



**Ipsos Reid**



**Canadian Blood Services**  
*it's in you to give*

## **Views Toward Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplantation**

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Final Report

Prepared for: Canadian Blood Services

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# 1. Background and Objectives

In 2010, Canadian Blood Services (CBS) the national, not-for-profit charitable organization that manages the supply of blood and blood products in all provinces and territories outside of Quebec and also provides national leadership for organ and tissue donation and transplantation in Canada commissioned Ipsos Reid to conduct survey research among the Canadian general public on their awareness, knowledge, behaviours, and attitudes related to organ and tissue donation.

In Canada there continues to be a disparity between the number of organs donated and the patient need. At the end of 2008, there were 4,380 patients on wait-lists for organ transplants across Canada and 215 died while waiting for an organ transplant. In 2001 the wait-list was 3,990 patients long and 195 died while waiting.<sup>1</sup> As the population in Canada ages, the demand for donated organs will rise. In fact, the need for organs in Canada is predicted to increase by 152% in the next two decades<sup>2</sup>.

In terms of tissues, estimates of supply and demand indicate that demand exceeds supply by about 90% and it is common practice for Canada to rely on tissue imports from the United States. Currently there is no comprehensive, coordinated system in Canada to ensure traceability and surveillance of transplanted tissue from the donor to the recipient or vice versa; there are a total of 29 independent tissue banks that procure, process, store, and distribute tissue in Canada.

The way in which organ and tissue donation and transplantation in Canada is managed is at a turning point. In 2008, the federal, provincial and territorial governments asked CBS to lead the design of a national system to improve organ and tissue donation and transplantation (OTDT) in Canada. CBS is now in phase two of a four-phased plan that will result in a strategy map to meet system objectives; the remaining phases will focus on developing balanced scorecard measures, an implementation plan, and an operating and governance plan.

A key aspect of increasing organ and tissue donation in Canada and developing a national system to improve OTDT in Canada is to understand Canadians' views, attitudes, and intentions on these topics. The particular objectives of the research were:

- To provide insight into the awareness, knowledge and attitudes toward organ and tissue donation in Canada;
- To build on previous research data on public awareness and attitudes toward OTDT;

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<sup>1</sup> 2008 and 2001 Canadian Organ Replacement Register Data

<sup>2</sup> Baxter D and J Smerdon, Donation Matters: Demographics and Organ Transplants in Canada, 2000 to 2040, June 2000. (<http://www.urbanfutures.com/UFI%20Reports/Report%2046%20-%20Donation%20Matters%20-%20Demographics%20and%20Organ%20Transptransplants.pdf>)



- To determine which principles of a national system design are most important for Canadians; and
- To understand the highest priorities for a national system for organ and tissue donation.

## 2. Overview of Methodology

The study consisted of a quantitative telephone survey with an average length of 13.5 minutes, administered to provide a nationally representative sample of n=1,500 randomly selected Canadians, 18 years and older. The margin of error for a sample this size is  $\pm 2.5$  percentage points, 19 times out of 20. The margins of error for regional, demographic, and attitudinal subsamples are higher. The study was conducted in English and French between March 24 and March 30, 2010.

This study references tracking from three previous surveys conducted by another research supplier, where appropriate. Each of the previous surveys was conducted nationally by phone, including a survey of: 1,505 Canadians between August 17 and September 7, 2005; 1,514 Canadians between April 29 and May 6, 2002; 1,516 Canadians between October 10 and 15, 2001.<sup>3</sup>

The survey was designed by Ipsos Reid in close consultation with Canadian Blood Services, including OTDT staff, the Office of Strategy Management, and the Office of Public Affairs.

*Note: The results in this report are based on nationally aggregated data. Regional differences may exist.*

A detailed description of the methodology and the response rate calculation is included in Appendix I.

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<sup>3</sup> *Public Awareness and Attitudes on Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplantation Including Donation After Cardiac Death*, released September 2005; *Organs and Tissue Donation: Canadian Public Awareness, Knowledge and Attitudes*, released November 2001; and *Organ and Tissue Donation Donations: Awareness, Knowledge, and Advertising Recall*, released June 2002.



### 3. Executive Summary

#### **Awareness and Support of Organ and Tissue Donation**

While awareness of organ and tissue donation is high, knowledge of the organization responsible for managing organ and tissue donations in each province is low, as two-thirds of respondents (68%) are unable to offer a response. Among those who do provide a response, the Red Cross is the organization mentioned most often (20%); Canadian Blood Services is mentioned by three percent (3%).

When asked how one officially expresses their intent to donate their body, organs, and tissues, signing a donor card with their driver's license is mentioned most often (55%), by a significant margin. It is followed by signing a donor card with their health card and putting it in a living will, both mentioned by about one in four respondents (26% and 23%, respectively).

Approval of organ and tissue donation is virtually unanimous (95%) and has remained relatively static since 2001. Seven in ten (69%) strongly approve of it and one in four (26%) somewhat approve.

#### **Decision to Donate**

Half of Canadians (51%) have decided to donate their organs at the time of death, two in five (42%) are undecided, and seven percent (7%) have decided not to. Canadians are significantly less likely to say they will donate their organs compared to 2005 (down from 55%); instead they are more likely to be undecided (42%, up from 37%). The decision to donate one's tissues has changed very little compared to 2005. Two in five (39%, unchanged from 2005) have decided to do so.

Almost all decided donors say they are willing to donate *all* of their organs (96%) or tissues (93%) as opposed to only certain ones. When those unwilling to donate all organs and tissues were asked which ones they would donate, the intestines (21 out of 30 respondents) and the heart (24 out of 30) are mentioned least often. In terms of tissues, the skin (17 out of 34) and the eyes (17 out of 34) are mentioned least often.

#### **Taken Specific Action Toward Becoming an Organ and Tissue Donor**

When asked whether or not respondents have taken certain official and unofficial steps to express or register their intention to donate, decided donors are most likely to say that they have spoken to their family members about their wishes (84%). Slightly fewer (78%) say they have signed a donor card, and far fewer have registered through their health card (57%) or put their name on a registry (27%). The majority of decided donors have discussed their decision with their medical advocate (76%), and of those who have done so, the majority are very confident (59%) that their wishes will be acted upon.

#### **Responsibility of the Health Care System to Approach Patients About Organ Donation**

When asked some questions about the responsibility of the health care system in terms of informing critically ill patients about their options around organ donation, there is strong support for both a mandatory approach (69% agree) and a discretionary approach (77%),

however a discretionary approach (as determined by the doctor in charge) receives more support.

### **Views Toward Regional vs. National Allocation of Organs and Tissues**

A large majority of decided donors agree (96%) that as an eventual organ and tissue donor it doesn't matter where in Canada their organs and tissues are used as long as they go to the person who needs them the most. About one in four (26%) agree that they would prefer if their organs and tissues were received by someone in their province or region rather than someone else in the country. A preference for national allocation of organs and tissues is also indicated by a large majority of respondents (85%) who agree that, if in need, they should be able to get an organ or tissue from outside their province or region if it is available rather than having to wait until one becomes available in their region.

### **Perceived Need and Priority of Organs and Tissues in Canada**

The perceived need for organs is significantly higher than the perceived need for tissues (mean score of 75 vs. 71). From other research we have conducted recently, the perceived need for organs and tissues is higher than the perceived need for blood (63)<sup>4</sup> and is on par with the need for stem cells and bone marrow (75).<sup>5</sup>

When asked to rate a number of health care priorities, about nine in ten respondents consider almost all of them to be important (7 or higher out of 10). Improving access to organs is fourth out of seven, in terms of overall importance, after: increasing the number of doctors, improving access to Cancer care, and improving access to MRIs, X-rays, and other diagnostic equipment, although the differences in scores are marginal. Improving access to tissues is sixth out of the seven priority areas.

### **National System Design**

Respondents were asked to rate the importance of several principles in light of a national system for organ and tissue donation in Canada. Overall, large proportions of respondents – more than nine in ten in most instances consider each principle to be important. The top three principles are: ensuring that all Canadians have a fair chance of receiving an organ or tissue transplant (95%), ensuring the safety of the system (94%), and ensuring that the system is efficient and responsible with funds (93%). Nine in ten (90%) consider ensuring an available supply of organs and tissues to be important, however the intensity of this rating is lower with just over half (56%) considering it to be very important (10 out of 10) compared to two-thirds to seven in ten for the top three.

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<sup>4</sup> The perceived need for blood was asked in the 2010 Spring General Tracking Telephone survey (March 2010). English Canada only.

<sup>5</sup> The perceived need for stem cells and bone marrow was asked in the OneMatch and Social Media Online Omnibus survey (March 2010). English Canada only.



When presented with a number of priorities for a national system for organ and tissue donation in Canada respondents ascribe each priority a high level of importance (about nine in ten in each instance). When looking only at the proportion providing the highest possible score, working with the provinces to share organs and tissues so that wait times are consistent across the country is considered most important (61% saying 10 out of 10), followed by educating the public about the organ and tissue system in Canada (57%), educating doctors and nurses about the system (56%), increasing the potential number of organ and tissue donors (56%), and creating a national registry as a way for people to electronically register their desire to donate (56%). Half of respondents (51%) feel that creating an organ and tissue donor registry in each province is very important.

### **Views Toward Tissue Management and Supply in Canada**

Respondents were asked several questions relating to tissue donation, supply, and how tissue banking programs are currently managed in Canada. Almost all respondents either strongly (49%) or agree (45%) that tissue donation and banking programs should be part of a national service, whereas only three in ten (31%) agree (9% strongly agree and 22% agree) that it should be managed within individual provinces, and not as a national program.

The majority of respondents (80%) agree that Canada should strive to provide as much tissue as possible from Canadian donors and should not be dependant on tissue donations that come from other countries; 38 percent of respondents strongly agree with this statement. At the same time, nearly the same proportion of respondents overall (78%) agree that they are not concerned about the importing of tissues from the United States as long as they are safe.

### **Views Toward Presumed Consent**

Overall support for presumed consent has increased compared to 2001 (54%, up from 50%), however almost half still oppose it.

### **Legal Issues**

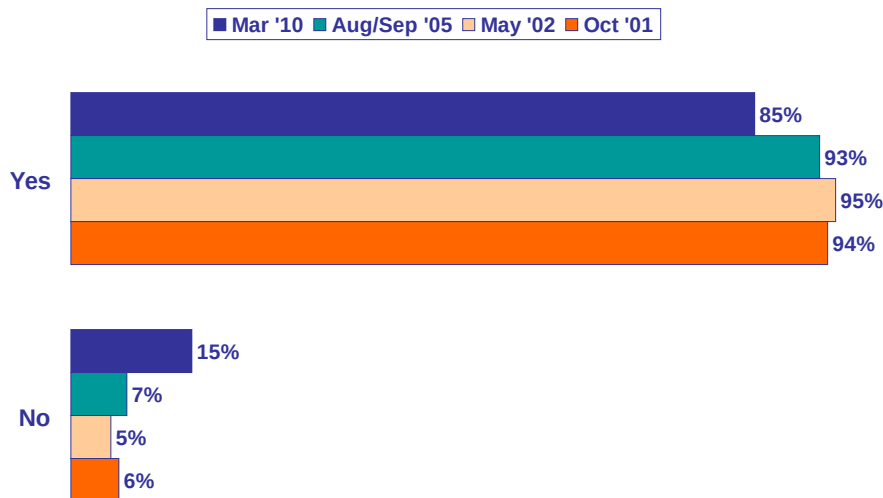
When asked which takes precedence (wishes of deceased or family) when the family does not wish for any organ and tissue donation to take place, three in ten respondents (27%) think that the wishes of the family or next of kin are followed, and seven in ten (70%) think it is the wishes of the deceased. Respondents are largely of the view that the wishes of the deceased *should be followed* in a situation like this (88%).

## 4. Awareness and Support of Organ and Tissue Donation

### 4.1 Awareness of Organ and Tissue Donation

When asked if they have heard anything about the topic of organ and tissue donation in Canada, that is, people donating their organs or their tissues after death the vast majority (85%) have heard something, and 15 percent have not. Awareness is lower compared to previous soundings; however in previous surveys the question was slightly different. It asked: “Have you ever heard anything about the topic of organ and tissue donation etc.?”, whereas the current wording “Have you heard anything about the topic of organ and tissue donation etc.?” implies more recent awareness.

#### General Awareness of Organ and Tissue Donation



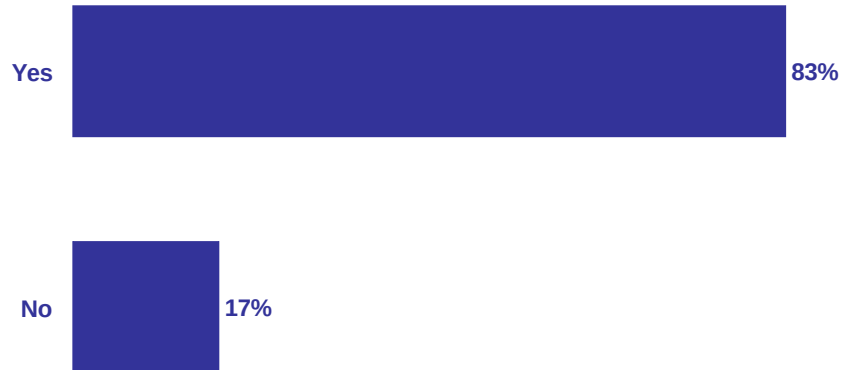
Q1. Have you heard anything about the topic of organ and tissue donation; that is; people donating their organs or their tissues after death?  
Base All Respondents: n=1,500

Awareness of organ and tissue donation is higher among residents of Saskatchewan (91%) and Ontario (88%) as compared to the national average. Respondents who are 35 or older (88% compared to 77% among those 18 to 34), those with annual household incomes of \$40,000 or more (87% compared to 79% among those earning less), and those with higher levels of education (peaking at 87% among those with a university degree or higher) are also more likely to be aware of organ and tissue donation.

