# SUPPORT FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN DYING IN CANADA

March 2025

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DYING WITH DIGNITY CANADA

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# Summary

**Support for MAID and advance requests in Canada remains strong:**

- Support among Canadians for the *Carter v Canada* decision is stable at 85% (+1).
- Eight in ten (84%, +1) Canadians support advance requests for MAID for a person that has a diagnosis of a capacity-impairing grievous and irremediable condition whose trajectory will eventually cause a loss of decisional competence.
- Seven in ten (72%, +1) Canadians support advance requests for medical assistance in dying for patients who are competent at the time of the request, even if they are not diagnosed with a grievous and irremediable medical condition.
- Three in 10 (34%) Canadians say that knowing that Quebec has passed a provincial law authorizing medical assistance in dying pursuant to an advance request under certain circumstances makes them more likely to support national legislation. This compares to just 9% who say that this causes them to be less supportive, while 57% are unimpacted.
- Almost three in ten (27%) Canadians say they have some experience with someone who has a degenerative neurocognitive disorder, such as Alzheimer's disease or dementia. Those who say they have experience with a degenerative neurocognitive disorder are more likely to support each of these policies.
- Canadians with no religious affiliation are more likely to be supportive of each of these policies, as are Canadians who do not identify as members of BIPOC communities.

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# Methodology

- These are the findings of an Ipsos poll conducted on behalf of Dying With Dignity Canada.
- A sample of **1,001 Canadians** aged 18 years and over was interviewed on the Ipsos I-Say Panel from **March 20 to 25, 2025**. Weighting was employed to ensure that the sample's composition reflects the overall population according to latest census information.
- The precision of online polls is measured using a credibility interval. In this case, the aggregate results are accurate to within **+/- 3.8 percentage points**, 19 times out of 20, of what the results would have been had all Canadian adults been polled. Where figures do not sum to 100% it is due to rounding.
- Statistically-significant differences between demographics are denoted using letters, which indicate when the proportion next to the letter is significantly higher (at 95% confidence) than the proportion in the column denoted by the letter.
- Credibility intervals are wider among subsets of the population. More specifically, sample sizes and credibility intervals for regional data are as follows:

| | Sample size | Credibility interval |
|---|---|---|
| **BC** | 121 | +/- 10.9% |
| **AB** | 111 | +/- 11.4% |
| **SK/MB** | 94 | +/- 12.4% |
| **ON** | 324 | +/- 6.7% |
| **QC** | 270 | +/- 7.3% |
| **Atlantic** | 81 | +/- 13.3% |

Note: Sample sizes are based on unweighted data.

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# Continued strong and stable support for the *Carter v Canada* decision

Support among Canadians for the *Carter v Canada* decision has increased 1 point to 85%.

Support is highest in Ontario at 89%.

Boomers show the strongest support at 88%, while support is softer amongst Gen Z at 80%.

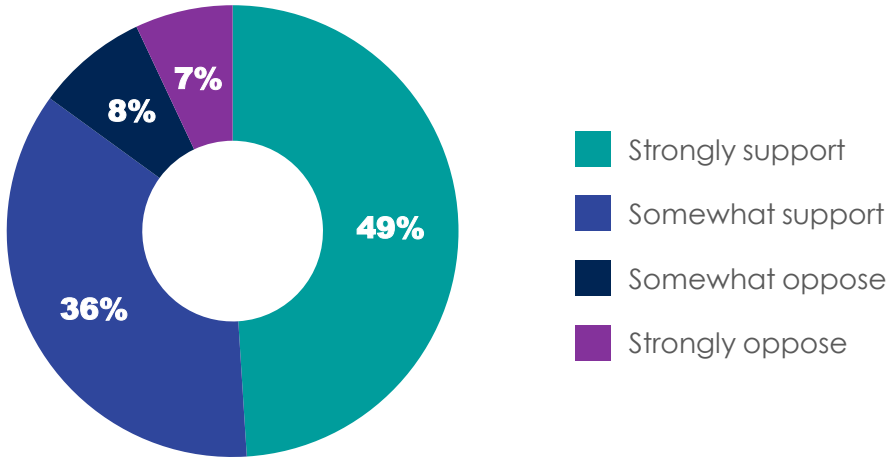
Canadians who know someone with a degenerative neurocognitive disorder are more likely to strongly support the decision compared to those with no experience, but, overall, total support is similar at 86% vs. 85% respectively.

