



Public Opinion Research Study on Electoral Matters – Wave 2

FINAL REPORT

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Ce rapport est aussi disponible en français

This public opinion research report presents the results of the second wave of an online survey conducted by Léger Marketing Inc. on behalf of Elections Canada. The quantitative research study was conducted with 2,504 Canadians who are eligible electors residing in different regions of Canada between April 25, 2022, and May 4, 2022.

Cette publication est aussi disponible en français sous le titre *Étude d'opinion publique sur des questions électorales*.

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Executive Summary

Léger is pleased to present Elections Canada with this report on findings from the second wave of the tracking quantitative survey designed to learn about Canadians who are eligible electors residing in different regions in Canada. This report was prepared by Léger Marketing Inc., which was contracted by Elections Canada (contract number 05005-221079/001/CY awarded February 24, 2022).

Background and Objectives

As per its mandate, Elections Canada (EC) must always be ready to organize elections, even in exceptional circumstances, such as in the event of a natural disaster or emergency.

In this context, Elections Canada wanted to gauge the general public's opinion on various electoral issues and topics at different points in time between elections.

This report presents the results of the second wave of the survey conducted on electoral matters with 2,504 Canadians between April 25 and May 4, 2022. The first wave of this study was conducted in April 2021¹ and serves as the baseline for measuring and identifying significant trends or changes in the opinions and attitudes of Canadian electors across up to five survey waves that may be conducted over the course of this study through to 2023–24.

The project's aims, among others, are to improve understanding of Canadian electors':

- a) opinions on emerging issues that pertain to the administration of elections
- b) trust in electoral administration and other national institutions
- c) sources of information about elections and the electoral process

More specifically, EC wants to track any significant fluctuation in these measures over time. Other questions are asked to help the agency better understand what other internal or external factors may inform or impact electors' views on trust in electoral administration more generally.

Intended Use of the Research

The information provided in these research reports will be used to inform EC's strategic communications and the development of policies, programs, and services. Future waves of the survey will be used to track these measures over time.

¹ See [Public Opinion Research Study on Electoral Matters - Wave 1 – Elections Canada](#).

Methodology

This public opinion research was conducted via online surveys using Computer Aided Web Interviewing (CAWI) technology. Fieldwork for the wave two survey was carried out between April 25 and May 4, 2022. A total of 2,504 Canadian eligible electors (citizens at least 18 years of age at the time of the survey) with demographic characteristics reflective of the Canadian population were surveyed. The sample was drawn randomly from Léger's Leo panel and the overall response rate for the survey was 15 percent.

The questionnaire primarily comprised questions posed in the wave one survey conducted in April 2021, with some questions added or removed to account for changing research needs between waves.

Using data from the most recent Canadian census, results were weighted within each region by gender and age to ensure the best possible representativeness of the sample within each region and overall. The weight of each region was adjusted to be equivalent to its actual weight in relation to the distribution of the Canadian population. The weighting factors are presented in detail in Appendix 1 of this report.

A pre-test of 49 interviews was completed before launching data collection to validate the programming of the questionnaire in both English and French.

Léger adheres to the most stringent guidelines for quantitative research. This survey was conducted in accordance with the Standards of Conduct of Government of Canada Public Opinion Research for online surveys.

A complete methodological description is provided in the Appendices section of this document (please see Appendix 1).

Overview of the Findings

- In April 2022, confidence in Elections Canada remained high among electors, with three in four (74%) having a fair amount of confidence in EC or higher. However, the overall proportion who had confidence in EC had gone down slightly since April 2021 (down from 78%). Nevertheless, confidence in EC remained higher than confidence in the police (72%) and the provincial (55%) and federal (54%) governments.
- A majority (81%) of electors in April 2022 believed that Elections Canada runs federal elections fairly (very fairly: 41%; somewhat fairly: 40%). This proportion also decreased slightly from April 2021 (down from 87%), but the level remains positive.
- Among the 11% who thought Elections Canada runs elections unfairly, the main reason for thinking so was a perception that the regional distribution of seats is unfair or favours certain provinces (Ontario, Quebec) (16%), followed by broad concerns about electoral integrity and security (11%). The proportion of respondents who considered federal elections to be unfair due to the regional distribution of seats increased compared with April 2021 (up from 9%), while concerns about electoral integrity were unchanged (10% in April 2021).

- Three-quarters (76%) of electors agreed that if Elections Canada proposes changes to how federal elections are run, it is probably to make voting easier or fairer for all Canadians. Nearly two-thirds (64%) agreed that the government more generally would propose changes for the same reason.
- In April 2022, the spread of false information online was still perceived by the largest proportion (77%) of electors as a type of electoral interference that is capable of having a moderate or major impact on the outcome of the next federal election, consistent with April 2021 results (78%). The second-largest proportion (65%) thought that foreign money being used to influence Canadian politics could have an impact (newly added statement). Compared with April 2021, a higher proportion in April 2022 believed that hacking by foreign countries or groups into the computer systems that support the election could have an impact on the next election (60% in April 2022 versus 55% April 2021).
- Voting by mail in Canada was perceived to be less safe and reliable compared with the voting system in general (46% compared with 68%). The proportions of Canadian electors who thought the voting system in general and voting by mail are safe and reliable in April 2022 both decreased from April 2021 (68% versus 74% for the voting system in general, and 46% versus 51% for voting by mail).
- Similar to April 2021, the largest proportion (41%) of electors in April 2022 thought that someone impersonating someone else is a type of voter fraud that happens often or sometimes in Canadian federal elections, followed by someone voting who is not a Canadian citizen (35%). Compared with April 2021, significantly higher proportions in April 2022 thought that someone voting more than once (33% in April 2022 versus 29% in April 2021) and someone stealing or tampering with ballots after they have been cast (29% versus 25%) happens often or sometimes.
- As of April 2022, most Canadian electors (77%) considered COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area to have been reasonable over the course of the pandemic.
- Two-thirds (66%) of respondents agreed that they do not think the government cares about what people like them think; around half (52%) agreed that politics and government seem so complicated that people like them cannot understand; and four in 10 (43%) agreed that all federal political parties are basically the same and do not really offer a choice.
- The proportions of people in April 2022 who accepted various broad conspiracy theories about government to be true did not change from April 2021, although the proportions of those who think they are false decreased, while the proportions of those who do not know increased. The most accepted theory remained that certain significant events are the result of the activity of a small group of people who secretly manipulate world events, with four in 10 (41%) accepting it as definitely or probably true (similar to 40% in April 2021). However, the proportion who said this was false decreased to 47% (from 52% in April 2021).

Notes on Interpretation of the Research Findings

The views and observations expressed in this document do not reflect those of Elections Canada. This report was compiled by Léger based on the research conducted specifically for this project. This research is not probabilistic; the results cannot be inferred to reflect those of the general population of Canada.

Since a sample drawn from an Internet panel is not probabilistic in nature, margins of sampling error cannot be calculated for this survey. Respondents were selected from among those who have volunteered or registered to participate in online surveys. The results of such surveys cannot be described as statistically projectable to the target population. The data have been weighted to reflect the demographic composition of the target population.

The results of this survey cannot be compared with the results of other Elections Canada surveys of electors conducted during the federal general election held on September 20, 2021, due to differences in the research designs and methodologies.

In this report, all results are expressed as percentages unless otherwise noted. Percentages may not always add up to 100 due to rounding or multiple mentions. Comparisons with results from the previous survey wave are presented when possible. For graphs, the reported bases represent the base of respondents based on the most recent survey wave (April 2022 for this report).

Subgroup differences are reported when they are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level and are reported only for the most recent survey wave. When a subgroup is reported as being more or less likely to have given a particular response, this means the result for the subgroup was significantly different compared with the result for all other subgroups combined. For example, if respondents aged 18 to 24 were more likely to give a particular response, it is in comparison to the results for all other respondents aged 25 and older.

Political Neutrality Statement and Contact Information

Léger certifies that the final deliverables fully comply with the Government of Canada's political neutrality requirements outlined in the Policy on Communications and Federal Identity and the Directive on the Management of Communications.

Specifically, the deliverables do not include information on electoral voting intentions, political party preferences, standings with the electorate, or ratings of the performance of a political party or its leaders.



Signed:

Christian Bourque, Senior Researcher

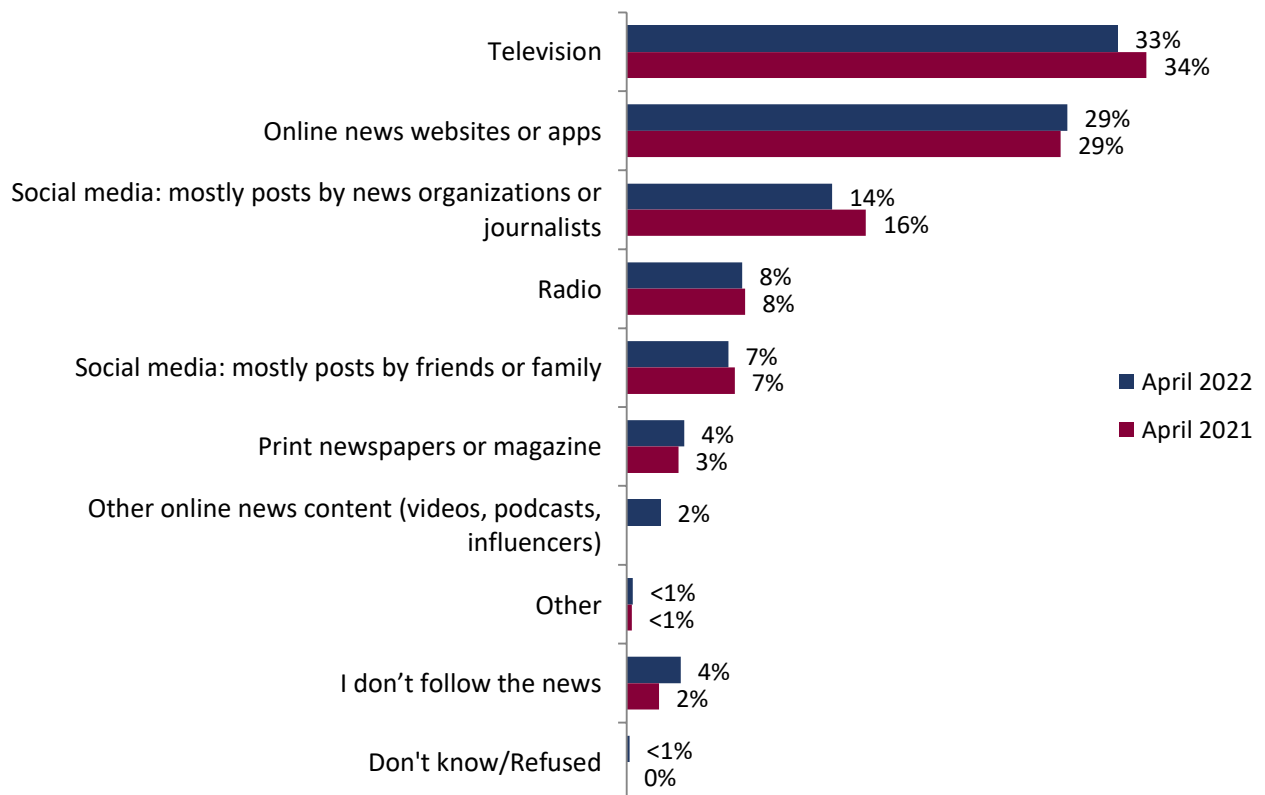
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Detailed Results

Main Sources of News

Around one-third of Canadian electors in April 2022 reported either television (33%) or online news websites or apps (29%) as their main source of news. Posts by news organizations and journalists on social media were the third most-popular medium (14%). Less than one in 10 electors preferred the radio (8%), posts by friends or family on social media (7%), print newspapers or magazines (4%), and other online news content (2%). These results are largely similar to those obtained in April 2021.

