

SUPPORT FOR MEDICALLY-ASSISTED DYING IN CANADA

February 2021

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Dying With Dignity Canada
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Summary

Canadians continue to be supportive of access to MAiD, and also towards changes to existing legislation to give more Canadians control over how they approach end-of-life issues and decisions. With two in three (63%) Canadians aware that access to MAiD under certain conditions exists in Canada, it's clear that Canadians believe the right balance between individual autonomy and protecting vulnerable communities can be achieved. More specifically:

- 87% support the Carter v Canada decision, statistically unchanged since last year
- 69% support removing the “reasonably foreseeable” requirement from the existing MAiD law
- 78% support adding a “waiver of final consent” provision
- 83% support advance request for those with a grievous and irremediable condition
- 76% support advance request even if no grievous or irremediable condition exists
- 65% support access to MAiD for those whose sole condition is mental illness
- 64% support access to MAiD for mature minors

The data also revealed a few demographic trends – although it's important to note that a majority of every demographic segment studied supports access to MAiD in every scenario present to them:

- Support for access to MAiD rises with age – Gen Z are the least supportive (yet still a majority supports), while Boomers aged 56+ are the most likely to support MAiD.
- Those who identify as a member of the BIPOC community are a little less likely to support MAiD – although still a strong majority do.
- Those in the LGBTQ2S+ community are more likely than average to support access to MAiD.
- Support is strong across religious and political communities, and among those with a chronic physical or mental condition **2** - or disability that has a substantial adverse effect on their ability to carry out day-to-day activities.

Methodology

- These are the findings of an Ipsos poll conducted on behalf of Dying with Dignity Canada.
- A sample of **3,500 Canadians** aged 18 years and over was interviewed on the Ipsos I-Say Panel from **February 12 to 17, 2021**.
- Weighting was employed to ensure that the sample's composition reflects the overall population according to latest census information.
- The precision of online polls is measured using a credibility interval. In this case, the results are accurate to within **+/- 1.9 percentage points**, 19 times out of 20, of what the results would have been had all Canadian adults been polled.
- Credibility intervals are wider among subsets of the population. More specifically, sample sizes and credibility intervals for regional data are as follows:

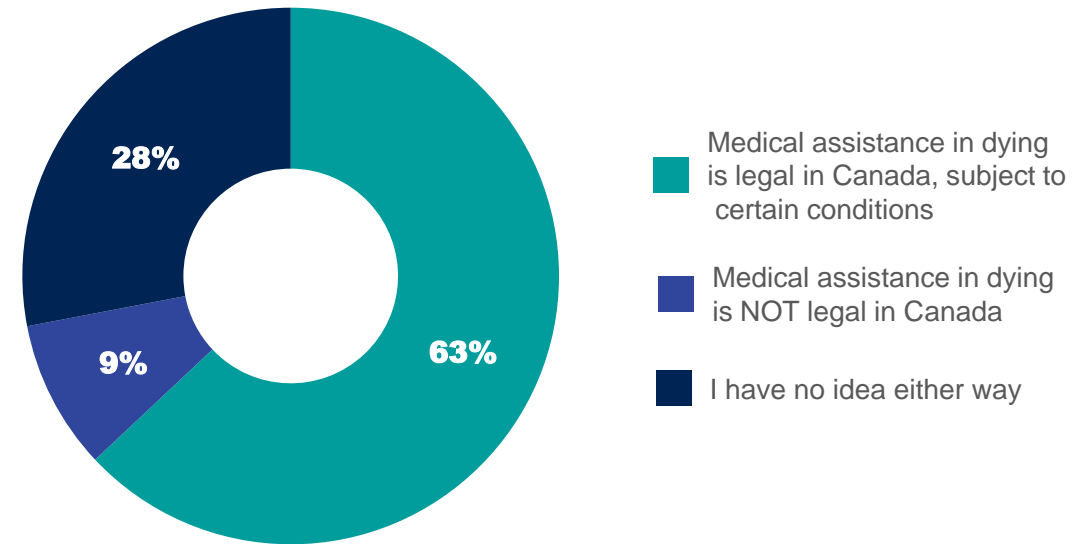
	Sample size	Credibility interval		Sample size	Credibility interval
BC	500	+/- 5.0%	Black	90	+/- 11.8
AB	500	+/- 5.0%	First Nations/Metis/Indigenous	135	+/- 9.6
SK/MB	400	+/- 5.6%	Person of colour	232	+/- 7.3
ON	900	+/- 3.7%	Total BIPOC	440	+/- 5.3
QC	800	+/- 4.0%	Healthcare practitioners	260	+/- 6.9
Atlantic	400	+/- 5.6%	LGBTQ2S+	212	+/- 7.7
			Chronic condition or disability	674	+/- 4.3

Understanding of Current MAiD Status in Canada

Presently, two in three (63%) Canadians are aware that MAiD is legal in Canada, subject to certain conditions. The remaining Canadians believe it is either not legal (9%) or have no idea either way (28%).

Younger Canadians aged 18-23 (34%), as well as BIPOC Canadians (43%) are less likely to be aware of the current status of MAiD in Canada.

Regionally, awareness is highest in Quebec (70%) and BC (67%), followed by Ontario (62%), Atlantic Canada (59%), Alberta (53%) and Saskatchewan and Manitoba (53%).



Q5. Which of the following comes closer to your belief about medical assistance in dying in Canada?
Base: All respondents (n=3500).