Opposition is highest among those who say they will vote Conservative in the next election (21%), especially compared to those who plan to vote Liberal, where 91% show support for the decision.

Opposition is also higher for those who identify as members of BIPOC communities (22% vs. 13%).

**85%** Support

**15%** Oppose




Q5. The Supreme Court of Canada recognized medical assistance in dying as a constitutionally-protected right. According to the court's 2015 *Carter v Canada* decision, a person has a right to medical assistance in dying (MAID) if they satisfy all the following criteria: they are a competent adult; they have a grievous and irremediable medical condition (illness, disease or disability); their condition causes them suffering that is intolerable to them; **and** they clearly consent to the termination of life. Do you support or oppose the Supreme Court's decision?
Base: All respondents (n=1001).

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# Support for *Carter v Canada* decision

| | | Generation | | | | Region | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Gen Z (18-23) | Millennial (24-39) | Gen X (40-55) | Boomer (56+) | BC | AB | SK/MB | ON | QC | Atlantic |
| | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J |
| Base: All respondents | n=1001 | 117 | 296 | 276 | 312 | 134 | 113 | 62 | 385 | 239 | 67 |
| Strongly support | 49% | 23% | **49%A** | **49%A** | **58%A** | 46% | 49% | 44% | **55%I** | 44% | 46% |
| Somewhat support | 36% | **56%BCD** | 37% | 35% | 30% | 39% | 30% | 38% | 35% | 40% | 35% |
| Somewhat oppose | 8% | 12% | 6% | 9% | 7% | 9% | 8% | 8% | 6% | 10% | 11% |
| Strongly oppose | 7% | 9% | 8% | 7% | 5% | 6% | **13%H** | 11% | 5% | 6% | 7% |
| NET: Support (T2B) | 85% | 80% | 86% | 85% | 88% | 85% | 80% | 82% | **89%F** | 84% | 82% |
| NET: Oppose (B2B) | 15% | 20% | 14% | 15% | 12% | 15% | **20%H** | 18% | 11% | 16% | 18% |

| | | Experience with Degenerative Neurocognitive Disorder | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Yes, Me Personally | Yes, family member | Yes, friend | No | NET YES |
| | | A | B | C | D | E |
| Base: All respondents | n=1001 | 11 | 206 | 54 | 732 | 269 |
| Strongly support | 49% | 61% | **57%D** | **68%D** | 45% | 60% |
| Somewhat support | 36% | 24% | 28% | 18% | **40%BC** | 26% |
| Somewhat oppose | 8% | - | 10% | 7% | 7% | 9% |
| Strongly oppose | 7% | 15% | 4% | 7% | 7% | 5% |
| NET: Support (T2B) | 85% | 85% | 86% | 86% | 85% | 86% |
| NET: Oppose (B2B) | 15% | 15% | 14% | 14% | 15% | 14% |

* Small base size

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# Support for *Carter v Canada* decision

| | | BIPOC | | 2SLGBTQIA+ | | Religious Identity | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Yes | No | Yes | No | Catholic | Protestant | None | Other |
| | | A | B | E | F | G | H | I | J |
| Base: All respondents | n=1001 | 141* | 860 | 83* | 918 | 171 | 233 | 324 | 240 |
| Strongly support | 49% | 40%* | 51% | 61%* | 48% | 42% | 38% | **59%H** | **55%H** |
| Somewhat support | 36% | 38%* | 36% | 34%* | 37% | **43%I** | 39% | 31% | 34% |
| Somewhat oppose | 8% | **13%B*** | 7% | 2%* | 8% | 7% | 11% | 6% | 5% |
| Strongly oppose | 7% | 9%* | 6% | 3%* | 7% | **8%I** | **12%I** | 3% | 6% |
| NET: Support (T2B) | 85% | 78%* | **87%A** | 95%* | 84% | 85% | 77% | **90%H** | **89%H** |
| NET: Oppose (B2B) | 15% | **22%*B** | 13% | 5%* | 16% | 15% | **23%IJ** | 10% | 11% |

| | | Federal Election Vote | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Conservative Party | Green Party | Liberal Party | NDP | Bloc Quebecois |
| | | A | B | C | D | E |
| Base: All respondents | n=1001 | 252 | 24* | 301 | 101 | 39* |
| Strongly support | 49% | 43% | 52%* | **58%A** | 57%* | 44%* |
| Somewhat support | 36% | 36% | 39%* | 33% | 29%* | **52%CD*** |
| Somewhat oppose | 8% | 11% | 3%* | 5% | 3%* | 2%* |
| Strongly oppose | 7% | **10%C*** | 5%* | 4% | 10%* | 2%* |
| NET: Support (T2B) | 85% | 79% | 91%* | **91%A** | 86%* | **96%A*** |
| NET: Oppose (B2B) | 15% | **21%CD** | 9%* | 9% | 14% | 4%* |

