

# Strong majority want improved access to psychologists: Quebec

Provincial Survey | Summary

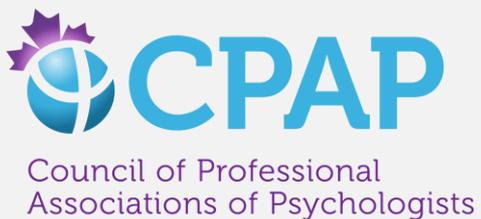
Conducted by Nanos for Canadian Psychological Association and the Council of Professional Associations of Psychologists, December 2020  
Submission 2020-1710B



CANADIAN  
PSYCHOLOGICAL  
ASSOCIATION



SOCIÉTÉ  
CANADIENNE  
DE PSYCHOLOGIE



Nanos Research was retained by the Canadian Psychological Association and the Council of Professional Associations of Psychologists to conduct a study to gauge the impressions of residents of Quebec on issues related to mental health and the profession. This is Quebec report two (2) of two (2).

## Role of psychologists

Just under two in five Quebecers say they have the most confidence in psychologists when it comes to helping people with mental health problems

- **Respondents most frequently report having the most confidence in psychologists when it comes to helping people with mental health problems** – Over one-third of respondents (36%, 27% In 2011) say they have the most confidence in psychologists when it comes to helping people with mental health problems, followed by psychiatrists (31%, down from 38% in 2011) and family doctor/physician (17%, 16% in 2011). Under one in ten say they have the most confidence in mental health professionals/team of doctors.
- **Four in five respondents think psychologists do something different than psychiatrists** – Four in five respondents (79%) think a psychologist does something different than a psychiatrist, while under two in ten (17%) think they do the same thing. Four per cent are unsure.
- **Four in five respondents think psychologists do something different than a counsellor** – Three in four respondents (81%) think a psychologist does something different than a counsellor, while one in ten (9%) think they do the same thing. Eleven per cent are unsure.
- **Almost seven in ten think psychologists do something different than psychotherapists** – Seven in ten (69%) think a psychologist does something different than a psychotherapist, while under one in four (25%) think they do the same thing. Seven per cent are unsure.

## Profession best able to care for mental health problems

- **Respondents are more likely to think psychologists are best able to care for people with depression** – Asked which profession they think is best able to care for people living with depression, over one in two say a psychologist (53%), followed by a psychiatrist (30%). One in ten (9%) say a psychotherapist followed by a counsellor (5%).

Over half of residents of Quebec say psychologists are best able to care for people with depression and anxiety than other professionals

- **Respondents are more likely to think a psychologist is best able to care for people with anxiety than other professionals** – Asked which profession they think is best able to care for people living with anxiety, more than one in two (55%) say a psychologist, followed by under one in five (18%) who say a psychotherapist (18%) and psychiatrist (17%), one less than one in ten say counsellor (8%).
- **Respondents more frequently say a psychologist is best able to care for people with addictions** – Asked which profession they think is best able to care for people living with addictions, respondents most frequently say a psychologist (36%), followed by a psychotherapist (26%), a psychiatrist (18%), and a counsellor (17%).
- **Respondents are more likely to think a psychiatrist is best able to care for people living with dementia** - Asked which profession they think is best able to care for people living with dementia, two in three say a psychiatrist (67%), followed by a psychologist (11%), a psychotherapist (9%) and a counsellor (5%).
- **Canadians are marginally more likely to say a psychotherapist is best at taking care of people living with learning disabilities** – Asked which profession they think is best able to care for people living with learning disabilities/ADHD, three in ten say a psychotherapist (31%), followed by a psychologist (28%). Just under one in five say counsellor (18%) or a psychiatrist (17%).
- **A psychologist is most frequently said to be the professional best able to care for someone with stress of being diagnosed with a disease** – Asked which profession they think is best able to care for people living with the stress of being diagnosed with a disease like cancer, more than one in two say a psychologist (53%), followed by a psychotherapist (17%), a counsellor (15%) and a psychiatrist (10%).

Seven in ten Quebecers say psychologists are very effective (28%) or effective (42%) at helping people who are living with anxiety

## Effectiveness of psychologists helping people who are living with mental health problems

- **Respondents most frequently say psychologists are effective at helping people who are living with depression** – Four in ten (40%) say psychologists are effective at helping people with depression, while one in four say they are somewhat effective (23%) or very effective (28%). Seven per cent say they are not effective at all and three per cent don't know.
- **Four in ten say psychologists are effective at helping people who are living with anxiety** – Four in ten (42%) say psychologists are effective at helping people with anxiety, while one in five say they are somewhat effective (22%) or very effective (28%). Five per cent say they are not effective at all and three per cent don't know.
- **Opinions on the effectiveness of psychologists in helping people who are living with addictions remain comparable with 2011** – Four in ten say psychologists are effective (39%) or somewhat effective (31%), respectively, in helping people who are living with addictions, while one in five (20%) say they are very effective and seven per cent say they are not effective at all. Three per cent don't know. These results are comparable with tracking from 2011.
- **Psychologists are most frequently seen as somewhat effective at helping people living with dementia** – One in four (26%) say psychologists are somewhat effective or effective (24%) in helping people living with dementia, and less than one in ten say they are effective. More than one in three say they are not effective (35%). Seven per cent say they are very effective and less than one in ten per cent don't know. These results are comparable with tracking from 2011.
- **Respondents most frequently say psychologists are somewhat effective in helping people who are living with learning disabilities** – One in three say psychologists are somewhat effective (33%) or effective (31%), respectively, in helping people who are living with learning disabilities/ADHD, while under two in ten (18%) say they are very effective and 12 per cent say they are not effective at all. Six per cent don't know. These results are comparable with tracking from 2011.

Over seven in ten respondents from Quebec say psychologists are very effective (30%) or effective (43%) at diagnosing people living with depression

- **Psychologists are most frequently seen as effective in helping people living with the stress of being diagnosed with a disease like cancer** – Over four in ten (42%) say they think psychologists are effective in helping people living with the stress of being diagnosed with a disease like cancer, while just over one in four (26%) say they are very effective. Six per cent say they are not effective at all. Four per cent don't know. These results are comparable with tracking from 2011.

## Effectiveness of psychologists diagnosing people who are living with mental health problems

- **Respondents most frequently say they think psychologists are effective in diagnosing people living with depression** – Over four in ten respondents (43%) say they think psychologists are effective in diagnosing people living with depression, while one in five each say they are somewhat effective (19%) and three in ten very effective (30%). Five per cent say they are not effective at all and three per cent don't know.
- **Respondents most frequently say they think psychologists are effective in diagnosing people living with anxiety** – Over four in ten (45%) say they think psychologists are effective in diagnosing people living with anxiety, while one in four say they are somewhat effective (22%) and one in four say they are very effective (25%). Four per cent say they are not effective at all and four per cent don't know.
- **Just over four in ten say psychologists are effective in diagnosing people living with addictions** – Just under four in ten (44%) say they think psychologists are effective in diagnosing people living with addictions, while one in four say they are somewhat effective (25%) and under two in ten say they are very effective (19%). Eight per cent say they are not effective at all and four per cent don't know.
- **Respondents most frequently say psychologists are effective in diagnosing people living with dementia** – One in three respondents (32%) say psychologists are effective in diagnosing people living with dementia, while just under three in ten (27%) say they are somewhat effective. Twenty-three per cent say they are not effective at all, while twelve per cent say they are very effective. Seven per cent don't know.

# SUMMARY

Over nine in ten support (55%) or somewhat support (37%) improving access to psychologists through the publicly-funded health care system

- **Respondents most frequently say psychologists are effective in diagnosing people living with learning disabilities/ADHD** – Over one in three (36%) say psychologists are effective in diagnosing people living with dementia, while three in ten (30%) say they are somewhat effective. Under two in ten say they are very effective (18%) and eleven per cent say they are not effective at all. Four per cent don't know.
- **Respondents most frequently say they are confident in the care psychologists provide** – Just over four in ten (42%) say they are confident in psychologists and the care they provide when it comes to mental health, while just under one in three (28%) say they are somewhat confident and under two in ten (15%) say they are very confident. Seven per cent say they are not confident at all and six per cent are unsure.
- **Respondents are more likely to think that they can access the services of a psychologist in the publicly-funded health care system within a somewhat unreasonable or unreasonable period of time** – Close to six in ten say to the best of their knowledge they are able to access the services of a psychologist in the publicly-funded health care system within a somewhat unreasonable (24%) or unreasonable (34%) period of time. Three in ten say services are accessible within a reasonable (three per cent) or somewhat reasonable (26%) period of time, and 13 per cent are unsure.
- **A strong majority support or somewhat support improving access to psychologists through the publicly-funded health care system** – Over nine in ten respondents support (55%) or somewhat support (37%) improving access to psychologists through the publicly-funded health care system, while under one in twenty somewhat oppose (two per cent) or oppose this (two per cent). Four per cent are unsure.

# SUMMARY

Eight in ten Quebecers say it is a very good (46%) or good (33%) idea to provide greater access to psychologists through employer health benefit plans

- **Respondents more often report they can definitely or think they can access a psychologist through their employer's health benefit plan within a reasonable period of time** – Asked if they are, to the best of their knowledge, able to access a psychologist through their employer's health benefit plan within a reasonable period of time, close to one in two say yes, definitely (20%) or yes, I think so (31%). Twenty per cent say no, while 19 per cent report they are not employed, and 10 per cent are unsure.
- **Eight in ten say providing greater access to psychologists through employer health benefit plans is a very good or good idea** – A majority say it is a very good idea (46%) or good idea (33%) to provide greater access to psychologists through employer health benefit plans (e.g. more sessions, higher financial caps), while 12 per cent say it is an average idea. Two per cent each say this is a poor idea or a very poor idea, and six per cent are unsure.

## Barriers to access

- **A strong majority of respondents say psychological services costing too much to pay by themselves is a very significant or somewhat significant barrier when deciding whether to access a psychologist** – Close to eight in ten say psychological services costing too much for them to pay themselves is a very significant (48%) or somewhat significant (30%) barrier to them deciding whether or not they should access a psychologist, which is consistent with the previous wave. Under two in ten say this is a somewhat not significant (eleven per cent) or not significant (eight per cent) barrier, and four per cent are unsure.
- **Seven in ten say psychologists not being covered by their provincial or territorial health plan is a very significant or somewhat significant barrier when deciding whether to access a psychologist** – Consistent with the previous wave of research, a majority of respondents say psychologists not being covered by their provincial/ territorial health plan is a very significant (40%) or somewhat significant (29%) barrier to them deciding whether or not they should access a psychologist. Just over two in ten say this is a somewhat not significant (ten per cent) or not significant (thirteen per cent) barrier, and 9 per cent are unsure.

