

# Strong majority want improved access to psychologists: Saskatchewan

## Provincial Survey | Summary

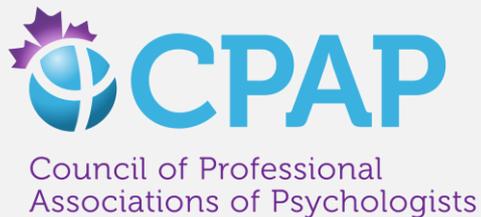
Conducted by Nanos for Canadian Psychological Association and the Council of Professional Associations of Psychologists, December 2020  
Submission 2020-1710B



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 impact of COVID-19 on Saskatchewan residents' ability to access mental health care. This is Saskatchewan provincial report two (2) of two (2). To follow are the key findings for respondents from Saskatchewan for report two of two.

Over one in five respondents say they have the most confidence in psychologists when it comes to helping people with mental health problems

## Role of psychologists

- **Respondents most frequently report having the most confidence in doctors when it comes to helping people with mental health problems** – One quarter of respondents (26%, 16% In 2011) say they have the most confidence in doctors when it comes to helping people with mental health problems, followed by psychologists (21%, down from 29% in 2011), psychiatrists (19%, 28% in 2011), and one in ten say they have the most confidence counsellors (10%).
- **Three quarters of respondents think psychologists do something different than psychiatrists** – Three in four (75%) think a psychologist does something different than a psychiatrist, while two in ten (20%) think they do the same thing. Four per cent are unsure.
- **More than seven in ten think psychologists do something different than a counsellor** – More than seven in ten (73%) think a psychologist does something different than a counsellor, while more than two in ten (23%) think they do the same thing. Four per cent are unsure.
- **More than seven in ten think psychologists do something different than psychotherapists** – More than seven in ten (72%) think a psychologist does something different than a psychotherapist, while one in five (19%) think they do the same thing. Ten per cent are unsure.

## Profession best able to care for mental health problems

- **Respondents are more likely to think a psychiatrist are best able to care for people with depression** – Asked which profession they think is best able to care for people living with depression, four in ten say a psychiatrist (40%) and almost three in ten say a psychologist (28%). More than two in ten say a counsellor (22%) followed by a psychotherapist (6%).

Over one in four respondents think a psychologist is best able to care for people with anxiety than other professionals

- **Respondents are more likely to think a psychiatrist 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, three in ten (31%) say a psychiatrist, followed by a psychologist (28%), a counsellor (28%), and one in ten say a psychotherapist (10%).
- **Respondents more frequently say a counsellor 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 counsellor (52%), followed by a psychiatrist (18%), a psychologist (14%) and a psychotherapist (12%).
- **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, three in ten say a psychiatrist (30%), followed by a psychotherapist (20%), a counsellor (18%), and a psychologist (17%).
- **Respondents are marginally more likely to say a counsellor 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 counsellor (30%) followed by psychologist (28%), a psychotherapist (21%) and a psychiatrist (15%).
- **A counsellor 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, almost one in two say a counsellor (48%), followed by a psychologist (21%), a psychotherapist (14%), and a psychiatrist (9%).

Six in ten respondents say that psychologists are very effective (22%) or effective (40%) at helping people who are living with depression

## 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%) respondents say psychologists are effective at helping people with depression, while over one in four say they are somewhat effective (26%) and more than two in ten say very effective (22%). Three per cent say they are not effective at all and ten per cent don't know.
- **Four in ten say psychologists are effective at helping people who are living with anxiety** – Four in ten (40%) say psychologists are effective at helping people with anxiety, while one in four say they are somewhat effective or very effective (24% each). One per cent say they are not effective at all and eleven per cent don't know.
- **Opinions on the effectiveness of psychologists in helping people who are living with addictions remain comparable with 2011** – Just over one in three respondents each say psychologists are effective (35%) or somewhat effective (31%), in helping people who are living with addictions, while one in four (26%) say they are very effective and four per cent say they are not effective at all. Four 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** – More than one-third of Canadians (35%) say psychologists are somewhat effective in helping people living with dementia, while one in three (33%) say they are effective and more than one in ten say they are not effective (13%). Eight per cent say they are very effective and thirteen per cent don't know. These results are comparable with tracking from 2011.
- **Respondents most frequently say psychologists are effective and somewhat effective in helping people who are living with learning disabilities** – One in three say psychologists are effective (33%) or somewhat effective (32%), respectively, in helping people who are living with learning disabilities/ADHD, while under one in ten (eight per cent) say they are very effective and six per cent say they are not effective at all. Eight per cent don't know. These results are comparable with tracking from 2011.

Over six in ten respondents say psychologists are very effective (19%) or effective (42%) at diagnosing people who are 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** – Four in ten (40%) say they think psychologists are effective in helping people living with the stress of being diagnosed with a disease like cancer, while one in four (25%) say they are very effective and just under one in four (24%) say they are somewhat effective. Three per cent say they are not effective at all, and eight 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 (42%) say they think psychologists are effective in diagnosing people living with depression, while more than one in four say they are somewhat effective (27%) and under two in say they are very effective (19%). Three per cent say they are not effective at all and nine per cent don't know.
- **Respondents most frequently say they think psychologists are effective in diagnosing people living with anxiety** – Close to four in ten Canadians (38%) say they think psychologists are effective in diagnosing people living with anxiety, while three in ten say they are somewhat effective (29%) and one in five say they are very effective (19%). Two per cent say they are not effective at all and thirteen per cent don't know.
- **Just over one in three each say psychologists are effective or somewhat effective in diagnosing people living with addictions** – Almost seven in ten say they think psychologists are effective (35%) or somewhat effective (34%) in diagnosing people living with addictions, while two in ten say they are very effective (20%). Four per cent say they are not effective at all and seven per cent don't know.
- **Respondents most frequently say psychologists are somewhat effective in diagnosing people living with dementia** – Four in ten (39%) say psychologists are somewhat effective in diagnosing people living with dementia, while just under one in three (32%) say they are effective. Twelve per cent say they are very effective. Seven per cent say they are not effective at all, and ten per cent don't know.

# SUMMARY

Close to nine in ten support (57%) or somewhat support (32%) improving access to psychologists through the publicly-funded health care system

- **Respondents most frequently say psychologists are somewhat effective in diagnosing people living with learning disabilities/ADHD** – Close to four in ten (38%) say psychologists are somewhat effective in diagnosing people living with dementia, while one in three (34%) say they are somewhat effective. Under two in ten say they are very effective (17%) and four per cent say they are not effective at all. Eight per cent don't know.
- **Respondents most frequently say they are confident in the care psychologists provide** – Four in ten (40%) say they are confident in psychologists and the care they provide when it comes to mental health, while one in three (32%) say they are somewhat confident and under two in ten (18%) say they are very confident. Three per cent say they are not confident at all and seven per cent are unsure. These results are comparable with tracking from 2011.
- **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** – Over four in ten say to the best of their knowledge Canadians are able to access the services of a psychologist in the publicly-funded health care system within a somewhat unreasonable (23%) or unreasonable (20%) period of time. Just over one in three say services are accessible within a reasonable (eight per cent) or somewhat reasonable (27%) period of time, and 22 per cent are unsure.
- **A strong majority of respondents support or somewhat support improving access to psychologists through the publicly-funded health care system** – Nearly nine in ten support (57%) or somewhat support (32%) improving access to psychologists through the publicly-funded health care system, while less than five per cent somewhat oppose (four per cent) this. Seven per cent are unsure.

A strong majority say it is a very good (42%) or good (38%) 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 (21%) or yes, I think so (33%). Ten per cent say no, while 21 per cent report they are not employed, and 16 per cent are unsure.
- **Four 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 (42%) or good idea (38%) to provide greater access to psychologists through employer health benefit plans (e.g. more sessions, higher financial caps), while 13 per cent say it is an average idea. Three per cent say this is a poor idea and five 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 **nine** in ten say psychological services costing too much for them to pay themselves is a very significant (49%) or somewhat significant (29%) 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 (11%) or not significant (six per cent) barrier, and six per cent are unsure.
- **Close to two in three 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 say psychologists not being covered by their provincial/ territorial health plan is a very significant (37%) or somewhat significant (27%) barrier to them deciding whether or not they should access a psychologist. Just over two in ten say this is a somewhat not significant or not significant (11% each) barrier, and 14 per cent are unsure.

# SUMMARY

Seven in ten respondents say the length of wait times being too long to see a psychologist is a very significant (35%) or somewhat significant (35%) barrier to access care

- **Over two in three 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 of respondents say psychological services not being covered by their employer's health benefit plan is a very significant (32%) or somewhat significant (33%) barrier to them deciding whether or not they should access a psychologist, consistent with the previous wave. Close to one in four say this is a somewhat not significant (nine per cent) or not significant (15%) barrier, and 11 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, seven in ten say the wait times to see a psychologist being too long is a very significant (35%) or somewhat significant (35%) barrier to them deciding whether or not they should access a psychologist. Just under two in ten say this is a somewhat not significant (12%) or not significant (six per cent) barrier, and 12 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 four in ten say preferring to deal with these problems/disorders on their own is a very significant (13%) or somewhat significant (28%) barrier to them deciding whether or not they should access a psychologist, while close to the same proportion say this is a somewhat not significant (26%) or not significant (28%) barrier. Six per cent are unsure. This is comparable with the previous wave of research.
- **Six in ten respondents 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 (40%) or somewhat not significant (21%) 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 (24%) 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 (57%) or good idea (28%) 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 less than one per cent think this is a poor idea. Five per cent are unsure.