* Small base size

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# Strong support for advance requests for MAID for person with diagnosis of capacity-impairing grievous and irremediable condition eventually leading to decisional incompetence

Eight in ten (84%, +1) Canadians support advance requests for MAID for a person that **has a diagnosis** of a capacity-impairing grievous and irremediable condition whose trajectory will eventually cause a loss of decisional competence. This increases to 95% for members of the 2SLGBTQIA+ community, and to 97% for those who say they will vote NDP in the next election.

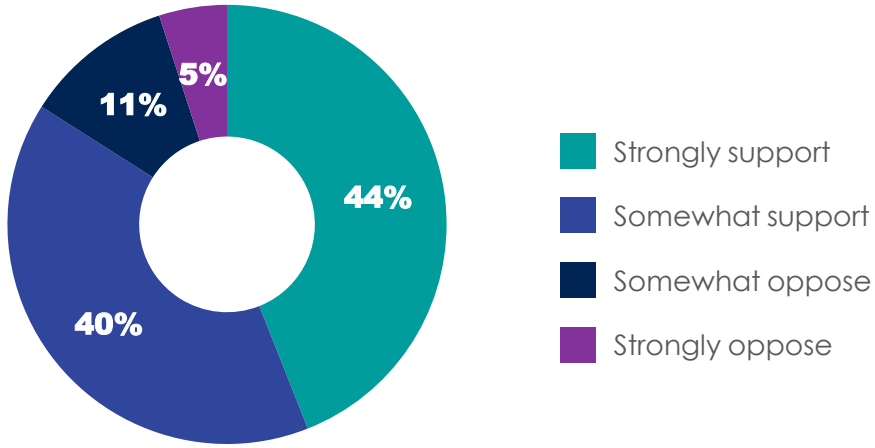
Support is once again highest in Ontario (87%). Support is also higher among Boomers (86%) and Millennials (84%), and those who say they will vote Liberal (91%) or Bloc Québécois (96%).

Three quarters of those who identify as members of BIPOC communities support this (76% vs. 85%).

Support is higher from those who have experience with degenerative neurocognitive disorders (88%), especially those who have a family member with a diagnosis (89%).

**84%**
**Support**

**16%**
**Oppose**




Q7. Would you support an advance request for MAID for a person that had a diagnosis of a capacity-impairing grievous and irremediable condition whose trajectory will eventually cause a loss of decisional competence? For example, if a patient has a diagnosis of dementia and, while they are still competent, requests in a written document, that MAID be provided when they reach the circumstances outlined in their advance request?
Base: All respondents (n=1001)

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# Support for advance requests for MAID for persons with a diagnosis of capacity-impairing grievous and irremediable condition eventually leading to decisional incompetence

| | | Generation | | | | Region | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Gen Z (18-23) | Millennial (24-39) | Gen X (40-55) | Boomer (56+) | BC | AB | SK/MB | ON | QC | Atlantic |
| | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J |
| Base: All respondents | n=1001 | 117 | 296 | 276 | 312 | 134 | 113 | 62 | 385 | 239 | 67 |
| Strongly support | 44% | 24%* | **47%A** | **42%A** | **50%A** | 42% | 41% | 35% | 47% | 42% | 48% |
| Somewhat support | 40% | **54%BD*** | 37% | 41% | 36% | 43% | 36% | 46% | 39% | 42% | 32% |
| Somewhat oppose | 11% | **20%CD*** | 11% | 9% | 9% | 7% | 10% | 13% | 10% | 12% | 16% |
| Strongly oppose | 5% | 1%* | 5% | 8% | 4% | **8%H** | **13%HI** | 6% | 3% | 4% | 4% |
| NET: Support (T2B) | 84% | 78% | 84% | 83% | 86% | 85% | 77% | 81% | 87% | 84% | 80% |
| NET: Oppose (B2B) | 16% | 22% | 16% | 17% | 14% | 15% | **23%H** | 19% | 13% | 16% | 20% |