Figure 1: Main source of news



Q: In general, which of these would you say is your main source of news? MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED *

Base: All respondents (n=2,504).

Note: The April 2022 answer option "Online news websites or apps" was named "Online news, including mobile apps" in April 2021; comparison is for reference only. The answer option "Other online news content (videos, podcasts, influencers)" was added in April 2022, so no comparison to April 2021 is available.

Notable subgroup differences regarding April 2022 respondents' main source of news included:

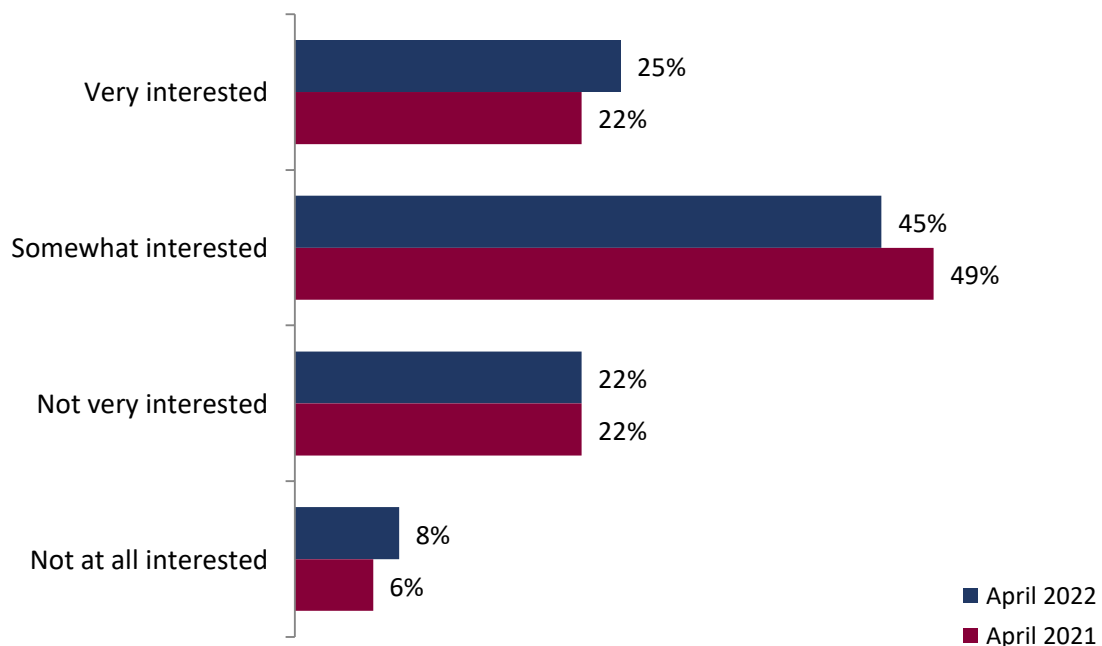
- Men were more likely to prefer online news (35% versus 24% among women), while women were more likely to prefer television (35% versus 30%) and social media posts by news organizations or journalists (16% versus 11%).
- Electors aged 18 to 34 were more likely to favour social media posts by friends or family (17% versus 5% among those aged 35–54 and 1% among those over 55) as well as social media posts by news organizations and journalists (26% versus 5% among electors aged 55+). On the other hand, those aged 35 to 54 more often preferred online news websites or apps (35% versus 25% among those aged 55+), while respondents aged 55 and older were more likely to prefer television (52% versus 9% among those aged 18–34 and 27% among those aged 35–54) or print newspapers or magazines (7% versus 2% among younger respondents).
- Electors with some university education were more likely to prefer online newspapers or apps (35%) compared to those with some college or trade school (26%) and those with a high school education or less (18%).
- Respondents with a high school education or less (42%) were more likely to prefer television compared to those with some college or trade school (36%) and those with at least some university-level education (27%).
- Indigenous electors were more likely to state that posts by friends or family on social media were their main source of news (14% versus 6% among non-Indigenous electors), while non-Indigenous respondents were more likely to prefer television (33% versus 18%) and radio (8% versus 3%).
- Respondents who were interested in politics were more likely to prefer online news websites or apps (33%) compared to those who were not (21%).
- Habitual voters were more likely to prefer television (36% versus 22%), while infrequent voters were more likely to prefer social media posts by friends or family (16% versus 4% among habitual voters).
- Respondents who held no conspiracy beliefs were more likely to prefer online news websites and apps (36%), while those who held strong conspiracy beliefs were more likely to prefer posts by friends and family on social media as their main source of news (13%).

Interest in Politics

A majority of Canadian electors are interested in politics (70%), including one in four (25%) who are very interested (25%) and almost one in two (45%) who are somewhat interested. On the other hand, around three in 10 are not interested in politics (29%), including one in five (22%) who are not very interested, and around one in 10 (8%) who are not at all interested.

In April 2022, a slight but still significantly higher proportion said they are very interested in politics (25% versus 22% in April 2021), but also not at all interested (8% versus 6% in 2021). Inversely, a significantly lower proportion of respondents said they are somewhat interested in politics (45% versus 49% in April 2021).

Figure 2: Interest in politics



Q: In general, how interested are you in politics? Base: All respondents (n=2,504).

The following subgroups were more or less likely to be interested in politics:

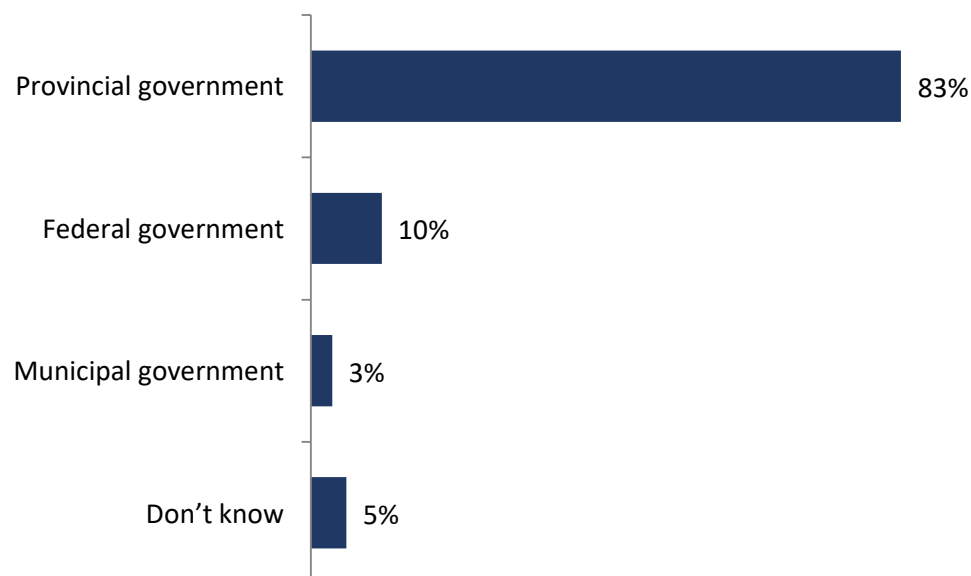
- Men (80%) were more likely to be interested in politics than women (61%).
- Electors aged 55 and older (77%) were more likely to be interested in politics, while electors aged 35–54 (66%) and 18–34 (65%) were less likely.
- Respondents with at least some university education (77%) were more likely to be interested in politics, whereas those with a high school education or less (55%) were less likely.
- Respondents living in Alberta (76%) were more likely to be interested, whereas those living in Quebec were less likely (63%).
- Respondents living in urban or suburban areas (73%) were more likely to be interested in politics than those who lived in rural or small towns (65%).

- Habitual voters (75%) were more likely to be interested than infrequent voters (52%).²
- Those who voted in the 2021 federal general election (75%) were more likely to be interested than those who were eligible but did not vote (56%).³ Respondents who had knowledge of federal and provincial powers (74%) were more likely to be interested than those who did not (57%).
- Electors with no conspiracy beliefs (76%) were more likely to be interested in politics, while those with mixed conspiracy beliefs (64%) were less likely.
- Respondents who generally trust people (78%) were more likely to be interested than those who do not (67%).

Knowledge of Provincial Powers

A vast majority of Canadian electors in April 2022 knew that the provincial level of government is primarily responsible for education (83%), while one in 10 attributed that responsibility to the federal government (10%). In lesser proportions, some respondents thought it was the municipal government's responsibility (3%), and some others (5%) did not know the answer.

Figure 3: Knowledge of provincial powers



Q: To the best of your knowledge, which level of government has primary responsibility for education?

Base: All respondents (n=2,504).

Note: Newly added question, no comparison available.

The following subgroups were more or less likely to attribute responsibility for education to the provincial government:

- Men (84%) were more likely to say this than women (81%).

² "Habitual voters" means those who reported that they have voted in all or most elections (municipal, provincial, and federal) since they became eligible to vote, while "infrequent voters" voted in only some or none of them.

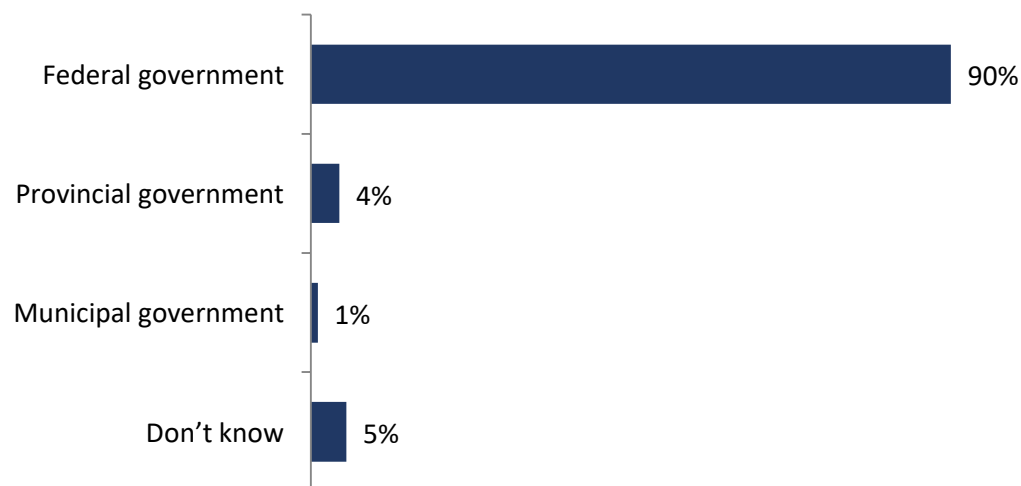
³ A federal general election was held on September 20, 2021, between the April 2021 and April 2022 survey waves.

