

National Opinion Survey

Fielded March – April 2021

April 21, 2021

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Methods and Reporting

- ▶ Automated phone survey (IVR) fielded March 17th - April 13th, 2021 to landline and mobile phones (RDD)
- ▶ Sample of 6537 Canadian residents (18+) is statistically weighted down to a proportional sample of 3096 and matches the nested composition of Canada by gender, age and region as per most recently available Census data
- ▶ Margin of error = +/- 1.8%, 19 times out of 20
- ▶ Some charts and tables might not total 100% due to rounding
- ▶ All figures are percent (%) unless indicated otherwise
- ▶ All research conducted by Stratcom



Canadian vote intention

Summary of findings

- ▶ The federal Liberals, with 33% support among decided voters, lead by 3% over the Conservatives who have 30% support. The NDP is third with 16% support followed by the Green Party at 7% and the Bloc Quebecois with 6%.
- ▶ The Liberals and NDP are receiving more support from women over men, with women supporting the Liberals 10% more so than men and the NDP 5% more so than men. Men support the Conservatives 14% more so than women.
- ▶ When it comes to age, the three main parties have very similar support from those 18 to 34 years of age – 27% Liberal, 26% Conservative, 25% NDP. Liberals and Conservatives are statistically tied in their support from those 35 to 49 years old (31% and 32% respectively). For those 50 to 64 the Liberals are winning over the Conservatives by 3%, while those 65 and older favour the Liberals by 10% over Conservatives.

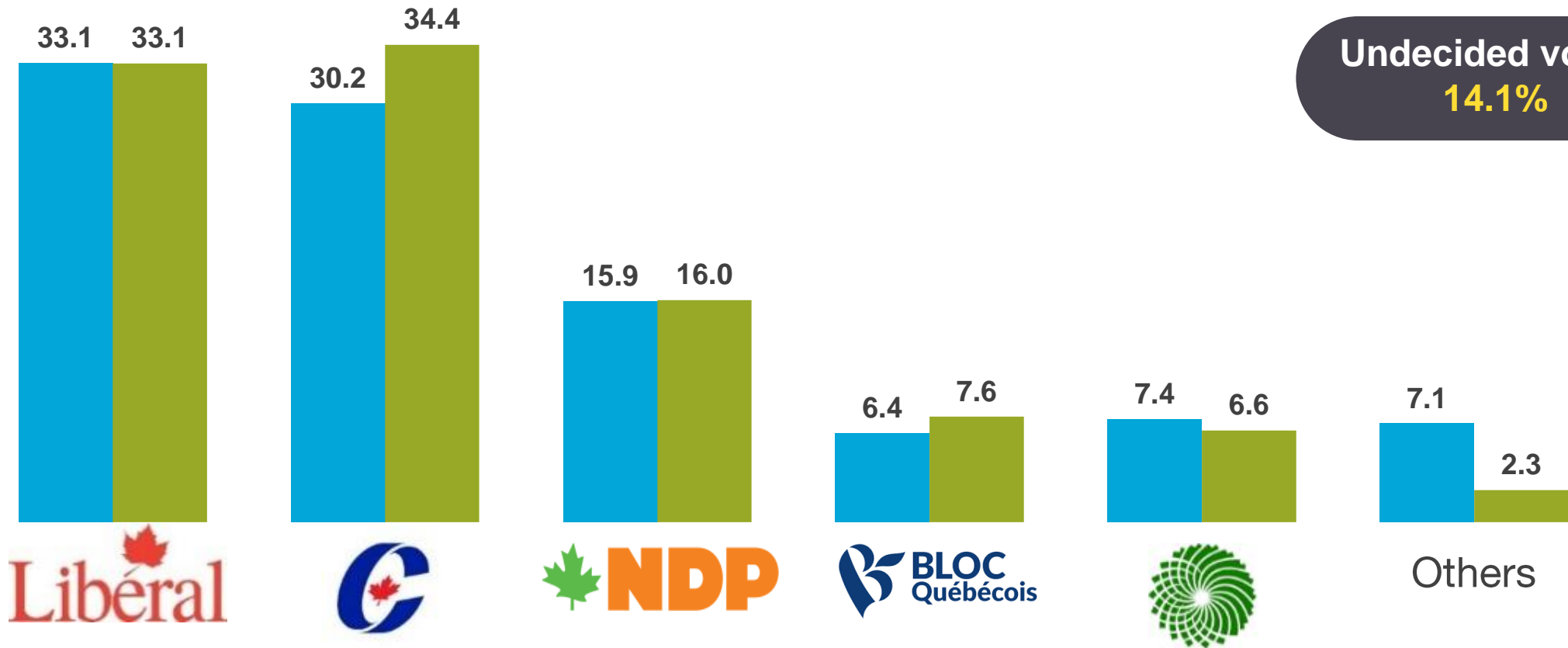
Canadian vote intention

Summary of findings

- ▶ The Liberals are winning with urban voters (by 10%) compared to the Conservatives who are winning with suburban voters (by 3%) and rural voters (by 9%).
- ▶ Regionally, the Liberals lead in Atlantic Canada (4% over Conservatives), Ontario (7% over Conservatives) and Quebec (10% over the Bloc Quebecois). The Conservatives are winning in Manitoba and Saskatchewan (23% over Liberals) and Alberta (30% over Liberals). BC is a statistical tie between Conservatives (30%) and Liberals (29%) and is the region where the NDP and the Green Party have their highest support (22% and 13% respectively).
- ▶ Looking at raw vote intent shows 14% of Canadians are still undecided who to vote for. Women make up slightly more of those undecided (+4%), as do those 35 to 49 years of age and those living in Atlantic Canada.

