

**Social Cohesion
Quantitative Research**

Final Report

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1.0 Introduction

Canadian Heritage, Citizenship and Immigration Canada and Communication Canada as well as other federal government departments, have been conducting research on the perceptions, beliefs, and attitudes of Canadians toward social tensions and intercultural differences that may exist in Canada for over two decades. In previous research conducted by Canadian Heritage and Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) as well as other federal government departments, Canadian attitudes toward immigration, Canadian identity, multiculturalism, social education, tolerance, and social distance have been examined.

Given the events of September 11th, it was expected that there might have been a shift in social cohesion in Canada. This current research intends to use questions and data from previous research waves to track any recent changes in opinion that may have occurred. Of further interest is Canadian awareness of, and attitudes toward, the media coverage after September 11th, current and new immigration policies and procedures, perceptions of our Charter Rights and Freedoms in light of a potential terrorism threat, and perceptions of the Canadians government's response to the events of September 11th.

This survey specifically addressed the following topic areas:

- The general social context of Canadian society;
- Awareness of legislative change;
- Attitudes toward immigration;
- Perceptions of discrimination;
- Perceptions of social integration;
- Perceptions of multiculturalism;
- Perceptions of social tensions;
- Likelihood of a terrorist attack in Canada;
- Charter Rights and Freedoms;
- Use of media sources; and
- Perceived credibility of media sources

To obtain this information, Environics conducted a national survey of 2,003 Canadians, 18 years of age or older. Interviewing was conducted between November 28, 2001 and December 9, 2001. Overall, these results are accurate to within +/- 2.2 percent, 19 times out of 20. The margins of error are somewhat larger for the various subgroups. A qualitative research project was also conducted into these same general areas and these findings were taken into account in the design of the research instrument.

All research work by Environics is conducted in accordance with the professional standards established by the Professional Marketing Research Society (PMRS) and the Canadian Association of Marketing Research Organizations (CAMRO).

This report presents the results of the survey. Values in the tables are percentages unless otherwise indicated. Copies of the English and French questionnaires are appended to this report and detailed statistical tables are presented under separate cover.

2.0 Executive Summary

Environics Research Group is pleased to present this summary of survey research findings to Canadian Heritage, Citizenship and Immigration Canada and Communication Canada. These findings are based on a survey of 2,003 Canadians, 18 years of age or older conducted between November 28th and December 9th, 2001. Overall, these results are accurate within +/- 2.2 percent, 19 times out of 20.

General Context

When asked about the issue that the government should be most focused on at the time this survey was conducted, over one-quarter of Canadians (27%) mention health care, followed by 13 percent who mention the economy and eight percent who mention jobs or unemployment.

A majority of Canadians (52%) are worried about the overall economic situation in Canada.

Canadians are divided on the performance of the government of Canada, with 36 percent rating it as excellent (3%) or good (33%), one-third (33%) remaining neutral, and another third (31%) rating it as poor (23%) or terrible (8%).

Two-thirds of Canadians (65%) feel that their level of safety is unchanged from one year ago. Canadians are more likely to say that they feel less safe (30%) than more safe (5%) than last year.

A majority of Canadians say that a few (50%) or none (14%) of their close friends come from other ethnic or cultural backgrounds than their own.

Awareness of Legislative Change

A majority of Canadians are unaware of recent changes to immigration legislation, with women, those with lower levels of education and income indicating that they are most unaware.

One-quarter of those who are aware of proposed immigration legislation changes identify tighter screening procedures as the primary focus of these changes. Substantial minorities feel that these legislative changes focus on either more security measures or on minimizing the acceptance of immigrants from terrorist countries.

Attitudes Toward Immigration

One-half of Canadians (50%) feel that Canada allows the right amount of immigrants into the country. Those who say Canada allows in too many immigrants (36%) are a significantly greater proportion than those who say we allow in too few immigrants (7%).

A plurality of Canadians feel that immigrants from different cultures have strengthened our culture (47%) and that immigration has had a positive impact on their community (46%).

Discrimination

Majorities of Canadians disagree that discrimination against whites is a problem (69% disagree), that Canada is changing too quickly because of all the minorities we have here now (58%), and that discrimination on the basis of religion is a problem in Canada (54%). However, a majority of Canadians (56% agree) agrees that discrimination against non-whites is a problem in Canada.

Results indicate that responses are not substantially different from tracking data collected in 1998 and 1991, except for responses to the statement that discrimination against non-whites is a problem in Canada. In this instance, agreement to this statement has decreased from 60 percent in 1998 and 55 percent in 1991. Variation in responses to these statements on discrimination is seen in gender, language, region, ethnicity, perceptions of our economic situation, the likelihood that Canada will come under terrorist attack, and attitudes toward acceptance and acculturation of minorities.

Social Integration

Canadians are generally very positive toward social integration in our country. Overwhelming majorities are positive about their comfort level with people of different races (92% agree) and the enriched experience that students from other countries provide to schools (80% agree). Responses to these two statements represent the strongest endorsement among the five statements examined in this survey.

Majorities of Canadians disagree that Canadians who are not born on our soil should not have the same rights and privileges as those who are born here (77% disagree), that minorities must give up the parts of their religion and culture that conflict with Canadian norms (55% disagree), or that people from different ethnicities and cultures are difficult to accommodate in our schools (50% disagree).

Social Tensions

A plurality of Canadians (37%) feel that there has been no change in the problem of racism. Minorities see the situation as either becoming worse (25%), much worse (7%), somewhat better (27%), or much better (2%). In comparison, more than one-half (51%) saw the problem of racism as worsening in 1995.

Canadians are almost equally divided on which option should be the higher priority for Canada; to accept of people from other cultures into Canadian culture (43%) or to acculturate these groups by encouraging them to try to change to be more like most Canadians (45%).

More than nine in ten Canadians (91%) feel that the government should play a role in combating racism. A significant majority (68%) feel that Canadian Muslims clearly do not support international terrorism. Moreover, seven in ten (72%) Canadians are worried that people of Arab descent or Muslims in Canada may become the target of racism or personal attacks because of September's terrorist attacks.

Likelihood of a Terrorist Attack in Canada

Canadians are now feeling slightly more confident that a terrorist attack is not imminent on our soil than they did in the weeks after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on Washington and New York City. Those who still believe that a terrorist attack on Canada is likely to occur in the next two years (50% overall, 13% very likely) are also likely to believe that the Canadian economy is failing, immigration has weakened Canadian society and that racism in Canada is increasing.

Charter Rights and Freedoms

Canadians do not see that the threat of terrorism strongly justifies placing limits on any of our rights and freedoms. In fact, majorities or pluralities say that the threat of terrorism does not justify placing limits on our freedom of conscience and religion (51% say does not justify), freedom of peaceful assembly (42%) and freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression, including freedom of the media (44%).

Canadians are divided on whether the threat of terrorism strongly justifies (34%) or does not justify (35%) placing limits on the right to equal protection and benefit of the law without discrimination and whether the threat of terrorism somewhat (35%) or does not (35%) justify the right not be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned. Pluralities feel that the threat of terrorism only somewhat justifies placing limits on the right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure (38%) and freedom of association (42%).

Furthermore, when asked whether they feel that they have freedom of expression in Canada, 87 percent agree that they do enjoy this freedom. Canadians appear to treat

these freedoms and rights with some importance and do not appear eager to give them up, even under the threat of terrorism.

Media Usage and Reliability

The terrorist attacks of September 11 and the ensuing war on terrorism have prompted Canadians to look to a variety of information sources in the news media more than they normally would in less chaotic times. Most importantly, Canadians believe all sources of news information tested in this survey have been generally reliable in providing information on the war on terrorism, with Canadian television news leading the way in usage and reliability.

Canadians believe that all the media sources that they use are generally reliable, with Canadian television news and CNN considered slightly more reliable overall than newspapers or radio.

The Government's Response to the Events of September 11th

A majority of Canadians feel that the federal government has done a good job of representing Canada internationally (52%), in maintaining good relations with the United States (71%), and in handling foreign and humanitarian aid in the aftermath of the September 11th attacks (52%). Although Canadians are more than twice as likely to have positive impressions (49%) than negative impressions (22%) of the federal government's handling of national security issues, this issue still receives the lowest overall ratings of the four policy areas tested.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The results of this survey clearly show that, overall, Canadians still retain confidence in the strength of our society despite the turmoil and upheaval caused by the attacks on September 11, 2001. This is visibly seen in the stability with which Canadians view immigration levels and the overall positive views toward immigration and multiculturalism.

This is not to say that our social fabric has not endured any strain. On the contrary, there are heightened concerns among visible minorities in Canada with regard to their personal safety and perceptions of racism within our society. To counter this, the government, acting in a role deemed appropriate by an overwhelming number of Canadians, should not cease in its efforts to demonstrate that Canada is an inclusive society, combat racism and build respect for diversity and multiculturalism.

As well, there is a need to understand that there are, in fact, two dilemmas facing Canadian society at this moment: the appropriate response to terrorism and domestic

insecurity on one hand and the need to address the economic downturn on the other. Although these two conditions are separate, they do interact in a way that reinforces the feelings of vulnerability and lack of personal control felt by many less affluent and less educated Canadians.

One essential difference in how these issues are playing out is that those who are primarily concerned about the fear of terrorist attack are engaging in hyper-consumption of media while those who are feeling economically pressured tend to have lower media consumption. It appears that television is the only medium that may stand a chance of effectively reach both groups.

There is also a difference in the messages that may allay these feelings of vulnerability and concern. For those who are feeling economically pressured, messages of reassurance that Canada is committed to ensuring that all Canadians share the benefits of the economic recovery may be helpful. For those who are anxious about the possibility of attack, they will require assurance that Canada is both safe and vigilant.

Given that the public agenda is shifting away from dealing with the crisis brought on by the attacks and toward the more “traditional” concerns about health care, education and the economy, it may be important to position further domestic security initiatives as emergency preparedness, rather than dealing with an unpredictable threat.

Although Canadian television news remain a key source of credible news for the majority of Canadians, more affluent and more educated Canadian still place strong reliance on newspapers. While general messages of assurance and confidence may be effective on television, those at the upper ends of the income and education range will be expecting more concrete and comprehensive messages in the print media.

Canadians, especially those who are more affluent and educated, would strongly resist any major infringement on Charter rights. This is even more true with regard to matters of freedom of belief and conscience. Although Canadians are very guarded concerning limits on Charter freedoms, they are very confident that they can freely criticize the government and feel no hesitation at doing so. This is in strong contrast to the “closing of the ranks” seen in the United States in the aftermath of the September 11th attacks.

As well, it is clear that many Canadians believe that the federal government is conducting itself appropriately on the international stage in the post-September 11th era. There is low anxiety about our relationship with the United States or our conduct abroad. That said, the government does have room to build better impressions of its handling of domestic security and national defence. However, given that the pre-September 11th agenda is reasserting itself, this must be seen as one priority among several, rather than the sole priority of government.

3.0 Methodology

The results of the survey are based on questions asked to 2,003 Canadians, 18 years of age and older living in the ten provinces of Canada. The survey was conducted by telephone from November 28th to December 9th, 2001.

3.1 Sample Selection

The sampling method was designed to complete approximately 2,000 interviews within households randomly selected across Canada. It is drawn in such a way that it represents the Canadian population with the exception of those Canadians living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories or Nunavut. In order to increase the sample sizes of regions/provinces with smaller populations, quotas based on province and community size were employed. A gender quota (50/50) was also used.

The final distribution of the sample was as follows.

	Quota	Weighted N	Unweighted N	Margin of Error
Atlantic	350	163	352	5.2
Quebec	400	505	400	4.9
Ontario	500	749	501	4.4
Manitoba/Saskatchewan	250	142	250	6.2
Alberta	200	181	200	6.9
British Columbia	300	262	300	5.7

The sampling model relies on the stratification of the population by ten provinces and by six community sizes (1,000,000 inhabitants or more, 100,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants, 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, and 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants and under 5,000 inhabitants).

Environics uses a modified Waksburg-Mitofsky sample selection technique. Telephone numbers are selected from the most recently published telephone directories. These numbers act as "seeds" from which the sample is actually generated. The original "seed" telephone numbers are not used in the sample. The Waksburg-Mitofsky sample selection technique ensures both unlisted numbers and numbers listed after the directory publication are included in the sample.

A total of 14,093 telephone numbers were drawn. From within each household contacted, respondents 18 years of age and older were screened for random selection using the "most recent birthday" method. The use of this technique produces results that are as valid and effective as enumerating all persons within a household and selecting one randomly.

A screening question was asked to exclude from the final sample households in which any household member was employed by an advertising or market research firm, the media, the Government of Canada or an elected official.

In the data analysis, the results of the survey were weighted to reflect the actual proportion of over- and under-sampled segments in the population. For this survey, results have been weighted by age, gender and region.

3.2 Telephone Interviewing

Interviewing was conducted at Environics' central facilities in Toronto and Montreal.

Field supervisors were present at all times to ensure accurate interviewing and recording of responses. Ten percent of each interviewer's work was unobtrusively monitored for quality control in accordance with the standards set out by the Canadian Association of Marketing Research Organizations.

A minimum of five calls were made to a household before classifying it as a "no answer."

3.3 Completion Results

A total of 2,003 interviews were completed.

The effective response rate for the survey is 17 percent: the number of completed interviews (2,003) divided by the total sample (14,093) minus the non-valid/non-residential numbers, the numbers not in service and the numbers that presented a language barrier (2,058).

The actual completion rate is 50 percent: the number of completed interviews (2,003) divided by the number of qualified respondents contacted directly (4,027).

The margin of error for a sample of 2,003 is +/- 2.2 percentage points, 19 times in 20. The margins are wider for regional and demographic sub-samples.

The following table presents the detailed completion results for this survey of 2,003 interviews.

Completion Results Table

	#	%
Number of calls 14,093	100	
Household not eligible	180	1
Non-residential/not in service	1,701	12
Language barrier	177	1
Subtotal	2,058	15
New Base (14,093-2,058)	12,035	100
No answer/line busy/ respondent not available	8,008	67
Refusals	1,997	17
Mid-interview refusals	27	*
Subtotal	10,032	83
Net Completions (12,035-10,032)	2,003	17
Completion Rate (2,003/[12,035-8,008])		50

* Fewer than one percent

4.0 General Context

Respondents to this survey were asked a number of questions to establish a general context for their views. These questions included the most important top-of-mind issue, their level of worry regarding the economy, their overall assessment of the Government of Canada’s performance, their perceived level of personal safety compared to one year ago and the diversity of their close social circle.

4.1 Most Important Issue Facing Canada

Although concerns about terrorism and its aftermath dominated the public agenda in the weeks following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, it now appears that the issues of health care and the economy have reasserted themselves in the minds of Canadians.

When asked about the issues that government should be most focussed on at the time this survey was conducted, over one-quarter of Canadians (27%) mentioned health care, followed by 13 percent who mentioned the economy and eight percent who mentioned jobs or unemployment. Although top-of-mind concern about terrorism and domestic security has waned, eight percent of Canadians name defence issues, security or terrorism as the most important issues that governments should deal with. An additional six percent name education and poverty issues as the most important, followed by taxes (4%), immigration/refugees (4%), social services (3%) and government spending (3%). One-in ten Canadians (10%) named a number of other issues, with no single category obtaining more than two percent of mentions, while two percent said there were no issues and six percent unable or unwilling to identify an issue.

Most Important Issue Facing Canada (%)	
Medicare/Health care	27
Economy	13
Jobs/ Unemployment	8
National Defence/Security/Terrorism	8
Education/Schools	6
Poverty/Homeless	6
Taxes/Tax reform/GST	4
Immigration/Refugees	4
Social services/Pensions/Day care/Housing	3
Deficit/Debt/Government spending	3
Other	10
None	2
DK/NA	6
Q.3 Thinking about the issues facing Canada today, which one would you say the Government of Canada should focus on most? N=2003	

Concern about health care is higher among women (33%) than among men (20%) and is highest among those who are retired (36%), those 60 years or age or older (34%) and residents of Ontario. Concern about health care is lowest in Alberta (17%).

Men are more worried about the economy (17%) and jobs/unemployment (10%) than are women (9% and 6% respectively). Concern about the economy increases as both education and income levels increase. While Anglophones (14%) are more worried than are Francophones (9%) about general economic conditions, Francophones (12%) are more worried than are Anglophones (7%) about jobs and unemployment. Atlantic Canadians (14%) are the most concerned about employment issues while British Columbians (17%) and Canadians of Asian descent (24%) express higher than average concerns about the economy.

With regard to attitudes toward immigration levels, those who say that Canada takes in too few immigrants are more likely to say the general economy (16%), and jobs or unemployment (12%), are the most important issues for governments to deal with, in comparison to those who say Canada takes in too many immigrants (9% and 8% respectively).

Francophones (10%), residents of Quebec in general (10%) and part-time workers (10%) are the most likely to name poverty and homelessness as the most important issues that government should contend with.

Among those who think that a major terrorist attack in Canada is very likely, only 11 percent named terrorism and domestic security as the most important issue for the government in Canada today.

4.2 Worry About the Economy

A majority of Canadians are worried about the overall economic situation in Canada.

Currently, a majority of Canadians (52%) say they are worried about the overall economic situation in Canada, with 11 percent saying they are very worried. In contrast, over one-third of Canadians (36%) say they are not too worried about general economic conditions and 10 percent say they are not at all worried. One percent of Canadians do not express an opinion on this question.

Worry about the Economy (%)	
Very worried	11
Worried	41
Not too worried	36
Not at all worried	10
DK/NA	1
Q.1 Considering the overall economic situation in Canada, would you say that you are . . .N=2003	

Women (57%) are more worried than are men (46%) about the overall economic situation. Those with a weaker attachment to the labour force are also more likely than are others to express concern about the economy. Although overall levels of concern are similar, Anglophones are more intense in their concern (12% very worried) than are Francophones (6%). Worry about the economy is most prevalent among those nearing the end of their work lives (58% worried among those between 45 and 59 years of age) than among those at the start of their careers (38% among those between 18 and 29 years of age).

Residents of British Columbia (60% overall, 21% very worried) and visible minorities¹ (60% overall, 17% very worried) are the most pessimistic with regard to the state of the economy. Residents of Atlantic Canada (48%), Ontario (49%) and communities with populations between 100,000 and one million (49%) are the least pessimistic.

Although a majority of Canadian express concern about the economy, confidence in the economy increases as both household incomes and education levels rise. A majority of those in the most affluent (59%) and most educated (53%) demographic groups express a lack of concern about the economy.

There is no clear correlation between concern about the economy and attitudes toward immigration. However, of those who fear that a major terrorist attack in Canada is imminent, 68 percent express worry about the economy, with 22 percent saying that they are very worried.

¹ Status as a visible minority was assessed through a self-rated response to a general question, a method that has been used successfully in other survey research. However, it is possible that this rating may not capture the same population as would be captured using a more precise definition, for example, that used in other research conducted by Canadian Heritage. Results indicate that the visible minority population in this survey is comprised of 65% Canadian citizens, and therefore, visible minority responses may differ from responses of the visible minority population in Canada who are not Canadian citizens.

4.3 Overall Perceptions of Government Performance

Canadians are divided on the performance of the government of Canada.

At this time, Canadians tend to give the federal government a mixed rating with regard to its overall performance. Over one-third of Canadians rate the government’s performance as excellent (3%) or good (33%), one-third give a neutral rating (33%), and just under one-third rate their performance as poor (23%) or terrible (8%). One percent of Canadians could not or would not provide a rating. On a score of one to seven, the federal government achieves an overall rating of 4.0.

Performance of the Government of Canada (%)	
Excellent	3
Good	33
Neither terrible nor excellent	33
Poor	23
Terrible	8
DK/NA	1
<i>Q.2 Generally speaking, how would you rate the performance of the Government of Canada? Please use a 7-point scale where 1 is terrible, 7 is excellent, and the midpoint 4 is neither good nor bad. N=2003</i>	

In addition to receiving more positive ratings from younger Canadians (mean 4.2, 43% positive rating), recent immigrants (4.7, 54% positive rating), and permanent residents (4.4, 48% positive rating), positive assessments of the federal government rise with household incomes, from 34 percent among those in the least affluent income group to 42 percent among those in the most affluent group. Although their overall positive ratings are similar, Francophones (25%) are less negative than are Anglophones (32%) in their assessments of federal government performance.

From a regional perspective, residents of Quebec (4.2, 40% positive rating) and Ontario (4.1, 41% positive rating) assign a more favourable rating to the federal government than do residents of British Columbia (3.6, 27% positive rating).

Positive perceptions of federal government performance decline as the perceived impact of immigration on Canada moves from the positive to the negative. The federal government receives a mean of 4.3 and a positive rating of 43 percent among those who say that immigration makes Canada much stronger compared to the mean of 3.8 percent and a 31 percent positive rating from those who say immigration makes our country much weaker. Likewise, those who say that Canada takes in about the right number of immigrants each years assign a more favourable rating to the federal government (mean 4.2, 41% positive rating) than do those who say Canada takes in too many immigrants (3.8, 30% positive rating).

Those who express worry about the economy or fear an imminent terrorist attack also assign lower performance ratings to the federal government than do their counterparts.

Although general media consumption shows little correlation with perceptions of federal government performance, positive perceptions of federal government performance increases with rising consumption of Canadian television news. Ratings increase from a mean of 3.3 and a 25 percent positive rating among those who receive no information from Canadian television news to a mean of 4.2 and a 38 percent positive rating among those who receive a great deal of information from this source.

4.4 Perceptions of Personal Safety

A majority of Canadians feel that their level of safety is about the same as it was a year ago.

Although two-thirds of Canadians (65%) say that their level of personal safety has remained unchanged from one year ago, Canadians are more likely to say that they feel less safe (30%) than more safe (5%) in comparison to their feelings of safety last year. Less than one percent of Canadians replied “don’t know” or gave no answer to this question.

Level of Personal Safety to One Year Ago (%)	
Safer	5
Less safe	30
About the same	65
DK/NA	*
<i>Q.9 Thinking about your personal safety, do you feel safer, less safe or about the same as you did a year ago?</i>	

There are a number of important demographic and attitudinal differences in the responses to this question, of which gender and minority status appear to be the most significant. While approximately one-quarter of men (23%) say they feel less safe when compared to one year ago, almost two-fifths of women (37%) express heightened concerns about their safety. Further, while 72 percent of men say there has been no change in the level of their personal safety, only 59 percent of women share this view.

Anglophones (32%) are more likely than are Francophones (24%) to say their level of personal safety has declined in the past year. As well, those with the most diverse social circles (38%), those of non-Christian faiths (38%), visible minorities (35%), and residents of British Columbia (35%) are more likely to report declining levels of personal safety (although majorities in these four groups report that perceptions of personal safety remain unchanged).

It should be noted that anxiety about personal safety decreases as education levels rise. However, those who believe that racism in Canada has become worse (46%) or much worse (47%), along with those who are very worried about the economy (51%) or

who fear a major terrorist attack is imminent (53%), report declining levels of personal safety when compared to last year.

4.5 Diversity of Social Circles

A majority of Canadians say that a few (50%) or none (14%) of their close friends come from other ethnic or cultural backgrounds than their own.

As a multicultural country, Canada provides an opportunity for its citizens to form friendships or acquaintances with people from a variety of religions, races and ethnic backgrounds. However, this ability to have a diverse social circle may vary with location, opportunity or attitude and, as the results in this section of report indicates, there is a great variance among Canadians in the diversity of their social circles. Currently, only 15 percent of Canadians say that all (4%) or most (11%) of their close friends come from a different ethnic or cultural group than their own. An additional one-fifth of Canadians (20%) say that about half of their friends come from different back grounds while a majority of Canadians say that only a few (50%) or none (14%) of their close friends come from other ethnic or cultural backgrounds than their own. One percent of Canadians did not respond to this question and less than one percent said that they had no close friends in Canada.

Friends from Different Ethnic Groups (%)	
All of them	4
Most of them	11
About half of them	20
A few of them	50
None of them	14
Don't have any close friends in Canada at all	*
DK/NA	1
<i>Q.12 Thinking about your close friends, how many are from a different ethnic or cultural group than your own? N=1005</i>	

Permanent residents of Canada, visible minorities, those of non-Christian faiths and those who immigrated to Canada between twenty and thirty years ago tend to have the most diverse social circles. Diverse social circles are most prevalent in Ontario and in larger communities and least prevalent in Atlantic Canada and smaller communities although, as a general rule, Anglophones have more diversity in their social circles than do Francophones.

Those 60 years of age and older tend to have the most homogenous social circles and, interestingly, the diversity of one’s social circle declines as household income levels rise. Those who identify their ethnicity as British, French or Canadian, as well as those born in the United States, tend to have more homogenous social circles than do other residents of Canada.

The diversity or homogeneity of one's social circle appears to have little impact on the perception of the number of immigrants coming to Canada. However, those with more diverse social circles are more positive about the impact of immigration on Canadian society than are those with more homogenous social circles. Given the relationship between the diversity of social circles and household incomes, it is not surprising that those with more diverse social circles are more worried than are their counterparts about the general economic situation.

5.0 Awareness of Legislative Change

Given that the Canadian government has recently passed Bill C-11, *The Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, amid considerable public interest and media exposure, it was of interest in the current survey to examine Canadians’ awareness and perceptions of this legislation. As Bill C-11 had not yet received Royal Assent at the time of this survey, we asked Canadians to indicate whether they were aware of any *proposed* changes to Canada’s immigration legislation, and then asked those who indicated that they were aware of proposed changes, to give their perceptions of the nature of these changes.