| | | Experience with Degenerative Neurocognitive Disorder | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Yes, Me Personally | Yes, family member | Yes, friend | No | NET YES |
| | | A | B | C | D | E |
| Base: All respondents | n=1001 | 11 | 206 | 54 | 732 | 269 |
| Strongly support | 44% | 37% | **57%D** | **59%D** | 39% | 57% |
| Somewhat support | 40% | 48% | 32% | 27% | **43%BC** | 31% |
| Somewhat oppose | 11% | - | 7% | 12% | 12% | 7% |
| Strongly oppose | 5% | 15% | 5% | 3% | 5% | 5% |
| NET: Support (T2B) | 84% | 85% | 89% | 85% | 82% | 88% |
| NET: Oppose (B2B) | 16% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 18% | 12% |

* Small base size

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# Support for advance requests for MAID for persons with a diagnosis of capacity-impairing grievous and irremediable condition eventually leading to decisional incompetence

| | | BIPOC | | 2SLGBTQIA+ | | Religious Identity | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Yes | No | Yes | No | Catholic | Protestant | None | Other |
| | | A | B | E | F | G | H | I | J |
| Base: All respondents | n=1001 | 141* | 860 | 83* | 918 | 171 | 233 | 324 | 240 |
| Strongly support | 49% | 33%* | **46%A** | **95%F*** | 83% | 39% | 33% | **55%GH** | **46%H** |
| Somewhat support | 36% | 43%* | 39% | **63%F*** | 42% | 43% | **45%I** | 33% | 41% |
| Somewhat oppose | 8% | **18%B*** | 10% | 32%* | 41% | 11% | 12% | 9% | 11% |
| Strongly oppose | 7% | 6%* | 5% | 6%* | 6% | **7%I** | **10%IJ** | 3% | 3% |
| NET: Support (T2B) | 85% | 76%* | **85%A** | **95%F*** | 83% | 82% | 78% | **88%H** | 87% |
| NET: Oppose (B2B) | 15% | **24%B*** | 15% | 5%* | **17%E** | 18% | 22%I | 12% | 13% |

| | | Federal Election Vote | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Conservative Party | Green Party | Liberal Party | NDP | Bloc Quebecois |
| | | A | B | C | D | E |
| Base: All respondents | n=1001 | 252 | 24* | 301 | 101 | 39* |
| Strongly support | 49% | 20% | 15%* | **14%A** | 3% | 13%* |
| Somewhat support | 36% | 43% | 41%* | 34% | 48% | 46%* |
| Somewhat oppose | 8% | 9% | 7%* | **11%D** | 2% | **11%D*** |
| Strongly oppose | 7% | **11%CDE** | 8%* | 3% | 1% | 2%* |
| NET: Support (T2B) | 85% | 80% | 85%* | 86% | **97%ABE** | 87%* |
| NET: Oppose (B2B) | 15% | **20%D** | 15%* | **14%D** | 3% | 13%* |

* Small base size

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# Seven in ten support advance requests for individuals not yet diagnosed with a grievous and irremediable condition

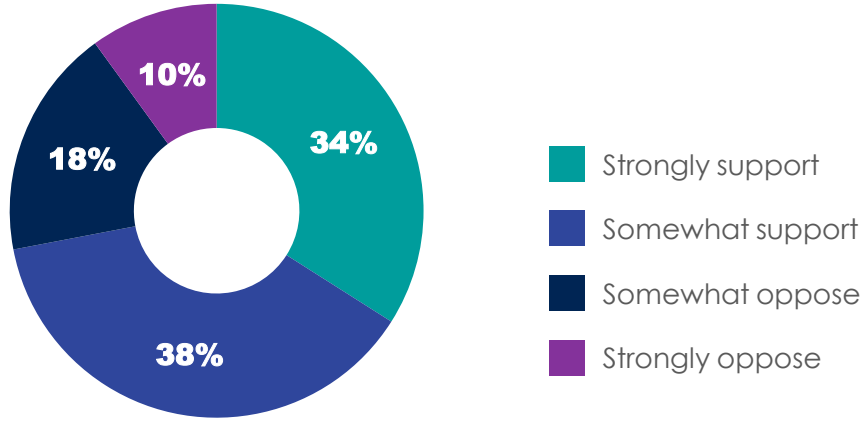
Seven in ten (72%) Canadians support advance requests for medical assistance in dying for patients who are competent at the time of the request even if they are **not diagnosed** with a grievous and irremediable medical condition. This increases to 81% for those with no religious affiliation.