## 4.2 Aware of Tissue Donation Prior to Survey

Awareness of tissue donation is high with 83 percent saying they were aware of it prior to this survey. The remaining 17 percent say they were unaware.

### Aware of Tissue Donation Prior to Survey



Q5. Before this survey, were you aware that a person can donate their tissues at the time of death?  
Base All Respondents: n=1,500

Residents of Quebec are more likely than those in other regions to say they were unaware that a person could donate their tissues at the time of death (23%). Those with higher levels of education (peaking at 87% among those with a university education or higher) and income (peaking at 88% among those with household incomes of \$80,000 or more) are more likely than those with lower levels of education and income, respectively, to say they were previously aware of tissue donation.

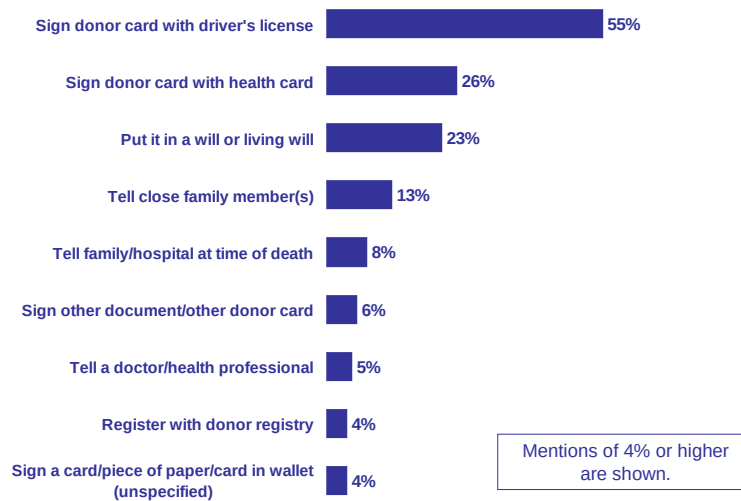
### 4.3 Ways to Express Intention to Donate

When asked how a person officially expresses their intention to donate their body, their organs, or their tissues at the time of their death, the most commonly mentioned response by far is by signing a donor card with their license (55%). This is followed distantly by signing a donor card with their health care (26%), putting it in a will or living will (23%), and telling a close family member (13%).

Other ways include: telling a family member or someone at the hospital at the time of death (8%), signing another document or donor card (6%), and telling a doctor or health professional (5%).

#### Ways to Express Intention to Donate

(Total Mentions)



Q3. As far as you know, how does a person in your province officially express their intention to donate their body, their organs or their tissues at the time of their death? Are there other ways for a person to indicate their intention?

Base All Respondents: n=1,500

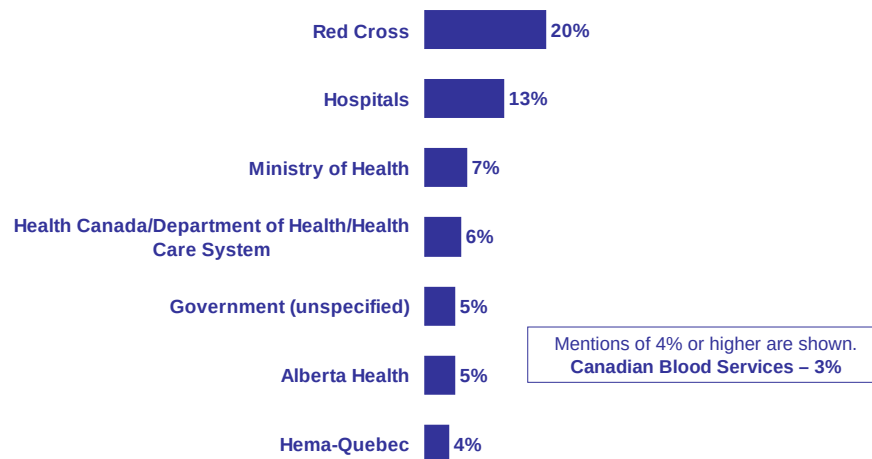
Residents of Quebec are significantly more likely than those in all other regions to mention signing a donor card with their health card (62%) and telling family members or someone at the hospital at the time of death (16%). Residents of British Columbia are significantly more likely to mention registering with a donor registry (14%) which is not surprising given the British Columbia Transplant Society electronic registration process.

Older respondents and those with higher levels of education and higher levels of income are more likely to mention signing a donor card with their driver's license.

#### 4.4 Organization Responsible for Managing Organ and Tissue Donation in your Province

When respondents who were able to offer a response (32% of respondents, n=487) were asked to name the organization responsible for managing organ and tissue donation in their province, the Red Cross is mentioned most often (20%), followed by hospitals (13%). Seven percent (7%) mention the Ministry of Health, six percent (6%) mention Health Canada, the department of Health, or the healthcare system; five percent (5%) mention the government (unspecified); five percent (5%) mention Alberta Health (5%); and four percent mention Héma-Québec (4%). Canadian Blood Services is mentioned by three percent of respondents (3%).

#### Organization Responsible for Managing Organ and Tissue Donation in your Province (Among those who offer a response)



Q4. Please tell me the name of the organization or organizations that are responsible for managing organ and tissue donation programs in your province?  
Base All Respondents who provided a response: n=487

The top mentions for each region are:

- **British Columbia:** Red Cross (25%), BC Transplant Society (20%), BC Health (14%);
- **Alberta:** Alberta Health (48%), Health Canada/Department of Health/Health care system (15%);
- **Saskatchewan:** Saskatchewan Health (34%), Hospitals (18%), Red Cross (13%);
- **Manitoba:** Manitoba Health (15%), Hospitals (14%), Red Cross (13%);
- **Quebec:** Red Cross (22%), Héma-Québec (15%), Quebec government/programs (12%), Ministry of Health (12%);
- **Ontario:** Red Cross (21%), Hospitals (16%), Trillium (8%);
- **Atlantic Canada:** Red Cross (22%), Hospitals (18%), Health Canada/Department of Health/Health care system (14%).

## 4.5 Approval of Organ and Tissue Donation

Nearly all Canadians (95%) either strongly (69%) or somewhat (26%) approve of organ and tissue donation; only four percent (4%) disapprove. Approval for organ and tissue donation has changed very little compared to the 2005 survey. While strong approval has receded slightly (down by two percentage points from 71% in 2005), it does not represent a significant change.

| <b>Approval of Organ and Tissue Donation</b> |                |                |                    |                |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
|                                              | <b>Oct '01</b> | <b>May '02</b> | <b>Aug/Sep '05</b> | <b>Mar '10</b> |
| Strongly approve                             | 67%            | 63%            | 71%                | 69%            |
| Somewhat approve                             | 29%            | 30%            | 25%                | 26%            |
| Somewhat disapprove                          | 2%             | 3%             | 2%                 | 3%             |
| Strongly disapprove                          | 1%             | 2%             | 2%                 | 1%             |

*Q2. How do you feel about organ and tissue donation – that is people donating their organs or their tissues after death? Would you say you strongly approve, somewhat approve, somewhat disapprove, or strongly disapprove?*

Strong approval varies across several socio-demographic subgroups. For instance, those with higher levels of income (peaking at 75% among those with household incomes of \$80,000 or more) and education (peaking at 73% among those with a university degree or higher), and older respondents (72% among those 35 or older) are more likely to strongly approve of organ and tissue donation.

There are differences across region as well; in particular, those in neighbouring Manitoba and Saskatchewan provide significantly different levels of approval. Those in Saskatchewan (77%) are most likely to strongly approve while those in Manitoba are the least likely (62%). Those in Atlantic Canada (76%) also tend to approve, whereas Ontarians are less likely to do so (66%).

Women (72%) are more likely than men (66%) to strongly approve of organ and tissue donation, as are those who describe their ethnicity as Canadian (73%) or European (73%) compared to those who are a visible minority (47%). In terms of religious affiliation, those who are without an affiliation<sup>6</sup> (74%), Protestant (72%), or Roman Catholic (69%) have higher approval than those in the other non-Christian category.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> No affiliation here refers to those without a religious affiliation and those who are Atheist or Agnostic.

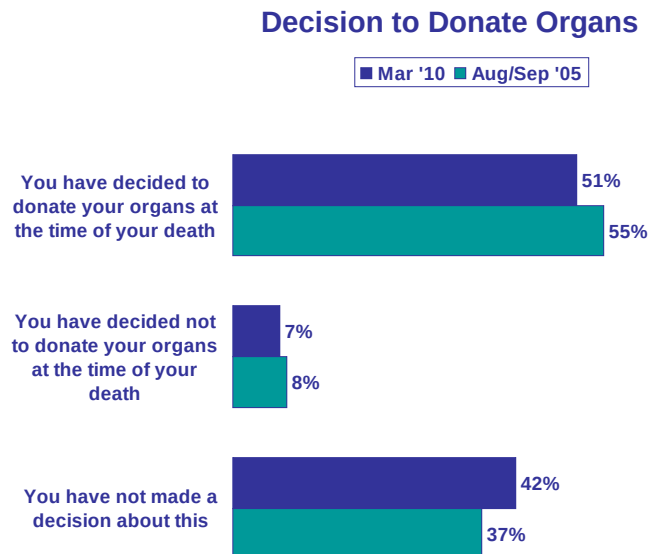
<sup>7</sup> Other non-Christian here includes Muslim, Jewish, Hindu, and Buddhist.

## 5. Decision to Donate

### 5.1 Decision to Donate Organs

Respondents were asked about their decisions around organ and tissue donation – whether they had decided to donate, decided not to donate or if they were undecided, with respect to both types of donations.

Similar to the 2005 survey, the majority of respondents have come to a decision about organ donation; half of respondents (51%) have decided to donate their organs, seven percent (7%) have decided not to, and two in five (42%) are not yet decided. Respondents are less likely to say they have decided to donate their organs compared to 2005 (51%, down from 55% in Aug/Sep '05). This shift away from deciding to be a donor has resulted in a greater proportion of respondents who are undecided (42%, up from 37%), as opposed to a significant increase in those deciding not to donate (7%, down slightly from 8%).



Q6. Which of the following best describes your own situation?  
Base All Respondents: n=1,500

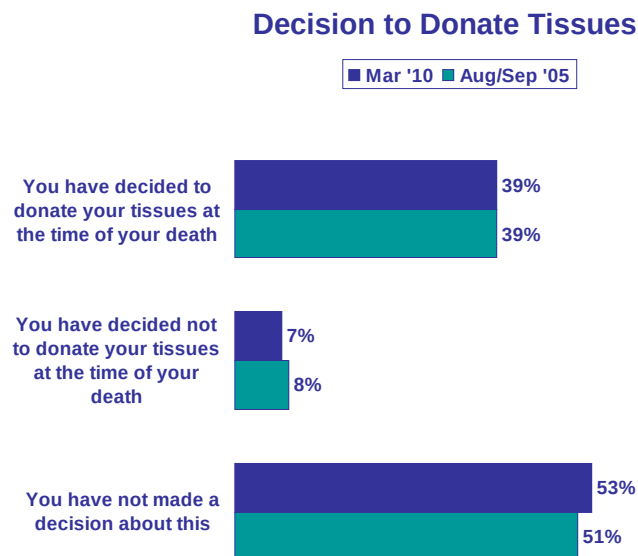
The decision to become an organ donor is highest among residents of Quebec (60%), and those with higher levels of income (peaking at 59% among those with household incomes of \$80,000 or more annually), and education (peaking at 57% among those with a university degree or higher). Those who describe their ethnicity as Canadian (57%) compared to those who describe it as European (50%) or who are a visible minority (29%) are more likely to have decided to become an organ donor, as are those with either no religious affiliation (57%), or who are Roman Catholic (56%) compared to those in the other Christian (43%) or other non-Christian category (31%). Women (56% vs. 45% among men) are also more likely to have made this decision.

Those who are undecided tend to be male, have lower levels of education and income, tend to be of other Christian<sup>8</sup> or other non-Christian faiths, and tend to be a visible minority.

The proportion saying they will not donate their organs at the time of death is fairly static across the various regions. Those with lower levels of income and education are more likely to have decided against becoming a donor.

## 5.2 Decision to Donate Tissues

The decision to donate one's tissues has changed very little since 2005. Almost two in five (39%, unchanged compared to 2005) have decided to donate their tissues, seven percent (7%, down from 8%) have specifically decided against it, and half (53%, up from 51%) have not made a decision yet.



Q7. Which of the following best describes your own situation?  
Base All Respondents: n=1,500

The decision to become a tissue donor is highest among residents of Quebec and Atlantic Canada (both at 44%), those with higher levels of income (peaking at 46% among those with household income over \$80,000 a year) and education (peaking at 44% among those with a university degree or higher), and women (42% compared to 35% among men).

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<sup>8</sup> Other Christian here includes Anglican, Baptist, Fundamental/Evangelical, Jehovah's Witness, Lutheran, Mennonite, Mormon, Orthodox, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, and United Church.



