## Leger

R E P ORT

## HealthCare in Canada

Survey of Canadians

## Methodology



## Method

Online survey
among respondents 18 years of age or older.
(Canadian sample: $\mathrm{n}=1,536$ ).
Respondents had the option of completing the survey in English or in French and were randomly recruited using LEO's online panel.


## When

January 19 to
January 21, 2024


## Margin of error

For comparison purposes, a probability sample of this size yields a margin of error no greater than $\pm 2.50 \%$, (19 times out of 20) for the Canadian sample.


Weighting
Results were weighted according to age, gender, mother tongue, region, education and presence of children in the household in order to ensure a representative sample of the Canadian population.

## Leger

## Methodology



## Significant differences

Data in bold red characters indicate a significantly lower proportion than that of other respondents. Conversely, data in bold green characters indicate a significantly higher proportion than that of other respondents.


## Rounded data

The numbers presented have been rounded up. However, the numbers before rounding were used to calculate the sums presented and might therefore not correspond to the manual addition of these numbers.


## Questions

Have questions about the data presented in this report? Please contact Christian Bourque, Executive Vice-President, Eastern Canada at the following e-mail addresses: cbourque@leger360.com

A more detailed methodology is presented in the Appendix.

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## Methodology

Leger is the polling firm that has presented the most accurate election survey data, on average, over the last ten years in Canada. During the last federal election in 2021, Leger was once again the most accurate firm in the country. This accuracy is attributed to the quality of the LEO panel and rigorous application of methodological rules by Leger's 600 employees, including 200 professionals in Leger's eight offices across Canada (Montreal, Toronto, Quebec City, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver) and in the United States (New York).

Poll aggregator 338Canada.com gave Leger the highest rating among all polling firms in Canada for the accuracy of its studies.
See https://338canada.com/pollster-ratings.htm

| 2021 CANADIAN federal election | \% | K | *NDP | $3$ | PPC |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| leger survey <br> Published in Le Journal de Montréal and The National Post/Postmedia September 18, 2021 | 33\% | 32\% | 19\% | 7\% | 6\% | 2\% |
| OFFICIAL RESULTS <br> 2021 Canadian Federal Election* | 33.7\% | 32.6\% | 17.8\% | 7.7\% | 5.0\% | 2.3\% |

## Key Highlights (1/2)

From January 19 to 21, 2024, we surveyed Canadians to find out about their opinion and perceptions of the healthcare system in Canada.

## Some of the key highlights of our survey about Healthcare in Canada include...

- More than a quarter of Canadians (28\%) think that the healthcare system in their province is good, while $35 \%$ consider it as fair, and $37 \%$ as poor. Residents of Alberta ( $46 \%$ ) or British Columbia (40\%) are more likely to think that the healthcare system in their province is good, while Canadians living in Quebec are more likely to view their healthcare system as poor.
- Seven-in-ten Canadians ( $70 \%$ ) are worried about not being able to receive good quality medical attention if they need it.
- Looking forward two years from now, $40 \%$ of Canadians think that the healthcare system will remain the same, while $36 \%$ think it will get worse and $17 \%$ think it will get better.
- Long waits ( $66 \%$ ), stressed ( $42 \%$ ), and failing ( $40 \%$ ) are the top three words that come to mind for Canadians when thinking about the current healthcare system.
- 



## Key Highlights (2/2)

- A majority of Canadians ( $67 \%$ ) think that the primary cause of worker shortages in the healthcare system is poor working conditions in hospitals. This is followed by funding cuts healthcare system is poor working conditions in hospitals. This is followed by funding cuts
$(40 \%)$, the COVID-19 pandemic leading to retirements (39\%), and low-paying jobs (34\%). Quebecers are more likely to attribute the shortages to poor working conditions, with 75\% holding this view.
- Most Canadians (70\%) think that the Canadian government should prioritize its efforts on the public healthcare system and restrict the development of private healthcare in the country to ensure that it does not impede access to high-quality services in the public system. However, $52 \%$ of Canadians support the idea of retaining the public healthcare system while allowing patients to use their own funds to pay for surgeries or tests at local private clinics.
(ey Highights (2/2)