Support does not vary significantly by region. Boomers(74%) are slightly more supportive than other generations.

Those who say they either personally suffer from a degenerative neurocognitive disorder (92%*), or know someone who does, are most likely (79%) to support this type of advance request.

**72%** Support

**28%** Oppose




Q8. Would you support an advance request for medical assistance in dying for patients who are competent at the time of the request even if they are not diagnosed with a grievous and irremediable medical condition? For example, a person with no history of cardiovascular disease may wish to write an advance request specifying that they are to receive an assisted death if they have a stroke and are unable to move or communicate. *small sample size
Base = All respondents (n=1001)

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# Seven in ten support advance requests for individuals not yet diagnosed with a grievous and irremediable condition

| | | Generation | | | | Region | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Gen Z (18-23) | Millennial (24-39) | Gen X (40-55) | Boomer (56+) | BC | AB | SK/MB | ON | QC | Atlantic |
| | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J |
| Base: All respondents | n=1001 | 117 | 296 | 276 | 312 | 134 | 113 | 62 | 385 | 239 | 67 |
| Strongly support | 34% | 16% | **41%A** | **32%A** | **36%A** | 29% | 40% | 30% | 35% | 33% | 38% |
| Somewhat support | 38% | **52%B** | 32% | 40% | 38% | 42% | 34% | 37% | 41% | 34% | 39% |
| Somewhat oppose | 18% | 18% | 20% | 17% | 16% | 17% | 11% | **24%F** | 17% | 20% | 17% |
| Strongly oppose | 10% | 15% | 8% | 10% | 10% | 12% | **16%H** | 9% | 7% | 13% | 6% |
| NET: Support (T2B) | 72% | 68% | 73% | 72% | 74% | 71% | 73% | 68% | 76% | 67% | 77% |
| NET: Oppose (B2B) | 28% | 32% | 27% | 28% | 26% | 29% | 27% | 32% | 24% | 33% | 23% |

| | | Experience with Degenerative Neurocognitive Disorder | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Yes, Me Personally | Yes, family member | Yes, friend | No | NET YES |
| | | A | B | C | D | E |
| Base: All respondents | n=1001 | 11* | 206 | 54* | 732 | 269 |
| Strongly support | 34% | 67% | **47%D** | **48%D** | 29% | 48% |
| Somewhat support | 38% | 25% | 30% | 36% | **41%B** | 31% |
| Somewhat oppose | 18% | - | 13% | 9% | 20% | 12% |
| Strongly oppose | 10% | 8% | 10% | 7% | 10% | 9% |
| NET: Support (T2B) | 72% | 92% | 77% | 84% | 70% | 79% |
| NET: Oppose (B2B) | 28% | 8% | 23% | 16% | 30% | 21% |

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# Seven in ten support advance requests for individuals not yet diagnosed with a grievous and irremediable condition

| | | BIPOC | | 2SLGBTQIA+ | | Religious Identity | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Yes | No | Yes | No | Catholic | Protestant | None | Other |
| | | A | B | E | F | G | H | I | J |
| Base: All respondents | n=1001 | 141* | 860 | 83* | 918 | 171 | 233 | 324 | 240 |
| Strongly support | 49% | 24%* | **36%A** | 43%* | 33% | 29% | 26% | **43%GH** | 35% |
| Somewhat support | 36% | 42%* | 38% | 41%* | 38% | 36% | 38% | 38% | 40% |
| Somewhat oppose | 8% | 22% | 17% | 11%* | 18% | 20% | 21% | 14% | 17% |
| Strongly oppose | 7% | 12%* | 10% | 5%* | 10% | **15%I** | **14%I** | 5% | 8% |
| NET: Support (T2B) | 85% | 67%* | 73% | 85%* | 71% | 65% | 64% | **81%GH** | 75% |
| NET: Oppose (B2B) | 15% | 33% | 27% | 15%* | 29% | **35%I** | **36%I** | 19% | 25% |