Those who describe their ethnic background as Canadian (43%) or European (40%) compared to those who are a visible minority (20%), and those with either no religious affiliation (46%) or Roman Catholic affiliation (40%), to a lesser extent, are more likely than their respective counterparts to have decided to donate their tissues.

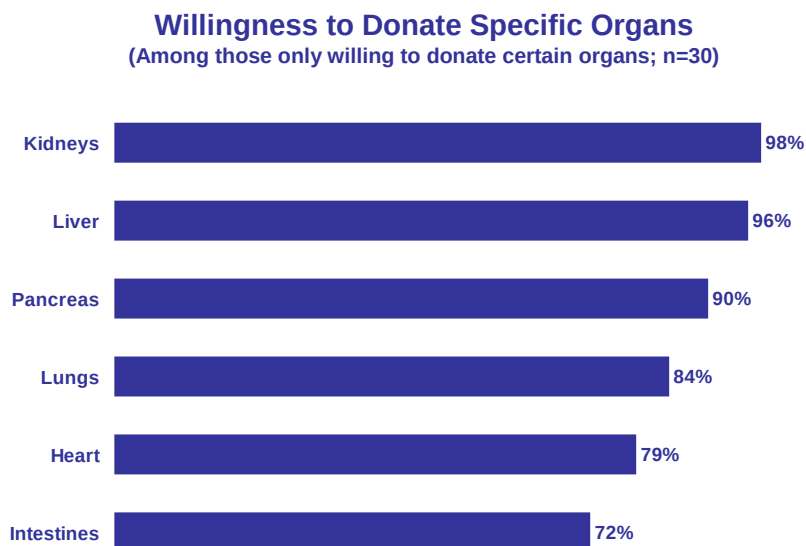
### 5.3 Willingness to Donate Specific Organs/Tissues

Following the questions about the decision to donate one's organs and tissues, those who had made a decision to donate were told specifically which organs and tissues are included in organ and tissue donation and were asked if they are willing to donate all of their organs and tissues at the time of death or only certain ones.

Very small proportions of respondents say they are only willing to donate certain organs (4%) or tissues (7%) at the time of death. Those most likely to say they are only willing to donate certain organs include: women (5% compared to 2% among men), and those with lower levels of education (peaking at 7% among those with a high school education or lower).

There are some regional differences in terms of those who are selective about which tissues they are willing to donate. Residents of the Prairies (12%), Ontario (11%), and Atlantic Canada (11%) are more likely than those in Quebec (1%) and Alberta (2%) to say they will only donate certain tissues.

Those willing to donate only certain organs (n=30) were asked which organs they are willing to donate. Respondents are most willing to donate their kidneys (98%), liver (96%), and pancreas (90%), and are least willing to donate their intestines (72%), heart (79%), and lungs (84%).

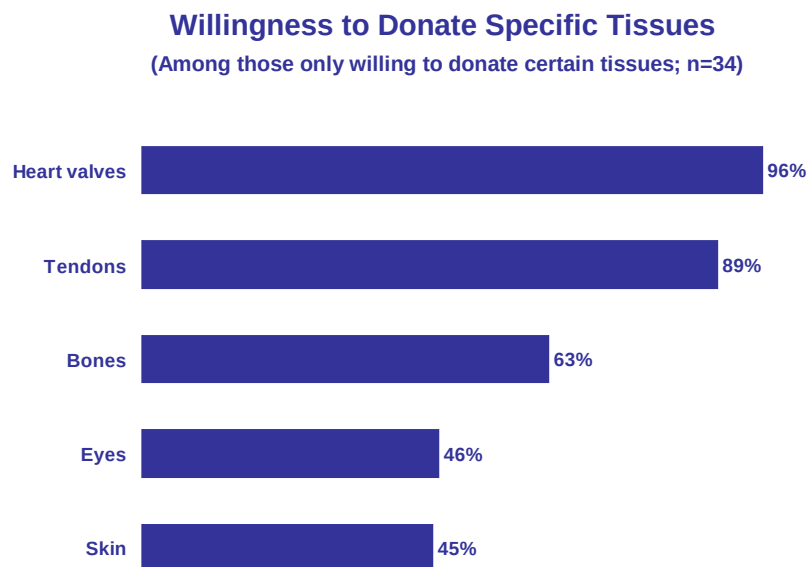


Q9. Which of the following are you willing to donate? How about?  
Base: Those who willing to donate only certain organs at the time of death: n=30

The reasons for not wanting to donate each type of organ include (note: no reasons were provided for liver and kidneys):

- **Lungs:** the existence of a medical condition rendering them unable to donate (n=3 respondents);
- **Heart:** a personal preference not to/that it is against their beliefs/a preference not to (n=3), a belief that the existence of a medical condition renders them unable to donate it (n=3);
- **Intestines:** saying they have not thought about it (n=2), a belief that the existence of a medical condition would render them unable to donate (n=1), and a belief that they are too old (n=1);
- **Pancreas:** a personal preference not to/that it is against their beliefs/a preference not to (n=1), and saying they have not thought about it (n=1).

A similar line of questions was asked to those willing to donate only certain tissues (n=34). Respondents who would only donate certain tissues are most willing to donate their heart valves (96%) and tendons (89%), and are least likely to donate their skin (45%), eyes (46%), and bones (63%).



Q12. Which of the following are you willing to donate? How about?  
Base: Those who willing to donate only certain tissues at the time of death: n=34

The reasons for not wanting to donate each type of tissue include:

- **Bones:** a personal preference not to/that it is against their beliefs/that they simply don't want to (n=6), not knowing enough about it (n=3), never having thought about it (n=2),

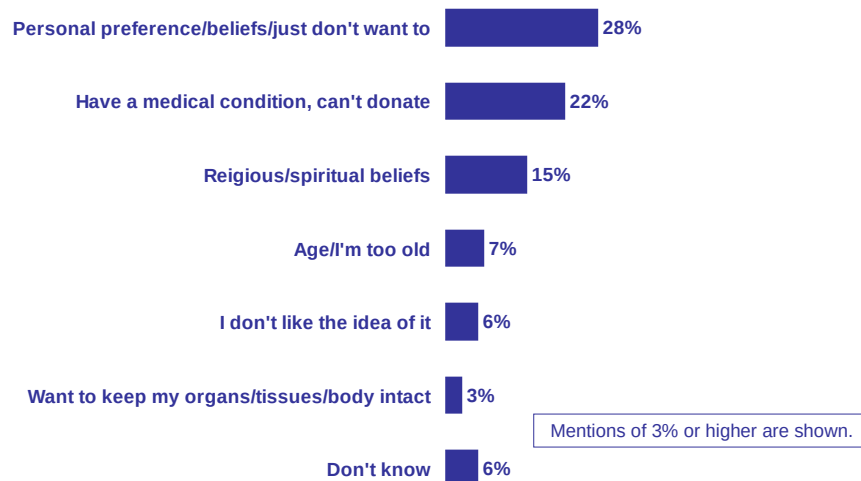
religious or spiritual beliefs (n=1), wanting to know specifically what it will be used for (n=1), a lack of comfort with this particular donation (n=1);

- **Eyes:** a personal preference not to/that it is against their beliefs/that they simply don't want to (n=13), a lack of comfort with this particular donation (n=3); religious or spiritual beliefs (n=1), a belief that the existence of a medical condition renders them unable to donate it (n=1), wanting to keep this particular tissue intact (n=1);
- **Skin:** a personal preference not to/that it is against their beliefs/that they simply don't want to (n=12), a lack of comfort with this particular donation (n=3); not liking the idea of it (n=2), religious or spiritual beliefs (n=1), a belief that the existence of a medical condition renders them unable to donate it (n=1);
- **Tendons:** not knowing enough about it (n=3), a belief that they are too old (n=1), and a dislike of the idea of it (n=1); and
- **Heart Valves:** a personal preference not to/that it is against their beliefs/that they simply don't want to (n=1).

#### 5.4 Main Reason for Deciding Not to Donate Organs and Tissues

Respondents who have decided not to donate their organs and tissues were asked the main reason for this decision. Comments around a personal preference or belief system or simply not wanting to were mentioned most often (28%), followed closely by mentions of a medical condition that renders them unable to donate (22%). Religious or spiritual beliefs are mentioned by fifteen percent (15%). Fewer than ten percent cite a perception that they are too old (7%), that they don't like the idea of donating (6%), and the fact that they want to keep their organs, tissues, or bodies intact (3%).

#### Main Reason for Deciding Not to Donate Organs and Tissues



Q19. What is the MAIN reason you have decided NOT to donate your organs and tissues?

Base: Those who have decided not to donate their organs or tissues at the time of death n=89

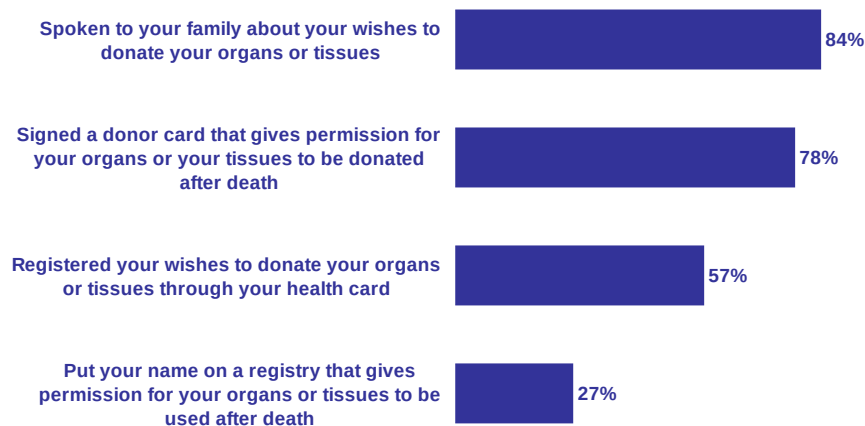
## 6. Taken Action Toward Becoming an Organ and Tissue Donor

### 6.1 Specific Actions Taken to Officially or Unofficially Register Decision

Respondents who have decided to become organ or tissue donors were asked if they had taken specific actions to register their decision including a combination of official and unofficial methods.

About four in five respondents, who have decided to donate their organs or tissues, have spoken to their family about their wishes (84%), and have signed a donor card giving permission for their organs or tissues to be used after death (78%). Just over half (57%) have registered their wishes to donate through their health card, and nearly three in ten (27%) have put their name on a registry giving permission for their organs or tissues to be used after death.

#### Specific Actions Taken to Officially or Unofficially Register Decision



Q14. Have you done any of the following?

Base: Those who have decided to donate organs or tissues at the time of death: n=771

Those with higher levels of income (peaking at 88% among those with household incomes of \$80,000 or over), higher levels of education (peaking at 87% among those with some post secondary education or a college degree), and women (87% compared to 79% among men) are more likely to have spoken to their family about their wishes to donate their organs and tissues compared to their respective counterparts.

Residents of Quebec (88%) and Atlantic Canada (66%) are more likely than those in other regions to have registered their wishes to donate through their health card; those who are Roman Catholic (70%) or who have no religious affiliation (60%) and those who describe

their ethnicity as Canadian (66%) are also more likely to have registered their intent this way.

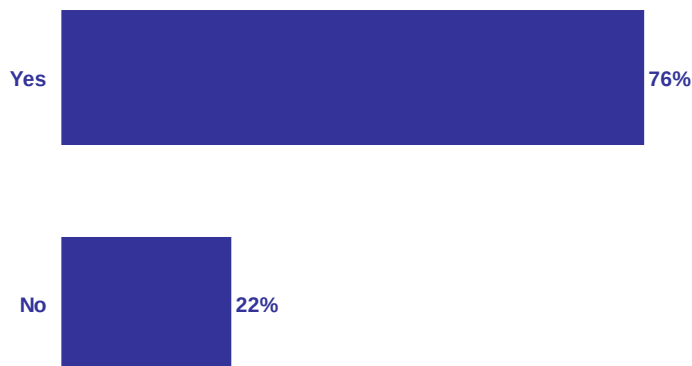
Residents of Atlantic Canada (54%) and British Columbia (41%) are far more likely than those in other regions to have put their name on a registry that gives permission for their organs or tissues to be used after death.

In terms of specific actions taken to register their donation decisions, there are some significant differences when comparing the sample excluding residents of Quebec compared to the national sample. Provinces excluding Quebec are significantly less likely to have registered their wishes to donate their organs or tissues through their health card compared to the national sample (45% vs. 57% among the national sample) and they are more likely to have put their name on a registry that gives permission for their organs or tissues to be used after death (32% vs. 27%). This difference is driven by the high percentage of Quebecers that have registered their wishes through their health card (88%) and the low percentage that has put their name on a registry (17%), which is driving the national numbers up and down, respectively.

## 6.2 Discussed Donation Decision with Medical Advocate

Three in four (76%) respondents who have decided to donate their organs or tissues say they have discussed this decision with the person who would act on their behalf in the event of a medical emergency, which represents a slight increase compared to when this question was asked in 2005 (74%). About one in five (22%, down from 25% in 2005) have not had this discussion.

### Discussed Decision to Donate with Medical Advocate



Q15. Have you discussed your decision to donate with the person who would act on your behalf in the event of a medical emergency?