# SUMMARY

Over seven in ten Quebecers say the length of wait times to see a psychologist is a very significant (38%) or somewhat significant (35%) barrier to access care

- **More than six in ten say psychological services not being covered by their employer's health benefit plan is a very significant or somewhat significant barrier when deciding whether to access a psychologist** – A majority say psychological services not being covered by their employer's health benefit plan is a very significant (33%) or somewhat significant (30%) barrier to them deciding whether or not they should access a psychologist, consistent with the previous wave. One in three say this is a somewhat not significant (eleven per cent) or not significant (18%) barrier, and 8 per cent are unsure.
- **A majority of respondents say the length of wait times to see a psychologist is a very significant or somewhat significant barrier when deciding whether to access a psychologist** – Consistent with the previous wave of research, more than seven in ten say the wait times to see a psychologist being too long is a very significant (38%) or somewhat significant (35%) barrier to them deciding whether or not they should access a psychologist. Two in ten say this is a somewhat not significant (12%) or not significant (nine per cent) barrier, and 7 per cent are unsure.
- **Respondents are divided on how significant preferring to deal with problems and disorders on their own is as a barrier when deciding whether to access a psychologist** – Close to one in two say preferring to deal with these problems/disorders on their own is a very significant (12%) or somewhat significant (25%) barrier to them deciding whether or not they should access a psychologist, while the same proportion say this is a somewhat not significant (17%) or not significant (30%) barrier. Five per cent are unsure. This is consistent with the previous wave of research.
- **Six in ten say not wanting others to know they are seeing a psychologist is not significant or somewhat not significant as a barrier when deciding whether to access a psychologist** – Respondents more often say not wanting others to know they are seeing a psychologist is not significant (37%) or somewhat not significant (24%) as a barrier to them deciding whether or not they should access a psychologist, consistent with the previous wave. Just under four in ten say this is a very significant (12%) or somewhat significant (25%) barrier, and four per cent are unsure.

## Collaboration with health professionals

- **A strong majority say psychologists working collaboratively with other health professionals in primary care teams is a very good or good idea** – Over eight in ten say it is a very good idea (50%) or good idea (36%) for psychologists to work collaboratively with other health professionals, such as family physicians in primary care teams. Nine per cent say this is an average idea, while one per cent each think this is a poor idea or very poor idea. Three per cent are unsure.

Nanos conducted an online survey of 455 residents of Quebec between September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2020 and October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2020. This was part of a larger national study of 3,070 Canadians 18 years of age or older, between September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2020 and October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 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.

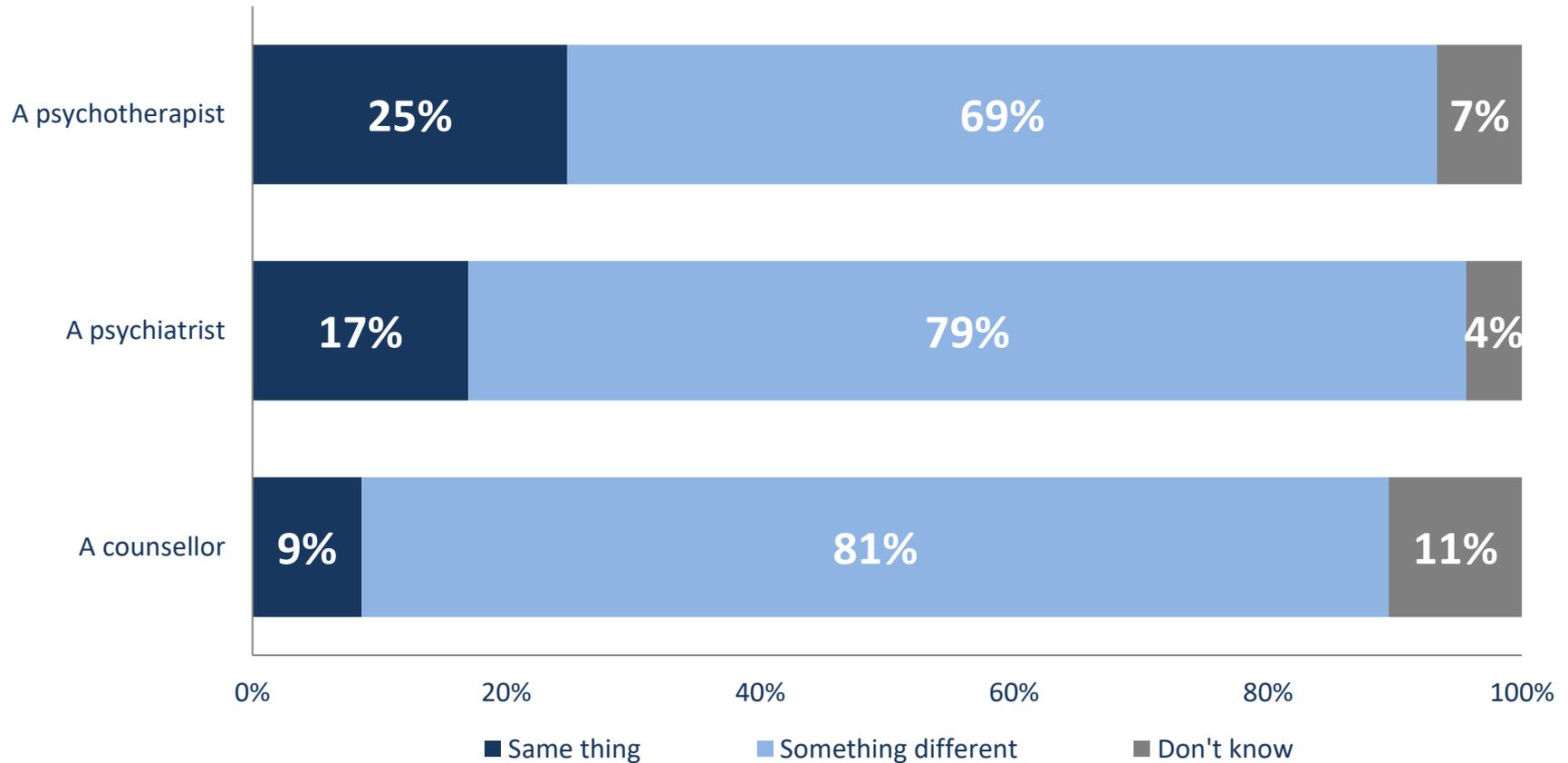
A strong majority of Quebecers say psychologists working collaboratively with other health professionals in primary care teams is a very good (50%) or good (36%) idea

# Confidence in health professionals

Top mentions	2020 (n=431)	2011 (n=443)
Psychologist	36%	27%
Psychiatrist	31%	38%
Family doctor/physician	17%	16%
Mental health professionals/team of doctors	6%	NA
None	3%	1%
Nurse	2%	NA
Front-line workers	1%	NA

**QUESTION** – What health professional do you have the most confidence in, overall, when it comes to helping people with mental health problems? (open-ended)

# Psychologists compared to other professionals



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

**QUESTION** – Do you think a psychologist does the same thing or something different as each of the following?  
[RANDOMIZE]

# Professional best able to care for people living with depression

Top Mentions	Quebec (n=449)
Psychologist	53%
Psychiatrist	30%
Psychotherapist	9%
Counsellor	5%
Doctor/nurse	3%
No one	0.2%

**QUESTION** – Which profession do you think is best able to care for people living with the following mental health problems? [RANDOMIZE]

## Depression

# Professional best able to care for people living with anxiety

Top Mentions	Quebec (n=450)
Psychologist	55%
Psychotherapist	18%
Psychiatrist	17%
Counsellor	8%
Doctor/nurse	2%
Social worker	0.2%

**QUESTION** – Which profession do you think is best able to care for people living with the following mental health problems? [RANDOMIZE]

## Anxiety

# Professional best able to care for people living with addictions

Top Mentions	Quebec (n=447)
Psychologist	36%
Psychotherapist	26%
Psychiatrist	18%
Counsellor	17%
Doctor/nurse	1%
Social worker	1%

**QUESTION** – Which profession do you think is best able to care for people living with the following mental health problems? [RANDOMIZE]

## Addictions

# Professional best able to care for people living with dementia

## Top Mentions

Quebec  
(n=447)

Psychiatrist	67%
Psychologist	11%
Psychotherapist	9%
Counsellor	5%
Specialist	4%
Doctor/nurse	3%

**QUESTION** – Which profession do you think is best able to care for people living with the following mental health problems? [RANDOMIZE]

## Dementia

# Professional best able to care for people living with learning disabilities

Top Mentions	Quebec (n=450)
Psychotherapist	30%
Psychologist	28%
Counsellor	18%
Psychiatrist	17%
Specialist	3%
Doctor/nurse	3%

**QUESTION** – Do you think a psychologist does the same thing or something different as each of the following?  
[RANDOMIZE]

## Learning disabilities/ADHD

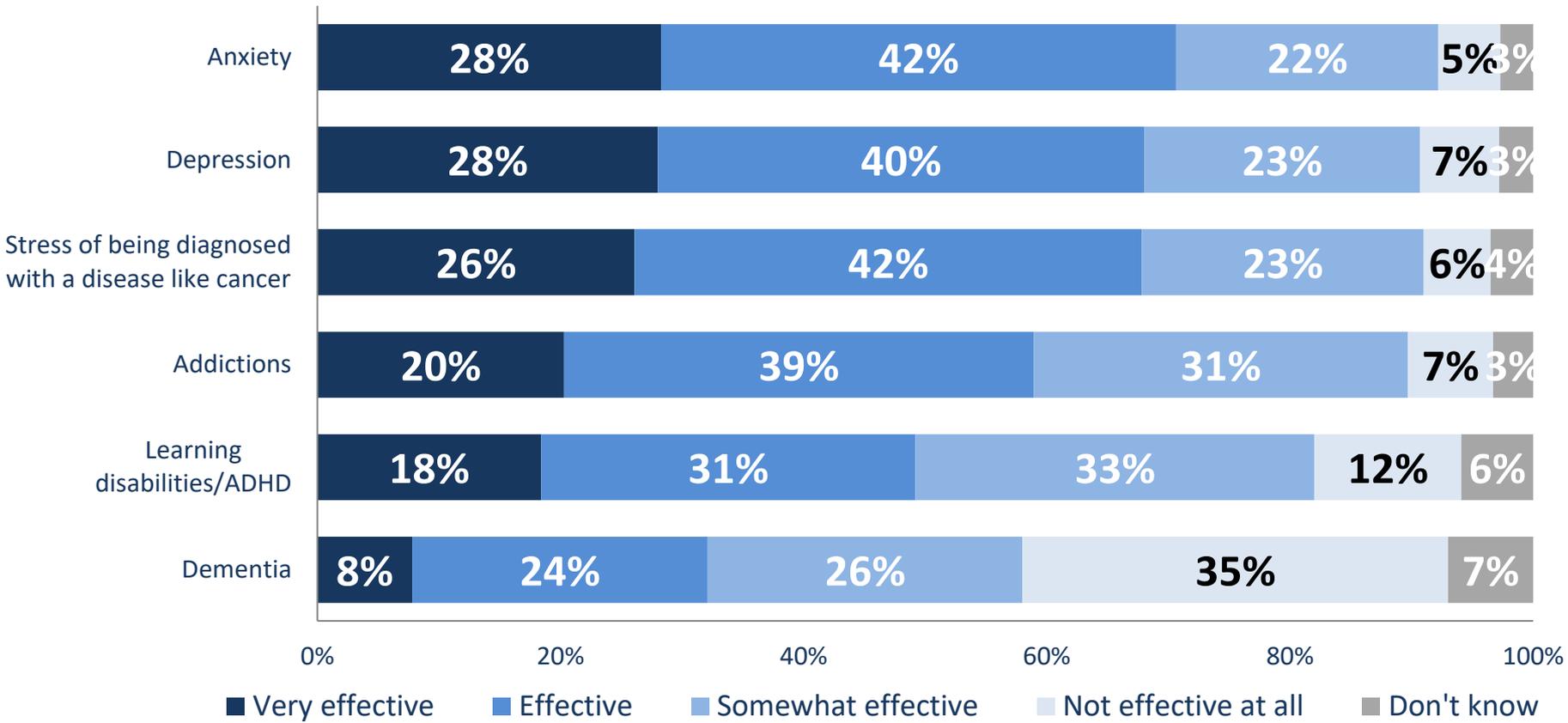
# Professional best able to care for people living with stress of being diagnosed with a disease