5.1 Awareness of Proposed Changes to Immigration Legislation

The majority of Canadians are unaware of recent changes to immigration legislation, with women, those with lower levels of education and income indicating that they are most unaware.

More than one-half of Canadians surveyed (53%) are unaware of proposed changes to Canada’s immigration legislation. Forty-six percent say that they are aware of proposed changes. Less than one percent do not know or cannot respond to this question.

Awareness of Proposed Changes to Immigration Legislation in Canada (%)	
	Total
Yes	46
No	53
DK/NA	*
Q.7) Over the past several weeks, have you heard or read anything about proposed changes to immigration legislation in Canada? N=1022	

Men (52%) are more aware of the proposed changes to immigration legislation than are women (42%). Further, as the following table indicates, awareness increases with education. Less than two in five of those who have a high school diploma (38%) or who have not completed high school (36%) are aware of proposed changes to immigration legislation. However, two in five (41%) of those who have completed community college, 57 percent of those with some university experience and almost three in five of those who have graduated from university (58%) are aware of these proposed changes.

Awareness of Proposed Changes to Immigration Legislation in Canada by Education (%)						
	Total	Some High School	High School	Community College	Some University	University Graduate
Yes	46	36	38	41	57	58
No	53	64	61	59	42	42
DK/NA	*	-	1	-	1	-

Q.7) Over the past several weeks, have you heard or read anything about proposed changes to immigration legislation in Canada? N=1022

Similarly, awareness of proposed changes to immigration legislation increases with income. Those in the lowest income category (35% - less than \$30,000 per year) are almost half as likely to indicate awareness of proposed changes to immigration legislation as those in the highest income category (60% - \$70,000 per year and more). Thus, while only one-third (35%) of those in the lowest income bracket are aware of these changes, this proportion increases to one-half (50%) of those Canadians earning between \$30,000 and \$50,000 per year, 52 percent of those earning between \$50,000 and \$70,000 per year, and 60 percent of those earning more than \$70,000 per year.

Awareness of Proposed Changes to Immigration Legislation in Canada by Income (%)					
	Total	Less than \$30K	\$30K to \$50K	\$50K to \$70K	More than \$70K
Yes	46	35	50	52	60
No	53	65	50	48	40
DK/NA	*	-	*	-	-

Q.7) Over the past several weeks, have you heard or read anything about proposed changes to immigration legislation in Canada? N=1022

Regionally, residents of Ontario (55%) and those of British, Canadian and Asian ethnicity (53% each) are most aware of the proposed changes to legislation while Quebecers (34%) and French Canadians (38%) are least aware of these changes.

5.2 Focus of the Proposed Changes to Immigration Legislation

One-quarter of those who are aware of proposed immigration legislation changes identify tighter screening procedures as the primary focus of these changes.

Canadians who indicated that they were aware of proposed changes to legislation were subsequently asked to indicate the primary focus of the changes. Of the 46 percent who were aware of proposed immigration legislation changes, one-quarter of aware Canadians (24%) suggest that the primary focus of the changes is on tighter screening procedures with an additional 16 percent identifying increased security measures. A

further one in five (20%) indicate that the proposed changes focus on either minimizing immigrants from terrorist (12%) or “certain” (8%) countries. Five percent identify the primary focus as background checking on applicants and two percent feel that the primary focus is on changes relative to September 11th attacks. Of note, one-quarter (26%) of those who indicate that they are aware of the proposed changes to immigration legislation are unable to outline or do not know the primary focus of these changes.

Primary Focus of Proposed Changes to Immigration Legislation (%)	
Tighter screening procedures	24
Have more security measures	16
Try to minimize immigrants from terrorist countries	12
Reduce number of immigrants from certain countries	8
Do more background checking on applicants	5
Changes relative to September 11 th attacks	2
Other	7
DK/NA	26
Q.8) Based on your understanding, what is the primary focus of these changes? N=479	

Regionally, in terms of the most frequently cited responses, residents of Manitoba (30%) and Saskatchewan (30%) are more likely to suggest tighter screening procedures, residents of British Columbia (26%) are more likely to cite greater security measures and Albertans (17%) are more likely to mention minimizing immigrants from terrorist counties in comparison to the other provinces. Respondents from Alberta (31%) and Atlantic Canada (31%) are also least knowledgeable, as they most likely indicate that they do not know or they cannot outline the primary focus of these proposed changes.

Primary Focus of Proposed Changes to Immigration Legislation² by Region (%)						
	BC	Alberta	Man/Sask.	Ontario	Quebec	Atlantic
Tighter screening procedures	26	27	30	20	32	17
Have more security measures	26	5	11	13	22	15
Try to minimize immigrants from terrorist countries	12	17	11	14	2	17
DK/NA	15	31	23	27	28	31
Q.8) Based on your understanding, what is the primary focus of these changes? N=479						

As perceptions of an impending terrorist attack within the next two years increase, so too does the likelihood that respondents will cite tighter screening procedures as the focus of the proposed immigration legislation. Thus, while one in five (21%) of those

² Only a subset of the most frequently given responses have been presented in this table.

who feel that a terrorist attack is not at all likely also indicate that the focus of proposed changes is on tighter screening procedures, one in five (22%) of those who feel that a terrorist attack is not very likely, 27 percent of those who see it as somewhat likely and one-third (33%) of those who see it as very likely, also cite a focus on tighter screening procedures.

6.0 Attitudes Toward Immigration

After the September 11 terrorist attacks, the Canadian national media devoted a lot of attention to perceived weaknesses in Canada's immigration screening process, of which terrorist groups may have taken advantage. The subtext of these reports indicated that significant flaws exist in our immigration screening process that can have serious consequences for our national security.

But even before these attacks, a vocal minority of Canadians thought our immigration targets and refugee acceptance procedures were too generous. Their calls to tighten up the system were often amplified by high-profile media items reporting on violent crimes alleged to have been committed by recent immigrants or people who were awaiting deportation. As well, those who were opposed to multicultural programs also pointed out that generous immigration targets did much to weaken the fabric of Canadian unity and "culture."

In recent years, though, the federal government has made a number of changes in the immigration system to raise standards for those applying for landed immigrant status, reduce the avenues for appeal by unsuccessful refugee claimants, and enforce deportation orders on illegal migrants more quickly. Moreover, the government's quick response in detaining illegal Chinese migrants who arrived on Canada's West Coast by ship in 1999 seemed to satisfy those that claimed Ottawa was not taking illegal immigration seriously.

To examine attitudes toward immigration issues, Canadians were asked about the number of immigrants coming into the country, as well as the effect of immigrants on our culture and our individual communities.

6.1 Levels of Immigration

One-half of Canadians (50%) feel that Canada allows the right amount of immigrants into the country. Those who say Canada permits too many immigrants to enter the country (36%) are a significantly greater proportion than those who say we permit too few immigrants in the country (7%).

The number of Canadians who say this country allows in the right number of immigrants stands at 50 per cent, up three percentage points from the weeks immediately following the September 11 attacks but similar to levels recorded previously. However, those who say Canada lets in too many immigrants (36%) is more than five times the number of those who say we let in too few immigrants (7%).

Number of Immigrants Coming to Canada (%)								
	Jan 96	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Mar 01	Jun 01	Sept 01	Oct 01
Too many	46	41	38	37	33	34	36	36
About the right number	42	47	47	50	51	49	47	50
Too few	6	8	9	12	13	12	11	7
Q.4 In your opinion, do you feel that there are too many, too few, or about the right number of immigrants coming to Canada? N=2003								

As the table above indicates, Canadians’ views of the number of immigrants allowed into Canada has changed quite markedly over the past five years. The effect of the September 11 terrorist attacks led to a slight increase in the number of Canadians who think there are too many immigrants allowed into this country from June, 2001, but is down significantly (-10 percentage points) from levels recorded in January 1996.

Women (39%) are more likely than are men (32%) to say that the country permits too many immigrants in the country. Belief that Canada takes in too many immigrants also increases with age, from 31 percent among those between 18 and 29 years of age to 41 percent among those 60 years of age and older. Likewise, the proportion who says that Canada lets in the right number of immigrants decreases with age, from a high of 57 percent in the youngest age group to a low of 47 percent in the oldest age group (but still a plurality).

Canadians are less likely to say the country lets in too many immigrants as their income, education and size of the community they live in increases. Other factors that affect Canadians’ attitudes toward immigrants are education, income, country of birth and the diversity of one’s social circle. Canadians with less than a high school diploma are most likely to say too many immigrants are coming here (49%) compared to those who’ve completed high school (44%), community college (39%), some university (29%) or a university degree (23%). Canadians with an income of less than \$30,000 per year are most likely to say too many immigrants are coming here (39%), than those with an income of \$30,000-\$50,000 (35%), \$50,000-\$70,000 (33%), or over \$70,000 (30%).

As the following table indicates, the percentage of Canadians with negative views about immigration levels decreases as their community size increases.

Attitudes Toward Immigration Levels By Community Size (%)				
	Under 10,000	10,000 - 100,000	100,000 - 1 million	Over 1 million
Too many	43	38	35	31
Right number	46	49	48	55
Too few	6	7	8	7
Q4: In your opinion, do you feel that there are too many, too few, or about the right number of immigrants coming to Canada? N=2003				

Canadians with some university education or a university degree are more likely to say that Canada lets in the right number of immigrants (63% and 56% respectively) than do those with a community college education (53%), a high school diploma (40%) or did not complete high school (42%). Similarly, Canadians who are either attending school and working or attending school and not working are more likely to say the right number of immigrants are let in (68% and 59% respectively) than those who work full-time (49%), work part-time (47%), unemployed (56%), stay at home (49%) or are retired (48%).

Anglophones (38%) are more likely than are Francophones (30%) to say that too many immigrants are coming to Canada, while Francophones are more likely to say the right number of immigrants are being let in (59%) than are Anglophones (47%). As we examine later, however, Francophones are more likely to be ambivalent about immigrant contributions to our culture and community.

Interestingly, the views of visible minorities defy conventional wisdom. They are more likely to say Canada has too many immigrants (45%) than are other Canadians (34%). Canadians who do not belong to visible minority groups are more likely to say Canada is letting in the right number of immigrants (51%) than are visible minority Canadians (44%).

Those who were born outside of Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom are most likely to say this country lets in too few immigrants (12%) compared to those residents born in Canada (9%), the U.S. (5%) and the U.K. (6%).

Those who say that the level of racism in Canada is much better – meaning greatly diminished – are also most likely to say too few immigrants are allowed into this country (12%) compared to those who say racism levels are better (6%), somewhat better (6%), have not changed (7%), somewhat worse (9%), worse (10%), or much worse (6%).

Canadians who have no friends from other cultural or ethnic groups in their social circle are most likely to say too many immigrants are let into Canada (57%) compared to those who have a few friends (32%), an equal number of friends (33%), or most of their friends (29%) from other ethnic or cultural backgrounds than their own. Similarly,

Canadians who say the country’s immigration policies are making Canada much weaker or weaker are almost twice as likely to say that too many immigrants are let in (64% and 66% respectively) than those who say immigration has had a neutral effect (35%), or that immigration has made Canada stronger (23%) or much stronger (18%). Twenty percent of Canadians who say immigration policies have made Canada much stronger also say too few immigrants are let in, more than twice the number of those who say immigration has made Canada stronger (9%), had a neutral effect (5%), made Canada weaker (2%) or much weaker (6%).

Not surprisingly, the number of Canadians who say the right number of immigrants are allowed in increases as impressions of the impact of immigration becomes more positive. Only 28 percent of those say immigration has made Canada much weaker say the right number are allowed in, compared to 62 percent who say immigration policies have made Canada stronger and 56 percent who say Canada is much stronger as a result of immigration.

Other questions that reveal polarized attitudes toward immigration include the worry about the state of the economy and the potential of a terrorist attack on Canada. Forty-eight percent of Canadians who are very worried about the economy also think that too many immigrants are let into the country, compared to 35 percent who are not worried about the economy at all. Likewise, 47 percent of Canadians who say a terrorist attack on this country is very likely in the next two years also say too many immigrants are allowed into Canada, compared to 36 percent who say an attack not at all likely.

6.2 Impact of Immigration on Canadian Culture

A plurality of Canadians feel that immigrants from different cultures have strengthened our culture.

Canadians have a generally favourable impression of the contribution of immigrants to the vitality of our culture. Forty-seven percent say immigrants from different cultures have made our culture stronger (37%) or much stronger (10%), compared to 28 percent who say they have had a neutral effect and 23 percent who say this has made our culture weaker (18%) or much weaker (5%).

Effect of Accepting Immigrants on our Culture (%)	
Much stronger	10
Stronger	37
Neither weaker nor stronger	28
Weaker	18
Much weaker	5
DK/NA	2
Q5. Does the fact that we accept immigrants from different cultures make our culture much stronger, stronger, neither stronger nor weaker, weaker or much weaker?	

Canadians are more likely to have favourable impressions of the contributions of immigrants as their education increases, with 56 percent of those with university degrees saying that immigration has made Canadian culture stronger compared to 41 percent of those with less than a high-school diploma.

Community size remains a key factor in determining attitudes toward the effect of immigration on our culture. For rural communities under 10,000 people, 44 percent say immigrants have made Canadian culture stronger but that number increases to 50 percent among those living in major metropolitan areas.

Interestingly, Francophones are most likely to be ambivalent toward the cultural contribution of immigrants, with 43 percent giving a neutral rating compared to 23 percent of Anglophones. One-third of Francophones (32%) say that immigrants have made our culture stronger compared to a majority of Anglophones (52%).

Visible minorities (50%) are only slightly more likely to say that immigration has positively influenced Canadian culture compared other Canadians (46%). Most surprisingly, though, is that visible minorities are more likely to say immigrants have made Canadian culture weaker (28%) than are other Canadians (22%).

Another demographic factor affecting attitudes toward immigration is religion. Fifty-six percent of atheist or agnostic respondents say immigration has made Canadian culture stronger compared to 47 percent of Protestants and 39 percent of Catholics. Sixty-two percent of Canadians of non-Christian faiths say that culturally diverse immigration has made our culture stronger.

Regional attitudes toward immigration and its effect on our culture, including the percentage change since September 2001. Overall, the number of Canadians with neutral impressions has grown considerably across the country, especially in Quebec, where 41 percent say immigration has had a neutral impact on culture (up 21 points since September) and Atlantic Canada (26 percent, up 21 points). Quebec, with its predominantly Francophone culture, is the only region where more respondents have an ambivalent view of the cultural effects of immigration than a positive view.

Effect of Accepting Immigrants on our Culture (%) by Region (Change since Sept 01)					
	Much weaker	Somewhat weaker	Neither weaker nor stronger	Somewhat stronger	Much stronger
Canada	5 (-4)	18 (+4)	28 (+17)	37 (-7)	10 (-8)
Atlantic	3 (-5)	17 (-5)	26 (+21)	42 (-10)	10 (-8)
Quebec	6 (-4)	18 (-1)	41 (+21)	26 (-10)	8 (-2)
Ontario	5 (-4)	20 (+9)	21 (+12)	40 (-5)	11 (-12)
Prairies	4 (-3)	16 (+1)	26 (+15)	43 (-6)	8 (-9)
British Columbia	5 (-6)	19 (+4)	23 (+16)	39 (-6)	11 (-8)
Q5. Does the fact that we accept immigrants from different cultures make our culture much stronger, stronger, neither stronger nor weaker, weaker or much weaker?					

Canadians who have a more culturally diverse social circle are also more likely to have a positive impression of the cultural contributions of immigrants. Thirty percent of those with no friends from ethnically diverse backgrounds say immigrants have made our culture stronger or much stronger, but that number doubles to 61 percent among those who have a diverse social circle.

There continues to be a relationship between the belief that a terrorist attack on Canada will take place and negative views of immigrants. Thirty-six percent of those who say a terrorist attack is very likely also say immigrants have made our culture weaker, compared to 23 percent with a neutral impression and 38 percent of those who say immigrants have made our culture stronger.

6.3 Impact of Immigration on Local Communities

A plurality of Canadians feel that immigration has a positive impact on their community.

When it comes to the impact of immigration on the respondents’ communities, Canadians share the same overall positive view (46% overall, 10% very positive) as with the impact on culture. Further, Canadians are more likely to express ambivalence about the impact of immigration on their community (37%) than negative views (14%, 3% very negative).

Effect of Immigration on Respondent's Community (%)	
Very positive	10
Somewhat positive	36
Neither positive nor negative	37
Somewhat negative	11
Very negative	3
DK/NA	3
Q.6 In general, what effect does immigration to this country have on your community? Is the effect. . . N=1002	

This ambivalence about the impact of immigration on the local community decreases as respondents get older, ranging from a high of 41 percent among those between 18 and 29 years of age to a low of 30 percent for those over 60.

Men (13%) are more likely than are women (8%) to say immigrants have made a very positive contribution to their community, while women are more likely to be ambivalent (39%) than are men (34%).

As with the impact of immigration on culture, attitudes toward immigrant contributions to the local community become more positive as education increases, with 59 percent of university graduates saying their contributions have been positive compared to 43 percent of those who haven't completed high school. Interestingly, 46 percent of community college graduates are ambivalent toward immigrant contributions to the local community, compared to 34 percent of those who have some university education and 29 percent with a university degree.

Language continues to be an important factor in defining attitudes toward immigrants. As the table below indicates, Francophones are more likely to be ambivalent toward the effect of immigrants in their community (43%) than are Anglophones (35%), while Anglophones have more polarized views of immigrant contributions to the community than do Francophones.

Effect of Immigration on Local Communities by Language (%)			
	Canada	French	English
Very positive	10	7	11
Somewhat positive	36	36	35
Neither positive nor negative	37	43	35
Somewhat negative	11	8	12
Very negative	3	1	3
Q6: In general, what effect does immigration to this country have on your community? N=1002			

Visible minorities continue to support beliefs that fly in the face of conventional assumptions, with 23 percent stating that immigrants have had a negative effect on their communities, nearly double the 12 percent of other Canadians who hold the same views. Forty-eight percent of visible minorities say immigrants have had a very or somewhat positive effect on their communities, only two percentage points higher than other Canadians (46%).

Among immigrants to Canada, those who arrived in the last decade are most likely to intensely believe that immigrants have made a very positive contribution to their communities (25%) compared to those who arrived in the 1970s and 80s (23%) and the 1960s and before (17%).

The relationship between community size and attitudes toward immigration continues to flourish on the question of local community impact. Canadians are least likely to say immigrants have had a very positive contribution on their communities when they live in rural communities of under 10,000 residents (6%), but are steadily more likely to have very positive views as the size of the community increases. Rural communities also have the largest number of respondents with an ambivalent view of the effects of immigrants on their community (42%).

Canadians are slightly more consistent in their views of the effect of immigration on communities than its effect on culture, and their attitudes are not noticeably different than they were in September 2001. In particular, Canadians are more closely aligned with the 40 percent of Quebecers who are ambivalent toward the impact of immigrant on the local community. The noticeable exception is in British Columbia, where only 27 percent of respondents are ambivalent, and those who are very positive has gone up 4 percentage points to 15 percent, the highest in the country.

Effect of Immigration on Respondent's Community (%) by Region (Change since Sept 01)					
	Very positive	Somewhat positive	Neither positive nor negative	Somewhat negative	Very negative
Canada	10 (-3)	36 (+2)	37 (+1)	11 (+/-0)	3 (+/-0)
Atlantic	6 (-3)	32 (+2)	39 (-4)	15 (+9)	5 (-2)
Quebec	9 (+3)	39 (+3)	40 (+3)	7 (-5)	1 (-2)
Ontario	11 (-4)	33 (+1)	37 (+5)	13 (+4)	4 (-2)
Prairies	10 (+/-0)	37 (+1)	37 (+2)	9 (-2)	2 (-1)
British Columbia	15 (+4)	37 (-2)	27 (-1)	14 (+1)	2 (-3)

Q.6 In general, what effect does immigration to this country have on your community? Is the effect very positive, somewhat positive, neither positive nor negative, somewhat negative or very negative? N=1002

There is also a relationship between the ethnic and cultural diversity in one's social circle and positive views of immigration on communities. Those with most of their friends from an ethnically or culturally diverse background are most likely to have very positive (19%) or somewhat positive (42%) impressions of immigrant contributions to their community than those with a few ethnically diverse friends (10% and 31% respectively) or those with a completely homogenous social circle (1% and 23%).

Negative views of the impact of immigration on their communities are, not surprisingly, prevalent among Canadians who think there are too many immigrants coming to Canada and that immigration has weakened Canadian culture. Among those who say Canada lets in too many immigrants, 23 percent say they have had a somewhat negative effect on their community and 5 percent say they have had a very negative effect. Among those who say Canada's culture is much weaker as a result of the effect of immigration, 28 percent say immigrants have had a somewhat negative effect on their community and 9 percent have had a very negative effect.

7.0 Discrimination

Majorities of Canadians disagree that discrimination against whites is a problem (69% disagree), that Canada is changing too quickly because of all the minorities we have here now (58%), and that discrimination on the basis of religion is a problem in Canada (54%). However, a majority of Canadians (56% agree) agrees that discrimination against non-whites is a problem in Canada.

One of the focal issues within this survey was to investigate whether Canadians currently see our society as socially fragmented or cohesive, particularly as a result of the events of September 11th, and the potential therein for social division. It was, therefore, of interest to examine perceptions of discrimination toward different ethnic and religious groups in Canada. Respondents were asked to give their perceptions of discrimination against minorities, “non-whites” and “whites”, as well as perceptions of discrimination on the basis of religion, in Canada.

As the following table indicates, a majority of Canadians (69%) disagree that discrimination against whites is a problem in Canada. Responses to this statement are most intense (44% strongly disagree) in comparison to responses to the other statements on discrimination that were examined. Almost three in five respondents (58%) disagree that Canada is changing too quickly because of all the minorities we have here now and 54 percent disagree that discrimination on the basis of religion is a problem in Canada. However, when it comes to perceptions of discrimination of non-whites, the reverse pattern in responses is seen. Fifty-six percent of Canadians agree, with 19 percent in strong agreement, that discrimination against non-whites is a problem in Canada.

Level of Agreement With Statements on Discrimination (%)					
	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA
Discrimination against non-whites is a problem in Canada (N=1011)	19	37	24	17	3
Canada is changing too quickly because of all the minorities we have here now (N=971)	17	23	31	27	3
Discrimination on the basis of religion is a problem in Canada (N=998)	14	27	30	24	5
Discrimination against whites is a problem in Canada (N=978)	10	18	25	44	3
Q.10 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree. How about . . . ?					

7.1 Discrimination Against Whites

A majority of Canadians indicate that discrimination against whites is not a problem. Only three in ten (28%) Canadians agree with this perception, a substantial decrease from the level of agreement found a decade earlier.

A majority of seven in ten (69%) Canadians disagree with the statement that discrimination against whites is a problem in Canada, with 44 percent indicating strong disagreement. Only three in ten (28%) agree that discrimination against whites is a problem in Canada, with one in ten (10%) indicating strong agreement. Agreement has substantially decreased since 1991, when 54 percent of Canadians agreed that discrimination against whites was a problem (Angus Reid, 1991). Three percent of Canadians do not know or cannot indicate whether discrimination against whites is a problem in Canada.

Discrimination Against Whites Is A Problem In Canada (%)	
Strongly agree	10
Moderately agree	18
Moderately disagree	25
Strongly disagree	44
DK/NA	3
<i>Q.10g) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Discrimination against whites is a problem in Canada. N=982</i>	

Francophones (62% strongly disagree) are more likely than are Anglophones (38%) to intensely disagree that whites experience discrimination in Canada. In addition, Quebecers (63%) and those of Asian descent (60%) are most likely, and residents of Manitoba and Saskatchewan (24%) and Canadians of eastern European descent (25%) are least likely, to intensely disagree that whites in Canada experience discrimination. The effect of community size is seen once again as Canadians who live in urban communities (46%) more intensely disagree that whites experience discrimination than are Canadians who live in rural communities (35%).

There is a relationship between concern about either the economy or imminent terrorist activity in Canada and perceptions of discrimination against whites in Canada. As worry about the economy decreases, strong disagreement that whites suffer discrimination in Canada increases; only one-third (32%) of those who are very worried, compared to almost one half (48%) of those who are not at all worried, intensely disagree that discrimination against whites in Canada is a problem.

Discrimination Against Whites Is A Problem In Canada By Perceptions Of Economic Situation (%)					
	Total	Very worried	Worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried
Strongly agree	10	20	11	7	11
Moderately agree	18	29	17	17	13
Moderately disagree	25	18	28	24	23
Strongly disagree	44	32	42	47	48
DK/NA	3	1	2	5	5

Q.10g) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Discrimination against whites is a problem in Canada. N=982

In a similar trend, as Canadians become less fearful of an imminent terrorist attack, they are more likely to strongly disagree that whites experience discrimination in Canada. Only one-third (34%) of those who see a terrorist attack as very likely, but one-half (51%) of those who see a terrorist attack as not at all likely, intensely disagree that whites in Canada suffer from discrimination.

Discrimination Against Whites Is A Problem In Canada By Perceptions Of Likelihood of a Terrorist Attack (%)					
	Total	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely
Strongly agree	10	18	8	9	11
Moderately agree	18	27	18	15	15
Moderately disagree	25	20	28	26	19
Strongly disagree	44	34	43	47	51
DK/NA	3	1	3	4	4

Q.10g) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Discrimination against whites is a problem in Canada. N=982

7.2 Perceived Societal Impact of Minorities in Canada

Similar to results found in 1998, a majority of three in five Canadians (58%) disagree that Canada is changing too quickly because of all of the minorities that we have now.

