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Canada Carer Well-Being Index

Who Cares for Carers? Perspectives on COVID-19
Pressures and Lack of Support



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“Caring for a person with a compromised immune system is very challenging during times like this pandemic... This has created heightened anxiety in myself and the individual I care for.”

– 25-year-old female from Canada taking care of someone with kidney disease

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Setting the Stage



—Heather Connor,
Head of Global
Communications,
Healthcare at Merck KGaA,
Darmstadt, Germany*



—Lynn Taylor,
Head of Global Healthcare
Government & Public Affairs,
Merck KGaA, Darmstadt,
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According to the International Alliance of Carer Organizations (IACO), there are more than 63 million carers internationally*. In order to illuminate the challenges carers face, [Embracing Carers](#), a collaboration with leading carer organizations around the world, conducted a Global State of Care survey in 2018 to determine the unmet needs of carers and the impact that caring for others has on their own health and well-being. The collaboration and key findings from the research sought to increase awareness, discussion and action about the often-overlooked needs of people who provide unpaid care for others.

Around the globe, many of the stresses on carers have long existed, but in 2020, the uncertainty of the pandemic has made them even greater for carers across countries. It has significantly affected global healthcare systems and has caused substantial disruption for unpaid carers around the world, in ways that put their economic, physical and psychological well-being at risk.

In producing the 2020 Carer Well-Being Index, Embracing Carers aims to detail the ways in which the pandemic disproportionately harms carers around the globe—and to identify key societal solutions and specific actions that can address their needs during the pandemic and beyond.

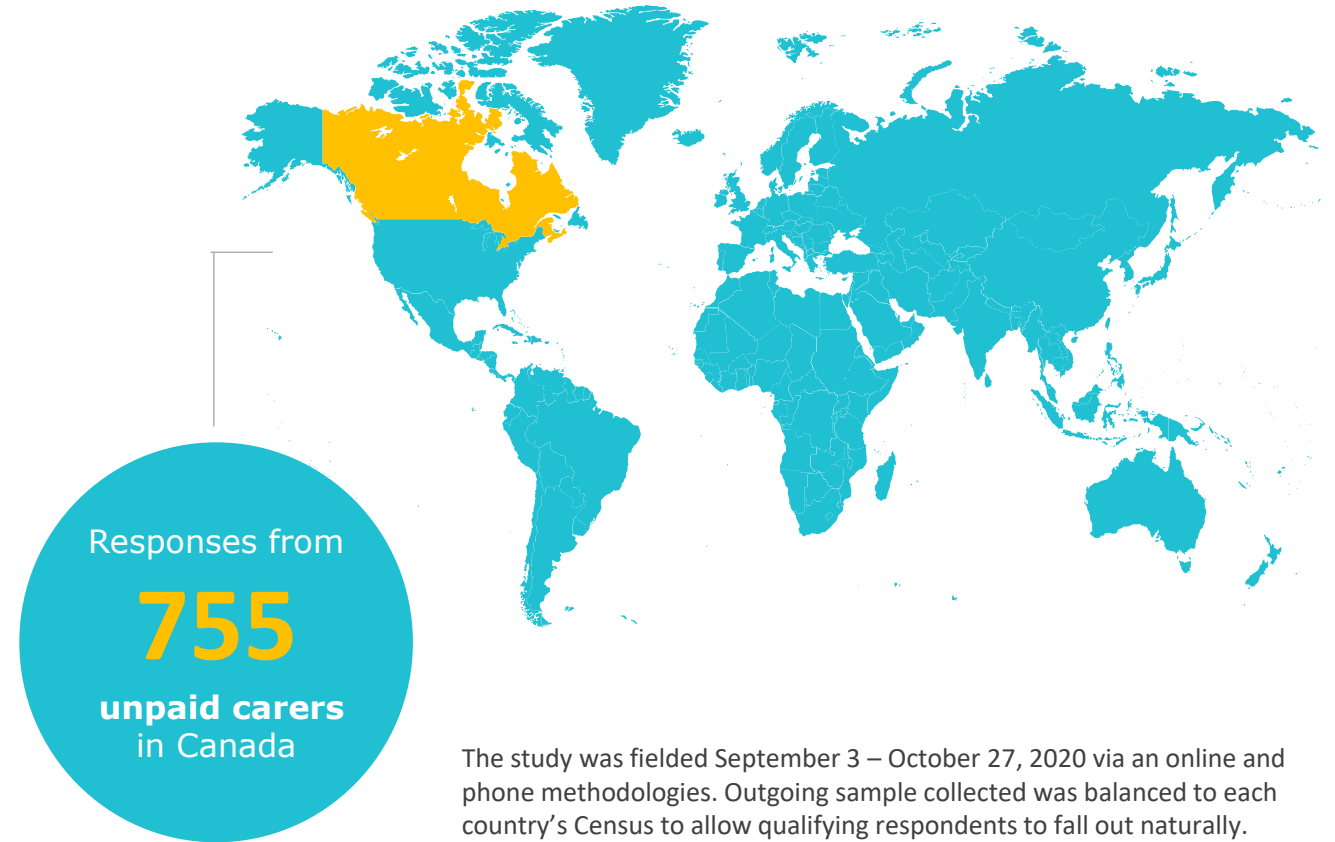
*Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany operates its biopharmaceutical business in the U.S. and Canada as EMD Serono.

Research approach and methodology

The Carer Well-Being Index is a **global** research study commissioned by Embracing Carers and fielded in partnership with an independent, third-party market research provider and non-governmental organizations across **12 countries**: United States, Canada, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Australia, Brazil, Taiwan, India and China.

Respondents included more than **9,000 unpaid carers** across the countries surveyed, of which 755 were unpaid carers in Canada. Unpaid carers were defined as **caring for someone with a long-term illness, physical disability, or cognitive/mental condition**. The conditions they care for included cancer, Multiple Sclerosis, Parkinson's Disease, Dementia, Alzheimer's, Spinal cord injury, Muscular Dystrophy, cognitive/mental condition or Congestive Heart Failure.

The content in this report highlights key learnings specific to carers within Canada*.



The study was fielded September 3 – October 27, 2020 via an online and phone methodologies. Outgoing sample collected was balanced to each country's Census to allow qualifying respondents to fall out naturally. Light weighting was applied in select countries to achieve better national representation. At the 95% confidence level, the full, 12-country average global unpaid carer sample has a margin of error of +/- 1.03 percentage points. The Canada unpaid carer sample has a margin of error of +/- 3.6 percentage points.

*For further details on the methodology and demographic profile of Canadian carer respondents, please visit the Appendix.

^The 12-country average represents the mean quotient, obtained by summing the total set of responses and then dividing by 12 (which is the total set of countries surveyed) to obtain an average score.

Five key themes emerged from the 2020 Carer Well-Being Index



Rising Demands

The pandemic sent shockwaves across the globe and placed added pressure on carers. More than ever before, they are shouldering heavy burdens.