Nanos conducted a representative online survey of 202 residents of Saskatchewan 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>, 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 respondents say psychologists working collaboratively with other health professionals in a primary care team is a very good (57%) or good (28%) idea

# Confidence in health professionals



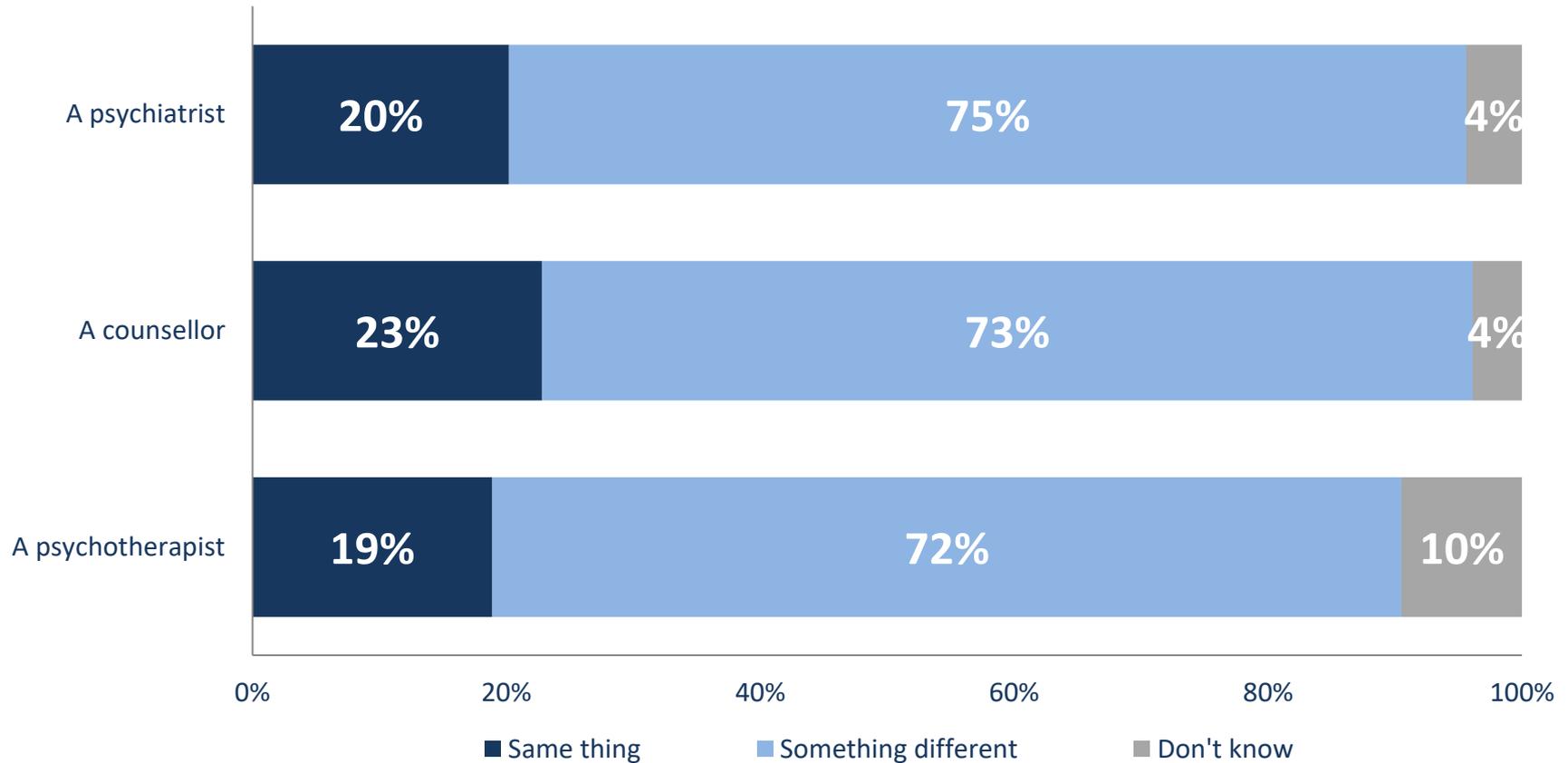
SOCIÉTÉ  
CANADIENNE  
DE PSYCHOLOGIE



Top mentions	2020 (n=186)	2011 (n=130)
Doctor	26%	16%
Psychologist	21%	29%
Psychiatrist	19%	28%
Counsellor	10%	18%
Unsure	6%	2%
Mental health professionals/team of doctors	5%	NA
Therapist	4%	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	Saskatchewan (n=201)
Psychiatrist	40%
Psychologist	28%
Counsellor	22%
Psychotherapist	6%
Doctor/nurse	4%
Religion/spirituality	1%

**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	Saskatchewan (n=200)
Psychiatrist	31%
Counsellor	28%
Psychologist	28%
Psychotherapist	10%
Doctor/nurse	2%
Religion/spirituality	1%

**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	Saskatchewan (n=198)
Counsellor	52%
Psychiatrist	18%
Psychologist	14%
Psychotherapist	12%
Doctor/nurse	3%
Specialist	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	Saskatchewan (n=193)
Psychiatrist	30%
Psychotherapist	20%
Counsellor	18%
Psychologist	17%
Doctor/nurse	8%
Specialists	4%

**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	Saskatchewan (n=194)
Counsellor	30%
Psychologist	28%
Psychotherapist	21%
Psychiatrist	15%
Specialist	3%
Doctor/nurse	2%

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

## Learning disabilities/ADHD

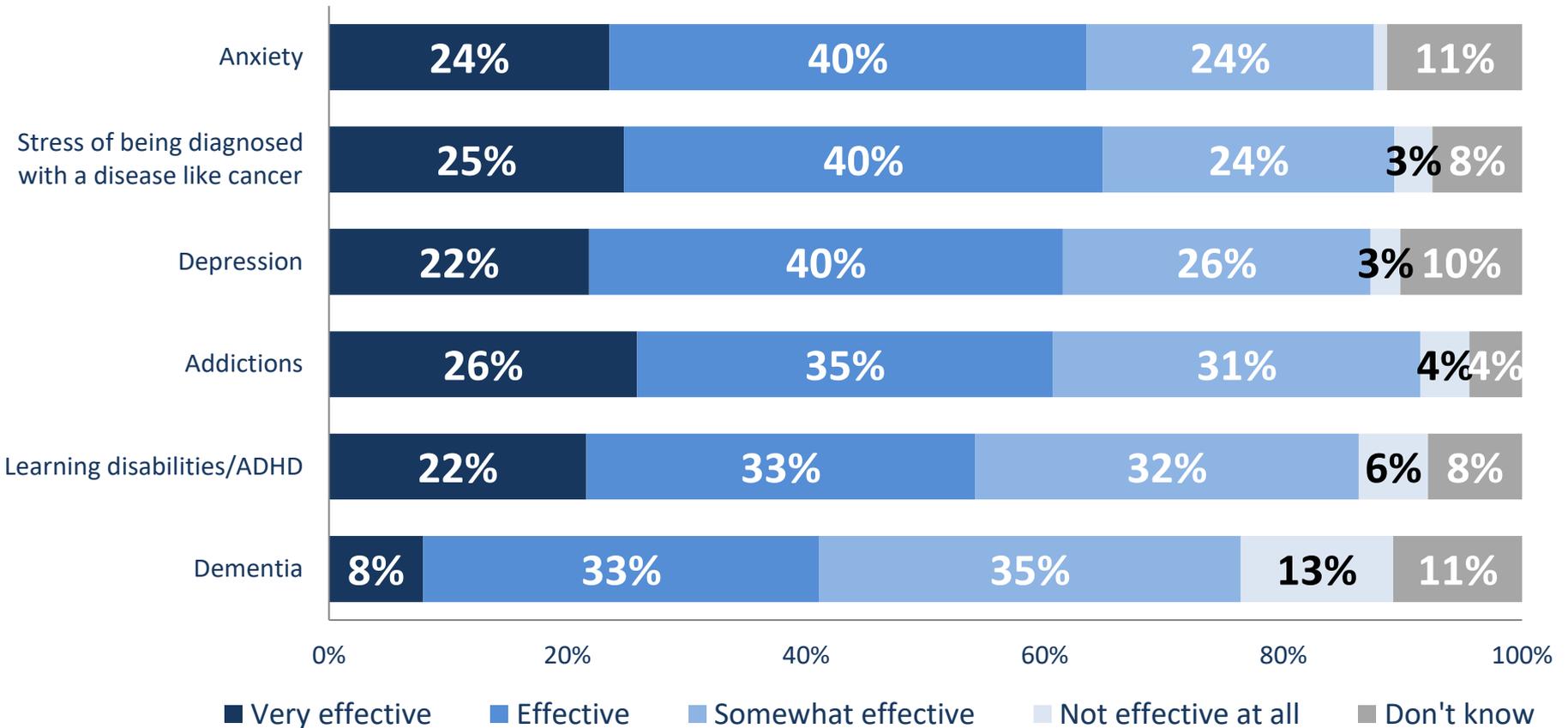
# Professional best able to care for people living with stress of being diagnosed with a disease

Top Mentions	Saskatchewan (n=200)
Counsellor	48%
Psychologist	21%
Psychotherapist	14%
Psychiatrist	9%
Specialist	3%
Doctor/nurse	3%