REPORT

## Detailed <br> Results

## Rating of the HealthCare System (1/2)

Q1. Overall, how would you rate the healthcare system in your province?
Base: All respondents ( $\mathrm{n}=1,536$ )


## Rating of the HealthCare System (2/2)

Q1. Overall, how would you rate the healthcare system in your province?
Base: All respondents


## Worries About Not Getting a Good Medical Attention (1/2)

Q2. When you think about the current state of the healthcare system where you live, how worried are you about NOT being able to get good quality medical attention if you or a family member needs it?
Base: All respondents ( $n=1,536$ )



## Worries About Not Getting a Good Medical Attention (2/2)


#### Abstract

Q2. When you think about the current state of the healthcare system where you live, how worried are you about NOT being able to get good quality medical attention if you or a family member needs it? Base: All respondents


|  | Total Canada | ATL | QC | ON | MB/SK | AB | BC | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ | Urban | SubUrban | Rural |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,536 | 104 | 358 | 600 | 99 | 167 | 207 | 747 | 789 | 393 | 511 | 632 | 648 | 586 | 282 |
| Unweighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,536 | 101 | 426 | 601 | 126 | 129 | 153 | 576 | 960 | 480 | 528 | 528 | 656 | 575 | 287 |
| Total Worried | 70\% | 87\% | 62\% | 72\% | 72\% | 68\% | 70\% | 67\% | 72\% | 66\% | 72\% | 71\% | 67\% | 74\% | 68\% |
| Very worried | 26\% | 41\% | 26\% | 23\% | 14\% | 24\% | 31\% | 23\% | 29\% | 18\% | 31\% | 26\% | 24\% | 28\% | 25\% |
| Somewhat worried | 44\% | 46\% | 36\% | 48\% | 58\% | 43\% | 39\% | 45\% | 44\% | 48\% | 40\% | 45\% | 43\% | 46\% | 43\% |
| Total Not worried | 28\% | 13\% | 37\% | 25\% | 23\% | $31 \%$ | 28\% | 30\% | 25\% | 30\% | 25\% | 29\% | 29\% | 25\% | 30\% |
| Not very worried | 24\% | 13\% | 32\% | 21\% | 21\% | 25\% | 23\% | 26\% | 22\% | 26\% | 23\% | 24\% | 24\% | 21\% | 28\% |
| Not at all worried | 4\% | 0\% | 5\% | 4\% | 2\% | 6\% | 4\% | 4\% | 4\% | 4\% | 3\% | 5\% | 5\% | 4\% | 2\% |
| Don't know | 2\% | 0\% | 1\% | 4\% | 5\% | 1\% | $2 \%$ | 2\% | 2\% | 4\% | 3\% | 1\% | 4\% | 1\% | 2\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 |

## State of the HealthCare System in the Future (1/2)

Q3. And thinking ahead 2 years from now, do you feel the healthcare system where you live will be better, worse or about the same as it is now?
Base: All respondents ( $n=1,536$ )



## State of the HealthCare System in the Future (2/2)

Q3. And thinking ahead 2 years from now, do you feel the healthcare system where you live will be better, worse or about the same as it is now?
Base: All respondents