Federal Vote Intent (Decided voters only)

■ Mar-Apr 2021 ■ Election 2019



Federal Vote Intent

(regional tracking to 2019 election)

	Total Sample	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		MB/SK		Alberta		BC	
		April 2021	Election 2019	April 2021	Election 2019	April 2021	Election 2019	April 2021	Election 2019	April 2021	Election 2019	April 2021	Election 2019
Liberal Party	33.1	35.2	40.9	35.2	34.2	38.0	41.4	24.6	19.1	20.3	13.7	28.8	26.1
Conservative Party	30.2	31.5	28.6	15.3	16.0	31.2	33.2	47.4	54.5	50.1	69.2	30.1	34.0
New Democratic Party	15.9	16.9	15.8	9.4	10.7	16.7	16.8	17.1	20.2	19.7	11.5	22.0	24.4
Green Party	7.4	8.1	12.4	7.2	4.5	7.5	6.2	4.5	3.9	2.0	2.8	13.0	12.4
Bloc Quebecois	6.4			25.2	32.5								
Other	7.1	8.2	2.3	7.8	2.1	6.6	2.4	6.5	2.3	7.9	2.7	6.1	3.1

Federal Vote Intent

(decided voters only) (by gender and age)

	Total Sample	Male	Female	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65+
Sample size	2548	1245	1252	733	600	676	538
Liberal Party	33.1	28.7	38.2	26.5	31.1	36.2	40.6
Conservative Party	30.2	37.6	23.3	26.4	32.0	32.6	30.2
New Democratic Party	15.9	12.9	18.4	25.0	18.0	10.2	8.2
Green Party	7.4	7.2	7.4	8.7	7.2	7.7	5.3
Bloc Quebecois	6.4	5.8	6.9	4.4	4.8	7.6	9.3
Other	7.1	7.8	5.7	9.0	6.9	5.8	6.4

Federal Vote Intent

(decided voters only) (by area and region)

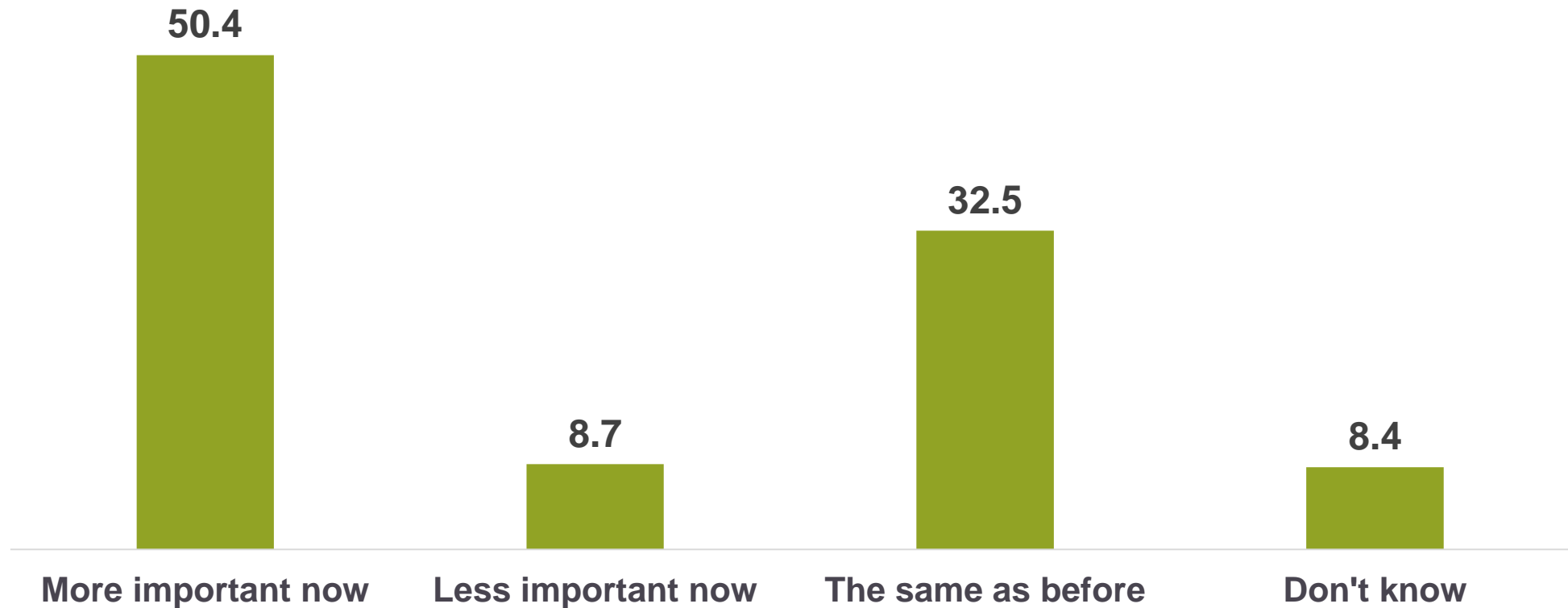
	Total Sample	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	MB/SK	Alberta	BC
Sample size	2548	1129	764	563	177	646	960	173	275	317
Liberal Party	33.1	35.5	31.3	27.3	35.2	35.2	38.0	24.6	20.3	28.8
Conservative Party	30.2	25.7	34.1	35.8	31.5	15.3	31.2	47.4	50.1	30.1
New Democratic Party	15.9	19.5	15.3	10.0	16.9	9.4	16.7	17.1	19.7	22.0
Green Party	7.4	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.1	7.2	7.5	4.5	2.0	13.0
Bloc Quebecois	6.4	5.8	6.2	8.4		25.2				
Other	7.1	5.7	6.1	10.7	8.2	7.8	6.6	6.5	7.9	6.1

Importance of public services

Summary of findings

- ▶ Half of Canadians see public services as more important now than before the COVID-19 pandemic (50%). Only 9% of Canadians see public services as less important now and 33% view public services the same as they did before COVID.
- ▶ 83% of Canadians say public services are more important or as important as before COVID.
 - This is highest amongst federal Liberal and NDP voters (64% and 60% respectively), followed by Bloc voters (50%), Green voters (48%) and Conservative voters (38%).
 - For those still undecided, almost half see public services as more important now than they did before COVID-19 (49%).