Three in five Canadians (58%) disagree, 27 percent strongly, that Canada is changing too rapidly due to the presence of too many minorities in the country. In comparison, three in five (60%) Canadians disagreed with this statement in a 1998 Angus Reid survey. In the current survey, only two in five (40%) agree with this perception, with 17 percent indicating strong agreement. Three percent cannot say or do not know whether Canada is changing too rapidly now due to its minority population.

Canada Is Changing Too Quickly Because Of All The Minorities (%)	
Strongly agree	17
Moderately agree	23
Moderately disagree	31
Strongly disagree	27
DK/NA	3

Q.10d) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Canada is changing too quickly because of all the minorities we have here now. N=960

As Canadians age, they are more likely to feel that Canada is changing too quickly because of its minority population. Those between 18 and 29 years of age (31%) show the strongest disagreement to the statement that Canada is changing too rapidly because of all the minorities we have here now. However, strong disagreement decreases with age, such that those 60 years old and older (16%) show the least intense disagreement.

Canada Is Changing Too Quickly Because Of All The Minorities By Age (%)					
	Total	18 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 or more
Strongly agree	17	12	17	17	21
Moderately agree	23	24	19	23	27
Moderately disagree	31	31	31	30	30
Strongly disagree	27	31	30	28	16
DK/NA	3	2	3	2	5

Q.10d) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Canada is changing too quickly because of all the minorities we have here now. N=960

Visible minorities respond in an unexpected manner once more in this survey. Canadians who do not belong to visible minority groups are significantly more likely than visible minorities to strongly disagree that Canada is changing too rapidly because of all the visible minorities we have here now. Visible minorities do not strongly agree with this statement significantly more than do other Canadians.

Canada Is Changing Too Quickly Because Of All The Minorities by Visible Minority Status (%)			
	Total	Visible Minority	Other Canadians
Strongly agree	17	23	16
Moderately agree	23	31	21
Moderately disagree	31	25	32
Strongly disagree	27	18	28
DK/NA	3	3	3

Q.10d) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Canada is changing too quickly because of all the minorities we have here now. N=960

Perceptions that Canada is changing too rapidly because of our minority complement vary with community size. Those who live in the largest communities (30%) tend to disagree most intensely that Canada is changing too rapidly because of all the minorities in the country now. Those who live in the smallest communities (21%) are least likely to intensely disagree with this perception.

Canada Is Changing Too Quickly Because Of All The Minorities By Community Size (%)					
	Total	Under 10,000	10,000 – 100,000	100,000 – 1 million	Over 1 million
Strongly agree	17	19	21	12	17
Moderately agree	23	28	19	25	20
Moderately disagree	31	28	32	32	32
Strongly disagree	27	21	26	28	30
DK/NA	3	4	3	3	2

Q.10d) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Canada is changing too quickly because of all the minorities we have here now. N=960

It appears that attitudes toward our country’s economy and toward the acceptance or acculturation of minority groups also vary with perceptions of societal change due to the presence of minorities. As worry about the economic situation in Canada decreases, intense disagreement that the presence of minorities in Canada results in “too rapid” change increases. Those who are very worried (24%) are least likely to strongly disagree with this statement, in comparison to those who are worried (25%), not too worried (28%) or not at all worried (31%).

Canada Is Changing Too Quickly Because Of All The Minorities By Economic Situation (%)					
	Total	Very worried	Worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried
Strongly agree	17	22	17	14	20
Moderately agree	23	16	26	22	20
Moderately disagree	31	33	29	34	24
Strongly disagree	27	24	25	28	31
DK/NA	3	5	2	2	4

Q.10d) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Canada is changing too quickly because of all the minorities we have here now. N=960

Similarly, those who are more likely to support acceptance by Canadians over acculturation by minorities are also more likely to strongly disagree (36%) and less likely to agree (12%) that Canada is changing too quickly because of all the minorities we have here now. Those who tend to want minorities to become more like Canadians are more likely to show intense agreement (24%) and less likely to show intense disagreement (17%) that Canada’s minority population is making the country change too rapidly.

Canada Is Changing Too Quickly Because Of All The Minorities By Attitudes toward Acceptance versus Acculturation (%)					
	Total	Canadians accept minorities	Minorities should become like Canadians	Neither	DK/NA
Strongly agree	17	12	24	6	9
Moderately agree	23	18	29	16	13
Moderately disagree	31	31	27	47	45
Strongly disagree	27	36	17	30	25
DK/NA	3	3	3	1	8

Q.10d) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Canada is changing too quickly because of all the minorities we have here now. N=960

7.3 Discrimination on the Basis of Religion is a Problem

More than one-half (54%) of Canadians strongly disagree that discrimination on the basis of religion is a problem in Canada.

When Canadians are asked whether they agree that there is a problem with discrimination on the basis of religion in Canada, 54 percent disagree, one-quarter (24%) strongly. Only two in five (41%) agree with this statement, 14 percent strongly. Five percent do not know or cannot give an opinion on this statement.

Discrimination On The Basis Of Religion Is A Problem In Canada (%)	
Strongly agree	14
Moderately agree	27
Moderately disagree	30
Strongly disagree	24
DK/NA	5
Q.10m) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Discrimination on the basis of religion is a problem in Canada. N=1003	

Respondents are fairly consistent in their perceptions of this issue. Variation is seen only in responses by gender, language, region and ethnicity. As the following table indicates, men (57% overall, 27% strongly disagree) are less likely to see a problem with discrimination on the basis of religion than are women (50% overall, 21% strongly disagree).

Discrimination on the Basis Of Religion Is A Problem In Canada by Gender (%)			
	Total	Male	Female
Strongly agree	14	13	15
Moderately agree	27	25	28
Moderately disagree	30	30	29
Strongly disagree	24	27	21
DK/NA	5	4	6
Q.10m) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Discrimination on the basis of religion is a problem in Canada. N=1003			

French Canadians (62%) are more likely to disagree than are English Canadians (38%) that discrimination on the basis of religion is a problem in Canada. As well, Quebecers (34%) and Canadians of Southern European descent (31%) are most likely to intensely disagree and British Columbians (13%) and Canadians of Eastern European descent (19%) are least likely to show intense disagreement that discrimination on the basis of religion is problematic in Canada.

7.4 Discrimination Against Non-Whites

In the reverse trend to that seen in responses to other statements on discrimination, a majority of Canadians agree that discrimination against non-whites is a problem in Canada, but to a lesser degree than in 1998 or 1991.

A majority of 56 percent of Canadians agree, 19 percent strongly, that discrimination against non-whites is a problem in Canada. Only two in five (41%) disagree with this

perception. Three percent do not know or cannot give an opinion on this issue. The proportion of Canadians who agree that discrimination against non-whites is a problem in Canada represents a decrease from 60 percent in 1998 and 66 percent in 1991 (Angus Reid, 1998, 1991).

Discrimination Against Non-Whites Is A Problem In Canada (%)	
Strongly agree	19
Moderately agree	37
Moderately disagree	24
Strongly disagree	17
DK/NA	3
<i>Q. 10e) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Discrimination against non-whites is a problem in Canada. N=1006</i>	

Men are more likely than women to intensely disagree (20% versus 14%) that discrimination against non-whites is a problem in Canada, and conversely, less likely than women to intensely agree (15% versus 23%). As well, Francophones (27%) are more likely than Anglophones (14%) to strongly disagree that discrimination against non-whites is a problem in Canada. Additionally, visible minorities (25%) more intensely agree in comparison to other Canadians (18%) that discrimination against non-whites is a problem. Interestingly, this is one issue on which visible minorities respond in an expected direction.

Quebecers (26%) and those who list their ethnicity as Canadian (23%) are the most likely to intensely disagree with this statement, while Albertans (5%) and those of Southern European descent (8%) are the least likely to intensely disagree with this statement.

Not surprisingly, perceptions of discrimination of non-whites in Canada also vary with attitudes toward the effect of immigration on our culture. Thus, as Canadians tend to more intensely feel that immigration makes our culture stronger, they are less likely to intensely agree that discrimination against non-whites is problematic. One-quarter (25%) of those who feel that immigration weakens our culture also strongly disagree that non-whites experience discrimination to a problematic degree. In comparison, 11 percent of those who feel that immigration strengthens our culture strongly disagree that discrimination against non-whites is a problem.

Agreement that Discrimination Against Non-Whites is a Problem in Canada by Perceptions of the Effect of Immigration on our Culture (%)						
	Total	Much weaker	Weaker	Neither	Stronger	Much stronger
Strongly agree	19	23	19	17	18	27
Moderately agree	37	33	33	29	43	43
Moderately disagree	24	15	24	31	23	17
Strongly disagree	17	25	21	20	13	11
DK/NA	3	4	3	3	2	1

Q.10e) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Discrimination against non-whites is a problem in Canada. N=1006

Perceptions of discrimination against non-whites also vary with fears of an impending terrorist attack in Canada within the next two years; as fears of an attack increase, so too does the tendency to intensely agree that discrimination against non-whites is a problem in Canada. While eleven percent of those who feel that an attack is not at all likely also strongly agree that discrimination against non-whites is a problem, this proportion increases to one-third (32%) of those who feel that an attack is very likely.

Agreement that Discrimination Against Non-Whites is a Problem in Canada by Likelihood of a Terrorist Attack in Canada (%)					
	Total	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely
Strongly agree	19	32	20	17	11
Moderately agree	37	33	36	40	36
Moderately disagree	24	17	26	27	21
Strongly disagree	17	16	15	15	28
DK/NA	3	2	3	2	4

Q.10e) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Discrimination against non-whites is a problem in Canada. N=1006

8.0 Social Integration

In an attempt to better understand Canadians’ perceptions of social integration in our society, we asked respondents to indicate their agreement with a number of key issues related to this topic: comfort level with people of different races, the effect of ethnically and racially diverse students on the school system, whether minorities should give up part of their religion or culture that conflict with Canadian norms in order to be accepted in Canadian society; and the rights and privileges of Canadians born in Canada as opposed to those who are born elsewhere.

As the following table illustrates, Canadians hold perceptions that are generally very positive toward social integration in our country. Majorities are positive about their comfort level with people of different races (92% agree) and the enriched experience that students from other countries provide to schools (80% agree). In fact, responses to these two statements represent the strongest endorsement among the five statements examined in this section. As well, majorities of Canadians disagree that, in order to be fully accepted into Canadian society, minorities must give up the parts of their religion and culture that conflict with Canadian norms (55% disagree), that people from different ethnicities and cultures are difficult to accommodate in our schools (50%) disagree) and that Canadians who are not born on our soil should not have the same rights and privileges as those who are born here (77% disagree).

Level of Agreement with Statements on Social Integration (%)					
	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA
I feel comfortable in social situations with people of different races (N=992)	64	28	5	3	1
Schools with students from a variety of ethnic and racial backgrounds provide a more enriched educational experience (N=977)	41	39	10	5	5
In order to be fully accepted members of Canadian society, people belonging to minority groups must give up such parts of their religion or culture that may be in conflict with Canadian norms (N=991)	17	23	26	29	5
People from different ethnicities and cultures are difficult to accommodate in our schools (N=1026)	13	27	27	23	10
Canadians who are born in different countries should not have the same rights and privileges as those who are born in Canada (N=1006)	11	11	16	61	1
Q.10 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree. How about ... ?					

8.1 Comfort with People of Different Races in Social Situations

Nine in ten Canadians say that they feel comfortable in social situations with people of different races.

When Canadians are asked to indicate their agreement with the statement, “I feel comfortable in social situations with people of different races”, a substantial majority of nine in ten (92%) agree, with two-thirds (64%) indicating strong agreement. Only eight percent disagree with this statement, with a further one percent saying they do not know or cannot say.

I feel Comfortable in Social Situations with People of Different Races (%)	
Strongly agree	64
Moderately agree	28
Moderately disagree	5
Strongly disagree	3
DK/NA	1
<i>Q. 10f) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . I feel comfortable in social situations with people of different races. N=992</i>	

Although men (92%) and women (91%) demonstrate similar levels of overall agreement that they feel comfortable in social situations with people of different races, women (67% strongly agree) agree more intensely than do men (60% strongly agree).

Regionally, Quebecers (68%) agree most intensely while residents of Manitoba and Saskatchewan (56%) agree least intensely that they feel comfortable with people of different races in social situations. In terms of ethnic background, respondents of Aboriginal ethnicity (83%) agree most intensely and those of Canadian ethnicity (50%) agree least intensely with this perception.

Responses vary with attitudes and perceptions toward other issues examined in this survey. For example, as the number of friends from other ethnic or cultural groups increases, respondents tend to be more comfortable with people of different races than their own. Thus, 92 percent of those who have all of their friends from different ethnic groups or cultures strongly agree that they feel comfortable with people of different races. In contrast, only two in five (40%) of those who have no friends from other cultures or ethnicities strongly agree that they feel comfortable with people of different races.

There is also a relationship between perceptions of the number of immigrants in Canada and comfort level in social situations with people of different races. Those who feel that too many immigrants are allowed to come to Canada (50%) are less likely to strongly agree that they are comfortable with people of different races in social situations, in comparison to those who feel that we have the right number (71%) or too few immigrants (82%). Interestingly, the majority of respondents in each group still suggest that they are comfortable in social situations with people of different races.

I Feel Comfortable In Social Situations With People Of Different Races By Number of Immigrants in Canada (%)				
	Total	Too many	Too few	About right
Strongly agree	64	50	82	71
Moderately agree	28	36	18	23
Moderately disagree	5	8	-	3
Strongly disagree	3	5	-	2
DK/NA	1	1	1	1

Q.10f) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . I feel comfortable in social situations with people of different races. N=992

Finally, the comfort level with people of different races in social situations varies with regard to views on the acceptance or acculturation of minorities. Not surprisingly, those who would prefer that Canadians accept minorities (71%) are more likely than those who would prefer that minorities acculturate to become more like Canadians (56%) to intensely agree that they feel comfortable with people of different races in social situations. Interestingly, majorities in each group still show intense agreement with this statement.

8.2 Diversity within Schools Provide a More Enriched Educational Experience

Four in five Canadians feel that schools with an ethnic and racially diverse population provide a more enriched educational experience.

Eighty percent of Canadians agree, 41 percent strongly, that schools with students from a variety of ethnic and racial backgrounds provide a more enriched educational experience. Only 15 percent disagree with this statement, five percent strongly, with another five percent who do not know or cannot answer.

Schools with Multicultural Students Provide a More Enriched Educational Experience (%)	
Strongly agree	41
Moderately agree	39
Moderately disagree	10
Strongly disagree	5
DK/NA	5

Q.10l) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Schools with students from a variety of ethnic and racial backgrounds provide a more enriched educational experience. N=990

Differences in responses to this statement are seen by region and ethnicity, as well as in perceptions of the number of immigrants in Canada and perceptions of acceptance and acculturation of immigrants in Canada.

Atlantic Canadians (51%) and Canadians of Asian ethnicity (65%) are most intense while Albertans (33%) and those of Canadian ethnicity (24%) are least intense in their agreement that schools with students from a variety of ethnic and racial backgrounds provide a more enriched educational experience.

Strong agreement to this statement varies with perceptions of the level of immigration to in Canada. Those who feel that we have too many immigrants in Canada (23%) are least likely to strongly agree in comparison to those who think that we have the right number (49%) or not enough (70%) immigrants.

Finally, those who prefer acceptance of minorities (51%) are more likely to strongly agree that schools with students from a variety of ethnic and racial backgrounds provide a more enriched educational experience, in comparison to those who would encourage minorities to acculturate to Canadians (33%).

8.3 Sacrificing Religion or Culture for Social Acceptance

A majority of Canadians disagree that, in order for people belonging to minority groups to be fully accepted in Canadian society, they must give up parts of their religion or culture that conflict with Canadian society.

When asked whether minorities should have to acculturate to Canadian society through giving up parts of their religion and culture that conflict with Canadian norms, a majority of 55 percent disagree. Another two in five (40%) agree with this statement and five percent do not know or cannot say.

Agreement that Social Acceptance is Conditional on Giving up Conflicting Cultural and Religious Habits (%)	
Strongly agree	17
Moderately agree	23
Moderately disagree	26
Strongly disagree	29
DK/NA	5
<i>Q.10j) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . In order to be fully accepted members of Canadian society, people belonging to minority groups must give up such parts of their religion or culture that may be in conflict with Canadian norms. N=993</i>	

Canadians have different perceptions on this issue depending on their age, region and ethnicity, number of friends from other cultures, perceptions of the number of immigrants in Canada and attitudes toward acceptance as opposed to acculturation.

As Canadians age, they are less likely to intensely disagree and more likely to intensely agree that social acceptance for minority groups is conditional on these groups giving up the parts of their religion and culture that conflict with Canadian norms. Those aged 60 and older (20%) are more than twice as likely as those 18 to 29 years old (9%) to strongly agree with this statement. As well, one-third (35%) of those between 18 and 29 years old strongly disagree with this statement. This is the most intense agreement in comparison to those between 30 and 44 years old (30%), 45 and 59 years old (27%) and those 60 years and older (26%).

Agreement that Social Acceptance is Conditional on Giving up Conflicting Cultural and Religious Habits by Age (%)					
	Total	18 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60+
Strongly agree	17	9	18	19	20
Moderately agree	23	22	23	23	26
Moderately disagree	26	30	26	27	21
Strongly disagree	29	35	30	27	26
DK/NA	5	4	4	5	7

Q.10j) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . In order to be fully accepted members of Canadian society, people belonging to minority groups must give up such parts of their religion or culture that may be in conflict with Canadian norms. N=993

Respondents from Quebec (34%) and the Atlantic provinces (34%), as well as respondents of Asian ethnicity (35%), are most likely to strongly disagree while residents from Manitoba and Saskatchewan (21%) as well as those of Eastern European ethnicity background (14%) are least likely to intensely disagree that social acceptance for minorities is conditional on them giving up parts of their religion and culture that conflict with Canadian norms.

It would appear that the greater the number of friends from another culture, the stronger the disagreement that minority groups must give up the parts of their religion or culture that may be in conflict with Canadian norms. Those who have all of their friends from another culture (34%) are almost twice as likely than those who have none of their friends from another culture (18%) to show strong disagreement with this statement.

Respondents who feel that we have too many immigrants in Canada are less likely (23%), in comparison to those who feel that we have the right number (13%), or too few (15%) immigrants, to strongly agree to this statement. The converse is also true, where those who feel that we have too many immigrants (21%) in Canada are least likely, in comparison to those who feel that we have the right number (33%), or too few (45%) immigrants, to strongly disagree to this statement.

Agreement that Social Acceptance is Conditional on Giving up Conflicting Cultural and Religious Values by Perceptions of Level of Immigration (%)				
	Total	Too many	Too few	About right
Strongly agree	17	23	15	13
Moderately agree	23	26	16	23
Moderately disagree	26	27	22	27
Strongly disagree	29	21	45	33
DK/NA	5	4	2	5

Q.10j) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . In order to be fully accepted members of Canadian society, people belonging to minority groups must give up such parts of their religion or culture that may be in conflict with Canadian norms. N=993

Not surprisingly, agreement that those belonging to minority groups should have to give up parts of their religion or culture that conflict with Canadian norms varies with attitudes toward acceptance or acculturation. Those who prefer acceptance of minorities by Canadians over acculturation are more likely to intensely disagree (35%), and less likely to strongly agree (9%) that minorities should give up parts of their religion and culture that conflict with Canadian norms. Those who prefer acculturation over acceptance tend to show the reverse pattern, where they show intense agreement (26%) and less intense disagreement (22%) with the statement that to be accepted, people belonging to minority groups must give up such parts of their religions and culture that may be in conflict with Canadian norms.

Agreement that Social Acceptance is Conditional on Giving up Conflicting Cultural and Religious Habits by Acceptance Versus Acculturation (%)					
	Total	Canadians accept minorities, their customs and languages	Minority groups to change to be more like Canadians	Neither	DK/NA
Strongly agree	17	9	26	16	12
Moderately agree	23	19	28	22	24
Moderately disagree	26	32	21	28	16
Strongly disagree	29	35	22	30	31
DK/NA	5	5	4	4	17

Q.10j) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . In order to be fully accepted members of Canadian society, people belonging to minority groups must give up such parts of their religion or culture that may be in conflict with Canadian norms. N=993

8.4 Different Ethnicities and Cultures Difficult to Accommodate in Schools

One-half (50%) of respondents disagree that multicultural students are difficult to accommodate in our schools.

It appears that Canadians are less sure of the ability of our schools to accommodating multicultural students than they are of the other issues concerning social integration in this survey. One-half (50%) of Canadians disagree, 23 percent of them strongly, that people from different ethnicities and cultures are difficult to accommodate in our schools. Two in five agree with this statement, 13 percent strongly. One in ten do not know or cannot give an answer.

Multicultural Students are Difficult to Accommodate in our Schools (%)	
Strongly agree	13
Moderately agree	27
Moderately disagree	27
Strongly disagree	23
DK/NA	10
<i>Q.10h) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . People from different ethnicities and cultures are difficult to accommodate in our schools. N=1013</i>	

As respondents age, they are more likely to intensely feel that students from different ethnicities and cultures are difficult to accommodate in our schools. Thus only eight percent of respondents between 18 and 29 years of age intensely agree with this statement. However, ten percent of those between the ages of 30 and 44, 15 percent of those between the ages of 45 and 59 and one in five (21%) of those aged 60 and older intensely agree with the difficulty of trying to accommodate students of different ethnicities and cultures.

In terms of ethnic differences, Canadians of Aboriginal ethnicity (31%) are most likely and those of Southern European or Canadian ethnicity (18%) are least likely to intensely disagree that people of different ethnicities and cultures are difficult to accommodate in our schools.

Responses to this statement vary with responses to another statement on acceptance versus acculturation. Respondents who feel that Canadians should be accepting of minorities are more likely to intensely disagree (26%) and less likely to intensely agree (10%) that students from different ethnicities and cultures are difficult to accommodate in our schools. Conversely, those who feel that minority groups should change to be more like Canadians more intensely agree (16%) and less intensely disagree (21%) that people from different cultures and ethnicities are difficult to accommodate in our schools.

Multicultural Students are Difficult to Accommodate in our Schools by Acceptance Versus Acculturation (%)					
	Total	Canadians accept minorities, their customs and languages	Minority groups change to be more like Canadians	Neither	DK/NA
Strongly agree	13	10	16	14	11
Moderately agree	27	24	31	19	18
Moderately disagree	27	30	23	38	23
Strongly disagree	23	26	21	27	12
DK/NA	10	10	9	3	35

Q.10h) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . People from different ethnicities and cultures are difficult to accommodate in our schools. N=1013

8.5 Rights and Privileges by Birth Country

A majority of three-quarters of Canadians disagree that Canadians who are born in different countries should not have the same rights and privileges as those who are born in Canada.

Seventy-seven percent of respondents disagree, 61 percent strongly, that Canadians who are born in different countries should not have the same rights and privileges as those who are born in Canada. Only one in five (22%) agree with this statement. One percent are unwilling or cannot respond to this question.

Agreement that Rights and Privileges Should Vary with Birthplace (%)	
Strongly agree	11
Moderately agree	11
Moderately disagree	16
Strongly disagree	61
DK/NA	1

Q.10i) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Canadians who are born in different countries should not have the same rights and privileges as those who are born in Canada. N=1000

Agreement to this statement varies with a number of demographic and attitudinal variables: education and income level, status as a visible minority, region, ethnicity, community size, perceptions of the effect of immigration on our culture and perceptions of acceptance versus accommodation.

It appears that there is a relationship between educational attainment and disagreement that Canadians born in other countries should not have the same rights and privileges as those born in Canada. Better-educated Canadians more intensely disagree than do less educated Canadians. As such, while 44 percent of those who have some high school strongly disagree, this proportion increases to three-quarters (74%) of those who graduated from university.

Agreement that Rights and Privileges Should Vary with Birthplace by Education (%)						
	Total	Some High School	High School	Comm. College	Some University	University Graduate
Strongly agree	11	15	13	12	5	7
Moderately agree	11	19	15	10	11	3
Moderately disagree	16	21	16	14	17	14
Strongly disagree	61	44	55	63	65	74
DK/NA	1	2	1	1	2	1

Q.10i) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Canadians who are born in different countries should not have the same rights and privileges as those who are born in Canada. N=1000

A similar pattern is seen with income level, where strong disagreement that Canadians who are born in different countries should not be afforded identical rights and privileges as those born in Canada increases with income. Thus, 52 percent of those earning less than \$30,000 strongly disagree as compared to 57 percent of those who earn between \$30,000 and \$50,000, 67 percent of those who earn between \$50,000 and \$70,000, and three-quarters (74%) of our highest income earners (\$70,000 and more).

Agreement that Rights and Privileges Should Vary with Birthplace by Income (%)					
	Total	Less than \$30K	\$30K to \$50K	\$50K to \$70K	\$70K and more
Strongly agree	11	14	11	8	10
Moderately agree	11	15	11	7	4
Moderately disagree	16	17	19	18	12
Strongly disagree	61	53	57	67	74
DK/NA	1	2	2	-	-

Q.10i) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Canadians who are born in different countries should not have the same rights and privileges as those who are born in Canada. N=1000

Canadians who do not belong to visible minority groups (62%), British Columbians (67%) and Canadians of Asian ethnicity (76%) are most likely to intensely disagree that Canadians not born in Canada should not have the same rights and privileges as those born here. Visible minorities (56%), Atlantic Canadians and residents of Manitoba and Saskatchewan (55%), and Canadians of Aboriginal descent (43%) are least likely to

show intense disagreement to the statement that Canadians born in other countries should not have the same rights and privileges as those born here.