Changed Responsibilities

Carers around the world have long faced hurdles, but the pandemic has elevated specific tasks, amplifying their responsibilities.



The Toll on Carers

Though being a carer can be rewarding, it comes at a cost. The physical, mental and financial implications can combine to erode carers' well-being.



Inequities among Carers

All carers are facing difficult times, but in Canada, women and those caring for someone with ongoing cognitive conditions face their own unique struggles when it comes to support.



Path to Solutions

Supporting carers is a global issue and a societal responsibility. Across public and private sectors, everyone has a role to play.

Key Findings Canada

Compared to the 12-country global average, Canadian carers are more likely to provide emotional support, manage appointments and home maintenance services as key responsibilities as a caregiver.

- 72% of Canadian carers say that their primary responsibility is to provide emotional support, compared to 65% of the 12-country average
- 64% of Canadian carers say that their primary responsibility is to manage doctors' appointments, compared to 57% of the 12-country average
- 64% of Canadian carers say that their primary responsibility is home maintenance, compared to 55% of the 12-country average.

With that, there is a higher incidence of Canadian carers feeling that being a carer negatively impacts their lives.

- 66% of Canadian carers say that being a carer negatively impacts their emotional/mental health, compared to 58% of the 12-country average.
- 56% of Canadian carers say that being a carer negatively impacts their financial health, compared to 52% of the 12-country average.

And the coronavirus pandemic has exacerbated the distress Canadian carers feel on their well-being.

- 70% of Canadian carers say that the pandemic has worsened their emotional/mental health, compared to 61% of the 12-country average
- 61% of Canadian carers say that the pandemic has worsened their physical health, compared to 46% of the 12-country average



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I: Rising Demands

“I feel that the number of hours that I spend taking care of my father has increased since it is hard to get someone who is willing to come in to help me with the care and I am also afraid of the possibility of infection.”

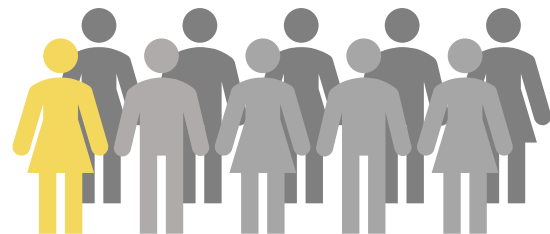
—62-year-old Canadian male caring for
one individual with Dementia



The pandemic has increased the demand for carers in Canada and has put added strain on their role



As the pandemic spread across the globe, some became carers for the first time



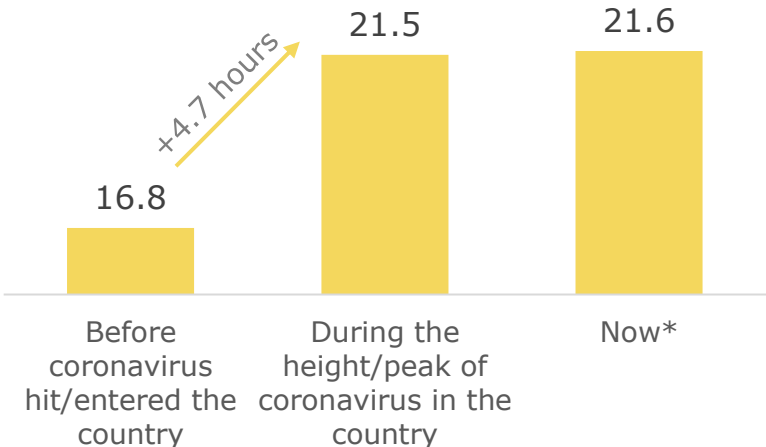
12%

Of Canadian carers began caring duties **for the first time** as a result of the pandemic

20% 12-country average

Demand on Canadian carers' time increased 28% on average during the height of COVID-19 – and the load has stayed consistent since then

Average Hours Carers Spend Caregiving (per week, Canada)



Similar to experiences in other countries, the pandemic has made caregiving in Canada more difficult

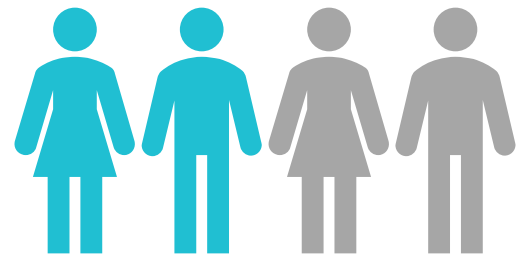
66%

say the pandemic has made caregiving harder

64% 12-country average

**Now* refers to when the survey was fielded in Fall 2020
Q7. Did you become a carer/carer for the first time as a result of the Coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic? Base: 12-Country Total n=9044; Canada n=755
Q8. On average, how many hours did/do you spend per week on caregiving during each of the following timeframes? Please provide your best estimates. Base: 12-Country Total n=9044; Canada n=755
Q9. In general, would you say the Coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic has made caregiving harder or easier? Base: 12-Country Total n=9044; Canada n=755

Canadian carers are being relied on more than ever, especially when it comes to providing emotional support