- Electors aged 55 and over (88%) were more likely to say this, while those aged 18 to 34 (73%) were less likely.
- Respondents from Quebec (87%) were more likely to say this than those from other provinces.
- Respondents with some university-level education (87%) were more likely to say this, while those with a high school or lower level of education were less likely (70%).
- Non-Indigenous respondents (84%) were more likely to say this than Indigenous respondents (66%).
- Non-immigrant respondents were more likely to say this than immigrants (85% versus 74%).
- Respondents who were interested in politics (86%) were more likely to say this than those who were not (74%).
- Habitual voters (88%) were more likely to say this than infrequent voters (63%).
- 2021 voters (88%) were more likely to say this than non-voters (71%).
- Respondents with no conspiracy beliefs (91%) were more likely to say this, whereas those with mixed (79%) or strong conspiracy beliefs (71%) were less likely.

Knowledge of Federal Powers

A vast majority of Canadians in April 2022 had knowledge of federal powers: nine in 10 knew it is the federal government that is primarily responsible for defence (90%). Small proportions thought it was the responsibility of the provincial government (4%), the municipal government (1%), or did not know the answer (5%).

Figure 4: Knowledge of federal powers



Q: To the best of your knowledge, which level of government has primary responsibility for defence?

Base: All respondents (n=2,504).

Note: Newly added question, no comparison available.

The following subgroups were more or less likely to attribute the responsibility for defence to the federal government:

- Men (92%) were more likely to say this than women (88%).

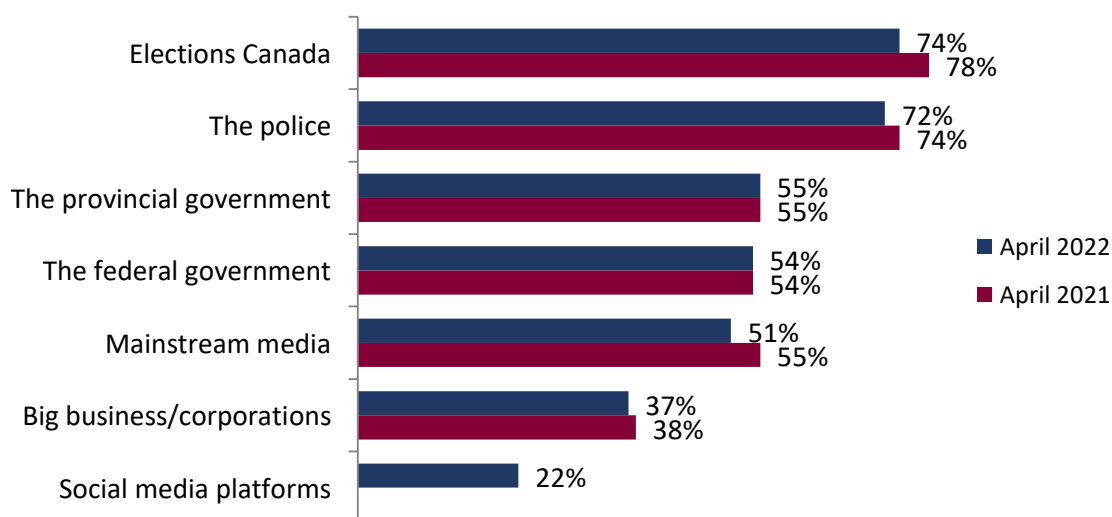
- Electors aged 55 and over (95%) were more likely to say this, while those aged 18 to 34 (81%) were less likely.
- Respondents with at least some university-level education (94%) were more likely to say this, while those with a high school or lower level of education were less likely (79%).
- Respondents who are interested in politics (94%) were more likely to say this than those who are not interested (80%).
- Habitual voters (94%) were more likely to say this than infrequent voters (74%).
- 2021 voters (94%) were more likely to say this than non-voters (78%)
- Respondents with no conspiracy beliefs (96%) were more likely to say this, while those who have mixed (87%) or strong conspiracy beliefs (82%) were less likely.
- Respondents who tend to trust people (95%) were more likely to say this than those who do not (88%).

Confidence in Institutions in Canada

Respondents were asked to rate their confidence in seven institutions in Canada, presented at random. Among the institutions presented, the largest proportion (74%) of respondents said they have a great deal or a fair amount of confidence in Elections Canada, followed closely by the police (72%). A little over half expressed confidence in the provincial (55%) and federal governments (54%) as well as the mainstream media (51%). Less than two in five (37%) had confidence in big businesses and corporations, and only one in five (22%) had confidence in social media platforms.

A significantly lower proportion of respondents expressed confidence in Elections Canada in April 2022 compared to April 2021 (74% versus 78%). Confidence in the mainstream media observed a similar decrease (51% versus 55% in 2021), while confidence in other institutions did not change significantly.

Figure 5: Confidence in Canadian institutions—tracking comparison



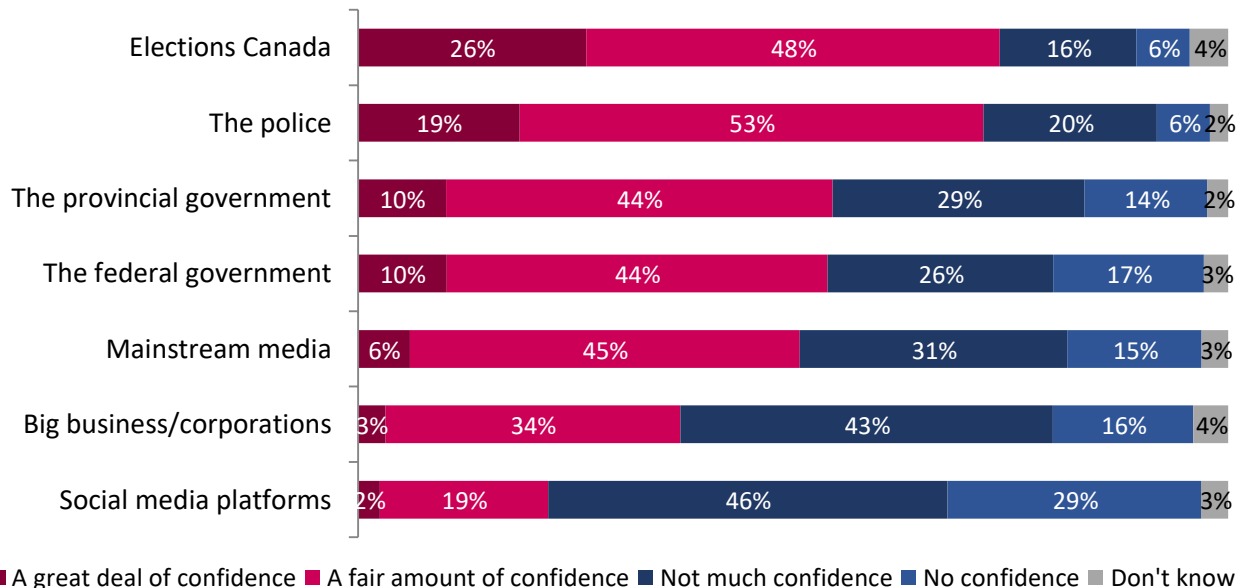
Q: How much confidence, if any, do you have in the following institutions in Canada?
Base: All respondents (n=2,504).

Note 1: For comparison purposes, net confidence (a great deal of confidence + a fair amount of confidence) has been calculated.

Note 2: The “social media platforms” statement was added in April 2022, so no comparison can be made.

In the detailed results, Elections Canada was also the institution in which the highest proportion (26%) of electors stated they have a great deal of confidence, compared to the police (19%), the federal and provincial governments (10% respectively) and the mainstream media (6%).

Figure 6: Confidence in Canadian institutions—detailed April 2022 results



Q: How much confidence, if any, do you have in the following institutions in Canada?

Base: All respondents (n=2,504).

The following subgroups were more or less likely to have a great deal or fair amount of confidence in EC:⁴

- Men (77%) were more likely to have confidence in EC than women (70%).
- Electors aged 55 and older (79%) were more likely to have confidence in EC, whereas electors aged 35–54 (70%) and 18–34 (69%) were less likely.
- Electors in Quebec (78%) were more likely to have confidence in EC, while electors in Alberta (66%) were less likely.
- Respondents from urban or suburban areas (77%) were more likely to have confidence in EC than those who live in rural or small-town areas (66%).
- Respondents with at least some university education (79%) were more likely to have confidence in EC, while those with a high school or less education were less likely (61%).
- Indigenous respondents (63%) were less likely to have confidence in EC than non-Indigenous respondents (75%).

⁴ Details of subgroup differences in trust in other institutions are available in the banner tables published with this report.

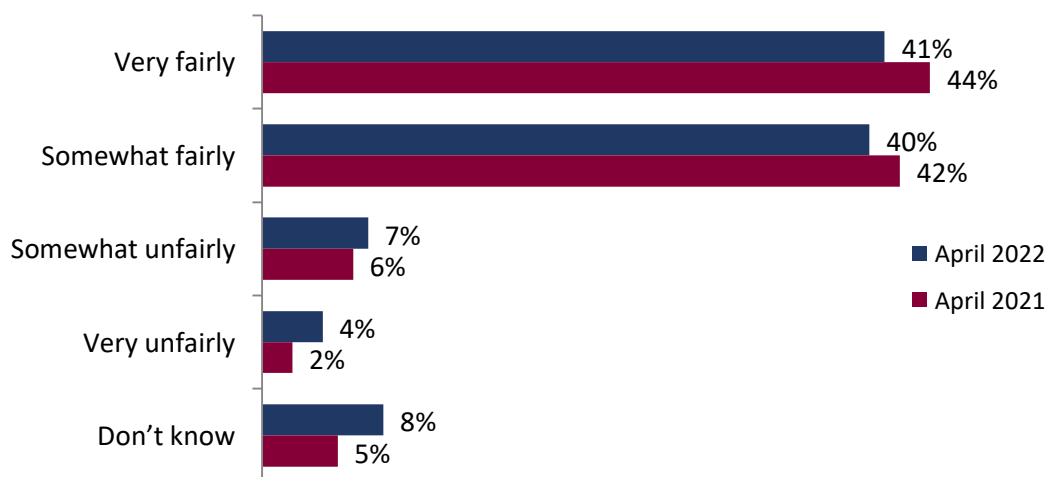
- Respondents who are interested in politics (80%) were more likely to have confidence in EC than those who are not interested (59%).
- Habitual voters (78%) were more likely to have confidence in EC than infrequent voters (57%).
- 2021 voters (78%) were more likely to have confidence in EC than non-voters (65%).
- Respondents who know federal and provincial powers (78%) were more likely to have confidence in EC than those who do not (59%).
- Electors who do not hold conspiracy beliefs (88%) were more likely to have confidence in EC, whereas those with mixed conspiracy beliefs (69%) or strong conspiracy beliefs (52%) were less likely.
- Respondents who tend to trust people (87%) were more likely to have confidence in EC than those who do not (67%).
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area were reasonable (82%) were more likely to have confidence in EC than those who thought restrictions were unreasonable (47%).

Opinion on the Fairness of Federal Elections

Overall, a majority (81%) of electors in April 2022 thought that Elections Canada runs federal elections fairly, with half of these (41%) thinking EC runs elections very fairly and the other half (40%) saying somewhat fairly. Inversely, one in 10 (11%) believed Elections Canada runs elections unfairly (7% somewhat unfairly, 4% very unfairly).

However, a lower proportion of electors thought Elections Canada runs elections fairly in April 2022 than in April 2021 (81% versus 87%).

Figure 7: Fairness of Elections Canada in running federal elections



Q: Thinking about federal elections in general, how fairly would you say Elections Canada runs the elections?

Base: All respondents (n=2,504).

