SUBSTANCE USE AND STIGMA DURING COVID-19

Examining how changes in alcohol and cannabis consumption varied by experiences of stigma during the pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact people across Canada. This includes increased feelings of isolation, stress and hopelessness, and greater barriers to accessing health and social supports. For many people, it also includes increased use of alcohol, cannabis and other substances. It's okay not to be okay and it's also okay to reach out for help (see Resources for help on page 2).

Our findings

Alcohol and cannabis use **changed** among Canadians aged 15+ who were using these substances prior to the COVID-19 pandemic:



24% reported increased consumption of alcohol during the COVID-19 pandemic.



34% reported increased consumption of cannabis during the COVID-19 pandemic.

UNMET NEEDS AMONG THOSE WHO CONSUME ALCOHOL AND CANNABIS



Unmet needs was measured using the following survey question: Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, was there ever a time when you felt that you needed help for your emotions, mental health or use of alcohol or drugs, but you didn't receive it?

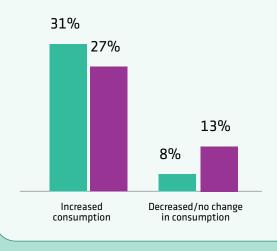
Males

Females



ALCOHOL

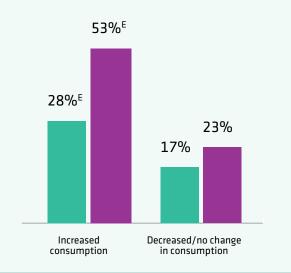
Unmet needs were reported in a significantly higher proportion of males and females who reported increased alcohol consumption, compared to those who reported a decrease or no change.





CANNABIS

Unmet needs were reported in a significantly higher proportion of females who reported increased consumption, when compared to males.





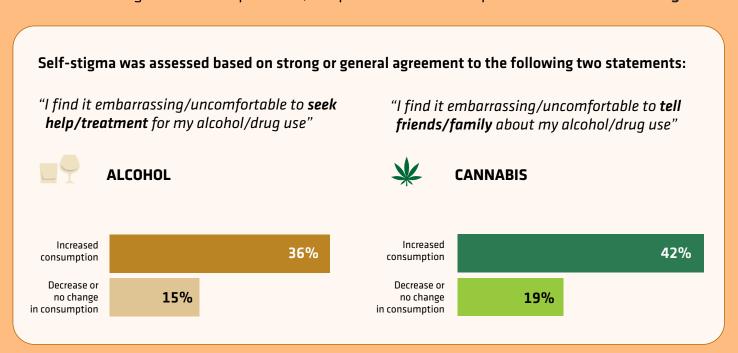
SELF-STIGMA AMONG THOSE WHO CONSUME ALCOHOL AND CANNABIS



What is self-stigma?

- Self-stigma refers to the process when an individual internalizes negative societal attitudes and messages about their situation in life (e.g., substance use) and applies them to themselves.
- It may lead to low self-esteem and isolation.
- It can act as a barrier to seeking support, recovery and overall wellbeing.

Self-stigma was **more prevalent** among those who reported **increased** consumption of alcohol and cannabis during the COVID-19 pandemic, compared to those who reported a **decrease or no change**.



RESOURCES FOR HELP

- You can support your friends and family members by letting them know they are not alone and that supports are available.
- If you are concerned about your substance use, reaching out for help is the first step towards wellness. Supports are available including:
 - The Wellness Together Canada online portal offers immediate, free and confidential substance use and mental health supports, in English and French, 24 hours a day, seven days a week to all Canadians: https://wellnesstogether.ca/en-CA
 - The Hope for Wellness Help Line offers immediate and culturally competent mental health counselling and crisis intervention to all Indigenous people across Canada, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Counselling is available in Cree, Ojibway and Inuktitut: https://www.hopeforwellness.ca/
- · Kids Help Phone: https://kidshelpphone.ca/
- Get Help With Substance Use: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/substance-use/get-help-problematic-substance-use.html
- COVID-19 Resources: https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/mental-health.html
- COVID-19 Resources for parents and children: https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/coronavirus-disease-covid-19/resources-parents-children.html

NOTES

The analyses for this infographic were conducted using publicly available data from Statistics Canada's *Canadian Perspectives Survey Series 6: Substance Use and Stigma during the Pandemic.* This survey was administered from January 25th-31st, 2021 to individuals aged 15 years and older in the ten Canadian provinces.

Proportions in figures do not add up to 100% as estimates for respondents who did not report experiencing unmet needs/self-stigma are not shown in the figures.

^E As per Statistics Canada's quality guidelines for the *Canadian Perspectives Survey Series*, these estimates are of marginal quality and should be interpreted with caution.

REFERENCES:

- Corrigan PW, Rao D. On the self-stigma of mental illness: stages, disclosure, and strategies for change. Can J Psychiatry. 2012 Aug;57(8):464-9. doi: 10.1177/070674371205700804.
- 2. Government of Canada [Internet]. Stigma around drug use; 2021 [cited 2022 Jan 24]. Available from:

https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/opioids/stigma.html#a4