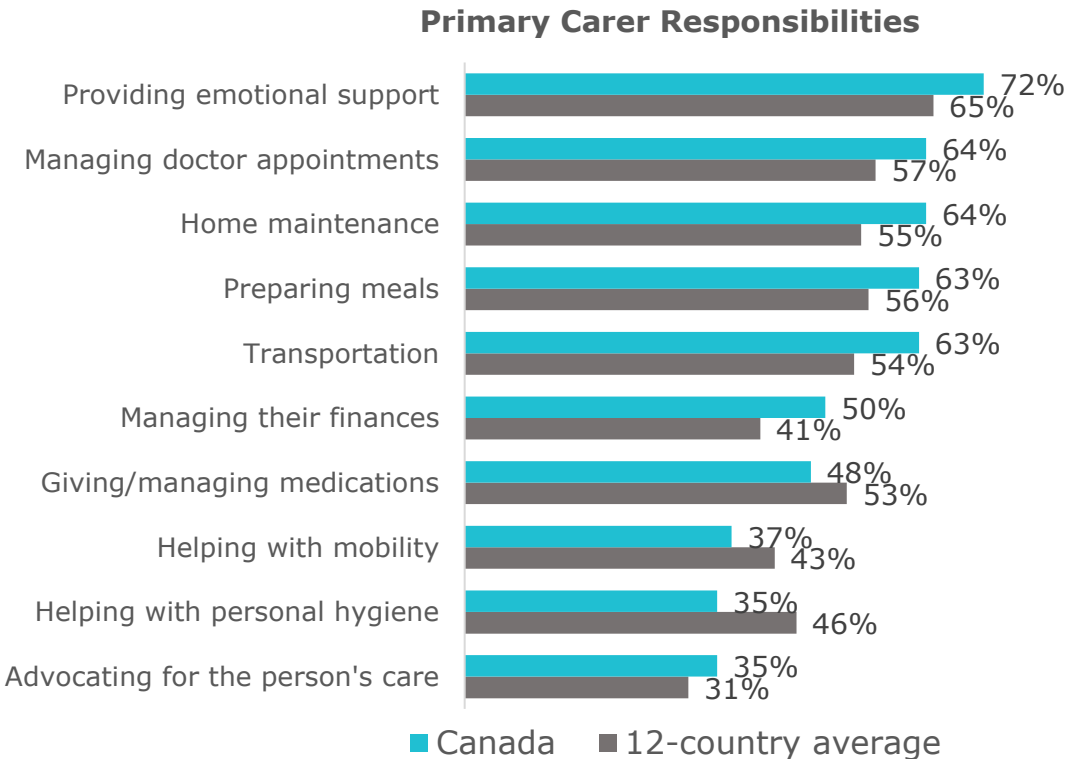


48%

of Canadian carers say the person(s) they care for is/are **relying on them more than ever before**



Carers in Canada bear the weight of key responsibilities, such as providing emotional support, appointment scheduling, and home maintenance.



Q14. Which, if any, of the following statements is true for you as it relates to how the Coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic has impacted your ability to provide care? Select all that apply. Base: 12-Country Total n=9044; Canada n=755
Q6. What are your primary responsibilities as a carer? Select all that apply. Base: 12-Country Total n=9044; Canada n=755



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II: Changed Responsibilities

“Before the pandemic, other family members + her friends would visit and help – whether it was to entertain her or for emotion support. Now that COVID-19 is happening, they aren’t able to come over and therefore I have to fill in for that.”

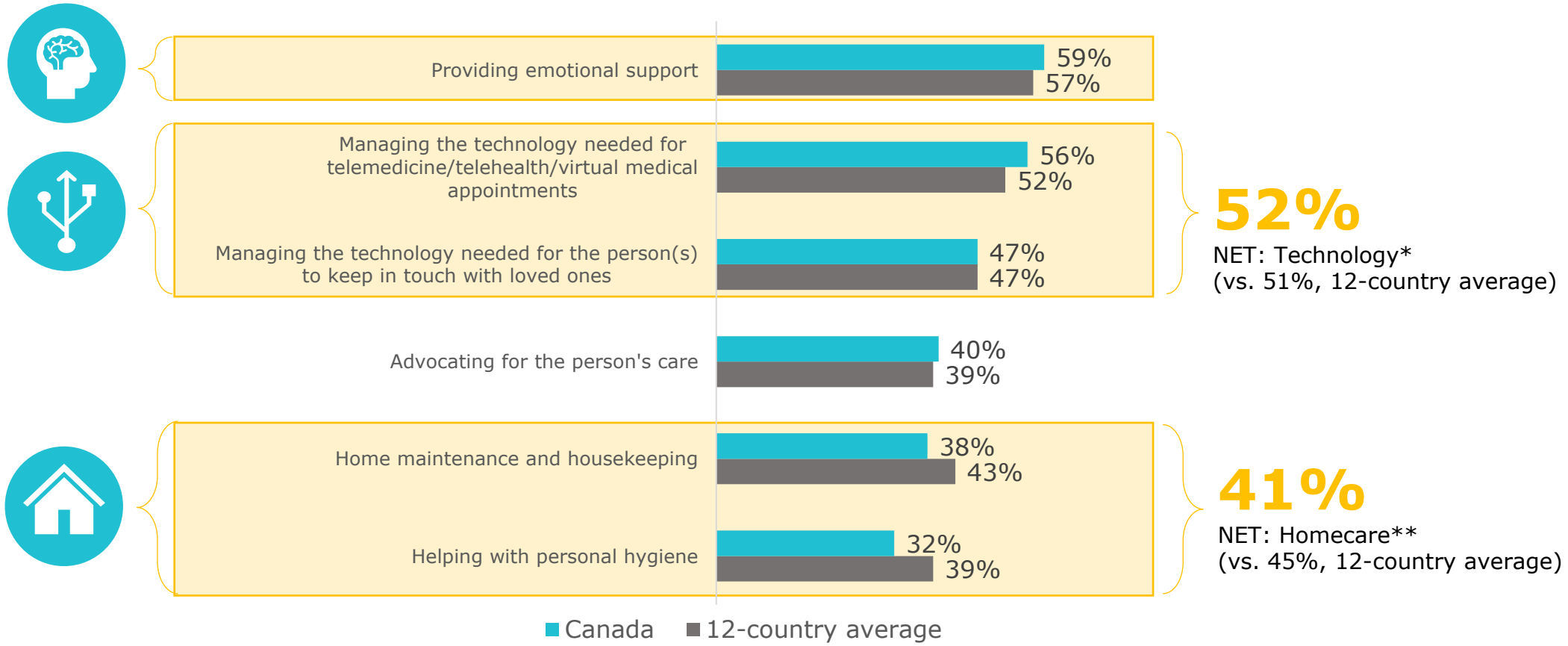
– 25-year-old Canadian female caring for one individual with an Ongoing/Long-Term Cognitive/Mental Condition



Due to the pandemic, Canadian carers have taken on greater responsibilities surrounding emotional support, managing technology, homecare, and advocating for their loved one



Top Responsibilities That Have Increased Due to the Pandemic:

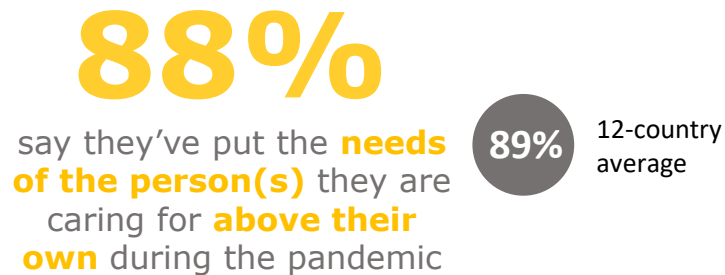


*Managing technology NET consists of the total respondents who chose 'managing the technology needed for telemedicine/telehealth/virtual medical appointments' and/or 'managing the technology needed for the person(s) to keep in touch with loved ones' as top responsibilities that have increased due to the pandemic.
**Homecare NET consists of total respondents who chose either 'home maintenance and/or housekeeping' and/or 'personal hygiene' as top responsibilities that have increased due to the pandemic.
Q10: How have each of your responsibilities changed as a result of the Coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic? - Increased Summary Base: 12-Country Total n=9044; Canada n=755