**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

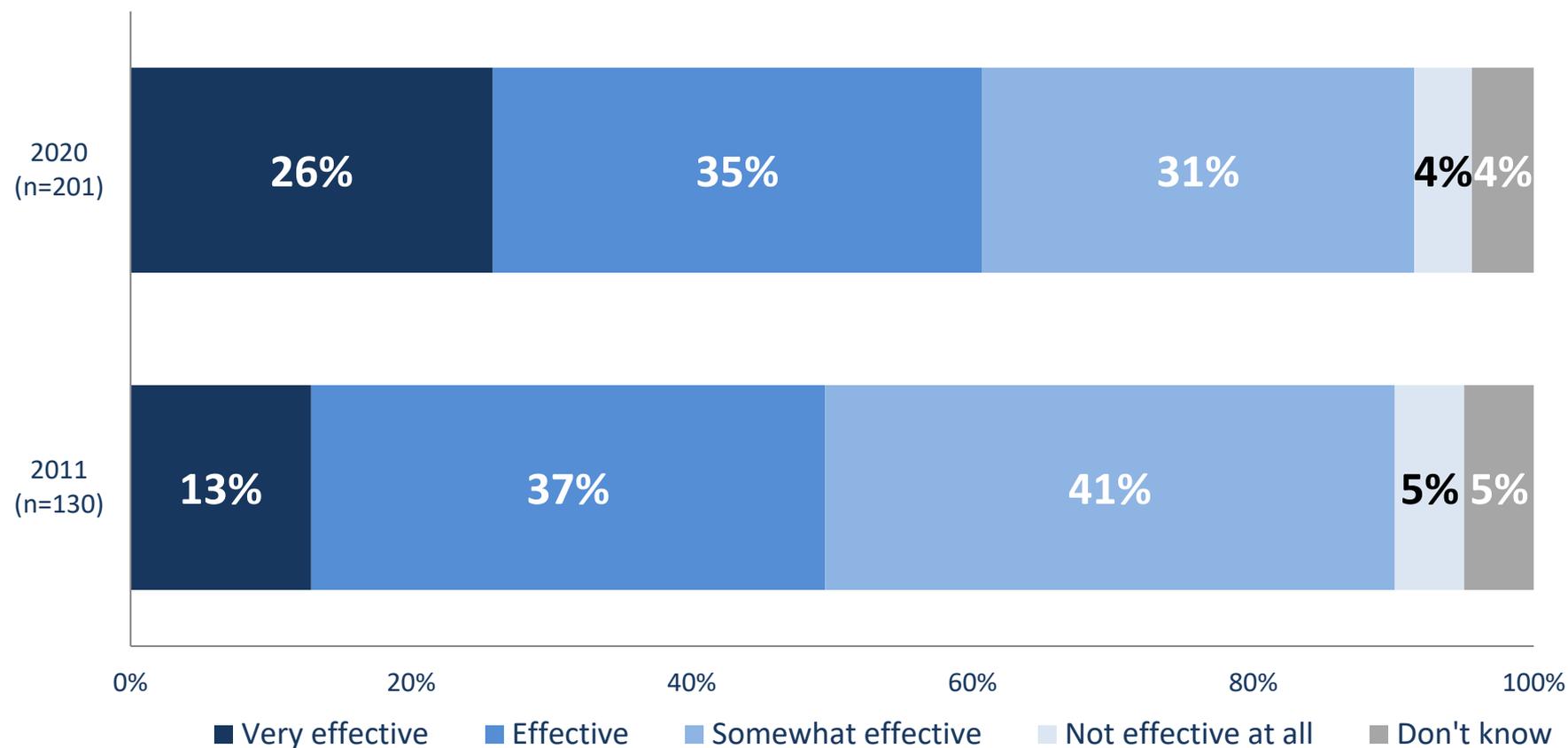
# Effectiveness of psychologists in helping people



