



2004 Canadian Election Study
(38th General Election)

Report on the Results
of Elections Canada's
Questions

December 2005

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Summary

Within the 2004 Canadian Election Study, Elections Canada examined new features of the political financing system and some aspects of electoral reform most often discussed in public forums.

Despite the high rates of electors with no opinion on these topics, there seemed to be general support for the new financial provisions in the *Canada Elections Act*, including the ceiling on contributions and nomination expenses, the ban on contributions directly from corporations and unions to the parties, and registration of electoral district associations. Further, half the respondents thought that the six-month deadline for political parties to file their annual financial reports was appropriate, while 32% found it too long.

Support was weak for the idea of allowing nomination contestants to issue tax receipts for contributions, with only 31% in favour of it. On the question of how to allocate broadcasting time for advertising among the parties, 87% preferred equal distribution to a formula based on past electoral performance.

Concerning party membership recruitment practices, 82% of respondents favoured a ban on the purchase of large quantities of memberships for distribution to others. Some 97% of the respondents also felt that party membership should be open only to Canadian citizens aged 18 or over, rather than anyone aged 14 or over.

With regard to democratic participation issues, electors did not seem overly concerned about the under-representation of women in the House of Commons, and only 20% of the respondents supported the idea of specifying steps that parties must take to increase the proportion of women candidates.

The turnout of young electors seemed to be of greater concern, especially to older electors. Educating young electors about the democratic process was perceived as the responsibility of families and schools rather than political players, youth organizations or Elections Canada. Some 83% of the respondents overall (75% of young respondents) opposed lowering the minimum age for voting.

Finally, 71% of the respondents said that they were in favour of fixed dates for elections.

1. Overview

Through its participation in the Canadian Election Study (CES), Elections Canada undertook to gauge how electors perceived the new financial provisions of the *Canada Elections Act*, particularly the new ceilings on political contributions, the broadening of registration rules, and the requirement of more frequent disclosure of contributions and expenses by political parties.

In addition to questions directly related to political financing, Elections Canada examined certain election aspects of interest in a broader perspective. Electors were asked their opinion about the allocation of broadcasting time for advertising among political parties, practices used to recruit members of political parties, the representation of certain groups of citizens in Parliament and the possibility of holding general elections on fixed dates. Other questions had to do with the minimum age for voting and the responsibility for educating young people about elections.

2. Methodology

The CES traditionally involves three surveys of the same sample, conducted successively (a “three-wave survey”). In 2004 the sample consisted of 4,325 Canadian electors (Canadian citizens aged 18 and over). Roughly half of this sample came from a bank of electors who had participated in the 2000 CES. Elections Canada asked 19 questions over the three phases of the 2004 CES.

The first phase involved phone interviews of 4,325 Canadian electors during the election campaign. The margin of error for this sample is $\pm 1.5\%$, 19 times out of 20.¹ The second phase involved half-hour phone interviews with 3,138 of the campaign survey respondents, conducted in the weeks after the election (the margin of error is $\pm 1.8\%$). The third phase involved a mail-back questionnaire sent to all the post-election survey respondents; 1,674 of them returned their completed questionnaire, for a margin of error of $\pm 2.4\%$.

Table 1 shows the socio-demographic variables of the 2004 sample.

¹ All the samples presented in this report are probabilistic. The margins of error are based on a confidence interval of 95% (19 times out of 20).

Table 1: CES samples – socio-demographic characteristics

Socio-demographic variables		Phase 1: Campaign survey (%)	Phase 2: Post- campaign survey (%)	Phase 3: Mail-back survey (%)
Gender	Men	48	48	46
	Women	52	52	54
Age group	Under 25	11	11	8
	25–34	15	14	12
	35–44	21	20	19
	45–54	23	24	25
	55–64	15	15	18
	65 and over	16	16	19
First language	English	62	66	67
	French	25	21	21
	Other language	13	12	12
Country of birth	Canada	85	86	87
	Other country	15	14	13
Date immigrated to Canada	Before 1970	40	45	55
	1970 or later	60	55	45
Education level	Elementary/High school/None	40	38	34
	Technical/College/CEGEP	26	26	27
	University	34	36	39
Household income	Less than \$20,000	12	10	8
	\$20,000–\$39,999	26	24	24
	\$40,000–\$59,999	20	21	22
	\$60,000–\$89,999	23	24	24
	\$90,000 and over	21	22	22
Region	British Columbia	13	13	14
	Prairies and territories	16	17	18
	Ontario	37	39	37
	Quebec	26	22	22
	Atlantic provinces	8	8	8
Sample size (<i>n</i>)		4,325	3,146	1,652
Margin of error (confidence interval 95%)		±1.5%	±1.8%	±2.4%

3. Presentation of results

The following sections present highlights of the results of the questions asked by Elections Canada in the 2004 Canadian Election Study. The observations are grouped by theme in the categories of political financing, nomination practices and party membership recruitment practices, as well as attitudes toward various other issues including women's representation, youth turnout and fixed election dates.

3.1 Political financing

Since January 1, 2004, the *Canada Elections Act* has included new provisions on political financing, as a result of the enactment of Bill C-24 in 2003. Under the new provisions no one can make annual contributions in excess of \$5,000 to a particular registered political party and its affiliated entities (candidates or electoral district associations). The annual ceiling for contributions by corporations or unions is \$1,000, and contributions cannot be made to the political parties. In turn, registered political parties obtaining a certain number of votes in a general election become eligible for public funding calculated according to the number of votes they obtained.

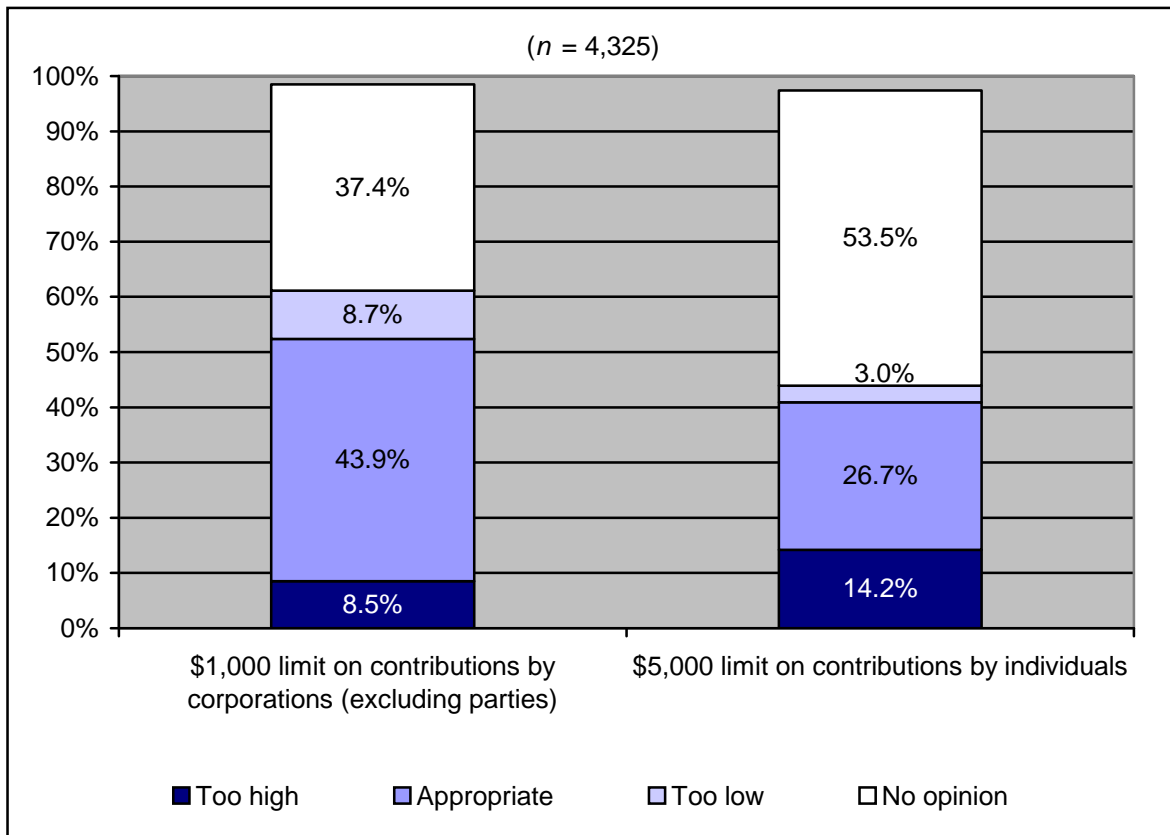
The new provisions also make registration mandatory for electoral district associations of registered political parties, nomination contestants and party leadership contestants. The provisions require party leadership contestants to disclose contributions received during their leadership campaign.