Top Mentions	Quebec (n=446)
Psychologist	53%
Psychotherapist	17%
Counsellor	15%
Psychiatrist	10%
Doctor/nurse	3%
Specialist	2%

**QUESTION** – Do you think a psychologist does the same thing or something different as each of the following?  
[RANDOMIZE]

**Stress of being diagnosed with a disease like cancer**

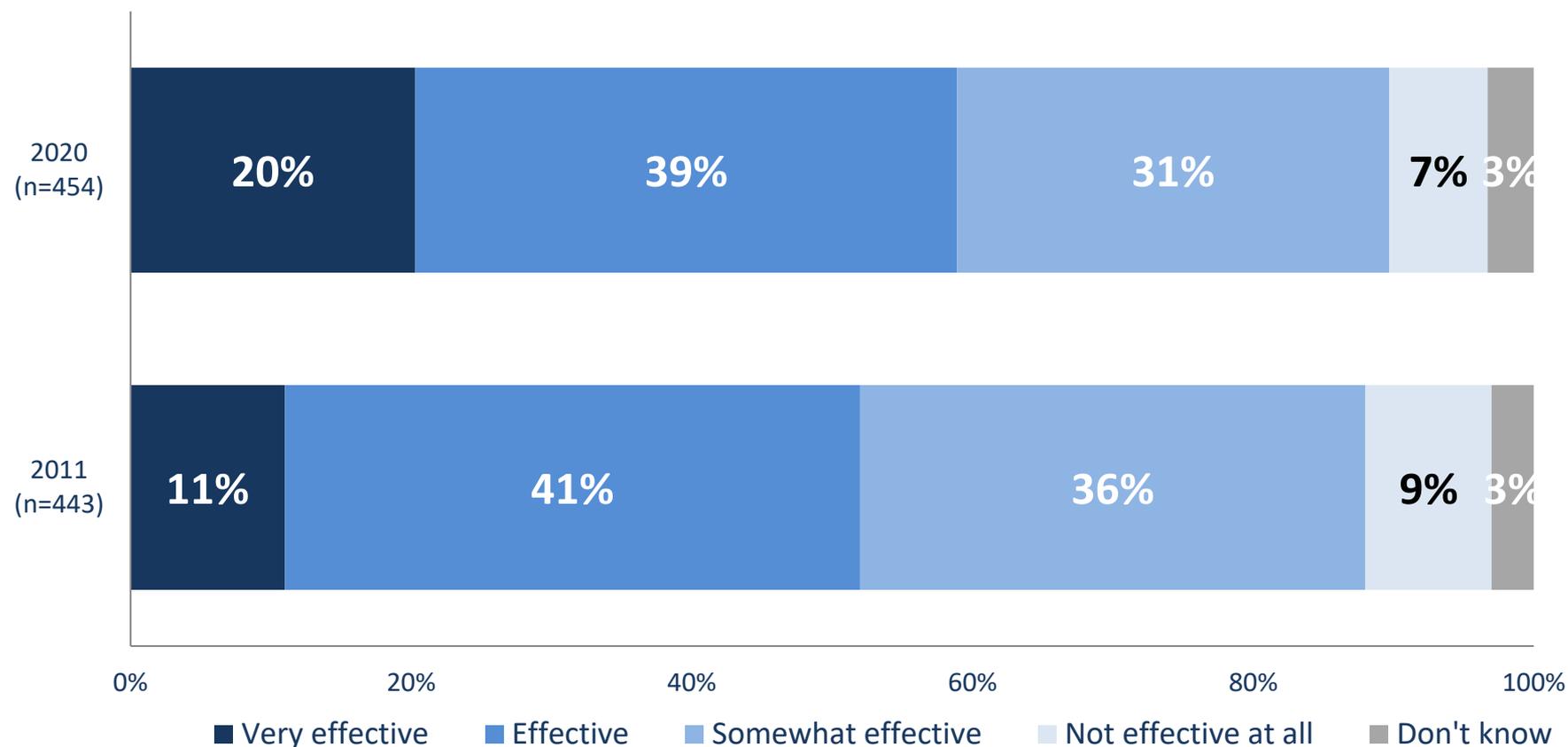
# Effectiveness of psychologists in helping people



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

**QUESTION** – How effective do you feel psychologists are in helping people who are living with the following mental health problems or disorders? [RANDOMIZE]

# Effectiveness of psychologists in helping people coping with addictions - Tracking

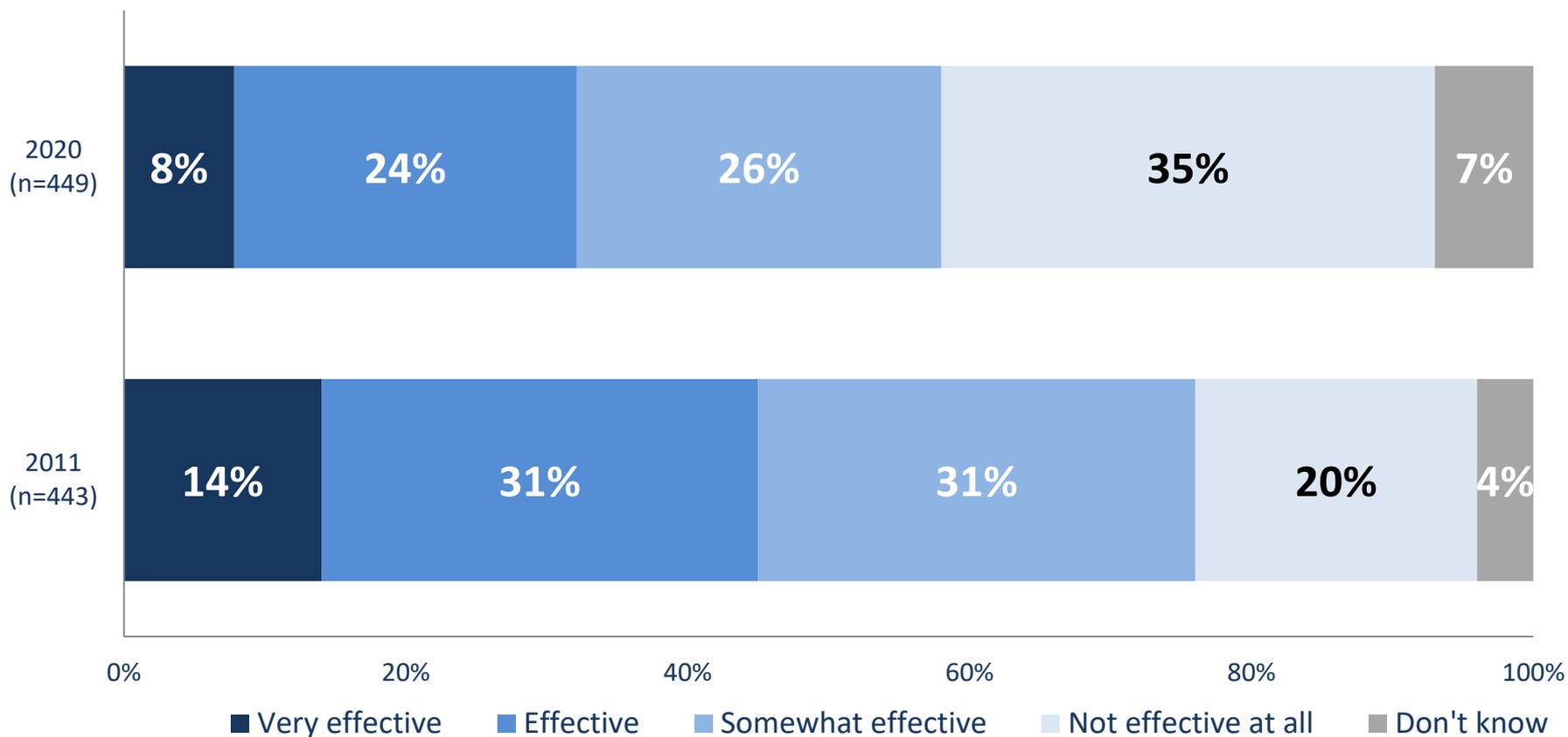


\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding

**QUESTION** – How effective do you feel psychologists are in helping people who are living with the following mental health problems or disorders? [RANDOMIZE]