Understanding of Current MAiD Status in Canada

		Generation				Region					
	Total	Gen Z (18-23)	Millennial (24-39)	Gen X (40-55)	Boomer (56+)	BC	AB	SK/MB	ON	QC	Atlantic
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Base: All respondents	n = 3500	268	970	1040	1222	500	500	400	900	800	400
Medical assistance in dying is legal in Canada, subject to certain conditions	63%	34%	57% A	65% AB	75% ABC	67% FGI	58%	53%	62% G	70% FGHJ	59%
Medical assistance in dying is NOT legal in Canada	9%	12% D	8%	11% D	6%	9%	9%	13% I	10% I	6%	9% I
I have no idea either way	28%	53% BCD	35% CD	24% D	19%	24%	33% EI	35% EI	29%	24%	32% EI

		Person with disability		BIPOC		LGBTQ2s+		Religious Identity				
	Total	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Catholic	Protestant	Non-Christian	Atheist/No identity	DK/REF
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Base: All respondents	n=3500	614	2886	440	3060	221	3279	812	804	891	168	148
Medical assistance in dying is legal in Canada, subject to certain conditions	63%	59%	64% A	43%	67% C	68%	63%	69% JK	64% JK	67% JK	50% K	32%
Medical assistance in dying is NOT legal in Canada	9%	14% B	7%	18% D	7%	9%	9%	8%	11% I	6%	10%	8%
I have no idea either way	28%	28%	28%	39% D	26%	23%	28%	23%	25%	27%	39% GHI	60% GHUJ

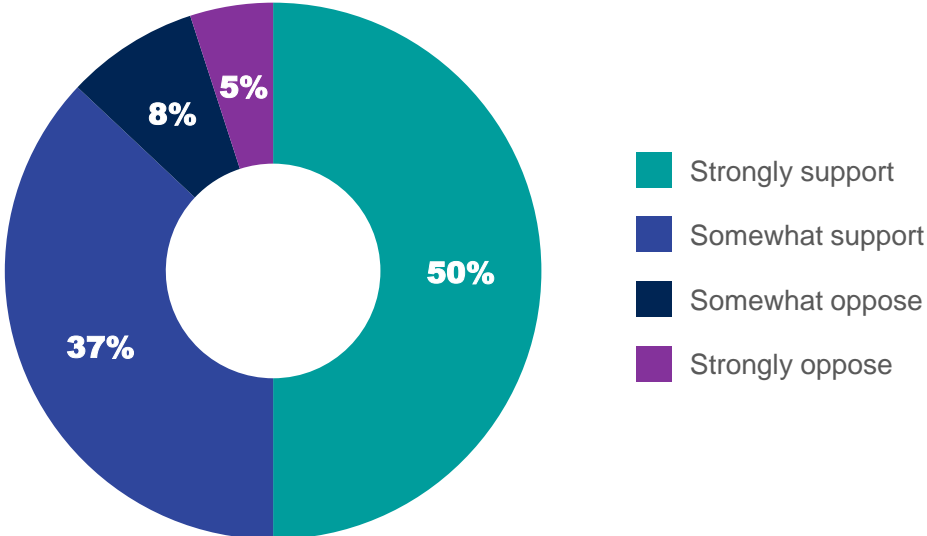
Support for *Carter v Canada* Decision

Nine in ten (87%) Canadians support the Supreme Court's 2015 *Carter vs. Canada* decision.

A large majority of every subgroup studied supports the ruling. Support grows with age, as those aged 56+ are most likely (90%) to be supportive of the Court decision. Support also ranges from a high of 90% in Quebec to a relative low of 78% in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Support is slightly lower, yet still strong, among Canada's BIPOC communities (78%). Over eight in ten (84%) persons with a chronic physical/mental disability or condition also support the decision of the Supreme Court.

Support is statistically unchanged from last year, when 86% expressed agreement with the Supreme Court's ruling.



Q6. The Supreme Court of Canada recognized medical assistance in dying as a constitutionally-protected right. According to the court's 2015 *Carter v Canada* decision, a person has a right to medical assistance in dying if they satisfy all the following criteria: they are a competent adult; they have a grievous and irremediable medical condition (illness, disease or disability); their condition causes them suffering that is intolerable to them; and they clearly consent to the termination of life. Do you support or oppose the Supreme Court's decision? Base: All respondents (n=3500).

Support for *Carter v Canada* Decision

		Generation				Region					
	Total	Gen Z (18-23)	Millennial (24-39)	Gen X (40-55)	Boomer (56+)	BC	AB	SK/MB	ON	QC	Atlantic
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Base: All respondents	n = 3500	268	970	1040	1222	500	500	400	900	800	400
Strongly support	50%	30%	45% A	53% AB	56% AB	56% FGIJ	46%	43%	51% G	48%	46%
Somewhat support	37%	45% CD	39% D	36%	34%	31%	38%	35%	35%	41% EH	41% E
Somewhat oppose	8%	17% BCD	10% D	8% D	5%	8%	10%	11%	8%	7%	9%
Strongly oppose	5%	7% C	6% C		5%	4%	6% I	11% EFHIJ	5% I	3%	4%

NET: Support (T2B)	87%	76%	84% A	89% AB	90% AB	88% G	84%	78%	86% G	90% FG	87% G
NET: Oppose (B2B)	13%	24% BCD	16% CD	11%	10%	12%	16% I	22% EHIJ	14%	10%	13%

		Person with disability		BIPOC		LGBTQ2s+		Religious Identity				
	Total	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Catholic	Protestant	Non-Christian	Atheist/No identity	DK/REF
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Base: All respondents	n=3500	614	2886	440	3060	221	3279	812	804	891	168	148
Strongly support	50%	50%	50%	34%	52% C	55%	49%	45% K	43% K	58% GHJK	44% K	31%
Somewhat support	37%	34%	38%	46% D	35%	35%	37%	40%	37%	36%	38%	40%
Somewhat oppose	8%	10%	8%	13% D	8%	6%	9%	8%	11% I	6%	14% I	18% GI
Strongly oppose	5%	6%	5%	8% D	5%	3%	5%	6% I	9% I	1%	4% I	12% GIJ

NET: Support (T2B)	87%	84%	87%	79%	88% C	91%	86%	86% HK	80% K	94% GHJK	82% K	70%
NET: Oppose (B2B)	13%	16%	13%	21% D	12%	9%	14%	14% I	20% GI	6%	18% I	30% GIJ

Support for Removing “Reasonably Foreseeable” Requirement from Federal Assisted-Dying Law

Seven in ten (69%) Canadians support removing the “reasonably foreseeable” eligibility requirement from the MAiD law.

Once again, support rises with age: while 54% of Gen Z support removing the provision, support rises to 75% among Boomers.