\*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

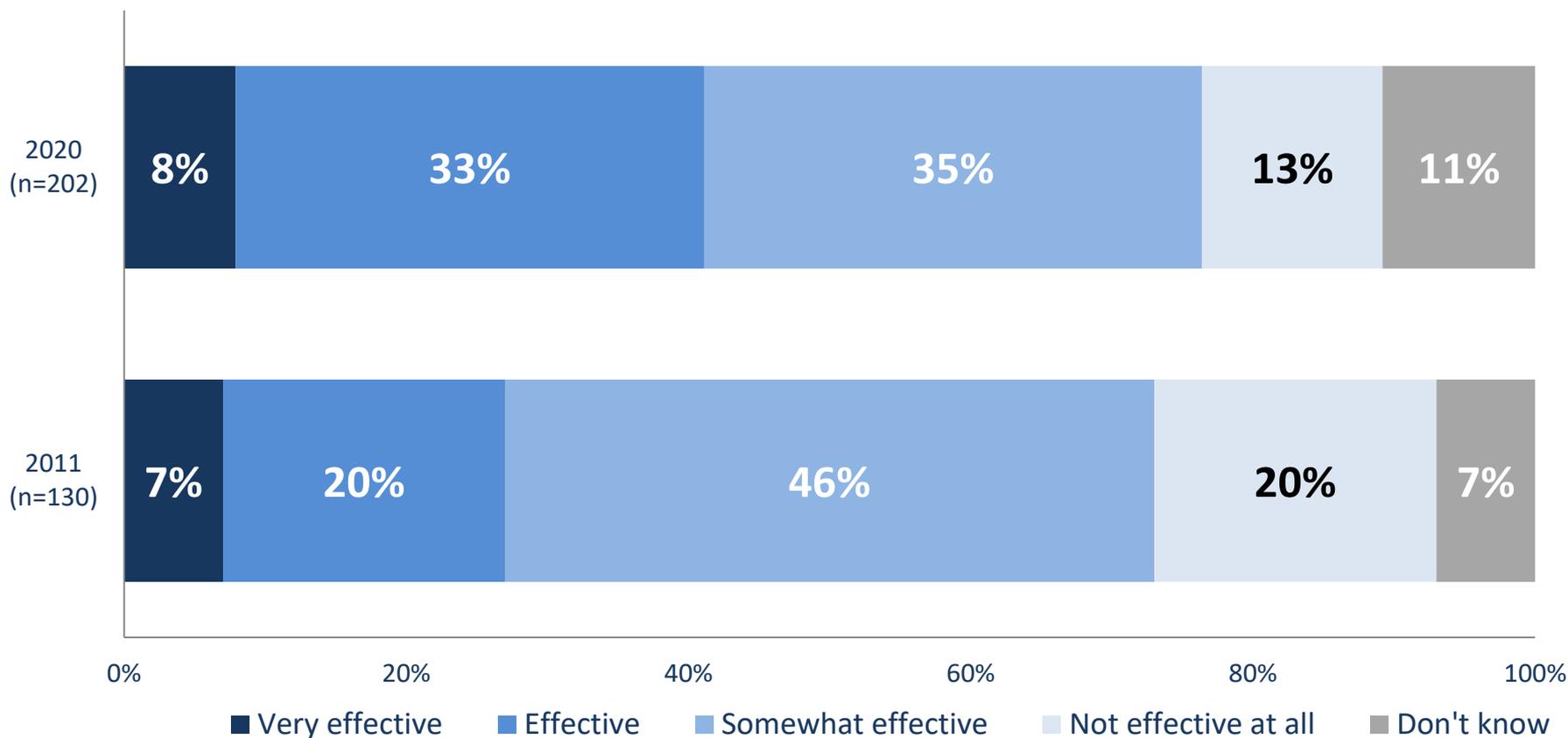


\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding

**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

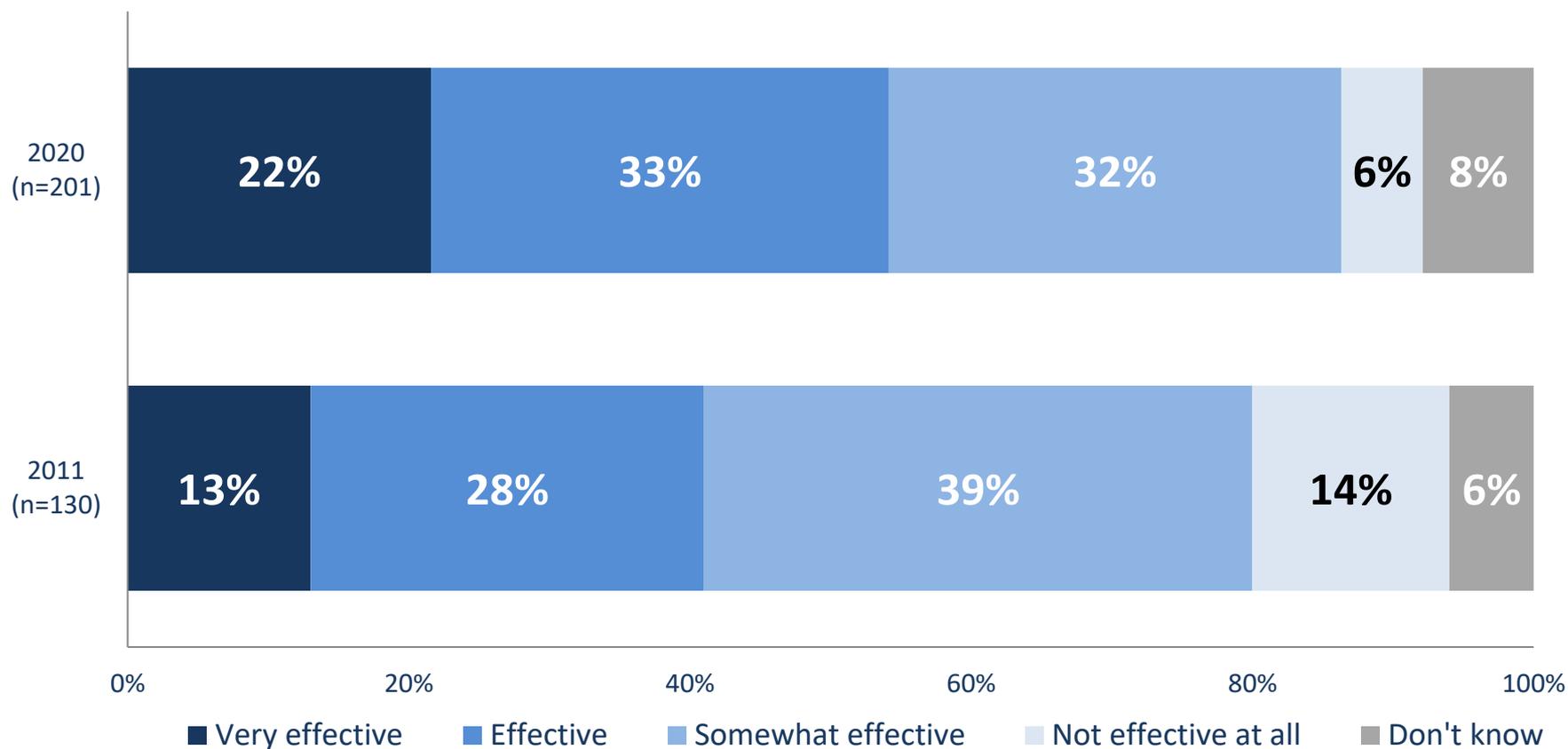


\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding

**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

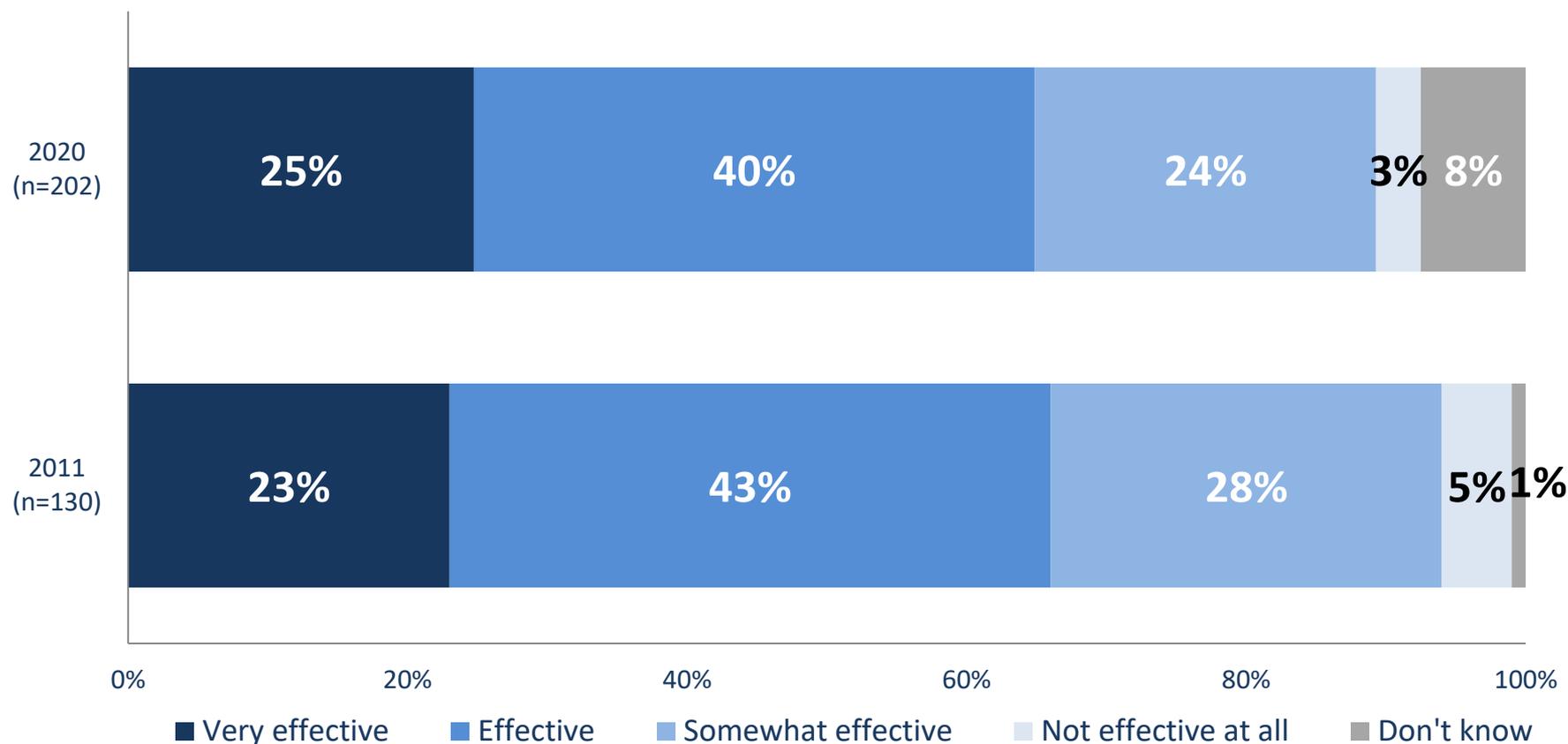


\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding

**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

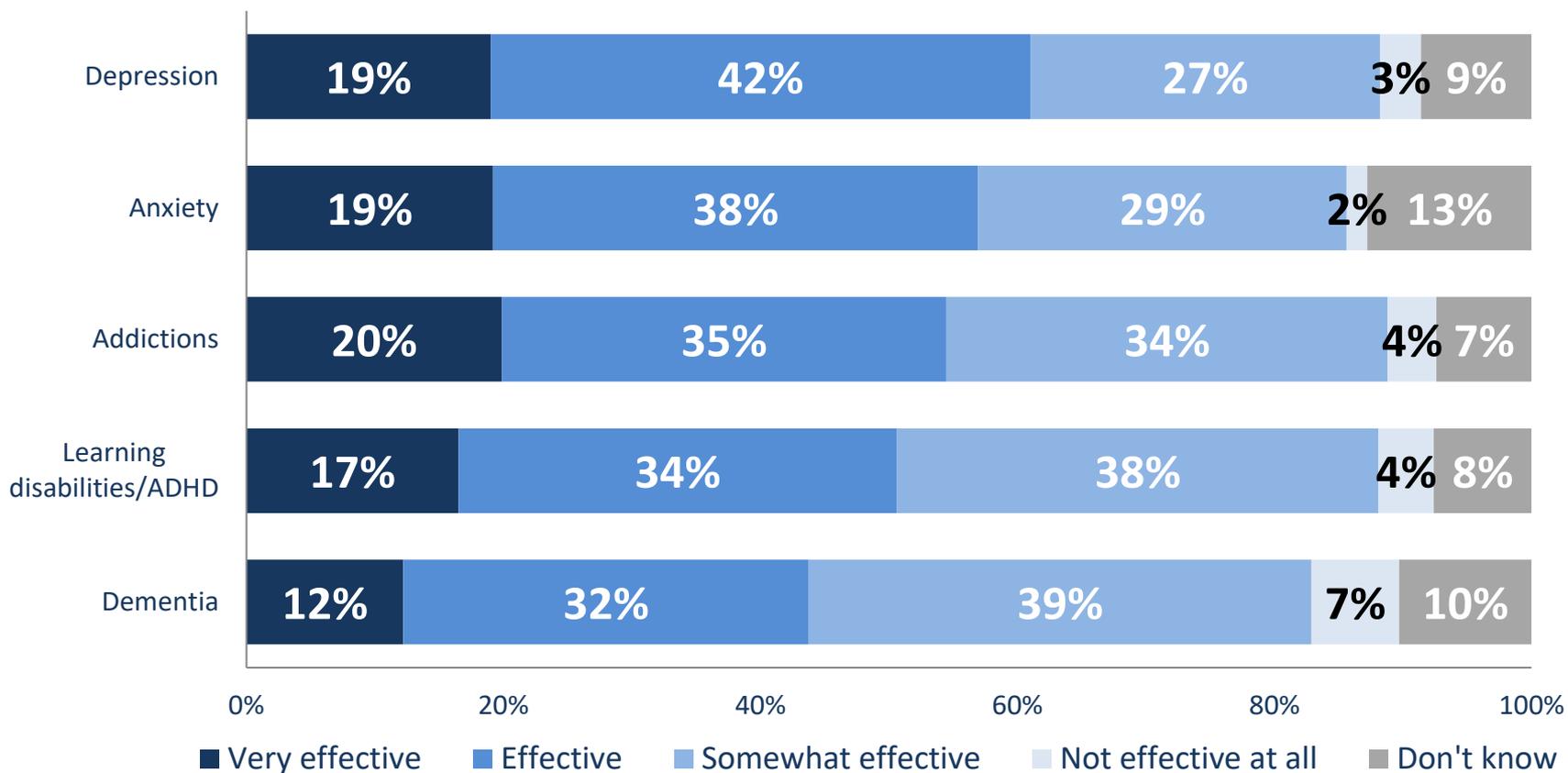