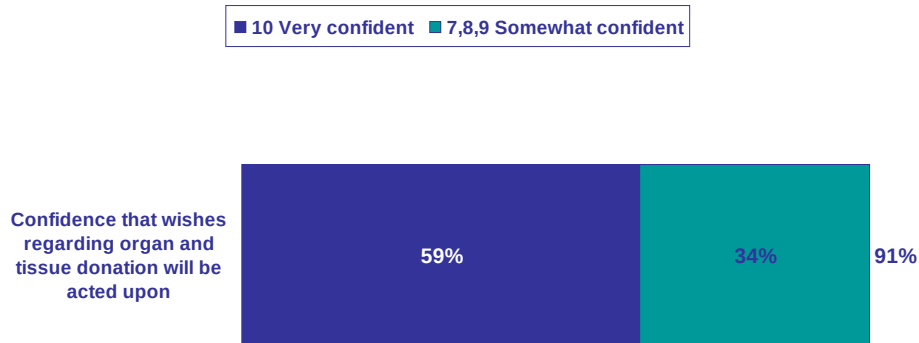
Base: Those who have decided to donate organs or tissues at the time of death: n=771

Those with higher levels of income (peaking at 83% among those with household incomes of \$80,000 or more) and higher levels of education (peaking at 79% among those with a university degree or higher), and residents of Alberta (85%) and Ontario (80%) are more likely than those with lower levels of income and education and those in Manitoba (64%) and Quebec (71%) to have discussed their decision with their medical advocate.

### 6.3 Confidence that Wishes Regarding Organ and Tissue Donation will be Acted Upon

The majority of respondents who have taken this step are very confident (59% saying 10 on a 10-point scale) that their wishes regarding organ or tissue donation will be acted upon at the time of their death. One-third of respondents (34%) are somewhat confident in this regard (7, 8, or 9 out of 10), and seven percent (7%) are less confident (6 or lower on the scale).

#### Confidence that Wishes Regarding Organ and Tissue Donation will be Acted Upon



Q16. Using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means not at all confident and 10 means very confident how confident are you that your wishes regarding organ and tissue donation will be acted upon at the time of your death?  
 Base: Those who have discussed decision to donate with the person who would act on their behalf in the event of a medical emergency: n=591

Residents of British Columbia (71%), Atlantic Canada (71%) and Ontario (62%) are more likely than those in Saskatchewan (35%) and Quebec (51%) to be very confident (10 out of 10) that their wishes regarding organ and tissue donation will be acted upon at the time of their death; as are those who are Roman Catholic (55%), other Christian (67%), or who have no affiliation (64%) compared to those who are Protestant (36%). Those who describe their ethnicity as European (69%) compared to those who describe their background as Canadian (58%) are also more likely to be very confident.

## 7. Responsibility of the Health Care System to Approach Patients About Organ Donation

Respondents were asked to express their agreement or disagreement with two statements designed to gain insight into views toward the responsibility of the health care system to approach critically ill patients (or their family members) about organ donation. While support for a mandatory approach is very high, respondents lean more towards approaching patients on a case-by-case basis as determined by the doctor in charge.

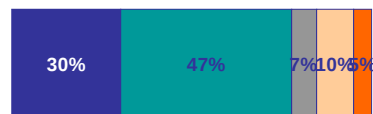
Three in five (69%) respondents either strongly agree (29%) or agree (40%) that it should be mandatory for patients or, if this is not possible, their family members to be approached by someone in the health care system to tell them their options around organ donation. Quebecers are most likely to strongly agree in this regard (38%). One in five (22%) disagree with this statement.

Nearly four in five respondents (77%) agree – either strongly agree (30%) or agree (47%) that whether or not a critically ill patient or their family member is approached by someone in the health care system about organ donation should happen on a case-by-case as determined by the doctor in charge. Fifteen percent (15%) of respondents disagree with this statement.

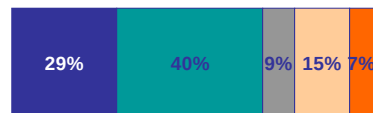
### Responsibility of the Health Care System to Approach Patients About Organ and Tissue Donation

■ Strongly agree ■ Somewhat agree ■ Neutral ■ Somewhat disagree ■ Strongly disagree

Whether or not a patient who is critically ill and dying or their family members get approached by someone in the health care system about organ donation should happen on a case by case basis as determined by the doctor in charge.



It should be mandatory that patients who are critically ill and dying be approached, or in the case that this is not possible, their family members approached by someone in the health care system to tell them their options around organ donation.



Q17. Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements:

Base All Respondents: n=1,500

Residents of Quebec (38%) and Atlantic Canada (37%), older Canadians (peaking at 34% among those 55 or older), and those with higher levels of education (peaking at 34% among those with a university degree or higher) are most likely to strongly agree that approaching patients or their family members about organ donation should happen on a case-by-case basis.

## 8. Views toward Regional vs. National Allocation of Organs and Tissues

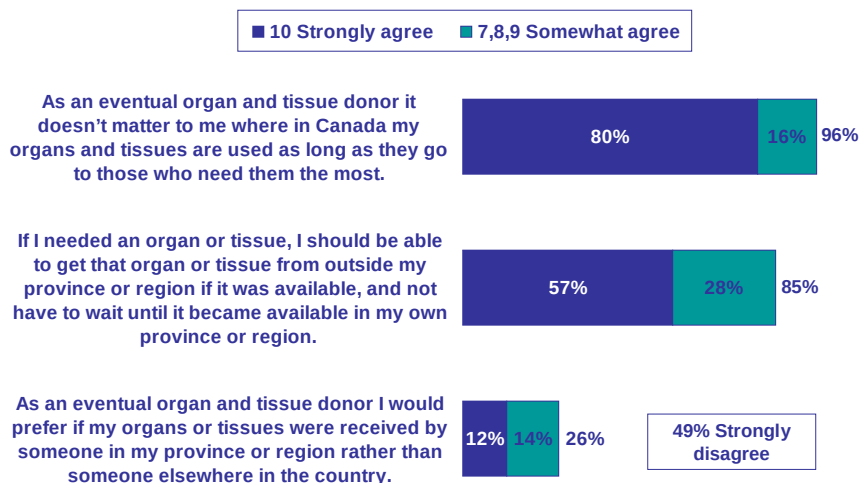
Respondents were asked to express their agreement or disagreement with a few statements about the regional vs. national allocation of organs and tissues, covering both the donor and recipient perspective. Overall, respondents prefer a national approach to organ and tissue distribution in Canada.

Agreement with the statement 'it doesn't matter where in Canada my organs and tissues are used as long as they go to those who need them the most' is almost unanimous (96%), including four in five (80%) who strongly agree and 16 percent who somewhat agree.

Half of respondents (49%), who have decided to donate their organs or tissues, strongly disagree (1 on the scale) that they would prefer if their organs and tissues were received by someone in their province or region rather than someone elsewhere in the country. One in four respondents (26%) agree (7 or higher out of 10) that a provincial or regional recipient is preferred.

When the question of regional vs. national organ and tissue allocation is posed from the recipient perspective, an overwhelming majority of respondents either strongly (57%) or somewhat agree (28%) that they (the hypothetical recipient) should be able to get an organ or tissue they need from outside their province or region if it is available instead of having to wait until one becomes available in their own region.

### Views Toward Regional vs. National Allocation of Organs and Tissues



Q18. Using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means strongly disagree and 10 means strongly agree how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements. How about  
Base (statements 1 & 3): Those who have decided to donate organs or tissues at the time of death: n=771  
Base (statement 2): All Respondents: n=1,500



Residents of British Columbia (87%), Alberta (87%), and Ontario (86%) are most likely to strongly agree that it doesn't matter where in Canada their organs and tissues go as long as they go to those who need them the most.

In looking at the Atlantic provinces in particular, residents of Nova Scotia are more likely to somewhat agree (31% indicating 7, 8, or, 9 out of 10 which is significantly higher than four other provinces) rather than strongly agree (67% indicating 10 out of 10 whereas most other provinces are around 80%) with the statement 'as an eventual organ and tissue donor it doesn't matter to me where in Canada my organs and tissues are used as long as they go to those who need them the most', indicating that they may be less supportive of sharing their organs and tissues interprovincially.

Those with higher incomes (peaking at 84% among those with household incomes of \$80,000 or more a year), and women (83% compared to 77% among men) are also more likely to strongly agree with this statement.

Those with higher levels of income (peaking at 59% among those with household incomes of \$80,000 or more a year) and education (peaking at 53% among those with a university degree or higher) are more likely to strongly disagree that they would prefer if their organs or tissues were received by someone in their province or region. Residents of Quebec (16%) and Atlantic Canada (15%) tend to be more likely to strongly agree (10 out of 10) with this statement, as compared to the national average.

Those most likely to strongly agree that they should be able to get an organ or tissue they need from outside their province or region if it is available, instead of having to wait until one becomes available in their province, include residents of Atlantic Canada (63%) and Alberta (62%), and those with higher levels of income (peaking at 65% among those with household incomes of \$80,000 or more). In particular, residents of Newfoundland (72%) and Nova Scotia (66%) stand out in that they are most likely to strongly agree with this statement.

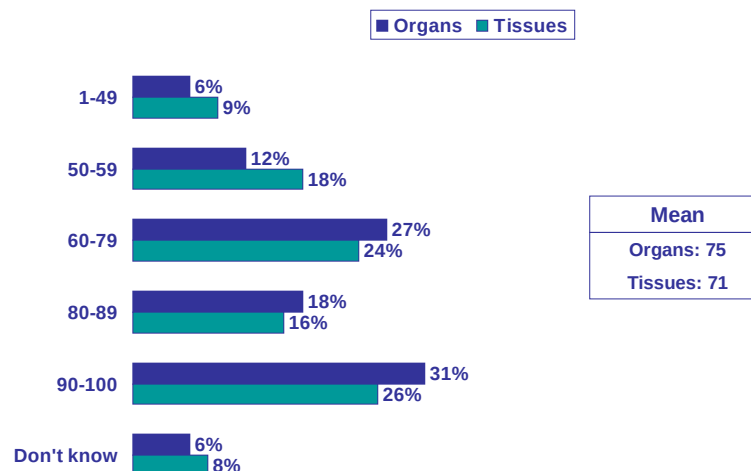
## 9. Perceived Need and Priority of Organs and Tissues in Canada

### 9.1 Perceived Need for Organs and Tissues

In order to provide further insight into intentions to donate (or not to donate) one's organs and tissues, respondents were asked to rate the need for organs and tissues in Canada using a scale of 1 to 100 where 1 represents a low urgency and 100 represents a crisis situation. The perceived need for organs is high (average score of 75 out of 100) although it is not considered to be at the level of a crisis situation overall. Three in ten (31%) provide a rating of 90 to 100, one in five (18%) provide an 80 to 89 rating, nearly three in ten (27%) provide a 60 to 79 rating, and one in five (18%) provide a rating of 59 or lower.

The perceived need for tissues is lower compared to organs with an average score of 71 out of 100. One in four (26%) provide a rating of 90 to 100, sixteen percent (16%) provide an 80 to 89 rating, one in four (24%) provide a 60 to 79 rating, and almost three in ten (27%) provide a rating of 59 or lower.

#### Perceived Need for Organs and Tissues



Q20/21. Using a scale of 1 to 100 where 1 means the need for organs is not at all urgent and 100 means there is a crisis situation because of the lack of organs how would you describe the need for organs/tissues in Canada?

Base All Respondents: n=1,500

Those who have decided to donate their organs or tissues are more likely than those who have decided not to donate to consider the need for organs to be higher (mean score of 79 vs. 67). Interestingly, those who have signed a donor card, registered their wishes through their health card, or put their name on a registry do not consider the need for organs to be significantly greater than those who have not taken these specific actions. Older respondents (peaking at 78 among those 55 or older), and those with higher levels of income (peaking at 76 among those with household income of \$80,000 or more) also

perceive the need for organs to be higher compared to those who are younger, and those with lower levels of education.

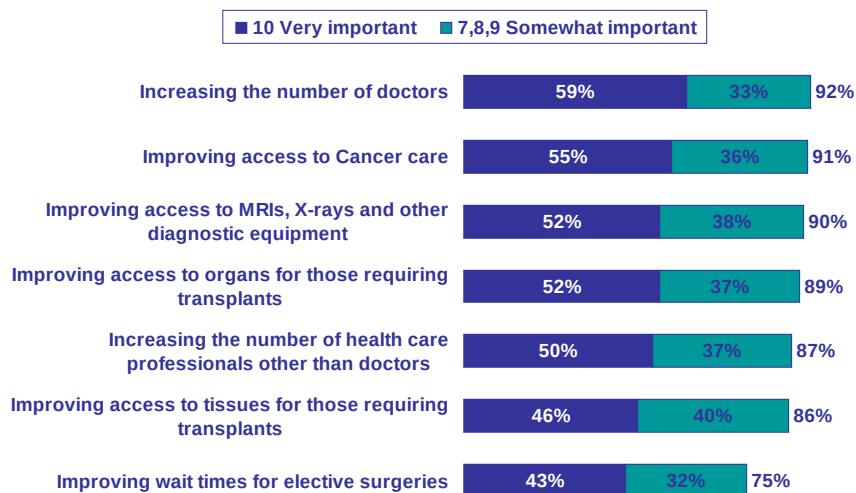
In terms of the need for tissues, those who have decided to donate their organs or tissues (75) are more likely than those who have not (63) to consider the need for tissues to be more urgent. Older respondents (peaking at 74 among those 55 or over) are more likely than younger Canadians to consider the need to be high.