Opinion on the importance of public services



Opinion on the importance of public services (by gender, age and vote intent)

	Total Sample	Male	Female	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65+	Liberal voters	CP voters	NDP voters	Green voters	BQ voters	Undecided voters
Sample size	3096	1474	1559	883	743	816	654	844	769	404	187	163	435
More important now	50.4	48.3	53.0	48.0	46.1	52.6	55.8	63.8	38.1	60.3	47.9	50.4	48.7
Less important now	8.7	11.8	5.3	9.4	10.6	8.0	6.5	4.4	14.8	4.0	9.2	4.7	5.3
The same as before	32.5	33.4	31.7	35.8	36.5	31.5	24.5	25.0	39.9	32.3	36.9	37.8	29.7
Don't know	8.4	6.4	9.9	6.8	6.8	8.0	13.2	6.7	7.2	3.5	6.0	7.1	16.6

Opinion on the importance of public services (by area and region)

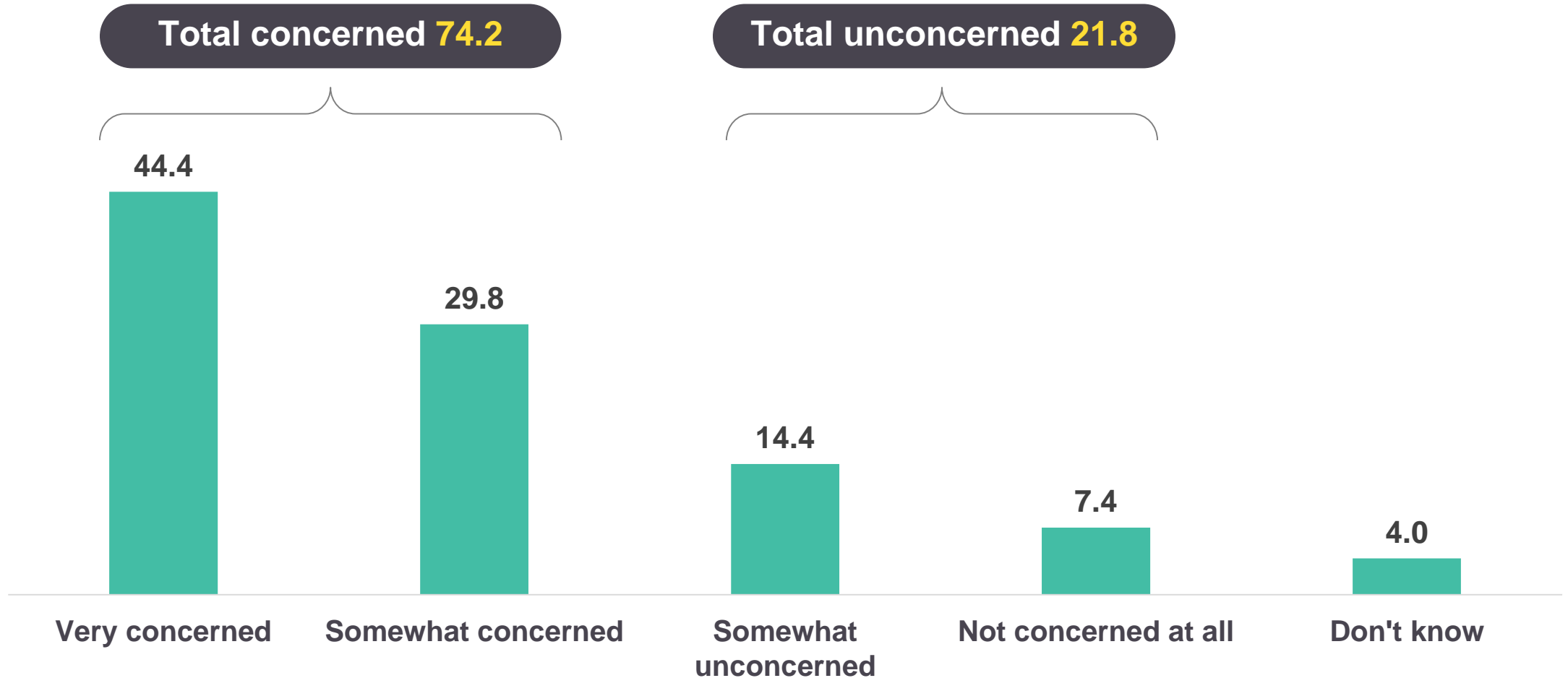
	Total Sample	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	MB/SK	Alberta	BC
Sample size	3096	1339	930	698	239	771	1175	208	317	386
More important now	50.4	53.9	50.5	45.6	49.9	48.3	53.7	49.4	42.4	51.9
Less important now	8.7	8.3	8.1	10.5	6.9	8.3	7.8	7.2	13.3	10.1
The same as before	32.5	31.4	34.7	34.9	36.0	33.0	30.3	36.3	39.4	28.0
Don't know	8.4	6.5	6.8	9.0	7.1	10.4	8.2	7.1	4.8	10.0

Increasing Canadian deficit

Summary of findings

- ▶ Almost three quarters of Canadians are concerned about Canada's increased deficit (74%), with 44% of them very concerned.
- ▶ There is a 11 point gender gap amongst those who are very concerned about the increased deficit (50% men to 39% women) and three-quarters of Conservative voters are very concerned (75%).
- ▶ Looking at total concern over an increased pandemic deficit, Conservative voters rate highest (92% total concern) followed by Bloc voters (84%), undecided voters (74%), Liberals (65%), Greens (66%) and then NDP voters (60%).

Concern about Canada's increased deficit



Q3. In the year since the start of the pandemic Canada's deficit has risen to record levels. How concerned are you about Canada's increased deficit?