The following subgroups were more or less likely to think that Elections Canada runs federal elections fairly in general:

- Men (84%) were more likely to say that EC runs elections fairly than women (78%).
- Electors aged 55 and older (86%) were more likely to say that EC runs elections fairly, whereas electors aged 35–54 (78%) and 18–34 (77%) were less likely.
- Respondents with at least some university education (86%) were more likely to say that EC runs elections fairly, while those with some college or trade education (80%) or high school or less education (72%) were less likely.
- Electors from British Columbia (85%) were more likely to say that EC runs elections fairly, whereas electors from Alberta (76%) were less likely.
- Indigenous electors (71%) were less likely to say that EC runs elections fairly than non-Indigenous electors (82%).
- Respondents who are interested in politics (86%) were more likely to say that EC runs elections fairly than those who are not interested (70%).
- Habitual voters (85%) were more likely to say that EC runs elections fairly than infrequent voters (67%).
- 2021 voters (86%) were more likely than non-voters (73%) to say that EC runs elections fairly.
- Respondents who know federal and provincial powers (85%) were more likely to say that EC runs elections fairly than those who do not (68%).
- Electors who do not hold conspiracy beliefs (93%) were more likely to say that EC runs elections fairly, while those with mixed conspiracy beliefs (77%) and those with strong conspiracy beliefs (62%) were less likely.
- Those who are generally trusting of people (91%) were more likely to say that EC runs elections fairly than those who are not (77%).
- Those who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been reasonable (89%) were more likely to say that Elections Canada runs elections fairly than those who thought restrictions had been unreasonable (56%).

Reasons for Thinking Elections Canada Runs Elections Unfairly

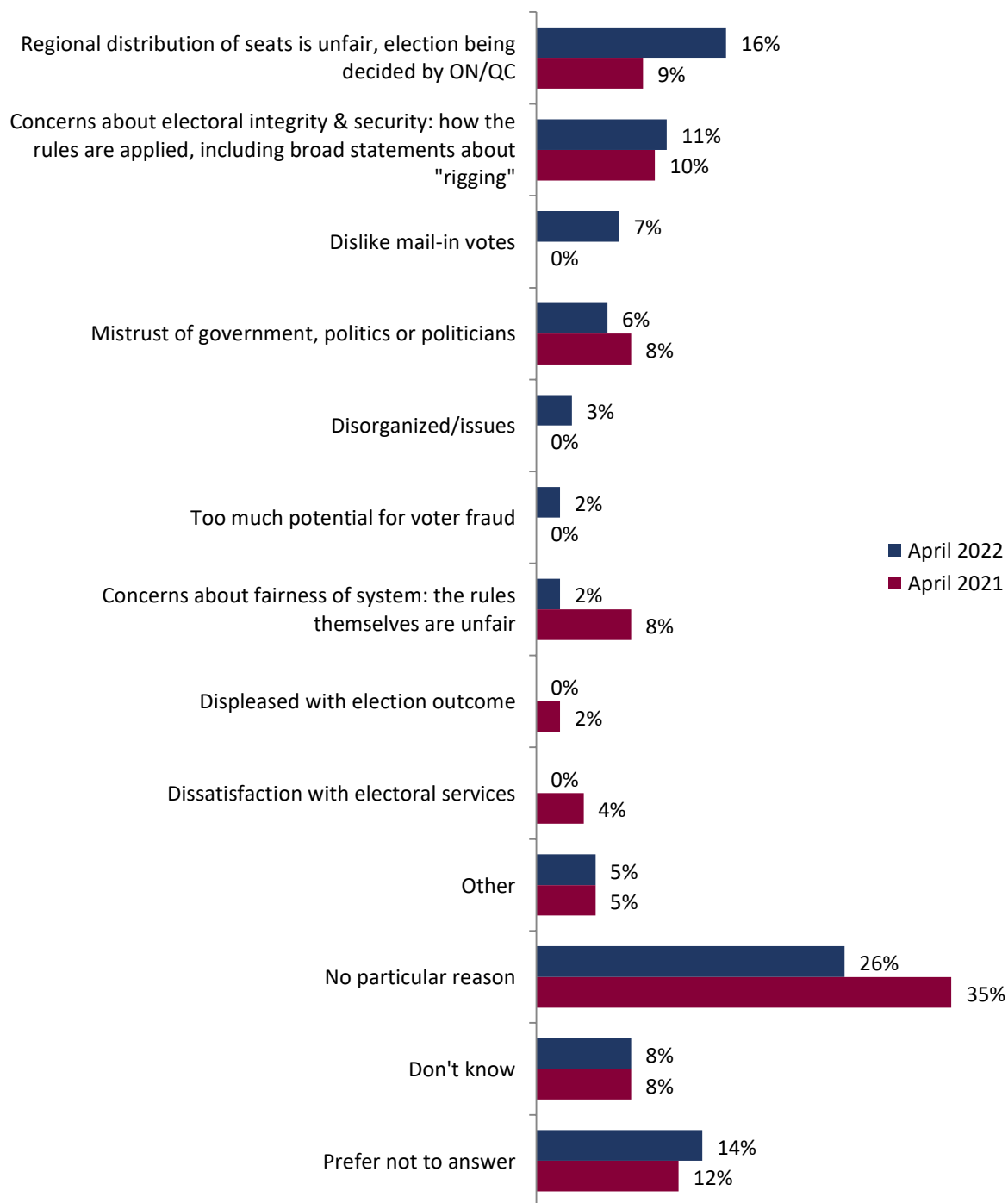
Among the 11% of respondents in April 2022 who thought Elections Canada runs elections unfairly, around half (52%) provided a reason for this opinion. The other half (48%) did not have any particular reason (26%), did not know (8%), or preferred not to answer (14%).

The most common specific reasons for thinking Elections Canada runs elections unfairly were that the regional distribution of seats is unfair or allows elections to be decided by Ontario and Quebec (16%), concerns about electoral integrity and security or a belief that elections are “rigged” (11%), or a dislike of mail-in votes (7%). Other reasons include a general mistrust of government and politicians (6%), issues with the election being disorganized (3%), and perceived potential for voter fraud (2%).

The following reasons for thinking Elections Canada runs elections unfairly were mentioned by a significantly higher proportion of respondents in April 2022 than in April 2021:

- Regional distribution of seats is unfair, election being decided by Ontario/Quebec: 16% in April 2022 versus 9% in April 2021.
- Dislike mail-in votes: 7% versus 0%.
- Disorganized/issues: 3% versus 0%.
- Too much potential for voter fraud: 2% versus 0%.

Figure 8: Reasons for thinking that elections are not conducted fairly by Elections Canada



Q: Is there a specific reason you think Elections Canada runs elections unfairly? SPONTANEOUS MENTIONS *

Base: Respondents who said Elections Canada runs the election somewhat unfairly or very unfairly (n=296)

*Because respondents were able to give multiple answers, total mentions may exceed 100%.

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' main reasons to think that Elections Canada runs elections unfairly include:

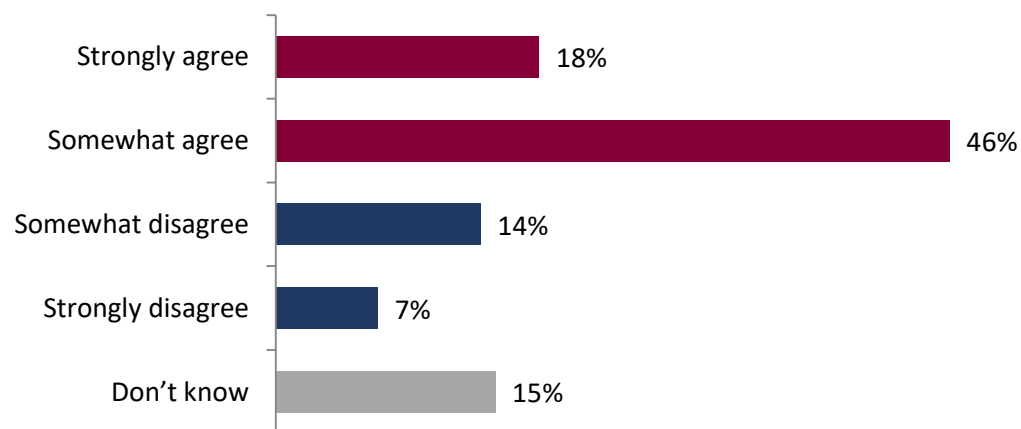
- Women electors (32%) were more likely than men (20%) to have no particular reason for thinking that EC runs elections unfairly.
- Those with a high school education or less (47%) were more likely to have no particular reason, while those with at least some university (23%) or college (18%) were less likely to have no particular reason.
- Those who are not interested in politics were also more likely to have no particular reason (41%) compared to those who are interested (18%), as were those who did not vote in the 2021 federal general election (42%) compared with those who voted (19%).
- Electors from Manitoba and Saskatchewan (39%) were more likely than other regions to think the regional distribution of seats is unfair or that the election is determined by Ontario and Quebec. Other groups of electors who were more likely to think EC runs elections unfairly due to the regional distribution of seats include those who are interested in politics (21% versus 8%) and those who voted in the 2021 general election (21% versus 8%).
- Electors over 55 years old (15%) were more likely to mention disliking mail-in votes as their reason for thinking EC runs elections unfairly, while electors aged 18–34 (1%) were less likely. Those interested in politics (11% versus 0%), habitual voters (10% versus 0%), those who have knowledge of federal and provincial powers (10% versus 1%) and those who were trusting of people (19% versus 5%) were also more likely to dislike mail-in votes.

Trust in Election Changes

A split-sample experiment was conducted to explore whether electors have general trust in the government to propose changes to how federal elections are run, and if they specifically trust Elections Canada to propose changes.

In one-half of the split sample, nearly two-thirds (64%) of respondents agreed that if the government proposes changes to how federal elections are run, they are probably trying to make voting easier or fairer for all Canadians: 18% strongly agreed, and 46% somewhat agreed. Conversely, 14% somewhat disagreed and 7% strongly disagreed, while 15% said they did not know.

Figure 9: Trust in election changes—government



Q: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? If the government proposes changes to how federal elections are run, they are probably trying to make voting easier or fairer for all Canadians.

Base: Half of the respondents (n=1,252).

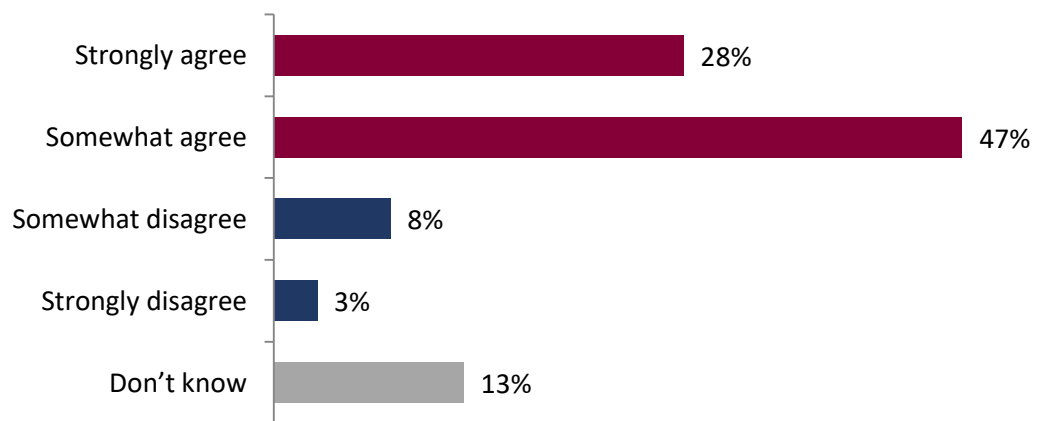
Note: Newly added question, no comparison available.