## 9.2 Health Care Priorities

In this question respondents were asked to rate the importance of investing tax payer dollars in several health care priorities on a 1 to 10 scale. A number of salient health care issues including improving the access of organs and tissues to those in need were included in the mix.

Overall, respondents provide a high level of importance to all of the priorities. Increasing the number of doctors (92%), improving access to cancer care (91%), and improving access to MRIs, X-rays, and other diagnostic equipment (90%) are the top three priorities and are each considered important by about nine in ten respondents. Improving access to organs for those requiring transplants is not far behind with nearly nine in ten (89%) considering it to be important. This is followed by increasing the number of health care professionals other than doctors and improving access to tissues for those requiring transplants, at 87 and 86 percent respectively. Improving wait times for elective surgeries is considered the least important issue compared to the others with three in four (75%) who consider it to be important.

### Health Care Priorities



Q22. Thinking about the various health care priorities in Canada today, using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means a not at all important and 10 means very important, how important do you think it is to invest tax dollars in each of the following?

Base All Respondents: n=1,500

Overall, residents of Atlantic Canada, older respondents, those with higher levels of education and income, and women are more likely than those in other regions and their respective counterpart to consider each priority to be very important.

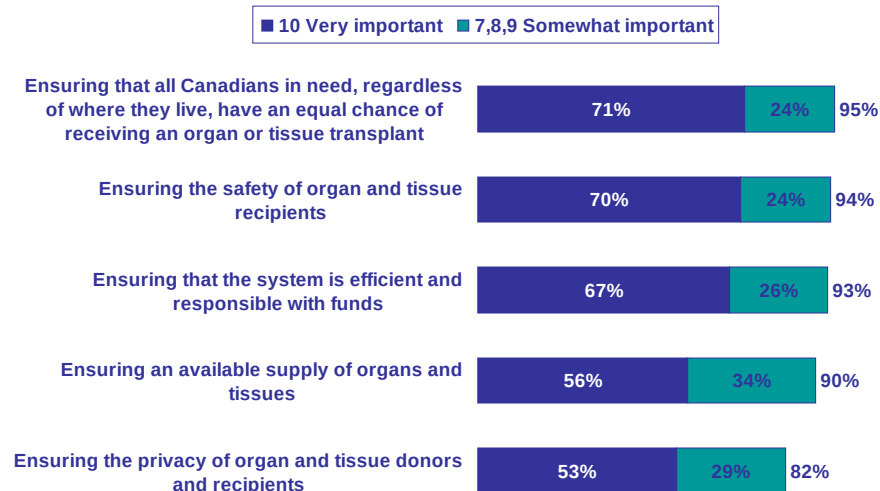
Those who have put their name on an organ and tissue donor registry are more likely than those who have not to consider each of the health care priorities, including improving access to organs and tissues for those requiring transplants, to be very important. Those who have decided to donate their organs or tissues are more likely than those who have not to consider improving access to organs and tissues to be very important. Quebecers are most likely to consider increasing the need for doctors and other health care professionals to be very important.

## 10. National System Design

### 10.1 Most Important Principles for a National System

In this question, respondents were asked to rate the importance of several principles in light of a national system for organ and tissue donation in Canada. Overall, large proportions of respondents – more than nine in ten in most instances consider each principle to be important. The top three principles are: ensuring that all Canadians have a fair chance of receiving an organ or tissue transplant (95%), ensuring the safety of the system (94%), and ensuring that the system is efficient and responsible with funds (93%). Nine in ten (90%) consider ensuring an available supply of organs and tissues to be important, however the intensity of this rating is lower with just over half (56%) considering it to be very important (10 out of 10) compared to two-thirds to seven in ten for the top three.

#### Most Important Principles for a National System



Q23. Using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means not at all important and 10 means very important, please tell me how important you think each of the following are if there was a national system for organ and tissue donation in Canada?

Base All Respondents: n=1,500

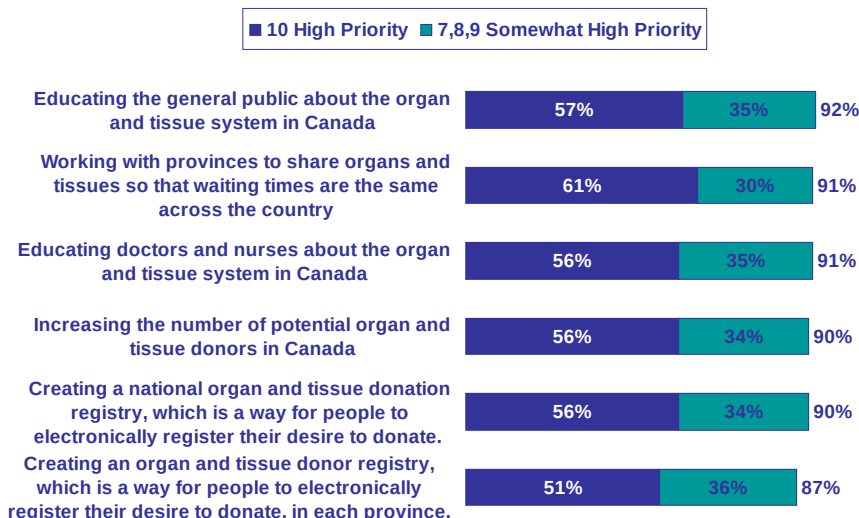
Residents of Atlantic Canada, older respondents, those with lower levels of education and income, and women are most likely to consider each of the principles to be very important.

### 10.2 Priorities for a National System

When presented with a number of priorities for a national system for organ and tissue donation in Canada each priority is ascribed a high level of importance. About nine in ten respondents consider each priority to be importance with about five to six in ten respondents who consider each to be very important (10 on the 10-point scale). When looking only at the proportion providing the highest possible score, working with the provinces to share organs and tissues so that wait times are consistent across the country

is considered most important (61% saying 10 out of 10). This is followed by educating the public about the organ and tissue system in Canada (57%); and educating doctors and nurses about the system, increasing the potential number of organ and tissue donors, and creating a national registry as a way for people to electronically register their desire to donate (each at 56%). Half of respondents (51%) feel that creating an organ and tissue donor registry in each province is very important.

### Priorities for a National System



Q24. If there was a national system for organ and tissue donation in Canada, please indicate how much of a priority each of the following should be using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means a low priority and 10 means a high priority.

Base All Respondents: n=1,500

Women, older respondents, and those with lower levels of education and income are more likely than their respective counterparts to consider each priority to be very important (10 out of 10). Residents of Atlantic Canada are significantly more likely than those in most other regions to consider working with provinces to share organs and tissues so that waiting times are consistent (69%), increasing the number of potential organ and tissue donors in Canada (66%), and educating the general public about the organ and tissue donation system in Canada to be very important. Residents of British Columbia are most likely to say that creating a national organ and tissue donation registry (62%) and educating the general public about the organ and tissue donation system in Canada (64%) is very important.

## 11. Focus on Tissue Donation

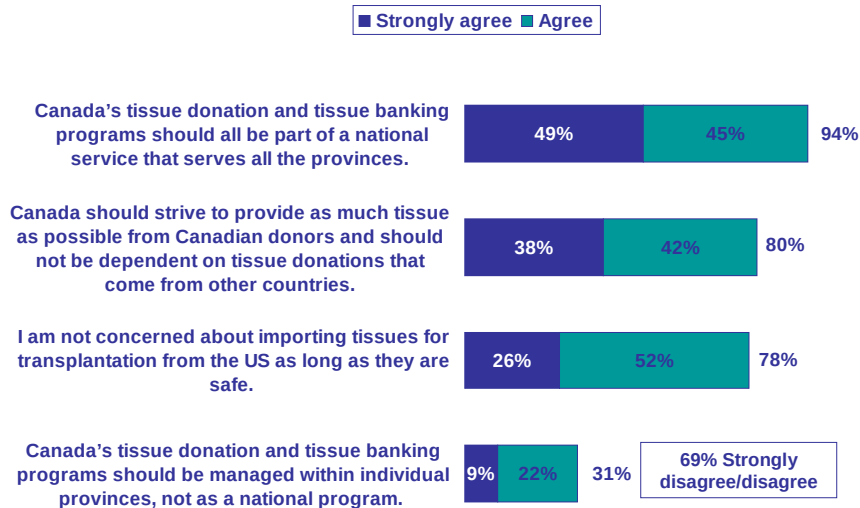
### 11.1 Views Toward Tissue Management and Supply in Canada

Respondents were asked several questions relating to tissue donation, supply, and how tissue banking programs are currently managed in Canada. Leading up to these questions, respondents were provided with some information about the current tissue banking system in Canada. They were told that Canada does not have a national or coordinated provincial tissue banking system, and that instead many hospitals manage their own needs by collecting or storing tissues for their own use or they buy tissues from private companies, and that in fact 80 percent of the tissues that are used for transplant are imported from the United States.

Overall, agreement that tissue donation and banking programs be managed as a national service that serves all provinces far outweighs agreement that it should be managed within individual provinces. Almost all respondents either strongly (49%) or agree (45%) that tissue donation and banking programs should be part of a national service, whereas only three in ten (31%) agree (9% strongly agree and 22% agree) that it should be managed within individual provinces, and not as a national program.

The majority of respondents (80%) agree that Canada should strive to provide as much tissue as possible from Canadian donors and should not be dependant on tissue donations that come from other countries; 38 percent of respondents strongly agree with this statement. At the same time, nearly the same proportion of respondents overall (78%) agree that they are not concerned about the importing of tissues from the United States as long as they are safe.

#### Views Toward Tissue Management and Supply in Canada



Q25. Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements:

Base All Respondents: n=1,500

Older respondents (peaking at 55% among those 35 to 54 years of age), those with higher levels of education (peaking at 52% among those with a university degree or higher), and those with higher levels of income (peaking at 54% among those with household incomes of \$80,000 or more a year) are more likely to strongly agree that Canada's tissue donation and tissue banking programs should be part of a national system. While there are no differences by region, those living in urban areas are more likely than those living in rural settings to strongly agree with this statement (51% vs. 42%).

Residents of Quebec (14%) are more likely than those in any other province to strongly agree and agree overall (50% saying strongly agree or agree) that Canada's tissue donation and tissue banking programs should be managed within individual provinces. Therefore, residents outside of Quebec differ from the national sample in that they are significantly less likely than the total to agree that Canada's tissue donation and tissue banking programs should be managed within individual provinces (25% agreement vs. 31% among the national sample).

Those with lower levels of education (peaking at 14% among those with a high school education or less) or lower levels of income (peaking at 12% among those with household incomes of less than \$40,000) are also more likely to strongly agree with this statement.

Residents of Quebec are significantly more likely than those in other regions to disagree (15%) that Canada should strive to provide as much tissue as possible from Canadian donors, and should not be dependant on tissue donations that come from other countries.

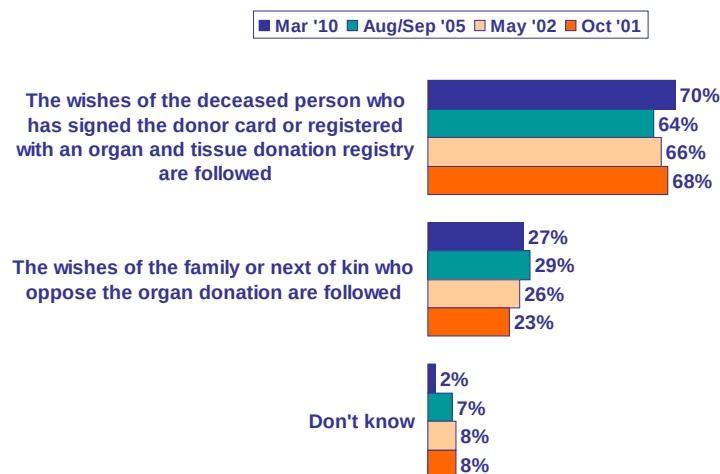


## 12. Legal Precedence: Wishes of Deceased vs. Family Members

### 12.1 What Respondents Think Takes Precedence

When respondents are asked what they think happens in a situation where someone has signed an organ donor card or registered with an organ and tissue donation registry but his or her family does not wish for any organ donation to take place, seven in ten (70%) say that the wishes of the deceased person are followed, 27 percent say that the wishes of the family member are followed, and two percent (2%) say they don't know. Compared to the 2005 survey, respondents are more likely to say that the wishes of the deceased person are followed (70%, up from 64% in Aug/Sep. 2005), and are less likely to say they don't know (2%, down from 7%).