As with many issues examined in this survey, there is a relationship between community size and perceptions that Canadians who are not born in Canada should not be afforded the same rights and privileges as those born here. As community size decreases, so too does strong disagreement to this statement. Two-thirds (67%) of those who live in the largest communities (1 million and more people) strongly disagree, in comparison to a little over half (52%) of those who live in communities of less than 10,000 people.

Agreement that Rights and Privileges Should Vary with Birthplace by Community Size (%)					
	Total	Under 10,000	10,000 - 100,000	100,000 - 1 million	Over 1 million
Strongly agree	11	13	13	9	10
Moderately agree	11	13	12	11	8
Moderately disagree	16	20	13	16	14
Strongly disagree	61	52	61	62	67
DK/NA	1	2	-	1	1

Q.10i) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Canadians who are born in different countries should not have the same rights and privileges as those who are born in Canada. N=1000

As Canadians more likely see a positive effect of immigrants in our culture, the tendency to strongly disagree that Canadians born out of Canada should have the same rights and privileges as those born in Canada increases. Thus 47 percent of those who feel that the presence of immigrants makes our culture much weaker also strongly disagree that Canadians born out of Canada should not have the same rights and privileges as those born in Canada. This proportion increases to 48 percent of those who see immigrants as making our culture weaker, 61 percent of those who see that immigrants make our culture neither stronger nor weaker, 68 percent of those who feel that immigration makes our culture stronger, and three-quarters (74%) of those who feel that the presence of immigrants makes our culture much stronger.

Agreement that Rights and Privileges Should Vary with Birthplace by Effect of Immigrants on Our Culture (%)						
	Total	Much weaker	Weaker	Neither	Stronger	Much stronger
Strongly agree	11	17	19	9	8	9
Moderately agree	11	20	14	13	8	3
Moderately disagree	16	13	17	17	15	14
Strongly disagree	61	47	48	61	68	74
DK/NA	1	3	1	1	1	-

Q.10i) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Canadians who are born in different countries should not have the same rights and privileges as those who are born in Canada. N=1000

As well, respondents who prefer that Canadians accept minorities (68%) more strongly disagree with this statement in comparison to respondents who prefer acculturation of minorities (51%).

9.0 Multiculturalism

In an attempt to better understand perceptions of multiculturalism in Canada, we investigated Canadians’ agreement with three statements probing different perspectives on this policy. Two of the statements vary only slightly: one states that our multicultural society is a cornerstone of Canadian culture, and the other states that our multicultural society is a source of pride for Canadians. We also tested the statement that people from different racial and cultural groups are enriching the cultural life of Canada.

As the following table indicates, substantial majorities of Canadians consistently view our multicultural society in a positive manner. The largest majority of 83 percent agreement, 39 percent strong agreement, is seen in response to the statement that people from different racial and cultural groups are enriching the cultural life of Canada. Interestingly, respondents more strongly agree that our multicultural society is a source of pride (82%) compared to our multicultural society as a cornerstone of Canadian culture (74%).

Level of Agreement With Statements on Multiculturalism (%)					
	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA
People from different racial and cultural groups are enriching the cultural life of Canada (N=1032)	39	44	9	6	2
Our multicultural society is a source of pride for Canadians (N=987)	34	48	10	5	2
Our multicultural society is a cornerstone of Canadian culture (N=1016)	28	46	15	6	4
<i>Q.10 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree. How about . . . ?</i>					

9.1 Our Multicultural Society as a Cornerstone of Canadian Culture

Three-quarters of Canadians agree that our multicultural society is a cornerstone of Canadian culture, a modest decrease since March 2001.

When asked to indicate agreement with the statement that our multicultural society is a cornerstone of Canadian culture, a majority of Canadians (74%) agree, 28 percent strongly, with this statement. Only one in five (21%) disagree with this statement, 6% strongly and 15 percent moderately. Four percent of Canadians do not know or cannot indicate their agreement with this statement. There has been a decrease from the 80 percent who agreed with this statement (37 percent strongly), according to an Ipsos-

Reid survey conducted in March 2001. The proportion that disagrees with this statement (21%) has stayed virtually the same as that in March 2001 (20%).

Multicultural Society is a Cornerstone of Canadian Culture (%)		
	Social Cohesion Nov. 2001	Ipsos-Reid March 2001
Strongly agree	28	37
Moderately agree	46	43
Moderately disagree	15	12
Strongly disagree	6	8
DK/NA	4	1
<i>Social Cohesion Q.10a) For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree, or strongly disagree? How about . . .Our multi-cultural society is a cornerstone of Canadian culture? N=1016.</i> <i>Ipsos-Reid Q.6) Please indicate whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the following statements. Our multi-cultural society is a cornerstone of Canadian culture? N=1007.</i>		

Men (31%) strongly agree more than do women (26%) that our multicultural society is a cornerstone of Canadian culture. However, as respondents age, the likelihood of indicating strong agreement to the statement that our multicultural society is a cornerstone of our culture decreases. Although one-third (33%) of those respondents in the youngest age group (18 to 29) strongly agree with this statement, this proportion decreases to 31 percent of those between 30 and 44 years old. Comparatively, three in ten (29%) of those between 45 and 59 years old strongly agree with this statement. Those aged 60 and older indicate the lowest proportion who strongly agree; only one in five (19%) strongly agree with this sentiment.

Multicultural Society is a Cornerstone of Canadian Culture by Age (%)					
	Total	18 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 and over
Strongly agree	28	33	31	29	19
Moderately agree	46	42	48	46	49
Moderately disagree	15	16	13	16	17
Strongly disagree	6	2	5	6	11
Don't know	4	6	2	3	5
<i>Q.10a) For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree, or strongly disagree? How about . . .Our multi-cultural society is a cornerstone of Canadian culture? N=1016</i>					

Canadians of different ethnic backgrounds vary in perceptions of our multicultural society as a cornerstone of our culture. For example, those who indicate their ethnicity as Canadian are the least likely to strongly agree with this statement (18% strongly

agree) while those who are of Southern European descent are the most likely to strongly agree with this statement (59% strongly agree).

As community size increases, so too does strong agreement that our multicultural society is a cornerstone of Canadian culture. While one-third (32%) of those who live in the largest communities (1 million or more) agree with this sentiment, this proportion decreases to 29 percent of those living in communities with between 100,000 and one million residents, 27 percent of those living in communities with between 10,000 and 100,000 people and less than one quarter (23%) of those in communities of less than 10,000 residents.

Multicultural Society is a Cornerstone of Canadian Culture by Community Size (%)				
	Under 10,000	10,000 – 100,000	100,000 - 1 million	Over 1 million
Strongly agree	23	27	29	32
Moderately agree	53	46	46	42
Moderately disagree	15	14	15	16
Strongly disagree	5	5	7	6
Don't know	4	7	3	3

Q. 10a) For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree, or strongly disagree? How about . . . Our multi-cultural society is a cornerstone of Canadian culture? N=1016

Regionally, we find that, while Atlantic Canadians indicate the least strong agreement to this statement on our multicultural society (23%), residents of British Columbia indicate the most intense agreement (31%). In addition, those who live in urban communities are more likely (30%) than those who live in rural communities (23%) to strongly agree with this statement.

Perceptions of multiculturalism as a cornerstone of our culture vary with perceptions of the effect of immigration on our culture. As perceptions of the effect of immigration on our culture as a strengthening force increase, so too does strong agreement that multiculturalism is a cornerstone of our culture. Thus, three in ten (28%) of those respondents who feel that accepting immigrants from other countries makes our culture much weaker also strongly agree that multiculturalism is a cornerstone of Canadian culture. Conversely, seven in ten (72%) of those who feel that immigration makes our culture much stronger also strongly agree that our multicultural society is a cornerstone of our culture.

In addition, perceptions toward minority cultures as accepted versus acculturated appear to vary with strong agreement with the perception of our multicultural society as a cornerstone of Canadian culture. Thus, 36 percent of those who feel that Canadians should try to accept minority groups and their customs and languages also strongly agree that multiculturalism in this country is a cornerstone of our culture. Conversely, only one in five (20%) of those who feel that we should encourage minority groups to

change to be more like Canadians also strongly agree that multiculturalism is a cornerstone of our culture.

9.2 Our Multicultural Society is a Source of Pride for Canadians

Four in five of Canadians agree that our multi-cultural society is a source of pride for Canadians, a slightly larger proportion relative to those who agree that our multi-cultural society is a cornerstone of Canadian society. As well, this agreement represents a decrease since March 2001.

When asked to indicate agreement with the statement that our multi-cultural society is a source of pride for Canadians, a majority of four in five Canadians (82%) agree (34% strongly) with this statement. Only fifteen percent disagree, 5% strongly. Two percent of Canadians do not know or cannot indicate their agreement with this statement. In comparison, in an Ipsos-Reid survey conducted in March 2001, a larger proportion of 85 percent agreed with this statement, 45 percent strongly. There is no significant difference between the 14 percent who disagreed in March and those who disagree (15%) in the current survey.

Multicultural Society is a Source of Pride for Canadians (%)		
	Social Cohesion Nov. 2001	Ipsos-Reid March 2001
Strongly agree	34	45
Moderately agree	48	41
Moderately disagree	10	9
Strongly disagree	5	5
DK/NA	2	0
<i>Social Cohesion Q.10b) For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree, or strongly disagree? How about . . .Our multi-cultural society is a source of pride for Canadians? N=987.</i> <i>Ipsos-Reid Q.6) Please indicate whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the following statements. Our multi-cultural society is a source of pride for Canadians? N=996.</i>		

Perceptions of our multicultural society as a cornerstone of our culture differ depending on age, ethnicity and region of residence. As well, there are differences among Canadians depending on the number of friends they have from other cultures, their views on racism, the effect of immigration on our country, the probability of Canada coming under terrorist attack within the next two years, as well as perceptions of assimilation versus acculturation of minority groups in Canada.

As respondents age, the likelihood of indicating strong agreement that our multicultural society is a cornerstone of our culture decreases. Although one-third (41%) of those

respondents in the youngest age group (18 to 29) strongly agree with this statement, this proportion decreases to 37 percent of those between 30 and 44 years old. Comparatively, one-third (33%) of those between 45 and 59 years old strongly agree with this statement. Those aged 60 and older indicate the lowest proportion who strongly agree; only one in five (25%) strongly agree with this sentiment.

Multicultural Society is a Source of Pride for Canadians by Age (%)					
	Total	18 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 and over
Strongly agree	34	41	37	33	25
Moderately agree	48	47	49	46	53
Moderately disagree	10	9	10	10	12
Strongly disagree	5	3	3	3	6
Don't know	2	1	2	2	4

Q.10b) For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree, or strongly disagree? How about . . . Our multicultural society is a source of pride for Canadians? N=987

Canadians of different ethnic backgrounds perceive our multicultural society as a source of pride for Canadians to varying degrees. However, similarly to responses to the statement of our multicultural society as a cornerstone of Canadian culture, those who indicate their ethnicity as Canadian are least likely to strongly agree with this statement (26% strongly agree). In contrast to responses to the previous statement, those who are of Asian descent are most likely to strongly agree that our multicultural society is a source of pride for Canadians (63% strongly agree).

Regionally, the pattern of responses to the statement on our multicultural society as a source of pride varies similarly to those found for agreement to the statement that our multicultural society is a cornerstone of our culture. Thus, Atlantic Canadians indicate the least strong agreement to this statement on our multicultural society (28%) and residents of British Columbia indicate the strongest agreement (39%).

Agreement that our multicultural society is a source of pride for Canadians tends to increase with perceptions that the problem of racism in our society is much better. Only one in five Canadians (19%) who see the problem of racism as becoming much worse also strongly agree that our multicultural society is a source of pride for Canadians. In contrast, three quarters of respondents (73%) who strongly agree that our multicultural society is a source of pride for Canadians see the problem of racism in our society as becoming much better.

Strong agreement that people from different racial and cultural groups are enriching the cultural life of Canada increases as respondents indicate a larger number of friends from other cultures. In the same vein, those who see the effect of immigration as making our culture much weaker are less likely to strongly agree that our multicultural society is a source of pride for Canadians. Seventeen percent of those who feel that the effect of immigration is making our culture much weaker also strongly agree that our multicultural society is a source of pride for Canadians; conversely, seven in ten (68%)

of those who see immigration as making our culture much stronger also strongly agree that our multicultural society is a source of pride.

Strong agreement that our multicultural society is a source of Canadian pride increases as perceptions of an impending terrorist attack decrease. While only one quarter (26%) of those who see a terrorist attack in Canada in the next two years as very likely strongly agree that our multicultural society is a source of pride for Canadians, this proportion increase to one-third (34%) of those who see a terrorist attack as somewhat likely. Thirty-six percent of those who see a terrorist attack as not very likely and two in five (38%) who see a terrorist attack as not at all likely also strongly agree that our multicultural society is a source of pride for Canadians.

Multicultural Society is a Source of Pride for Canadians By Likelihood of Canada Coming under a Terrorist Attack (%)				
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely
Strongly agree	26	34	36	38
Moderately agree	52	48	51	41
Moderately disagree	11	13	8	10
Strongly disagree	9	3	4	9
Don't know	2	2	1	2

Q.10b) For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree, or strongly disagree? How about . . . Our multi-cultural society is a source of pride for Canadians? N=987

In addition, perceptions toward minority cultures as assimilated versus acculturated appear to vary with strong agreement with the perception of our multicultural society as a cornerstone of Canadian culture. Thus, 46 percent of those who feel that Canadians should try to accept minority groups and their customs and languages also strongly agree that multiculturalism in this country is a cornerstone of our culture. Conversely, only one quarter (24%) of those who feel that we should encourage minority groups to change to be more like Canadians also strongly agree that multiculturalism is a cornerstone of our culture.

9.3 People from Different Racial and Cultural Groups are Enriching the Cultural life of Canada

Eighty-three percent of Canadians agree that people from different racial and cultural groups are enriching the cultural life of Canada, the largest proportional agreement among the multiculturalism statements examined in this survey.

When asked to indicate agreement with the statement that people from different racial and cultural groups are enriching the cultural life of Canada, eighty-three percent of Canadians agree (39% strongly) with this statement. Only fifteen percent disagree, 6%

strongly. Two percent of Canadians do not know or cannot indicate their agreement with this statement.

People from Different Racial and Cultural Groups are Enriching the Cultural life of Canada (%)	
Strongly agree	39
Moderately agree	44
Moderately disagree	9
Strongly disagree	6
DK/NA	2
<i>Q.10k) For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree, or strongly disagree? How about . . . People from different racial and cultural groups are enriching the cultural life of Canada? N=1032</i>	

Canadians perceive that people from different racial and cultural groups are enriching the cultural life of Canada differently depending on education level, ethnicity and region of residence. As well, there are differences among Canadians depending on the number of friends they have from other cultures, views on the effect of immigration on our country, perceptions of the number of immigrants in our country, as well as perceptions of assimilation versus acculturation of minority groups in Canada.

As education level increases, so too does strong agreement that our cultural life in Canada is being enriched by people from different racial and cultural groups. While only three in ten (29%) of those with less than a high school education agree with this statement, this proportion increases to one-half (50%) of those who are university graduates.

Those with an Asian origin most intensely agree (54%) that people from different racial and cultural groups enrich the cultural life of Canada while those with a Canadian origin (28%) are least likely to strongly agree with this statement. Regionally, Quebecers (43%) most intensely agree while Albertans (31%) least intensely agree with this statement.

Strong agreement that people from different racial and cultural groups are enriching the cultural life of Canada increases as respondents indicate a larger number of friends from other cultures.

As well, as respondents agree more intensely that immigration makes our Canadian culture much stronger, strong agreement that people from different racial and ethnic groups are enriching the cultural life of Canada also intensifies. Thus, those who feel that immigration makes Canadian culture much stronger (84%) are more than twice as likely as those who feel that immigration makes our culture much weaker (41%) to also strongly agree that people from different racial and cultural groups are enriching the cultural life of Canada.

Perceptions of the number of immigrants entering Canada also vary with strong agreement to this statement. Thus, those who feel that Canada is accepting too many immigrants show the lowest intensity of strong agreement (20%), those who feel that we are accepting the right number of immigrants agree more intensely (48%) and those who feel that we are accepting too few immigrants agree most intensely (62%) that people from different racial and cultural groups are enriching the cultural life of Canada.

Finally, as with agreement to other statements on multiculturalism tested in this survey, perceptions toward minority cultures are being assimilated versus acculturated appear to vary with strong agreement with the perception of our multicultural society as a cornerstone of Canadian culture. Thus, 51 percent of those who feel that Canadians should try to accept minority groups and their customs and languages also strongly agree that multiculturalism in this country is a cornerstone of our culture. Conversely, only one quarter (26%) of those who feel that we should encourage minority groups to change to be more like Canadians also strongly agree that multiculturalism is a cornerstone of our culture.

10.0 Social Tensions

One of the goals in this research was to identify and examine Canadians’ current attitudes toward social tensions in Canada, given recent world events that could have increased negative perceptions toward members of other cultures in Canada. To do so, we asked respondents to give their perceptions on a variety of issues encompassed in social tensions, such as the problem of racism, assimilation versus acculturation of minorities into our culture, the role of the Canadian government in ending racism and promoting cross-cultural understanding, and perceptions of Canadian Muslims. This chapter presents the findings on these key questions regarding social tensions between Canadians post-September 11th.

10.1 The Problem of Racism

Canadians are somewhat divided in their perceptions of the problem of racism in Canada. Although a slight plurality of Canadians (37%) feel that there has been no change in the problem of racism, another 32 percent see it as becoming worse and 29 percent see it as becoming better.

When Canadians are asked whether they feel that the problem of racism in Canada is improving or getting worse, a slight plurality of 37 percent respond that there has been no change. Another 36 percent feel that the problem has become either somewhat worse (18%) or somewhat better (18%). While 14 percent feel that racism is either worse (7%) or much worse (7%), another 11 percent feel that the problem is better (9%) or much better (2%). In 1995, Ekos reported that 51 percent of Canadians saw the problem of racism as worsening, in comparison to 32 percent of Canadians in this survey.

The Problem of Racism in Canada (%)	
Much worse	7
Somewhat worse	25 ³
No change	37
Somewhat better	27 ⁴
Much better	2
DK/NA	1
Q.11) Do you think that the problem of racism in Canada is improving or getting worse? N=998	

Perceptions of those Canadians who feel that the problem of racism is no better or worse vary with age, ethnicity and region. For example, those in the youngest age group (18 to 29 years of age) are least intense in their perception of no change (32%)

³ This category is a combination of responses to “worse” and “somewhat worse.”

⁴ This category is a combination of responses to “better” and “somewhat better.”

while those in the oldest age group (60 and over) are most intense in their perceptions of no change (43%).

Anglophones (39%) are more intense than Francophones (30%) in their belief that there is no change in the problem of racism in Canada. As well, Canadians of Eastern European descent are most intense (49%) and those of Aboriginal descent (31%) are least intense in their perception that the problem of racism in Canada is unchanged.

Regionally, Quebecers are least intense in their perceptions of no change (30%) while Albertans (44%) and residents of Manitoba and Saskatchewan (44%) are most intense in these perceptions.

10.2 Acceptance versus Acculturation

Canadians are almost equally divided on the issue of acceptance of people from other cultures into Canadian culture or acculturation of these groups through encouraging them to try to change to be more like most Canadians.

Canadians are divided on which approach to inclusion of minorities in our culture should be a higher priority. While 43 percent of Canadians feel that the higher priority for Canada is to encourage Canadians to try to accept members of minority groups and their customs and languages (acceptance), another 45 percent feel that the higher priority is for minority groups to try to change to be more like most Canadians (acculturation). Seven percent feel that neither option is valid and five percent cannot say or do not know. In comparison, in 1998, Angus Reid reported that 52 percent of Canadians felt that minority groups should be encouraged to try to change to be more like most Canadians. However, the proportion that feels that Canadians should accept minority groups and their customs and languages remains unchanged from 1998.

Acceptance versus Acculturation as a Priority (%)	
To encourage Canadians as a whole to try to accept minority groups and their customs and languages	43
To encourage minority groups to try to change to be more like most Canadians	45
Neither	7
DK/NA	5
<i>Q13. Overall, what do you think should be a higher priority for Canada? N=2003</i>	

While women (45%) more intensely than men (41%) feel that the higher priority is that Canadians should try to accept minority groups and their customs and languages, men (48%) more intensely than women (42%) feel that the higher priority is encouragement of minority groups to try to change to be more like most Canadians.

Acceptance versus Acculturation as a Priority By Gender (%)			
	Total	Male	Female
To encourage Canadians as a whole to try to accept minority groups and their customs and languages	43	41	45
To encourage minority groups to try to change to be more like most Canadians	45	48	42
Neither	7	7	8
DK/NA	5	4	5
<i>Q13. Overall, what do you think should be a higher priority for Canada? N=2003</i>			

Older Canadians see the higher priority as encouraging minority groups to change to be more like Canadians and the lower priority as the acceptance of minority groups as they are. One-third (34%) of those between 18 and 29 years of age prioritize minority groups changing to be more like Canadians. However, agreement with this approach as a priority increases to 43 percent of those between 30 and 44 years old, 49 percent of those between 45 and 59 years old and more than half (54%) of those who are 60 years old or older. Conversely, three in five Canadians in the youngest age group (59%) feel that it should be a higher priority for Canadians to accept minorities, their customs and languages. This level of agreement decreases to 45 percent of those between 30 and 44 years old, 37 percent of those between 45 and 59 years old and only three in ten (30%) of those in the oldest age group (60 years and older).

Acceptance versus Acculturation as a Priority by Age (%)					
	Total	18 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60+
To encourage Canadians as a whole to try to accept minority groups and their customs and languages	43	59	45	37	30
To encourage minority groups to try to change to be more like most Canadians	45	34	43	49	54
Neither	7	6	7	8	8
DK/NA	5	1	4	6	8
<i>Q13. Overall, what do you think should be a higher priority for Canada? N=2003</i>					

In general, as education level increases, so too does the tendency to prioritize encouraging Canadians to try to accept minority groups, their customs and languages. Thus, while only 36 percent of those with less than a high school education agree with this priority, this proportion increases to 39 percent of those who have graduated from high school and 44 percent of those with a college diploma. The highest agreement with this priority is found among those who have some university experience (48%) and

those with a university degree (47%). An opposite trend is seen with the tendency to prioritize encouraging minority groups to try and change to be more like most Canadians, where as education level increases, endorsement of this priority decreases. Thus, while over one-half (51%) of those who have not completed high school and 49 percent of those who have done so agree with this priority, this proportion decreases to 45 percent of those with a college diploma, 42 percent of those with some university experience and two in five (40%) of those with a degree.

Acceptance versus Acculturation as a Priority by Education (%)						
	Total	Less than High School	Complete High School	Comm./ Vocational College	Some University	University
To encourage Canadians as a whole to try to accept minority groups and their customs and languages	43	36	39	44	48	47
To encourage minority groups to try to change to be more like most Canadians	45	51	49	45	42	40
Neither	7					
DK/NA	5					
<i>Q13. Overall, what do you think should be a higher priority for Canada? N=2003</i>						

Visible minorities (49%) and Albertans (49%) are most likely to see encouraging minority groups to be more like Canadians as the higher priority for Canada. Canadians who do not belong to visible minority groups (44%) and Atlantic Canadians (36%) are least likely to endorse this priority. Atlantic Canadians, however, are most likely (55%) and Quebecers least likely (40%) to prioritize encouraging Canadians to try to accept minority groups, their customs and languages.

More than one-half of the respondents who define their ethnicity as Canadian (51%) feel that the higher priority is for minority groups try to change to be like other Canadians. Those of British (42%), Southern European (42%), Eastern European (42%) or Aboriginal (42%) descent are least likely to agree with this priority. Those of Southern European (51%) and Asian (51%) descent are most likely to see Canadians accepting minority groups as the priority. Those of French descent are least likely (40%) to prioritize this.

Respondents vary in their perceptions of whether the higher priority for Canada is acceptance of acculturation of minorities by location in a rural or urban center. While those in urban centers are divided as to whether the priority should be acceptance

(44%) or acculturation (44%), respondents in rural communities place a higher priority on acculturation (51%) than on acceptance (38%).

There are some trends in responses based on attitudes toward racism in Canada, the number of friends from other cultures and ethnicities and perceptions of the number of immigrants in Canada. Those who see racism as getting much better (52%) more likely than those who see racism as becoming much worse (38%) place a priority on acceptance. As the number of friends from other cultures and ethnicities increases, so too does a tendency to prioritize acceptance rather than acculturation. Thus, while 52 percent of those who have the most diverse social circles prioritize acceptance and only 39 percent in this group prioritize acculturation, these proportions change to 34 percent of those who have the least diverse social circles who prioritize acceptance and 53 percent in this group who prioritize acculturation. As well, those who feel that there are too many immigrants in Canada prioritize acculturation (61%) over acceptance (31%). In contrast, those who see the number of immigrants in Canada as too few or about right prioritize acceptance (56% and 50% respectively) over acculturation (32% and 37% respectively).