|  | Total Canada | ATL | QC | ON | MB/SK | AB | BC | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ | Urban | Sub- <br> Urban | Rural |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,536 | 104 | 358 | 600 | 99 | 167 | 207 | 747 | 789 | 393 | 511 | 632 | 648 | 586 | 282 |
| Unweighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,536 | 101 | 426 | 601 | 126 | 129 | 153 | 576 | 960 | 480 | 528 | 528 | 656 | 575 | 287 |
| Total Better | 17\% | 20\% | 19\% | 13\% | 20\% | 18\% | 21\% | 20\% | 14\% | 20\% | 14\% | 18\% | 20\% | 15\% | 13\% |
| Much better | 2\% | 1\% | 2\% | 2\% | 1\% | 2\% | 1\% | 2\% | 2\% | 3\% | 1\% | 2\% | 2\% | 1\% | 2\% |
| A little better | 15\% | 19\% | 18\% | 11\% | 19\% | 16\% | 20\% | 19\% | 12\% | 17\% | 13\% | 16\% | 18\% | 14\% | 11\% |
| About the same | 40\% | 27\% | 43\% | 37\% | 43\% | 43\% | 45\% | 40\% | 39\% | 44\% | 41\% | 37\% | 37\% | 42\% | 40\% |
| Total Worse | 36\% | 39\% | 35\% | 42\% | 30\% | 28\% | 27\% | 35\% | 37\% | 30\% | 40\% | 36\% | 35\% | 35\% | 39\% |
| A little worse | 19\% | 18\% | 19\% | 22\% | 23\% | 17\% | 14\% | 19\% | 20\% | 22\% | 17\% | 20\% | 18\% | 19\% | 23\% |
| A lot worse | 17\% | 21\% | 16\% | 21\% | 6\% | 11\% | 13\% | 16\% | 17\% | 9\% | 23\% | 16\% | 17\% | 16\% | 17\% |
| Don't know | 7\% | 15\% | 3\% | 8\% | 7\% | 11\% | 7\% | 5\% | 10\% | 6\% | 4\% | 10\% | 7\% | 7\% | 8\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |

## Characteristics that Describe the HealthCare System (1/2)

Q4. When you think about Canada's healthcare system, what words or short phrases comes to mind? Please select up to 3 from the list provided below
Base: All respondents ( $\mathrm{n}=1,536$ )


## Characteristics that Describe the HealthCare System (2/2)

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Q4. When you think about Canada's healthcare system, what words or short phrases comes to mind? Please select up to 3 from the list provided below
Base: All respondents

|  | Total Canada | ATL | QC | ON | MB/SK | AB | BC | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ | Urban | SubUrban | Rural |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,536 | 104 | 358 | 600 | 99 | 167 | 207 | 747 | 789 | 393 | 511 | 632 | 648 | 586 | 282 |
| Unweighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,536 | 101 | 426 | 601 | 126 | 129 | 153 | 576 | 960 | 480 | 528 | 528 | 656 | 575 | 287 |
| Long waits | 66\% | 82\% | 67\% | 69\% | 72\% | 56\% | 57\% | 59\% | 73\% | 60\% | 65\% | 71\% | 62\% | 69\% | 72\% |
| Stressed | 42\% | 50\% | 28\% | 49\% | 48\% | 38\% | 44\% | 40\% | 44\% | 41\% | 38\% | 46\% | 37\% | 45\% | 49\% |
| Failing | 40\% | 55\% | 33\% | 42\% | 39\% | 36\% | 39\% | 35\% | 44\% | 31\% | 41\% | 44\% | 35\% | 45\% | 39\% |
| Bureaucratic | 21\% | 24\% | 32\% | 15\% | 17\% | 22\% | 20\% | 22\% | 20\% | 16\% | 22\% | 24\% | 21\% | 20\% | 26\% |
| Universal | 13\% | 9\% | 10\% | 12\% | 16\% | 19\% | 18\% | 15\% | 11\% | 14\% | 16\% | 10\% | 16\% | 13\% | 8\% |
| Accessible | 12\% | 3\% | 12\% | 14\% | 10\% | 12\% | 11\% | 13\% | 12\% | 13\% | 12\% | 11\% | 14\% | 12\% | 7\% |
| There when you need it | 10\% | 7\% | 9\% | 9\% | 12\% | 14\% | 14\% | 11\% | 10\% | 7\% | 9\% | 13\% | 11\% | 10\% | 7\% |
| Professional | 9\% | 5\% | 11\% | 8\% | 8\% | 9\% | 13\% | 12\% | 7\% | 11\% | 7\% | 10\% | 11\% | 8\% | 9\% |
| Angry | 9\% | 12\% | 12\% | 10\% | 7\% | 5\% | 5\% | 9\% | 9\% | 11\% | 10\% | 7\% | 9\% | 9\% | 11\% |
| Caring | 9\% | 1\% | 7\% | 8\% | 10\% | 10\% | 15\% | 10\% | 7\% | 10\% | 8\% | 8\% | 10\% | 8\% | 7\% |
| Compassionate | 5\% | 7\% | 3\% | 4\% | 2\% | 5\% | 9\% | 5\% | 5\% | 6\% | 2\% | 6\% | 5\% | 5\% | 3\% |
| Efficient | 4\% | 0\% | 6\% | 4\% | 2\% | 3\% | 2\% | 5\% | 3\% | 6\% | 2\% | 4\% | 5\% | 3\% | 3\% |
| Equality | 4\% | 1\% | 4\% | 5\% | 3\% | 3\% | 4\% | 5\% | 3\% | 6\% | 5\% | 2\% | 5\% | 3\% | 2\% |
| None of these | 1\% | 0\% | 1\% | 1\% | 0\% | 2\% | 1\% | 1\% | 1\% | 1\% | 1\% | 0\% | 2\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| I don't know | 4\% | 0\% | 3\% | 5\% | 6\% | 4\% | 1\% | 3\% | 4\% | 7\% | 4\% | 1\% | 3\% | 3\% | 5\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |

## Reasons Behind Shortage of Health Workers (1/2)

Q5. In many parts of Canada, healthcare systems are dealing with shortages in staff, particularly a lack of nurses and healthcare aides. In your opinion, what are the reasons behind shortages of nurses and healthcare aides? Please select up to 3 reasons from the list provided below.
Base: All respondents ( $n=1,536$ )


## Reasons Behind Shortage of Health Workers (2/2)

Q5. In many parts of Canada, healthcare systems are dealing with shortages in staff, particularly a lack of nurses and healthcare aides. In your opinion, what are the reasons behind shortages of nurses and healthcare aides? Please select up to 3 reasons from the list provided below.
Base: All respondents

|  | Total Canada | ATL | QC | ON | MB/SK | AB | BC | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ | Urban | SubUrban | Rural |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,536 | 104 | 358 | 600 | 99 | 167 | 207 | 747 | 789 | 393 | 511 | 632 | 648 | 586 | 282 |
| Unweighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,536 | 101 | 426 | 601 | 126 | 129 | 153 | 576 | 960 | 480 | 528 | 528 | 656 | 575 | 287 |
| Poor working conditions in hospitals (long hours, stressful workplace, etc.) | 67\% | 71\% | 75\% | 65\% | 69\% | 61\% | 62\% | 62\% | 73\% | 63\% | 65\% | 72\% | 64\% | 69\% | 74\% |
| Funding cuts | 40\% | 29\% | 18\% | 54\% | 49\% | 50\% | 34\% | 41\% | 40\% | 39\% | 42\% | 40\% | 39\% | 41\% | 41\% |
| COVID-19 pandemic led to many retirements | 39\% | 44\% | 27\% | 42\% | 43\% | 37\% | 44\% | 37\% | 40\% | 35\% | 32\% | 46\% | 38\% | 39\% | 39\% |
| Low paying | 34\% | 25\% | 34\% | 37\% | 24\% | 32\% | 36\% | 31\% | 37\% | 45\% | 33\% | 28\% | 35\% | 33\% | 34\% |
| Too bureaucratic | 25\% | 25\% | 34\% | 20\% | 18\% | 23\% | 27\% | 29\% | 20\% | 15\% | 26\% | 30\% | 24\% | 24\% | 28\% |
| Too unionized | 15\% | 20\% | 23\% | 10\% | 19\% | 16\% | 9\% | 19\% | 12\% | 11\% | 19\% | 14\% | 14\% | 17\% | 12\% |
| New staff only want to work parttime | 12\% | 16\% | 19\% | 7\% | 9\% | 16\% | 9\% | 12\% | 12\% | 8\% | 13\% | 13\% | 12\% | 11\% | 14\% |
| None of these | 2\% | 5\% | 1\% | 3\% | 1\% | 0\% | 1\% | 3\% | 1\% | 2\% | 3\% | 1\% | 2\% | 2\% | 1\% |
| I don't know | 5\% | 3\% | 2\% | 6\% | 4\% | 6\% | 6\% | 4\% | 5\% | 9\% | 4\% | 3\% | 5\% | 5\% | 4\% |