Overall, despite the relatively high proportions of respondents who indicated that they did not have an opinion on the issues raised, young respondents seemed slightly less in favour of the new provisions than did older respondents. Respondents with less education were also less in favour, as were respondents with lower household income. The tendency to declare no opinion was generally higher in the groups that were also less in favour of the provisions.

Political contributions

Concerning the annual ceiling of \$5,000 applicable to contributions by individuals, 27% of respondents thought it was appropriate, 14% thought it was too high and only 3% thought it was too low. The responses did not vary by age. However, a higher proportion of respondents aged 18 to 34 did not have any opinion on the subject (58%, compared with an average of 54% for respondents overall).

Figure 1: Ceilings for contributions by individuals, corporations and unions



Concerning contributions from corporations and unions, the respondents were asked whether they thought it was a good or bad idea to prohibit these organizations from contributing directly to a political party. Overall, 57% of respondents thought it was a good idea, while 6% said it was a bad idea. Respondents aged 45 to 54 more strongly supported the principle (65%). Once again, a higher proportion of young respondents chose not to express an opinion on the topic (53%, compared with an average of 34% for the national sample overall).

Concerning the \$1,000 annual ceiling imposed on corporations and unions as the maximum contribution to candidates and electoral district associations, 44% of respondents thought this amount was appropriate. Nearly 9% found the amount too low and almost as many found it too high. Not expressing an opinion were 48% of young respondents; this proportion decreased according to the age of the respondents.

Frequency of disclosing party contributions and expenses

Under current rules, federal political parties receiving public funds must file a report within six months of the end of each fiscal year. Some 51% of respondents overall felt this deadline was appropriate, while 32% thought it was too long and only 4% thought it was too short. Opinions did not vary significantly according to socio-demographic characteristics. It should be noted, however, that the proportion of respondents with no opinion on the topic was lower in the case of francophone respondents, Quebec residents and respondents with household income between \$60,000 and \$89,999.

Regulating electoral district associations

Respondents were asked whether they thought that registration of electoral district associations with Elections Canada was a good or bad idea (registration is now mandatory for associations to accept contributions and issue tax receipts). A majority of respondents (72%) thought it was a good idea, while 2% said it was bad. Proportionately fewer young respondents (51%) were in favour of registering associations. Overall, 25% of respondents said that they had no opinion on the subject; this proportion was significantly higher among young respondents (44%).

Allocation of broadcasting time

The *Canada Elections Act* currently provides for the allocation of broadcasting time for advertising, with time distributed to parties according to the number of seats held in the House of Commons and, to a lesser extent, the number of votes obtained in a general election. The study asked respondents whether they were in favour of a system that allocates the available broadcasting time equally or a system that allocates time according to the number of votes obtained (the status quo).

Of respondents overall, 87% said that they were in favour of allocating broadcasting time equally among the parties, while under 5% preferred allocation based on the past performance of parties. None of the socio-demographic characteristics seemed to have a significant impact on this issue.

Political financing in brief

- All groups combined, a third to a half of respondents, said that they had no opinion on issues related to political financing.
- Respondents having an opinion on these issues were mostly in favour of the new financial provisions of the *Canada Elections Act*: ceiling on contributions, ceiling on nomination expenses, ban on contributions by corporations and unions directly to parties, and registration of electoral district associations.
- Proportionately fewer young respondents had an opinion on these issues, but those with an opinion were slightly less in favour of the new financial provisions of the *Canada Elections Act*.
- Half the electors thought that the six-month deadline for political parties to file their annual financial reports was appropriate, while 32% thought it was too long.
- Some 87% of the respondents would prefer broadcasting time for advertising to be allocated equally among the parties instead of on the basis of parties' past performance.

3.2 Nomination and party membership

Ceiling on nomination expenses

When asked about the usefulness of putting a ceiling on expenses of nomination contestants, 68% of the respondents said that this was good, compared to 8% who thought that the ceiling was a bad idea. The distribution by age group shows that respondents in the three median groups (35 to 64) were more in favour of the ceiling on nomination expenses than were younger or older respondents. Overall, 23% of the respondents said that they had no opinion on the topic.

Tax credit for contributing to a nomination campaign

Under the current provisions of the *Canada Elections Act*, only election candidates, registered political parties and their registered electoral district associations may issue a tax

receipt for a contribution. The study tried to gauge the level of support for allowing nomination candidates to issue such receipts. Half the respondents overall were against this idea, 31% were in favour of it and almost 20% said that they had no opinion on the subject. The proportion expressing no opinion was highest among young electors (44%) and decreased with age. None of the socio-demographic characteristics affected the level of support significantly.

Opposition to the idea of allowing tax credits for nomination races tended to decrease with higher household income. In geographic terms, the idea was less popular with Quebec residents than residents of other areas.

Party membership recruitment practices

Some 82% of the respondents said that buying large quantities of political party memberships for distribution to other people should be prohibited; 5% thought it should be allowed. Compared with other age groups, significantly fewer young electors thought that this practice should be prohibited (even though 36% of them expressed no opinion). The tendency not to have an opinion diminished steadily with age.

When asked about the minimum age (whether 14 or 18) required to become a member of a political party, along with the requirement of Canadian citizenship, a large majority of respondents (97%) were in favour of the minimum age of 18 together with citizenship. It should be noted that the level of support for the minimum age of 14 was higher among young electors (8%) and decreased with age to less than 1% among electors aged 65 and over.

Nomination and party membership in brief

- While about half of the respondents were not favourable to allowing nomination contestants to issue tax receipts for contributions, some 31% of the respondents supported the idea.
- Some 82% of the respondents favoured a ban on buying large quantities of party memberships for distribution.
- Some 97% of respondents thought that party membership should be open only to Canadian citizens aged 18 or over, rather than anyone aged 14 or over.

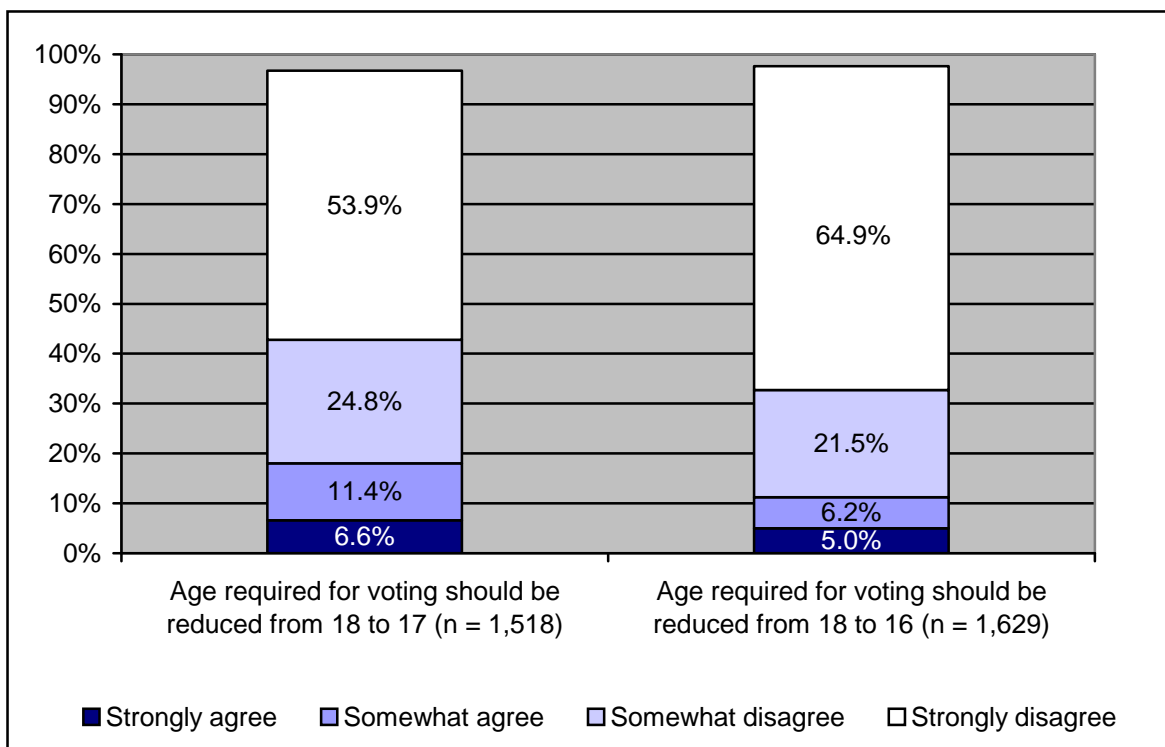
3.3 Attitudes toward various issues

Minimum voting age

Two subgroups of the sample were each asked their opinion about a statement proposing to lower the age required for voting. One statement proposed lowering the age from 18 to 17, while the other proposed lowering the age to 16. The results show that most of the respondents were opposed to any reduction in the voting age. The respondents were more strongly opposed to reducing the age to 16 than reducing it to 17 (see Figure 2).