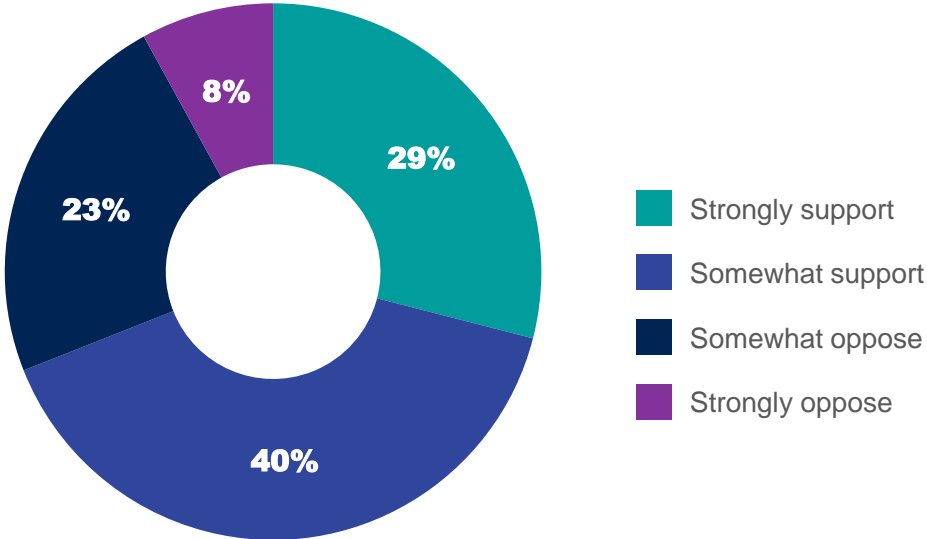
Support ranges from 63% in Quebec to 73% in British Columbia. Results do not vary significantly among those with a disability, BIPOC Canadians or among the LGBTQ2S+ community.

69

Support

31%

Oppose



Q7. In 2016, Parliament responded to the Supreme Court’s decision by passing assisted-dying legislation. Bill C-14 included a requirement that limited access to medical assistance in dying to only those patients whose natural deaths are “reasonably foreseeable.” This requirement was later challenged in court by two Quebec patients with severe chronic medical conditions who had been denied medical assistance in dying because their natural deaths were not “reasonably foreseeable.” In September 2019, the judge in the case ruled that the “reasonably foreseeable” requirement is unconstitutional because it violates the plaintiffs’ right to personal autonomy and forces them to live in a state of intolerable suffering. In response, the Government has put forward Bill C-7 which would remove the “reasonably foreseeable” eligibility requirement. Do you support or oppose removing the “reasonably foreseeable” eligibility requirement from the federal assisted-dying law? Base: All respondents (n=3500).

Support for Removing “Reasonably Foreseeable” Requirement

		Generation				Region					
	Total	Gen Z (18-23)	Millennial (24-39)	Gen X (40-55)	Boomer (56+)	BC	AB	SK/MB	ON	QC	Atlantic
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Base: All respondents	n = 3500	268	970	1040	1222	500	500	400	900	800	400
Strongly support	29%	13%	22% A	28% AB	38% ABC	32% FGJ	24%	25%	31% FJ	26%	24%
Somewhat support	40%	42%	43% D	42% D	37%	41%	44% I	42%	41%	37%	44% I
Somewhat oppose	23%	36% BCD	26% D	23% D	16%	18%	23%	23%	22%	26% E	24% E
Strongly oppose	8%	10%	9%	7%	8%	9%	9% H	10% H	6%	11% H	8%
NET: Support (T2B)	69%	54%	65% A	70% AB	75% ABC	73% I	68%	67%	72% I	63%	68%
NET: Oppose (B2B)	31%	46% BCD	35% CD	30% D	25%	27%	32%	33%	28%	37% EH	32%

		Person with disability		BIPOC		LGBTQ2s+		Religious Identity				
	Total	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Catholic	Protestant	Non-Christian	Atheist/No identity	DK/REF
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Base: All respondents	n=3500	614	2886	440	3060	221	3279	812	804	891	168	148
Strongly support	29%	31%	28%	23%	30% C	29%	29%	24%	28% K	30% GK	31% K	16%
Somewhat support	40%	37%	41%	44%	40%	42%	40%	41%	40%	41%	38%	42%
Somewhat oppose	23%	24%	22%	27%	22%	24%	23%	25%	22%	22%	26%	28%
Strongly oppose	8%	8%	8%	6%	9%	5%	8%	10% IJ	10% IJ	6%	4%	14% IJ
NET: Support (T2B)	69%	68%	69%	67%	69%	71%	69%	65%	69%	72% GK	70%	58%
NET: Oppose (B2B)	31%	32%	31%	33%	31%	29%	31%	35% I	31%	28%	30%	42% I

Support for “Waiver of Final Consent” Provision

Eight in ten (78%) Canadians support adding a “waiver of final consent” provision into the federal MAiD law.

Consistent with the other findings, support ranges from 65% among Gen Z to 83% among Boomers aged 56+. Regionally, support is relatively lower in Quebec (72%), higher in Atlantic Canada (82%).

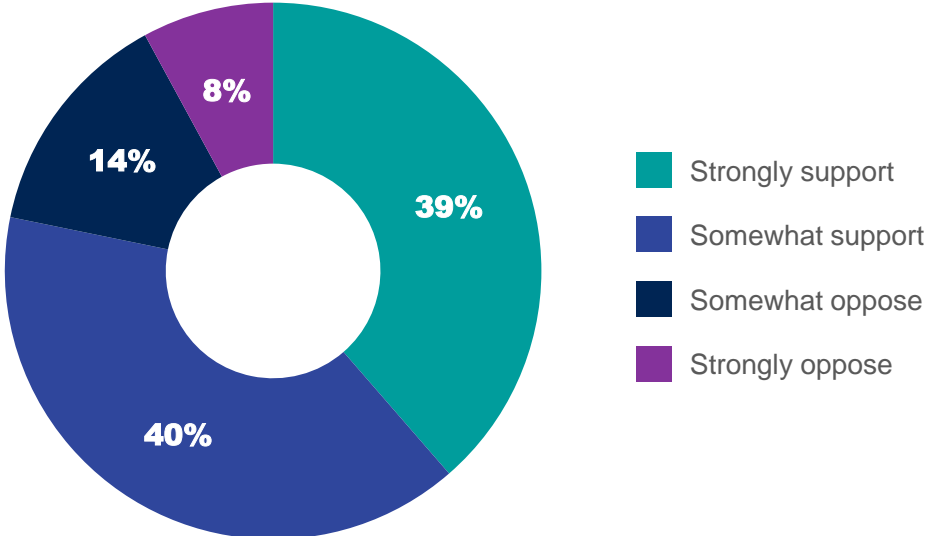
Support is also consistent across diverse communities, including those with a disability, LGBTQ2S+ and BIPOC communities.