**Addictions**

# Effectiveness of psychologists in helping people coping with dementia - Tracking

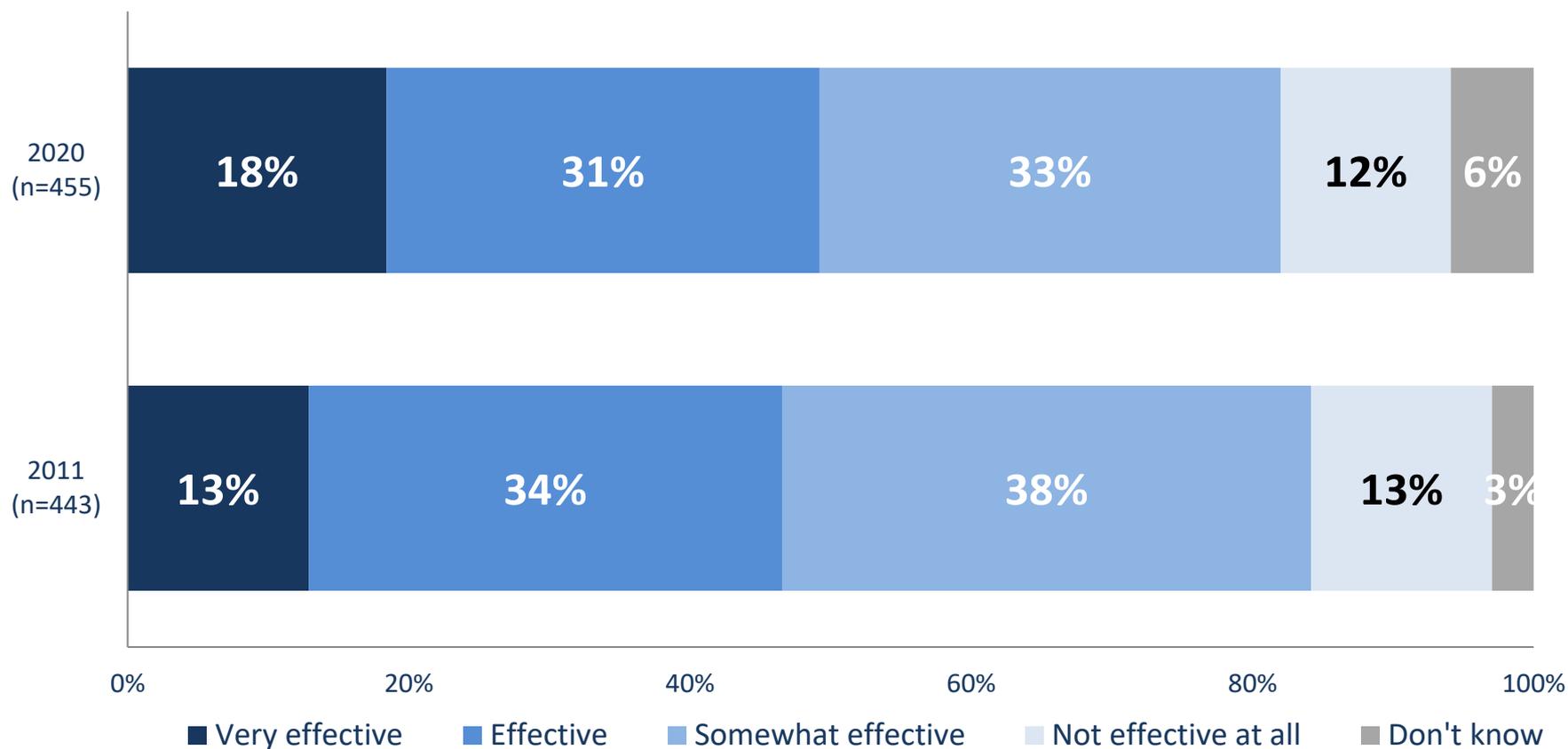


\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding

**QUESTION** – How effective do you feel psychologists are in helping people who are living with the following mental health problems or disorders? [RANDOMIZE]

**Dementia**

# Effectiveness of psychologists in helping people coping with learning disabilities - Tracking

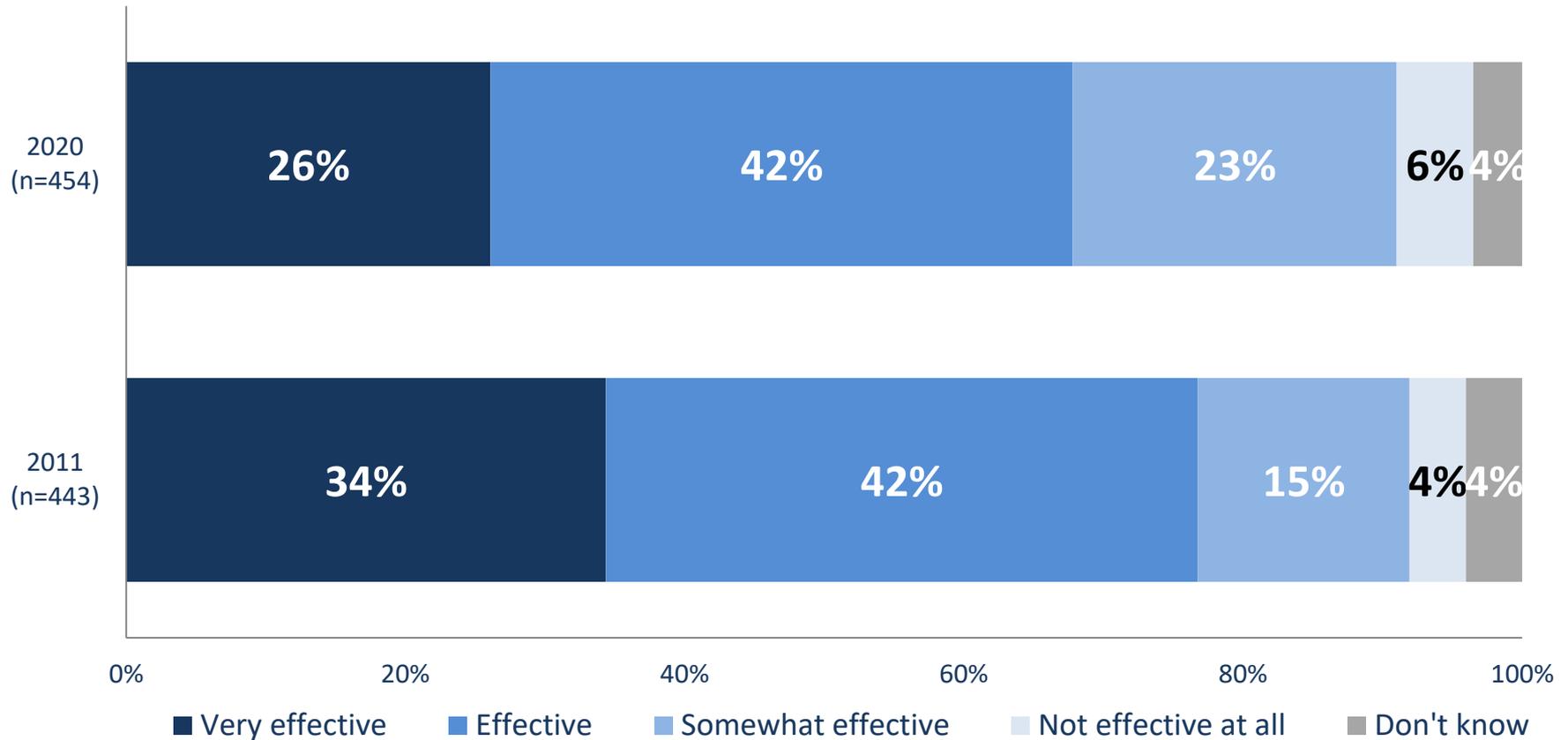


\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding

**QUESTION** – How effective do you feel psychologists are in helping people who are living with the following mental health problems or disorders? [RANDOMIZE]

**Learning disabilities/ADHD**

# Effectiveness of psychologists in helping people coping with the stress of being diagnosed with a disease - Tracking

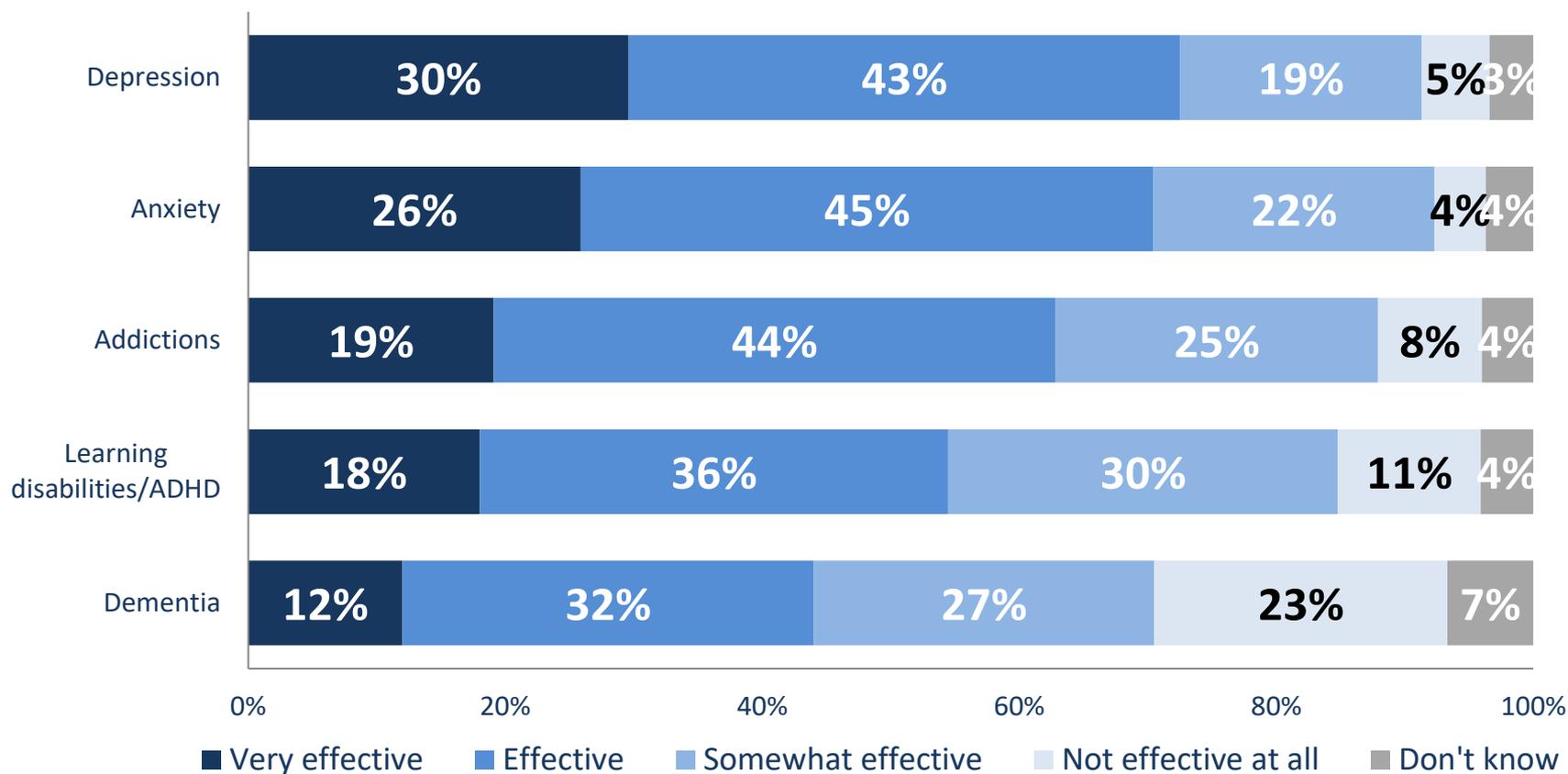


\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding

**QUESTION** – How effective do you feel psychologists are in helping people who are living with the following mental health problems or disorders? [RANDOMIZE]