The following subgroups were more or less likely to agree that the government proposes changes to how federal elections are run in order to make voting easier or fairer for all Canadians:

- Electors from Quebec (73%) and the Atlantic regions (72%) were more likely to agree, while Albertans (56%) were less likely to agree.
- Electors living in urban or suburban areas (67%) were more likely to agree than those who live in rural areas or small towns (56%).
- Respondents with at least some university (67%) were more likely to agree, while those with some college or trade school (59%) were less likely.
- Respondents who are interested in politics (67%) were more likely to agree than those who are not interested (58%).
- Respondents who hold no conspiracy beliefs (69%) were more likely to agree, whereas those who hold mixed conspiracy beliefs (60%) were less likely.
- Respondents who are generally trusting of people (72%) were more likely to agree than those who are not (61%).
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been reasonable (71%) were more likely to agree than those who thought they had been unreasonable (40%).

In the other half of the split sample, a higher proportion (76%) of respondents agreed that if Elections Canada proposes changes to how federal elections are run, they are probably trying to make voting easier or fairer for all Canadians: 28% strongly agreed, and 47% somewhat agreed. Conversely, 8% somewhat disagreed and 3% strongly disagreed, while 13% said they did not know.

Figure 10: Trust in election changes—Elections Canada



Q: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? If Elections Canada proposes changes to how federal elections are run, they are probably trying to make voting easier or fairer for all Canadians.

Base: Half of the respondents (n=1,252).

Note: Newly added question, no comparison available.

The following subgroups were more or less likely to agree that Elections Canada proposes changes to how federal elections are run in order to make voting easier or fairer for all Canadians:

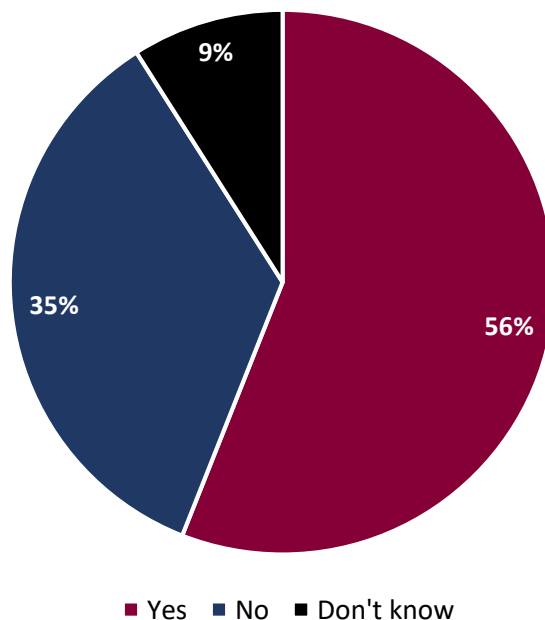
- Respondents with at least some university education (79%) were more likely to agree, whereas those with a high school or less education (70%) were less likely.
- Indigenous electors (66%) were less likely to agree than non-Indigenous electors (77%).
- Electors with a disability (65%) were less likely to agree than those with no disability (78%).
- Respondents who are interested in politics (80%) were more likely to agree than those who are not interested (67%).
- Habitual voters (79%) were more likely to agree than infrequent voters (66%).
- Respondents who hold no conspiracy beliefs (86%) were more likely to agree, while those with mixed (73%) or strong (61%) conspiracy beliefs were less likely.
- Respondents who are generally trusting of people (85%) were more likely to agree than those who are not (72%).
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been reasonable (83%) were more likely to agree than those who thought they had been unreasonable (56%).

Electronic Voter Information Card

Currently, Elections Canada mails every registered elector a voter information card (VIC) telling them when and where to vote whenever there is a federal election.

A majority (56%) of electors in April 2022 said if they had the option, they would choose to receive their voter information card electronically instead of in the mail, while around a third (35%) preferred to get it in the mail, and one in 10 (9%) did not know.

Figure 11: Preference for an electronic voter information card



Q: When there is a federal election, Elections Canada mails every registered elector a voter information card telling them where and when to vote. But you may be used to receiving documents such as bank statements electronically by email or through a website. If you had the option, would you choose to receive your voter information card electronically, instead of getting it in the mail?

Base: All respondents (n=2,504).

Note: Newly added question, no comparison available.

The following subgroups were more or less likely to choose to receive their voter information card electronically instead of getting it in the mail:

- Respondents in urban or suburban areas (58%) were more likely to choose an electronic VIC than those who live in small towns or rural areas (52%).
- Respondents aged 18–34 (64%) and 35–54 (60%) were more likely to choose an electronic VIC, while those aged over 55 (48%) were less likely.
- Respondents with at least some university education (61%) were more likely to choose an electronic VIC, while those with a high school education or less (48%) or some college (52%) were less likely.
- Immigrant respondents (66%) were more likely to choose an electronic VIC than non-immigrant electors (54%).
- Respondents without disabilities (57%) were more likely to choose an electronic VIC than those living with a disability (49%).
- Respondents who do not hold any conspiracy beliefs (60%) were more likely to choose an electronic VIC, while those who hold strong conspiracy beliefs (54%) or mixed conspiracy beliefs (53%) were less likely to do so.
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been reasonable (59%) were more likely to choose an electronic VIC than those who thought restrictions had been unreasonable (48%).

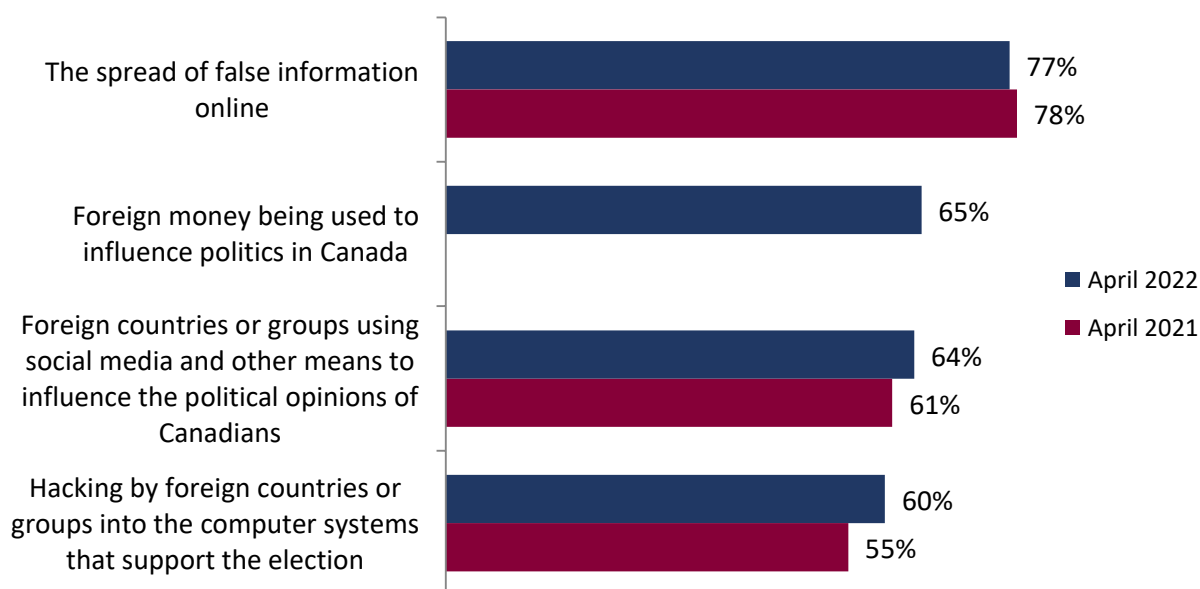
Electoral Interference

Respondents were asked if they thought different types of electoral interference could have any impact on the outcome of the next federal election in Canada.

Similar to April 2021, the largest proportion (77%) of electors in April 2022 thought that the spread of false information online could have a moderate or greater impact on the outcome of the next federal elections, including four in 10 (42%) who thought it could have a major impact. The second-largest proportion (65%) thought that foreign money being used to influence Canadian politics could have an impact (27% said a major impact), closely followed by 64% who thought foreign countries or groups using social media and other means to influence the political opinions of Canadians could have an impact (27% said a major impact). Finally, six in 10 (60%) electors thought hacking by foreign countries or groups into the computer systems that support the election could have an impact (29% said a major impact).

In April 2022, a significantly higher proportion of respondents thought that hacking by foreign countries or groups could have a major or moderate impact on the outcome of the next federal election compared with April 2021 (60% versus 55%).

Figure 12: Perceived impact of interference on the outcome of the next federal election—tracking



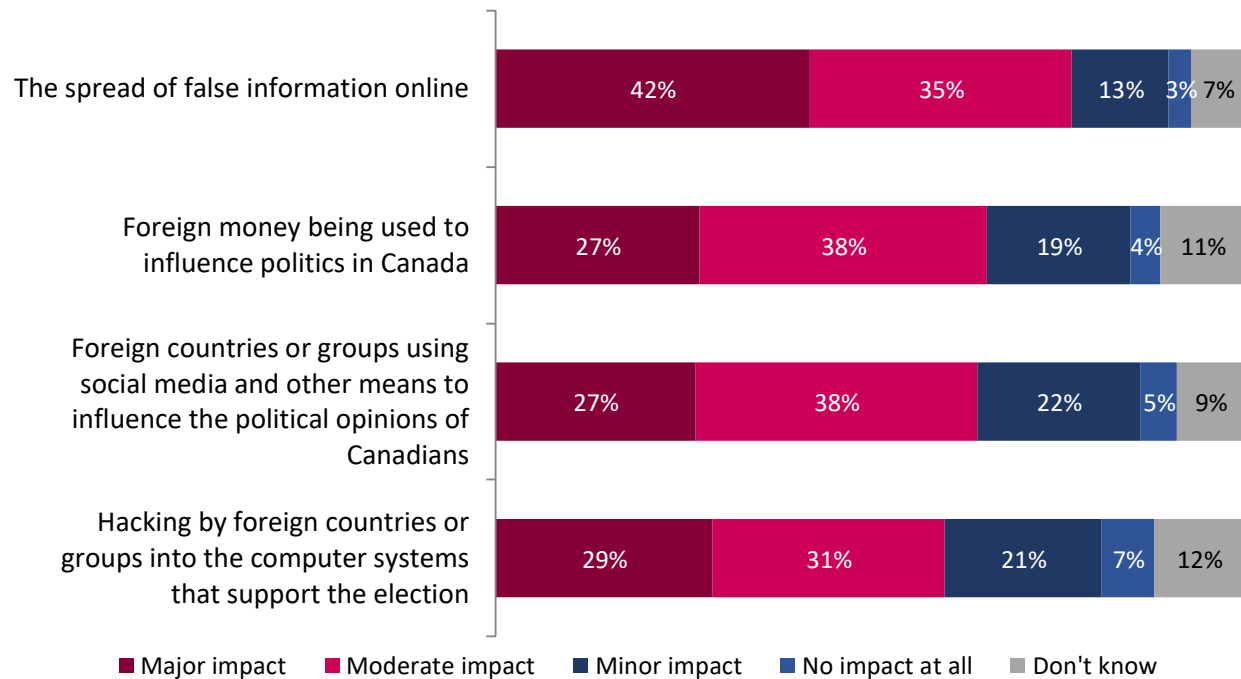
Q: Based on what you have seen or heard recently, what impact, if any, do you think the following could have on the outcome of the next federal election in Canada?