78

Support

22%

Oppose



Q8. Currently, medical assistance in dying is only allowed in cases where the patient is competent at the time of the request **and** at the time the request is carried out. Some have argued to allow medical assistance in dying for patients who meet all the criteria, have been approved for medical assistance in dying and who are competent at the time of the request, **but who lose competency before the procedure can be carried out.** For example, a patient and their doctor schedule an assisted death and the patient signs a ‘waiver of final consent’, but in the interim the patient slips into a coma. Bill C-7 proposes to allow for this waiver of final consent that would allow a patient in this situation to be provided medical assistance in dying without being competent at the time the request is carried out. Do you support or oppose adding a “waiver of final consent” provision to the federal assisted-dying law?

Base: All respondents (n=3500).



Support for “Waiver of Final Consent” Provision

		Generation				Region					
	Total	Gen Z (18-23)	Millennial (24-39)	Gen X (40-55)	Boomer (56+)	BC	AB	SK/MB	ON	QC	Atlantic
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Base: All respondents	n = 3500	268	970	1040	1222	500	500	400	900	800	400
Strongly support	39%	22%	31% A	39% AB	48% ABC	42% IJ	39%	35%	42% IJ	34%	33%
Somewhat support	40%	43% D	46% CD	39%	35%	36%	38%	44%	40%	38%	49% EFHI
Somewhat oppose	14%	24% BCD	16% D	15% D	9%	14%	14%	11%	11%	20% EFGHJ	13%
Strongly oppose	8%	12% BC	7%	6%	8%	8%	9% J	9% J	7%	8%	5%
NET: Support (T2B)	78%	65%	77% A	79% A	83% ABC	78% I	77%	79% I	82% I	72%	82% I
NET: Oppose (B2B)	22%	35% BCD	23% D	21% D	17%	22%	23%	21%	18%	28% EGHJ	18%

		Person with disability		BIPOC		LGBTQ2s+		Religious Identity				
	Total	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Catholic	Protestant	Non-Christian	Atheist/No identity	DK/REF
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Base: All respondents	n=3500	614	2886	440	3060	221	3279	812	804	891	168	148
Strongly support	39%	42%	38%	30%	40% C	37%	39%	36% K	38% K	43% GK	34%	25%
Somewhat support	40%	38%	40%	44%	39%	44%	39%	40%	39%	39%	44%	39%
Somewhat oppose	14%	12%	14%	16%	14%	15%	14%	14%	13%	14%	17%	22% H
Strongly oppose	8%	7%	8%	10%	7%	4%	8%	9% I	9% I	4%	5%	15% IJ
NET: Support (T2B)	78%	80%	78%	74%	79%	80%	78%	76% K	77% K	82% GHK	78% K	63%
NET: Oppose (B2B)	22%	20%	22%	26%	21%	20%	22%	24% I	23% I	18%	22%	37% GHIJ

Advance Request for Those with Grievous and Irremediable Condition

Most Canadians (83%) support an advance request for medical assistance in dying for a person that had a diagnosis of a grievous and irremediable condition.

Two thirds (66%) of Gen Z support the inclusion of this type of provision in Canada’s MAiD law, rising to 88% among Boomers aged 56+. Support is strong across Canada’s regions, ranging from 78% in Alberta to 85% in Quebec.

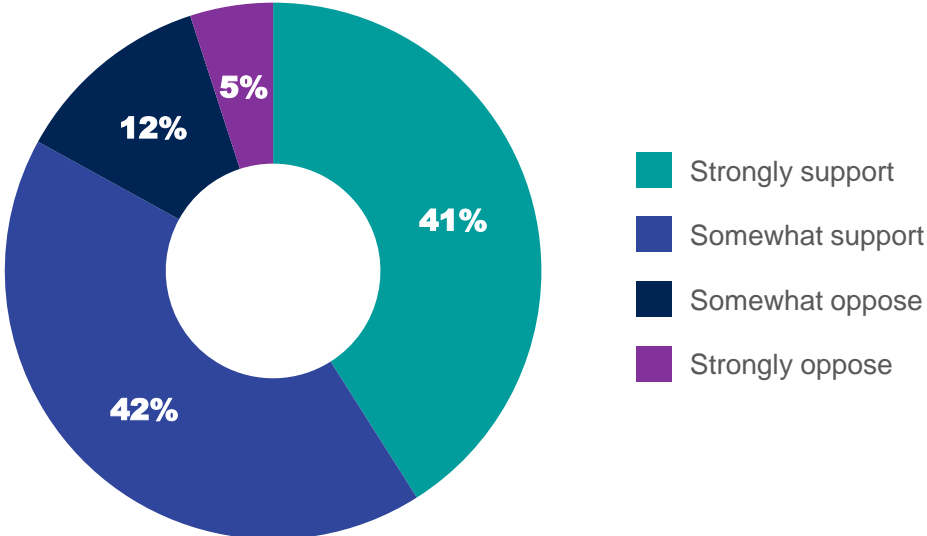
Eight in ten (79%) Canadians with a disability support access in this way, and seven in ten (71%) BIPOC Canadians support advance consent for MAiD for those with a grievous and irremediable condition – slightly lower than the national average, but still strong.

83

Support

17%

Oppose



Q9. Bill C-14 includes a mandatory legislative review, five years after its coming into force. Areas for future study include advance requests, requests by mature minors and requests where mental illness is the sole underlying medical condition. This review may result in consideration of further changes to the 2016 assisted-dying law. An advance request for medical assistance in dying is a request created in advance of a loss of decision-making capacity, intended to be acted upon under the circumstances outlined in the request after the person has lost decisional capacity (competency). Would you support an advance request for medical assistance in dying for a person that had a diagnosis of a grievous and irremediable condition? For example, if a patient has a diagnosis of dementia and, while they are still competent, requests that medical assistance in dying be provided when they reach the circumstances outlined in their advance request?