**Stress of being diagnosed with a disease like cancer**

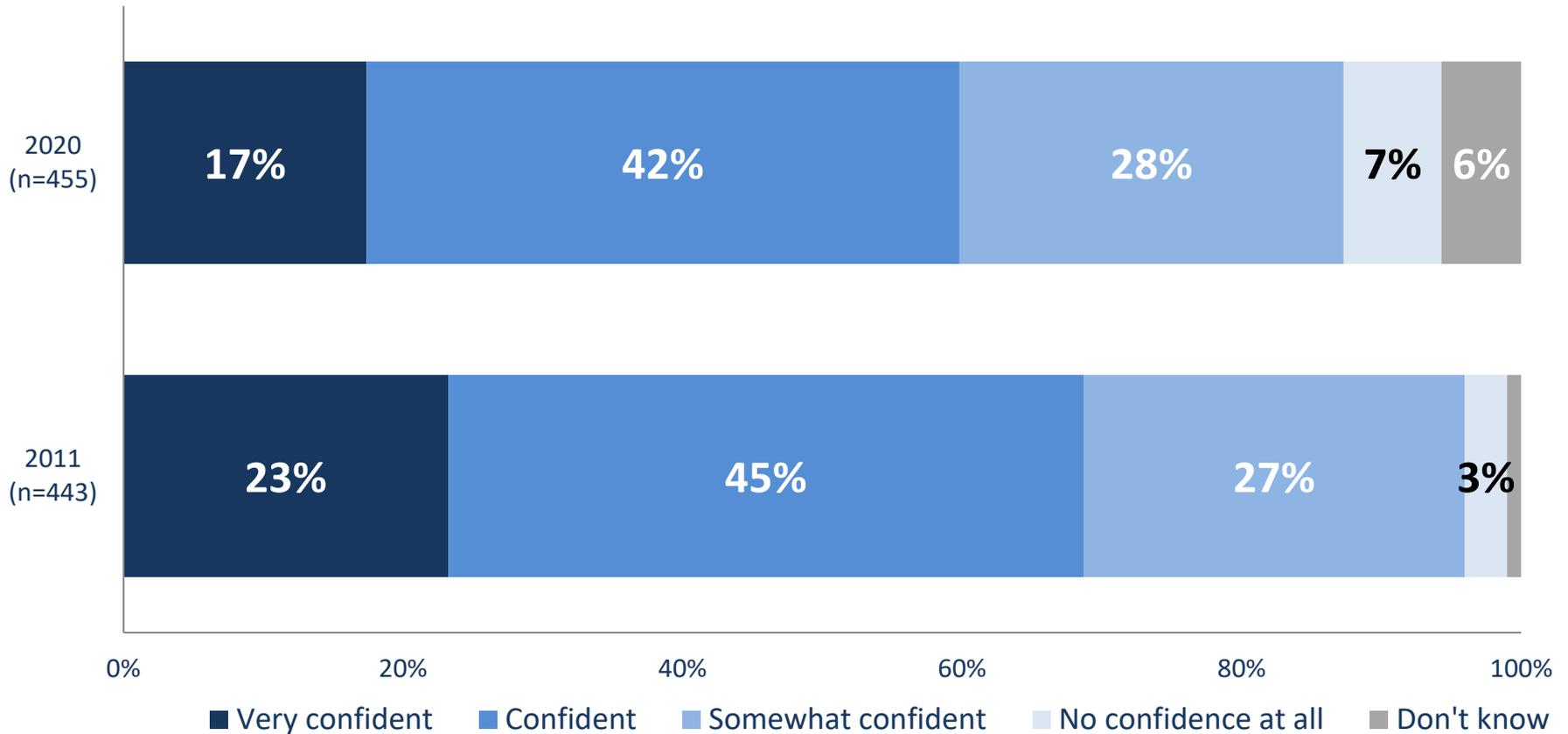
# Effectiveness of psychologists in diagnosing people



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

**QUESTION** – How effective do you feel psychologists are in diagnosing people who are living with the following mental health problems or disorders? [RANDOMIZE]

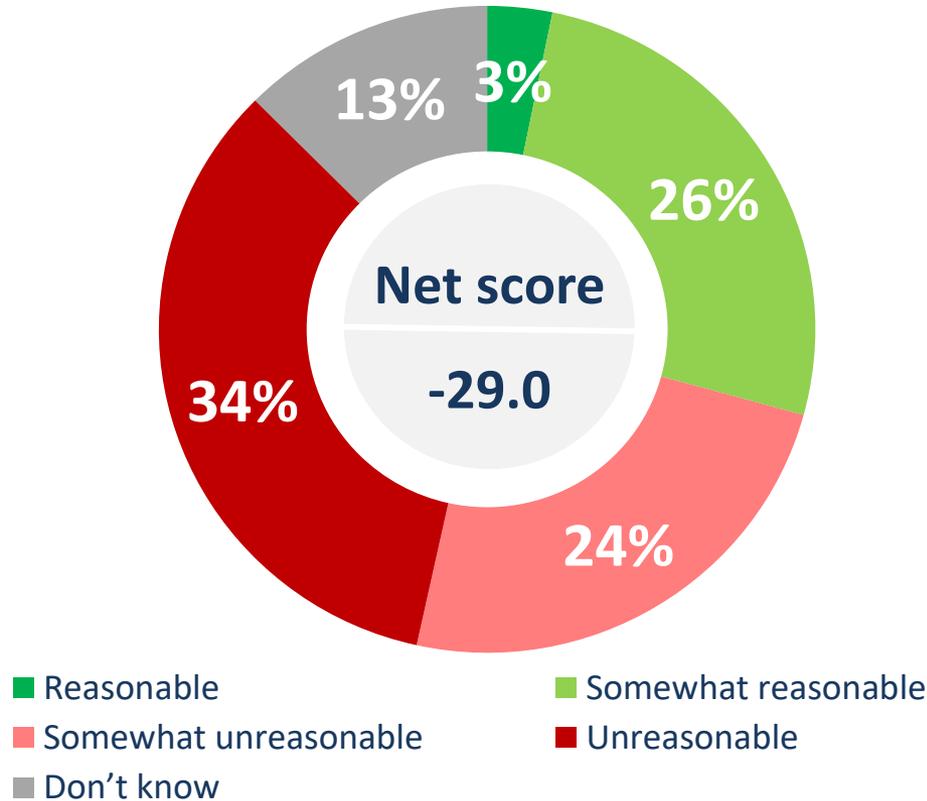
# Confidence in psychologists and the care they provide



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

**QUESTION** – How much confidence do you have in psychologists and the care they provide when it comes to mental health?

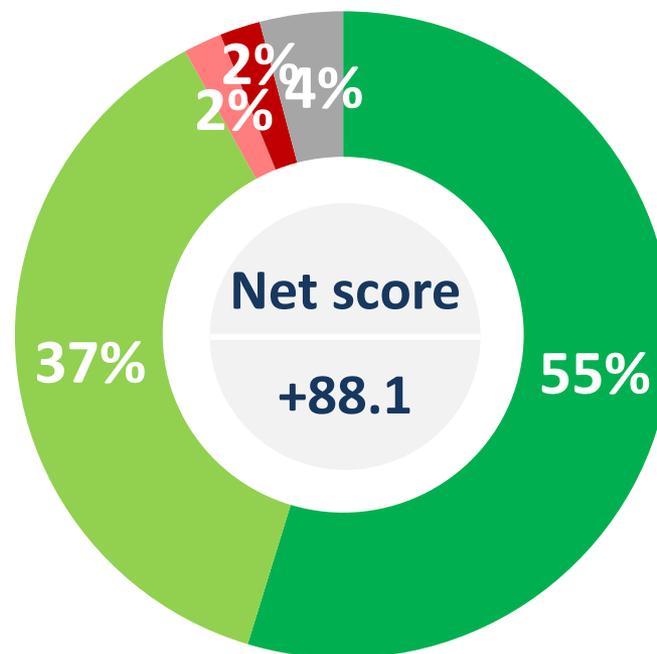
# Amount of time needed for Canadians to get access to psychological services in the publicly-funded health care system



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

**QUESTION** – To the best of your knowledge, are Canadians able to access the services of a psychologist in the publicly-funded health care system within a reasonable, somewhat reasonable, somewhat unreasonable, or unreasonable period of time?

# Support for improving access to psychologists through the publicly-funded health care system

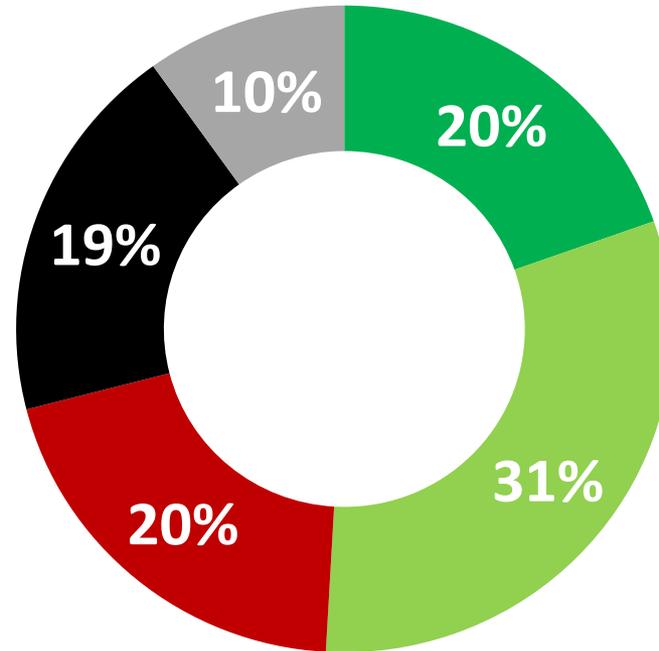


- Support
- Somewhat support
- Somewhat oppose
- Oppose
- Unsure

**QUESTION** – Do you support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or oppose improving access to psychologists through the publicly-funded health care system?

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

# Access to a psychologist through employer health benefit plan

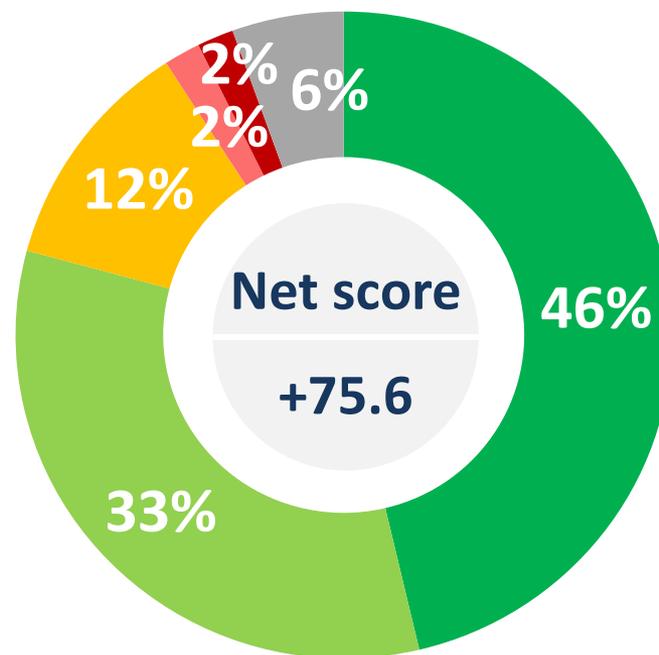


- Yes, definitely
- Yes, I think so
- No
- I am not employed
- Don't know

**QUESTION** – To the best of your knowledge, are you able to access a psychologist through your employer's health benefit plan within a reasonable period of time?