\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding

**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**

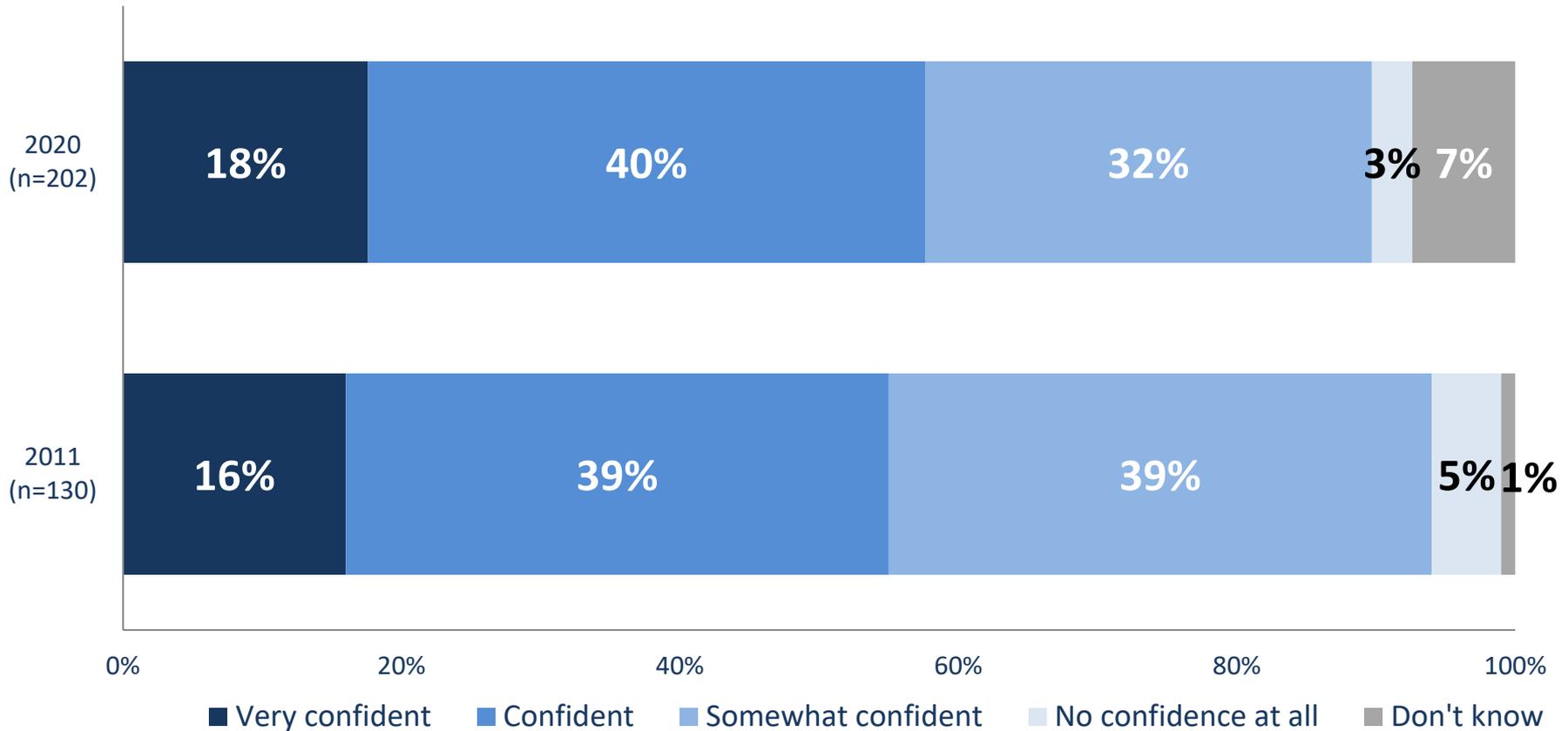
# Effectiveness of psychologists in diagnosing people



\*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]

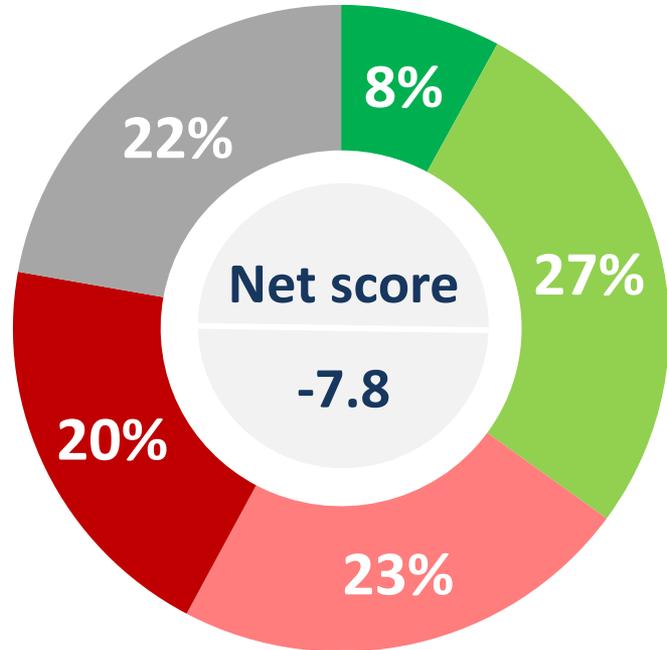
# Confidence in psychologists and the care they provide



\*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

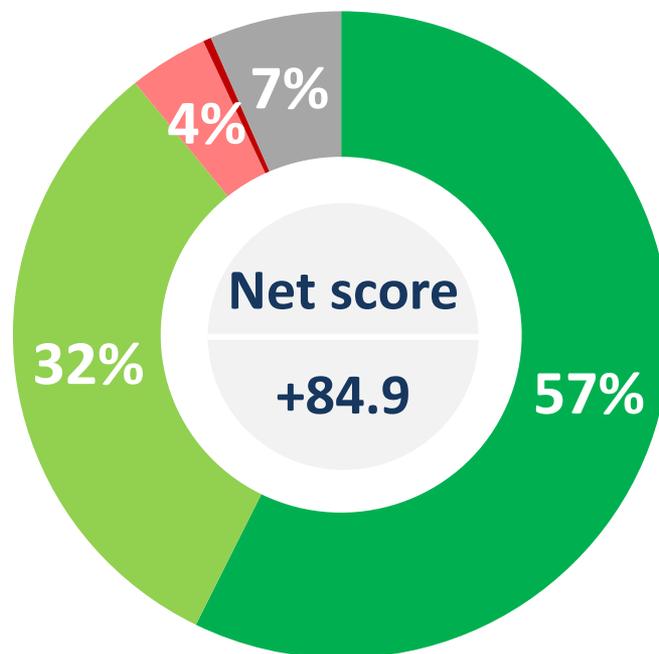


- Reasonable
- Somewhat reasonable
- Somewhat unreasonable
- Unreasonable
- Don't know