Concern about Canada's increased deficit

(by gender, age and vote intent)

	Total Sample	Male	Female	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65+	Liberal voters	CP voters	NDP voters	Green voters	BQ voters	Undecided voters
Sample size	3096	1474	1559	883	743	816	654	844	769	404	187	163	435
Very concerned	44.4	50.1	39.4	41.9	45.6	46.6	43.8	26.2	74.6	24.5	30.5	50.5	38.9
Somewhat concerned	29.8	25.4	34.4	29.5	28.1	30.1	31.9	38.7	17.7	35.4	35.1	33.9	34.8
Somewhat unconcerned	14.4	13.1	15.2	15.5	14.5	13.5	13.7	21.5	4.1	23.5	20.6	11.9	11.9
Not concerned at all	7.4	8.3	6.2	8.2	7.6	6.4	7.0	9.5	2.1	13.7	11.4	2.6	5.3
Don't know	4.0	3.1	4.8	4.9	4.1	3.5	3.5	4.1	1.6	2.9	2.5	1.2	9.2
Total concerned	74.3	75.5	73.8	71.4	73.8	76.6	75.8	64.9	92.2	59.9	65.5	84.3	73.7
Total unconcerned	21.7	21.4	21.4	23.7	22.1	19.9	20.7	31.0	6.2	37.2	32.0	14.5	17.1

Q3. In the year since the start of the pandemic Canada's deficit has risen to record levels. How concerned are you about Canada's increased deficit?

Concern about Canada's increased deficit (by area and region)

	Total Sample	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	MB/SK	Alberta	BC
Sample size	3096	1339	930	698	239	771	1175	208	317	386
Very concerned	44.4	41.8	43.6	51.2	39.0	42.3	42.6	54.6	55.8	42.8
Somewhat concerned	29.8	31.2	30.8	27.0	32.3	32.9	30.4	22.7	23.1	29.7
Somewhat unconcerned	14.4	15.5	15.9	11.9	15.7	16.3	14.2	10.2	11.0	15.3
Not concerned at all	7.4	8.9	6.5	5.8	8.4	5.0	8.9	8.1	5.8	7.6
Don't know	4.0	2.7	3.3	4.2	4.6	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.6
Total concerned	74.3	73.0	74.4	78.1	71.3	75.3	73.0	77.3	78.9	72.5
Total unconcerned	21.7	24.3	22.4	17.6	24.1	21.2	23.1	18.2	16.8	22.9

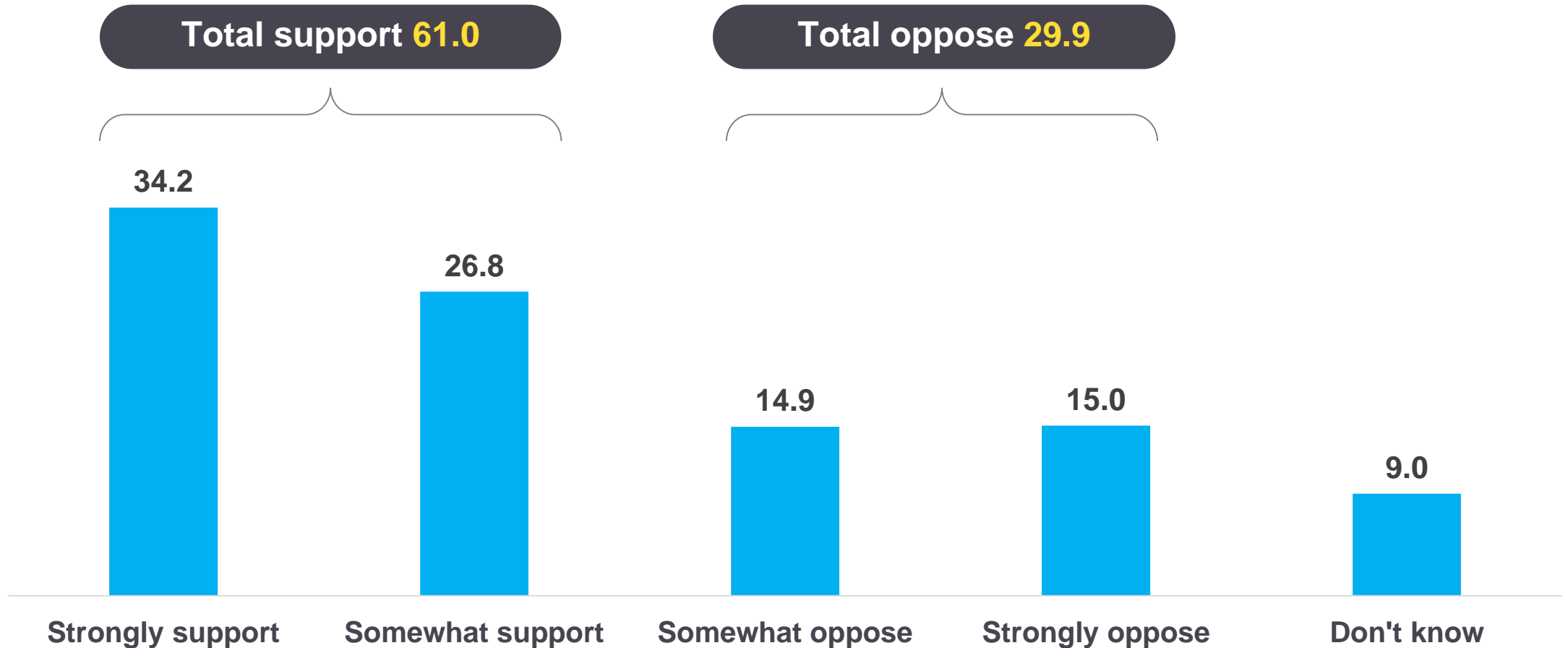
Q3. In the year since the start of the pandemic Canada's deficit has risen to record levels. How concerned are you about Canada's increased deficit?