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

# Providing greater access to psychologists through employer health benefit plans

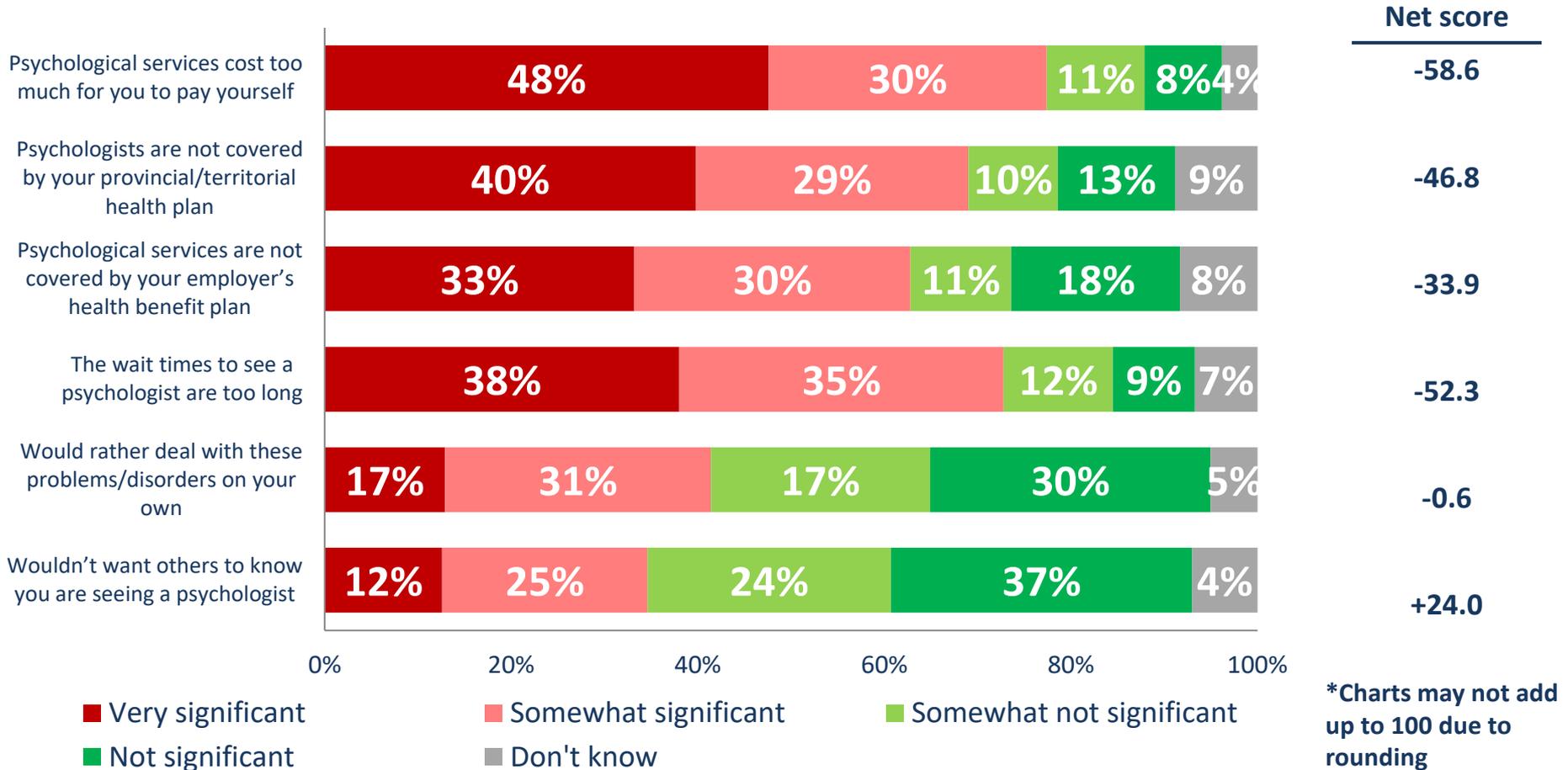


- Very good idea
- Good idea
- Average idea
- Poor idea
- Very poor idea
- Don't know

**QUESTION** – Is providing greater access to psychologists through employer health benefit plans (e.g., more sessions, higher financial caps) a very good idea, good idea, average idea, poor idea or a very poor idea?

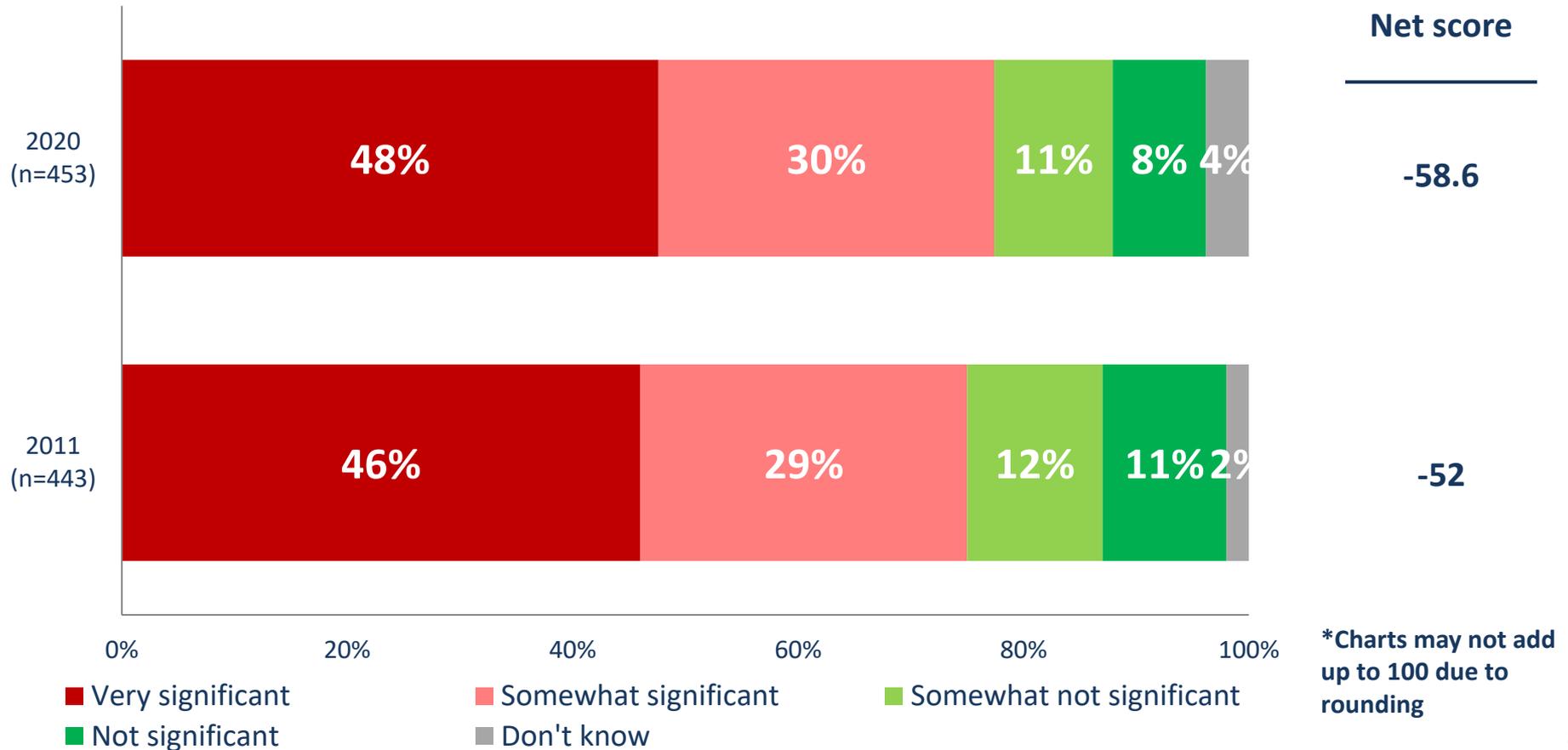
\*Weighted to the true population proportion.  
\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

# Significance of barriers in deciding to access a psychologist



**QUESTION** – For each of the following barriers, please tell me how significant this barrier is in deciding whether you would access a psychologist or not. [RANDOMIZE]

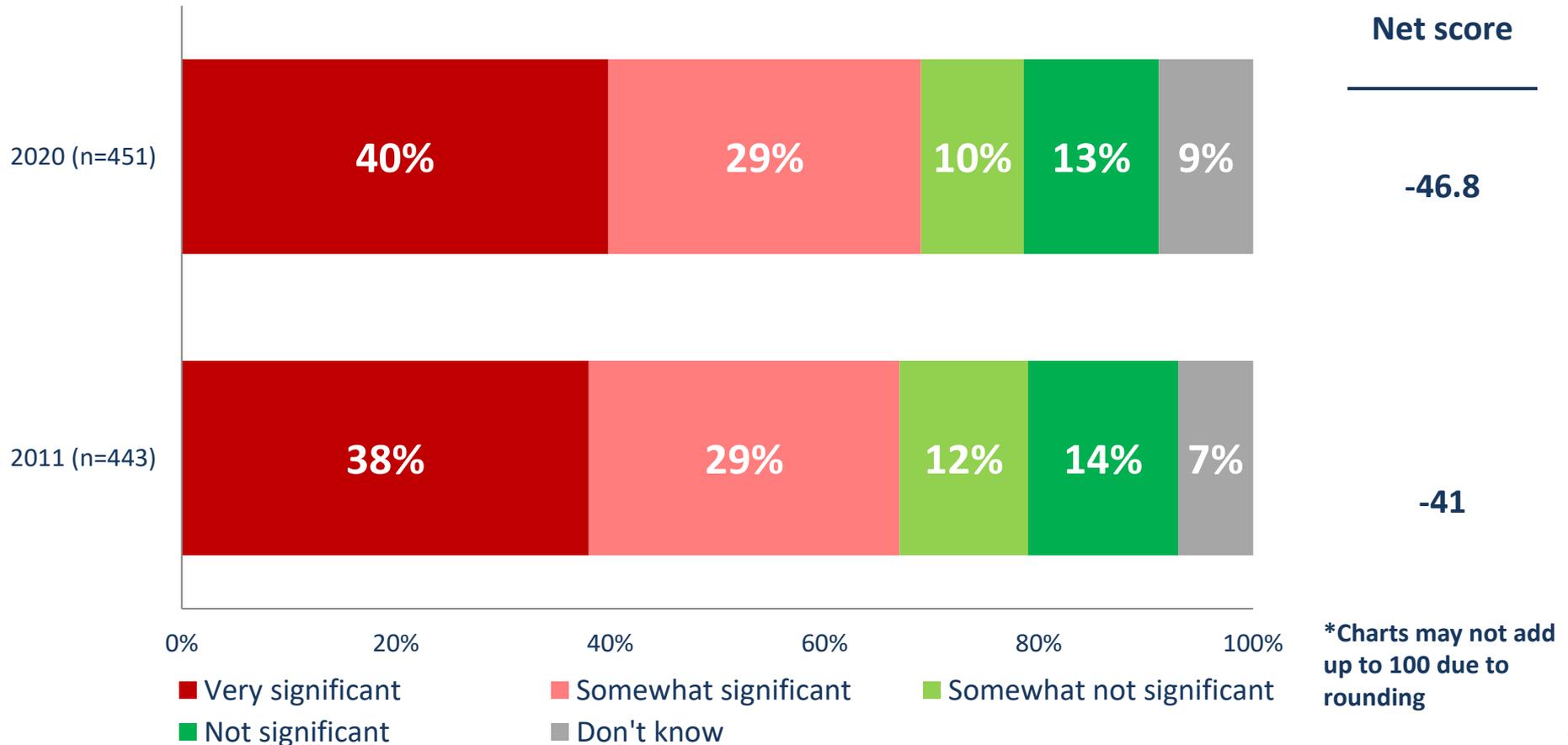
# Significance of cost barriers in deciding to access a psychologist