| | | Federal Election Vote | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Conservative Party | Green Party | Liberal Party | NDP | Bloc Quebecois |
| | | A | B | C | D | E |
| Base: All respondents | n=1001 | 252 | 24* | 301 | 101 | 39* |
| Strongly support | 49% | 33% | 26%* | 35% | 40%* | 38%* |
| Somewhat support | 36% | 36% | 29%* | 38% | 43%* | 38%* |
| Somewhat oppose | 8% | 17% | 32%* | 17% | 15%* | 16%* |
| Strongly oppose | 7% | **15%D** | 13%* | 9% | 2%* | 7%* |
| NET: Support (T2B) | 85% | 68% | 55%* | 74% | **83%A*** | 76%* |
| NET: Oppose (B2B) | 15% | **32%D** | 45%* | 26% | 17% | 24%* |

* Small base size

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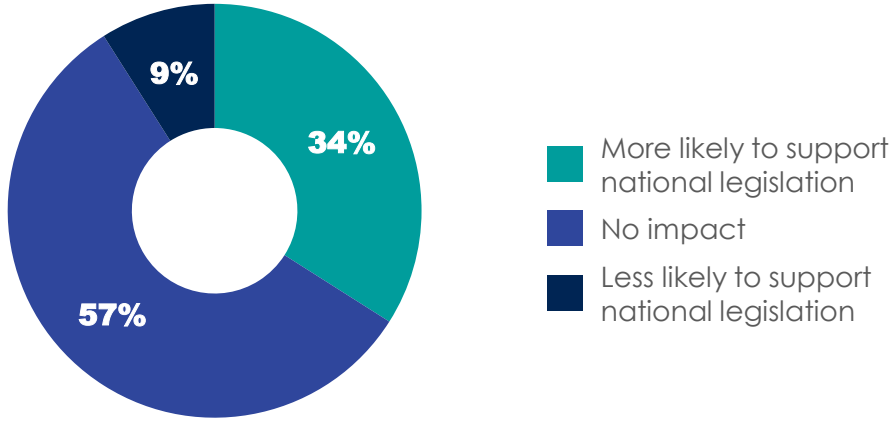
# Quebec legislation bolsters support for national legislation

Three in 10 (34%) Canadians say that knowing that Quebec has passed a provincial law authorizing medical assistance in dying pursuant to an advance request under certain circumstances makes them more likely to support national legislation. This compares to just 9% who say that this causes them to be less supportive, while 57% are unimpacted.

Those in Quebec (38%) and Ontario (37%) are most likely to say this fact impacts their support for national legislation, as are Boomers (41%).

Those who say they personally have experience with a degenerative neurocognitive disorder are more inclined (45%) to say that knowledge of this Quebec law makes them more likely to support national legislation.




Q1new2025. On October 30, 2024, the Province of Quebec became the first jurisdiction in Canada with legislation allowing Quebec physicians and specialized nurse practitioners to provide medical assistance in dying pursuant to an advance request under certain circumstances. Does knowing this make you more likely, less likely, or about as likely to support the federal government passing a similar law on a national level?
Base = All respondents (n=1001)

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# Impact of Quebec legislation on support for national legislation

| | | Generation | | | | Region | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Gen Z (18-23) | Millennial (24-39) | Gen X (40-55) | Boomer (56+) | BC | AB | SK/MB | ON | QC | Atlantic |
| | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J |
| Base: All respondents | n=1001 | 117 | 296 | 276 | 312 | 134 | 113 | 62 | 385 | 239 | 67 |
| More likely to support national legislation | 34% | 18% | **36%A** | 32% | **41%A** | 26% | 33% | 28% | 37% | 38% | 31% |
| No impact | 57% | **77%BCD** | 53% | 57% | 52% | **66%I** | 55% | 58% | 56% | 52% | 62% |
| Less likely to support national legislation | 9% | 5% | 11% | 11% | 7% | 8% | 12% | 14% | 7% | 11% | 7% |

| | | Experience with Degenerative Neurocognitive Disorder | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Yes, Me Personally | Yes, family member | Yes, friend | No | NET YES |
| | | A | B | C | D | E |
| Base: All respondents | n=1001 | 11* | 206 | 54* | 732 | 269 |
| More likely to support national legislation | 34% | 68% | **43%D** | **51%D** | 30% | 45% |
| No impact | 57% | 26% | 51% | 44% | **60%C** | 48% |
| Less likely to support national legislation | 9% | 6% | 6% | 5% | 10% | 6% |