Base: All respondents (n=3500).



Advance Request for Those with Grievous and Irremediable Condition

		Generation				Region					
	Total	Gen Z (18-23)	Millennial (24-39)	Gen X (40-55)	Boomer (56+)	BC	AB	SK/MB	ON	QC	Atlantic
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Base: All respondents	n = 3500	268	970	1040	1222	500	500	400	900	800	400
Strongly support	41%	20%	37% A	45% AB	47% AB	43%	37%	38%	40%	46% FGHIJ	36%
Somewhat support	42%	47%	44%	39%	40%	40%	41%	42%	43%	39%	46% I
Somewhat oppose	12%	25% BCD	14% D	11% D	8%	12%	14%	12%	12%	11%	13%
Strongly oppose	5%	9% CD	5%	5%	5%	5%	8% HI	8% EHIJ	5%	4%	4%
NET: Support (T2B)	83%	66%	81% A	84% A	88% AB	84% F	78%	80%	83%	85% F	83%
NET: Oppose (B2B)	17%	34% BCD	19% D	16%	12%	16%	22% EI	20%	17%	15%	17%

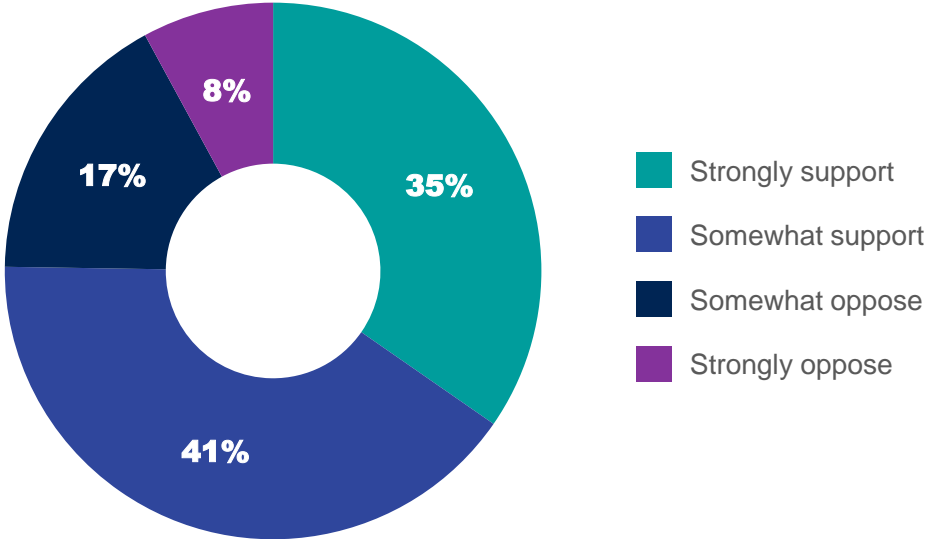
		Person with disability		BIPOC		LGBTQ2s+		Religious Identity				
	Total	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Catholic	Protestant	Non-Christian	Atheist/No identity	DK/REF
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Base: All respondents	n=3500	614	2886	440	3060	221	3279	812	804	891	168	148
Strongly support	41%	43%	41%	25%	44% C	44%	41%	39% K	37%	47% GHJK	36%	27%
Somewhat support	42%	36%	43% A	46%	41%	44%	41%	45%	40%	42%	44%	38%
Somewhat oppose	12%	15%	11%	22% D	11%	11%	12%	11%	14% I	9%	13%	24% GHI
Strongly oppose	5%	6%	5%	7%	5%	2%	5% E	5% I	9% GI	1%	7% I	12% GI
NET: Support (T2B)	83%	79%	84% A	71%	84% C	88%	82%	84% HK	77% K	89% GHJK	80% K	64%
NET: Oppose (B2B)	17%	21% B	16%	29% D	16%	12%	18%	16% I	23% GI	11%	20% I	36% GHIJ

Advance Request for Patients Competent at Time of Request Even if Not Diagnosed with Grievous and Irremediable Condition

Three quarters (76%) of Canadians support an advance request for MAiD for patients who are competent at the time of the request even if they are not diagnosed with a grievous and irremediable medical condition, in order to cover off future scenarios.

Support ranges from 61% among Canada’s youngest adults, and rises to 82% among Boomers aged 56+. Support is a little lower among BIPOC communities (68%), but still a strong majority.

There is very little regional variation, demonstrating strong support across the country.



Q10. Would you support an advance request for medical assistance in dying for patients who are competent at the time of the request even if they are not diagnosed with a grievous and irremediable medical condition? For example, a person with no history of cardiovascular disease may wish to write an advance request specifying that they are to receive an assisted death if they have a stroke and are unable to move or communicate. Base: All respondents (n=3500).

Advance Request for those Without a Grievous and Irremediable Condition

		Generation				Region					
	Total	Gen Z (18-23)	Millennial (24-39)	Gen X (40-55)	Boomer (56+)	BC	AB	SK/MB	ON	QC	Atlantic
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Base: All respondents	n = 3500	268	970	1040	1222	500	500	400	900	800	400
Strongly support	35%	23%	29%	36% AB	41% ABC	37% GJ	32%	28%	36% GJ	36% G	29%
Somewhat support	41%	38%	43%	42%	40%	40%	44%	45%	40%	38%	49% EHI
Somewhat oppose	17%	28% BCD	18% D	16%	13%	17%	15%	16%	17%	18%	16%
Strongly oppose	8%	11% D	10% CD	7%	6%	6%	9%	11% EHJ	7%	9%	6%
NET: Support (T2B)	76%	61%	72% A	77% AB	82% ABC	77%	76%	73%	76%	74%	79%
NET: Oppose (B2B)	24%	39% BCD	28% CD	23% D	18%	23%	24%	27%	24%	26%	21%