\*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

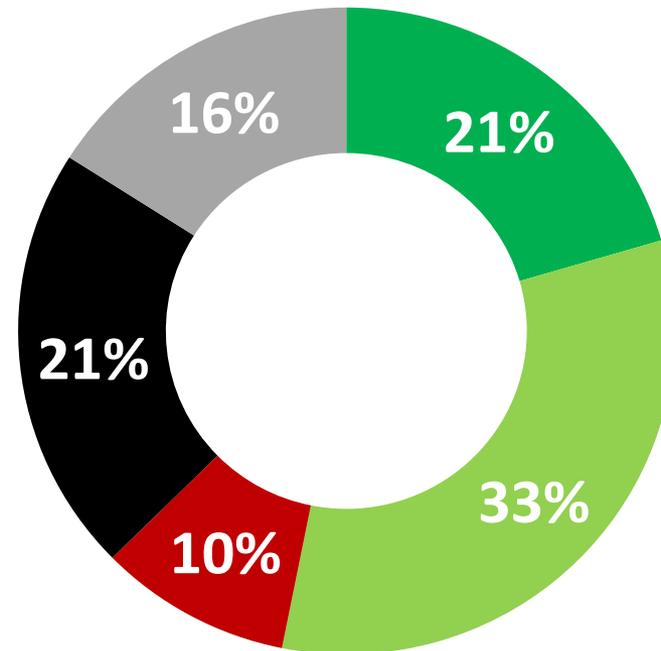


- Support
- Somewhat support
- Somewhat oppose
- Oppose
- Unsure

**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

■ No

■ Don't know

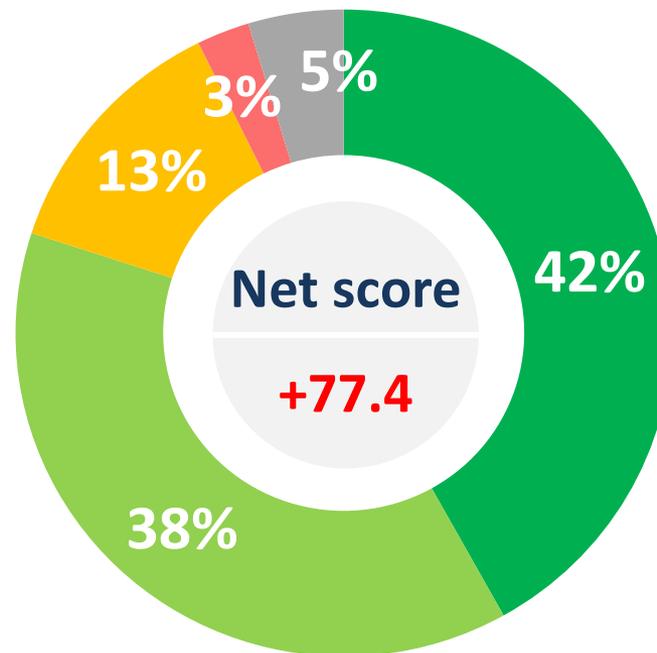
■ Yes, I think so

■ I am not employed

**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

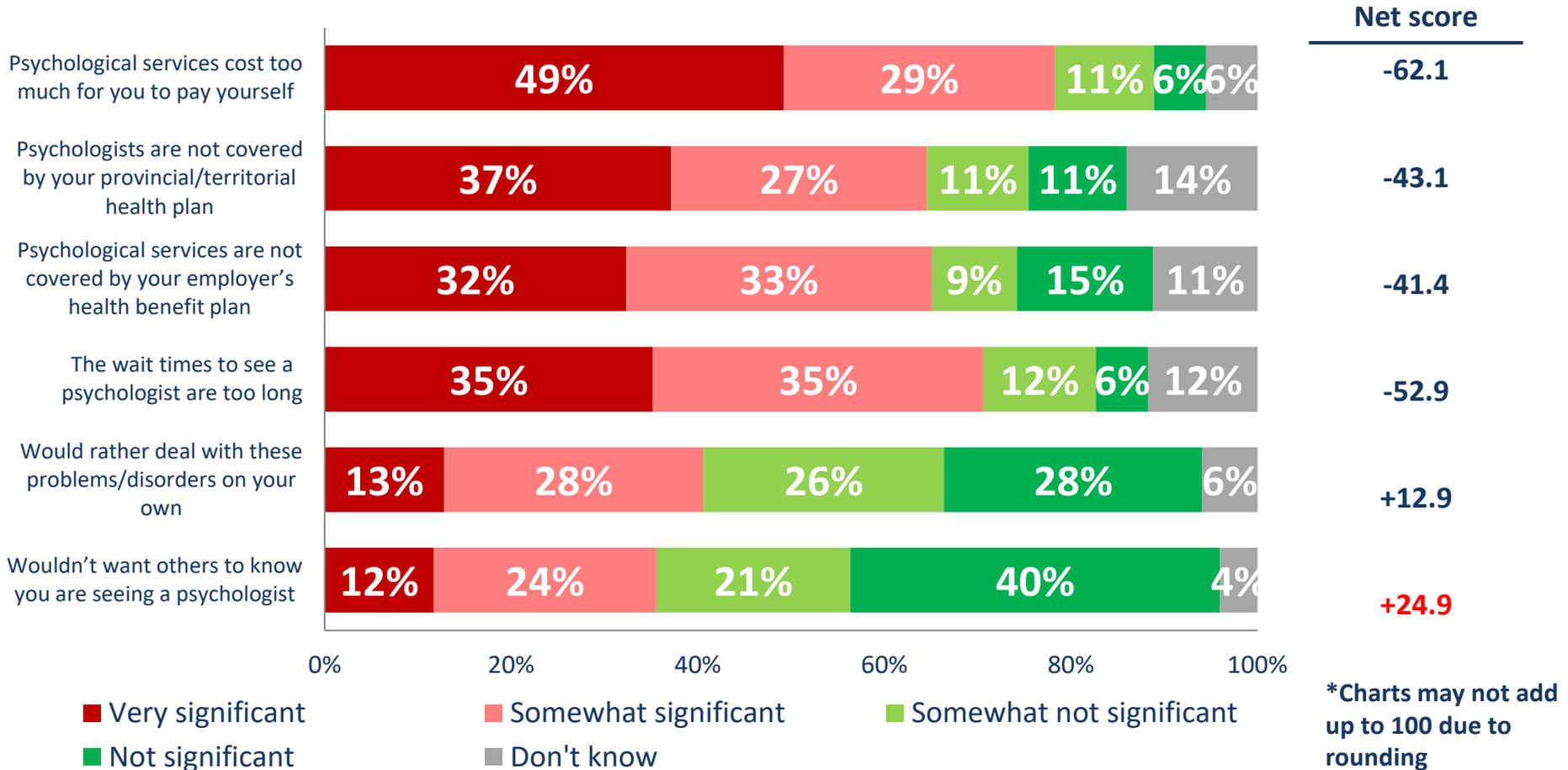


- Very good idea
- Good idea
- Average idea
- Poor idea
- Very poor idea
- Don't know

**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?

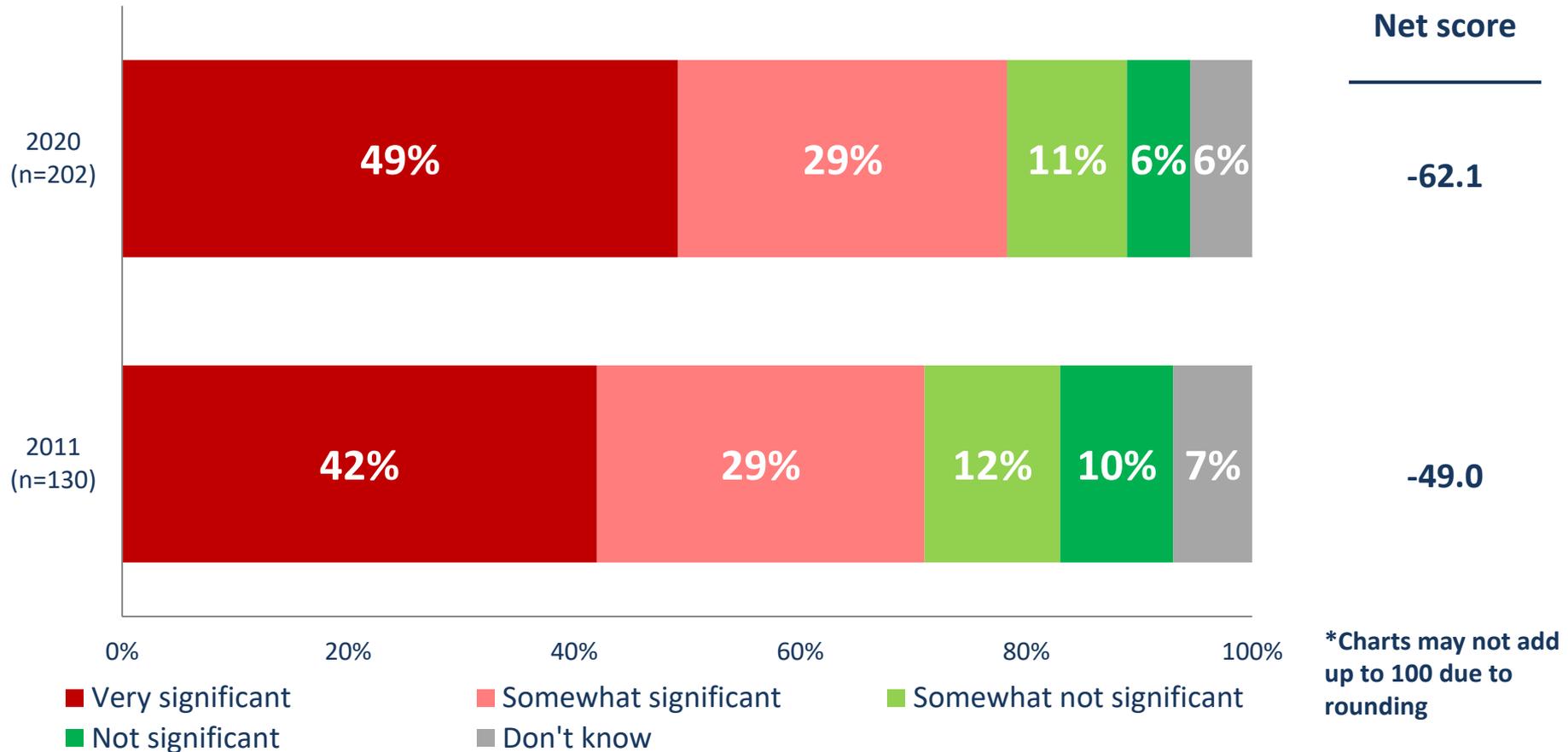
\*Weighted to the true population proportion.  
\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

# 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]

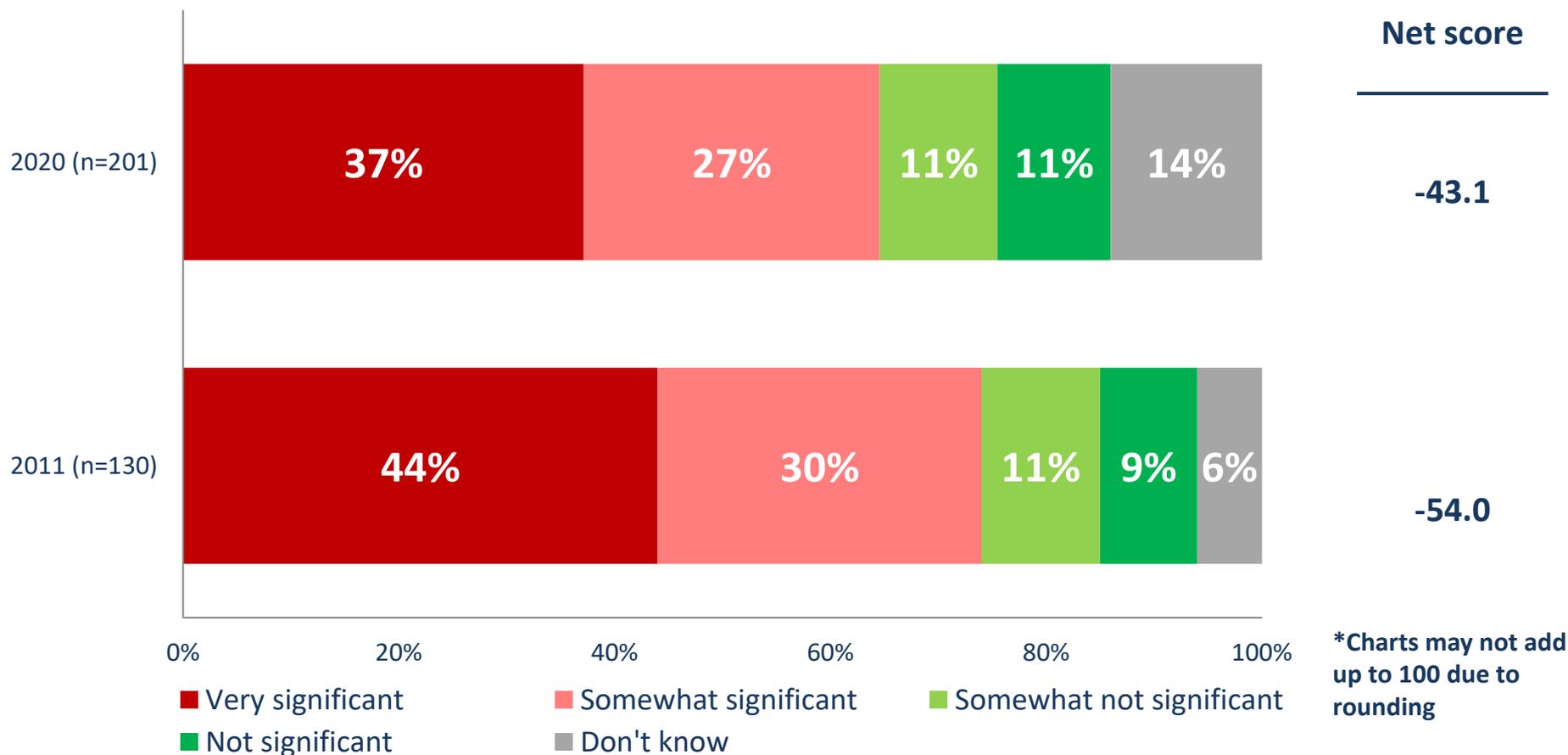
# Significance of cost barriers in deciding to access a psychologist