* Small base size

 © Ipsos

# Impact of Quebec legislation on support for national legislation

| | | BIPOC | | 2SLGBTQIA+ | | Religious Identity | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Yes | No | Yes | No | Catholic | Protestant | None | Other |
| | | A | B | E | F | G | H | I | J |
| Base: All respondents | n=1001 | 141* | 860 | 83* | 918 | 171 | 233 | 324 | 240 |
| More likely to support national legislation | 34% | 38%* | 34% | 47%* | 33% | 31% | 30% | 37% | 38% |
| No impact | 57% | 49%* | 58% | 53%* | 57% | 51% | 56% | 58% | 58% |
| Less likely to support national legislation | 9% | 13%* | 8% | -* | 10% | **18%IJ** | **14%IJ** | 5% | 4% |

| | | Federal Election Vote | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Conservative Party | Green Party | Liberal Party | NDP | Bloc Quebecois |
| | | A | B | C | D | E |
| Base: All respondents | n=1001 | 252 | 24* | 301 | 101 | 39* |
| More likely to support national legislation | 34% | 31% | 38%* | 39% | 43%* | 43%* |
| No impact | 57% | 55% | 53%* | 55% | 52%* | 55%* |
| Less likely to support national legislation | 9% | **13%C** | 9%* | 6% | 5%* | 2%* |

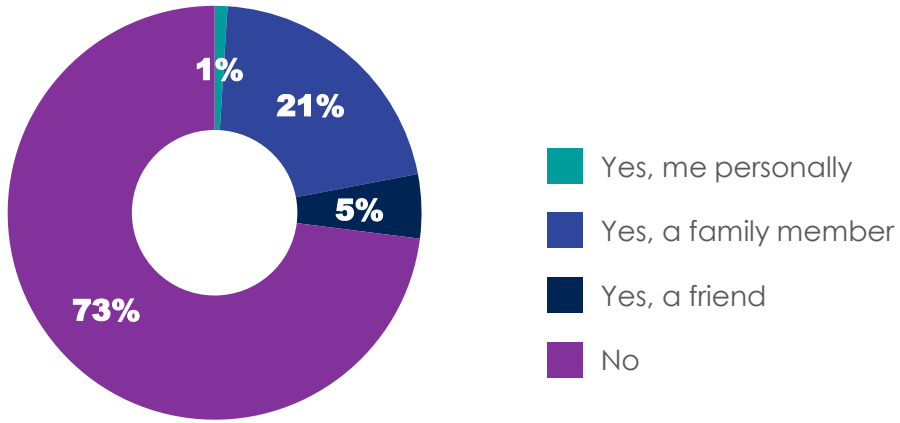
 © Ipsos

* Small base size

# Experience with degenerative neurocognitive disorder

Three in ten (27%) Canadians say they have some experience with someone who has a degenerative neurocognitive disorder, such as Alzheimer's disease or dementia.

1% say it impacts them personally, 5% say a friend is impacted, and 21% say someone in their family has this type of disorder.




Q2NEW. Do you or someone close to you, such as a spouse, partner or parent, have a degenerative neurocognitive disorder, such as Alzheimer's or dementia?
Base = All respondents (n=1001)