		Person with disability		BIPOC		LGBTQ2s+		Religious Identity				
	Total	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Catholic	Protestant	Non-Christian	Atheist/No identity	DK/REF
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Base: All respondents	n=3500	614	2886	440	3060	221	3279	812	804	891	168	148
Strongly support	35%	41% B	33%	30%	35%	38%	34%	32%	31%	41% GHJK	25%	27%
Somewhat support	41%	33%	43% A	38%	42%	43%	41%	44% K	39%	43% K	49% K	30%
Somewhat oppose	17%	16%	17%	20%	16%	15%	17%	16%	19% I	12%	16%	33% GHIJ
Strongly oppose	8%	9%	7%	12% D	7%	4%	8%	7% I	11% I	4%	11% I	10% I
NET: Support (T2B)	76%	75%	76%	68%	77% C	81%	75%	76% HK	70% K	84% GHJK	73% K	57%
NET: Oppose (B2B)	24%	25%	24%	32% D	23%	19%	25%	24% I	30% GI	16%	27% I	43% GHIJ

Access to MAiD For Those with a Mental Illness

Two in three (65%) Canadians support the ability for individuals whose sole underlying condition is a mental illness to request and be considered eligible for MAiD if they meet all other criteria and have the capacity to provide informed consent.

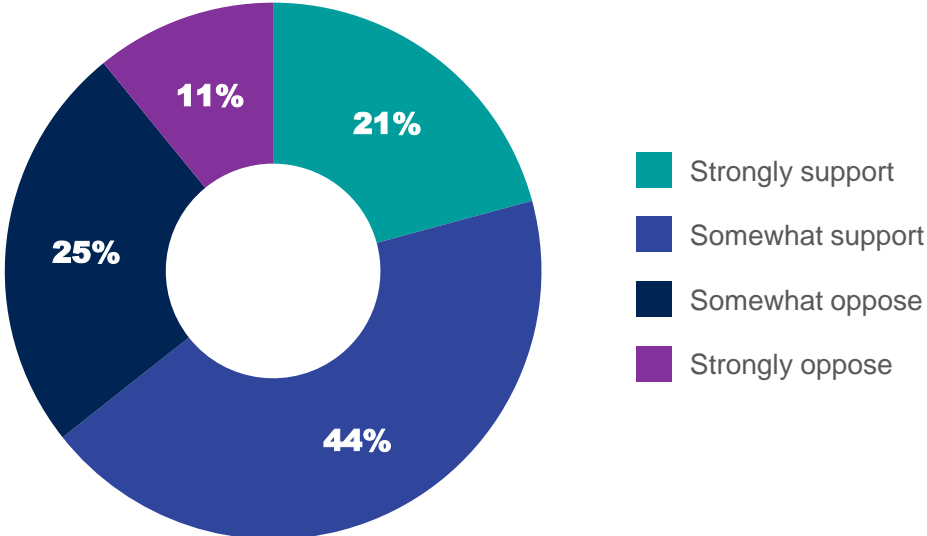
Support ranges from 57% among Gen Z to 69% among Boomers. Support remains stable across the regions of Canada, and among those with a disability (66%), BIPOC Canadians (62%) and the LGBTQ2S+ community (64%).

65

Support

35%

Oppose



Q11. Individuals whose sole condition is mental illness are excluded from access to medical assistance in dying. Do you support or oppose the ability for individuals whose sole underlying condition is a mental illness to request and be considered eligible for medical assistance in dying if they meet the criteria under the law, and if they are determined to have the capacity to provide informed consent?
Base: All respondents (n=3500).

Access to MAiD For Those with a Mental Illness

		Generation				Region					
	Total	Gen Z (18-23)	Millennial (24-39)	Gen X (40-55)	Boomer (56+)	BC	AB	SK/MB	ON	QC	Atlantic
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Base: All respondents	n = 3500	268	970	1040	1222	500	500	400	900	800	400
Strongly support	21%	14%	20%	21%	24% A	22%	20%	20%	21%	23%	18%
Somewhat support	44%	42%	40%	46% B	45% B	43%	44%	43%	43%	44%	45%
Somewhat oppose	25%	29%	27% D	24%	22%	25%	27%	24%	25%	24%	26%
Strongly oppose	11%	14% C	13% CD	9%	9%	10%	10%	13%	11%	10%	10%
NET: Support (T2B)	65%	57%	60%	67% AB	69% AB	65%	64%	63%	64%	67%	63%
NET: Oppose (B2B)	35%	43% CD	40% CD	33%	31%	35%	36%	37%	36%	33%	37%

		Person with disability		BIPOC		LGBTQ2s+		Religious Identity				
	Total	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Catholic	Protestant	Non-Christian	Atheist/No identity	DK/REF
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Base: All respondents	n=3500	614	2886	440	3060	221	3279	812	804	891	168	148
Strongly support	21%	29% B	19%	19%	21%	21%	21%	18%	17%	25% GH	18%	19%
Somewhat support	44%	37%	45% A	44%	44%	47%	43%	45%	41%	47%	38%	38%
Somewhat oppose	25%	23%	25%	22%	25%	23%	25%	26%	26%	21%	29%	28%
Strongly oppose	11%	12%	10%	16% D	10%	8%	11%	11% I	15% I	6%	15% I	15% I
NET: Support (T2B)	65%	66%	64%	62%	65%	69%	64%	63%	59%	73% GHJK	55%	57%
NET: Oppose (B2B)	35%	34%	36%	38%	35%	31%	36%	37% I	41% I	27%	45% I	43% I

Access to MAiD for Mature Minors

Two in three (64%) Canadians support the ability for mature minors to request and be considered eligible for MAiD if they meet the criteria under the law.

A majority of Gen Z (61%), Millennials (59%), Gen X (64%) and Boomers (67%) support access to MAiD for mature minors. Support is consistent across regions and among those with a disability.