#### Wishes of Deceased vs. Family – Which do you Think Takes Precedence?



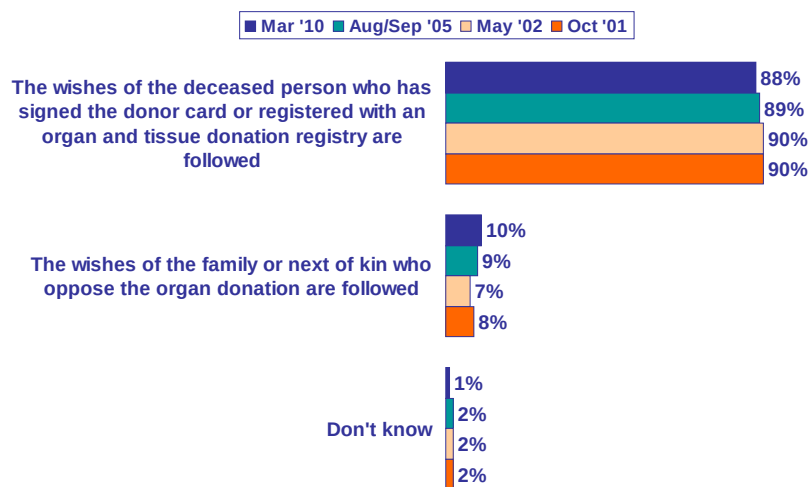
Q27. What do you think happens in a situation where someone has signed an organ donor card or registered with an organ and tissue donation registry but his or her family does not wish any organ donation to take place?  
Base All Respondents: n=1,500

Those who have put their name on a registry are more likely than those who have not to say that the wishes of the deceased person are followed (75% vs. 63%). Those with lower levels of education (peaking at 75% among those with a high school education or less) are also more likely to say this.

## 12.2 What Respondents Think Should Take Precedence

When asked what should happen in a situation where a deceased person has signed an organ donor card or registered with an organ and tissue donation registry but his or her family does not wish for any organ donation to take place, the overwhelming majority of respondents say that the wishes of the deceased person should be followed (88%) rather than the wishes of the family or next of kin who opposes the organ donation (10%). This sentiment has changed very little when looking across responses for this question over the past 10 years.

### Wishes of Deceased vs. Family – Which Should Take Precedence?



Q28. In your opinion, what should happen?  
Base All Respondents: n=1,500

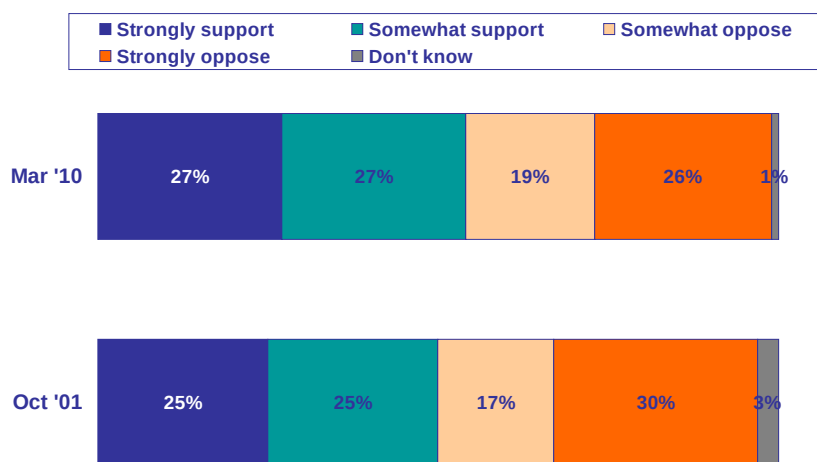
There are few differences across the various socio-demographic sub-groups. However, those who have decided to donate their organs or tissues are more likely to say that the wishes of the deceased person should take precedence (91%) compared to those who have decided not to donate their organs or tissues (75%).

### 12.3 Support for Presumed Consent

Respondents were asked whether or not they support presumed consent – the idea that a deceased person's organs and tissues are transplanted, if considered suitable, unless the person has specifically indicated that this should not happen.

Over half (54%) of respondents strongly (27%) or somewhat (27%) support presumed consent. One in four (26%) strongly oppose it and one in five (19%) somewhat oppose it. Support for presumed consent has grown since this question was asked in 2001 when 50 percent of respondents supported it overall (25% strongly, 25% somewhat).

#### Support for Presumed Consent



Q26. In some countries, when a person dies, that person's organs and tissues, if considered suitable, are transplanted, unless the person has specifically indicated that he or she does not want this. In Canada, a person or their closest family members must specifically agree to this before it will take place. Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose changing the laws and regulations in this country so that organs and tissues are automatically transplanted unless a person specifies otherwise?

Base All Respondents: n=1,500

In terms of region, strong support for presumed consent is highest among residents of Quebec (32%) and Atlantic Canada (33%). Those with a high school education or less are also more likely to strongly support it (33%) compared to those with higher levels of education. Not surprisingly, those who have decided to donate their organs or tissues are more likely to strongly support presumed consent (34%) compared to those who have decided not to (17%). Predictably, those who have decided not to donate their organs or tissues are more likely to strongly oppose it (50% vs. 20%).

## 13. Conclusions

A key objective of this research was to gauge public opinion on awareness, knowledge, and support of organ and tissue donation and transplantation, and where possible to measure changes over time. Awareness and support of organ and tissue donation continue to be high, yet the decision to become a donor has softened compared to 2005, as more respondents say they are undecided. That being said, the findings indicate that improving access to organs for patients in need is clearly a high priority for Canadians. Improving access to tissues is considered to be somewhat less important, which is not surprising in light of the fact that the perceived need for organs (as compared to tissues) is higher.

Another main objective of this research was to measure public opinion on the most important principles and priorities with respect to designing a national system for organ and tissue donation in Canada. The results indicate that having a system that is fair and safe is particularly important for Canadians. The importance of having an equitable system is underscored by decided donors' views toward organ and tissue allocation in Canada. It is a national need-driven approach of allocating organs and tissues rather than a provincial approach where those in one's province or region are favoured that garners greater support. Further to the importance of safety, messages that highlight it prove to be particularly important. For example, four in five Canadians agree that Canada should strive to be self-reliant when it comes to tissue supply which indicates a widespread preference for Canada not to import tissues from other countries; however, almost four in five say they are not concerned about tissues being imported from the United States as long as they are safe.

Again, while the perceived need for organs and tissues is high and Canadians consider increasing access to organs and tissues to be important health care priorities, they are not ready to embrace a system based on presumed consent, with almost half of Canadians who still oppose it. Clearly, attachment to personal choice and autonomy with respect to organ and tissue donation is very strong. For example, the overwhelming majority of respondents feel that in a situation where a deceased person who has officially expressed their desire to donate their organs and tissues is opposed by family members, the wishes of the deceased should take precedence by a ratio of almost nine to one.

When it comes to informing Canadians about their options related to organ donation in the critical stages of their lives, there is strong support for either a mandatory or discretionary (as determined by the doctor in charge) approach, that said a discretionary approach garners higher approval.

## Appendix I – Methodology

This survey involved a custom CATI telephone survey that averaged 13.5 minutes in length. A total of n=1,500 interviews were conducted.

The target population for the survey was Canadians aged 18 years of age and older. Interview quotas were set to be representative of the population of Canada as a whole based on Census 2006 data, with a target number of interviews conducted in each region to reflect its relative size within the country. Nested quotas were set in a matrix within each region and we sampled to 40 sub-markets within the six regions of Canada. The table below shows a proportionate stratification of the sample by region and the associated margins of error.

| <i><b>Region</b></i> | <i><b>Sample Size<br/>n=1,500</b></i> | <i><b>Margin of<br/>Error</b></i> |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| British Columbia     | 200                                   | ± 6.9                             |
| Alberta              | 150                                   | ± 8.0                             |
| Saskatchewan         | 100                                   | ± 9.8                             |
| Manitoba             | 100                                   | ± 9.8                             |
| Ontario              | 400                                   | ± 4.9                             |
| Quebec               | 350                                   | ± 5.2                             |
| Atlantic Provinces   | 200                                   | ± 6.9                             |
| Canada               | 1,500                                 | ±2.5                              |

The sample source for the survey was telephone numbers generated using random digit dialling. In households with more than one adult member, respondents were selected at random using the 'birthday method.' This method is based on speaking with the person in the household who had their birthday most recently.

To ensure survey representativeness, our sampling procedures involve making a minimum of eight call-backs at each selected number to attempt an interview. Our practice is to make call-backs on different days and at different times of day to maximize survey response rates. The survey was conducted between March 24 and March 30, 2010.

The final sample was weighted in the analysis stage by region, age, and gender to ensure that it reflects the actual population according to 2006 Census data.

The table below outlines the response rate calculation.

| <b>Empirical Calculation for Data Collection</b>    |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Total Numbers Attempted</b>                      | <b>22,391</b> |
| Invalid (NIS, fax/modem, business/non-res.)         | 10,728        |
| Unresolved (U) (Busy, no answer, answering machine) | 7,926         |
| <b>In-scope - non-responding (IS)</b>               | <b>9,259</b>  |
| Language problem                                    | 310           |
| Illness, incapable, deaf                            | 105           |
| Household refusal                                   | 8,656         |
| Respondent refusal                                  | 188           |
| <b>In-scope - Responding units (R)</b>              | <b>1,536</b>  |
| No one 18 years of age or older                     | 22            |
| Other disqualify                                    | 14            |
| <b>Completed interviews</b>                         | <b>1,500</b>  |
| <b>Response Rate = <math>R/(U+IS+R)</math></b>      | <b>8%</b>     |

## Appendix II – Bilingual Questionnaire

Canadian Blood Services  
Société canadienne du sang  
Organ and Tissue Donation Questionnaire  
Questionnaire sur le don d'organes et de tissus

Intro  
Intro

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I'm calling on behalf of Ipsos Reid. I'd like to ask you some questions about current issues of interest to Canadians. Your responses will be kept entirely confidential and this survey is registered with the national survey registration system.

Bonjour, ici \_\_\_\_\_ d'Ipsos Reid. J'aimerais vous poser quelques questions sur des sujets d'actualité qui intéressent les Canadiens. Vos réponses seront tenues strictement confidentielles. Ce sondage est enregistré auprès du système national d'enregistrement des sondages.

May I please speak with the person in your household who is 18 years of age or older and who has had the most recent birthday. Would that be you?

Puis-je parler au membre de votre foyer de 18 ans ou plus qui a été le dernier à célébrer son anniversaire? Est-ce votre cas?

|         |                                                  |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Yes     | [CONTINUE]                                       |
| Oui     | [CONTINUER]                                      |
| No      | [ASK TO SPEAK TO 'ELIGIBLE' PERSON]              |
| Non     | [DEMANDER À PARLER À LA PERSONNE « ADMISSIBLE »] |
| REFUSED | [THANK/DISCONTINUE]                              |
| REFUS   | [REMERCIER/CONCLURE]                             |

Awareness and Views toward Organ and Tissue Donation  
Connaissances et opinions sur le don d'organes et de tissus

1. Have you heard anything about the topic of organ and tissue donation; that is, people donating their organs or their tissues after death?

1. Avez-vous entendu quoi que ce soit sur le don d'organes et de tissus, c'est-à-dire les gens qui donnent leurs organes ou leurs tissus après leur décès?

Yes  
Oui  
No  
Non  
Don't know/refused  
Ne sait pas/refus



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2. How do you feel about organ and tissue donation – that is people donating their organs or their tissues after death? Would you say you strongly approve, somewhat approve, somewhat disapprove, or strongly disapprove?
2. Que pensez-vous du don d'organes et de tissus, c'est-à-dire des gens qui donnent leurs organes et leurs tissus après leur décès? Diriez-vous que vous êtes fortement pour, plutôt pour, plutôt contre ou fortement contre?

Strongly approve  
 Fortement pour  
 Somewhat approve  
 Plutôt pour  
 Somewhat disapprove  
 Plutôt contre  
 Strongly disapprove  
 Fortement contre  
 Don't know  
 Ne sait pas

3. As far as you know, how does a person in your province officially express their intention to donate their body, their organs or their tissues at the time of their death? [ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES] Are there other ways for a person to indicate their intention? [DO NOT READ LIST]
3. À votre connaissance, comment une personne de votre province peut-elle exprimer officiellement son intention de donner son corps, ses organes ou ses tissus au moment de son décès? [ACCEPTER PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES] Y a-t-il d'autres manières par lesquelles une personne peut manifester son intention? [NE PAS LIRE LA LISTE]

Sign donor card with driver's license  
 Signer une carte de donneur qui accompagne le permis de conduire  
 Sign donor card with health card  
 Signer une carte de donneur qui accompagne la carte d'assurance-maladie  
 Sign other document/other donor card (specify)  
 Signer un autre document/une autre carte de donneur (veuillez préciser)  
 Register with donor registry  
 S'inscrire au registre de donneurs  
 Tell a doctor/health professional  
 En parler à un médecin/professionnel de la santé  
 Tell close family member(s)  
 En parler à un/aux membre(s) de la famille immédiate  
 Put it in a will or living will  
 La mettre dans un testament ou un testament de vie  
 Tell a lawyer  
 En parler à un avocat  
 Tell family/hospital at time of death  
 En parler à la famille/à l'hôpital avant le décès  
 No ways/no other ways  
 D'aucune manière/d'aucune autre manière  
 Other (specify)  
 Autre (Veuillez préciser)





Don't know/refused  
Ne sait pas/refus

4. Please tell me the name of the organization or organizations that are responsible for managing organ and tissue donation programs in your province? [ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

4. Veuillez me donner le nom de l'organisation ou des organisations responsable(s) de gérer les programmes de don d'organes et de tissus dans votre province. [ACCEPTER PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES]

OPEN

OPEN

Don't know

Ne sait pas

5. Before this survey, were you aware that a person can donate their tissues at the time of death?

5. Avant ce sondage, saviez-vous qu'une personne pouvait donner ses tissus au moment de son décès?

Yes

Oui

No

Non

Don't know

Ne sait pas

6. Which of the following best describes your own situation? [READ LIST] (*Tracking phone*)

6. Lequel des énoncés suivants décrit le mieux votre situation personnelle? [LIRE LA LISTE]

You have decided to donate your organs at the time of your death

Vous avez décidé de donner vos organes au moment de votre décès

You have decided not to donate your organs at the time of your death

Vous avez décidé de ne pas donner vos organes au moment de votre décès

You have not made a decision about this

Vous n'avez pas encore pris de décision à ce sujet

Don't know/refused

Ne sait pas/refus

7. Which of the following best describes your own situation? [READ LIST] (*Tracking phone*)

7. Lequel des énoncés suivants décrit le mieux votre situation personnelle? [LIRE LA LISTE]

You have decided to donate your tissues at the time of your death

Vous avez décidé de donner vos tissus au moment de votre décès

You have decided not to donate your tissues at the time of your death

Vous avez décidé de ne pas donner vos tissus au moment de votre décès

You have not made a decision about this

Vous n'avez pas encore pris de décision à ce sujet

Don't know/refused



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Ne sait pas/refus

[IF MADE A DECISION TO DONATE ORGANS AT Q6 CONTINUE, OTHERWISE SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE Q11]

[IF MADE A DECISION TO DONATE ORGANS AT Q6 CONTINUE, OTHERWISE SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE Q11]

8. Organ donation includes heart, kidneys, pancreas, lungs, liver and intestines. Are you willing to donate all of your organs at the time of death or only certain ones?
8. Le don d'organes comprend le don du cœur, des reins, du pancréas, des poumons, du foie et des intestins. Êtes-vous prêt à donner tous vos organes au moment de votre décès, ou seulement certains organes?