Base: All respondents (n=2,504).

Note 1: For comparison purposes, a net impact (major + moderate impact) has been calculated.

Note 2: The “Foreign money being used to influence politics in Canada” statement was added in April 2022, so no comparison can be made.

Figure 13: Perceived impact of interference on the outcome of the next federal election—detailed April 2022 results



Q: Based on what you have seen or heard recently, what impact, if any, do you think the following could have on the outcome of the next federal election in Canada?

Base: All respondents (n=2,504).

The following subgroups were more likely to think that “the spread of false information online” could have a moderate or major impact on the outcome of the next federal election:

- Electors aged 55 and older (81%), compared with electors aged 35–54 (73%).
- Respondents who are interested in politics (82%) compared with those who are not interested in politics (67%).
- Habitual voters (79%) compared with infrequent voters (69%).
- Electors who have knowledge of federal and provincial powers (79%) compared with those who do not (69%).

Additionally, electors with no conspiracy beliefs (81%) were more likely to think the spread of false information online could have an impact on the next election, while those with mixed conspiracy beliefs (74%) were less likely.

The following subgroups were more or less likely to think that “foreign money being used to influence politics in Canada” could have a moderate or major impact on the outcome of the next federal election:

- Men (68%) were more likely to think that foreign money could have an impact on the next election than women (63%).

- Electors over 55 years old (70%) were more likely to think that foreign money could have an impact, whereas electors aged 18–34 (60%) were less likely to think so.
- Respondents who are interested in politics (70%) were more likely to think that foreign money could have an impact than those who are not interested (54%).
- Habitual voters (67%) were more likely to think that foreign money could have an impact than infrequent voters (57%).
- Respondents who hold strong conspiracy beliefs (78%) were more likely to think that foreign money could have an impact, whereas those with or mixed conspiracy beliefs (62%) were less likely to think so.

The following subgroups were more or less likely to think that “foreign countries or groups using social media and other means to influence the political opinions of Canadians” could have a moderate or major impact on the outcome of the next federal election:

- Men (68%) were more likely to think that foreign influence efforts could have an impact than women (60%).
- Electors over 55 years old (71%) were more likely to think that foreign influence efforts could have an impact, whereas those aged 18–34 (60%) and 35–54 (59%) were less likely to do so.
- Immigrant electors (69%) were more likely to think that foreign influence efforts could have an impact than non-immigrant electors (63%).
- Respondents interested in politics (71%) were more likely to think that foreign influence efforts could have an impact than those who are not interested (49%).
- Habitual voters (66%) were more likely to think that foreign influence efforts could have an impact than infrequent voters (57%).
- Respondents who have knowledge of provincial and federal powers (65%) were more likely to think that foreign influence efforts could have an impact than those who do not (60%).
- Electors with strong conspiracy beliefs (73%) were more likely to think that foreign influence efforts could have an impact, whereas those who do not hold conspiracy beliefs (65%) and those with mixed conspiracy beliefs (61%) were less likely to think so.

The following subgroups were more or less likely to think that “hacking by foreign countries or groups into the computer systems that support the election” could have a moderate or major impact on the outcome of the next federal election:

- Electors over 55 years old (67%) were more likely to think that hacking into election systems could have an impact on the outcome of the next election, while those aged 35–54 (58%) and 18–34 (53%) were less likely to think so.
- Quebec electors (66%) were more likely than those in other regions to believe that hacking could have an impact.
- Immigrant respondents (66%) were more likely to think that hacking could have an impact than non-immigrant respondents (59%).
- Respondents who are interested in politics (63%) were more likely to think that hacking could have an impact than those who are not (54%).

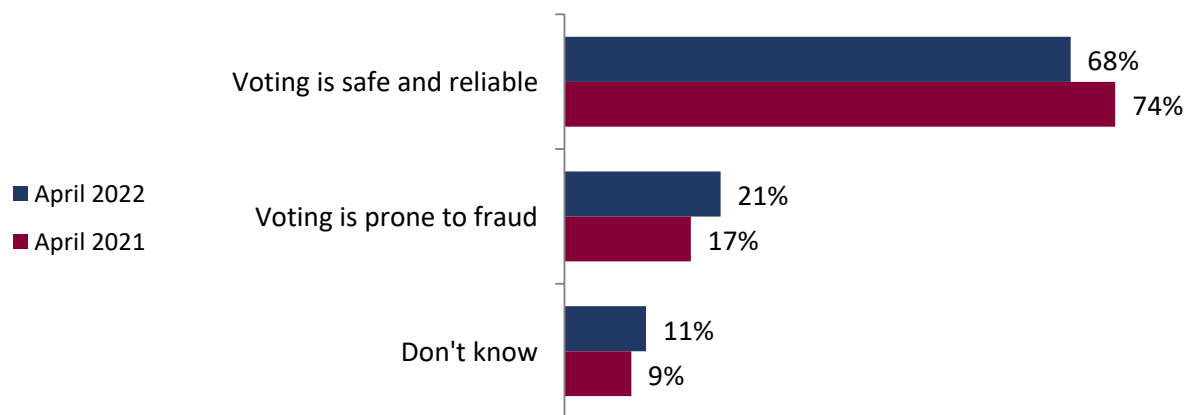
- Electors with strong conspiracy beliefs (72%) were more likely to think that hacking could have an impact, while those who do not hold conspiracy beliefs (57%) were less likely to think so.
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been reasonable (64%) were more likely to think that hacking could have an impact than those who thought public health restrictions had been unreasonable (53%).

Opinions on the Integrity of the Voting System in Canada

In April 2022, around two-thirds (68%) of a split sample of electors thought the voting system in Canada was safe and reliable, one in five thought it was prone to fraud (21%), and one in 10 did not know (11%).

A significantly lower proportion of respondents in April 2022 agreed with the statement “voting is safe and reliable” compared to April 2021 (68% versus 74%) and a higher proportion agreed that voting is prone to fraud (21% versus 17%).

Figure 14: Opinion regarding the voting system in Canada



Q: Which statement is closest to your opinion about the voting system in Canada?
Base: Half of the respondents (n=1,252).

The following subgroups were more or less likely to believe that the voting system in Canada is safe and reliable:

- Men (73%) were more likely to think the voting system is safe and reliable than women (64%).
- Electors aged 55 and older (75%) were more likely to think the voting system is safe and reliable, while electors aged 35–54 (64%) were less likely to do so.
- Respondents who live in an urban or suburban area (72%) were more likely to think the voting system is safe and reliable than those who live in a small town or rural area (59%).
- Respondents with at least some university education (76%) were more likely to think the voting system is safe and reliable, while respondents with a high school or less education (54%) or with some college or trade school (62%) were less likely.
- Non-Indigenous electors (69%) were more likely to think the voting system is safe and reliable than Indigenous electors (54%).

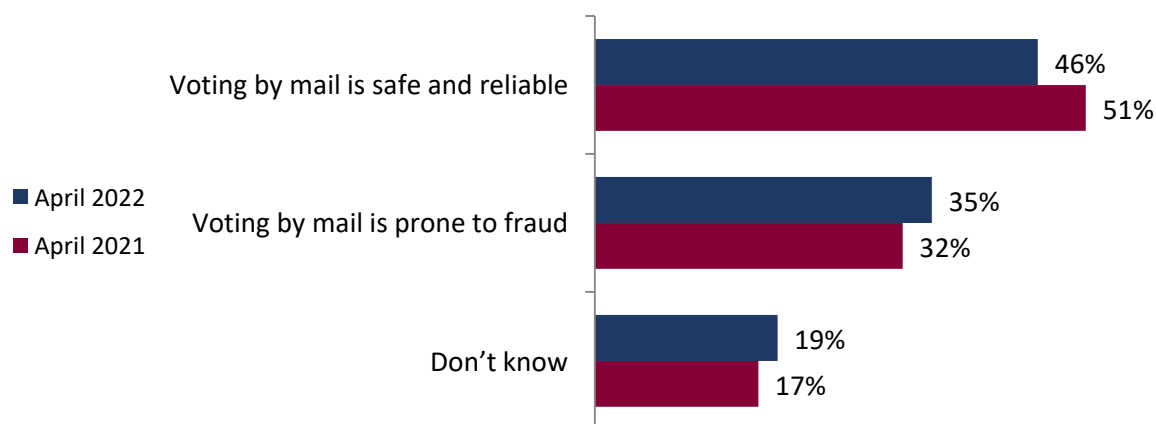
- Respondents who are interested in politics (73%) were more likely to think the voting system is safe and reliable than those who are not interested (56%).
- Habitual voters (73%) were more likely to think the voting system is safe and reliable than infrequent voters (49%).
- Those who voted in the 2021 election (74%) were more likely to think the voting system is safe and reliable than those who did not vote (52%).
- Respondents who had knowledge of federal and provincial powers (72%) were more likely to think the voting system is safe and reliable than those who did not (55%).
- Electors who do not hold conspiracy beliefs (85%) were more likely to think the voting system is safe and reliable, while those with mixed conspiracy beliefs (60%) and those with strong conspiracy beliefs (47%) were less likely.
- Electors who tend to be trusting toward people (82%) were more likely to think the voting system is safe and reliable than those who are distrustful (60%).
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been reasonable (75%) were more likely to think the voting system is safe and reliable than those who thought they had been unreasonable (46%).

Opinions on the Integrity of Voting by Mail in Canada

In April 2022, less than half (46%) of a split sample of respondents thought voting by mail is safe and reliable, while one-third thought it is prone to fraud (35%) and one in five (19%) did not know.

A significantly lower proportion of respondents in April 2022 agreed with the statement “voting by mail is safe and reliable” compared to April 2021 (46% versus 51%).

Figure 15: Opinion regarding voting by mail



Q:

Q: Which statement is closest to your opinion about voting by mail in Canada?

Base: Half of the respondents (n=1,252).

The following subgroups were more or less likely to believe that voting by mail is safe and reliable:

- Men (52%) were more likely to believe that voting by mail is safe and reliable than women (41%).

- Respondents with a university education (53%) were more likely to believe that voting by mail is safe and reliable, while respondents with a high school or less education (29%) were less likely.
- Non-Indigenous respondents (47%) were more likely to believe that voting by mail is safe and reliable than Indigenous respondents (28%).
- Respondents who are interested in politics (51%) were more likely to believe that voting by mail is safe and reliable than those who are not interested (37%).
- Electors who do not hold conspiracy beliefs (64%) were more likely to believe that voting by mail is safe and reliable, while those with mixed conspiracy beliefs (37%) and those with strong conspiracy beliefs (30%) were less likely.
- Respondents who are generally trusting of people (55%) were more likely to believe that voting by mail is safe and reliable than those who are not (42%).
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been reasonable (53%) were more likely to believe that voting by mail is safe and reliable than those who thought they had been unreasonable (25%).

Types of Voter Fraud

Electors were asked how often they think different types of voter fraud happen in Canadian federal elections.