Combining the responses to the two statements, we find an opposition rate of 83% to the very idea of lowering the minimum age required for voting. Three quarters of young respondents (75%) said that they were opposed to lowering the minimum age required for voting; opposition increased steadily with age. Young respondents expressed stronger opposition to the proposal of lowering the age to 16 rather than 17.

Figure 2: Attitudes toward reducing the minimum age required for voting



Attitudes toward turnout of young electors

In the view of a majority of respondents (78%), the fact that only a quarter of young electors aged 18 to 24 voted in the 2004 general election is a problem (quite serious for 46% and very serious for 32%); under one in five did not see it as a serious problem (12%) or a problem at all (8%). Note that the tendency to see this as a problem increased with age. In other words, older electors were more likely to regard the low turnout of young electors as a serious problem, while young electors seemed less concerned about the situation.

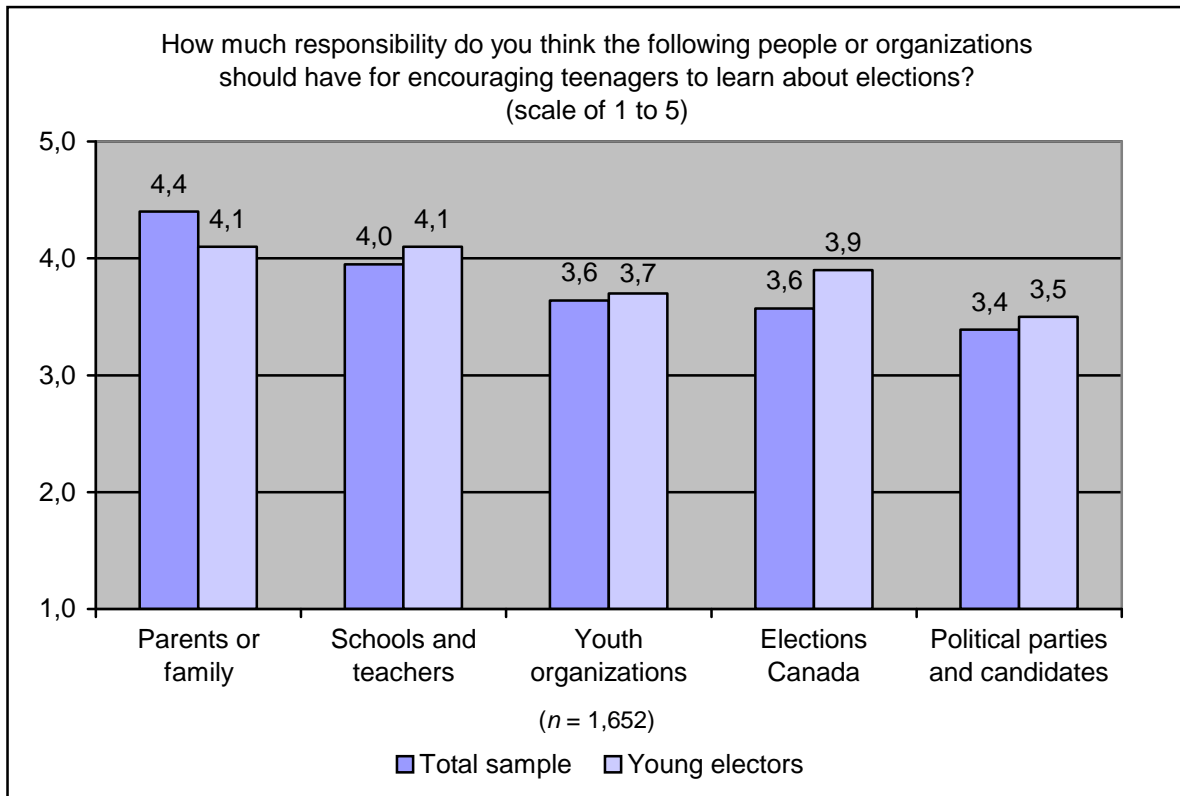
Responsibility for educating young electors

The study also sought to identify which groups, people or entities should have responsibility for encouraging youth to learn about elections. On a scale of 1 to 5, the respondents were asked to indicate the level of responsibility they would assign to schools and teachers, parents and family, Elections Canada, parties and candidates, and youth organizations (see Figure 3). Parents and family were seen as having the greatest responsibility (average score of 4.4), followed by schools and teachers (4.0), youth organizations and Elections Canada (both scoring 3.6), and finally political parties and candidates (3.4).

Young respondents assigned greatest responsibility equally to parents and family, and schools and teachers. However, they seemed to give less responsibility to parents and family than did other age groups, and they had higher expectations of Elections Canada, political parties and candidates.

Few differences were observed related to other socio-demographic characteristics. The degree of responsibility assigned to parents and family, schools and teachers, and Elections Canada tended to increase slightly with higher household income. Francophone respondents and Quebec residents assigned slightly less responsibility to parents and family, as well as schools and teachers.

Figure 3: Where responsibility lies for educating young electors



Representation of women

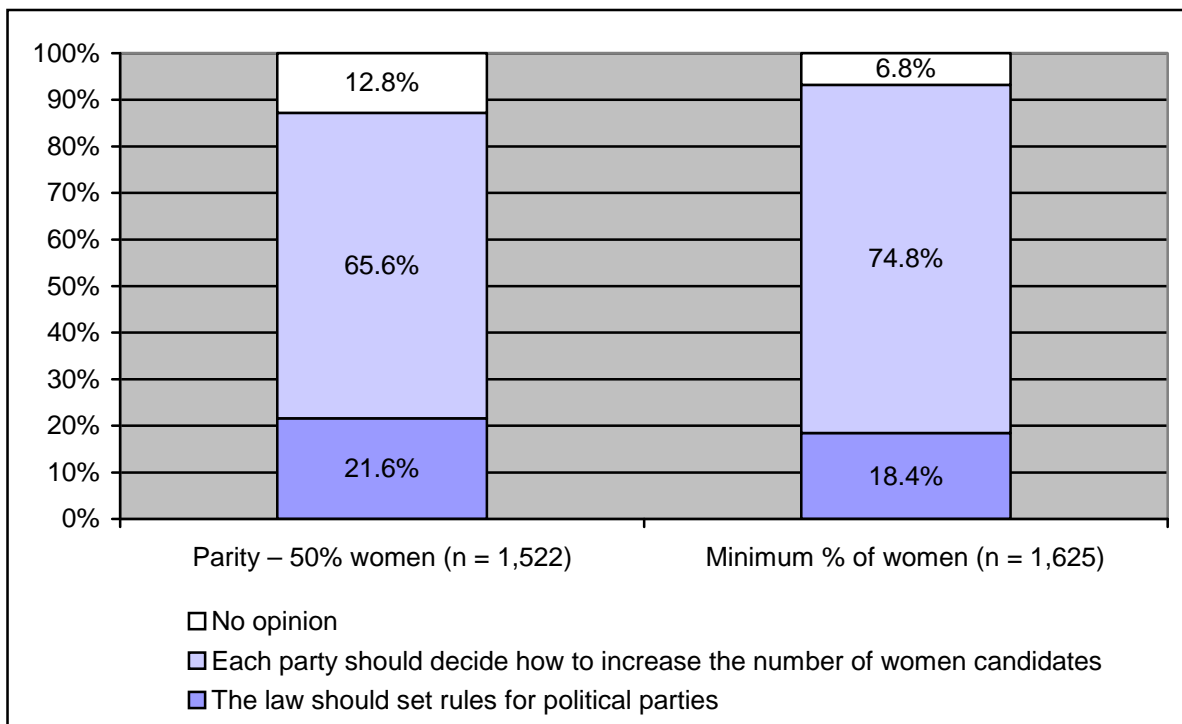
The study asked respondents how problematic it was to them that women accounted for only one fifth of all the successful candidates in the 2004 general election. The results indicate that the minority presence of women was considered to be no problem at all by 44% of respondents and not a very serious problem by 26%. In contrast, 27% of respondents thought that the minority representation of women was quite a serious problem (20%) or a very serious problem (7%).