All

Tous

Only certain ones

Seulement certains organes

Don't know

Ne sait pas

[IF ONLY CERTAIN ONES AT Q8 ASK Q9, OTHERWISE SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE Q11]

[IF ONLY CERTAIN ONES AT Q8 ASK Q9, OTHERWISE SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE Q11]

9. Which of the following are you willing to donate? How about [INSERT ORGAN TYPE, REPEAT FOR EACH ONE]?
9. Lesquels des organes suivants êtes-vous prêt à donner? Pour ce qui est de... [INSÉRER LE TYPE D'ORGANE, RÉPÉTER POUR CHACUN]?

[RANDOMIZE]

[RANDOMIZE]

Your heart

Votre cœur

Your kidneys

Vos reins

Your pancreas

Votre pancréas

Your lungs

Vos poumons

Your liver

Votre foie

Your intestines

Vos intestins

Yes

Oui

No

Non



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Don't know  
Ne sait pas

[ASK Q10 FOR EACH RESPONSE AT Q9 WHERE RESPONSE WAS NO/DK]  
[ASK Q10 FOR EACH RESPONSE AT Q9 WHERE RESPONSE WAS NO/DK]

10. Why would you not want to donate [INSERT ORGAN TYPE FROM Q9; ACCEPT  
MULTIPLE RESPONSES]?  
10. Pourquoi ne voulez-vous pas donner [INSÉRER LE TYPE D'ORGANE DE LA Q9;  
ACCEPTER PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES]?

[REPEAT FOR EACH ORGAN TYPE]  
[RÉPÉTER POUR CHAQUE TYPE D'ORGANE]

OPEN  
OPEN  
Don't know  
Ne sait pas

[IF MADE A DECISION TO DONATE TISSUES AT Q7 CONTINUE, OTHERWISE SKIP TO  
Q14]  
[IF MADE A DECISION TO DONATE TISSUES AT Q7 CONTINUE, OTHERWISE SKIP TO  
Q14]

11. Tissue donation includes bone, tendons, eyes, heart valves and skin. Are you willing to  
donate all of your tissues at the time of death or only certain ones?  
11. Le don de tissus comprend le don des os, des tendons, des yeux, des valvules cardiaques  
et de la peau. Êtes-vous prêt à donner tous vos tissus au moment de votre décès, ou  
seulement certains tissus?

All  
Tous  
Only certain ones  
Seulement certains tissus  
Don't know  
Ne sait pas

[IF ONLY CERTAIN ONES AT Q11 ASK Q12, OTHERWISE SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE  
Q14]  
[IF ONLY CERTAIN ONES AT Q11 ASK Q12, OTHERWISE SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE  
Q14]

12. Which of the following are you willing to donate? How about [INSERT TISSUE TYPE,  
REPEAT FOR EACH ONE]?  
12. Lesquels des tissus suivants êtes-vous prêt à donner? Pour ce qui est de... [INSÉRER LE  
TYPE DE TISSU, RÉPÉTER POUR CHACUN]?

[RANDOMIZE]  
[RANDOMIZE]



Your tendons  
Vos tendons  
Your bones  
Vos os  
Your eyes  
Vos yeux  
Your skin  
Votre peau  
Your heart valves  
Vos valvules cardiaques

Yes  
Oui  
No  
Non  
Don't know  
Ne sait pas

[ASK Q13 FOR EACH RESPONSE AT Q12 WHERE RESPONSE WAS NO/DK]  
[ASK Q13 FOR EACH RESPONSE AT Q12 WHERE RESPONSE WAS NO/DK]

13. Why would you not want to donate [INSERT TISSUE TYPE FROM Q8; ACCEPT  
MULTIPLE RESPONSES]?  
13. Pourquoi ne voulez-vous pas donner [INSÉRER LE TYPE DE TISSU DE LA Q12;  
ACCEPTER PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES]?

[REPEAT FOR EACH TISSUE TYPE]  
[RÉPÉTER POUR CHAQUE TYPE DE TISSU]

OPEN  
OPEN  
Don't know  
Ne sait pas

[IF MADE A DECISION TO DONATE AT Q6 OR 7 ASK Q14, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q17]  
[IF MADE A DECISION TO DONATE AT Q6 OR 7 ASK Q14, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q17]

14. Have you done any of the following? How about [INSERT STATEMENT]?  
14. Avez-vous déjà fait l'une ou l'autre des choses suivantes? Pour ce qui est d'/de [INSÉRER  
UN ÉNONCÉ]?

Signed a donor card that gives permission for your organs or your tissues to be donated after  
death  
Signer une carte de donneur autorisant le don de vos organes ou de vos tissus après votre  
décès  
Put your name on a registry that gives permission for your organs or tissues to be used after  
death  
Inscrire votre nom dans un registre pour autoriser l'utilisation de vos organes après votre décès  
Registered your wishes to donate your organs or tissues through your health card



Déclarer officiellement par l'entremise de votre carte d'assurance-maladie que vous voulez donner vos organes ou vos tissus

Spoken to your family about your wishes to donate your organs or tissues

Parler à votre famille de votre volonté de donner vos organes ou vos tissus

Yes

Oui

No

Non

Don't know/refused

Ne sait pas/refus

15. Have you discussed your decision to donate with the person who would act on your behalf in the event of a medical emergency? (*Tracking phone*)

15. Avez-vous discuté de votre décision de faire un don avec la personne qui agirait en votre nom en cas d'urgence médicale?

Yes

Oui

No

Non

Not applicable

Sans objet

Don't Know/refused

Ne sait pas/refus

[IF YES AT Q15 ASK Q16, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q17]

[IF YES AT Q15 ASK Q16, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q17]

16. Using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means not at all confident and 10 means very confident how confident are you that your wishes regarding organ and tissue donation will be acted upon at the time of your death?

16. Sur une échelle de 1 à 10, où 1 signifie « pas du tout sûr » et 10, « très sûr », dans quelle mesure êtes-vous sûr que vos volontés pour ce qui est du don d'organes et de tissus seront exécutées au moment de votre décès?

[1-10]

[1-10]

Don't Know/refused

Ne sait pas/refus

17. Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements: [READ AND RANDOMIZE] How about?

17. Veuillez me dire si vous êtes fortement d'accord, d'accord, ni d'accord ni en désaccord, en désaccord ou fortement en désaccord avec les énoncés suivants : [LIRE AU HASARD] Qu'en est-il de...?

It should be mandatory that patients who are critically ill and dying be approached, or in the case that this is not possible, their family members approached by someone in the health care system to tell them their options around organ donation.

Il devrait être obligatoire qu'un intervenant du système de santé approche les patients gravement malades et sur le point de mourir ou, dans le cas où c'est impossible, les membres de leur famille immédiate pour parler des possibilités de don d'organes.

Whether or not a patient who is critically ill and dying or their family members get approached by someone in the health care system about organ donation should happen on a case by case basis as determined by the doctor in charge.

C'est au médecin traitant de décider si un intervenant du système de santé doit approcher un patient gravement malade et sur le point de mourir ou les membres de sa famille immédiate pour parler des possibilités de don d'organes.

Strongly agree

Fortement d'accord

Agree

D'accord

Neither agree nor disagree

Ni d'accord ni en désaccord

Disagree

En désaccord

Strongly disagree

Fortement en désaccord

Don't Know

Ne sait pas

[ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE DECIDED TO DONATE THEIR ORGANS AND/OR TISSUES AT Q6/7 FOR STATEMENTS 1 AND 2; STATEMENT 3 IS ASKED OF ALL RESPONDENTS]

[ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE DECIDED TO DONATE THEIR ORGANS AND/OR TISSUES AT Q6/7 FOR STATEMENTS 1 AND 2; STATEMENT 3 IS ASKED OF ALL RESPONDENTS]

18. Using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means strongly disagree and 10 means strongly agree how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements. How about [INSERT STATEMENT]?

18. Sur une échelle de 1 à 10, où 1 signifie fortement en désaccord et 10, fortement d'accord, dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou en désaccord avec les énoncés suivants? Pour ce qui est de l'énoncé [INSÉRER UN ÉNONCÉ]?

[RANDOMIZE STATEMENTS]

[RANDOMIZE STATEMENTS]

As an eventual organ and tissue donor I would prefer if my organs or tissues were received by someone in my province or region rather than someone elsewhere in the country.

À titre de futur donneur d'organes et de tissus, je préférerais que le receveur de mes organes ou de mes tissus soit quelqu'un de ma province ou de ma région plutôt que quelqu'un qui réside ailleurs au pays.

As an eventual organ and tissue donor it doesn't matter to me where in Canada my organs and tissues are used as long as they go to those who need them the most.

À titre de futur donneur d'organes et de tissus, l'endroit au Canada où seront envoyés mes organes et mes tissus m'importe peu, du moment qu'ils profitent à ceux qui en ont le plus besoin.

If I needed an organ or tissue, I should be able to get that organ or tissue from outside my province or region if it was available, and not have to wait until it became available in my own province or region. [ALL RESPONDENTS]

Si j'avais besoin d'un organe ou de tissus, je devrais être en mesure de les obtenir même si c'est de l'extérieur de ma province ou de ma région plutôt que d'attendre qu'il y en ait dans ma province ou région. [ALL RESPONDENTS]

[1-10]

[ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE DECIDED NOT TO DONATE THEIR ORGANS OR TISSUES AT Q6/7]

19. What is the MAIN reason you have decided NOT to donate your organs and tissues?  
[ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE ONLY] (*Tracking phone*)

19. Quelle est la PRINCIPALE raison pour laquelle vous avez décidé de ne PAS donner vos organes et tissus? [ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE ONLY]

20. Using a scale of 1 to 100 where 1 means the need for organs is not at all urgent and 100 means there is a crisis situation because of the lack of organs how would you describe the need for organs in Canada?

20. Sur une échelle de 1 à 100, où 1 signifie que le besoin d'organes n'est pas du tout urgent et 100, que la situation est critique en raison d'un manque d'organes, comment décririez-vous le besoin d'organes au Canada?

Don't know/refused  
Ne sait pas/refus

21. Again, using a scale of 1 to 100 where 1 means the need for tissues is not at all urgent and 100 means there is a crisis situation because of the lack of tissues how would you describe the need for tissues in Canada?

21. Toujours sur une échelle de 1 à 100, où 1 signifie que le besoin de tissus n'est pas du tout urgent et 100, que la situation est critique en raison d'un manque de tissus, comment décririez-vous le besoin de tissus au Canada?

Don't know/refused  
Ne sait pas/refus

22. Thinking about the various health care priorities in Canada today, using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means a not at all important and 10 means very important, how important do you think it is to invest tax dollars in each of the following? [READ AND RANDOMIZE] How about?

22. Veuillez songer aux diverses priorités actuelles en matière de soins de santé au Canada. Sur une échelle de 1 à 10, où 1 signifie pas du tout important et 10, très important, dans

quelle mesure croyez-vous qu'il est important d'investir l'argent des contribuables dans chacune des actions suivantes? [LIRE AU HASARD] Pour ce qui est d'...?

Increasing the number of doctors  
Augmenter le nombre de médecins

Increasing the number of health care professionals other than doctors  
Augmenter le nombre de professionnels de la santé autres que les médecins

Improving access to MRIs, X-rays and other diagnostic equipment  
Améliorer l'accès à l'IRM, aux radiographies et à d'autres types d'équipement de diagnostic

Improving access to organs for those requiring transplants  
Améliorer l'accès aux organes pour ceux qui ont besoin de greffes

Improving access to tissues for those requiring transplants  
Améliorer l'accès aux tissus pour ceux qui ont besoin de greffes

Improving wait times for elective surgeries  
Améliorer les temps d'attente pour les chirurgies non urgentes

Improving access to Cancer care  
Améliorer l'accès aux soins aux personnes atteintes de cancer

[1-10]  
Don't know/refused  
Ne sait pas/refus

23. Using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means not at all important and 10 means very important, please tell me how important you think each of the following are if there was a national system for organ and tissue donation in Canada? [READ STATEMENTS; RANDOMIZE ORDER] How about?