## Level of Agreement on Statements on HealthCare System (1/2)

Q6. To what extent do you agree with the following statements:
Base: All respondents ( $n=1,536$ )

## \% Total Agree Presented

Canada should focus its efforts on our public healthcare system and limit the development of private healthcare in the country, so that it does not limit access to quality services in

## Level of Agreement on Statements on HealthCare System (2/2)

Q6. To what extent do you agree with the following statements:
Base: All respondents

| \% Total Agree Presented | Total Canada | ATL | QC | ON | MB/SK | AB | BC | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ | Urban | SubUrban | Rural |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,536 | 104 | 358 | 600 | 99 | 167 | 207 | 747 | 789 | 393 | 511 | 632 | 648 | 586 | 282 |
| Unweighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,536 | 101 | 426 | 601 | 126 | 129 | 153 | 576 | 960 | 480 | 528 | 528 | 656 | 575 | 287 |
| Canada should focus its efforts on our public health care system and limit the development of private healthcare in the country, so that it does not limit access to quality services in the public healthcare system | 70\% | 68\% | 65\% | 74\% | 64\% | 74\% | 67\% | 70\% | 70\% | 70\% | 68\% | 71\% | 70\% | 70\% | 69\% |
| Canada should keep our public healthcare system, but allow patients to use their own money, or their extended health insurance, to pay for surgery or tests at local private clinics | 52\% | 57\% | 59\% | 49\% | 58\% | 42\% | 54\% | 56\% | 49\% | 55\% | 55\% | 49\% | 53\% | 54\% | 48\% |

## Weighted and Unweighted Sample (1/2)

The table below presents the Canadian geographic distribution of respondents before weighting.

|  | Unweighted | Weighted |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Province | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 6}$ |
| British Columbia | 153 | 207 |
| Alberta | 129 | 167 |
| Manitoba/Saskatchewan | 126 | 99 |
| Ontario | 601 | 600 |
| Quebec | 426 | 358 |
| Atlantic | 101 | 104 |

## Weighted and Unweighted Sample (2/2)

The following tables present the demographic distribution of respondents according to gender, age and language (mother tongue) for Canada.

The table below presents the Canadian geographic distribution of respondents before weighting.

|  | Unweighted | Weighted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gender | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 6}$ |
| Male | 576 | 747 |
| Female | 960 | $\mathbf{7 8 9}$ |
| Age | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 6}$ |
| 18 to 34 | 480 | 393 |
| 35 to 54 | 528 | 511 |
| 55+ | 528 | 632 |
| Language (Mother tongue) | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 6}$ |
| English | 974 | 1,040 |
| French | 357 | 306 |
| Other | 205 | 190 |

## Our Services

- Leger

Marketing research and polling

- Customer Experience (CX) Strategic and operational customer experience consulting services
- Leger Analytics (LEA) Data modelling and analysis
- Leger Opinion (LEO) Panel management
- Leger Communities Online community management
- Leger Digital

Digital strategy and user experience

- International Research Worldwide Independent Network (WIN)


## 600 EMPLOYEES

 185

CONSULTANTS


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## Leger

## Our Commitments to Quality

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LE CONSELLDE RECHERCHE MAREINGGEACEDIEN

Leger is a member of the Canadian Research Insights Council (CRIC), the industry association for the market/survey/insights research industry.

Leger is a member of ESOMAR (European Society for Opinion and Market Research), the global association of opinion polls and marketing research professionals. As such, Leger is committed to applying the international ICC/ESOMAR code of Market, Opinion and Social Research and Data Analytics.

Leger is also a member of the Insights Association, the American Association of Marketing Research Analytics.

Leger is a sponsor of CAIP Canada, Canada's professional body for Certified Analytics and Insights Professionals who uphold CRIC's marketing research and public opinion research standards. CAIP Canada is globally endorsed by ESOMAR and the MRII/University of Georgia.