On this issue, a higher proportion of women (9%) than men (5%) thought that the situation was a very serious problem, but the proportion in both cases was quite low.

Perceptions of the minority situation of women elected to Parliament did not vary significantly with age, except that young electors seemed less inclined to regard this as a very serious problem. The seriousness attributed to the minority representation of women seemed to increase with education level.

The study also asked respondents whether they favoured setting rules to increase the proportion of women candidates or whether they preferred letting the parties decide how to achieve this objective. Each statement was put to half the sample (see Figure 4). Respondents in the first group were asked whether they preferred legislation requiring parties to have a minimum percentage of female candidates rather than letting them decide for themselves how to deal with this issue. Respondents in the second group were asked to decide whether the law should require an equal number of male and female candidates or whether it should be up to the parties to decide how to deal with the issue.

Figure 4: Measures for increasing the proportion of women candidates



Regardless of socio-demographic characteristics or the option presented, roughly 70% of the respondents supported free choice, while roughly 20% favoured setting rules. It should be noted that rules were favoured by a higher proportion of women respondents (24%) than men (15%).

Preference for leaving it up to the parties to decide how to get more women candidates increased with age and linearly with household income and education. A significantly higher proportion of francophone respondents from across the country and Quebec residents supported rules requiring a minimum number of women candidates (33%) or equal numbers of men and women candidates (31%); this compares with a proportion of 20% for the total sample.

Fixed dates for elections

In total, 71% of respondents were in favour of fixed dates for federal elections. Support was higher among respondents aged 65 and over (77%) and those with household income under \$20,000 a year (76%). It should be noted that the idea found slightly less support among francophone respondents (68%), Quebec residents (68%) and residents of the Atlantic provinces (67%).

Attitudes toward various issues in brief

- While 44% of respondents did not find the under-representation of women in the House of Commons to be problematic, some 27% were concerned, and 20% were in favour of legislation specifying steps that parties must take to increase the proportion of women candidates in elections.
- Some 78% of respondents (particularly older electors) saw the low turnout of young electors as a problem.
- Family and school were perceived to have the main responsibility for educating young electors about the democratic process, ahead of political actors, youth organizations and Elections Canada.
- Some 83% of respondents were opposed to lowering the minimum age required for voting in federal elections.
- Some 71% of electors were in favour of fixed dates for federal elections.

Appendix: Detailed Tables

As a result of changes to Canada's election law, a person can give a maximum of \$5,000 to each political party in any one year. Do you think this amount is too much, about right, too little, or do you have no opinion on this?

	Too much	About right	Too little	No opinion	No answer	<i>n</i>
Gender						4,325
Men	16.3	30.0	3.7	48.4	1.6	2,072
Women	12.3	23.7	2.3	58.1	3.6	2,253
Age group						4,270
Under 25	17.4	19.5	2.7	58.3	2.2	485
25–34	13.7	22.6	2.5	59.1	2.1	625
35–44	12.8	27.6	3.2	53.9	2.6	874
45–54	13.0	30.4	2.7	51.9	2.1	990
55–64	13.1	31.0	4.4	48.6	2.9	629
65 and over	16.7	26.2	2.3	50.9	3.9	667
First language						4,287
English	12.2	27.7	3.4	54.6	2.1	2,670
French	19.3	26.6	2.0	49.4	2.7	1,065
Other language	13.9	22.6	2.8	55.7	5.0	551
Country of birth						4,288
Canada	13.8	26.8	2.9	54.1	2.3	3,649
Other country	16.2	26.2	3.3	49.8	4.5	639
Date immigrated to Canada						635
Before 1970	14.8	30.2	4.0	47.5	3.4	257
1970 or later	16.9	23.7	2.8	51.5	5.1	378
Education level						4,275
None/Elementary/High school	16.4	19.3	2.4	58.2	3.6	1,729
Technical/College/CEGEP	13.5	23.9	1.8	58.1	2.7	1,102
University	12.1	37.9	4.5	44.2	1.2	1,444
Annual household income						3,705
Less than \$20,000	17.2	18.8	2.6	55.6	5.7	436
\$20,000–\$39,999	16.1	21.1	2.3	58.5	2.1	950
\$40,000–\$59,999	16.3	27.6	1.9	52.7	1.6	724
\$60,000–\$89,999	13.7	30.5	2.0	51.5	2.3	836
\$90,000 and over	9.2	36.3	6.2	46.7	1.7	759
Region						4,325
British Columbia	15.4	26.5	3.7	51.5	2.9	553
Prairies and territories	9.9	24.9	4.1	59.1	1.9	700
Ontario	12.2	26.9	3.2	54.8	2.9	1,615
Quebec	19.1	27.7	1.8	48.6	2.7	1,114
Atlantic provinces	14.8	26.8	1.7	54.8	1.9	343
Total sample	14.2	26.7	3.0	53.5	2.6	4,325

Corporations and unions are no longer allowed to contribute to political parties at the national level. Is this change a good thing, a bad thing, or do you have no opinion on this?

	Good thing	Bad thing	No opinion	No answer	<i>n</i>
Gender					4,325
Men	62.9	7.1	28.3	1.7	2,072
Women	52.2	5.3	40.0	2.5	2,253
Age group					4,270
Under 25	36.4	8.0	53.3	2.3	485
25–34	55.6	4.5	38.3	1.6	625
35–44	59.1	5.7	33.3	1.9	874
45–54	65.0	5.8	27.8	1.4	990
55–64	59.8	7.1	29.9	3.2	629
65 and over	59.4	6.6	31.3	2.7	667
First language					4,287
English	59.5	6.5	32.1	1.8	2,670
French	55.0	4.3	38.3	2.4	1,065
Other language	51.4	8.2	37.7	2.7	551
Country of birth					4,288
Canada	57.8	5.9	34.5	1.9	3,649
Other country	54.9	7.9	33.5	3.7	639
Date immigrated to Canada					635
Before 1970	66.1	6.5	24.3	3.0	257
1970 or later	47.3	9.1	39.7	3.8	378
Education level					4,275
None/Elementary/High school	46.5	5.9	44.6	3.0	1,729
Technical/College/CEGEP	59.1	5.3	34.3	1.3	1,102
University	69.5	7.0	21.9	1.6	1,444
Annual household income					3,705
Less than \$20,000	39.4	6.5	49.8	4.3	436
\$20,000–\$39,999	49.6	6.2	42.8	1.4	950
\$40,000–\$59,999	62.9	5.4	30.3	1.3	724
\$60,000–\$89,999	68.5	6.1	23.6	1.8	836
\$90,000 and over	67.7	6.5	24.1	1.7	759
Region					4,325
British Columbia	62.2	8.8	27.2	1.7	553
Prairies and territories	60.3	5.4	32.4	1.8	700
Ontario	55.9	6.7	34.9	2.4	1,615
Quebec	56.5	4.1	37.0	2.3	1,114
Atlantic provinces	52.3	7.3	38.8	1.6	343
Total sample	57.3	6.2	34.4	2.1	4,325

The maximum amount a corporation or union can give to the candidates and riding associations of each political party in any one year is \$1,000. Do you think this amount is too much, about right, too little, or do you have no opinion on this?

	Too much	About right	Too little	No opinion	No answer	<i>n</i>
Gender						4,325
Men	9.2	48.4	10.3	31.3	0.9	2,072
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Canada	8.6	44.5	8.4	37.2	1.3	3,649
Other country	7.1	41.8	10.3	38.0	2.8	639
Date immigrated to Canada						635
Before 1970	7.9	45.8	10.6	32.7	3.0	257
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Education level						4,275
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University	7.7	52.6	11.2	27.6	0.8	1,444
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\$60,000–\$89,999	8.3	50.9	8.4	31.5	1.0	836
\$90,000 and over	7.2	51.9	13.9	25.6	1.4	759
Region						4,325
British Columbia	6.7	47.2	11.5	33.7	1.0	553
Prairies and territories	7.1	40.4	10.2	40.6	1.7	700
Ontario	8.0	42.7	9.2	38.2	1.9	1,615
Quebec	11.3	45.8	5.3	36.1	1.3	1,114
Atlantic provinces	7.5	45.1	9.1	37.1	1.1	343
Total sample	8.5	43.9	8.7	37.4	1.5	4,325

Federal political parties in Canada are required to report their expenses and revenues within 6 months of the end of each year. Is this deadline too long, about right or too short?