23. Sur une échelle de 1 à 10, où 1 signifie pas du tout important et 10, très important, veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous croyez que chacun des éléments suivants est important s'il existait un système national de don d'organes et de tissus au Canada. [LIRE LES ÉNONCÉS AU HASARD] Pour ce qui est d'...

Ensuring the safety of organ and tissue recipients

Assurer la sécurité des receveurs d'organes et de tissus

Ensuring the privacy of organ and tissue donors and recipients

Assurer la confidentialité des donneurs et des receveurs d'organes et de tissus

Ensuring an available supply of organs and tissues

Assurer une réserve d'organes et de tissus

Ensuring that all Canadians in need, regardless of where they live, have an equal chance of receiving an organ or tissue transplant

Assurer que tous les Canadiens qui en ont besoin, peu importe leur lieu de résidence, aient des chances égales de recevoir une greffe d'organe ou de tissus

Ensuring that the system is efficient and responsible with funds

Assurer que le système est efficace et imputable à l'égard des fonds



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[1-10]

Don't know/refused

Ne sait pas/refus

24. If there was a national system for organ and tissue donation in Canada, please indicate how much of a priority each of the following should be using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means a low priority and 10 means a high priority. [READ STATEMENTS; RANDOMIZE ORDER]  
How about?

24. S'il existait un système national de don d'organes et de tissus au Canada, veuillez indiquer dans quelle mesure chacun des éléments suivants serait une priorité, sur une échelle de 1 à 10, où 1 signifie une faible priorité et 10, une grande priorité. [LIRE LES ÉNONCÉS AU HASARD] Pour ce qui est d'/de...

Increasing the number of potential organ and tissue donors in Canada

Accroître le nombre de donneurs potentiels d'organes et de tissus au Canada

Creating an organ and tissue donor registry, which is a way for people to electronically register their desire to donate, in each province.

Créer, dans chaque province, un registre de donneurs d'organes et de tissus, où les gens qui souhaitent en donner pourraient s'inscrire par voie électronique

Educating doctors and nurses about the organ and tissue system in Canada

Former les médecins et les infirmières sur le système de don d'organes et de tissus au Canada

Creating a national organ and tissue donation registry, which is a way for people to electronically register their desire to donate.

Créer un registre national de donneurs d'organes et de tissus, où les gens qui souhaitent en donner pourraient s'inscrire par voie électronique

Educating the general public about the organ and tissue system in Canada

Former le grand public sur le système de don d'organes et de tissus au Canada

Working with provinces to share organs and tissues so that waiting times are the same across the country

Travailler de concert avec les provinces à un partage des organes et des tissus pour que les temps d'attente soient les mêmes aux quatre coins du pays

[1-10]

Don't know/refused

Ne sait pas/refus

The next question is about tissue donation and transplantation. As may have been mentioned previously, this refers to people who agree to donate their tissues – including their skin, bones, tendons, eyes, and heart valves after they die. Canada does not have a national or coordinated provincial tissue banking system; instead many hospitals manage their own tissue needs by collecting and storing tissues for their own use or they buy tissues from private companies inside and outside of Canada. In fact 80% of the tissues that are used for transplant are imported from the United States.

La prochaine question porte sur le don et la greffe de tissus. Comme je l'ai mentionné plus tôt, il s'agit des personnes qui consentent à donner leurs tissus — peau, os, tendons, yeux et valvules cardiaques — après leur décès. Au Canada, il n'existe aucun système national ou systèmes provinciaux coordonnés de banques de tissus; ce sont plutôt les hôpitaux qui, en



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grand nombre, gèrent leurs propres besoins en matière de tissus en recueillant et en entreposant les tissus pour leur usage propre ou en achetant des tissus auprès d'entreprises privées du Canada ou de l'étranger. D'ailleurs, 80 % des tissus utilisés dans les greffes sont importés des États-Unis.

25. Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements: [READ AND RANDOMIZE] How about?

25. Veuillez me dire si vous êtes fortement d'accord, d'accord, ni d'accord ni en désaccord, en désaccord ou fortement en désaccord avec les énoncés suivants. [LIRE AU HASARD] Qu'en est-il de l'énoncé...?

I am not concerned about importing tissues for transplantation from the US as long as they are safe.

L'importation de tissus des États-Unis pour des greffes ne me préoccupe pas, du moment qu'ils ne présentent aucun danger.

Canada should strive to provide as much tissue as possible from Canadian donors and should not be dependent on tissue donations that come from other countries.

Le Canada devrait s'efforcer de fournir autant de tissus que possible provenant de donneurs canadiens et ne devrait pas dépendre des dons de tissus d'autres pays.

Canada's tissue donation and tissue banking programs should be managed within individual provinces, not as a national program.

Les programmes de don de tissus et les banques de tissus au Canada devraient être gérés dans chacune des provinces, et non exister en tant que programme national.

Canada's tissue donation and tissue banking programs should all be part of a national service that serves all the provinces.

Les programmes de don de tissus et les banques de tissus au Canada devraient faire partie d'un service national offert dans toutes les provinces.

Strongly agree

Fortement d'accord

Agree

D'accord

Neither agree nor disagree

Ni d'accord ni en désaccord

Disagree

En désaccord

Strongly disagree

Fortement en désaccord

Don't know

Ne sait pas

26. In some countries, when a person dies, that person's organs and tissues, if considered suitable, are transplanted, unless the person has specifically indicated that he or she does NOT want this. In Canada, a person or their closest family members must specifically agree to this before it will take place. Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose changing the laws and regulations in this country so that organs and tissues are automatically transplanted UNLESS A PERSON SPECIFIES OTHERWISE? (Tracking phone)

26. Dans certains pays, lorsqu'une personne meurt, ses organes et ses tissus sont prélevés s'ils sont viables, à moins que la personne n'ait précisément indiqué qu'elle ne veut PAS qu'il en soit ainsi. Au Canada, une personne ou les membres de sa famille immédiate doivent consentir explicitement à ce que cela soit fait. Êtes-vous fortement pour, plutôt pour, plutôt contre ou fortement contre une modification des lois et règlements au pays pour que les organes et les tissus soient automatiquement prélevés À MOINS QU'UNE PERSONNE N'EN DÉCIDE AUTREMENT?

Strongly support  
Fortement pour  
Somewhat support  
Plutôt pour  
Somewhat oppose  
Plutôt contre  
Strongly oppose  
Fortement contre  
Don't know/refused  
Ne sait pas/refus

27. What do you think happens in a situation where someone has signed an organ donor card or registered with an organ and tissue donation registry but his or her family does not wish any organ donation to take place?  
27. Selon vous, que se passe-t-il lorsque quelqu'un a signé une carte de donneur d'organes ou s'est inscrit dans un registre de don d'organes et de tissus, mais que sa famille s'oppose à ce qu'il y ait don d'organe?

[READ AND RANDOMIZE]

[LIRE AU HASARD]

The wishes of the deceased person who has signed the donor card or registered with an organ and tissue donation registry are followed

Les vœux du défunt qui avait signé sa carte de donneur ou s'était inscrit dans un registre de don d'organes et de tissus sont respectés.

OR

OU

The wishes of the family or next of kin who oppose the organ donation are followed.

Les vœux de la famille ou des proches parents sont respectés.

Don't know/refused

Ne sait pas/refus

28. In your opinion, what should happen:

28. Selon vous, que devrait-il se passer?

[READ (IF NECESSARY)] [RANDOMIZE]

[LIRE (AU BESOIN)] [AU HASARD]

The wishes of the deceased person who has signed the donor card or registered with an organ and tissue donation registry are followed

Les vœux du défunt qui avait signé sa carte de donneur ou s'était inscrit dans un registre de don d'organes et de tissus sont respectés.



OR

OU

The wishes of the family or next of kin who oppose the organ donation are followed.

Les vœux de la famille ou des proches parents sont respectés.

Don't know/refused

Ne sait pas/refus

Demographics

Données démographiques

Finally, I have a few questions for statistical purposes. Please be assured that all your responses will be kept strictly confidential and are used for research purposes only.

Pour conclure, j'aimerais vous poser quelques questions à des fins statistiques. Nous tenons à vous assurer que tous les renseignements que vous nous donnerez seront tenus strictement confidentiels et seront utilisés uniquement aux fins de l'étude.

29. In what year were you born?

29. En quelle année êtes-vous né(e)?

30. What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date? [READ LIST IF NECESSARY, ACCEPT ONE ANSWER ONLY]

30. Quel est le plus haut niveau de scolarité que vous avez atteint? [LIRE LA LISTE SI NÉCESSAIRE ACCEPTER UNE SEULE RÉPONSE.]

Elementary school or less

École primaire ou moins

Secondary school

Études secondaires

Some post-secondary

Études postsecondaires en partie

College, vocational or trade school

Diplôme d'un collège, d'une école technique ou d'une école de métiers

Undergraduate university program

Diplôme d'études universitaires de premier cycle

Graduate or professional university program

Diplôme d'études universitaires de deuxième ou de troisième cycles ou d'un programme universitaire de formation professionnelle

REFUSED

REFUS

31. To which ethnic or cultural group or groups do you belong? [DO NOT READ LIST, RECORD UP TO FIRST FOUR GROUPS MENTIONED]

31. À quel(s) groupe(s) ethnique(s) ou culturel(s) appartenez-vous? [NE PAS LIRE LA LISTE, INSCRIRE JUSQU'À QUATRE GROUPE(S) INDIQUÉS]

CANADIAN (e.g. Québécois/Québécoise)

CANADIEN (p. ex. Québécois/Québécoise)

NORTH OR CENTRAL AMERICAN – OUTSIDE CANADA (e.g. American, Cuban, Haitian, Mexican, Guatemalan, Panamanian)



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AMÉRICAIN DU NORD OU CENTRAL – HORS CANADA (p. ex. Américain, Cubain, Haïtien, Mexicain, Guatémalien, Panaméen)  
 ABORIGINAL (e.g. Métis, North American Indian, Inuit)  
 AUTOCHTONE (p. ex. Métis, Indien d'Amérique du Nord, Inuit)  
 ARAB  
 ARABE  
 AFRICAN (e.g. Algerian, Ethiopian, Egyptian, Moroccan, Somali,)  
 AFRICAÎN (p. ex. Algérien, Éthiopien, Égyptien, Marocain, Somalien)  
 AUSTRALASIAN (e.g. Australia, New Zealand)  
 DE L'AUSTRALASIE (p. ex. Australien, Néo Zélandais)  
 ASIAN (e.g. Lebanese, Iranian, Indian, Chinese)  
 ASIATIQUE (p. ex. Libanais, Iranien, Indien, Chinois)  
 BLACK  
 NOIR  
 EUROPEAN (e.g. English, French, German, Italian, Russian, Turkish)  
 EUROPÉEN (p. ex. Anglais, Français, Allemand, Italien, Russe, Turc)  
 JEWISH  
 JUIF  
 SOUTH AMERICAN (e.g. Columbian, Brazilian, Chilean)  
 SUD-AMÉRICAIN (p. ex. Colombien, Brésilien, Chilien)  
 OTHER (specify)  
 AUTRE (veuillez préciser)  
 REFUSED  
 REFUS

32. What is your religious affiliation, if any? [DO NOT READ LIST]

32. S'il y a lieu, quelle est votre confession religieuse? [NE PAS LIRE LA LISTE]

Anglican  
 Anglicane  
 Baptist  
 Baptiste  
 Buddhist  
 Bouddhiste  
 Fundamental/Evangelical  
 Fondamentaliste/évangéliste  
 Hindu  
 Hindouiste  
 Jehovah's Witness  
 Témoin de Jéhovah  
 Jewish  
 Juive  
 Lutheran  
 Luthérienne  
 Mennonite  
 Mennonite  
 Mormon  
 Mormone



Muslim  
Musulmane  
Orthodox (Christian, Eastern Orthodox)  
Église orthodoxe (chrétienne)  
Pentecostal  
Pentecôtiste  
Presbyterian  
Presbytérienne  
Protestant  
Protestante  
Roman Catholic/Catholic  
Catholique  
United Church  
Église Unie  
Other (Specify)  
Autre (Veuillez préciser)  
None/No affiliation  
Aucune/aucune confession  
Atheist/Agnostic  
Athée/agnostique  
REFUSED  
REFUS

33. Which of the following income ranges best describes the combined annual income of all persons in your household, before taxes? [READ LIST UNTIL INTERRUPTED]

33. Laquelle des catégories de revenu suivantes décrit le mieux le revenu annuel combiné de tous les membres de votre foyer, avant impôts? [LIRE LA LISTE JUSQU'À CE QU'UNE RÉPONSE EST DONNÉE]

Under \$20,000  
Moins de 20 000 \$  
\$20,000 to just under \$40,000  
20 000 \$ à un peu moins de 40 000 \$  
\$40,000 to just under \$60,000  
40 000 \$ à un peu moins de 60 000 \$  
\$60,000 to just under \$80,000  
60 000 \$ à un peu moins de 80 000 \$  
\$80,000 to just under \$100,000  
80 000 \$ à un peu moins de 100 000 \$  
\$100,000 or more  
100 000 \$ ou plus  
REFUSED  
REFUS

Thank you very much for your participation in this survey.  
Merci beaucoup d'avoir participé à ce sondage.



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