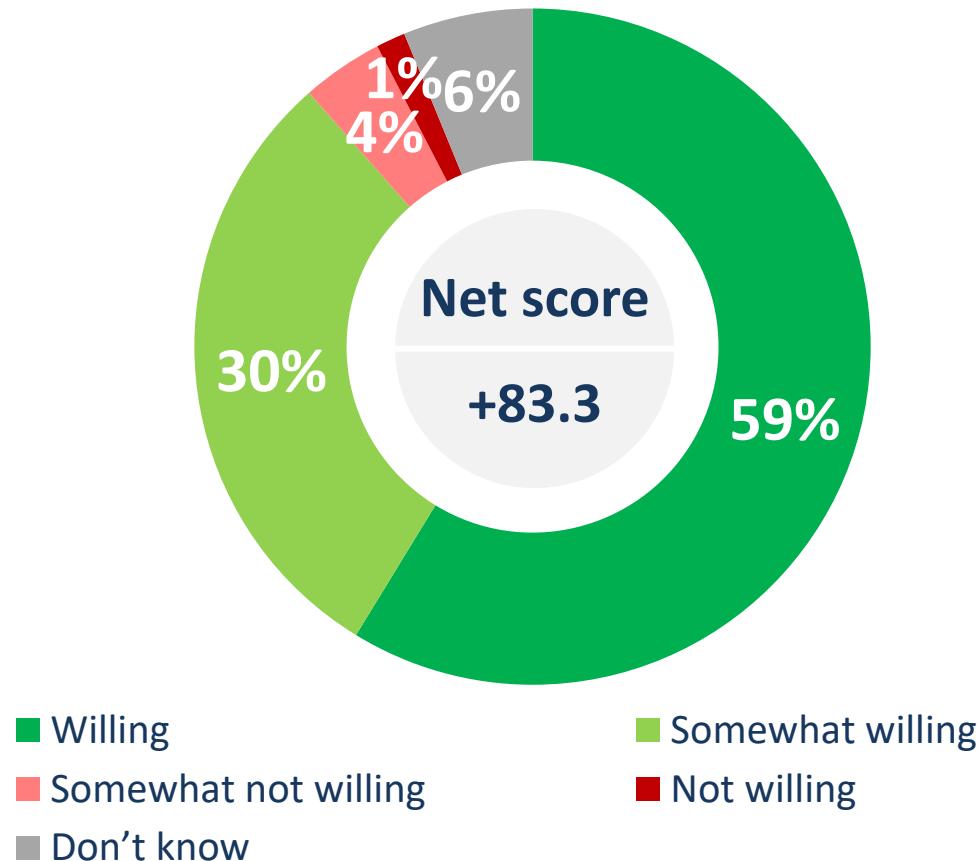
British Columbia
(n=416)



QUESTION – What, if any, concerns do you have about using technology to receive mental health care provided by psychologists?

Source: Nanos Research, online representative survey, September 25th to October 2nd, 2020, n=416
British Columbians.

Willingness to have in-person assessment before COVID-19 vaccine is available



*Weighted to the true population proportion.

*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

QUESTION – If you were told you needed an in-person assessment by a psychologist (e.g., for memory loss, stroke, brain injury, ADHD, learning disorder), would you be willing, somewhat willing, somewhat not willing or not willing to have the in-person assessment before a COVID-19 vaccine was available?

Source: Nanos Research, online representative survey, September 25th to October 2nd, 2020, n=414
British Columbians.

METHODOLOGY



METHODOLOGY



Nanos conducted an online representative survey of 417 residents of British Columbia between September 25th, 2020 and October 2nd, 2020. This was part of a larger national study of 3,070 Canadians 18 years of age or older, between September 25th, 2020 and October 2nd, 2020. The results were statistically checked and weighted by age and gender using the latest Census information and the sample is geographically stratified to be representative of the population. The sample is geographically stratified to be representative of the population.

The research was commissioned by the Canadian Psychological Association and the Council of Professional Associations of Psychologists and was conducted by Nanos Research.

This is British Columbia report one (1) of two (2).

Note: Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

The complete tabulations are appended to the national reports one and two. To view the national reports, please visit www.nanos.co.

TECHNICAL NOTE



Element	Description	Element	Description
Research sponsor	Canadian Psychological Association and the Council of Professional Associations of Psychologists	Weighting of Data	The results were weighted by age and gender using the latest Census information (2016). See tables for full weighting disclosure.
Population and Final Sample Size	417 residents of British Columbia as part of a larger national study of 3,070 Canadians drawn from a panel.	Screening	Screening ensured potential respondents did not work in the market research industry, in the advertising industry, in the media or a political party prior to administering the survey to ensure the integrity of the data.
Source of Sample	Asking Canadians	Excluded Demographics	Individuals younger than 18 years old; individuals without internet access could not participate.
Type of Sample	Representative non-probability	Stratification	By age and gender using the latest Census information (2016) and the sample is geographically stratified to be representative of the population.
Margin of Error	No margin of error applies to this research.	Estimated Response Rate	Not applicable
Mode of Survey	Online survey	Question Order	Question order in the preceding report reflects the order in which they appeared in the original questionnaire.
Sampling Method Base	Non-probability.	Question Content	This is British Columbia report two (1) of two (2). This report contains questions 35 to 54 and report 2 contains questions 1 to 34 in the questionnaire.
Demographics (Captured)	British Columbians; Men and Women; 18 years or older. Six digit postal code was used to validate geography.	Question Wording	The questions in the preceding report are written exactly as they were asked to individuals.
Demographics (Other)	Age, gender, education, income	Research/Data Collection Supplier	Nanos Research
Field Dates	September 25 th to October 2 nd , 2020.	Contact	Contact Nanos Research for more information or with any concerns or questions. http://www.nanos.co Telephone: (613) 234-4666 ext. 237 Email: info@nanosresearch.com.
Language of Survey	The survey was conducted in both English and French.		
Standards	Nanos Research is a member of the Canadian Research Insights Council (CRIC) and confirms that this research fully complies with all CRIC Standards including the CRIC Public Opinion Research Standards and Disclosure Requirements. https://canadianresearchinsightscouncil.ca/standards/		

ABOUT NANOS



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