10.3 Racism and Cross-Cultural Understanding

More than nine in ten Canadians feel that the government should play a role in ending racism and a significant majority also feel that Canadian Muslims clearly do not support international terrorism. In addition three-quarters of Canadians are worried that Arabs or those of Muslim descent will become the target of racism and personal attacks due to the events of September 11th.

When responses to the statements on racism and acceptance are examined as a group, it is clear that Canadians see a definite role for the government in ending racism and promoting cross-cultural understanding (58% strongly agree). In terms of worry about racism and acceptance, Canadians are not very worried that Canadian Muslims do not support international terrorism (40% strongly agree) but, despite this perceived lack of support from Canadian Muslims, respondents are concerned that people of Arab descent or Muslims will be targeted for personal attacks (34% strongly agree).

Level of Agreement With Statements on Racism and Acceptance (%)					
	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA
The Government of Canada has an important role to play in helping to stop racism and promoting cross-cultural understanding. (N=1345)	58	33	5	3	1
Canadian Muslims clearly do NOT support international terrorism. (N=1345)	40	28	10	6	16
I am worried that people of Arab descent or Muslims in Canada may become the target of racism or personal attacks because of September's terrorist attacks. (N=1345)	34	38	15	10	3
Q.14 Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements?					

A clear majority of nine in ten Canadians (91%) feel that the government has an important role to play in helping to stop racism and promoting cross-cultural understanding. Of this proportion, 58 percent strongly agree with this perception. Only eight percent of Canadians disagree with this opinion, three percent strongly. One percent of Canadians do not know or cannot say whether the government has an important role to play in ending racism and promoting cross-cultural understanding.

The Government has an important Role in Helping to Stop Racism and Promoting Cross-cultural Understanding (%)	
Strongly agree	58
Moderately agree	33
Moderately disagree	5
Strongly disagree	3
DK/NA	1
Q.14a) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . The government of Canada has an important role to play in helping to stop racism and promoting cross-cultural understanding? N=1345	

Canadians differ in their perceptions of this issue with respect to language, region, perceptions of the effect of immigration on our society and perceptions of the number of immigrants in Canada. Francophones (66%) and Quebecers (67%) are more likely

than Anglophones (55%) and Albertans (48%) to strongly agree that the government has an important role to help in helping end racism and promoting cross-cultural understanding.

Those who feel that the presence of immigrants in Canada makes our culture much stronger (69%) rather than much weaker (50%) more strongly agree that the government of Canada has an important role to play in ending racism and promoting cross-cultural understanding. As well, those who feel that we have too few immigrants in Canada (74%) are also most likely to strongly agree with the government’s role in ending racism. In comparison, those who feel that we have the right number of immigrants in Canada agree less strongly with the government’s role in ending racism (64%), but are still more supportive than those who feel that we have too many immigrants in Canada (47%).

Two-thirds of Canadians (68%) agree, 40 percent strongly, that Canadian Muslims clearly do not support international terrorism. Another 16 percent disagree with this statement. Of interest, 16 percent of respondents cannot say or do not know how to respond to this statement.

Canadian Muslims do not support International Terrorism (%)	
Strongly agree	40
Moderately agree	28
Moderately disagree	10
Strongly disagree	6
DK/NA	16
Q.14b) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . Canadian Muslims clearly do NOT support international terrorism. N=1351	

Canadians have different perceptions of this issue as a function of education level, income, visible minority status, region, and ethnicity. In addition, perceptions vary with number of friends from other cultures and ethnicities, the effect of immigration on our culture and the number of immigrants in Canada.

As education and income level increase, so too does the tendency to strongly agree that Canadian Muslims clearly do not support international terrorism. Thus, while only three in ten (30%) of those who have not completed high school and 34 percent of those in the lowest income bracket (less than \$30,000 per year) agree with this statement, these proportions increase to one-half (50%) of those who have graduated from university and 47 percent of those in the highest income bracket.

Visible minorities (32%), Quebecers (37%) and Canadians of French ethnicity (36%) are less likely to strongly agree than other non-minority Canadians (42%), Albertans (49%) and Canadians of Asian descent (49%), that Canadian Muslims clearly do not support international terrorism. In addition, those who have all of their friends from other

cultures (42%) are more likely to strongly agree than those who have no friends from other cultures (27%).

As Canadians see the effect of immigration as strengthening our culture, they are generally more likely to intensely agree that Canadian Muslims clearly do not support international terrorism. Thus, while only one-quarter of Canadians (27%) who both see immigration as intensely weakening for our culture and perceive Canadian Muslims as not supporting terrorism, this proportion more than doubles to 59 percent of those who both see immigration as intensely strengthening our culture and see Canadian Muslims as clearly not supporting terrorism. As well, those who feel that we have too many immigrants in Canada are least likely to agree that Canadian Muslims clearly do not support terrorism (29%) in comparison to those who feel that we have the right number (43%) or too few (68%) immigrants.

Three-quarters of Canadians (72%) agree, 34 percent strongly, that they are worried that people of Arab descent or Muslims in Canada may become the target of racism or personal attacks because of September’s terrorist attacks. Another one-quarter (25%) disagree with this statement, 10 percent strongly. Only three percent of respondents cannot say or do not know how to respond to this statement. The proportion of Canadians who share this worry is ten percentage points smaller than those who shared this worry in September 2001 (Ipsos-Reid, Ipsos-Reid/Globe and Mail/CTV National Survey).

Agreement that Canadian Muslims or those of Arab descent may be Personally Targeted (%)	
Strongly agree	34
Moderately agree	38
Moderately disagree	15
Strongly disagree	10
DK/NA	3
<i>Q. 14c) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . I am worried that people of Arab descent or Muslims in Canada may become the target of racism or personal attacks because of September’s terrorist attacks. N=1351</i>	

Women (38%) are more likely than men (29%) to strongly agree that they are fearful of Canadian Muslims or those of Arab descent being personally targeted as a result of September’s terrorist attacks.

Respondents who are Canadian citizens (34%) or part-time employed (40%) agree that they are more intensely fearful than those who are non-citizens (21%) or full-time employed (34%). Interestingly, there is no difference in agreement between those who are visible minorities or other Canadians. Further, Quebecers (39%) and those of French ethnicity (39%) more strongly agree, while residents from Manitoba and

Saskatchewan (29%) as well as those of Canadian ethnicity (26%) are least likely to indicate strong agreement.

11.0 Likelihood of a Terrorist Attack in Canada

Given the events of September 11th, and the resulting fear and uncertainty felt by Canadians on the whole, it was important in this survey to examine the perceived likelihood of Canada to experience a terrorist attack. We asked respondents to indicate how likely they felt a terrorist attack on Canadian soil would be, within the next two years.

11.1 Likelihood of Terrorist Attack

One-half of Canadians feel that Canada will be the victim of a terrorist attack within the next two years. However, this proportion is slightly less than that found just after the September 11th attacks.

Canadians are now feeling slightly more confident that a terrorist attack is not imminent on our soil than they did in the weeks after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on Washington and New York City. Those who still believe that a terrorist attack on Canada is likely to occur in the next two years are also likely to believe that the Canadian economy is failing, immigration has weakened Canadian society and that racism in Canada is increasing.

Canadians who believe it is very (13%) or somewhat (37%) likely their country will be the target of a terrorist attack now stands at 50 percent overall, compared to 55 percent (16% very likely and 39% somewhat likely) immediately following the September 11th attacks. The proportion who feel an attack is not at all likely has grown slightly, from ten percent to 14 percent, while the proportion of those who are sceptical about the likelihood of an attack (not very likely) has remained constant at 33 percent. Four percent of respondents replied “don’t know” to this question.

Likelihood of Terrorist Attack		
	Sept/Oct*	December
Very likely	16	13
Somewhat likely	39	37
Not very likely	33	33
Not at all likely	10	14
DK/NA	2	4
* Focus Canada 2001-3 data Q.15 Do you think it is very, somewhat, not very, or not at all likely that Canada will be the victim of a terrorist attack within the next two years?		

Of those who believe a terrorist attack on Canada will occur, women (53%) and Francophones (56%) are slightly more likely than men (45%) or Anglophones (48%) to fear an attack is imminent.

Regional differences and community size do not appear to be factors with regard to Canadian perceptions on this issue. The number of people who believe a terrorist attack on Canada is likely, however, has decreased in all regions since the time period immediately following the September 11 attacks. The most noticeable drop occurred in Alberta, where the perceived likelihood of an attack dropped 12 percentage points, and British Columbia, down 10 percentage points.

Change in Perceived Likelihood of Terrorist Attack by Region												
	British Columbia		Alberta		Man/Sask		Ontario		Quebec		Atlantic	
	Sept	Dec	Sept	Dec	Sept	Dec	Sept	Dec	Sept	Dec	Sept	Dec
Very likely	16	13	19	12	14	12	16	12	16	13	21	16
Somewhat likely	37	30	44	39	44	35	37	36	41	42	35	33
Not very likely	33	38	44	39	44	35	34	32	33	30	34	34
Not at all likely	11	16	5	14	11	10	12	15	9	11	7	11
DK/NA	3	3	2	7	3	3	1	5	2	3	4	6

** September figures come from Focus Canada 2001-3 data*
Q.15 Do you think it is very, somewhat, not very, or not at all likely that Canada will be the victim of a terrorist attack within the next two years?

Of the 13 percent of Canadians who still feel an attack is very likely, 27 percent are very worried about Canada’s economic situation. Canadians who feel a terrorist attack is very likely are also more likely to believe that immigrants have made Canadian society much weaker (25%) and that racism in Canada has become much worse as a result (28%).

Unemployed Canadians are most likely to believe that a terrorist attack here is very likely (22%), especially when compared to full-time workers (14%), part-time workers (13%), students (12%) and retired persons (9%). Canadians who have been exposed to some post-secondary education are less likely to believe that an attack on Canada is imminent. For example, while 33 percent of Canadians believe an attack is not very likely, this increases to 42 percent among those who have some university education and 41 percent among those with a university degree.

Those who believe that an attack on Canada is likely are also more likely to have been born outside North America. Of those who believe an attack is very likely, 16 percent were born outside of North America compared to 13 percent who were born in Canada, while 63 percent of those who believe an attack is somewhat likely were born outside North America, compared with 38 percent born in Canada.

This survey determined that income level and visible minority status was not a factor in whether Canadians were likely to believe a terrorist attack was imminent.

Interestingly, 86 percent of Muslims said that it was unlikely Canada would be the victim of a terrorist attack. With only 25 respondents who said they were Muslim, however, the sample size was too small to be statistically significant.

12.0 Charter Rights and Freedoms

Some have speculated that legislation and practices that have arisen in the ensuing response to September 11th events could possibly be seen as infringing on Charter Rights and Freedoms. Others have said that if our rights and freedoms as laid out in the Charter were somewhat compromised in an effort to combat terrorism, this would be an appropriate infringement. Given these opposing views, it was of interest to examine Canadians' perceptions of whether our rights and freedoms as guaranteed in the Charter could be justifiably limited as part of the process of combating terrorism in Canada. The rights and freedoms that were examined include: the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination, the right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure, freedom of association (e.g., the right to belong to the groups and organizations of your choice, the right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned, freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of peaceful assembly (e.g., the right to congregate in a peaceful protest), freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression, including freedom of the media; and freedom to say anything about the government here in Canada.

As the following tables illustrate, Canadians do not see that the threat of terrorism strongly justifies placing limits on any of our rights and freedoms. In fact, majorities or pluralities say that the threat of terrorism does not justify placing limits on our freedom of conscience and religion (51% say does not justify), freedom of peaceful assembly (42% say does not justify) and freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression, including freedom of the media (44% say does not justify). Canadians are divided on whether the threat of terrorism strongly (34%) or does not justify (35%) placing limits on the right to equal protection and benefit of the law without discrimination, and whether the threat of terrorism somewhat (35%) or does not (35%) justify the right not be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned. Pluralities feel that the threat of terrorism only somewhat justifies placing limits on the right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure (38%) and freedom of association (42%). Furthermore, when asked whether they feel that they have freedom of expression in Canada, 87 percent agree that they do enjoy this freedom.

Canadians appear to treat these freedoms and rights with some importance and do not appear eager to give them up, even under the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it.

Level of Justification of Placing Limits on Charter Rights (%)						
	Strongly justifies	Somewhat justifies	Does not justify	Depends	Can never be justified	DK/NA
The right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination? (N=952)	34	26	35	1	*	4
The right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure? (N=1026)	23	38	33	2	*	5
Freedom of association (e.g., the right to belong to the groups and organizations of your choice)? (N=968)	19	42	32	3	*	4
The right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned? (N=978)	19	35	35	2	*	9
Freedom of conscience and religion? (N=1025)	16	28	51	1	1	4
Freedom of peaceful assembly (e.g., the right to congregate in a peaceful protest)? (N=1035)	15	36	42	2	1	4
Freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression, including freedom of the media? (N=978)	13	38	44	1	*	5
<p><i>Q.16 The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . .</i></p>						

Freedom of Expression (%)					
	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA
I feel that I have the personal freedom to say anything I want about the government here in Canada (N=1013)	61	26	7	5	1
<p><i>Q.10 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree. How about . . . ?</i></p>					

12.1 The Right to Equal Protection and Equal Benefit of the Law

Canadians are divided on whether the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justifies or does not justify placing limits on the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination.

Canadians are almost equally divided on whether the threat of terrorism justifies limiting our right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law. While one-third (35%) feels that the threat of terrorism does not justify placing limits on this right, another one-third (34%) feels that the threat of terrorism is in fact a strong justification for placing limits on this right. Another one-quarter of Canadians (26%) see the threat of terrorism as only somewhat justifying placing limitations on this right. Less than one percent feel that placing limits on this right is a conditional action and four percent do not know or cannot say.

Placing Limits On The Right To Equal Protection And Benefit Of The Law (%)	
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	34
Somewhat justifies	26
Does not justify	35
Depends	1
Can never be justified	*
DK/NA	4
<i>Q.16g) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination? N=972</i>	

Perceptions of the justification for placing limits on the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination vary with respondent gender, education level, region, ethnicity, and rural versus urban residence. For example, as the following table illustrates, men (39%) are significantly more likely than women (32%) to feel that the threat of terrorism does not justify placing limits on this right. However, there are no gender differences among those who think that the threat of terrorism strongly or somewhat justifies placing limits on this right.

Placing Limits On The Right To Equal Protection And Benefit Of The Law by Gender (%)			
	Total	Male	Female
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	34	32	35
Somewhat justifies	26	25	27
Does not justify	35	39	32
Depends	1	1	1
Can never be justified	*	*	*
DK/NA	4	3	5

Q.16g) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination? N=972

It appears that there is a relationship between educational attainment and perceptions of the justifications for placing limits on our right to equal protections and equal benefit of the law without discrimination by education level. As educational attainment increases, the perception that the threat of terrorism does not justify placing limits on our right to equal protection and benefit of the law grows more intense.

Placing Limits On The Right To Equal Protection And Benefit Of The Law by Education level (%)						
	Total	Less than High school	High school	Community college	Some university	University graduate
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	34	36	39	37	34	26
Somewhat justifies	26	33	29	28	16	20
Does not justify	35	22	27	30	47	50
Depends	1	1	1	1	1	2
Can never be justified	*	-	-	*	-	1
DK/NA	4	8	4	4	2	2

Q.16g) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination? N=972

There is a great deal of regional variation in responses to this statement. While a plurality of respondents in Quebec and Manitoba and Saskatchewan clearly see no

justification for placing limits on this right, a plurality of respondents in Ontario and Atlantic Canada see strong justifications. Respondents in British Columbia and Alberta have mixed feelings on the issue, with a significant minority in each province both indicating no justification and a strong justification for limiting our right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination.

Placing Limits On The Right To Equal Protection And Benefit Of The Law by Region (%)						
	BC	Alberta	Man/Sask.	Ontario	Quebec	Atlantic
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	34	36	28	38	28	34
Somewhat justifies	24	21	30	29	20	30
Does not justify	35	39	38	29	46	25
Depends	1	1	1	1	2	1
Can never be justified	-	-	-	*	-	1
DK/NA	6	2	3	3	4	8

Q.16g) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination? N=972

In terms of ethnicity, almost one-half (47%) of those who are of other European ethnic identity do not see any justification, while 45 percent of those of Asian origin see a strong justification for placing limits on our right to equal protection and benefit of the law without discrimination.

Respondents who live in rural communities (38%) are more likely than are those in urban communities (32%) to see strong justifications for placing limits on our right to equal protection and benefit of the law without discrimination. Conversely, urban dwellers (37%) are considerably more likely to see that the threat of terrorism does not justify placing limits on this right, in comparison to rural dwellers (29%).

Placing Limits On The Right To Equal Protection And Benefit Of The Law by Rural versus Urban Community (%)			
	Total	Rural	Urban
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	34	38	32
Somewhat justifies	26	26	25
Does not justify	35	29	37
Depends	1	1	1
Can never be justified	*	-	*
DK/NA	4	6	4

Q.16g) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination? N=972

12.2 The Right to be Secure Against Unreasonable Search and Seizure

A plurality of Canadians say that the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it somewhat justify placing limits on our right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure.

A plurality of two in five (38%) Canadians say that the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it somewhat justify limiting our right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure. Another one-third (33%) feel that the threat of terrorism does not justify placing limits on this right while one-quarter (23%) feel that this threat strongly justifies limiting our right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure. Two percent of Canadians say that "it depends" and five percent do not know or cannot say. Less than one percent feel that limiting this right can never be justified.

Placing Limits On The Right To Be Secure Against Unreasonable Search And Seizure (%)	
Strongly justifies putting /placing limits	23
Somewhat justifies	38
Does not justify	33
Depends	2
Can never be justified	*
DK/NA	5

Q.16e) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . the right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure? N=1008

Men (37%) as well as Francophones (49%) are more likely than women (29%) and Anglophones (28%) to feel that there is no justification for placing limits on our right to

be secure against unreasonable search and seizure, even with the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it.

Regionally, Quebecers (49%) are most intense in their perception that the threat of terrorism does not justify limiting our right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure, while Ontarions (28%) are most intense in their perceptions that terrorism is a strong justification for limiting this right. Manitobans and residents of Saskatchewan (45%) are most intense in the middle of the road option that the threat of terrorism provides some justification for limiting this right.

Placing Limits On The Right To Be secure Against Unreasonable Search and Seizure by Region (%)						
	BC	Alberta	Man/Sask.	Ontario	Quebec	Atlantic
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	19	20	19	28	18	23
Somewhat justifies	38	41	45	41	28	41
Does not justify	37	32	28	23	49	26
Depends	1	1	2	1	2	1
Can never be justified	1	-	-	1	*	-
DK/NA	4	6	6	5	2	8
<i>Q.16e) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . the right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure? N=1008</i>						

It appears that fears of an impending terrorist attack in Canada are related to perceptions of placing limits on our right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure. As respondents feel that a terrorist attack is more likely, they also see the threat of terrorism as a strong justification for limiting our right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure, and are less likely to feel that the threat of terrorism does not justify limiting this right.

Placing Limits On The Right To Be Secure Against Unreasonable Search And Seizure by Perception of Terrorist Attack (%)					
	Total	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	23	38	21	20	19
Somewhat justifies	38	40	41	40	29
Does not justify	33	15	29	37	48
Depends	2	2	3	1	*
Can never be justified	*	-	1	-	-
DK/NA	5	5	4	3	4

Q.16e) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . the right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure? N=1008

12.3 Freedom of Association

A plurality of Canadians feel that the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it only somewhat justifies placing limits on our freedom of expression, as laid out in the Charter.

Two in five (42%) Canadians agree that the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it only somewhat justifies limiting our freedom of association. Another one-third (32%) feel that there is no justification and one in five (19%) feel that there is a strong justification for limiting this freedom. Three percent of Canadians feel that limiting this right depends on other factors and four percent cannot say or do not know. Less than one percent feel that limiting this right can never be justified.

Placing Limits On Freedom Of Association (%)	
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	19
Somewhat justifies	42
Does not justify	32
Depends	3
Can never be justified	*
DK/NA	4

Q.16b) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of association (e.g. the right to belong to the groups and organizations of your choice)? N=964

As indicated in the following table, men are more likely than women to feel that terrorism does not justify limiting our freedom of association, while women are significantly more likely than men to feel that this threat is some justification for limiting this freedom.

Placing Limits On Freedom Of Association by Gender (%)			
	Total	Male	Female
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	19	19	18
Somewhat justifies	42	39	45
Does not justify	32	36	30
Depends	3	3	2
Can never be justified	*	*	*
DK/NA	4	3	5

Q.16b) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of association (e.g. the right to belong to the groups and organizations of your choice)? N=964

There is a relationship between respondent age and perceptions of the justification for limiting our freedom of association. As respondents age, they are more likely to see that the threat of terrorism strongly justifies placing limits on our right to freedom of association, and less likely to see that the threat of terrorism does not justify placing these limits on this right.

Placing Limits On Freedom Of Association by Age (%)					
	Total	18 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 and over
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	19	10	19	21	24
Somewhat justifies	42	40	43	43	41
Does not justify	32	46	34	26	23
Depends	3	1	2	3	4
Can never be justified	*	-	-	*	1
DK/NA	4	3	3	6	7

Q.16b) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of association (e.g. the right to belong to the groups and organizations of your choice)? N=964

Perceptions vary with region and ethnicity as well. For example, Quebecers (48%) and those of French ethnicity (40%) are most intense in their feeling that there is not justification, even with the threat of terrorism, for placing limits on our freedom of association. Atlantic Canadians (24%) and those of Canadian ethnicity (23%) are most intense in their perception that the threat of terrorism strongly justifies limiting this freedom.

Responses also vary with community size. There is a tendency for respondents who live in larger communities to be more likely to see no justification for placing a limit on our freedom of association, even with the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it.

Placing Limits On Freedom Of Association by Community Size (%)					
	Total	Under 10,000	10,000 – 100,000	100,000 – 1 million	Over 1 million
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	19	19	20	21	17
Somewhat justifies	42	45	48	41	38
Does not justify	32	27	28	31	39
Depends	3	2	1	2	4
Can never be justified	*	*	-	*	*
DK/NA	4	7	3	6	2

Q.16b) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of association (e.g. the right to belong to the groups and organizations of your choice)? N=964

12.4 The Right not to be Arbitrarily Detained or Imprisoned

Canadians are divided on whether the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it somewhat or does not justify placing limits on our right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned.

Seven in ten Canadians (70%) are evenly split in their perception that the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it somewhat (35%) or does not (35%) place limits on our right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned. Another one in five (19%) feel that this threat strongly justifies placing limits on this right. Two percent of Canadians feel that placing limitations on this right is conditional, and less than one percent feel that limits to this right can never be justified. Nine percent of Canadians do not know or cannot give an opinion.

Placing Limits On The Right To Not Be Arbitrarily Detained Or Imprisoned (%)	
Strongly justifies putting / placing limits	19
Somewhat justifies	35
Does not justify	35
Depends	2
Can never be justified	*
DK/NA	9

Q.16f) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . the right to not be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned? N=995

Canadians have varying responses to this question as a function of gender, region and ethnicity. As the following table illustrates, men are more likely than women to feel that the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it does not justify placing limits on the

right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned. Women are more likely than men to indicate that they do not know or cannot give a response on this issue.

Placing Limits On The Right To Not Be Arbitrarily Detained Or Imprisoned by Gender (%)			
	Total	Male	Female
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	19	20	17
Somewhat justifies	35	34	36
Does not justify	35	40	31
Depends	2	2	2
Can never be justified	*	*	*
DK/NA	9	4	13

Q.16f) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . the right to not be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned? N=995

Regionally, Quebecers (48%) are most intense in their perception that the threat of terrorism does not justify limits to our right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned. Albertans (22%) are most intense in their perceptions that the threat of terrorism strongly justifies placing limits on this right.

In terms of ethnic differences, those Canadians of Southern European descent (44%) are most intense among all ethnic groups in their perception that the threat of terrorism does not justify limiting our right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned. Those of Asian origin (33%) are most intense in their perception that the threat of terrorism strongly justifies placing limits on this right.

There is a relationship between perceptions of a threat of terrorism in Canada within the next two years and perceptions of the justification for limiting our freedom of association as a result of the threat of terrorism. As the threat of terrorism is perceived as more likely, the intensity of perception that terrorism does not justify placing limits on our freedom of association tends to decrease.

Placing Limits On Freedom Of Association by Likelihood of Terrorist Attack					
	Total	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	19	28	15	15	23
Somewhat justifies	42	40	48	41	30
Does not justify	32	24	30	38	39
Depends	3	1	3	3	1
Can never be justified	*	*	*	*	-
DK/NA	4	5	4	2	7

Q.16b) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of association (e.g. the right to belong to the groups and organizations of your choice)? N=964

12.5 Freedom of Conscience and Religion

A majority of Canadians feel that the threat of terrorism does not justify placing limits on our freedom of conscience and religion.

When Canadians are asked whether the threat of terrorism justifies placing limits on our freedom of conscience and religion, a majority of 51 percent respond feel that this threat does not justify limiting this freedom. Three in ten (28%) feel that the threat of terrorism creates some justification for limits on this right and 16 percent feel that the threat of terrorism strongly justifies limiting this right. One percent of Canadians feel that limiting this right depends on the circumstances and another one percent feel that there can never be a justification for limiting this right. Four percent (1%) do not know or cannot give a response on this issue.