Pandemic tax

Summary of findings

- ▶ A majority of Canadians somewhat or strongly support the idea of a pandemic tax on large Canadian corporations whose earnings were strong throughout the pandemic (61%).
- ▶ Looking at those who strongly support a pandemic tax, it is most pronounced amongst 18 to 34 year olds (37%) and those living in urban areas (37%). Opposition is strongest amongst males (20% strongly oppose) and those 35 to 49 years of age (19% strongly oppose).
- ▶ Undecided voters' total support for such a tax is 59%, and, while still high, the only voting group less supportive is Conservative voters (46% total support).

Do you support or oppose a corporate pandemic tax?



Q4. Some people have proposed that large Canadian corporations whose earnings have been strong throughout the pandemic should pay a pandemic tax to help offset the costs of public services during the crisis. Others say it's wrong to penalize corporate success. Do you support or oppose a corporate pandemic tax?

Do you support or oppose a corporate pandemic tax?

(by gender, age and vote intent)

	Total Sample	Male	Female	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65+	Liberal voters	CP voters	NDP voters	Green voters	BQ voters	Undecided voters
Sample size	3096	1474	1559	883	743	816	654	844	769	404	187	163	435
Strongly support	34.2	33.2	35.1	37.1	32.5	32.8	34.2	37.9	22.8	51.9	46.7	36.8	26.1
Somewhat support	26.8	23.9	29.8	24.8	23.8	29.2	29.8	31.0	23.5	27.2	24.1	28.6	32.8
Somewhat oppose	14.9	16.7	13.2	14.1	15.0	15.2	15.7	13.9	20.2	10.8	11.5	16.9	15.2
Strongly oppose	15.0	19.5	10.7	16.6	19.3	14.6	8.6	8.2	27.5	5.0	10.1	12.0	9.7
Don't know	9.0	6.7	11.2	7.4	9.3	8.2	11.7	9.0	6.0	5.1	7.6	5.8	16.1
Total support	61.0	57.1	64.9	61.9	56.3	62.0	63.9	68.9	46.3	79.1	70.8	65.4	58.9
Total oppose	30.0	36.2	23.9	30.7	34.3	29.8	24.3	22.1	47.7	15.8	21.7	28.9	24.9

Q4. Some people have proposed that large Canadian corporations whose earnings have been strong throughout the pandemic should pay a pandemic tax to help offset the costs of public services during the crisis. Others say it's wrong to penalize corporate success. Do you support or oppose a corporate pandemic tax?

Do you support or oppose a corporate pandemic tax? (by area and region)

	Total Sample	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	MB/SK	Alberta	BC
Sample size	3096	1339	930	698	239	771	1175	208	317	386
Strongly support	34.2	36.7	32.9	32.8	36.5	33.0	36.0	32.3	29.0	35.4
Somewhat support	26.8	25.9	29.0	27.1	32.2	28.2	26.8	28.2	24.4	21.8
Somewhat oppose	14.9	14.9	14.6	17.0	9.7	17.9	13.7	15.1	16.9	14.4
Strongly oppose	15.0	13.8	17.1	15.5	11.3	13.1	13.5	17.0	23.3	17.9
Don't know	9.0	8.6	6.4	7.6	10.3	7.9	10.0	7.4	6.4	10.5
Total support	61.0	62.7	61.9	59.9	68.7	61.2	62.7	60.5	53.4	57.2
Total oppose	30.0	28.8	31.7	32.5	21.0	30.9	27.3	32.1	40.2	32.3

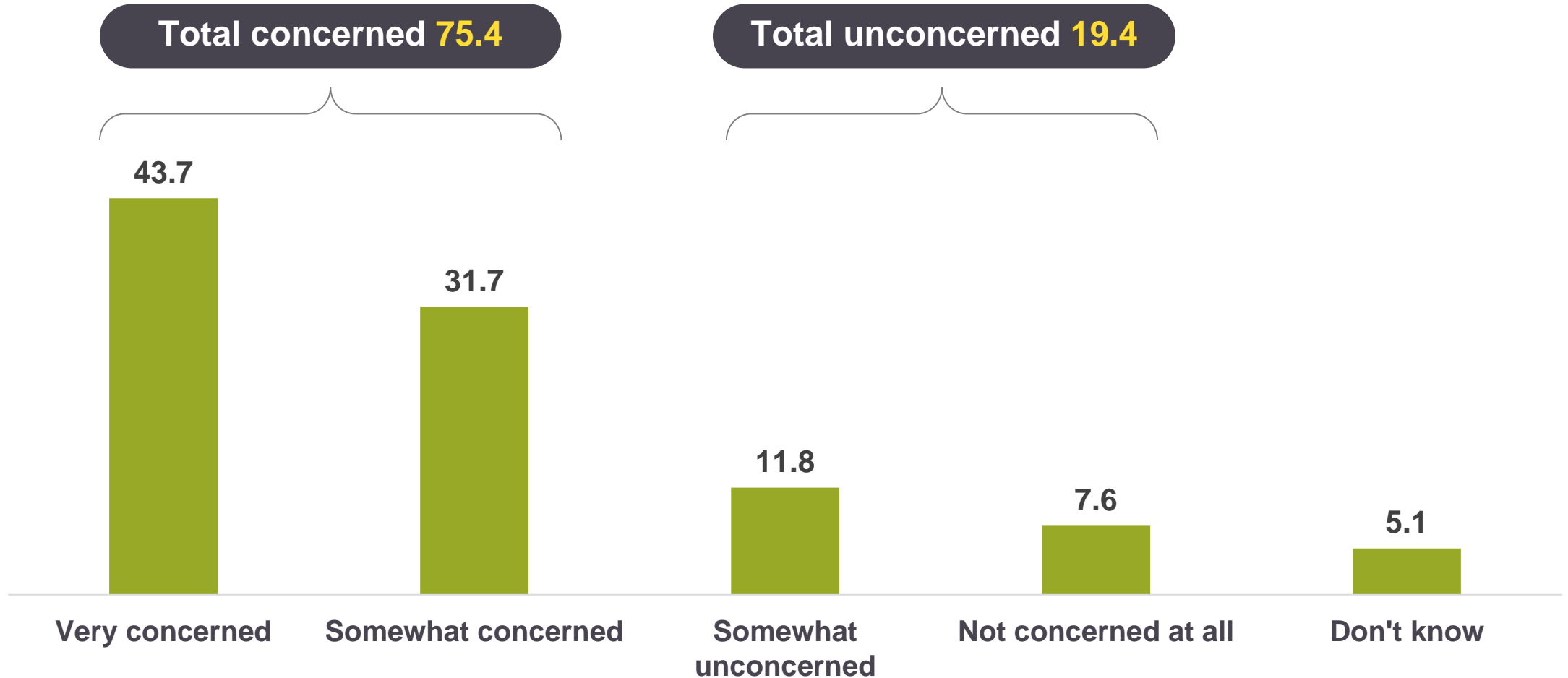
Q4. Some people have proposed that large Canadian corporations whose earnings have been strong throughout the pandemic should pay a pandemic tax to help offset the costs of public services during the crisis. Others say it's wrong to penalize corporate success. Do you support or oppose a corporate pandemic tax?