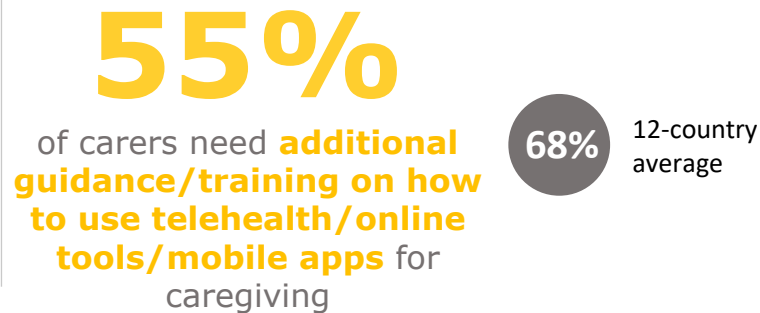
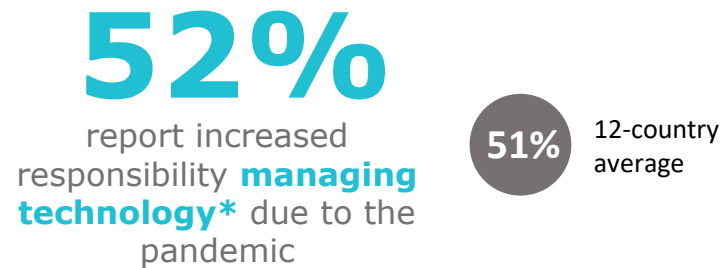
As Canadian carers' responsibilities increase, there is little time for respite and their own needs are being neglected



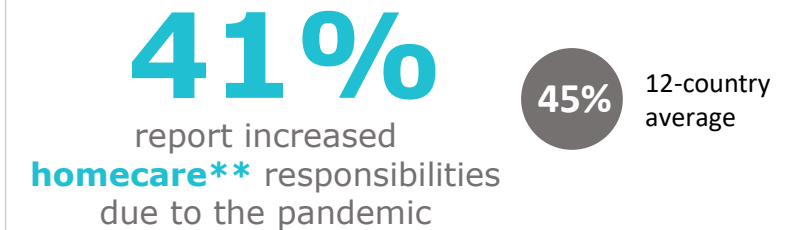
Canadian carers are providing significantly more emotional support for their loved ones — and their own needs are taking a back seat



Canadian carers' telehealth and technology usage has also surged, fueling a desire for specific technology trainings



Canadian carers' responsibilities at home have only grown — leaving little opportunity for a break



*Managing technology NET consists of the total respondents who chose 'managing the technology needed for telemedicine/telehealth/virtual medical appointments' and/or 'managing the technology needed for the person(s) to keep in touch with loved ones' as top responsibilities that have increased due to the pandemic. **Homecare NET consists of total respondents who chose either 'home maintenance and/or housekeeping' and/or 'personal hygiene' as top responsibilities that have increased due to the pandemic.
Q10. How have each of your responsibilities changed as a result of the Coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic? - Increased Summary Base: 12-Country Total n=9044; Canada n=755
Q16. To what extent, if at all, do you agree with each of the following statements: - Agree Summary Base: 12-Country Total n=9044; Canada n=755
Q24. To what extent, if at all, do you agree with each of the following statements: - Agree Summary Base: 12-Country Total n=9044; Canada n=755
Q13. Which, if any, of the following are the biggest challenges you've faced as a carer/carer during the Coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic? Please select top three. Base: 12-Country Total n=9044; Canada n=755



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III: The Toll on Carers

“Being home full time and little income has put a tremendous financial strain on my household and relationship. It has really stressed me out and wearing on me emotionally. I am physically getting tired and worn out by end of every day and I feel less happy as I don't see my grown children much or friends due to pandemic.”

– 58-year-old Canadian female caring for someone
with Congestive Heart Failure



In Canada, the pandemic is causing burn out and taking a toll on carers' emotional, financial and physical well-being



Most carers are experiencing unprecedented levels of burnout



71%

of Canadian carers say caring for someone during the pandemic has caused them to **feel more burnt out than ever before**



Top aspects of carers' well-being impacted in Canada

1

Emotional/Mental Well-Being

70%

of carers say the pandemic has worsened their emotional/mental health



2

Financial Well-Being

55%

of carers say the pandemic has worsened their financial health



3

Physical Well-Being

51%

of carers say the pandemic has worsened their physical health



Q24. To what extent, if at all, do you agree with each of the following statements: - Agree Summary Base: 12-Country average n=9044; Canada n=755
Q12. In general, do you feel Coronavirus/COVID-19 has improved or worsened each of the following aspects of your health/wellbeing? Base: 12-Country average n=9044; Canada n=755

Isolation, lack of support, increased demand for supplies, and lack of sleep are contributing factors to Canadian carers' worsening well-being



70% of carers say the pandemic has worsened their emotional / mental health, because:

Physical distancing and sequestering orders have made me feel isolated and alone	44% vs. 34% , 12-country avg.
I have even less time to spend with my friends and family	39% vs. 31% , 12-country avg.
I don't feel like I have anyone to turn to for support	34% vs. 27% , 12-country avg.
I am severely lacking sleep because I am constantly worried about the person(s) I care for	34% vs. 30% , 12-country avg.
I am more afraid than ever before that the person(s) I care for is going to die	33%

In Canada,

55% of carers say the pandemic has worsened their financial health, because:

More of my money is going toward supplies and resources I need to provide care	33%
Government, social services, and/or insurance provided financial support is not enough to cover my caregiving expenses	24%
My professional or paid working hours were reduced or cut back	23%
My salary was reduced	18% vs. 23% , 12-country avg.
I've had to reduce my professional/paid working hours because of my caregiving duties	16% vs. 22% , 12-country avg.

51% of carers say the pandemic has worsened their physical health, because:

I am lacking sleep	58%
I am exercising less	51% vs. 45% , 12-country avg.
I have postponed my own medical appointments	37%
I have adopted unhealthy eating habits	36%
I can't afford nutritious food (e.g. fruits and vegetables, etc.)	19%

12-country averages provided only in cases where Canadian results vary in a statistically-significant way

Q12. In general, do you feel Coronavirus/COVID-19 has improved or worsened each of the following aspects of your health/wellbeing? Base: 12-Country average n=9044; Canada n=755
Q17. From the list below, which, if any, of the following statements describe why your emotional/mental health has worsened due the Coronavirus/COVID-19? Base: 12-Country Total n=5557; Canada n=527
Q20. Now, please select from the below list, which, if any, of the following statements describe why your financial health has worsened due the Coronavirus/COVID-19? Base: 12-Country Total n=4901; Canada n=418
Q19. Now, please select from the below list, which, if any, of the following statements describe why your physical health has worsened due the Coronavirus/COVID-19? Base: 12-Country Total n=4128; Canada n=382