Placing Limits On Freedom Of Conscience And Religion (%)	
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	16
Somewhat justifies	28
Does not justify	51
Depends	1
Can never be justified	1
DK/NA	4

Q.16d) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of conscience and religion? N=1013

Canadians respond differently to this issue depending on their gender, education level, language, status as a visible minority, region of residence, ethnic background, rural versus urban community of residence, and perceptions of a terrorist attack in Canada.

Men (55%) are more intense than are women (48%) in their perception that the threat of terrorism does not justify limiting our freedom of conscience and religion. It also appears that as Canadians become more educated, they are less likely to see that the threat of terrorism gives a strong justification for limiting this right, and they are more likely to see that the threat of terrorism does not justify limiting this right. As education level increases, there is also a general decrease in the intensity with which Canadians see that there is some justification for limiting our freedom of conscience and religion.

Placing Limits On Freedom Of Conscience And Religion by Education Level.						
	Total	Less than High school	High school	Community college	Some university	University graduate
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	16	22	19	17	16	8
Somewhat justifies	28	31	31	29	27	22
Does not justify	51	36	46	49	53	64
Depends	1	-	1	*	3	2
Can never be justified	1	2	-	-	2	*
DK/NA	4	8	3	4	1	3
<i>Q.16d) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of conscience and religion? N=1013</i>						

Francophones (67%) are more intense than Anglophones (46%) in their perception that the threat of terrorism does not justify that limits be placed on our freedom of conscience and religion. Anglophones, however, are more intense than Francophones in their perceptions that the threat of terrorism somewhat (30% versus 19%) or strongly (18% versus 10%) justifies placing limits on our freedom of conscience and religion.

Canadians of visible minority status (34%) are more intense than other Canadians (26%) in their perception that the threat of terrorism somewhat justifies limiting our freedom of conscience and religion. However, those of non-visible minority status (53%) are more intense than those of visible minority status (43%) in their perception that the threat of terrorism does not justify placing limits on our freedom of conscience and religion.

Regionally, we see that Quebecers are most intense in their feelings that the threat of terrorism does not justify placing limits on our freedom of conscience and religion and Ontarions are most intense in their feelings that this threat strongly justifies placing limits on our freedom of conscience and religion.

Placing Limits On The Freedom of Conscience and Religion by Region (%)						
	BC	Alberta	Man/Sask.	Ontario	Quebec	Atlantic
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	15	16	13	21	9	19
Somewhat justifies	30	21	34	33	18	33
Does not justify	50	58	50	40	68	40
Depends	1	-	1	2	*	1
Can never be justified	1	-	-	1	-	1
DK/NA	3	5	2	4	4	6
<i>Q.16d) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of conscience and religion? N=1013</i>						

In terms of ethnicity, those of French origin (63%) are most intense in their view that the threat of terrorism does not justify limiting our freedom of conscience and religion. Canadians of Asian origin (38%) are most intense in their view that the threat of terrorism strongly justifies placing limits on this freedom.

Respondents differ in their perceptions as a function of rural versus urban community. Those who are in urban communities are significantly more likely than rural dwellers to feel that the threat of terrorism does not justify placing limitations on our freedom of conscience and religion. Rural dwellers are more intense than urban dwellers in their feeling that the threat of terrorism does somewhat justify limiting our freedom of conscience and religion.

Placing Limits On Freedom Of Conscience And Religion by Rural versus Urban Community (%)			
	Total	Rural	Urban
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	16	17	15
Somewhat justifies	28	34	26
Does not justify	51	43	53
Depends	1	-	1
Can never be justified	1	1	*
DK/NA	4	5	4
<i>Q.16d) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of conscience and religion? N=1013</i>			

As with responses to many of the other rights and freedoms, there is a relationship between perceptions of a terrorist threat to Canada and perceptions of the justifications

for limiting freedom of conscience and religion. As respondents feel that a terrorist attack is less likely, they feel more intensely that the threat of a terrorist attack does not justify placing limits on freedom of conscience and religion, and less intensely feel that this threat strongly justifies limiting our freedom of conscience and religion.

Placing Limits On Freedom Of Conscience And Religion by Perception of Terrorist Attack (%)					
	Total	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	16	29	15	10	18
Somewhat justifies	28	20	34	29	16
Does not justify	51	43	46	56	62
Depends	1	2	1	2	-
Can never be justified	1	2	1	-	-
DK/NA	4	3	4	3	3

Q.16c) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of conscience and religion? N=1013

12.6 Freedom of Peaceful Assembly

A plurality of Canadians feel that the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it does not justify limiting our Freedom of Peaceful Assembly.

Two in five (42%) Canadians feel that the threat of terrorism does not justify limiting our freedom of peaceful assembly. Another 36 percent feel that this somewhat justifies limiting this freedom and 15 percent feel that terrorism is a strong justification for placing limits on our freedom of peaceful assembly. Two percent of Canadians feel that it depends and one percent feel that limits on our freedom of peaceful assembly can never be justified. Four percent do not know or cannot say.

Placing Limits On Freedom Of Peaceful Assembly (e.g. the right to congregate in peaceful protest) (%)	
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	15
Somewhat justifies	36
Does not justify	42
Depends	2
Can never be justified	1
DK/NA	4

Q.16c) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of peaceful assembly (e.g. the right to congregate in peaceful protest)? N=1039

Men are more intense than women in their perception that the threat of terrorism does not justify limiting our freedom of peaceful assembly. Women are more intense than men in their feeling that terrorism does somewhat justify limiting our freedom of peaceful assembly.

Placing Limits On Freedom Of Peaceful Assembly (e.g. the right to congregate in peaceful protest) by Gender (%)			
	Total	Male	Female
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	15	15	15
Somewhat justifies	36	31	40
Does not justify	42	48	38
Depends	2	1	2
Can never be justified	1	1	1
DK/NA	4	4	4

Q.16c) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of peaceful assembly (e.g. the right to congregate in peaceful protest)? N=1039

There is a relationship between income earned and perceptions of the justification to limit our freedom of peaceful assembly. As Canadians become higher income earners, they are more intense in their feeling that the threat of terrorism does not justify placing limits on our freedom of peaceful assembly. There is also a trend that as Canadians earn a higher income, they tend to be less intense in their feeling that terrorism somewhat or strongly justifies limiting our freedom of peaceful assembly.

Placing Limits On Freedom Of Peaceful Assembly (e.g. the right to congregate in peaceful protest) by Income (%)					
	Total	Less than \$30K	\$30K to \$50K	\$50K to \$70K	\$70K and over
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	15	16	15	18	10
Somewhat justifies	36	38	38	34	32
Does not justify	42	39	40	47	54
Depends	2	2	3	-	1
Can never be justified	1	2	1	-	1
DK/NA	4	4	4	2	1

Q.16c) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of peaceful assembly (e.g. the right to congregate in peaceful protest)? N=1039

Francophones (55%) more than Anglophones (39%) do not feel that the threat of terrorism justifies limiting our freedom of peaceful assembly. Anglophones (39%) more

than Francophones (27%) feel that this threat gives some justification for limiting our freedom of peaceful assembly.

Quebecers (54%) and Canadians of French descent (54%) are most intense in their feeling that the threat of terrorism does not justify limiting our freedom of peaceful assembly. Atlantic Canadians (42%) and Canadians of Canadian (47%) and Asian (47%) ethnicity are most intense in seeing that the threat of terrorism gives some justification for limiting our freedom of peaceful assembly.

Canadians who live in urban communities (44%) are more intense than those living in rural communities (36%) in their belief that the threat of terrorism does not justify placing limits on our freedom of peaceful assembly.

12.7 Freedom of Thought, Belief, Opinion, and Expression

A slight plurality of Canadians feel that the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it does not justify limiting our freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression.

Forty-four percent of Canadians feel that the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it does not justify limiting our freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression. Another two in five (38%) feel that the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it only somewhat justifies limiting our freedom of expression. Another 13 percent feel that this threat strongly justifies limiting our freedom of expression. One percent feel that limiting this freedom is conditional and less than one percent feel that limiting this freedom can never be justified. Five percent do not know or cannot give a response.

Placing Limits On Freedom Expression (%)	
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	13
Somewhat justifies	38
Does not justify	44
Depends	1
Can never be justified	*
DK/NA	5
<i>Q.16a) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression, including freedom of the media? N=990</i>	

Women are more intense than are men in their perception that the threat of terrorism is some justification for limiting our freedom of expression. Men, however, are more intense than are women in their perception that this threat does not justify placing limits on our freedom of expression.

Placing Limits On Freedom Expression by Gender (%)			
	Total	Male	Female
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	13	12	14
Somewhat justifies	38	33	41
Does not justify	44	51	37
Depends	1	*	1
Can never be justified	*	1	-
DK/NA	5	3	7
Q.16a) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression, including freedom of the media? N=990			

Francophones are more intense than Anglophones in their perception that a terrorism threat and the need to combat it is not justification for limiting our freedom of expression. Anglophones are more intense than Francophones in their feeling that there is some justification, due to the threat of terrorism, for limiting our freedom of expression.

Placing Limits On Freedom Expression by Language (%)			
	Total	French	English
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	13	12	13
Somewhat justifies	38	20	42
Does not justify	44	65	38
Depends	1	1	*
Can never be justified	*	-	*
DK/NA	5	2	6
Q.16a) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression, including freedom of the media? N=990			

Citizens are more than seven times more likely than non-citizens to feel that the threat of terrorism and the need to fight it are not justification for limiting our freedom of expression. Non-citizens, however, are more than three times as likely as citizens, to feel that terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justifies limiting our freedom of expression.

Placing Limits On Freedom Expression by Citizenship (%)			
	Total	Citizen	Non-citizen
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	13	12	38
Somewhat justifies	38	37	50
Does not justify	44	45	6
Depends	1	1	-
Can never be justified	*	*	-
DK/NA	5	5	6

Q.16a) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression, including freedom of the media? N=990

Quebecers (63%), Canadians of Aboriginal descent (59%) and those of French descent (59%) are most intense in their perception that terrorism and the need to fight it are no justification for placing limits on our freedom of expression. Atlantic Canadians (17%) and Canadians of Asian origin (23%) are most intense in their perception that the threat of terrorism and the need to fight it are strong justifications for limiting our freedom of expression.

As Canadians feel that a terrorist attack is less likely, they are also less likely to feel that the threat of a terrorist attack strongly or somewhat justifies limiting our freedom of expression. As Canadians feel that the threat of a terrorist attack is less likely, they are more likely to feel that this threat does not justify placing limits on our freedom of expression.

Placing Limits On Freedom Expression by Perception of Terrorist Attack (%)					
	Total	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	13	21	12	10	16
Somewhat justifies	38	43	40	40	22
Does not justify	44	27	44	46	53
Depends	1	2	*	*	-
Can never be justified	*	-	*	*	1
DK/NA	5	7	3	4	8

Q.16a) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression, including freedom of the media? N=990

As with many responses in this survey, residence in a rural or an urban setting affects perceptions of whether limitations on our freedom of expression can be justified. Urban

dweller (46%) are more intense than rural dwellers (33%) in their feelings that terrorism and the need to fight it do not justify limiting our freedom of expression. Rural dwellers (44%) are more intense than urban dwellers (36%) in their feeling that the threat of terrorism gives some justification for limiting our freedom of expression.

Placing Limits On Freedom Expression by Urban and Rural Community (%)			
	Total	Rural	Urban
Strongly justifies putting/placing limits	13	15	12
Somewhat justifies	38	44	36
Does not justify	44	33	46
Depends	1	-	1
Can never be justified	*	1	*
DK/NA	5	7	4

Q.16a) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about . . . Freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression, including freedom of the media? N=990

12.8 Personal Freedom to say Anything About the Government

Canadians overwhelmingly agree that they have the personal freedom to express opinions about the Canadian government.

Canadians were asked to respond to a potential limitation of their Charter Rights and Freedoms. As well, they were asked a question on the application of one of those rights and freedoms in their own lives, namely, freedom of expression. Almost nine in ten Canadians (87%) agree, 61 percent strongly, that they have the freedom to say anything that they want about the Canadian government. These results are identical to those found in an 1997 Angus Reid survey and represent a decrease of five percentage points from an early November 2001 survey (Ipsos-Reid).

In terms of disagreement to the question in the current survey, only 12 percent disagree with this statement, five percent strongly. One percent of Canadians do not know or did not respond to this statement.

Freedom to Say Anything I Want About the Canadian Government (%)	
Strongly agree	61
Moderately agree	26
Moderately disagree	7
Strongly disagree	5
DK/NA	1

Q.10c) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . I feel that I have the personal freedom to say anything I want about the government here in Canada. N=1010

Agreement that Canadians have the freedom to say anything they want about or government vary with gender, age, income, year at which one immigrated to Canada, region, ethnicity, and perceptions of our economic situation. Men (64%) more strongly agree than women (58%) that they have the freedom to say anything about the Canadian government. As well, there is a relationship between age and strong agreement, where as Canadians age, they are less intense in their agreement that they can say anything they want about the government.

Freedom to Say Anything I Want About the Canadian Government by Age (%)					
	Total	18 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 and older
Strongly agree	61	66	64	57	55
Moderately agree	26	22	24	31	27
Moderately disagree	7	8	7	6	10
Strongly disagree	5	3	6	5	8
DK/NA	1	1	-	1	1

Q.10c) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . I feel that I have the personal freedom to say anything I want about the government here in Canada. N=1010

As Canadians earn higher incomes, they are more likely to strongly agree that they have the freedom to say what they like about the Canadian government.

Freedom to Say Anything I Want About the Canadian Government by Income (%)					
	Total	Less than \$30K	\$30K-\$50K	\$50K-\$70K	\$70K and over
Strongly agree	61	55	58	67	70
Moderately agree	26	28	28	24	22
Moderately disagree	7	9	8	7	7
Strongly disagree	5	8	5	3	2
DK/NA	1	1	1	-	-

Q.10c) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . I feel that I have the personal freedom to say anything I want about the government here in Canada. N=1010

Similarly, there appears to be a relationship between the time period when respondents immigrated to Canada and agreement with personal freedom of expression. The more recently one has immigrated to Canada, the more one strongly agrees that there is the personal freedom to say anything about the Canadian government.

Freedom to Say Anything I Want About the Canadian Government by Year of Immigration (%)				
	Total	1910 to 1960s	1970 to 1980s	1990 to 2000s
Strongly agree	61	45	54	63
Moderately agree	26	39	25	25
Moderately disagree	7	9	13	9
Strongly disagree	5	4	8	-
DK/NA	1	2	-	3

Q.10c) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . I feel that I have the personal freedom to say anything I want about the government here in Canada. N=1010

Regionally, Albertans (67%) most intensely and residents of British Columbia (56%) least intensely show strong agreement that they can say anything about the Canadian government. In terms of ethnicity, Canadians of French descent (67%) are most intense and those of Southern European descent (46%) are least intense in their strong agreement to this statement.

There is a relationship between perceptions of our economic situation and agreement that we have the freedom to say anything we like about the government of Canada. As Canadians worry more about the economy, they also more strongly agree that they have the freedom to say anything they want about the Canadian government.

Freedom to Say Anything I Want About the Canadian Government by Perception of Canada’s Economic Situation.					
	Total	Very Worried	Worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried
Strongly agree	61	48	58	67	68
Moderately agree	26	30	28	22	22
Moderately disagree	7	12	6	7	7
Strongly disagree	5	10	7	3	3
DK/NA	1	-	1	*	1

Q.10c) Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? How about . . . I feel that I have the personal freedom to say anything I want about the government here in Canada. N=1010

13.0 Media Usage and Reliability

The terrorist attacks of September 11 and the ensuing war on terrorism have prompted Canadians to look to a variety of information sources in the news media more than they normally would in less chaotic times. Most importantly, Canadians believe all sources of news tested in this survey have been generally reliable in providing information on the war on terrorism, with Canadian television news leading the way in usage and reliability.

13.1 Media Usage

Although Canadians use a multiplicity of news sources, the largest proportion of viewers use Canadian television news, followed by reading the newspapers.

When considering media usage, respondents were asked to give a value to the amount of information they received from different sources, with one representing no information at all and seven representing a great deal of information. Canadian television news received the highest mean ranking, 5.4, meaning it was used a good amount by the highest number of respondents. Seventy percent of Canadians have used Canadian television news a good amount or a great deal, compared with 51 percent for newspapers (mean ranking of 4.5), 52 percent for the United States' Cable News Network (CNN) (mean ranking of 4.4), 34 percent for radio (mean ranking of 3.7) and 19 percent for Internet sources (mean ranking of 2.5).

Media Usage (%)						
	Mean result	Great deal (7)	Good amount (5,6)	Moderate amount (4)	Some information (2,3)	No information (1)
Canadian TV news	5.4	35	35	17	8	2
Newspapers	4.5	23	28	20	15	14
CNN	4.4	29	23	13	8	23
Radio	3.7	12	22	22	20	22
Internet	2.5	7	12	10	12	54

Q.17 How often do you use these media sources for information on the September 11 attacks and the war on terrorism (weighted value in brackets)?

The use of multiple information sources and the level of usage tends to increase with income levels. While it has been widely reported that Canadians are among the most Internet-savvy citizens in the world, it appears that many are using this emerging technology for things other than news consumption and prefer to turn first to traditional media sources. This finding is also true among the youngest participants in this survey, despite their higher than average usage of the Internet as an information source.

Younger Canadians (those between 18 and 29 years of age) are much more likely to use the Internet a great deal or a moderate amount (31% combined) compared to those between 30 and 44 years of age (23%), or those between 45 and 60 years of age (17%). But young Canadians are still much more likely to use Canadian television (70% combined) and newspapers (51%) than the Internet.

Television appeals to the broadest number of Canadians across income boundaries. When it comes to Canadian television news consumption, low-income Canadians (those in households with annual incomes less than \$30,000) are more likely to use these sources a great deal (37%) than do high-income Canadians (30% of those in households with annual incomes of \$70,000 or more). Television use is driven by middle-aged Canadians aged 45 to 59, who are much more likely to use Canadian television news a great deal (40%) than CNN (27%), newspapers (26%) or radio (13%).

High-income Canadians are more likely to use newspapers a great deal (26%) than are low-income Canadians (21%).

Thirty percent of low-income Canadians receive no information at all from radio, compared to 16 percent of high-income Canadians. Low-income Canadians are almost twice as likely to get no information at all from Internet media sources (65%) than are high-income Canadians (38%), while only 10 percent of high-income Canadians use the Internet a great deal.

Canadians who most fear that a terrorist attack upon this country is imminent are more likely to be very avid media users than are those who believe that such an attack is unlikely. They are more likely to use the television news a great deal (44%) than CNN (40%), newspapers (29%) and radio (18%). By comparison, Canadians who believe terrorist attacks here are unlikely use television news (37%), CNN (34%), newspapers (26%) and radio (12%) a great deal.

French-speaking Canadians are more likely to receive a great deal of information from newspapers (28%) and Canadian television (50%) than are Anglophones (21% and 30% respectively). Francophones and Anglophones receive a great deal of information from radio (13% and 12% respectively) and the Internet (6% and 7%) in nearly equal numbers.

Canadians believe that all the media sources that they use are generally reliable, with Canadian television news and CNN considered slightly more reliable overall than newspapers and radio.

13.2 Reliability of Media

CNN, followed by Canadian television news, are seen as the most reliable media sources.

To measure perceived reliability of media sources, respondents who gave a usage value of four or more to various media sources were asked to rank the reliability of the same sources, with one representing “very unreliable” and seven representing “very reliable.” These assessments, along with the mean ranking of each media source, are listed in the table below.

Media Reliability (%)						
	Mean result	Very reliable (7)	Mostly reliable (5,6)	Moderately reliable (4)	Mostly unreliable (2,3)	Very unreliable (1)
Canadian TV news	5.4	22	50	21	4	1
CNN	5.4	26	44	22	5	1
Newspapers	5.1	16	48	29	6	1
Radio	5.1	17	47	29	5	1
Internet	4.9	15	39	33	9	2

Q.18 How reliable do you consider these media sources (weighted value in brackets)? (Answers recorded among those who answered 4 or higher for how often they used various media sources.)

Interestingly, Canadians who use Canadian television news, CNN and radio a great deal are also among those most likely to consider those sources as very unreliable compared to other sources. This indicates that most Canadians are not inclined to rely on one source for all their news. There are some other interesting contrasts. Canadians who believe newspapers are very reliable are most likely to believe radio is very unreliable, and those who believe the Internet is very reliable are most likely to believe CNN is very unreliable.

Atlantic Canadians are more likely to consider newspapers and Canadian television news to be very reliable (21% and 32% respectively) than those in Quebec (17% and 21%), Ontario (17% and 22%), the Prairies (15% and 20%) and British Columbia (15% and 18%).

Overall, as their level of formal education increases, Canadians become more skeptical about a media source’s reliability. University-educated Canadians are most likely to consider CNN a very reliable news source (22%) compared to the Internet (17%), Canadian television (16%), and newspapers and radio (14% each). More Canadians with less than a high-school diploma consider CNN a very reliable news source (38%) followed by Canadian television news (35%), the Internet (25%), newspapers (24%) and radio (21%).

Canadians who are members of visible minorities are also more likely to consider all news sources to be very reliable. They are particularly inclined to trust CNN (30%) followed by Canadian television (26%), radio (22%), the Internet (22%) and newspapers (19%). Canadians who do not belong to visible minority groups are inclined to trust CNN (25%) followed by Canadian television (21%), radio (15%), newspapers (15%) and the Internet (13%).

Canadians who still believe that a terrorist attack on this country is imminent are very likely to consider CNN a very reliable news source (36%) compared to Canadian television news (26%), the Internet (24%), newspapers (20%) and radio (19%).

14.0 The Government's Response to the Events of September 11th

A great deal of the domestic news coverage following the September 11 terrorist attacks focused on perceptions of Canada's security flaws and military preparedness in the face of the threats posed by international terrorist groups. To test attitudes toward the federal government's response to the September 11th attacks, Canadians were asked to rate the government's performance in four policy areas using a seven point scale, with seven meaning "excellent", one meaning "terrible" and four expressing a neutral rating. In addition to percentages, a mean average rating was also generated for use in the analysis.

In spite of negative comments in the media and elsewhere, Canadians are generally satisfied with how the government has represented Canada abroad after September 11, 2001, especially in fostering good relations with the United States. Canadians are not quite as satisfied with the handling of national security matters, and it is the only policy area of the four tested where a clear majority of Canadians do not have a positive impression of the federal government's initiatives.

The results also reveal that Canadians are generally satisfied with the government's priorities when it comes to foreign affairs and its response to the terrorist attacks of September 11th. Further, the results reveal that the criticism the government has faced in the media on its contribution to the war on terrorism has not registered with the majority of Canadians. But the results also indicate that Canadians are less satisfied with the handling of national security than with the handling of international initiatives and commitments.

Demographic differences are more likely to affect the evaluation of Canadians on the government's response in these areas than their attitudes on other issues. In particular, visible minorities, women and younger Canadians are more likely to have a favourable impression of the government's performance in the four areas tested. However, Canadians with higher incomes and more education are generally less likely to have a positive view of the government's performance in these areas.

The positive impressions of the government's performance on these foreign policy issues are also affected somewhat by region. As the table below indicates, Atlantic Canadians and Quebecers are more likely to be satisfied with the government's performance in these areas than those in British Columbia and, to a slightly lesser extent, the Prairies.

Federal Government Performance Ratings by Region (% saying “Excellent” and “Good” plus Mean)																		
	Canada			B.C.			Prairies			Ontario			Quebec			Atlantic		
	Excellent	Good	Mean	Excellent	Good	Mean	Excellent	Good	Mean	Excellent	Good	Mean	Excellent	Good	Mean	Excellent	Good	Mean
Representing Canada Internationally	12 %	40 %	4.5	10 %	40 %	4.3	8%	41 %	4.4	12 %	41 %	4.4	12 %	41 %	4.6	22 %	41 %	5.0
Good Relations with the United States	24	47	5.2	15	49	5.0	20	50	5.1	20	44	5.0	34	46	5.6	30	49	5.6
Foreign and humanitarian aid	12	40	4.7	9	39	4.7	11	37	4.6	13	38	4.8	11	45	4.6	18	37	5.0
Maintaining national security	10	39	4.4	5	34	4.1	7	30	4.3	7	38	4.2	16	44	4.8	16	42	4.8

14.1 Representing Canada Internationally

A majority of Canadians feel that the government has done a good job of representing Canada internationally.

Overall, Canadians are likely to have a generally positive impression of how the government has represented the country on the international stage, with 40 percent saying that the government’s performance has been good and 12 percent saying it has been excellent.

Slightly over a quarter of Canadians (26%), however, say the government has been neither good nor bad at representing our interests internationally. Of these Canadians, 34 percent also have a neutral opinion of the government’s performance in general. Only six percent of Canadians say the government has done a terrible job representing the country internationally.

Representing Canada Internationally (%)	
Excellent (7)	12
Good (5,6)	40
Neither (4)	26
Poor (2,3)	15
Terrible (1)	6
Mean	4.5
<i>Q. 19 a) How would you rate the government's performance in representing Canada internationally?</i>	

Canadians are less likely to have positive impressions of the government’s international performance as their income and education levels increase. For example, 22 percent of Canadians with less than high school education say the government is doing an excellent job representing Canada internationally. The number who say the government is doing an excellent job fall to seven percent among those who have some university education (7%).