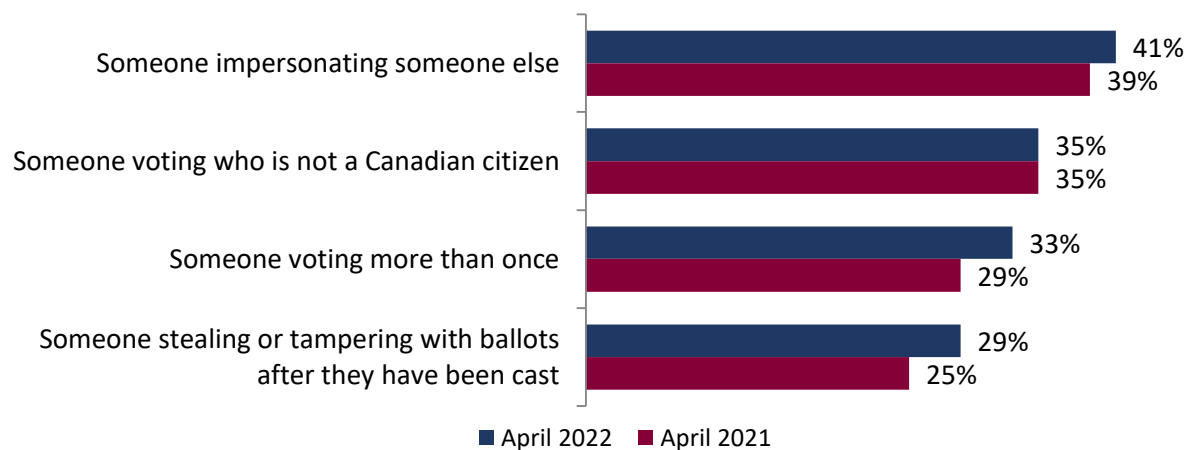
Similar to April 2021, two in five (41%) electors in April 2022 thought that someone impersonating someone else is a type of voter fraud that happens in Canadian federal elections, with one in 10 (10%) thinking it happens often and one in three (32%) thinking it happens sometimes.

One in three (35%) think that someone voting who is not a Canadian citizen happens often (9%) or sometimes (26%), and one-third (33%) also think that someone voting more than once happens often (7%) or sometimes (26%). The lowest proportion (29%) think someone stealing or tampering with ballots after they have been cast happens often (7%) or sometimes (21%).

Greater proportions of respondents said that the following types of voter fraud happen often or sometimes in April 2022 compared to April 2021:

- Someone voting more than once: 33% compared with 29%.
- Someone stealing or tampering with ballots after they have been cast: 29% compared with 25%.

Figure 16: Perception of the frequency of certain types of fraud —tracking

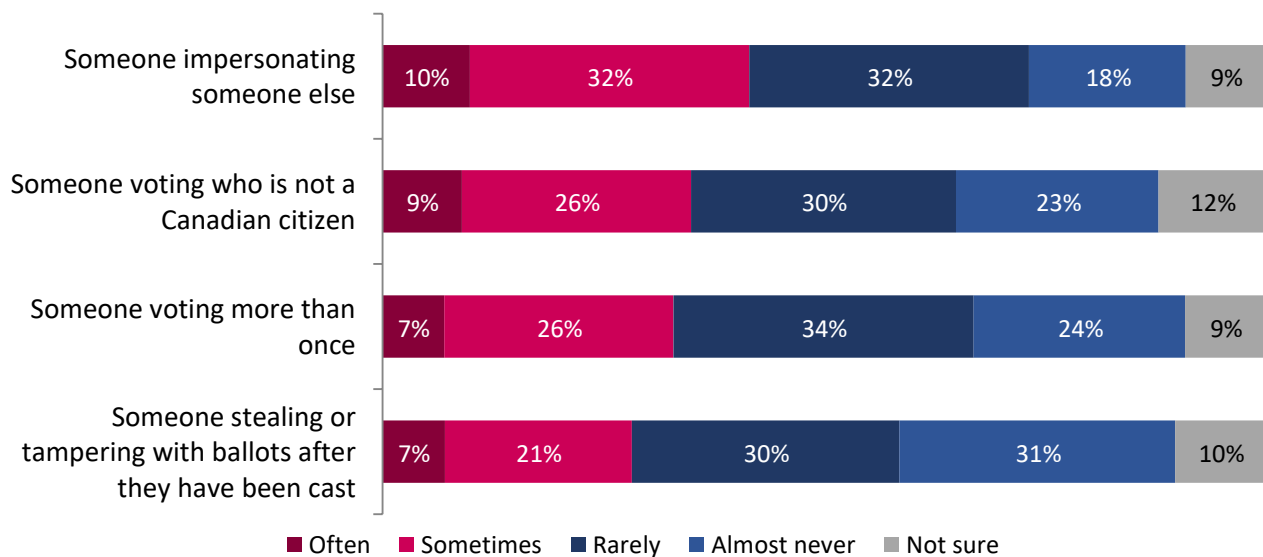


Q: Overall, how often do you think the following types of voter fraud happen in Canadian federal elections?

Base: All respondents (n=2,504).

Note: For analysis purposes, a total frequent (often + sometimes) has been calculated.

Figure 17: Perception of the frequency of certain types of fraud—detailed April 2022 results



Q: Overall, how often do you think the following types of voter fraud happen in Canadian federal elections?

Base: All respondents (n=2,504).

The following subgroups were more or less likely to think that “someone impersonating someone else” is a kind of fraud that happens often or sometimes in Canadian federal elections:

- Electors living in Quebec (52%) were more likely to think impersonation happens, while electors living in Ontario (38%) and British Columbia (32%) were less likely.

- Respondents living in rural or small towns (46%) were more likely to think impersonation happens than those who live in urban or suburban areas (39%).
- Respondents with a high school or less education (49%) or some college or trade school (45%) were more likely to think impersonation happens, while those with at least some university education (36%) were less likely to think so.
- Indigenous electors (54%) were more likely to think impersonation happens than non-Indigenous electors (41%).
- Infrequent voters (48%) were more likely to think impersonation happens than habitual voters (39%).
- 2021 non-voters (52%) were more likely to think impersonation happens than 2021 voters (39%).
- Respondents who do not have knowledge of federal and provincial powers (48%) were more likely to think impersonation happens than those who do (39%).
- Electors with strong (71%) or mixed (44%) conspiracy beliefs were more likely to think impersonation happens, while those who do not hold conspiracy beliefs (27%) were less likely.
- Respondents who tend to be distrustful of people (48%) were more likely to think impersonation happens than those who tend to be trusting (33%).
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been unreasonable (49%) were more likely to think impersonation happens than those who thought they had been reasonable (40%).

The following subgroups were more or less likely to think that “someone voting who is not a Canadian citizen” is a kind of fraud that happens often or sometimes in Canadian federal elections:

- Electors living in rural or small towns (41%) were more likely to think non-citizen voting happens than those who live in urban or suburban areas (33%).
- Respondents with a high school or less education (42%) were more likely to think non-citizen voting happens than those with some university education (31%).
- Indigenous electors (53%) were more likely to think non-citizen voting happens than non-Indigenous electors (34%).
- Infrequent voters (44%) were more likely to think non-citizen voting happens than habitual voters (33%).
- 2021 non-voters (44%) were more likely to think non-citizen voting happens than 2021 voters (33%).
- Respondents who do not have knowledge of provincial and federal powers (40%) were more likely to think non-citizen voting happens than those who do (34%).
- Electors with strong conspiracy beliefs (68%) were more likely to think non-citizen voting happens, while those who do not hold conspiracy beliefs (21%) were less likely.
- Respondents who tend to be distrustful of people (41%) were more likely to express concern about non-citizens voting than those who tend to be trusting (29%).
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been unreasonable (51%) were more likely to think non-citizen voting happens than those who thought restrictions had been reasonable (32%).

The following subgroups were more or less likely to think that “someone voting more than once” is a kind of fraud that happens often or sometimes in Canadian federal elections:

- Electors living in Quebec (44%) were more likely to think multiple voting happens, while electors living in Ontario (30%) and the Atlantic region (26%) were less likely.
- Respondents in rural or small towns (39%) were more likely to think multiple voting happens than those in urban or suburban areas (31%).
- Respondents with a high school degree or less (43%) and those with some college or trade education (37%) were more likely to think multiple voting happens, while those with at least some university education (27%) were less likely.
- Indigenous voters (45%) were more likely to think multiple voting happens than non-Indigenous voters (33%).
- Infrequent voters (42%) were more likely to think multiple voting happens than habitual voters (31%).
- 2021 non-voters (44%) were more likely to think multiple voting happens than 2021 voters (31%).
- Respondents who do not have knowledge of federal and provincial powers (38%) were more likely to think multiple voting happens than those who do (32%).
- Electors with strong conspiracy beliefs (64%) were more likely to think multiple voting happens, while those who do not hold conspiracy beliefs (20%) were less likely.
- Respondents who tend to be distrustful of people (40%) were more likely to think multiple voting happens than those who tend to be trusting (25%).
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been unreasonable (44%) were more likely to think multiple voting happens than those who thought restrictions had been reasonable (31%).

The following subgroups were more or less likely to think that “someone stealing or tampering with ballots after they have been cast” is a kind of fraud that happens often or sometimes in Canadian federal elections:

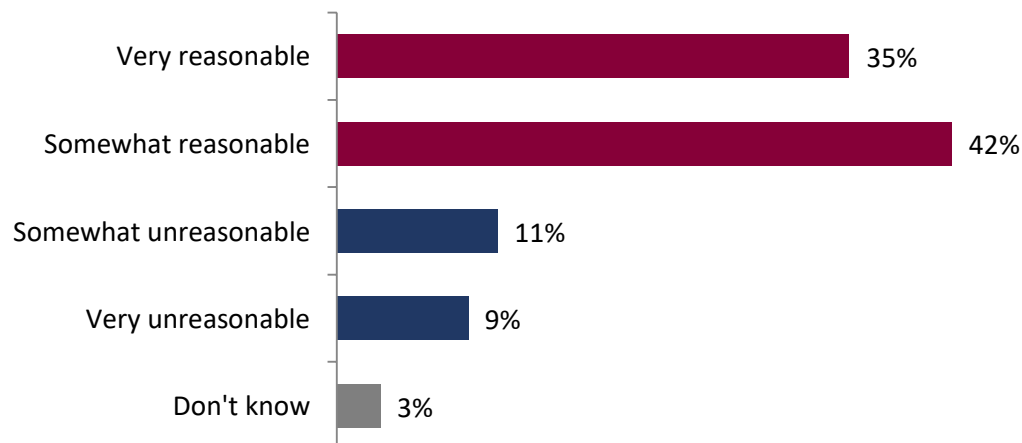
- Women (31%) were more likely to think ballot tampering happens than men (26%).
- Electors aged 18–34 (36%) were more likely to think ballot tampering happens than electors aged 55 and older (22%).
- Respondents from Alberta (37%) were more likely to think ballot tampering happens, while those from British Columbia (24%) were less likely.
- Respondents with a high school degree or less education (37%) were more likely to think ballot tampering happens, while those with some university education (24%) were less likely.
- Indigenous electors (46%) were more likely to think ballot tampering happens than non-Indigenous electors (28%).
- Infrequent voters (44%) were more likely to think ballot tampering happens than habitual voters (25%).
- 2021 non-voters (46%) were more likely to think ballot tampering happens than 2021 voters (24%).

- Respondents who do not have knowledge of provincial and federal powers (42%) were more likely to think ballot tampering happens than those who do (25%)
- Electors with strong conspiracy beliefs (65%) were more likely to think ballot tampering happens, while those who do not hold conspiracy beliefs (13%) were less likely.
- Respondents who tend to be distrustful of people (35%) were more likely to think ballot tampering happens than those who tend to be trusting (20%).
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been unreasonable (43%) were more likely to think ballot tampering happens than those who thought they had been reasonable (26%).