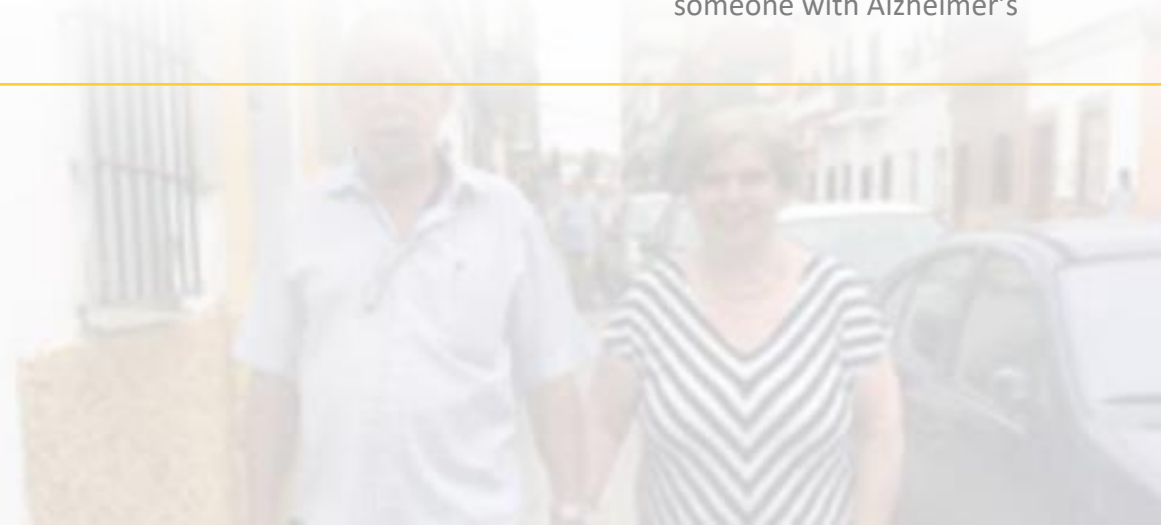
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IV: Inequities in Caregiving

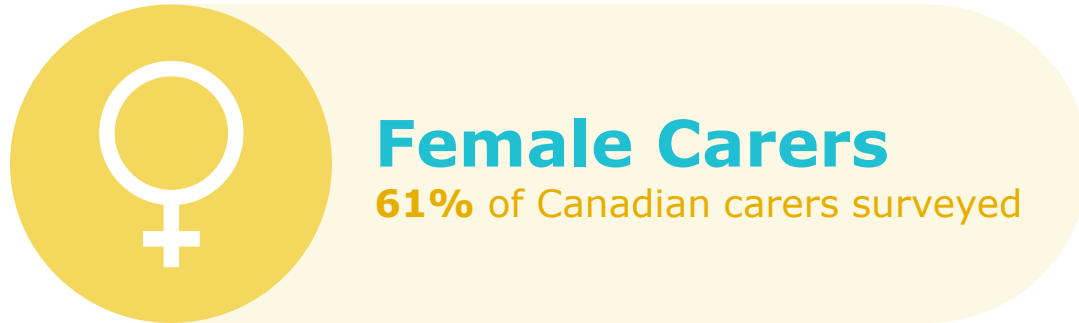
José Manuel (caregiver) and his wife Carmen

“I am unable to take the usual transportation that I do to my Grandmother (carpool), and because she is immunocompromised, I feel unsafe taking public transit, so naturally there is a raised cost with having to take Uber. It is also difficult to provide emotional support when things can seem admittedly bleak, not being able to take her for walks at the park due to her immune system, etc.”

– 21-year-old Canadian female caring for someone with Alzheimer’s

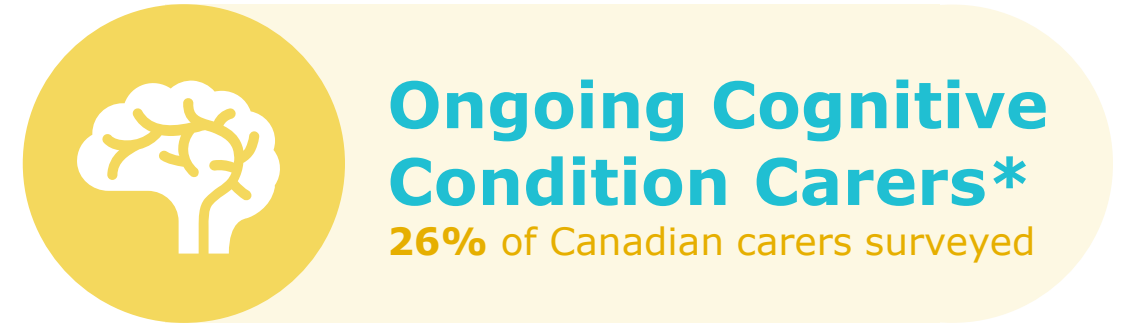


Female carers and those caring for someone with an ongoing cognitive condition are facing unprecedented challenges



In Canada, female carers' emotional/mental well-being is worsening, and they need more support

- Half (52%) of Canada's female carers say that uncertainty caused by the Coronavirus/COVID-19 is causing anxiety (vs. 37% male carers).
- Half (48%) of Canada's female carers whose emotional/mental health has worsened say it is due to physical distancing orders making them feel isolated and alone (vs. 38% male carers).
- Almost all (97%) agree that there needs to be more mental/wellness resources readily available for carers (vs. 91% male caregivers).



Ongoing cognitive condition carers in Canada have fewer financial resources and aren't receiving enough support

- Two-thirds (65%) of ongoing cognitive condition carers say that being a carer has had a negative impact on their financial health (vs. 56% average Canadian carer).
- Almost all (97%) say that more financial tools from the local/state government are important in ensuring they are able to properly provide the care needed (vs. 92% average Canadian carer).

*Ongoing cognitive health conditions include bipolar disorder, chronic depression, autism, down syndrome, schizophrenia, psychosis, among others

Q14. Which, if any, of the following statements is true for you as it relates to how the Coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic has impacted your ability to provide care? Select all that apply. Base: Female n=463; Male carers n=291

Q17. Earlier in the survey, you mentioned that your emotional/mental health has worsened as a result of the Coronavirus/COVID-19. From the list below, which, if any, of the following statements describe why your emotional/mental health has worsened due to the Coronavirus/COVID-19? Select all that apply. Base: Those whose emotional/mental health has worsened due to the pandemic (Female: n=330; Male n=196)

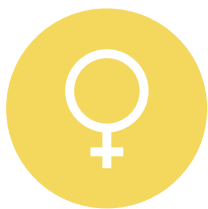
Q29. How much do you agree, if at all, with each of the following statements? - Agree Summary Base: Female carers n=463; Male carers n=291

Q5. How, if at all, does being a carer impact each of the following aspects of your life currently? - Negative Summary Base: All Canadian carers n=755; Ongoing cognitive health condition carers n=193

Q28. As you continue to be a caregiver, how important will each of the following items be in ensuring you are able to properly provide the care needed? - Important Summary Base: All Canadian carers n=755; Ongoing cognitive health condition carers n=193

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Canada's female carers have taken on more emotional support duties, and now face increased mental/emotional challenges of their own