**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**

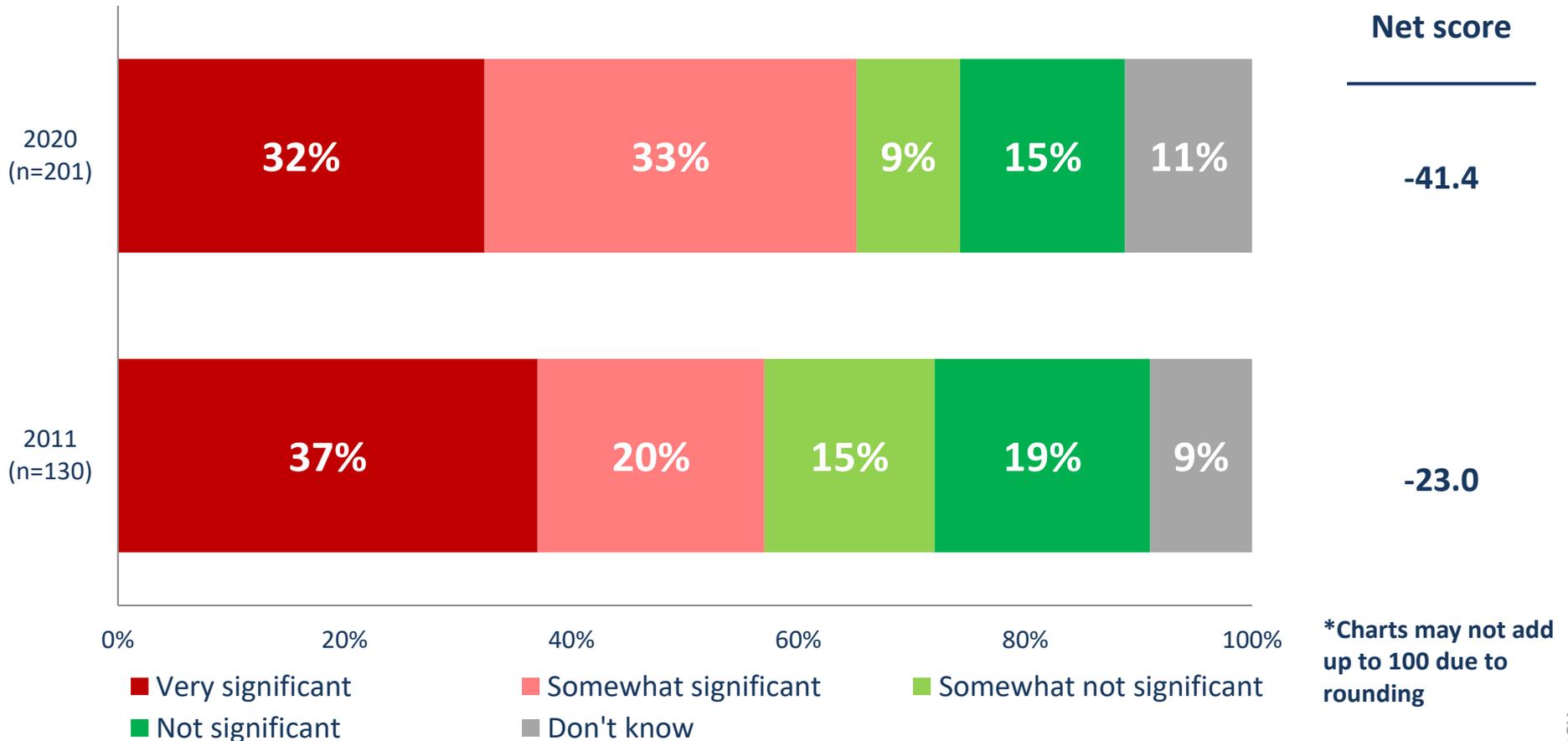
# Significance of health plan coverage barriers in deciding to access a psychologist



**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**

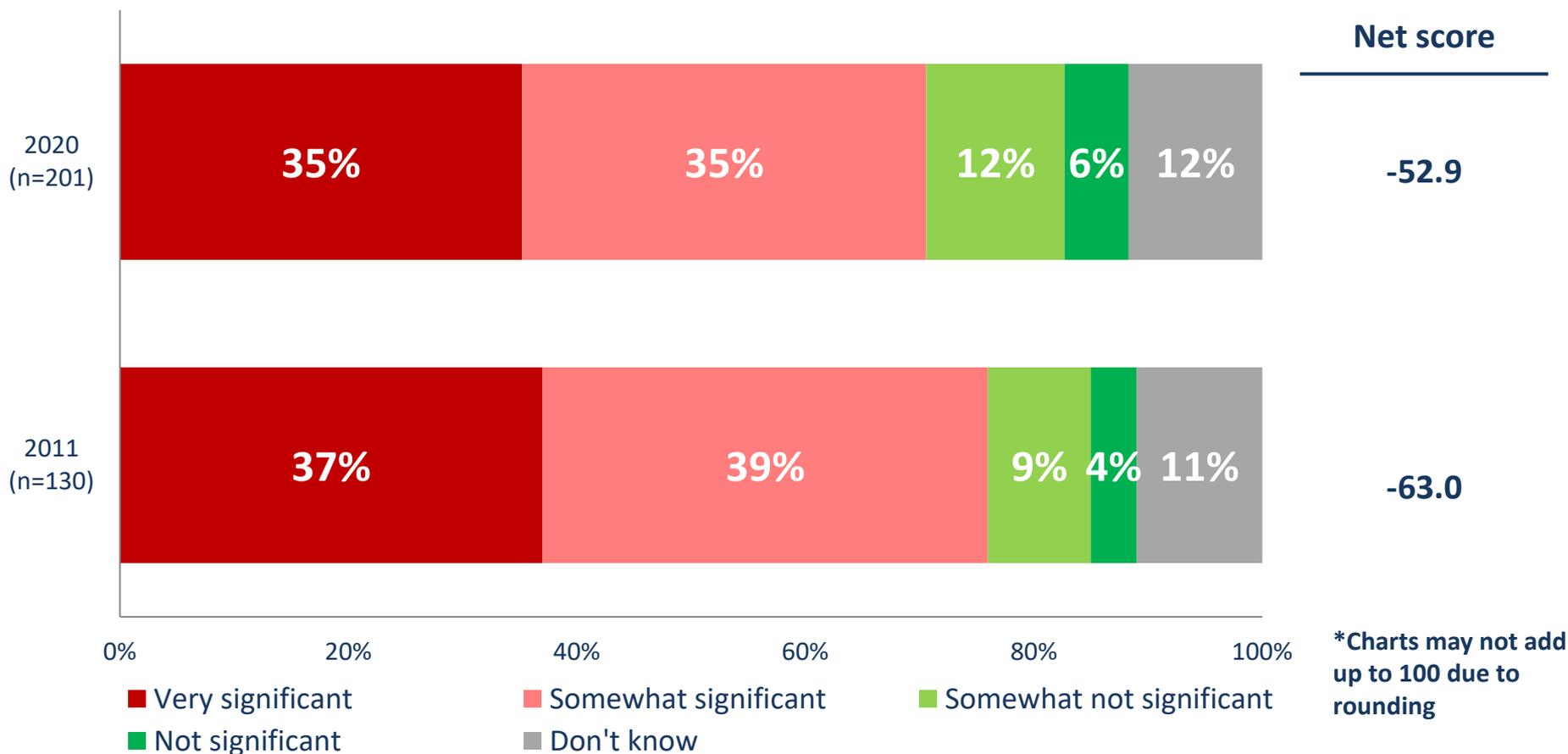
# Significance of employer health benefit plan coverage barriers in deciding to access a psychologist



