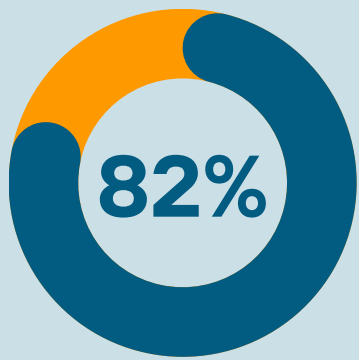


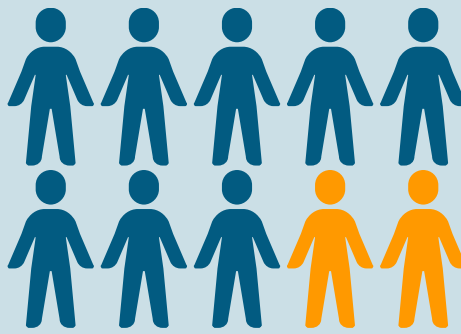
Awareness and Attitudes: Insights from an Advance Care Planning Canada National Survey

To gain a better understanding of Canadians' knowledge and attitudes towards advance care planning (ACP), ACP Canada commissioned Ipsos to conduct a national survey in 2024. We wanted to know if people knew what ACP is and if they had a plan. We also wanted to understand the experiences of people who identify as living with a disability.

What did we learn?



82% of people in Canada believe that recording their wishes would help take the pressure off their loved ones.



8 out of 10 people in Canada think we need to be more open about talking about illness and death in our society.



Most people in Canada (77%) agree that having an advance care plan makes them feel relieved.

People with disabilities are more likely to think about their future health and personal care (81%), and many talk about it with others (76%).

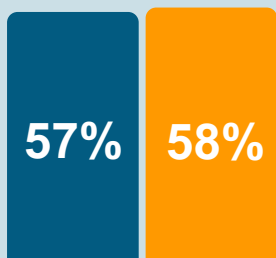


43% of people in Canada think the best time to plan for their future health and personal care needs is when they are healthy.

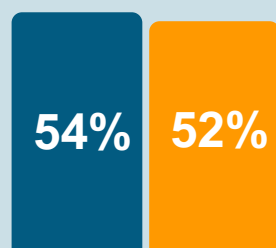


What are the barriers to Advance Care Planning?

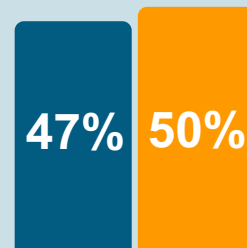
Thinking about a decline or sudden change to my health brings out negative emotions in me.



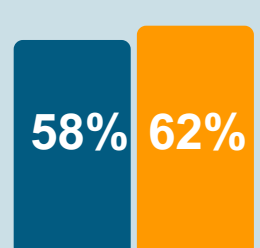
I don't need ACP because my loved one(s) know my wishes and values.



I do not know where to find information or advice about advance care planning.



I can't afford a lawyer or a professional to help me prepare and advance care plan.



% Agree ● General Population ● Living with a Disability

6 in 10 people in Canada say COVID-19 made them think or talk more about their wishes for their health and personal care needs.



50% of people in Canada say stories about other people's experience shape their own choices about advance care planning.



Financial contribution:



Source: Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association 2024 Ipsos poll of 3,047 people in Canada. The data were weighted to the latest Statistics Canada Census (2021) by age, gender, region, educational attainment, and disability within region.

The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of Health Canada.