Similarly, 17 percent of those in households with incomes under \$30,000 a year say Canada is doing an excellent job representing Canada internationally, but this number falls to five percent among those in households with annual incomes over \$70,000.

Visible minorities are also more likely to say the government is doing an excellent job internationally (14%) than are other Canadians (10%). As well, women (mean 4.6) are more likely to have positive impressions of the government’s handling of international issues than are men (4.4).

14.2 Relations with the United States

Seven in ten Canadians feel positively toward the job that the Canadian government has done in maintaining good relations with the United States.

Interestingly, Canadians give the federal government its highest rating in maintaining good relations with the United States (24% saying “excellent”, 47% saying “good”). This may be interpreted as an endorsement of Canada’s support for its southern neighbour in the aftermath of the September 11th terrorist attacks, but it can certainly also be seen as an acceptance of the view that Canada’s security interests are becoming more entangled with those of the United States.

Relations with the United States (%)	
Excellent (7)	24
Good (5,6)	47
Neither (4)	17
Poor (2,3)	9
Terrible (1)	3
Mean	5.2
<i>Q.19 b) How would you rate the government's performance in maintaining good relations between Canada and the United States?</i>	

Only 12 percent of Canadians have a negative impression of the government’s performance in maintaining good relations with the United States, and only 17 percent of Canadians have a neutral impression of the government’s handling of these issues. It’s also the only area of international affairs where the average ranking of the government’s performance is clearly in positive territory, with a 5.2 mean.

Positive impressions of the government’s handling of relations with the United States decreases as their education level increases, but the mean ranking always remains above 5.0 for all education levels. For example, 34 percent of Canadians with less than a high school education say the government is doing an excellent job maintaining good relations with the United States, compared to 17 percent of Canadians with a university degree (17%). This result is mirrored when income is considered. For example, 30 percent of Canadians with household incomes less than \$30,000 a year say the government is doing an excellent job maintaining good relations with the United States, but this number falls to 16 percent in the most affluent households.

Younger Canadians are also more likely to have a positive view of the government’s handling of Relations with the United States, with those between 18 and 29 years old assigning a 5.5 mean ranking, compared to 5.1 among those 60 years of age and older.

Visible minorities are more likely to say the government is doing an excellent job maintaining good relations with the United States (32%) than are other Canadians (22%). Women (26%) are more likely to say the government is doing an excellent job on relations with the United States than are men (22%), and Francophones (34%) are more likely to have an excellent view than are Anglophones (21%).

14.3 Foreign and Humanitarian Aid

A majority of Canadians (52%) give positive ratings to the federal government’s handling of foreign and humanitarian aid.

With regard to the federal government’s handling of foreign and humanitarian aid in the aftermath of the September 11th attacks, a majority (52%) give a positive rating (12% excellent and 40% good) and a mean rating of 4.7 while only 13 percent give the federal government a negative rating. Three-in-ten Canadians (29%) say the government’s performance on improving foreign aid to developing countries has been neither good nor bad. This issue produces the largest number of Canadians who have a neutral view of the government’s performance out of all issue areas where opinions were sought.

Foreign and Humanitarian Aid	
Excellent (7)	12
Good (5,6)	40
Neither (4)	29
Poor (2,3)	10
Terrible (1)	3
Mean	4.7
<i>Q. 19 c) How would you rate the government’s performance in improving foreign and humanitarian aid to developing countries?</i>	

Not surprisingly, Canadians who are visible minorities are twice as likely to say the government is doing an excellent job handling humanitarian aid issues (20%) than are other Canadians (10%). Visible minorities also generally have a more positive view of the government’s aid policies (mean 5.0) than do other Canadians (4.7).

Middle-aged and middle-class Canadians are most likely to endorse the government’s performance on foreign aid. Canadians between 30 and 44 years of age are most likely to have positive impressions of the government’s humanitarian aid policies, with a mean ranking of 4.9, compared to a 4.7 mean ranking for those between 18 to 29 and 45 to 59 years of age.

Canadians in households earning between \$30,000 and \$50,000 per year are slightly more likely to have a positive impression of the government’s foreign aid policies (mean 4.9) compared to those in households with annual incomes over \$70,000 (mean 4.6). The proportion that says the government is doing an excellent job on foreign aid, however, decreases as income rises.

14.4 National Security

Almost one-half (49%) of Canadians feel positively toward the government’s handling of national security issues.

Out of the four policy areas tested, national security is the only area where a clear majority of Canadians do not have generally favourable impressions of the government’s performance. This is not to say that Canadians take a dim view of the government’s performance in this area. Canadians are more than twice as likely to have positive impressions of the government’s handling of national security (49%) than negative impressions (22%) or a neutral view (24%). As well, the federal government achieves a neutral mean rating of 4.4.

National Security (%)	
Excellent (7)	10
Good (5,6)	39
Neither (4)	24
Poor (2,3)	13
Terrible (1)	9
Mean	4.4
<i>Q.19 d) How would you rate the government’s performance in protecting national security?</i>	

Not surprisingly, those who believe a terrorist attack on Canadian soil is very likely have the most negative impressions of the government’s handling of national security issues, with 23 percent saying the government is doing a terrible job and a mean ranking of 3.7. Also, Canadians who think the country is much weaker because of immigration are most likely to say the government is doing a terrible job protecting national security (26%), giving it a 3.9 mean ranking.

As with all the other foreign policy areas, Canadians are less likely to have positive impressions of the government’s national security performance as their income and education rises. For example, 19 percent of Canadians who did not complete high school say the government is doing an excellent job, compared to those with a university degree (4%).

Sixteen percent of Canadians who have an income of less than \$30,000 say the government is doing an excellent job on national security, for a mean ranking of 4.7, compared to those with annual household incomes over \$70,000 (5%, mean 4.0).

Visible minorities (16%), women (12%) and Francophones (16%) are also more likely to say the government is doing an excellent job on national security than do Canadians who are not visible minorities (8%), men (7%), and Anglophones (8%).

Questionnaire

**Social Cohesion Survey –
Draft 9 – Draft Field Version - November 26, 2001
PN5063**

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is (_____) of the Environics Research Group Ltd. We are conducting a survey on behalf of the Canadian Government to find out what Canadians think about some important cultural and social issues today. Please be assured that we are not selling or soliciting anything. Your responses will be kept strictly confidential.

We choose telephone numbers at random, then select one person from a household to be interviewed. To do this, we would like to speak to the person in the household, 18 years of age or older, who has the most recent birthday. Would that be you? **(IF NOT ASK TO SPEAK TO THAT PERSON AND START AGAIN)**

May we begin? **(IF NOT AVAILABLE NOW, ASK):** When would it be more convenient for me to call back?

Time: _____ Day: _____

Do you or does anyone in your household work for any of the following types of organizations: an advertising or market research firm, the media, the Government of Canada or an elected official?

Yes **(THANK AND TERMINATE)**
No **(CONTINUE)**

1. Considering the overall economic situation in Canada, would you say that you are...?
[READ]

- 01 - Very worried
- 02 - Worried
- 03 - Not too worried
- 04 - Or not at all worried?
- 99 - DK/NA

2. Generally speaking, how would you rate the performance of the Government of Canada? Please use a 7-point scale where 1 is terrible, 7 is excellent, and the mid-point 4 is neither good nor bad? **[DO NOT READ]**

- 01 - Terrible
- 02
- 03
- 04 - Neither terrible nor excellent
- 05
- 06
- 07 - Excellent
- 99 - DK/NA

3. Thinking about the issues facing Canada today, which one would you say the Government of Canada should focus on most? **[DO NOT READ - CODE ONLY ONE RESPONSE]**

- 01 - Aboriginal/Native issues
- 02 - Agriculture/Farming
- 03 - Airlines
- 04 - National defence/ security/ protecting the borders
- 05 - Armed forces/Military
- 06 - Canadian dollar
- 07 - Crime/Violence
- 08 - Deficit/Debt/Government spending
- 09 - Economy (general)
- 10 - Education/Schools
- 11 - Environment/Pollution
- 12 - Immigration/Refugees
- 13 - Innovation/ technology
- 14 - Jobs/Unemployment
- 15 - Justice system - Young Offenders Act, death penalty
- 16 - Medicare/Healthcare
- 17 - National unity/Quebec's future
- 18 - Native fishing dispute/rights
- 19 - Poverty/The poor/Welfare/Homeless
- 20 - Social services - pensions/daycare/housing
- 21 - Stock market
- 22 - Taxes/Tax reform/GST (general)
- 23 - Terrorism
- 24 - Trade/Free trade/NAFTA/Global trade
- 25 - None
- 26 - Other (Specify)_____
- 99 - DK/NA

Now I am going to ask you some questions about immigration in Canada.

4. In your opinion, do you feel that there are too many, too few, or about the right number of immigrants coming to Canada? **[DO NOT READ]**

- 01 - Too many
- 02 - Too few
- 03 - About the right number
- 99 - DK/NA

5. Does the fact that we accept immigrants from many different cultures make our culture much stronger, stronger, neither stronger nor weaker, weaker or much weaker? [**DO NOT READ**]

- 01 - Much weaker
- 02 - Weaker
- 03 - Neither weaker nor stronger
- 04 - Stronger
- 05 - Much stronger
- 99 - DK/NA

(HALF OF SAMPLE FOR Q.6 AND Q.7 - RESPONDENTS ASKED EITHER Q6 OR Q7 ONLY)

6. In general, what effect does immigration to this country have on your community? Is the effect . . . [**READ**]

- 01 - Very positive
- 02 - Somewhat positive
- 03 - Neither positive nor negative
- 04 - Somewhat negative
- 05 - Very negative
- 99 - DK/NA

7. Over the past several weeks, have you heard or read anything about proposed changes to immigration legislation in Canada? [**DO NOT READ**]

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No
- 99 - DK/NA

IF 01 - GOTO 8; IF 02 OR 99 GO TO 9

8. Based on your understanding, what is the primary focus of these changes? [**CODE FIRST MENTION ONLY**]

- 01 - FIRST MENTION SPECIFY _____
- 99 - DK/NA

Turning to another issue . . .

9. Thinking about your personal safety, do you feel safer, less safe or about the same as you did a year ago? [**DO NOT READ**]

- 01 - Safer
- 02 - Less safe
- 03 - About the same
- 99 - DK/NA

Now on another topic . . .

10. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree, or strongly disagree? How about...?

(ASK HALF OF SAMPLE EITHER a) OR b) - ROTATE)

- a) Our multi-cultural society is a cornerstone of Canadian culture.
- b) Our multi-cultural society is a source of pride for Canadians.

- 01 - Strongly agree
- 02 - Moderately agree
- 03 - Moderately disagree
- 04 - Strongly disagree
- 99 - DK/NA

[READ - RANDOMIZE - ADMINISTER TO HALF OF SAMPLE – EITHER c) or j); EITHER d) OR k); EITHER e) OR f); EITHER h) OR l); EITHER i) OR m). HALF OF RESPONDENTS WILL RECEIVE g). TRACK ORDER IN WHICH PEOPLE ANSWER QUESTIONS.]

- a) I feel that I have the personal freedom to say anything I want about the government here in Canada
- b) Canada is changing too quickly because of all the minorities we have here now.
- c) Discrimination against non-whites is a problem in Canada.
- d) I feel comfortable in social situations with people of different races.
- e) Discrimination against whites is a problem in Canada.
- f) People from different ethnicities and cultures are difficult to accommodate in our schools.
- g) Canadians who are born in different countries should not have the same rights and privileges as those who are born in Canada.
- h) In order to be fully accepted members of Canadian society, people belonging to minority groups must give up such parts of their religion or culture that may be in conflict with Canadian norms.
- i) People from different racial and cultural groups are enriching the cultural life of Canada.
- j) Schools with students from a variety of ethnic and racial backgrounds provide a more enriched educational experience.
- k) Discrimination on the basis on religion is a problem in Canada.

[ROTATE - RESPONDENTS ASKED EITHER Q11OR Q12]

11. Racism is the existence of attitudes and actions that lead to discrimination against individuals or groups on the basis of their race or ethnicity. Do you think that the problem of racism in Canada is improving or getting worse? Please rate your response on a 7-point scale, where 1 means racism is getting much worse, 7 means racism is getting much better and 4 means racism is neither worse nor better. **[DO NOT READ]**

- 01 - Much worse
- 02 - Worse
- 03 - Somewhat worse
- 04 - No change
- 05 - Somewhat better
- 06 - Better
- 07 - Much better
- 99 - DK/NA

12. Thinking about your close friends, how many are from a different ethnic or cultural group than your own? **[READ]**

- 01 - All of them
- 02 - Most of them
- 03 - About half of them
- 04 - A few of them
- 05 - None of them

VOLUNTEER ONLY

- 06 - Don't have any close friends in Canada at all
- 99 - DK/NA

13. Overall, what do you think should be a higher priority for Canada; **[ROTATE]** to encourage Canadians as a whole to try to accept minority groups and their customs and languages or **[ROTATE]** to encourage minority groups to try to change to be more like most Canadians? **[DO NOT READ]**

- 01 - To encourage Canadians as a whole to try to accept minority groups and their customs and languages;
- 02 - To encourage minority groups to try to change to be more like most Canadians.
- 03 - Neither
- 99 - DK/NA

[ADMINISTER ALL TO 2/3 SAMPLE]

14. Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? **[READ]**

a) The Government of Canada has an important role to play in helping to stop racism and promoting cross cultural understanding.

- 01 - Strongly agree
- 02 - Moderately agree
- 03 - Moderately disagree
- 04 - Strongly disagree
- 99 - DK/NA

[READ AND ROTATE b) and c) only]

b) Canadian Muslims clearly do **NOT** support international terrorism.

c) I am worried that people of Arab descent or Muslims in Canada may become the target of racism or personal attacks because of September's terrorist attacks.

15. Do you think it is very, somewhat, not very, or not at all likely that Canada will be the victim of a terrorist attack within the next two years? **[DO NOT READ]**

- 01 - Very likely
- 02 - Somewhat likely
- 03 - Not very likely
- 04 - Not at all likely
- 99 - DK/NA

16. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees a number of rights and freedoms within limits that can be justified in a free and democratic society. Does the threat of terrorism and the need to combat it strongly justify, somewhat justify, or does not justify (putting/placing) limits on the following rights and freedoms? How about...?

[READ - RANDOMIZE - ADMINISTER TO HALF OF SAMPLE- RANDOMIZE

FIRST – ADMINISTER EITHER a) OR d); EITHER b) OR c)

SECOND –ADMINISTER EITHER e) or f); g) WILL BE ADMINISTERED TO HALF OF SAMPLE. TRACK ORDER IN WHICH PEOPLE ANSWER QUESTIONS.]

a) Freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression, including freedom of the media?

- 01 – Strongly justifies
 - 02 – Somewhat justifies
 - 03 – Does not justify
- VOLUNTEER ONLY**
- 04 – Depends
 - 05 – Can never be justified
 - 99 - DK/NA

- b) Freedom of association (e.g. the right to belong to the groups and organizations of your choice)?
- c) Freedom of peaceful assembly (e.g. the right to congregate in peaceful protest)?
- d) Freedom of conscience and religion?
- e) The right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure?
- f) The right to not be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned?
- g) The right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination?

17. There has been a great deal of information about the September 11th terrorist attacks and the subsequent war against terrorism. Please tell me how often you have used information sources using a seven point scale, where 1 means you have obtained no information at all, 7 means you have obtained a great deal of information and 4 means that you have obtained a moderate amount of information from this source. How about...? **[READ AND ROTATE – NOTE ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR RESPONSES OF 4 OR GREATER]**

- a) Newspapers

- 01 - No information at all from this source
- 02 -
- 03 -
- 04 – Moderate amount of information **ASK Q.18**
- 05 - **ASK Q.18**
- 06 - **ASK Q.18**
- 07 - Great deal of information from this source **ASK Q.18**

- b) Canadian Television News
- c) CNN
- d) Radio
- e) Internet Sources in general

18. Using a 7 point scale, where 1 means you consider the source very unreliable, 7 means very reliable and 4 is moderately reliable, how reliable do you consider this source of information?

- 01 - Very unreliable source of information
- 02 -
- 03 -
- 04 – Moderately reliable
- 05 -
- 06 -
- 07 - Very reliable source of information
- 99 – DK/NA

19. The Government of Canada has taken a number of actions in the aftermath of September 11th. How would you rate the Government of Canada's performance in each of the following areas? Please use a 7- point scale where 1 is terrible, 7 is excellent and the mid-point 4 is neither good nor bad [**ADMINISTER TO HALF OF SAMPLE - READ AND RANDOMIDE**]:

a) Representing Canada internationally

- 01 - Terrible
- 02
- 03
- 04 - Neither
- 05
- 06
- 07 - Excellent
- 99 – DK/NA

b) Maintaining good relations between Canada and the United States

c) Improving foreign and humanitarian aid to developing countries

d) Protecting National Security

DEMOGRAPHICS

And now, I'd like to ask you some questions about you and your household. Please be assured that all your responses will be kept entirely anonymous and absolutely confidential.

20. What is the highest level of education that you have reached? [**DO NOT READ - SELECT ONE ONLY**]

- 01 - Some elementary (Grades 1-6)
- 02 - Completed elementary (Grade 7 or 8)
- 03 - Some high school (Grades 9-11)
- 04 - Completed high school (Grades 12 or 13)
- 05 - Community college, vocational, trade school
- 06 - Some university
- 07 - Completed university (Bachelor's Degree)
- 08 - Post graduate/professional school (Master's Degree, Ph.D., etc.)
- 09 - No schooling
- VOLUNTEERED**
- 10 - Don't Know / Refuse

21. Which of the following best describes your own present employment status? **[READ]**

- 01 - Working full-time
- 02 - Working part-time
- 03 - Going to school and working **(ask 22)**
- 04 - Going to school and not working **(ask 22)**
- 05 - Unemployed or looking for a job
- 06 - Staying at home full-time
- 07 - Retired
- VOLUNTEERED**
- 08- Disability pension

22. Are you currently attending school full-time or part-time? **[DO NOT READ]**

- 01 - Full-time
- 02 - Part-time
- 03 - DK/NA

23. In what year were you born?

- 01 - SPECIFY _____
- 02 – Don't Know / Refuse

24. In what country were you born? **[DO NOT READ]**

- 01 – Canada
- 02 – United States **(ask 25)**
- 03 – Great Britain **(ask 25)**
- 04 – Other (SPECIFY _____) **(ask 25)**
- 05 – DK/NA

25. In what year did you immigrate to Canada? **[DO NOT READ]**

- 01 – SPECIFY _____
- 02 – Don't know / Refuse

26. To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did your ancestors belong? [**DO NOT PROMPT. DO NOT READ – CODE ALL THAT APPLY**]

- 01 – British (English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh)
- 02 – French (France, Québécois, French-Canadian, Acadian, Franco-Manitoban, Franco-Ontarian)
- 03 – Canadian
- 04 – German
- 05 – Italian
- 06 – Ukrainian
- 07 – Dutch
- 08 – Jewish
- 09 – Polish
- 10 – Portuguese
- 11 – Other European (e.g., Russian, Scandinavian, Greek)
- 12 – Aboriginal (North American Indian, Métis, Inuit, Dene, Mohawk, Cree, etc.)
- 13 – Chinese (including Taiwanese)
- 14 – Other East Asian (e.g., Japanese, Korean)
- 15 – Southeast Asian (e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Thai, Malaysian, Filipino)
- 16 – South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Sri Lankan, Pakistani)
- 17 – Central Asia/Middle Eastern/Arabic or North African (e.g., Turkish, Iranian, Kurdish, Saudi Arabian, Egyptian, Algerian, Moroccan)
- 18 – Sub-Saharan African (black)
- 19 – South/Central or Latin American
- 20 – West Indian (ex. NEW Jamaican, Haitian or other Caribbean)
- 21 – American
- 22 – Australian/New Zealander
- 23 – Other (**SPECIFY**) _____
- 24 – DK/NA

27. **IF THE RESPONDENT SAID ONLY CANADIAN OR AMERICAN IN Q.26, ASK** In addition to being Canadian (or American), to what other ethnic or cultural group(s), did your ancestors belong? [**DO NOT PROMPT. DO NOT READ – CODE ALL THAT APPLY**]

- 01 – British (English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh)
- 02 – French (France, Québécois, French-Canadian, Acadian, Franco-Manitoban, Franco-Ontarian)
- 03 – Canadian
- 04 – German
- 05 – Italian
- 06 – Ukrainian
- 07 – Dutch
- 08 – Jewish
- 09 – Polish
- 10 – Portuguese
- 11 – Other European (e.g., Russian, Scandinavian, Greek)
- 12 – Aboriginal (North American Indian, Métis, Inuit, Dene, Mohawk, Cree, etc.)
- 13 – Chinese (including Taiwanese)
- 14 – Other East Asian (e.g., Japanese, Korean)

- 15 – Southeast Asian (e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Thai, Malaysian, Filipino)
- 16 – South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Sri Lankan, Pakistani)
- 17 – Central Asia/Middle Eastern/Arabic or North African (e.g., Turkish, Iranian, Kurdish, Saudi Arabian, Egyptian, Algerian, Moroccan)
- 18 – Sub-Saharan African (black)
- 19 – South/Central or Latin American
- 20 – West Indian (ex. Jamaican, Haitian or other Caribbean)
- 21 – American
- 22 – Australian/New Zealander
- 23 – Other (**SPECIFY**) _____
- 24 - None
- 99 - DK/NA

28. People in Canada come from different cultural and racial backgrounds. In order to understand the data we are collecting, we would like to have a better idea of the racial/cultural backgrounds of respondents. Would you consider yourself a visible minority? **[IF RESPONDENT IS UNCLEAR WHAT IS MEANT BY A VISIBLE MINORITY, DEFINE VISIBLE MINORITY AS A NON-CAUCASIAN OR NON-WHITE PERSON]**

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No
- 03 - DK/NA

29. Can you please tell me your citizenship status? **[DO NOT READ]**

- 01 - Canadian Citizen
- 02 - Permanent Resident
- 03 - Refugee
- 04 – Other _____
- 05 - Don't know

30. What is your religious affiliation, if any? **[DO NOT READ]**

- 01 - Catholic (Roman, Greek, Orthodox, Eastern rite etc.)
- 02 - Protestant (United, Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, Mennonite, Jehovah Witness, Adventist, etc.)
- 03 - Jewish
- 04 - Muslim
- 05 - Hindu
- 06 - Buddhist
- 07 - None/Atheist/Agnostic
- 08 - Other (**SPECIFY**) _____
- 99 - DK/NA

31. For statistical purposes only, we need information about your income. All individual responses will be kept confidential. Please tell me which category applies to your **total household income** before taxes for 2000. **[READ - CIRCLE ONE ONLY]**

- 01 - Under \$10,000
- 02 - \$10,001 to \$20,000
- 03 - \$20,001 to \$30,000
- 04 - \$30,001 to \$40,000
- 05 - \$40,001 to \$50,000
- 06 - \$50,001 to \$60,000
- 07 - \$60,001 to \$70,000
- 08 - \$70,001 to \$80,000
- 09 - \$80,001 to \$90,000
- 10 - \$90,001 to \$100,000
- 11 - \$100,000 and over
- 12 – Don't Know / Refuse

Those are all the questions I have. Now, in case my supervisor would like to verify that I conducted this interview with you, may I please have your first name only, or your initials?

Name: _____

And just to check that I've dialled the right number, is this **[READ TELEPHONE NUMBER AND RECORD]**

If we have any further questions, may we call you back?

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No

Thank-you very much for your participation.

32. NOTE SEX...DO NOT ASK

- 01 - Male
- 02 - Female

33. Community size (system-code)

- 01 - 1 million or more
- 02 - 100 thousand to one million
- 03 - 25 thousand to 100 thousand
- 04 - 10 thousand to 25 thousand
- 05 - 5 thousand to 10 thousand
- 06 - Less than 5 thousand
- 07 - Don't know / Refuse

34. Province of Residence (system-recorded):

- 01 - British Columbia
- 02 - Alberta
- 03 - Saskatchewan
- 04 - Manitoba
- 05 - Ontario
- 06 - Quebec
- 07 - New Brunswick
- 08 - Nova Scotia
- 09 - Prince Edward Island
- 10 - Newfoundland

35. Region (RE-CODE)

- 01 - British Columbia
- 02 - Prairie Provinces
- 03 - Ontario
- 04 - Quebec
- 05 - Atlantic Canada

36. Language of Interview (SYSTEM-CODE)

- 01 - French
- 02 - English

**Enquête sur la cohésion sociale –
Ébauche 10 – Ébauche de la version de terrain – Le 30 novembre 2001
PN5063**

Bonjour/Bonsoir. Je m'appelle (_____) et représente le Groupe de recherches Environics Limité. Nous effectuons une enquête au nom du gouvernement canadien pour en apprendre davantage sur ce que les Canadiens et Canadiennes pensent à propos de questions d'actualité importantes aux plans culturel et social. Veuillez avoir l'assurance que nous ne cherchons ni à vous vendre quoique ce soit ni à solliciter votre appui. Vos réponses demeureront strictement confidentielles.

Nous choisissons au hasard des numéros de téléphone, puis nous sélectionnons une personne pour l'interview. Pourrais-je parler à la personne de votre foyer, âgée de 18 ans et plus, qui a célébré son anniversaire le plus récemment? Est-ce vous? **(SINON, DEMANDEZ À PARLER À CETTE PERSONNE ET RECOMMENCEZ.)**

Pouvons-nous commencer ? **(SI NON DISPONIBLE, DEMANDEZ :)** Quel est le moment qui conviendrait le mieux pour rappeler ?