79%

of female carers report **providing emotional support** as one of their primary responsibilities as a carer



(Male Canada carers: 62%)

In rates higher than Canadian male carers, the pandemic has left female carers feeling anxious and isolated

52%

say that uncertainty caused by the Coronavirus/COVID-19 is causing anxiety for both/all of them

(Male Canada carers: 37%)

48%

of those whose mental/emotional health has worsened due to the pandemic, say physical distancing orders have made them feel isolated and alone

(Male Canada carers: 38%)

Female carers strongly feel that more can be done to support them



97%

agree that there needs to be more mental/wellness resources readily available for carers

(Male Canada carers: 91%)

77%

believe avenues to connect with other carers (e.g., social media) are important to ensure they can properly provide care

(Male Canada carers: 69%)

Q6. What are your primary responsibilities as a carer? Select all that apply. Base: Female n=463; Male carers n=291

Q14. Which, if any, of the following statements is true for you as it relates to how the Coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic has impacted your ability to provide care? Select all that apply. Base: Female n=463; Male carers n=291

Q17. Earlier in the survey, you mentioned that your emotional/mental health has worsened as a result of the Coronavirus/COVID-19. From the list below, which, if any, of the following statements describe why your emotional/mental health has worsened due the Coronavirus/COVID-19? Select all that apply. Base: Those whose emotional/mental health has worsened due to the pandemic (Female: n=330; Male n=196)

Q29. How much do you agree, if at all, with each of the following statements? - Agree Summary Base: Female carers n=463; Male carers n=291

Q28. As you continue to be a caregiver, how important will each of the following items be in ensuring you are able to properly provide the care needed? - Important Summary Base: Female carers n=463; Male carers n=291

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Ongoing cognitive condition carers are being disproportionately impacted by the financial burden of the role – and look to government and social/care sources for support



Ongoing cognitive condition carers are more likely to face financial problems:



Say that being a carer has had a negative impact on their financial health

(Average Canadian carer: 56%)



Are concerned that they are not going to be able to afford to provide proper care

(Average Canadian carer: 65%)

They are not receiving enough support



Believe that carers are not receiving enough support from the federal/national government

(Average Canadian carer: 58%)



Believe that carers are not receiving enough support from social services/care professionals

(Average Canadian carer: 53%)



Say that **more financial tools from local government** are important in ensuring they are able to properly provide the care needed

(Average Canadian carers: 92%)

*Ongoing cognitive health conditions include bipolar disorder, chronic depression, autism, down syndrome, schizophrenia, psychosis, among others

Q5. How, if at all, does being a carer impact each of the following aspects of your life currently? - Negative Summary Base: All Canadian carers n=755; Ongoing cognitive health condition carers n=193

Q26. How concerned are you, if at all, about each of the following as it relates to caregiving? - Concerned Summary Base: All Canadian carers n=755; Ongoing cognitive health condition carers n=193

Q27. In your opinion, are caregiver/carers currently receiving too much, the right amount, or not enough support from each of the following entities? - Not receiving enough support Summary Base: All Canadian carers n=755; Ongoing cognitive health condition carers n=193

Q28. As you continue to be a caregiver, how important will each of the following items be in ensuring you are able to properly provide the care needed? - Important Summary Base: All Canadian carers n=755; Ongoing cognitive health condition carers n=193

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V: Path to Solutions

Della Phillips (caregiver), with her mother Audrey and daughter

“Please keep in mind all of the people out there that give selflessly to so many people. We are not loud... but we do have voices and we do need help! Financially, medically and emotionally.”

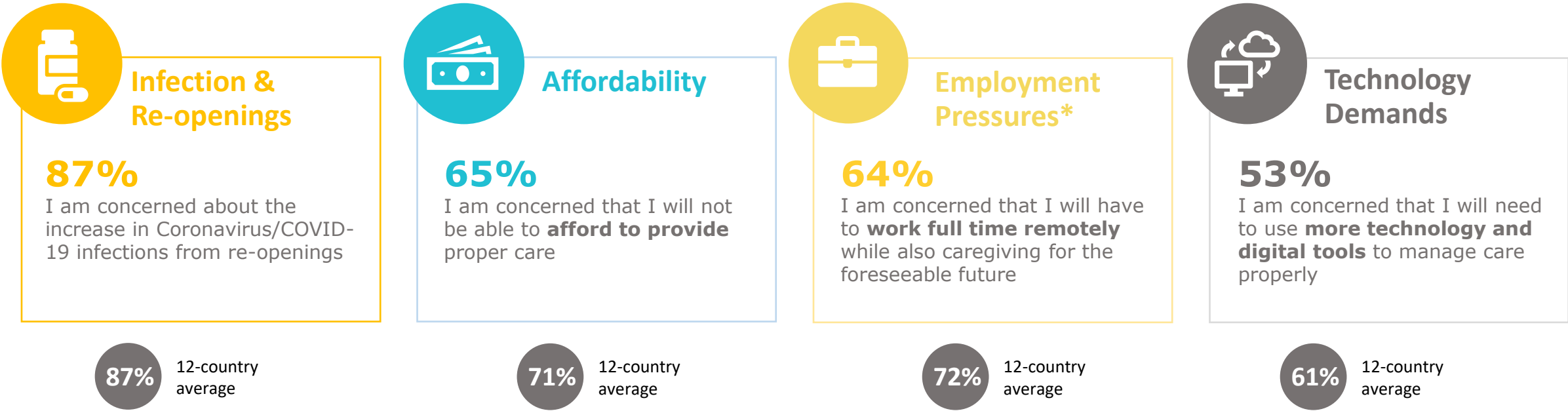
– 48-year-old Canadian Female caring for someone with diabetes and chronic knee pain



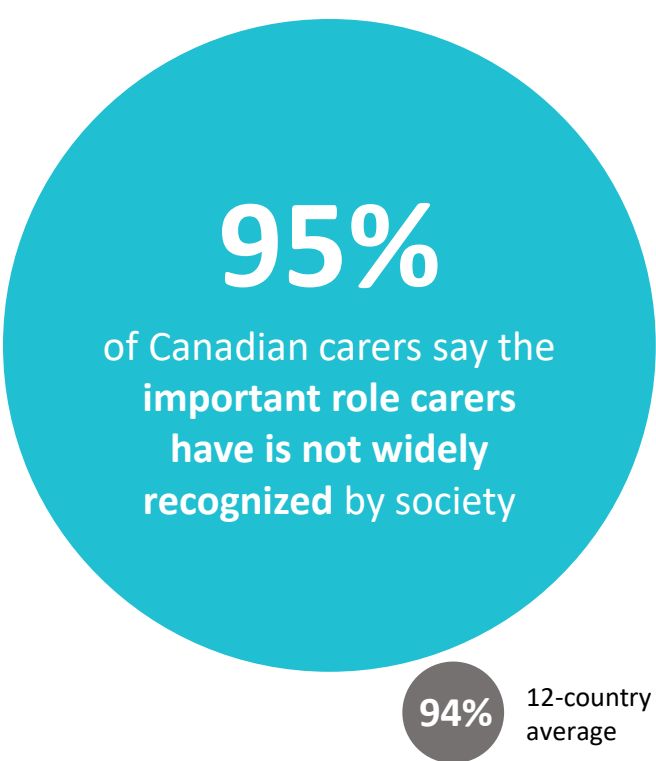
In addition to worries about increased infections due to reopening, Canadian carers have financial, employment, and technology concerns