Income inequality

Summary of findings

- ▶ When asked about growing income inequality during COVID-19, 44% of Canadians say they are very concerned, while another 32% say they are somewhat concerned (total concern 75%).
- ▶ Again, there is an almost 10 point gender divide with 48% of women very concerned about growing income inequality compared to 39% of men. Half of those aged 18 to 34 are very concerned about income inequality (51%).
- ▶ An overwhelming majority of federal Liberal (81%), NDP (89%), Green (85%) and Bloc (84%) voters are concerned about income inequality. 77% of undecided voters are also concerned, as are 63% of Conservative voters.

Concern about income inequality in Canada



Q5. The COVID 19 pandemic has revealed, and even increased, income inequality in Canada. How concerned are you about this?

Concern about income inequality in Canada

(by gender, age and vote intent)

	Total Sample	Male	Female	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65+	Liberal voters	CP voters	NDP voters	Green voters	BQ voters	Undecided voters
Sample size	3096	1474	1559	883	743	816	654	844	769	404	187	163	435
Very concerned	43.7	39.0	47.8	50.9	39.1	41.9	41.4	44.5	28.6	66.5	62.3	45.8	41.9
Somewhat concerned	31.7	30.8	33.2	27.2	31.2	34.8	34.3	36.4	34.2	22.7	23.0	38.4	34.9
Somewhat unconcerned	11.8	14.7	9.1	10.3	13.7	12.3	11.2	10.0	18.1	5.2	9.5	9.9	10.3
Not concerned at all	7.6	11.3	3.9	7.7	9.9	6.7	6.2	4.3	15.9	2.2	2.2	2.6	4.5
Don't know	5.1	4.2	6.0	3.9	6.1	4.2	6.9	4.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.2	8.4
Total concerned	75.4	69.8	81.0	78.2	70.4	76.8	75.7	81.0	62.8	89.2	85.3	84.2	76.8
Total unconcerned	19.5	26.0	13.0	18.0	23.6	19.0	17.4	14.3	34.0	7.4	11.7	12.6	14.8

Concern about income inequality in Canada

(by area and region)

	Total Sample	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	MB/SK	Alberta	BC
Sample size	3096	1339	930	698	239	771	1175	208	317	386
Very concerned	43.7	47.1	40.9	41.5	43.5	44.1	46.9	32.9	43.2	39.7
Somewhat concerned	31.7	30.2	34.4	32.9	32.6	34.0	30.0	36.0	28.1	32.3
Somewhat unconcerned	11.8	11.9	13.3	10.5	13.4	12.7	10.0	11.9	12.6	13.9
Not concerned at all	7.6	6.9	7.3	9.9	5.1	5.0	6.8	14.9	12.9	8.7
Don't know	5.1	3.8	4.2	5.3	5.5	4.1	6.3	4.3	3.2	5.4
Total concerned	75.4	77.4	75.3	74.4	76.1	78.2	76.8	68.9	71.3	72.0
Total unconcerned	19.5	18.8	20.6	20.4	18.4	17.7	16.9	26.7	25.5	22.6