Heure : _____ Date : _____

Est-ce que vous ou une autre personne dans votre foyer travaille pour l'un ou l'autre des types d'organisations suivants : une agence de publicité ou une firme d'études de marché, les médias, le gouvernement du Canada ou un élu ?

Oui **(REMERCIEZ ET TERMINEZ.)**
Non **(CONTINUEZ.)**

1. Si vous considérez l'ensemble de la situation économique du Canada, diriez-vous que vous êtes... ? **[LISEZ.]**

01 – Très inquiet(iète)

02 – Inquiet(iète)

03 – Pas très inquiet(iète)

04 – *Ou pas du tout inquiet(iète) ?*

99 – SP/ND

2. De façon générale, comment évalueriez-vous la performance du gouvernement du Canada ? Veuillez utiliser un chiffre variant de 1 à 7, où 1 signifie médiocre, 7 signifie excellente et le chiffre du milieu 4 signifie ni bonne ni mauvaise ? **[NE LISEZ PAS.]**

01 – Médiocre

02

03

04 – Ni médiocre ni excellente

05

06

07 – Excellente

99 – SP/ND

3. Si vous réfléchissez aux questions auxquelles le Canada fait face aujourd'hui, quelle serait la priorité à laquelle le gouvernement du Canada devrait accorder le plus d'attention selon vous ? **[NE LISEZ PAS – CODEZ UNE SEULE RÉPONSE.]**

- 01 – Questions autochtones
- 02 – Agriculture/Exploitation agricole
- 03 – Compagnies aériennes
- 04 – Défense nationale/Sécurité/Protéger les frontières
- 05 – Forces armées/Activité militaire
- 06 – Dollar canadien
- 07 – Criminalité/Violence
- 08 – Déficit/Dette/Dépenses publiques
- 09 – Économie (en général)
- 10 – Éducation/Écoles
- 11 – Environnement/Pollution
- 12 – Immigration/Réfugiés
- 13 – Innovation/Technologie
- 14 – Emplois/Chômage
- 15 – Système de justice- Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants, peine de mort
- 16 – Assurance-maladie/Soins de santé
- 17 – Unité nationale/Avenir du Québec
- 18 – Droits/Conflits dans la pêche autochtone
- 19 – Pauvreté/Les démunis/L'aide sociale/Les sans-abri
- 20 – Services sociaux – pensions/garderies/logement
- 21 – Marché boursier
- 22 – Impôts/Réforme fiscale/TPS (en général)
- 23 – Terrorisme
- 24 – Commerce international/Libre-échange/ALENA/Commerce mondial
- 25 – Aucune
- 26 – Autre (Précisez :) _____
- 99 – SP/ND

À présent, je vais vous poser quelques questions au sujet de l'immigration au Canada.

4. À votre avis, avez-vous le sentiment qu'il y a trop, trop peu ou un nombre correct d'immigrants qui entrent au Canada ? **[NE LISEZ PAS.]**,

- 01 – Trop
- 02 – Trop peu
- 03 – Un nombre à peu près correct
- 99 – SP/ND

5. Le fait que nous acceptions des immigrants provenant d'origines culturelles diverses rend-il notre propre culture canadienne beaucoup plus forte, plus forte, ni plus forte ni plus faible, plus faible ou beaucoup plus faible ? **[NE LISEZ PAS.]**

01 – Beaucoup plus faible
02 – Plus faible
03 – Ni plus faible ni plus forte
04 – Plus forte
05 – Beaucoup plus forte
99 – SP/ND

(MOITIÉ DE L'ÉCHANTILLON POUR Q.6 ET Q.7 - LES RÉPONDANTS(ES) RÉPONDENT SOIT À Q.6 SOIT À Q.7. UNIQUEMENT.)

6. De façon générale, quel effet est-ce que l'immigration au pays a dans votre collectivité ? S'agit-il d'un effet... **[LISEZ.]**

01 – Très positif
02 – Plutôt positif
03 – Ni positif ni négatif
04 – Plutôt négatif
05 – Très négatif
99 – SP/ND

7. Au cours des dernières semaines, avez-vous entendu ou lu quelque chose au sujet des modifications proposées à la loi sur l'immigration au Canada ? **[NE LISEZ PAS.]**

01 – Oui
02 – Non
99 - SP/ND

SI 01 - PASSEZ À 8; SI 02 OU 99 SAUTEZ À 9.

8. À votre connaissance, quel est le l'élément principal de ces modifications ? **[CODEZ LA PREMIÈRE MENTION SEULEMENT.]**

01 – PREMIÈRE MENTION - PRÉCISEZ : _____
99 - SP/ND

Changeons de propos...

9. Si vous réfléchissez à la sécurité de votre personne, vous pensez-vous plus en sécurité, moins en sécurité ou à peu près autant en sécurité qu'il y a un an ? **[NE LISEZ PAS.]**

01 – Plus en sécurité
02 – Moins en sécurité
03 – À peu près autant en sécurité
99 – SP/ND

Passons à un autre sujet...

10. Pour chacun des énoncés suivants, pouvez-vous s'il vous plaît m'indiquer si vous êtes fortement en accord, modérément en accord, modérément en désaccord ou fortement en désaccord ? Ainsi,...

(POSEZ À UNE MOITIÉ DE L'ÉCHANTILLON SOIT a) OU b) – EFFECTUEZ UNE ROTATION.)

- l) Notre société multiculturelle est une des assises de la culture canadienne.
- m) Notre société multiculturelle est source de fierté pour les Canadiens et Canadiennes..

- 01 – Fortement d'accord
- 02 – Modérément d'accord
- 03 – Modérément en désaccord
- 04 – Fortement en désaccord
- 99 – SP/ND

[LISEZ – VARIEZ L'ORDRE DE FAÇON ALÉATOIRE – POSEZ À LA MOITIÉ DE L'ÉCHANTILLON – SOIT c) OU j), SOIT d) OU k), SOIT e) OU f), SOIT h) OU l), SOIT i) OU m). LA MOITIÉ DES RÉPONDANTS(ES) RÉPONDONT À g). SUIVEZ L'ORDRE DANS LEQUEL LES PERSONNES RÉPONDENT AUX QUESTIONS.]

- n) J'ai le sentiment d'être personnellement libre de dire tout ce que je veux au sujet du gouvernement ici au Canada.
- o) Le Canada change trop rapidement en raison de toutes les minorités qu'on retrouve maintenant ici.
- p) La discrimination envers les non blancs est un problème au Canada.
- q) Je me sens à l'aise dans les situations sociales avec des personnes de races différentes.
- r) La discrimination envers les blancs est un problème au Canada.
- s) On accommode difficilement des gens appartenant à des cultures et des groupes ethniques différents dans nos écoles.
- t) Les Canadiens et Canadiennes qui sont nés dans des pays différents ne devraient pas avoir les mêmes droits et privilèges que ceux et celles qui sont nés au Canada.
- u) Pour être acceptés comme membre de la société canadienne à part entière, les personnes des minorités culturelles doivent abandonner les parties de leurs préceptes religieux et de leurs particularités culturelles qui peuvent entrer en conflit avec les normes canadiennes.
- v) Les personnes appartenant à des groupes ethniques et culturels différents enrichissent la vie culturelle du Canada.
- w) Les écoles où il y a des étudiants provenant d'origines ethniques différentes vivent une expérience éducative plus enrichissante.
- x) La discrimination fondée sur la religion est un problème au Canada.

[EFFECTUEZ UNE ROTATION – POSEZ AUX RÉPONDANTS SOIT Q11 OU Q12.]

11. Le racisme est l'existence d'attitudes et des gestes conduisant à la discrimination envers des individus ou des groupes fondée sur leur race ou leur groupe ethnique. Pensez-vous que le problème du racisme au Canada s'améliore ou qu'il empire ? Veuillez situer votre réponse sur une échelle à 7 paliers où « 1 » signifie que la situation du racisme se détériore beaucoup, « 7 » que la situation du racisme s'améliore beaucoup et « 4 » que la situation du racisme n'est ni pire ni meilleure. **[NE LISEZ PAS.]**

- 01 – Se détériore beaucoup
- 02 – Se détériore
- 03 – Se détériore quelque peu
- 04 – Aucun changement
- 05 – S'améliore quelque peu
- 06 – S'améliore
- 07 – S'améliore beaucoup
- 99 – SP/ND

12. Si vous réfléchissez à vos proches amis, combien d'entre eux appartiennent à un groupe ethnique ou culturel différent du vôtre ? **[LISEZ.]**

- 01 – Tous
- 02 – La plupart d'entre eux
- 03 – Environ la moitié d'entre eux
- 04 – Quelques uns
- 05 – Aucun

RÉPONSES DONNÉES VOLONTAIREMENT.

- 06 – N'a pas d'ami proche au Canada
- 99 – SP/ND

13. Dans l'ensemble, qu'est-ce qui devrait être davantage prioritaire pour le Canada : **[ROTATION]** encourager l'ensemble des Canadiens à s'efforcer d'accepter les groupes minoritaires, leurs cultures et leurs langues ou **[ROTATION]** encourager les minorités à s'efforcer de changer pour ressembler davantage aux Canadiens ? **[NE LISEZ PAS.]**

- 04 – Encourager l'ensemble des Canadiens à s'efforcer d'accepter les groupes minoritaires, leurs cultures et leurs langues;
- 05 – Encourager les minorités à s'efforcer de changer pour ressembler davantage aux Canadiens.
- 06 – Ni l'un ni l'autre
- 99 - SP/ND

[POSEZ TOUTES À 2/3 DE L'ÉCHANTILLON.]

14. Êtes-vous fortement en accord, modérément en accord, modérément en désaccord ou fortement en désaccord avec les énoncés suivants ? **[LISEZ.]**

a) Le gouvernement du Canada a un rôle important à jouer pour contrer le racisme et promouvoir une meilleure compréhension entre les cultures.

- 01 – Fortement en accord
- 02 – Modérément en accord
- 03 – Modérément en désaccord
- 04 – Fortement en désaccord
- 99 – SP/ND

[LISEZ ET EFFECTUEZ UNE ROTATION DE b) et c) SEULEMENT.]

*b) Il est clair que les Canadiens d'origine musulmane ne soutiennent **PAS** le terrorisme international.*

c) Je m'inquiète de ce que les gens d'origine arabe ou musulmane au Canada puissent devenir la cible de racisme ou d'attaques personnelles à la suite des attentats terroristes de septembre.

15. Pensez-vous qu'il est très, quelque peu, pas très ou pas du tout probable que le Canada soit victime d'un attentat terroriste au cours des deux prochaines années ? **[NE LISEZ PAS.]**

- 01 – Très probable
- 02 – Quelque peu probable
- 03 – Pas très probable
- 04 – Pas du tout probable
- 99 – SP/ND

16. La Charte canadienne des droits et libertés garantit un certain nombre de droits et de libertés se justifiant dans une société libre et démocratique. Est-ce que la menace du terrorisme et le besoin de le combattre justifient fortement, justifient quelque peu, ou ne justifient pas du tout que l'on limite l'étendue des droits et des libertés suivants ? Ainsi... ?

[LISEZ – VARIEZ L'ORDRE DE FAÇON ALÉATOIRE – POSEZ À LA MOITIÉ DE L'ÉCHANTILLON – VARIEZ DE FAÇON ALÉATOIRE – EN PREMIER POSEZ SOIT a) OU d); SOIT b) OU c). EN DEUXIÈME POSEZ SOIT e) OU f); g) SERA POSÉ À LA MOITIÉ DE L'ÉCHANTILLON. SUIVEZ L'ORDRE DANS LEQUEL LES PERSONNES RÉPONDENT AUX QUESTIONS.]

a) La liberté de pensée, de croyance, d'opinion et d'expression, y compris la liberté de presse ?

- 01 – Justifient fortement
- 02 – Justifient quelque peu
- 08 – Ne justifient pas
- RÉPONSES DONNÉES VOLONTAIREMENT SEULEMENT.**
- 04 – Tout dépend
- 05 – Ne peuvent jamais se justifier
- 99 - SP/ND

- b) La liberté d'association (e.g. : le droit d'appartenir à des groupes ou organisations de votre choix) ?
- c) La liberté de rassemblement paisible (e.g. : le droit de se rassembler pour une manifestation paisible) ?
- d) La liberté de conscience et de religion ?
- e) Le droit d'être à l'abri de fouilles et de saisies déraisonnables ?
- f) Le droit de ne pouvoir être détenu ou emprisonné de façon arbitraire ?
- g) Le droit à recevoir une protection égale et des avantages égaux issus de la loi sans discrimination ?

17. Il y a eu beaucoup d'information au sujet des attentats terroristes et de la guerre contre le terrorisme qui a suivie. Veuillez me dire à quelle fréquence vous avez utilisé les sources d'information suivantes en vous servant d'un chiffre variant de 1 à 7, où « 1 » signifie que vous n'avez obtenu aucune information, « 7 » que vous avez obtenu beaucoup d'information et « 4 » signifie que vous avez obtenu modérément de l'information en provenance de cette source. Ainsi,... ? **[LISEZ ET EFFECTUEZ UNE ROTATION – NOTEZ LES DIRECTIVES ADDITIONNELLES POUR LES RÉPONSES DE 4 OU PLUS.]**

a) Journaux

01 – Aucune information provenant de cette source

02 –

03 --

04 – Une quantité modérée d'information

POSEZ Q.18.

05 –

POSEZ Q.18.

06 –

POSEZ Q.18.

07 – Beaucoup d'information provenant de cette source

POSEZ Q.18.

b) Nouvelles canadiennes à la télévision

c) CNN

d) Radio

e) Internet (en général)

18. Sur une échelle à 7 paliers où « 1 » signifie que vous considérez que cette source d'information est très peu fiable, « 7 » qu'elle est très fiable et « 4 » qu'elle est modérément fiable, à quel point considérez-vous cette source d'information fiable ?

01 – Source d'information très peu fiable

02 -

03 -

04 – Modérément fiable

05 -

06 -

07 - Source d'information très fiable

99 – SP/ND

19. Le gouvernement du Canada a posé un certain nombre de gestes à la suite des événements du 11 septembre. Comment évalueriez-vous la performance du gouvernement du Canada dans chacun des domaines suivants ? Veuillez utiliser une échelle à 7 paliers où « 1 » signifie médiocre, « 7 » signifie excellente et où la valeur médiane « 4 » signifie ni bonne ni mauvaise. **[POSEZ À LA MOITIÉ DE L'ÉCHANTILLON – LISEZ ET VARIEZ L'ORDRE DE FAÇON ALÉATOIRE.]**

a) Représenter le Canada sur la scène internationale.

- 01 – Médiocre
- 02
- 03
- 04 – Ni l'un ni l'autre
- 05
- 06
- 07 – Excellente
- 99 – SP/ND

b) Maintenir de bonnes relations entre le Canada et les États-Unis.

c) Améliorer l'aide étrangère et humanitaire aux pays en développement.

d) Protéger la sécurité nationale.

QUESTIONS DÉMOGRAPHIQUES

À présent, j'aimerais vous poser quelques questions sur vous et votre foyer. Veuillez avoir l'assurance que toutes vos réponses demeureront strictement anonymes et absolument confidentielles.

20. Quel est le niveau de scolarité le plus élevé que vous avez atteint ? **[NE LISEZ PAS – CHOISISSEZ UNE SEULE RÉPONSE.]**

- 01 - Une partie du niveau primaire (1^{ière} – 6^e années)
- 02 - Niveau primaire complété (7^e ou 8^e année)
- 03 - Une partie du niveau secondaire (9^e – 11^e années)
- 04 - Niveau secondaire complété (12^e ou 13^e année)
- 05 - Collège communautaire/Institut technique/École de métiers/Études commerciales/Cégep
- 06 - Une partie du niveau universitaire
- 07 - Niveau universitaire complété (Baccalauréat)
- 08 - Études supérieures/Écoles de profession (Maîtrise, Doctorat, etc.)
- 09 - Aucune scolarité

RÉPONSE DONNÉE VOLONTAIREMENT.

10 – Ne sait pas/Refus

21. Lequel de ces énoncés décrit-il le mieux votre propre situation d'emploi actuelle ? **[LISEZ.]**

- 01 – Vous travaillez à plein temps
- 02 – Vous travaillez à temps partiel
- 03 – Vous êtes aux études et travaillez **(Posez 22.)**
- 04 – Vous êtes aux études et ne travaillez pas **(Posez 22.)**
- 05 – Vous êtes sans-emploi ou cherchez du travail
- 06 – Vous êtes à la maison à plein temps
- 07 – Vous êtes retraité(e)

RÉPONSE DONNÉE VOLONTAIREMENT

08- Pension d'invalidité

22. *Êtes-vous présentement aux études à plein temps ou à temps partiel ?* **[NE LISEZ PAS.]**

- 01 – Plein temps
- 02 – Temps partiel
- 03 – SP/ND

23. En quelle année êtes-vous né(e) ?

- 01 – PRÉCISEZ _____
- 02 – Ne sait pas/Refus

24. Dans quel pays êtes-vous né(e) ? **[NE LISEZ PAS.]**

- 01 – Canada
- 02 – États-Unis **(Posez 25.)**
- 03 – Grande-Bretagne **(Posez 25.)**
- 04 – Autre (PRÉCISEZ : _____) **(Posez 25.)**
- 05 – SP/ND

25. EN quelle année avez-vous émigré au Canada ? **[NE LISEZ PAS.]**

- 01 - PRÉCISEZ _____
- 02 – Ne sait pas/Refus

26. Quelles étaient les origines ethniques ou culturelles de vos ancêtres ? **[NE SUGGÉREZ PAS, NE LISEZ PAS – CODEZ TOUTES LES RÉPONSES QUI S'APPLIQUENT.]**

- 01 – Britannique (Anglais, Irlandais, Écossais, Gallois)
- 02 – Français (France, Québécois, Canadien-français, Acadien, Franco-Manitobain, Franco-Ontarien)
- 03 – Canadien
- 04 – Allemand
- 05 – Italien
- 06 – Ukrainien
- 07 – Hollandais
- 08 – Juif
- 09 – Polonais

- 10 – Portugais
- 11 – Autre origine européenne (e.g. : Russe, Scandinave, Grec)
- 12 – Autochtone (Indien d'Amérique du Nord, Métis, Inuit, Déné, Mohawk, Crie, etc.)
- 13 – Chinois (y compris Taiwanais)
- 14 – Autre origine est-asiatique (e.g. : Japonais, Coréen)
- 15 – Sud-Est asiatique (e.g. : Vietnamien, Cambodgien, Thaïlandais, Malaisien, Philippin)
- 16 – Sud-asiatique (e.g. : Indien de l'Est, Sri Lankais, Pakistanais)
- 17 – Asie centrale/Moyen-Orient/Arable ou Nord-africain - (e.g. : Turc, Iranien, Kurde, d'Arabie saoudite, Égyptien, Algérien, Marocain)
- 18 – Africain de la région sub-saharienne (noir)
- 19 – Sud-américain, Latino-américain, d'Amérique centrale
- 20 – Indien de l'Ouest (e.g. : NOUVEAU Jamaïcain, Haïtien ou autre Antillais)
- 21 – Américain
- 22 – Australien/Néo-zélandais
- 23 – Autre (**PRÉCISEZ :**) _____
- 24 – SP/ND

27. SI LE/LA RÉPONDANT(E) DIT SEULEMENT CANADIEN OU AMÉRICAIN À Q26, POSEZ : En plus d'être d'origine canadienne (ou américaine), à quel autre groupe ethnique ou culturel vos ancêtres appartenaient-ils ? [NE SUGGÉREZ PAS, NE LISEZ PAS – CODEZ TOUTES LES RÉPONSES QUI S'APPLIQUENT.]

- 01 – Britannique (Anglais, Irlandais, Écossais, Gallois)
- 02 – Français (France, Québécois, Canadien-français, Acadien, Franco-Manitobain, Franco-Ontarien)
- 03 – Canadien
- 04 – Allemand
- 05 – Italien
- 06 – Ukrainien
- 07 – Hollandais
- 08 – Juif
- 09 – Polonais
- 10 – Portugais
- 11 – Autre origine européenne (e.g. : Russe, Scandinave, Grec)
- 12 – Autochtone (Indien d'Amérique du Nord, Métis, Inuit, Déné, Mohawk, Crie, etc.)
- 13 – Chinois (y compris Taiwanais)
- 14 – Autre origine est-asiatique (e.g. : Japonais, Coréen)
- 15 – Sud-Est asiatique (e.g. : Vietnamien, Cambodgien, Thaïlandais, Malaisien, Philippin)
- 16 – Sud-asiatique (e.g. : Indien de l'Est, Sri Lankais, Pakistanais)
- 17 – Asie centrale/Moyen-Orient/Arable ou Nord-africain - (e.g. : Turc, Iranien, Kurde, d'Arabie saoudite, Égyptien, Algérien, Marocain)
- 18 – Africain de la région sub-saharienne (noir)
- 19 – Sud-américain, Latino-américain, d'Amérique centrale
- 20 – Indien de l'Ouest (e.g. : NOUVEAU Jamaïcain, Haïtien ou autre Antillais)
- 21 – Américain
- 22 – Australien/Néo-zélandais
- 23 – Autre (**PRÉCISEZ :**) _____
- 24 – Aucun
- 99 - SP/ND

28. Au Canada, les gens proviennent de différentes origines culturelles et ethniques. Et, pour mieux comprendre les données que nous recueillons, nous aimerions avoir une meilleure idée des origines culturelles/ethniques des répondants(es). Considérez-vous que vous appartenez à une minorité visible ? **[SI LE/LA RÉPONDANT(E) N'EST PAS CERTAIN(E) DE CE QU'EST UNE MINORITÉ VISIBLE, DÉFINISSEZ MINORITÉ VISIBLE COMME ÉTANT LES PERSONNES NON CAUCASIENNES OU NON BLANCHES.]**

- 01 – Oui
- 02 – Non
- 03 – SP/ND

29. Pouvez-vous s'il vous plaît me donner votre statut en matière de citoyenneté ? **[NE LISEZ PAS.]**

- 01 – Citoyen(ne) canadien(ne)
- 02 – Résident(e) permanent(e)
- 03 – Réfugié(e)
- 04 – Autre _____
- 05 – Ne sait pas

30. S'il y a lieu, quelle est votre affiliation religieuse ? **[NE LISEZ PAS.]**

- 01 - Catholique (Romain, Grec, Orthodoxe, Eastern rite etc.)
- 02 - Protestant (Unis, Anglican, Presbytérien, Baptiste, Mennonite, Témoin de Jéhovah, Adventiste, etc.)
- 03 - Juif
- 04 - Musulman
- 05 - Hindou
- 06 - Bouddhiste
- 07 - Aucun/Athée/Agnostique
- 08 - Autre (**PRÉCISEZ :**) _____
- 99 – SP/ND

31. À des fins statistiques seulement, nous avons besoin de renseignements sur vos revenus. Toutes les réponses individuelles demeureront strictement confidentielles. Veuillez s'il vous plaît me dire quelle catégorie correspond au **revenu total de votre foyer** avant impôts pour l'an 2000. **[LISEZ – ENCERCLEZ UNE SEULE RÉPONSE.]**

- 01 – Moins de 10 000 \$
- 02 – 10 001 \$ à 20 000 \$
- 03 – 20 001 \$ à 30 000 \$
- 04 – 30 001 \$ à 40 000 \$
- 05 – 40 001 \$ à 50 000 \$
- 06 – 50 001 \$ à 60 000 \$
- 07 – 60 001 \$ à 70 000 \$
- 08 – 70 001 \$ à 80 000 \$
- 09 – 80 001 \$ à 90 000 \$
- 10 – 90 001 \$ à 100 000 \$

11 – 100 000 \$ ou plus

12 – Ne sait pas/Refus

Voilà toutes les questions que j'avais à vous poser. Maintenant, au cas où mon superviseur souhaiterait vérifier que j'ai effectué cette entrevue avec vous, puis-je avoir simplement votre prénom ou vos initiales ?

Nom : _____

Et, pour m'assurer que j'ai composé le bon numéro, est-ce le **[LISEZ LE NUMÉRO DE TÉLÉPHONE ET INSCRIVEZ-LE.]**

Si nous avons d'autres questions, pouvons-nous vous rappeler ?

01 – Oui

02 – Non

Je vous remercie beaucoup de votre participation.

32. NOTEZ LE SEXE... NE LE DEMANDEZ PAS.

01 – Masculin

02 – Féminin

33. Taille de la collectivité (code-système) :

01 – 1 million ou plus

02 – 100 mille à un million

03 – 25 mille à 100 mille

09 – 10 mille à 25 mille

10 – 5 mille à 10 mille

11 – Moins de 5 mille

12 – Ne sait pas/Refus

34. Province de résidence (inscrit dans le système) :

01 – Colombie-Britannique

02 – Alberta

03 – Saskatchewan

04 – Manitoba

05 – Ontario

06 – Québec

07 – Nouveau-Brunswick

08 – Nouvelle-Écosse

09 – Île-du-Prince-Édouard

10 – Terre-Neuve

35. Région (RE-CODEZ.)

- 01 – Colombie-Britannique
- 02 – Provinces des Prairies
- 03 – Ontario
- 04 – Québec
- 05 – Canada atlantique

36. Langue de l'entrevue (CODE -SYSTÈME)

- 01 – Français
- 02 – Anglais