Concerns extend beyond the immediate health threat that COVID-19 poses to caregivers:



*Among employed carers only
Q26. How concerned are you, if at all, about each of the following as it relates to caregiving? Base: 12-country total n=9044; Employed 12-country total n= 6313; Canada n=755; Employed Canada n=479



Carers need help to provide care; solutions can be found in public and private settings

Canadian carers believe they do not receive enough support from:

Federal/national government	58%	57% 12-country average
Local & state/province government	58%	56% 12-country average
Social services/ care professionals	53%	51% 12-country average
Insurance organizations	52%	51% 12-country average
Local communities	49%	50% 12-country average
Private companies	47%	52% 12-country average
Healthcare professionals	47%	45% 12-country average



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Conclusion & Opportunities



Deborah Spencer (carer) and her daughter Dominique

The global pandemic has had a dramatic impact on carers around the world



Rising Demands

In every nation surveyed, including Canada, the pandemic is requiring carers to do more. These demands will likely continue long after the pandemic is addressed.

Changed Responsibilities

While the nature of new expectations of carers varies around the world, all need urgent support to navigate and address the new challenges they face.

The Toll on Carers

Carers around the globe are feeling overwhelmed, facing burnout that is aggravated by financial strains and growing fears of the lasting impact of the pandemic. They require tools and resources to survive and thrive.

Inequities Impacting Carers around the World

The pandemic has exacerbated the challenges facing women carers and those caring for people with ongoing mental conditions in Canada. Specific steps must be taken to address these imbalances.

Path to Solutions

Canada must ensure carers receive early and continuing support to emerge safely – and as soon as possible – from the grip of the pandemic. Across public and private sectors, everyone has a role to play.

Carer Advocacy Priorities



Embracing Carers, along with its partners, has recognized five advocacy priorities that address universal needs for unpaid carers. These priorities form the framework for recommended actions – by governments, civic organizations, employers and communities – highlighted by the results of the *Global Carer Well-Being Index*.

Global Carer Priorities

- Safeguard the health and well-being of unpaid carers.
- Minimize the financial burden placed on unpaid carers.
- Enable access to user friendly information and education.
- Support unpaid carers who are employed.
- Invest in research to ensure carers' needs and contributions are recognized and addressed.

See global report for specific actions we can take to address each of these priorities.

The march forward in supporting carers



When the pandemic hit, the entire world was impacted. Countless countries shuttered their borders, businesses and families found themselves under stay-at-home mandates and quarantine orders. These new pressures made the care journey more challenging, both for carers living with someone in their care and those caring from a distance. Younger adults and parents were especially likely to step into caregiving roles, despite having to manage their own, interrupted obligations.

Carers haven't been alone in experiencing the pressures of the pandemic but many faced pressures, demands and time commitments that others may not understand. As health and social care providers move to rapid responses to control COVID-19, carers must navigate fast-changing care delivery models, learn new telehealth and technology, provide emotional support despite their own emotional needs, and handle increased responsibilities at home—all at once.

The question remains: Who is caring for the carer? The carers in this survey reported that they often sacrifice their own health and well-being for the sake of people they love. They deal with emotional isolation. Financial strife hits hard as unemployment spikes and salaries are imperiled. Many lack the time to care for their own physical and emotional health. There are even more nuanced challenges when looking at female carers and those taking care of someone with ongoing cognitive health conditions. In taking a hard look at how the pandemic has affected the globe, carers have faced unprecedented challenges – they are undercounted, unheard and struggling.

The question ahead, is **what are we going to do about it?** Now more than ever, federal and state governments, public entities, the private sector and all citizens of the globe have a role to play in addressing that problem. In moving forward, **carers should not have to face these hardships and inequities alone. As a society, we can help them, together.**

Resources & Acknowledgments

To learn more about caregiving and resources available for carers, as well as those advocating for carers, please visit our partner organizations' websites.

Embracing Carers' success comes through a collaborative effort by many. Thank you to the Embracing Carers partner organizations for their continued support and counsel on the 2020 Carer Well-Being Index. The completion of this research would not have been accomplished without the support of:





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carers

Appendix



Arnold Schnittger (carer) and his son Nico

Detailed research methodology

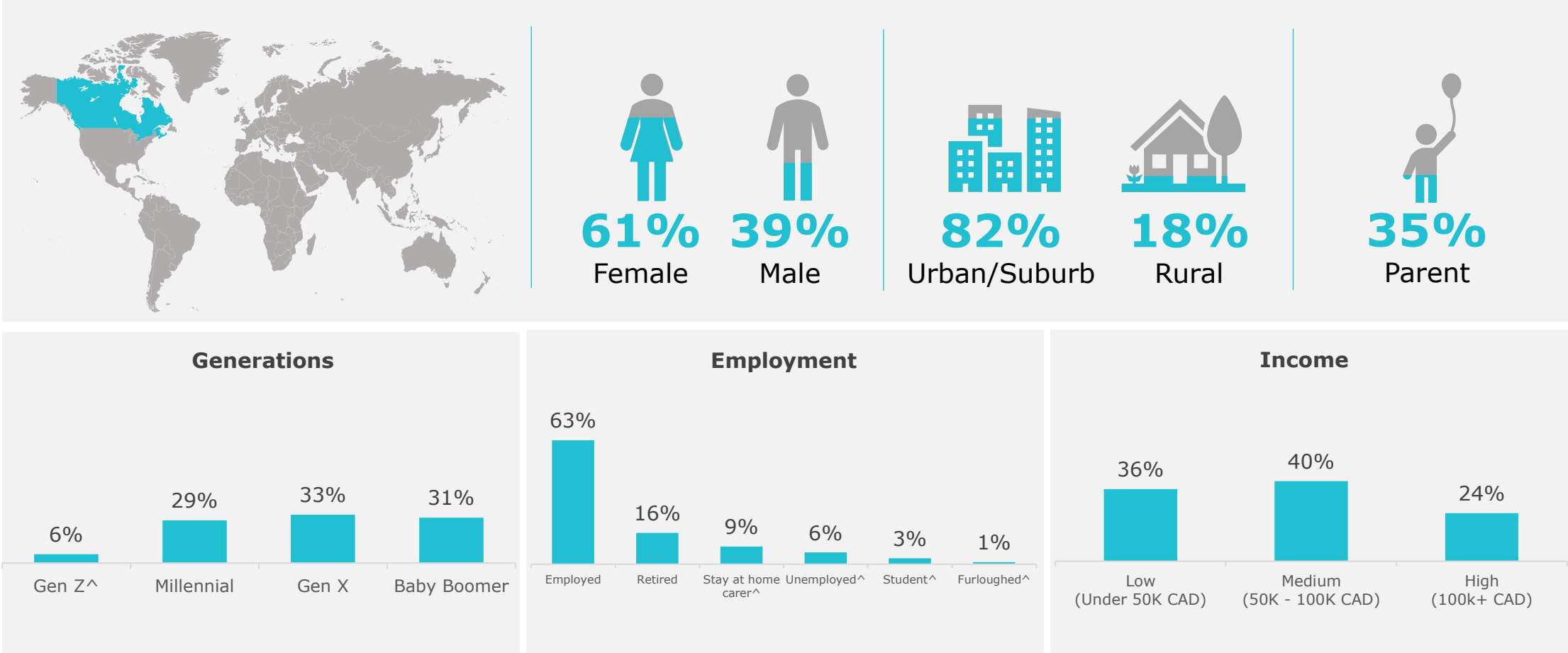
Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany (operates its biopharmaceutical business in the U.S. and Canada as EMD Serono) has conducted proprietary research to determine the adverse and disproportionate affects the Coronavirus pandemic has had on unpaid carers around the world, including their economic, physical and psychological well-being. Building on the five global priorities established in the Global State of Care report, Merck KGaA, Darmstadt Germany/EMD Serono and its Embracing Carers partner organizations commissioned this research to give a clear mandate to leaders within the public and private sector of the concerns of unpaid carers and key solutions to best support them.

