In a flurry of court decisions, legislation and guidelines enacted over a short period of time, Canada has become the euthanasia capital of the world. This reality from our northern neighbors is a stark warning sign for the United States which has its own expansion efforts occurring in the various states.

**TIMELINE OF EUTHANASIA IN CANADA:**

- **2014** Eligibility for those who are dying at “end of life”
- **2015** Eligibility for those with a grievous and irremediable medical condition
- **2016** Eligibility for those whose death is “reasonably foreseeable”
- **2019** Organ donation and euthanasia meshed
- **2021** Eligibility for those whose death is not “reasonably foreseeable” (patients who are not dying); de facto advance requests; for those with mental illness (beginning in 2024)
- **2023** Eligibility for those with serious physical disability and by advance request (Quebec); call to extend to “mature minors”

**RAPID RISE IN CANADIAN DEATHS FROM EUTHANASIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1,108 deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>10,064 deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>13,500 projected deaths</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Although Canada allows both assisted suicide and euthanasia, 99% of deaths are euthanasia deaths.
HORRENDOUS IMPACT ON CANADIAN RESIDENTS

The impact on Canadians has been astounding, with euthanasia of, or suggestion of euthanasia to, patients who are not terminally ill, have disabilities, are isolated or lonely, cannot find services, are living in deplorable conditions -- as evidenced by personal stories:

Jennyfer Hatch
Jennyfer died from euthanasia at age 37 because she could not find treatment and adequate accessible housing (3).

Donna Duncan
Donna’s health deteriorated due to a concussion and she received euthanasia within four days of her initial request, even though she was not terminally ill. Efforts by her daughters for a police investigation were thwarted when the hospital refused to cooperate (1).

Lisa Pauli
Lisa is 47 and wishes to have euthanasia for her anorexia (13).

Alan Nichols
Alan had recurrent episodes of depression and several mild disabilities and was admitted to a hospital following a wellness check. He received euthanasia under an application that indicated hearing loss. His family contacted multiple authorities with no recourse resulting (2).

Raymond Bourbonnais
Raymond chose to die by euthanasia because he had a disability and his long-term care facility had atrocious living conditions (5).

Sophia
Sophia chose euthanasia because she was unable to secure housing compatible with her Multiple Chemical Sensitivities (6).

Christine Gauthier
Christine, veteran and former Paralympian, was offered euthanasia after trying for five years to get a wheelchair ramp installed in her home. (4)

Jack Sorenson
Jack had dementia and COPD and was deemed eligible for euthanasia despite questionable capacity (10).

Kathrin Mentler
Kathrin Mentler, a 37-year-old woman with chronic depression and suicidality, was told by a psychiatric clinician at Vancouver General Hospital that there would be a long wait to see a psychiatrist and asked if Kathrin had considered euthanasia. (11).

Veteran (identity unknown)
A veteran who asked for assistance for PTSD was told by a Veteran Affairs Canada employee that he was eligible for euthanasia (7).

Rose Finlay
Rose, a 33-year-old woman who is quadriplegic, applied for euthanasia because it is a shorter wait than for the support services she needs (8).

Cheryl Lowen
Cheryl was euthanized in 2019 due to chronic physical and mental illness; her brother does not believe she was eligible (12).

Chris “Birdie” Gladders
35-year-old Chris chose euthanasia because he faced inhumane conditions in long-term care (9).

Lisa Pauli
Lisa is 47 and wishes to have euthanasia for her anorexia (13).

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Kathrin Mentler, a 37-year-old woman with chronic depression and suicidality, was told by a psychiatric clinician at Vancouver General Hospital that there would be a long wait to see a psychiatrist and asked if Kathrin had considered euthanasia. (11).