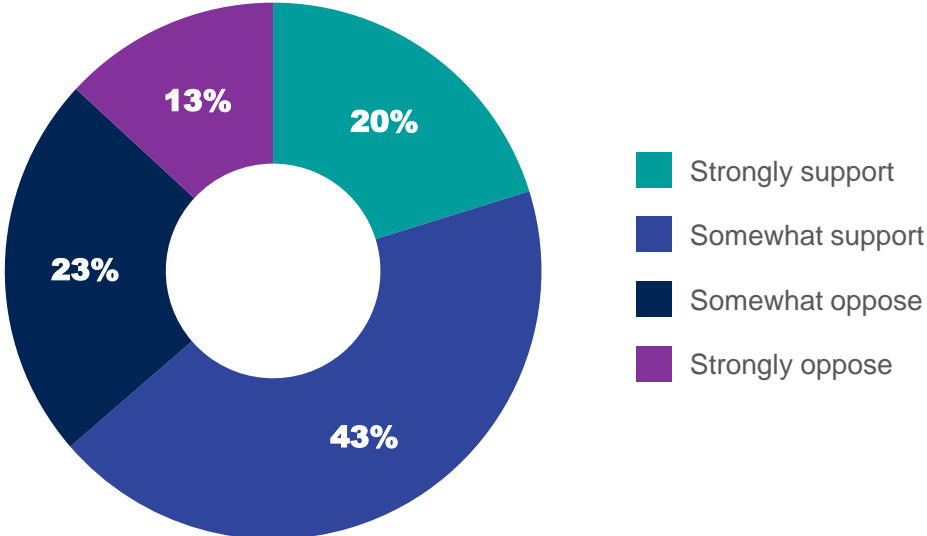
While fewer BIPOC (57%) Canadians support access to MAiD for mature minors, those in the LGBTQ2S+ community are more likely to support it.

64

Support

36%

Oppose



Q12. A mature minor is a person under the age of majority (18 or 19 depending on the province or territory) who has the capacity to understand and appreciate the nature and consequences of a decision. Mature minors are currently able to make important healthcare or treatment decisions. Do you support or oppose the ability for mature minors to request and be considered eligible for medical assistance in dying if they meet the criteria under the law?
Base: All respondents (n=3500).

Access to MAiD for Mature Minors

		Generation				Region					
	Total	Gen Z (18-23)	Millennial (24-39)	Gen X (40-55)	Boomer (56+)	BC	AB	SK/MB	ON	QC	Atlantic
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Base: All respondents	n = 3500	268	970	1040	1222	500	500	400	900	800	400
Strongly support	20%	19%	19%	19%	23% B	26% FHJ	19%	20%	19%	22%	17%
Somewhat support	43%	42%	41%	45%	45%	39%	44%	41%	45% E	41%	50% EGI
Somewhat oppose	23%	24%	24%	25%	21%	22%	23%	21%	24%	25%	22%
Strongly oppose	13%	15%	16% CD	11%	11%	13%	14%	17% H	12%	12%	12%
NET: Support (T2B)	64%	61%	59%	64%	67% B	65%	62%	62%	64%	63%	66%
NET: Oppose (B2B)	36%	39%	41% D	36%	33%	35%	38%	38%	36%	37%	34%

		Person with disability		BIPOC		LGBTQ2s+		Religious Identity				
	Total	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Catholic	Protestant	Non-Christian	Atheist/No identity	DK/REF
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Base: All respondents	n=3500	614	2886	440	3060	221	3279	812	804	891	168	148
Strongly support	20%	27% B	19%	17%	21%	23%	20%	18%	18%	24% GH	19%	16%
Somewhat support	43%	38%	45% A	40%	44%	51%	43%	43%	41%	48% HK	39%	36%
Somewhat oppose	23%	24%	23%	24%	23%	18%	24%	26% I	21%	19%	31% HI	34% HI
Strongly oppose	13%	12%	13%	19% D	12%	8%	13%	13% I	20% GI	9%	12%	14%
NET: Support (T2B)	64%	64%	64%	57%	65% C	73% F	63%	61%	59%	72% GHJK	58%	52%
NET: Oppose (B2B)	36%	36%	36%	43% D	35%	27%	37% E	39% I	41% I	28%	42% I	48% I

Sample Demographics

Regulated Healthcare Provide/Practitioner

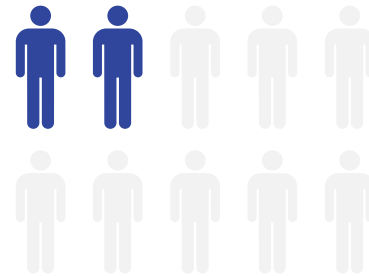
Are you a regulated healthcare provider/practitioner? (i.e. nurse, doctor, pharmacist, physiotherapist, etc.)



7%
Yes

Chronic Physical/Mental Condition or Disability

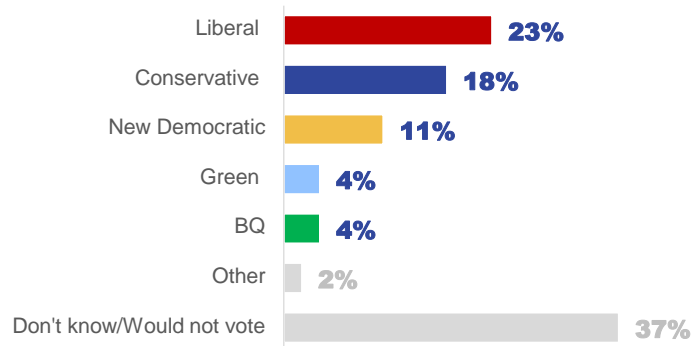
Do you have a chronic physical or mental condition or disability that has a substantial adverse effect on your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?



19%
Yes

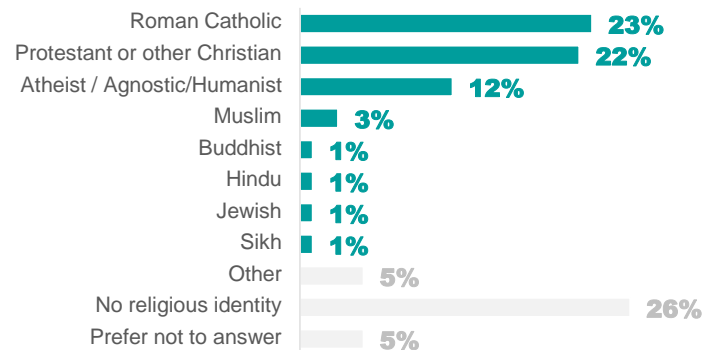
Vote Choice

If a federal election were held tomorrow, which of the following party's candidates would you vote for?