In partnership with a third-party global leader in multinational market research, a survey was fielded online from September 3 – October 27, 2020 across 12 countries, of which included the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Australia, Brazil, Taiwan, India and China. The study consisted of 9,044 unpaid carers (n=750 in each country surveyed). Unpaid carers were defined as those who are caring for someone with a long-term illness, physical disability, or cognitive/mental condition (including cancer, Multiple Sclerosis, Parkinson's Disease, Dementia, Alzheimer's, Spinal cord injury, Muscular Dystrophy, cognitive/mental condition, Congestive Heart Failure, etc.). Outgoing sample collected was balanced to the Census of each respective country to then allow qualifying respondents to fall out naturally. Light weighting was applied in select countries to achieve better national representation. At the 95% confidence level, the total for the unpaid global, 12-country average carer population has an estimated margin of error of +/- 1.03 percentage points and each individual country has an estimated margin of error of +/- 3.6 percentage points. The survey length was approximately 20-25 minutes.



Canada Demographic breakout

Demographic breakout of sample (n=755)

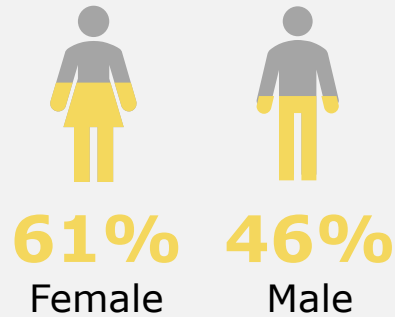


References to parents are specific to parents and/or full-time guardians of any children under the age of 18 in their household
 ^ Indicates low base size (n<100)

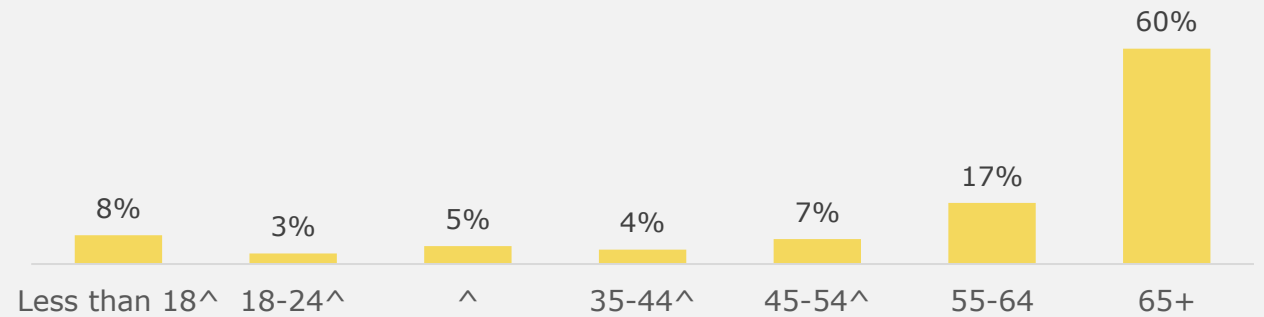
Canada detailed breakdown of conditions and people(s) cared for

About the people they care for (n=755)

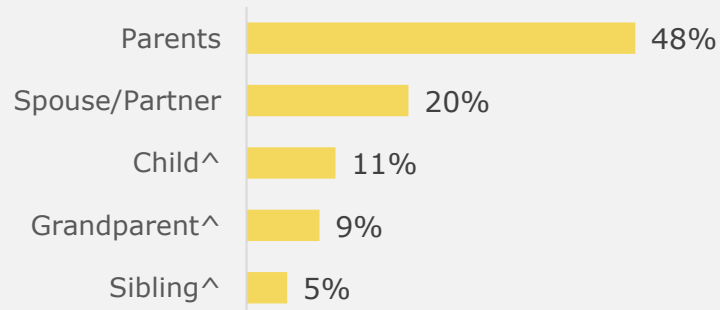
Gender of the person(s) they care for*



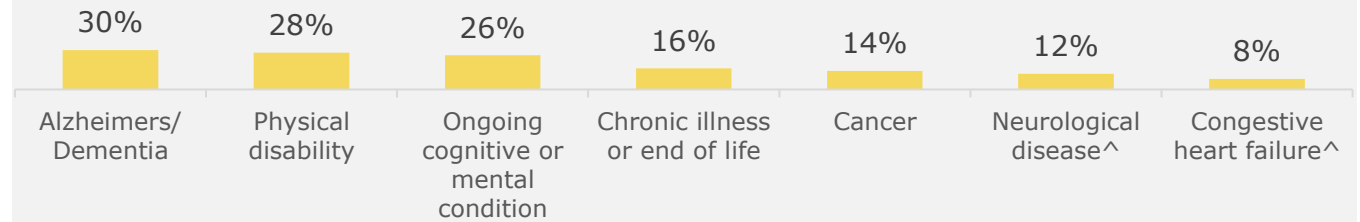
Age of the person(s) they care for*



Top relationships with the person(s) they care for*



Conditions of the individual(s) they care for*



*May add up to more than 100% as carers could be looking after more than 1 individual
^ Indicates low base size (n<100)