Paid sick days

Summary of findings

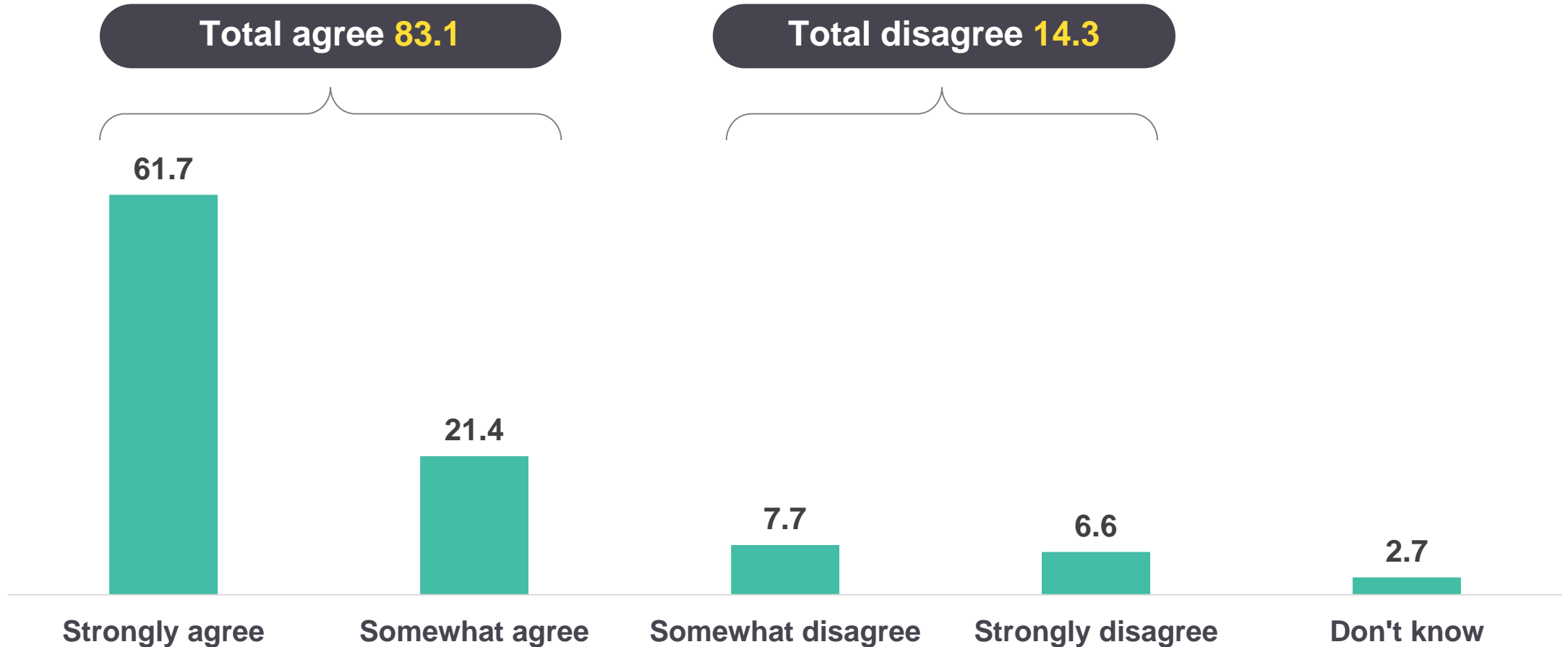
- ▶ More than a year into the pandemic a large majority of Canadians strongly or somewhat agree that government should make all employers provide paid sick days for all employees (83%).
- ▶ When it comes to intensity of opinion, 62% of Canadians show *strong* support for paid sick days, whereas the proportion who *strongly* oppose paid sick days are in the single digits (7%).
- ▶ Strong support for paid sick days declines with age, with 71% of those 18 to 34 strongly supporting, compared to 50% of those 65 years of age and older.
- ▶ There is an almost 10 point difference in support between urban and rural (86% total support in urban areas compared to 77% in rural areas).

Paid sick days

Summary of findings

- ▶ Federal NDP voters are most supportive of paid sick days (94%) followed closely by Liberals (91%) and Greens (89%). There is also a strong majority of undecided voters supporting government-mandated paid sick days (86%).
- ▶ Support is very high in all regions of Canada with more than 80% of those in the Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan and BC in favour of paid sick days. In Alberta over three-quarters support the government mandating paid sick days for all employees (77%).

Agree/disagree that governments should make all employers provide paid sick days for all employees



Q6. The COVID 19 pandemic has shown the need for paid sick days, so that sick workers stay home and don't spread disease. Do you agree or disagree that governments should make all employers provide paid sick days for all employees?

Agree/disagree that governments should make all employers provide paid sick days for all employees

(by gender, age and vote intent)

	Total Sample	Male	Female	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65+	Liberal voters	CP voters	NDP voters	Green voters	BQ voters	Undecided voters
Sample size	3096	1474	1559	883	743	816	654	844	769	404	187	163	435
Strongly agree	61.7	55.1	67.8	71.0	64.4	58.3	50.3	70.2	42.1	80.4	73.5	60.4	62.9
Somewhat agree	21.4	23.0	20.6	17.2	17.0	23.7	29.2	20.7	27.3	13.5	15.5	24.5	22.9
Somewhat disagree	7.7	10.1	5.3	4.4	6.8	9.9	10.2	4.2	14.1	3.2	6.4	12.2	5.2
Strongly disagree	6.6	9.5	3.6	5.7	9.0	6.1	5.8	2.5	14.7	1.8	3.1	1.9	3.3
Don't know	2.7	2.4	2.8	1.7	2.9	2.0	4.5	2.4	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.0	5.6
Total agree	83.1	78.1	88.3	88.2	81.3	82.0	79.5	90.9	69.4	93.9	89.0	84.9	85.8
Total disagree	14.3	19.5	8.8	10.0	15.8	16.0	16.0	6.7	28.8	5.0	9.5	14.1	8.6

Q6. The COVID 19 pandemic has shown the need for paid sick days, so that sick workers stay home and don't spread disease. Do you agree or disagree that governments should make all employers provide paid sick days for all employees?

Agree/disagree that governments should make all employers provide paid sick days for all employees (by area and region)

	Total Sample	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	MB/SK	Alberta	BC
Sample size	3096	1339	930	698	239	771	1175	208	317	386
Strongly agree	61.7	66.3	59.6	55.3	62.6	63.3	64.1	51.9	55.3	60.8
Somewhat agree	21.4	20.0	24.4	21.4	22.3	22.5	19.3	27.9	21.7	21.5
Somewhat disagree	7.7	6.5	6.8	11.8	9.3	8.5	6.9	8.7	7.3	7.0
Strongly disagree	6.6	4.9	7.4	9.4	3.7	3.3	6.6	8.0	13.7	8.3
Don't know	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.5	2.0	2.5
Total agree	83.1	86.3	84.0	76.7	84.9	85.8	83.4	79.8	77.0	82.3
Total disagree	14.3	11.3	14.2	21.2	13.0	11.8	13.6	16.6	21.0	15.2