	Too long	About right	Too short	Not sure	<i>n</i>
Gender					1,644
Men	32.9	51.4	4.4	11.3	756
Women	31.9	49.8	3.7	14.6	888
Age group					1,643
Under 25	38.4	43.7	3.4	14.5	126
25–34	41.4	38.9	5.4	14.4	195
35–44	37.1	46.9	3.7	12.3	314
45–54	30.1	52.0	2.7	15.1	413
55–64	25.5	57.1	5.6	11.8	288
65 and over	28.8	56.4	4.0	10.9	306
First language					1,640
English	32.7	48.4	4.4	14.5	1,098
French	34.7	57.6	2.2	5.6	347
Other language	27.1	50.0	5.3	17.6	195
Country of birth					1,632
Canada	33.4	50.7	3.4	12.5	1,416
Other country	27.4	48.9	8.1	15.7	215
Date immigrated to Canada					221
Before 1970	28.8	52.9	7.2	11.1	123
1970 or later	23.2	46.5	6.2	24.1	99
Education level					1,632
None/Elementary/High school	30.2	51.0	3.6	15.2	553
Technical/College/CEGEP	35.4	47.2	4.5	12.9	439
University	32.0	53.0	4.1	10.9	641
Annual household income					1,496
Less than \$20,000	28.4	52.7	4.9	14.0	126
\$20,000–\$39,999	34.1	46.0	4.1	15.8	348
\$40,000–\$59,999	30.6	51.8	2.7	14.9	325
\$60,000–\$89,999	36.4	51.5	4.6	7.5	361
\$90,000 and over	30.0	53.7	2.5	13.8	336
Region					1,644
British Columbia	29.7	51.4	3.5	15.4	234
Prairies and territories	35.1	48.9	3.4	12.5	295
Ontario	30.4	47.8	5.3	16.5	611
Quebec	35.8	55.6	2.3	6.4	367
Atlantic provinces	30.6	51.5	5.0	13.0	137
Total sample	32.4	50.6	4.0	13.1	1,644

To accept contributions or issue tax receipts, riding associations of political parties must now register with Elections Canada and file yearly financial reports. Is this a good thing, a bad thing, or do you have no opinion on this?

	Good thing	Bad thing	No opinion	No answer	<i>n</i>
Gender					4,325
Men	72.0	1.9	25.4	0.7	2,072
Women	71.7	1.6	24.7	2.0	2,253
Age group					4,270
Under 25	50.6	2.6	44.9	1.8	485
25–34	71.9	0.8	26.6	0.8	625
35–44	75.8	1.7	21.1	1.3	874
45–54	79.6	1.6	17.6	1.2	990
55–64	76.6	1.5	20.3	1.7	629
65 and over	67.6	2.6	28.3	1.4	667
First language					4,287
English	73.2	1.8	23.6	1.3	2,670
French	74.2	1.7	23.3	0.8	1,065
Other language	61.5	1.8	34.4	2.3	551
Country of birth					4,288
Canada	73.5	1.7	23.5	1.2	3,649
Other country	63.2	1.5	33.0	2.2	639
Date immigrated to Canada					635
Before 1970	73.3	1.4	23.6	1.7	257
1970 or later	56.9	2.0	38.3	2.8	378
Education level					4,275
None/Elementary/High school	61.6	2.3	34.0	2.2	1,729
Technical/College/CEGEP	74.6	1.2	23.2	1.1	1,102
University	82.6	1.5	15.4	0.5	1,444
Annual household income					3,705
Less than \$20,000	56.2	2.7	38.3	2.8	436
\$20,000–\$39,999	64.5	2.0	32.3	1.2	950
\$40,000–\$59,999	77.0	2.6	19.8	0.6	724
\$60,000–\$89,999	81.8	1.0	16.2	1.0	836
\$90,000 and over	83.1	1.5	14.5	0.9	759
Region					4,325
British Columbia	76.3	1.7	20.7	1.2	553
Prairies and territories	70.0	1.8	26.2	2.0	700
Ontario	70.6	1.8	25.9	1.8	1,615
Quebec	73.7	1.7	23.7	0.8	1,114
Atlantic provinces	68.1	1.7	29.8	0.4	343
Total sample	71.8	1.7	25.0	1.4	4,325

Which statement comes closest to your view?

1) "All political parties should receive an equal amount of free broadcast time during a federal election."

2) "Parties that get more votes should get more free broadcast time."

	Same amount to each party	Based on past performance	No answer	<i>n</i>
Gender				1,641
Men	86.0	6.4	7.6	756
Women	88.5	2.9	8.6	885
Age group				1,640
Under 25	80.5	7.5	12.0	126
25–34	83.1	3.6	13.3	195
35–44	88.7	2.9	8.4	312
45–54	89.7	3.5	6.7	409
55–64	89.3	5.7	5.0	292
65 and over	86.7	5.5	7.8	306
First language				1,637
English	88.2	4.4	7.5	1,095
French	85.3	3.9	10.8	347
Other language	86.4	6.5	7.1	195
Country of birth				1,629
Canada	87.4	4.3	8.2	1,414
Other country	89.6	5.8	4.6	215
Date immigrated to Canada				221
Before 1970	89.5	5.3	5.2	123
1970 or later	85.5	6.2	8.3	98
Education level				1,630
None/Elementary/High school	84.0	4.6	11.4	554
Technical/College/CEGEP	90.5	2.1	7.5	437
University	88.4	6.0	5.5	639
Annual household income				1,493
Less than \$20,000	84.3	3.6	12.1	125
\$20,000–\$39,999	85.0	3.4	11.6	351
\$40,000–\$59,999	87.9	3.4	8.7	324
\$60,000–\$89,999	89.0	5.1	5.8	361
\$90,000 and over	87.8	6.8	5.5	332
Region				1,641
British Columbia	89.1	5.7	5.1	233
Prairies and territories	86.9	4.4	8.8	295
Ontario	87.2	5.3	7.4	609
Quebec	86.0	3.6	10.3	367
Atlantic provinces	89.7	1.3	9.0	138
Total sample	87.4	4.5	8.1	1,641

There are now limits on how much a person can spend when trying to become the candidate for a political party. Is this a good thing, a bad thing, or do you have no opinion on this?

	Good thing	Bad thing	No opinion	No answer	<i>n</i>
Gender					4,325
Men	68.3	9.5	21.7	0.6	2,072
Women	67.7	6.6	24.0	1.7	2,253
Age group					4,270
Under 25	60.4	10.9	27.7	0.9	485
25–34	64.6	9.1	25.5	0.8	625
35–44	71.6	8.7	18.8	1.0	874
45–54	73.8	6.3	19.5	0.5	990
55–64	72.6	6.1	19.4	1.8	629
65 and over	60.7	8.4	28.8	2.1	667
First language					4,287
English	70.1	9.5	19.6	0.8	2,670
French	67.5	4.5	26.8	1.3	1,065
Other language	59.4	7.4	30.6	2.5	551
Country of birth					4,288
Canada	69.4	8.0	21.6	1.0	3,649
Other country	61.0	8.1	28.9	2.0	639
Date immigrated to Canada					635
Before 1970	70.4	6.2	21.6	1.9	257
1970 or later	55.3	10.0	32.7	2.1	378
Education level					4,275
None/Elementary/High school	57.7	8.9	31.3	2.1	1,729
Technical/College/CEGEP	71.5	7.5	20.3	0.7	1,102
University	78.1	7.3	14.2	0.4	1,444
Annual household income					3,705
Less than \$20,000	56.1	5.9	35.7	2.3	436
\$20,000–\$39,999	61.7	8.4	28.7	1.2	950
\$40,000–\$59,999	71.8	8.6	18.9	0.7	724
\$60,000–\$89,999	77.2	6.9	15.1	0.7	836
\$90,000 and over	77.9	8.6	13.2	0.3	759
Region					4,325
British Columbia	70.0	8.7	20.5	0.7	553
Prairies and territories	66.6	8.9	23.0	1.5	700
Ontario	67.3	10.0	21.5	1.2	1,615
Quebec	69.2	4.1	25.4	1.3	1,114
Atlantic provinces	66.5	8.2	24.7	0.6	343
Total sample	68.0	8.0	22.9	1.2	4,325