**QUESTION** – For each of the following barriers, please tell me how significant this barrier is in deciding whether you would access a psychologist or not. [RANDOMIZE]

## Psychological services cost too much for you to pay yourself

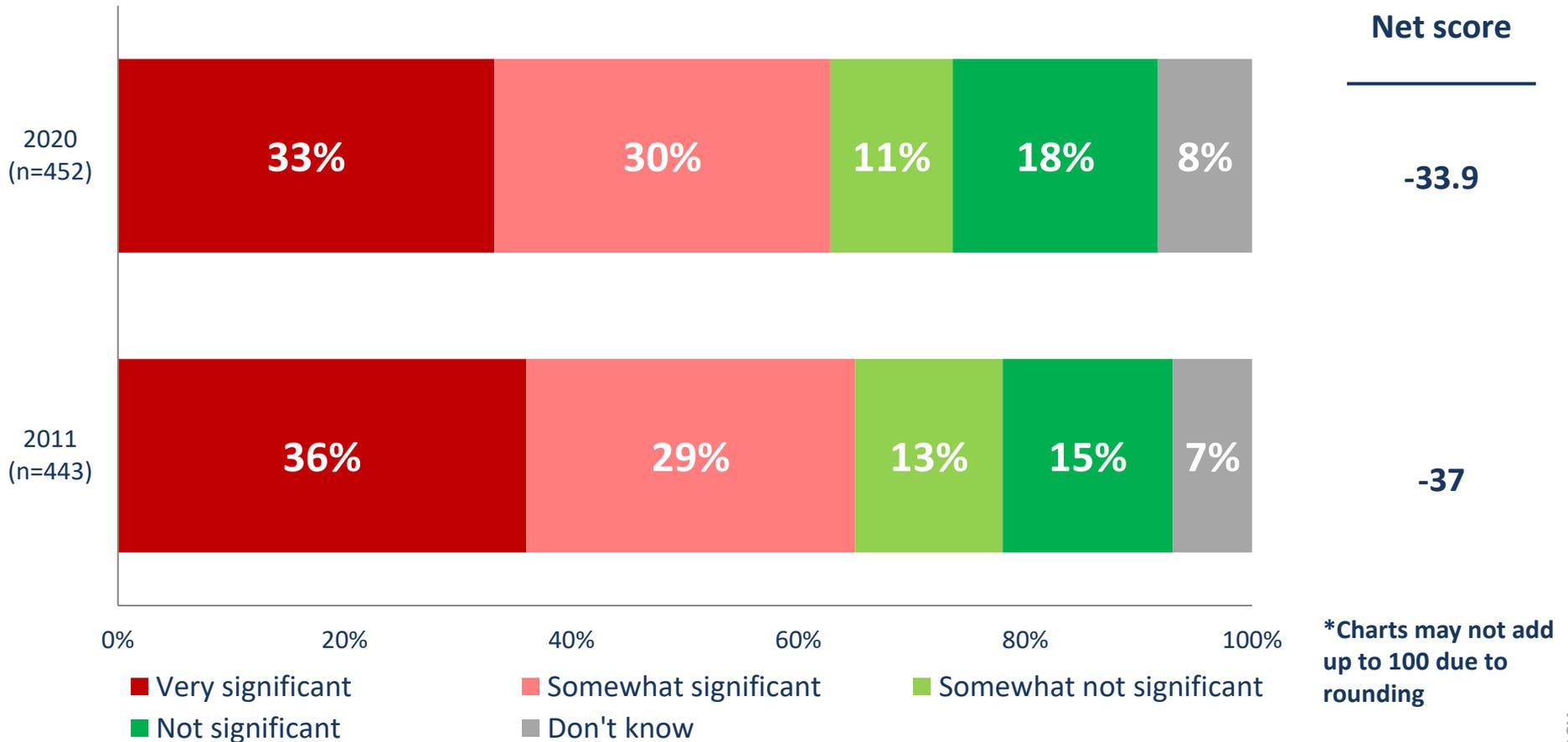
# Significance of health plan coverage barriers in deciding to access a psychologist



**QUESTION** – For each of the following barriers, please tell me how significant this barrier is in deciding whether you would access a psychologist or not. [RANDOMIZE]

**Psychologists are not covered by your provincial/territorial health plan**

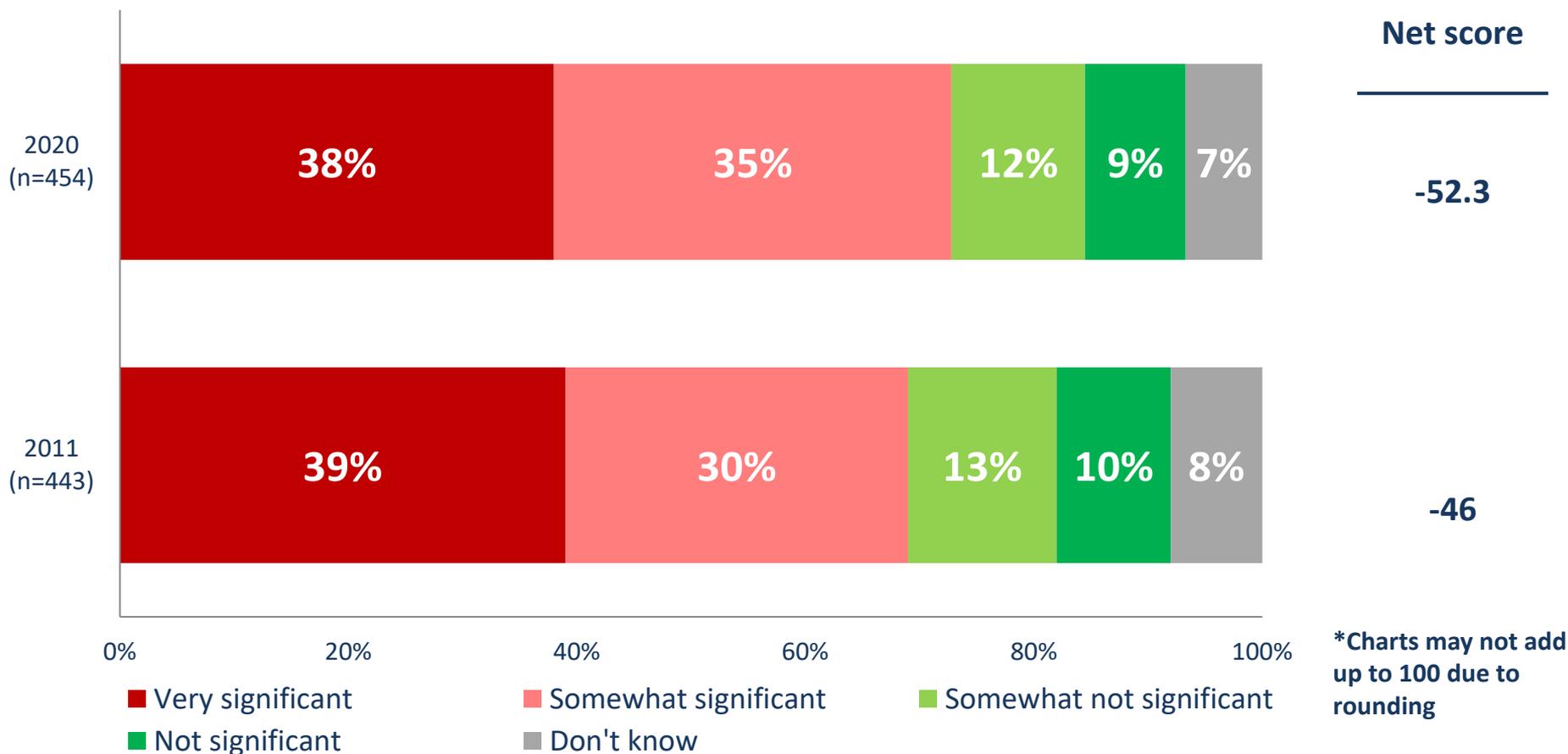
# Significance of employer health benefit plan coverage barriers in deciding to access a psychologist



**QUESTION** – For each of the following barriers, please tell me how significant this barrier is in deciding whether you would access a psychologist or not. [RANDOMIZE]