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# Sample demographics

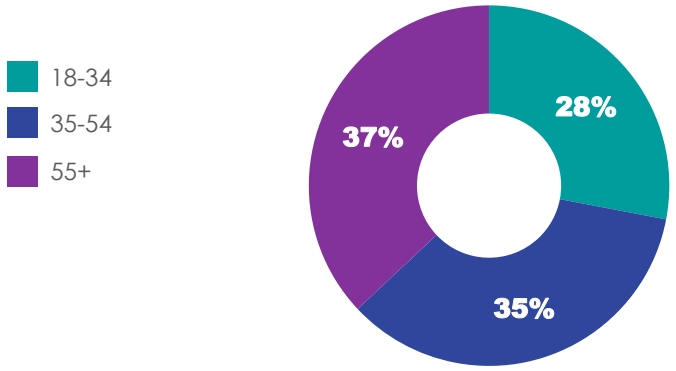
## Gender

48% Male

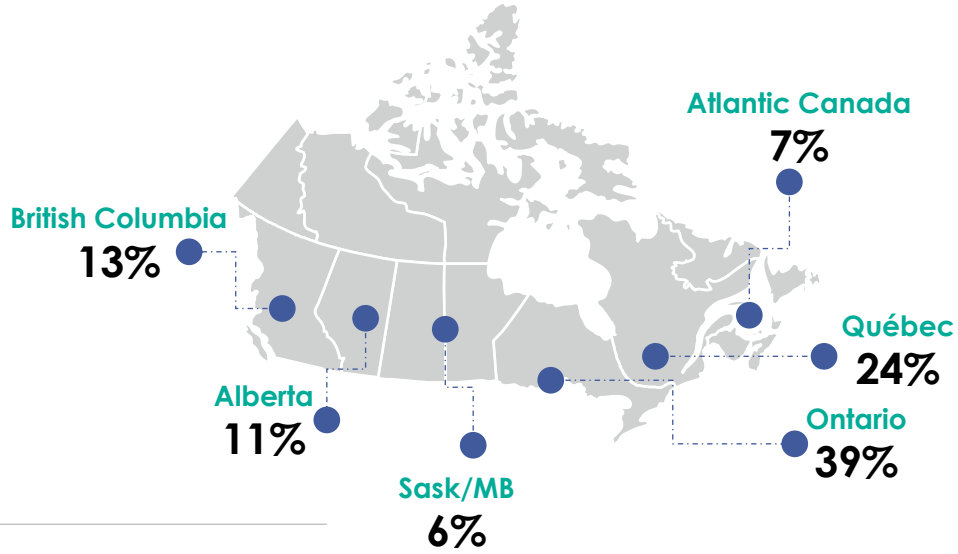
50% Female

Other 2%

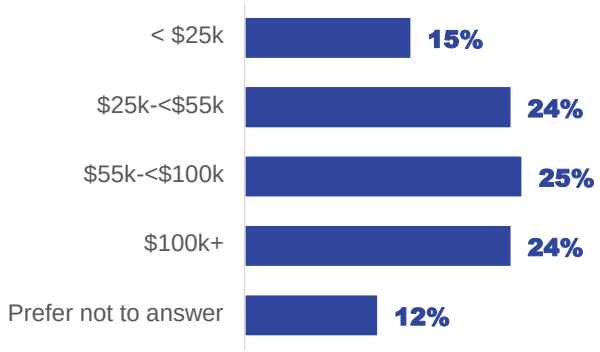
## Age



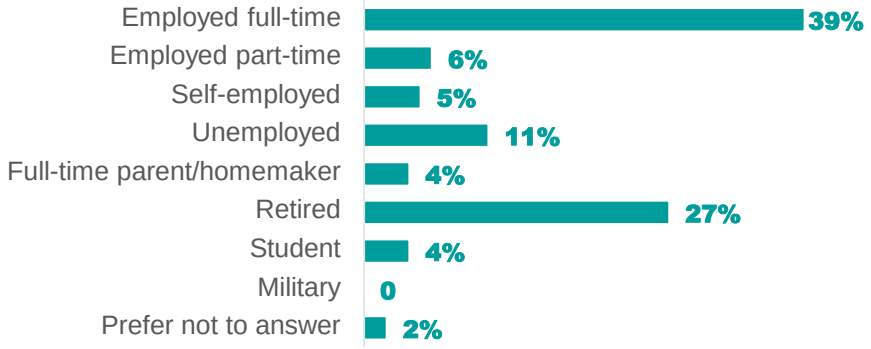

## Region



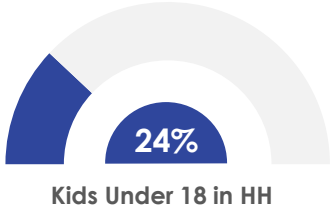

## Income



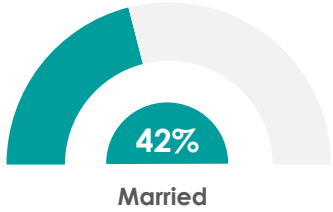

## Employment status




## Household composition




## Marital status




## Education

15% <HS

28% HS

34% Post-Sec.

24% Univ. Grad

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# Ipsos Contact Information


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