Do you agree or disagree with the statement “People who are trying to become candidates for political parties should be able to issue tax receipts for political contributions”?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	No answer	<i>n</i>
Gender						1,642
Men	6.8	25.7	36.6	16.1	14.8	758
Women	5.7	23.8	31.9	15.1	23.5	884
Age group						1,641
Under 25	2.8	22.2	25.0	6.4	43.6	127
25–34	7.4	19.6	33.8	12.7	26.5	195
35–44	5.5	19.7	37.9	17.3	19.6	314
45–54	6.6	26.1	34.0	16.7	16.6	410
55–64	4.9	26.5	36.4	18.2	14.0	290
65 and over	8.5	30.4	31.9	15.6	13.6	304
First language						1,638
English	6.2	24.8	34.7	15.0	19.3	1,096
French	5.1	21.7	34.5	20.0	18.6	347
Other language	8.4	28.5	29.6	11.6	21.9	195
Country of birth						1,630
Canada	5.7	24.7	34.7	15.6	19.2	1,415
Other country	9.8	23.8	30.1	16.0	20.3	215
Date immigrated to Canada						221
Before 1970	11.3	23.4	34.8	17.5	13.0	122
1970 or later	7.4	24.3	22.2	14.4	31.8	99
Education level						1,628
None/Elementary/High school	8.7	27.0	34.0	13.2	17.2	553
Technical/College/CEGEP	5.3	23.3	33.0	16.1	22.3	438
University	4.8	23.8	34.8	17.5	19.1	637
Annual household income						1,497
Less than \$20,000	5.9	25.1	29.9	12.9	26.2	124
\$20,000–\$39,999	6.2	27.2	30.5	14.3	21.8	351
\$40,000–\$59,999	3.5	26.1	35.7	15.9	18.8	324
\$60,000–\$89,999	8.4	20.8	36.0	19.5	15.4	361
\$90,000 and over	4.9	23.8	37.2	15.5	18.6	337
Region						1,642
British Columbia	7.5	22.6	34.1	12.9	22.8	232
Prairies and territories	4.5	28.4	36.7	13.6	16.8	296
Ontario	7.6	25.7	32.3	14.0	20.3	609
Quebec	4.7	20.0	37.1	18.6	19.5	367
Atlantic provinces	5.8	27.7	27.7	23.2	15.7	138
Total sample	6.2	24.7	34.1	15.6	19.5	1,642

Do you think it should be possible for someone to buy large numbers of party memberships for other people?

	Yes	No	Not sure	<i>n</i>
Gender				1,645
Men	5.9	85.6	8.5	756
Women	4.7	79.4	15.9	888
Age group				1,644
Under 25	7.0	57.4	35.6	126
25–34	2.4	71.2	26.4	194
35–44	4.5	84.0	11.5	314
45–54	9.4	82.9	7.7	413
55–64	2.3	89.1	8.6	289
65 and over	4.0	90.5	5.4	307
First language				1,640
English	5.3	82.5	12.2	1,099
French	3.7	85.1	11.2	346
Other language	7.6	76.3	16.1	196
Country of birth				1,632
Canada	5.1	82.5	12.4	1,417
Other country	6.2	80.5	13.4	215
Date immigrated to Canada				221
Before 1970	4.1	90.3	5.6	123
1970 or later	7.2	68.8	24.1	99
Education level				1,632
None/Elementary/High school	5.2	83.3	11.5	554
Technical/College/CEGEP	4.7	79.9	15.4	438
University	5.5	83.6	10.9	641
Annual household income				1,496
Less than \$20,000	6.6	75.2	18.3	126
\$20,000–\$39,999	4.5	80.6	14.9	349
\$40,000–\$59,999	5.8	79.0	15.2	325
\$60,000–\$89,999	5.5	85.5	9.0	360
\$90,000 and over	4.5	86.3	9.2	336
Region				1,645
British Columbia	6.7	83.1	10.2	234
Prairies and territories	5.6	83.7	10.7	296
Ontario	5.9	79.2	14.9	611
Quebec	3.6	84.8	11.5	367
Atlantic provinces	2.8	84.5	12.6	137
Total sample	5.2	82.3	12.5	1,645

Which statement comes closest to your view? “To be a voting member of a political party in Canada, a person should be:

1) at least 14 years old

2) at least 18 years old and a Canadian citizen”

	At least 14 years old	At least 18 years old and a Canadian citizen	<i>n</i>
Gender			1,641
Men	2.6	97.4	755
Women	3.4	96.6	887
Age group			1,640
Under 25	7.6	92.4	126
25–34	5.9	94.1	192
35–44	4.9	95.1	314
45–54	1.7	98.3	413
55–64	2.1	97.9	289
65 and over	0.2	99.8	306
First language			1,637
English	3.6	96.4	1,097
French	1.4	98.6	346
Other language	3.2	96.8	195
Country of birth			1,630
Canada	2.9	97.1	1,415
Other country	4.2	95.8	215
Date immigrated to Canada			220
Before 1970	1.4	98.6	121
1970 or later	6.2	93.8	99
Education level			1,629
None/Elementary/High school	2.1	97.9	553
Technical/College/CEGEP	3.0	97.0	437
University	3.9	96.1	639
Annual household income			1,493
Less than \$20,000	4.0	96.0	126
\$20,000–\$39,999	2.0	98.0	348
\$40,000–\$59,999	4.7	95.3	324
\$60,000–\$89,999	2.8	97.2	360
\$90,000 and over	2.7	97.3	335
Region			1,641
British Columbia	6.1	93.9	233
Prairies and territories	4.3	95.7	295
Ontario	1.9	98.1	610
Quebec	2.1	97.9	367
Atlantic provinces	2.9	97.1	137
Total sample	3.0	97.0	1,641

Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the statement “The voting age should be lowered from 18 to 17”?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	No answer	<i>n</i>
Gender						1,518
Men	8.5	13.0	24.6	50.3	3.6	736
Women	4.9	10.0	25.0	57.2	3.0	781
Age group						1,510
Under 25	4.3	17.4	33.1	38.4	6.7	173
25–34	8.1	15.0	30.9	42.7	3.4	211
35–44	7.1	15.7	24.8	49.6	2.8	320
45–54	5.8	7.8	23.7	60.7	2.1	326
55–64	6.4	8.2	20.9	61.3	3.2	231
65 and over	7.0	6.5	18.9	64.5	3.1	249
First language						1,504
English	6.0	13.1	23.1	54.5	3.4	980
French	6.3	7.8	31.7	50.8	3.3	343
Other language	10.1	9.3	21.6	56.2	2.8	181
Country of birth						1,506
Canada	6.2	11.5	24.7	54.2	3.4	1,302
Other country	8.6	11.2	25.3	52.3	2.6	204
Date immigrated to Canada						209
Before 1970	7.8	10.1	15.9	62.1	4.1	92
1970 or later	8.8	12.2	33.8	44.0	1.2	117
Education level						1,504
None/Elementary/High school	7.4	10.9	21.7	56.2	3.7	554
Technical/College/CEGEP	7.3	11.1	28.7	48.4	4.4	385
University	5.1	12.2	25.0	55.6	2.1	565
Annual household income						1,339
Less than \$20,000	8.0	10.4	24.5	52.3	4.8	130
\$20,000–\$39,999	8.8	12.2	22.3	54.3	2.4	335
\$40,000–\$59,999	7.4	11.3	30.2	48.8	2.3	277
\$60,000–\$89,999	5.2	11.3	28.3	51.1	4.1	313
\$90,000 and over	4.4	10.3	23.6	58.2	3.4	285
Region						1,518
British Columbia	9.6	12.5	20.1	55.4	2.5	206
Prairies and territories	7.1	10.7	23.8	55.1	3.3	260
Ontario	5.7	12.2	21.6	57.1	3.5	570
Quebec	5.8	9.2	33.6	49.4	2.0	357
Atlantic provinces	7.6	14.2	24.1	47.1	7.0	124
Total sample	6.6	11.4	24.8	53.9	3.3	1,518

Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the statement “The voting age should be lowered from 18 to 16”?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	No answer	<i>n</i>
Gender						1,629
Men	4.9	6.8	22.1	64.0	2.1	781
Women	5.1	5.6	20.9	65.8	2.5	848
Age group						1,621
Under 25	9.7	9.6	39.0	39.9	1.7	157
25–34	6.3	7.3	26.1	53.1	7.3	237
35–44	6.7	3.5	20.1	68.8	0.9	321
45–54	2.9	7.2	18.7	70.7	0.6	418
55–64	3.9	5.2	18.9	69.9	2.1	240
65 and over	3.5	5.5	15.8	72.2	3.1	247
First language						1,619
English	4.6	6.7	19.7	66.9	2.1	1,097
French	4.3	4.5	30.4	58.9	1.9	323
Other language	8.8	5.6	17.7	63.5	4.4	199
Country of birth						1,619
Canada	4.5	6.4	21.8	65.2	2.1	1,384
Other country	8.1	5.0	20.0	63.2	3.6	234
Date immigrated to Canada						232
Before 1970	0.5	4.3	21.2	72.2	1.7	105
1970 or later	12.7	4.8	20.9	56.4	5.2	127
Education level						1,615
None/Elementary/High school	6.6	5.3	18.6	67.5	2.0	619
Technical/College/CEGEP	2.6	5.7	24.6	63.9	3.2	441
University	5.3	7.6	22.4	62.7	2.0	554
Annual household income						1,430
Less than \$20,000	13.8	11.1	15.0	55.8	4.3	149
\$20,000–\$39,999	5.4	5.3	24.6	62.5	2.3	320
\$40,000–\$59,999	4.7	8.1	16.2	68.0	3.0	310
\$60,000–\$89,999	2.1	4.2	21.3	70.8	1.6	339
\$90,000 and over	4.0	5.3	27.0	61.8	1.9	312
Region						1,629
British Columbia	4.0	8.3	19.0	66.7	2.0	206
Prairies and territories	5.2	6.0	19.8	68.1	0.9	288
Ontario	5.5	6.4	18.6	66.1	3.4	660
Quebec	2.9	5.9	29.1	60.3	1.8	342
Atlantic provinces	9.2	3.6	23.8	61.3	2.1	133
Total sample	5.0	6.2	21.5	64.9	2.3	1,629

Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the statement “The voting age should be lowered from 18 to either 17 or 16”? (combined variable)

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	No answer	<i>n</i>
Gender						3,143
Men	6.7	9.8	23.4	57.4	2.8	1,516
Women	5.0	7.7	22.9	61.8	2.6	1,627
Age group						3,128
Under 25	6.9	13.8	36.1	39.2	4.0	328
25–34	7.1	10.9	28.4	48.3	5.2	447
35–44	6.9	9.6	22.5	59.3	1.8	641
45–54	4.1	7.5	20.9	66.3	1.2	745
55–64	5.2	6.7	19.9	65.7	2.6	471
65 and over	5.2	6.0	17.4	68.3	3.1	496
First language						3,119
English	5.2	9.8	21.3	61.1	2.6	2,074
French	5.4	6.2	31.1	54.7	2.6	666
Other language	9.4	7.4	19.5	60.0	3.7	380
Country of birth						3,121
Canada	5.3	8.9	23.2	59.9	2.6	2,683
Other country	8.3	7.9	22.5	58.1	3.1	439
Date immigrated to Canada						441
Before 1970	4.0	7.0	18.7	67.5	2.8	197
1970 or later	10.8	8.3	27.1	50.5	3.3	244
Education level						3,116
None/Elementary/High school	7.0	7.9	20.1	62.2	2.8	1,173
Technical/College/CEGEP	4.8	8.3	26.6	56.8	3.5	824
University	5.2	9.9	23.7	59.1	2.1	1,119
Annual household income						2,767
Less than \$20,000	11.1	10.8	19.4	54.2	4.5	278
\$20,000–\$39,999	7.1	8.9	23.4	58.3	2.3	655
\$40,000–\$59,999	6.0	9.6	22.8	58.9	2.7	587
\$60,000–\$89,999	3.6	7.6	24.7	61.4	2.8	652
\$90,000 and over	4.3	7.7	25.5	60.3	2.2	595
Region						3,143
British Columbia	6.8	10.4	19.6	61.0	2.2	412
Prairies and territories	6.1	8.2	21.8	62.1	1.7	547
Ontario	5.6	9.1	20.0	62.0	3.3	1,228
Quebec	4.4	7.6	31.4	54.7	1.9	699
Atlantic provinces	8.4	8.7	23.9	54.5	4.5	257
Total sample	5.8	8.7	23.1	59.7	2.7	3,143

About 25% of Canadians 18 to 24 years old voted in the 2000 federal election. Is this a very serious problem, quite a serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a problem at all?

	Very serious problem	Quite a serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	No answer	<i>n</i>
Gender						3,146
Men	32.8	43.7	13.0	8.5	2.1	1,517
Women	30.4	47.7	10.7	7.6	3.6	1,629
Age group						3,131
Under 25	25.1	43.3	17.1	9.6	5.0	330
25–34	26.9	50.4	11.8	8.4	2.5	448
35–44	32.1	46.3	11.0	8.3	2.4	642
45–54	31.7	47.8	11.5	7.5	1.4	745
55–64	36.9	44.7	8.5	6.9	3.1	471
65 and over	33.8	40.5	13.3	8.1	4.3	496
First language						3,122
English	34.4	43.8	12.6	6.5	2.7	2,077
French	24.5	51.8	10.0	11.5	2.2	666
Other language	28.6	45.6	10.9	10.0	4.9	380
Country of birth						3,125
Canada	31.4	46.9	11.6	7.7	2.4	2,686
Other country	31.6	39.9	12.7	10.2	5.5	439
Date immigrated to Canada						441
Before 1970	38.8	36.5	13.9	5.9	4.9	197
1970 or later	26.6	41.0	13.6	12.1	6.6	244
Education level						3,119
None/Elementary/High school	28.6	42.8	11.7	12.0	4.9	1,173
Technical/College/CEGEP	30.7	46.3	14.1	6.8	2.1	826
University	35.1	48.5	10.4	4.6	1.3	1,119
Annual household income						2,769
Less than \$20,000	22.5	43.7	14.2	13.6	6.1	278
\$20,000–\$39,999	29.5	45.0	13.3	8.1	4.1	655
\$40,000–\$59,999	29.1	49.7	11.2	8.7	1.4	587
\$60,000–\$89,999	35.1	48.0	8.4	6.9	1.6	652
\$90,000 and over	36.3	46.0	12.9	4.2	0.7	597
Region						3,146
British Columbia	33.9	42.3	15.1	6.6	2.1	412
Prairies and territories	32.1	46.7	11.1	7.0	3.1	549
Ontario	33.0	43.3	13.0	7.2	3.5	1,230
Quebec	26.3	51.6	9.1	11.2	1.8	699
Atlantic provinces	33.6	45.1	10.0	8.0	3.3	257
Total sample	31.5	45.8	11.8	8.0	2.9	3,146

On a 5-point scale where 1 means “none” and 5 means “a lot,” how much responsibility do you think the following should have for encouraging teenagers to learn about elections: schools and teachers; parents/family; Elections Canada; political parties and candidates; youth organizations?

(average scores)	Schools and teachers (n = 1,652)	Parents/ family (n = 1,652)	Elections Canada (n = 1,652)	Political parties and candidates (n = 1,652)	Youth organizations (n = 1,652)
Gender					
Men	3.9	4.4	3.4	3.3	3.6
Women	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.7
Age group					
Under 25	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.7
25–34	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.5
35–44	4.0	4.5	3.6	3.2	3.6
45–54	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.3	3.5
55–64	4.1	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.8
65 and over	3.7	4.4	3.5	3.5	3.7
First language					
English	4.0	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.6
French	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.6
Other language	4.1	4.4	3.5	3.3	3.7
Country of birth					
Canada	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.4	3.6
Other country	4.1	4.4	3.5	3.3	3.7
Date immigrated to Canada					
Before 1970	4.0	4.5	3.4	3.2	3.7
1970 or later	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.9
Education level					
None/Elementary/High school	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.7
Technical/College/CEGEP	3.9	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.6
University	4.1	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.6
Annual household income					
Less than \$20,000	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.1	3.6
\$20,000–\$39,999	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.7
\$40,000–\$59,999	4.0	4.4	3.6	3.4	3.7
\$60,000–\$89,999	4.0	4.5	3.6	3.3	3.6
\$90,000 and over	4.1	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.7
Region					
British Columbia	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.4	3.6
Prairies and territories	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.3	3.6
Ontario	4.1	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.7
Quebec	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.7
Atlantic provinces	4.0	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.8
Total sample	3.95	4.40	3.57	3.39	3.64

21% of the MPs elected in the 2004 election are women. Is this a very serious problem, quite a serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a problem at all?