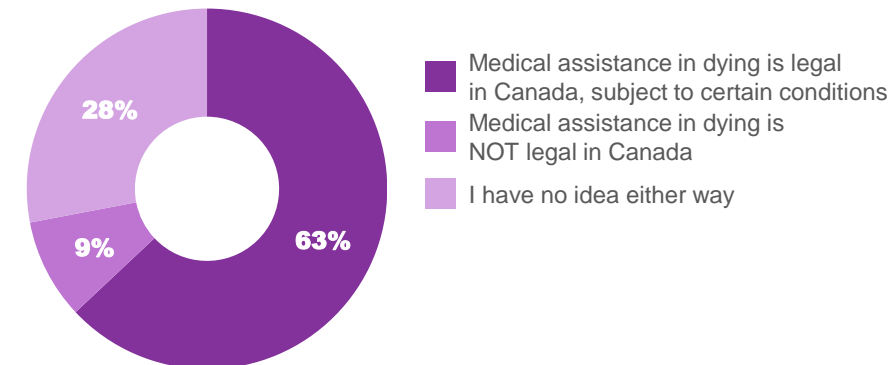
Religious Identity

Which of the following best describes your religious identity?



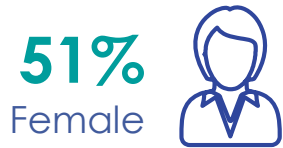
Understanding of MAiD

Belief in Current situation in Canada



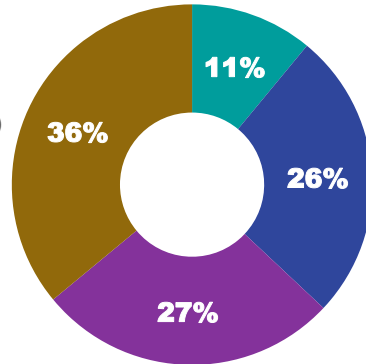
Sample Demographics (continued)

Gender

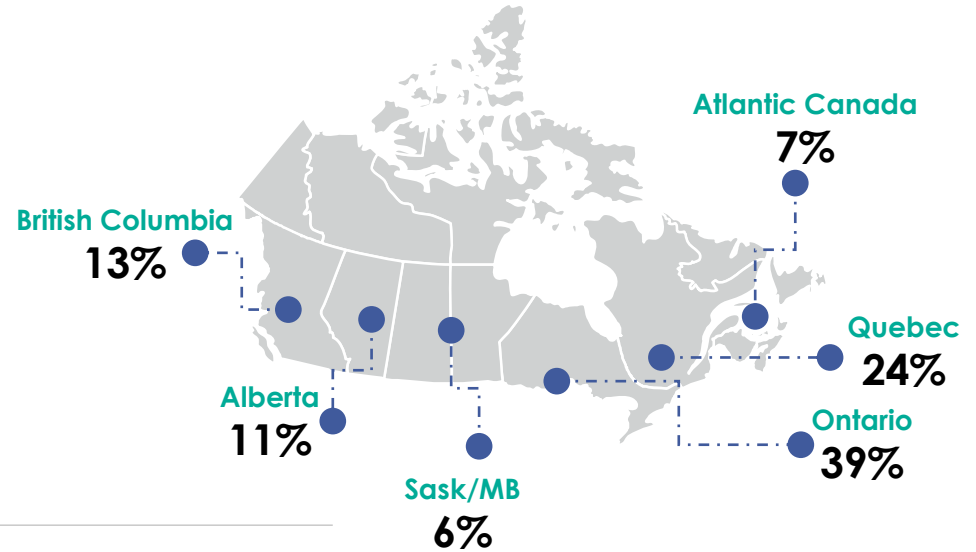


Age

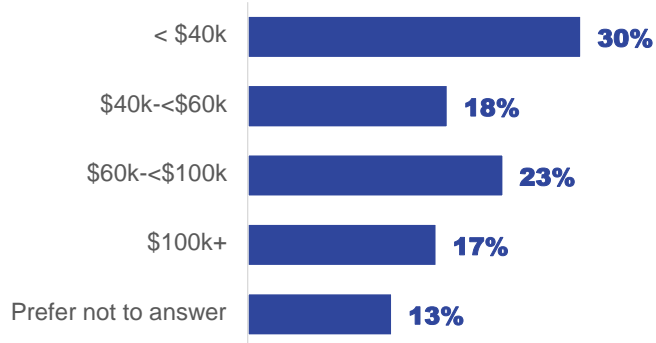
- Gen Z (18-23 years)
- Millennial (24-39 years)
- Gen X (40-55 years)
- Boomer (56+ years)



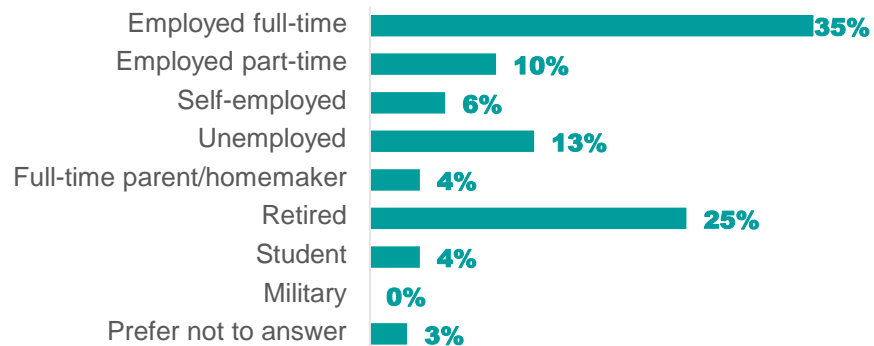
Region



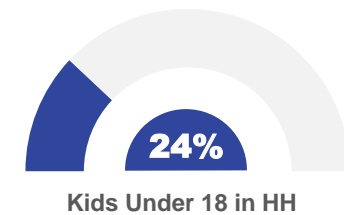
Income



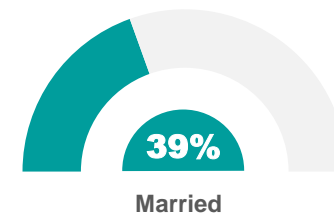
Employment Status



Household Composition



Marital Status



Education



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