**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**

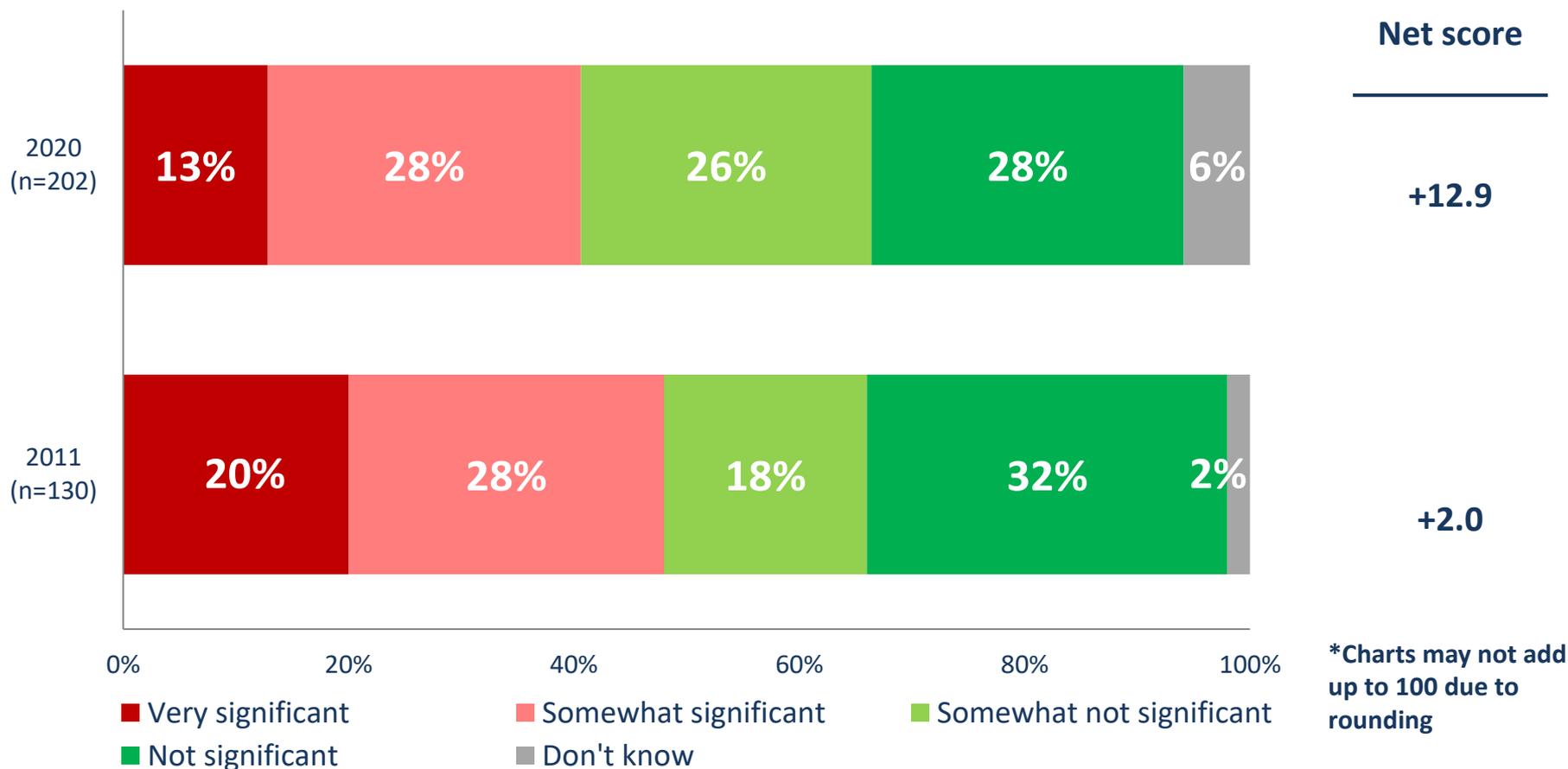
# Significance of long wait times in deciding to access a psychologist



**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**

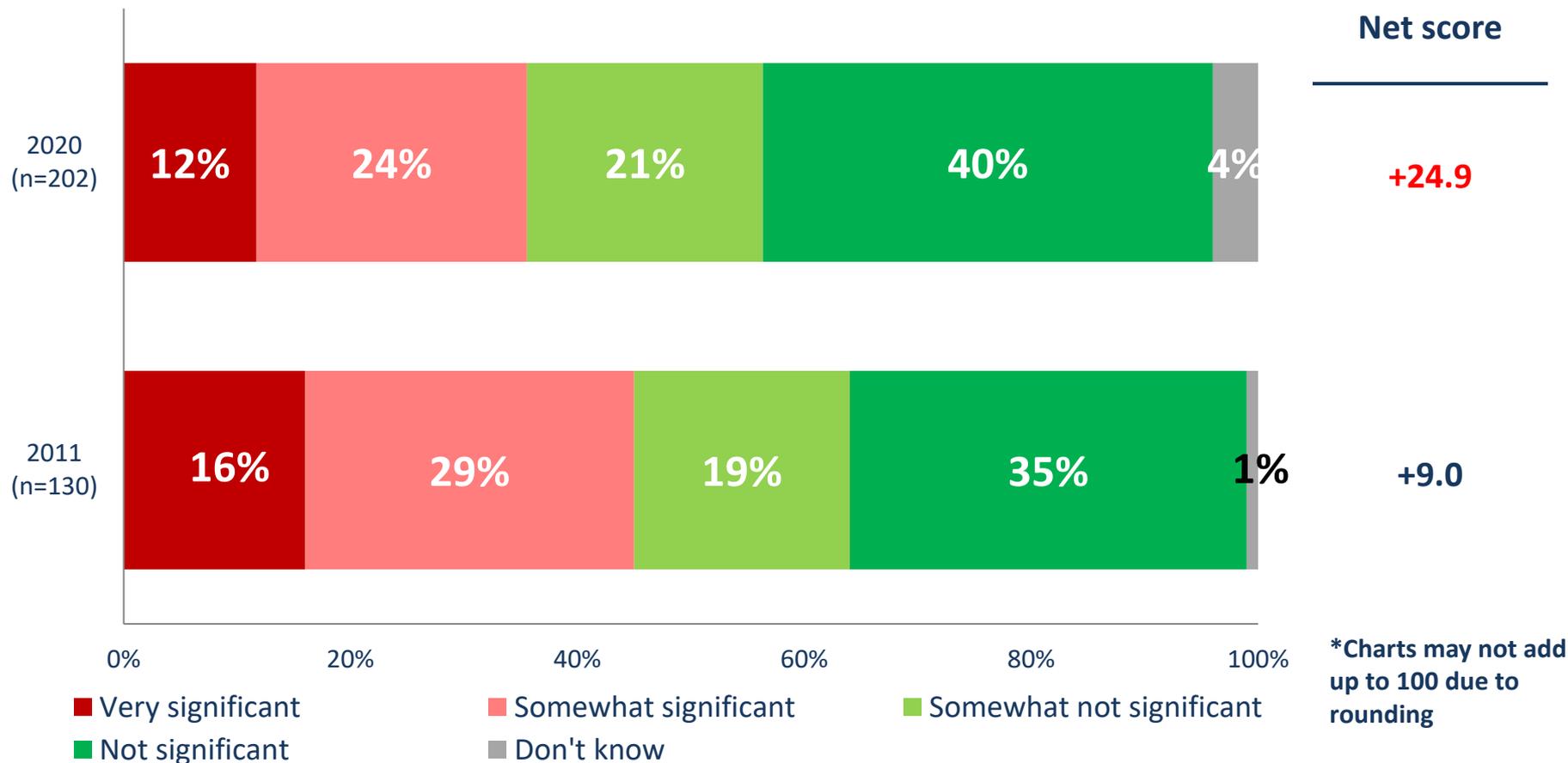
# Significance of dealing with problems/disorders themselves in deciding to access a psychologist



**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**

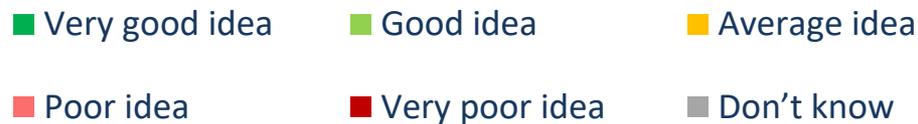
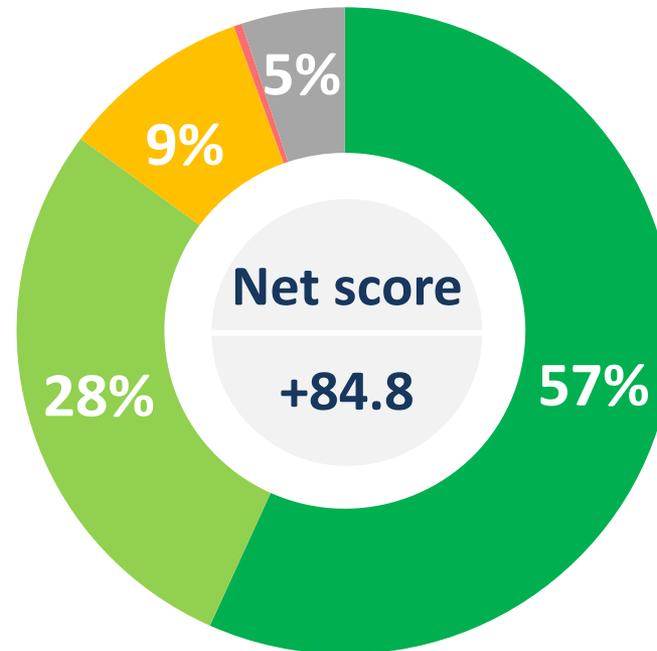
# Significance of not wanting others to know they are seeing a psychologist in deciding to access a psychologist



**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



**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

PATH  
FORWARD!

WINNING  
CONDITIONS

VALIDATE

TEST IDEAS

REVIEW RESEARCH

DIAGNOSE  
ENV

Nanos conducted a representative online survey of 202 residents of Saskatchewan 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>, 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 sample is geographically stratified to be representative of the population.

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This is the Saskatchewan provincial 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



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Element	Description
Research sponsor	Canadian Psychological Association and the Council of Professional Associations of Psychologists
Population and Final Sample Size	202 residents of Saskatchewan, 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 Saskatchewan; 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



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Survey of 130 residents of Saskatchewan as part of a larger national survey of 2,832 Canadians conducted by EKOS in 2011 for the Canadian Psychological Association.



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