	Very serious problem	Quite a serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	No answer	<i>n</i>
Gender						3,146
Men	4.9	17.8	26.1	48.4	2.7	1,517
Women	9.2	21.2	26.0	40.0	3.6	1,629
Age group						3,131
Under 25	3.9	21.5	28.3	43.2	3.2	330
25–34	6.8	17.0	28.2	45.4	2.7	448
35–44	6.4	18.2	25.8	47.4	2.1	642
45–54	6.2	16.7	25.8	47.4	3.9	745
55–64	7.9	25.7	22.7	41.5	2.2	471
65 and over	11.3	21.4	26.9	36.0	4.5	496
First language						3,122
English	7.3	19.5	28.6	41.4	3.3	2,077
French	5.8	20.0	19.2	53.7	1.3	666
Other language	8.8	20.1	24.1	41.7	5.3	380
Country of birth						3,125
Canada	7.3	19.2	26.3	44.4	2.8	2,686
Other country	6.5	21.8	24.5	41.7	5.4	439
Date immigrated to Canada						441
Before 1970	8.2	23.2	21.3	42.0	5.2	197
1970 or later	5.6	22.0	28.9	39.0	4.6	244
Education level						3,119
None/Elementary/High school	5.6	13.7	25.7	51.7	3.4	1,173
Technical/College/CEGEP	4.9	17.8	25.9	48.2	3.3	826
University	10.4	27.1	26.5	33.1	2.8	1,119
Annual household income						2,769
Less than \$20,000	6.1	18.0	25.8	44.5	5.6	278
\$20,000–\$39,999	8.0	16.7	27.2	44.3	3.8	655
\$40,000–\$59,999	6.9	20.0	24.2	47.8	1.2	587
\$60,000–\$89,999	8.0	21.5	22.5	45.4	2.6	652
\$90,000 and over	6.8	22.0	29.6	40.1	1.5	597
Region						3,146
British Columbia	8.5	20.8	28.0	38.2	4.5	412
Prairies and territories	7.7	17.3	28.1	43.6	3.3	549
Ontario	6.8	18.4	28.9	42.5	3.4	1,230
Quebec	6.2	21.4	17.3	53.2	1.8	699
Atlantic provinces	7.9	23.1	28.8	37.3	2.9	257
Total sample	7.1	19.6	26.1	44.1	3.1	3,146

Which statement comes closest to your view?

1) "Political parties should be required by law to have a MINIMUM percentage of female candidates."

2) "Each political party should decide for itself how to get more female candidates."

	Set a minimum	Let parties decide	Not sure	<i>n</i>
Gender				1,625
Men	15.1	78.4	6.5	804
Women	21.7	71.3	7.0	821
Age group				1,618
Under 25	25.1	73.7	1.1	163
25–34	21.6	74.1	4.3	225
35–44	20.9	74.2	4.9	345
45–54	16.8	77.9	5.3	398
55–64	12.0	76.8	11.2	245
65 and over	16.4	70.7	12.9	242
First language				1,615
English	13.9	79.3	6.8	1,056
French	33.0	62.5	4.5	349
Other language	16.9	72.2	11.0	209
Country of birth				1,614
Canada	18.4	74.7	6.9	1,387
Other country	17.7	76.0	6.3	227
Date immigrated to Canada				230
Before 1970	14.1	79.7	6.2	97
1970 or later	21.3	72.4	6.3	133
Education level				1,608
None/Elementary/High school	21.2	67.5	11.3	619
Technical/College/CEGEP	16.5	78.8	4.7	419
University	16.9	79.7	3.3	570
Annual household income				1,419
Less than \$20,000	25.9	63.1	10.9	138
\$20,000–\$39,999	19.5	69.9	10.6	322
\$40,000–\$59,999	22.1	71.4	6.4	308
\$60,000–\$89,999	17.1	79.7	3.2	342
\$90,000 and over	12.1	84.9	3.1	309
Region				1,625
British Columbia	13.9	79.5	6.6	202
Prairies and territories	14.1	76.7	9.2	273
Ontario	14.9	78.1	7.0	654
Quebec	30.7	65.1	4.2	368
Atlantic provinces	17.1	74.9	8.0	127
Total sample	18.4	74.8	6.8	1,625

Which statement comes closest to your view?

1) "Political parties should be required by law to have an EQUAL number of male and female candidates."

2) "Each political party should decide for itself how to get more female candidates."

	Law should require equal numbers	Let parties decide	Not sure	<i>n</i>
Gender				1,522
Men	15.8	70.2	14.0	713
Women	26.7	61.6	11.7	809
Age group				1,513
Under 25	40.3	47.8	11.9	167
25–34	25.2	63.2	11.6	223
35–44	20.2	64.8	15.0	296
45–54	22.0	66.7	11.4	347
55–64	14.7	74.4	10.9	226
65 and over	14.1	70.6	15.3	254
First language				1,508
English	18.1	68.3	13.5	1,020
French	33.8	59.7	6.4	317
Other language	19.8	60.0	20.2	171
Country of birth				1,510
Canada	22.0	66.0	12.0	1,299
Other country	19.2	63.5	17.3	212
Date immigrated to Canada				211
Before 1970	12.1	71.6	16.3	100
1970 or later	24.7	58.1	17.2	110
Education level				1,511
None/Elementary/High school	27.6	56.2	16.2	554
Technical/College/CEGEP	25.4	60.4	14.2	407
University	13.1	78.8	8.1	550
Annual household income				1,350
Less than \$20,000	33.0	52.1	14.9	141
\$20,000–\$39,999	23.5	62.1	14.5	333
\$40,000–\$59,999	21.5	68.3	10.2	279
\$60,000–\$89,999	19.1	70.8	10.1	310
\$90,000 and over	12.0	75.6	12.4	288
Region				1,522
British Columbia	14.4	71.6	14.0	210
Prairies and territories	16.6	69.6	13.8	275
Ontario	19.6	65.9	14.6	575
Quebec	32.1	61.2	6.7	331
Atlantic provinces	25.8	58.1	16.0	130
Total sample	21.6	65.6	12.8	1,522

Which statement comes closest to your view? (combined variable)

1) "The law should tell political parties what to do to increase the proportion of female candidates."

2) "Each party should decide for itself how to get more female candidates."

	Tell parties what to do	Let parties decide	Not sure	<i>n</i>
Gender				3,146
Men	15.4	74.5	10.0	1,517
Women	24.1	66.5	9.3	1,629
Age group				3,131
Under 25	32.8	60.6	6.6	330
25–34	23.4	68.6	7.9	448
35–44	20.6	69.9	9.6	642
45–54	19.2	72.7	8.1	745
55–64	13.3	75.6	11.1	471
65 and over	15.2	70.6	14.1	496
First language				3,122
English	16.0	73.9	10.1	2,077
French	33.4	61.2	5.4	666
Other language	18.2	66.7	15.1	380
Country of birth				3,125
Canada	20.1	70.5	9.4	2,686
Other country	18.4	70.0	11.6	439
Date immigrated to Canada				441
Before 1970	13.1	75.6	11.3	197
1970 or later	22.9	65.9	11.2	244
Education level				3,119
None/Elementary/High school	24.2	62.2	13.6	1,173
Technical/College/CEGEP	20.9	69.7	9.4	826
University	15.1	79.3	5.7	1,119
Annual household income				2,769
Less than \$20,000	29.5	57.6	12.9	278
\$20,000–\$39,999	21.5	65.9	12.6	655
\$40,000–\$59,999	21.8	69.9	8.2	587
\$60,000–\$89,999	18.0	75.5	6.5	652
\$90,000 and over	12.0	80.4	7.6	597
Region				3,146
British Columbia	14.2	75.4	10.4	412
Prairies and territories	15.4	73.1	11.5	549
Ontario	17.1	72.4	10.5	1,230
Quebec	31.3	63.2	5.4	699
Atlantic provinces	21.5	66.4	12.1	257
Total sample	19.9	70.4	9.7	3,146

Do you think that there should be a fixed date for federal elections?

	Yes	No	<i>n</i>
Gender			1,624
Men	73.0	27.0	745
Women	69.4	30.6	879
Age group			1,623
Under 25	70.1	29.9	126
25–34	66.0	34.0	193
35–44	72.9	27.1	310
45–54	68.5	31.5	411
55–64	69.6	30.4	283
65 and over	77.6	22.4	301
First language			1,621
English	71.0	29.0	1,084
French	67.9	32.1	344
Other language	77.1	22.9	193
Country of birth			1,613
Canada	71.0	29.0	1,402
Other country	71.5	28.5	211
Date immigrated to Canada			216
Before 1970	70.6	29.4	120
1970 or later	72.4	27.6	96
Education level			1,612
None/Elementary/High school	71.2	28.8	544
Technical/College/CEGEP	73.9	26.1	433
University	68.8	31.2	634
Annual household income			1,478
Less than \$20,000	76.2	23.8	124
\$20,000–\$39,999	66.8	33.2	346
\$40,000–\$59,999	69.8	30.2	319
\$60,000–\$89,999	73.3	26.7	357
\$90,000 and over	71.7	28.3	332
Region			1,624
British Columbia	72.2	27.8	230
Prairies and territories	73.9	26.1	291
Ontario	72.1	27.9	601
Quebec	67.7	32.3	366
Atlantic provinces	66.9	33.1	136
Total sample	71.0	29.0	1,624