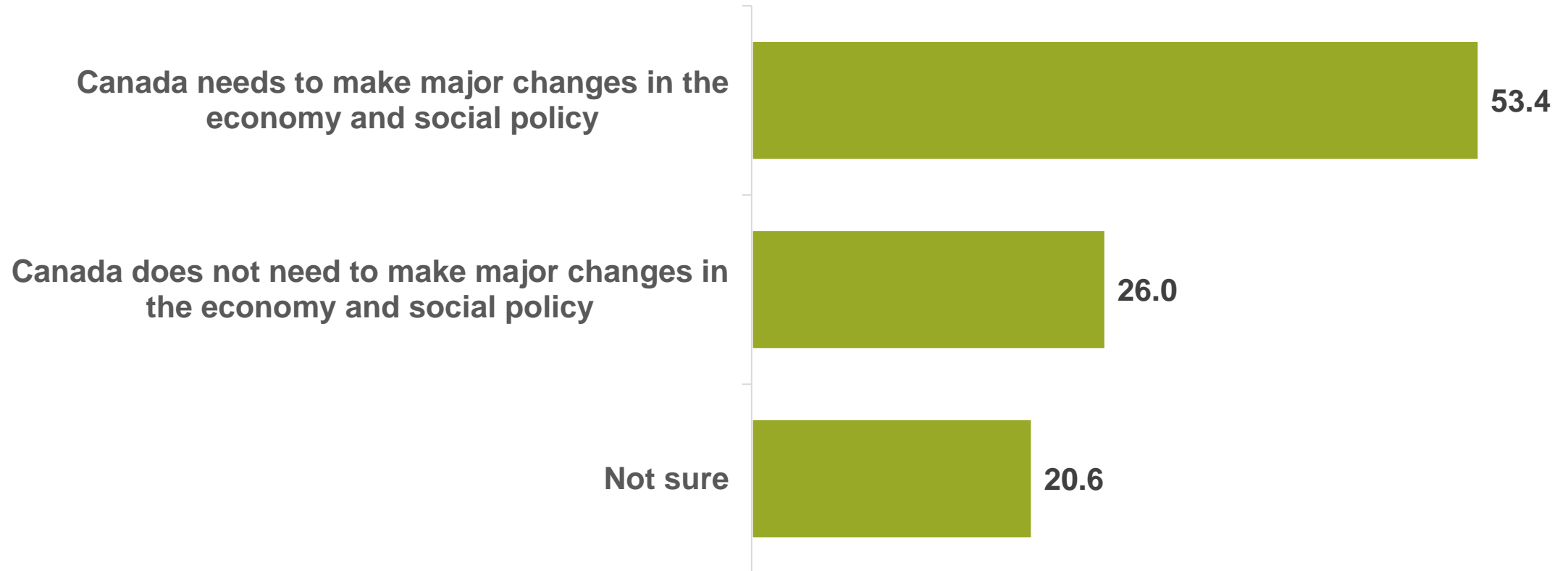
Q6. The COVID 19 pandemic has shown the need for paid sick days, so that sick workers stay home and don't spread disease. Do you agree or disagree that governments should make all employers provide paid sick days for all employees?

Economic and social policy change

Summary of findings

- ▶ For many Canadians the COVID-19 pandemic has revealed big problems in our society. When asked if we need major changes to the economy and social policies or a return to the status quo pre-pandemic, a majority of Canadians believe we need major changes (53%).
 - Another 21% of Canadians are not sure and only one-quarter (26%) think we should return to pre-pandemic economic and social policies.
- ▶ Support for major economic and social policy change amongst women is at 59%, compared to 48% of men who support major change.
- ▶ A majority of all age groups support major change as do residents of Quebec, Ontario and BC. In other regions there is a strong plurality of support ranging from 43% to 49%.
- ▶ A majority of undecided voters support major change (53%). Of all voting groups only Conservative voters do not have a majority of support for major change (37%).

Opinion on economy and social policy



Q7. Some people believe the pandemic has revealed big problems in our society, and we will need to make major changes in the economy and social policies. Others say the economy and social policies worked well before the COVID 19 pandemic and there is no need for major changes. Which is closer to your view?

Opinion on economy and social policy

(by gender, age and vote intent)

	Total Sample	Male	Female	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65+	Liberal voters	CP voters	NDP voters	Green voters	BQ voters	Undecided voters
Sample size	3096	1474	1559	883	743	816	654	844	769	404	187	163	435
Canada needs to make major changes in the economy and social policy	53.4	47.7	58.7	57.4	52.2	52.8	50.1	53.5	37.4	72.7	71.8	66.9	53.2
Canada does not need to make major changes in the economy and social policy	26.0	35.0	17.9	22.0	28.6	27.4	26.8	23.9	44.8	10.2	16.1	19.5	17.0
Not sure	20.6	17.4	23.4	20.6	19.2	19.8	23.1	22.6	17.8	17.1	12.1	13.6	29.8

Q7. Some people believe the pandemic has revealed big problems in our society, and we will need to make major changes in the economy and social policies. Others say the economy and social policies worked well before the COVID 19 pandemic and there is no need for major changes. Which is closer to your view?

Opinion on economy and social policy (by area and region)

	Total Sample	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	MB/SK	Alberta	BC
Sample size	3096	1339	930	698	239	771	1175	208	317	386
Canada needs to make major changes in the economy and social policy	53.4	57.6	51.2	50.1	49.2	62.0	52.9	46.1	42.6	53.0
Canada does not need to make major changes in the economy and social policy	26.0	24.2	29.4	27.2	27.0	19.7	27.2	29.2	35.3	24.8
Not sure	20.6	18.2	19.4	22.7	23.7	18.3	19.8	24.7	22.1	22.2

Q7. Some people believe the pandemic has revealed big problems in our society, and we will need to make major changes in the economy and social policies. Others say the economy and social policies worked well before the COVID 19 pandemic and there is no need for major changes. Which is closer to your view?

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