**Psychological services are not covered by your employer’s health benefit plan**

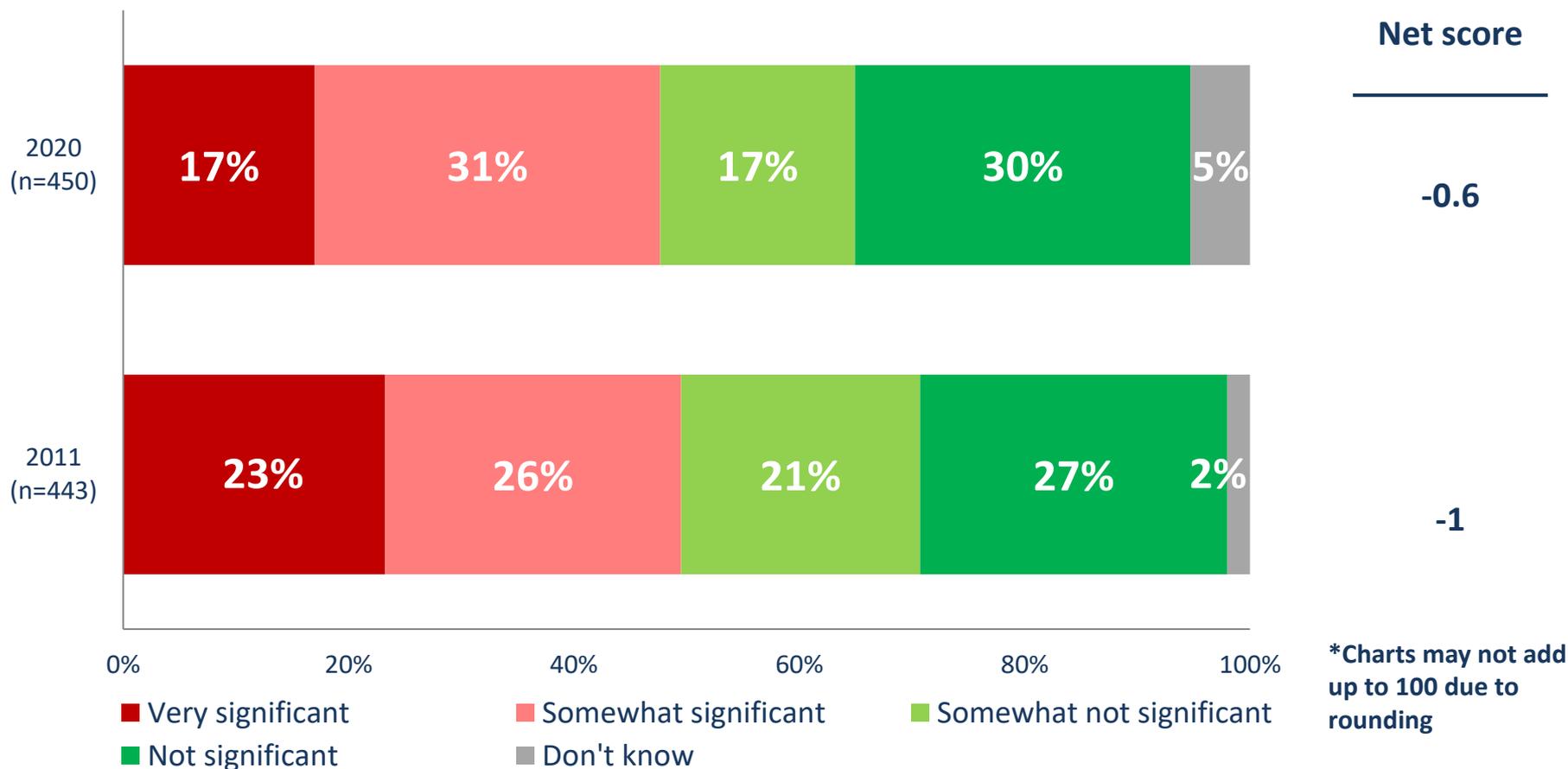
# Significance of long wait times in deciding to access a psychologist



**QUESTION** – For each of the following barriers, please tell me how significant this barrier is in deciding whether you would access a psychologist or not. [RANDOMIZE]

**The wait times to see a psychologist are too long**

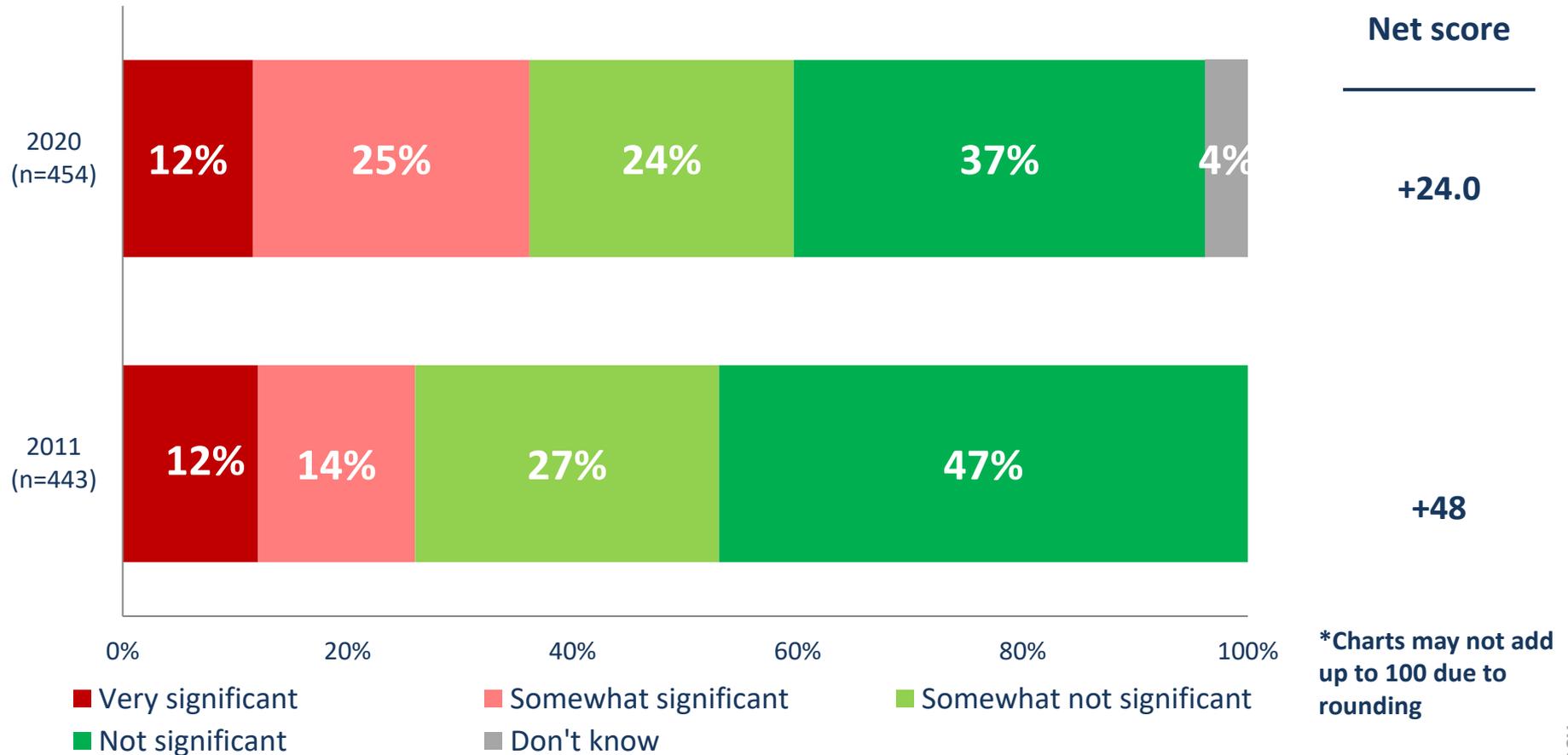
# Significance of dealing with problems/disorders themselves in deciding to access a psychologist



**QUESTION** – For each of the following barriers, please tell me how significant this barrier is in deciding whether you would access a psychologist or not. [RANDOMIZE]

**Would rather deal with these problems/disorders on your own**

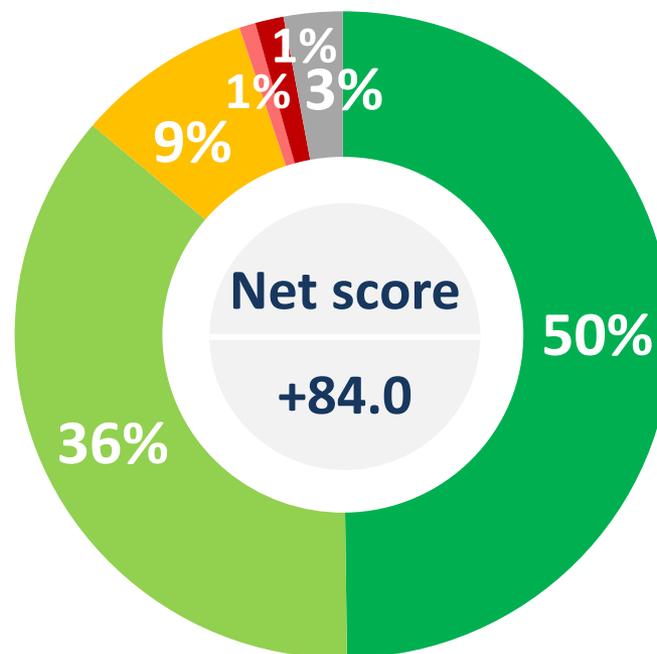
# Significance of not wanting others to know they are seeing a psychologist in deciding to access a psychologist



**QUESTION** – For each of the following barriers, please tell me how significant this barrier is in deciding whether you would access a psychologist or not. [RANDOMIZE]

**Wouldn't want others to know you are seeing a psychologist**

# Support for psychologists working collaboratively with health professionals



- Very good idea
- Good idea
- Average idea
- Poor idea
- Very poor idea
- Don't know

**QUESTION** – Are psychologists working collaboratively with other health professionals, such as family physicians in primary care teams a very good idea, good idea, average idea, poor idea or a very poor idea?

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

# METHODOLOGY



Nanos conducted a representative online survey of 455 residents of Quebec between September 25<sup>th</sup> and October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2020. This was part of a larger national study of 3,070 Canadians 18 years of age or older, between September 25<sup>th</sup> and October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 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 was conducted by Nanos Research.

This is Quebec report two (2) 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](http://www.nanos.co).

# TECHNICAL NOTE



SOCIÉTÉ  
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Element	Description
Research sponsor	Canadian Psychological Association and the Council of Professional Associations of Psychologists
Population and Final Sample Size	455 residents of Quebec as part of a larger national study of 3,070 Canadians drawn from a panel
Source of Sample	Asking Canadians
Type of Sample	Representative non-probability
Margin of Error	No margin of error applies to this research.
Mode of Survey	Online survey
Sampling Method Base	Non-probability.
Demographics (Captured)	Residents of Quebec; Men and Women; 18 years or older. Six digit postal code was used to validate geography.
Demographics (Other)	Age, gender, education, income
Field Dates	September 25 <sup>th</sup> to October 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2020.
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. <a href="https://canadianresearchinsightscouncil.ca/standards/">https://canadianresearchinsightscouncil.ca/standards/</a>

Element	Description
Weighting of Data	The results were weighted by age and gender using the latest Census information (2016). See tables for full weighting disclosure.
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.
Excluded Demographics	Individuals younger than 18 years old; individuals without internet access could not participate.
Stratification	By age and gender using the latest Census information (2016) and the sample is geographically stratified to be representative of the population.
Estimated Response Rate	Not applicable
Question Order	Question order in the preceding report reflects the order in which they appeared in the original questionnaire.
Question Content	This is report two (2) of (2). This report contains questions 1 to 34 and report 1 contains questions 35 to 54 in the questionnaire.
Question Wording	The questions in the preceding report are written exactly as they were asked to individuals.
Research/Data Collection Supplier	Nanos Research
Contact	Contact Nanos Research for more information or with any concerns or questions. <a href="http://www.nanos.co">http://www.nanos.co</a> Telephone:(613) 234-4666 ext. 237 Email: info@nanosresearch.com.

# METHODOLOGY - Previous wave



SOCIÉTÉ  
CANADIENNE  
DE PSYCHOLOGIE



Survey of 443 residents of Quebec as part of a larger national Survey conducted of 2,832 Canadians conducted by EKOS in 2011 for the Canadian Psychological Association.



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