Opinions on COVID-19 Restrictions

As of April 2022, a majority of Canadian electors (77%) thought the COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been reasonable over the course of the pandemic, including one-third (35%) who thought they had been very reasonable, and two in five (42%) who thought they had been somewhat reasonable. On the other hand, one in 10 (11%) thought public health restrictions had been somewhat unreasonable, and almost the same proportion (9%) thought they had been very unreasonable. Only a few electors (3%) said they did not know.

Figure 18: Reasonableness of COVID-19 restrictions



Q: In general, would you say that the COVID-19 public health restrictions in your area have been reasonable or unreasonable over the course of the pandemic?

Base: All respondents (n=2,504).

Note: Newly added question, no comparison available.

The following subgroups were more or less likely to think that COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area have been reasonable:

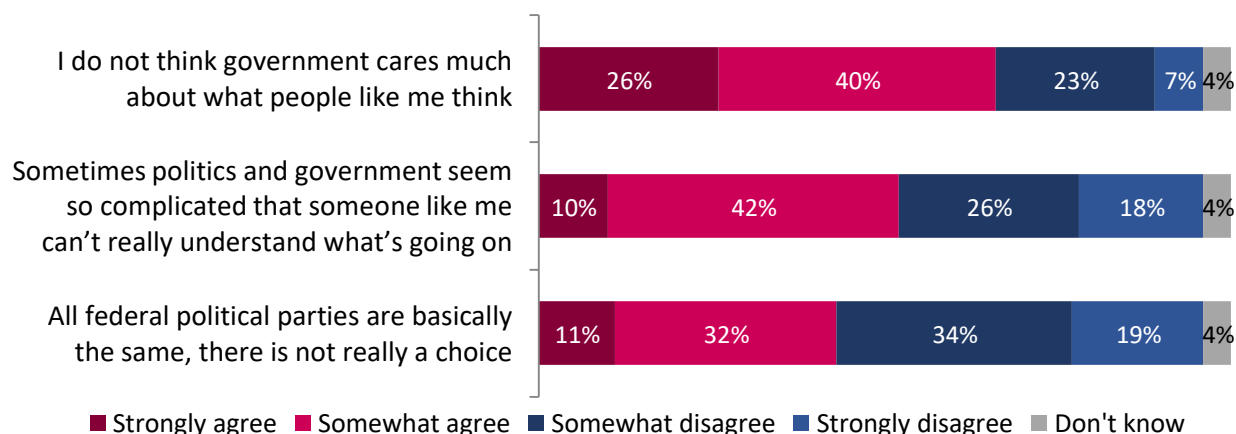
- Electors aged 55 years or older (85%) were more likely to think public health restrictions had been reasonable, while respondents aged 18–34 (68%) were less likely.
- Respondents in the Atlantic region (84%) were more likely to think public health restrictions had been reasonable, while those in Alberta (71%) were less likely.

- Respondents living in urban or suburban areas (79%) were more likely to think public health restrictions had been reasonable than those living in rural areas or small towns (73%).
- Habitual voters (80%) were more likely to think public health restrictions had been reasonable than infrequent voters (67%).
- Those who voted in 2021 (80%) were more likely to think that public health restrictions had been reasonable than those who did not vote (71%).
- Respondents who have knowledge of federal and provincial powers (79%) were more likely to think public health restrictions had been reasonable than those who do not (72%).
- Electors with no conspiracy beliefs (88%) were more likely to think public health restrictions had been reasonable, while those with mixed (75%) or strong (58%) conspiracy beliefs were less likely.
- Respondents who generally trust people (84%) were more likely to think public health restrictions had been reasonable than those who do not (74%).

Political Efficacy

In April 2022, two-thirds of electors (66%) said they do not think the government cares much what people like them think: 26% strongly agreed and 40% somewhat agreed. Around half of Canadian electors (52%) agreed either strongly (10%) or somewhat (42%) that sometimes politics and government seem so complicated that someone like them can't understand it. Finally, four in 10 (43%) agreed that all federal political parties are basically the same and do not really offer a choice, including one in 10 (11%) who strongly agreed and one in three (32%) who somewhat agreed.

Figure 19: Perceived political efficacy



Q: Thinking about government and politics in Canada, how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Base: All respondents (n=2,504).

Note: Newly added question, no comparison available.

The following subgroups were more or less likely to agree with the statement “I do not think government cares much about what people like me think”:

- Electors aged 55 and older (63%) were less likely to agree than all other ages.
- Respondents living in Alberta (78%) were more likely to agree, while those living in Quebec (57%) were less likely to agree.

- Respondents with some college or trade education (73%) were more likely to agree, while those with university education (61%) were less likely.
- Indigenous respondents (77%) were more likely to agree than non-Indigenous respondents (66%).
- Non-immigrant respondents (67%) were more likely to agree than immigrant respondents (61%).
- Infrequent voters (71%) were more likely to agree than habitual voters (65%).
- Respondents who hold strong (88%) conspiracy beliefs were more likely to agree, while those with mixed conspiracy beliefs (68%) and those who hold no conspiracy beliefs (55%) were less likely.
- Respondents who tend to be distrustful of people (72%) were more likely to agree than those who tend to be trusting (59%).
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been unreasonable (82%) were more likely to agree than those who thought they had been reasonable (63%).

The following subgroups were more or less likely to agree with the statement “Sometimes politics and government seem so complicated that someone like me can’t really understand what’s going on”:

- Women (57%) were more likely to agree than men (46%).
- Respondents aged 18 to 34 (60%) were more likely to agree, while respondents aged 55 and older (46%) were less likely.
- Respondents with a high school education or less (62%) were more likely to agree, while those with some university-level education (46%) were less likely.
- Indigenous respondents (62%) were more likely to agree than non-Indigenous respondents (51%).
- Respondents who are not interested in politics (65%) were more likely to agree than those who are interested (46%).
- Infrequent voters (66%) were more likely to agree than habitual voters (48%).
- 2021 non-voters (61%) were more likely to agree than 2021 voters (49%).
- Respondents with no knowledge of federal and provincial powers (65%) were more likely to agree than those who do have knowledge of them (48%).
- Respondents with strong (69%) or mixed (56%) conspiracy beliefs were more likely to agree, while those with no conspiracy beliefs (39%) were less likely.
- Respondents who tend to be distrustful of people (56%) were more likely to agree than those who tend to be trusting (48%).

The following subgroups were more or less likely to agree with the statement “All federal political parties are basically the same, there is not really a choice”:

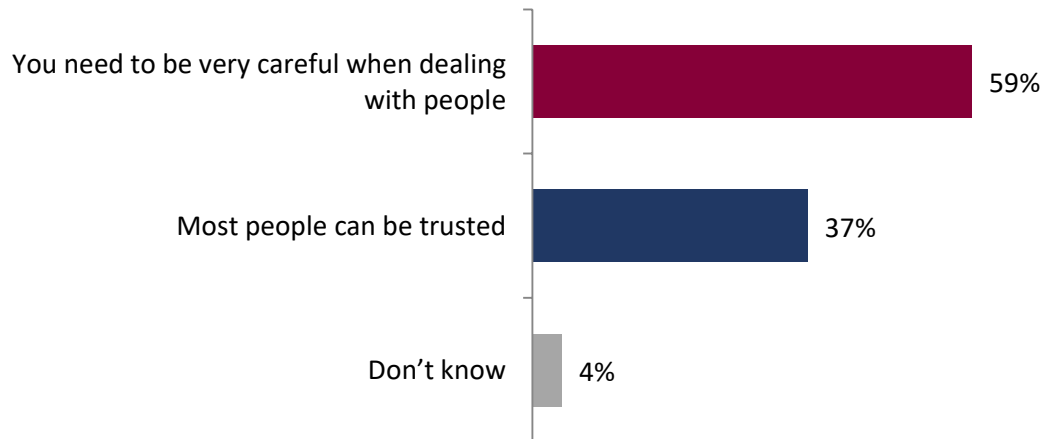
- Respondents aged 18–34 (48%) and 35–54 (47%) were more likely to agree, while those aged 55 and older (37%) were less likely.
- Those with a high school or less education (54%) were more likely to agree, while those with some university education (39%) were less likely.
- Respondents who are not interested in politics (55%) were more likely to agree than those who are interested (39%).
- Infrequent voters (57%) were more likely to agree than habitual voters (40%).
- 2021 non-voters (54%) were more likely to agree than 2021 voters (40%).

- Respondents who do not have knowledge of provincial and federal powers (57%) were more likely to agree than those who do (40%).
- Respondents with strong conspiracy beliefs (77%) were more likely to agree, while those with no conspiracy beliefs (29%) were less likely.
- Respondents who tend to be distrustful of people (50%) were more likely to agree than those who are trusting (35%).
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been unreasonable (57%) were more likely to agree than those who thought they had been reasonable (41%).

Trust in People

A majority (59%) of Canadians say that, generally speaking, they need to be careful when dealing with people, while over one in three (37%) say that most people can be trusted.

Figure 20: Trust in people



Q: Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you need to be very careful when dealing with people?

Base: All respondents (n=2,504).

Note: Newly added question, no comparison available.

The following subgroups were more or less likely to think that most people can be trusted:

- Men (42%) were more likely to say that most people can be trusted than women (33%).
- Respondents aged 55 and older (44%) were more likely to say that most people can be trusted, while those aged 18–34 (31%) were less likely.
- Respondents with at least some university education (43%) were more likely to say that most people can be trusted, while those with some college or trade education (32%) or high school or less (31%) were less likely.
- Respondents who are interested in politics (41%) were more likely to say that most people can be trusted than those who are not interested (28%).
- Habitual voters (40%) were more likely to say that most people can be trusted than infrequent voters (27%).

- Respondents with knowledge of provincial and federal powers (40%) were more likely to say that most people can be trusted than those without this knowledge (29%).
- Respondents with no conspiracy beliefs (51%) were more likely to say that most people can be trusted, while those with mixed (30%) or strong (27%) conspiracy beliefs were less likely to do so.
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been reasonable (41%) were more likely to say that most people can be trusted than those who thought restrictions had been unreasonable (28%).

Belief in Government Conspiracy Theories

Belief in broad conspiracy theories about government remained similar in April 2022 compared with April 2021, as less than half of respondents accepted each of the theories presented as being probably or definitely true. The most accepted theory (41%) was that certain significant events have been the result of the activity of a small group who secretly manipulate world events, with one in 10 (11%) thinking it was definitely true and three in 10 (30%) probably true. About one-third (32%) thought that experiments involving new drugs or technologies are routinely carried out on the public without their knowledge (9% said definitely true, 23% said probably true). Less than one in five (18%) Canadian electors thought that the government is trying to cover up the link between vaccines and autism (5% said definitely true, 13% said probably true).

Compared with April 2021, similar proportions of respondents in April 2022 accepted each of the conspiracy theories as true; however, all three conspiracy theories had significantly lower proportions of respondents who considered them to be probably or definitely false:

- Certain significant events have been the result of the activity of a small group who secretly manipulate world events: 47% said this is false in April 2022 compared with 52% in April 2021.
- Experiments involving new drugs or technologies are routinely carried out on the public without their knowledge or consent: 58% said this is false in April 2022 compared with 62% in April 2021.
- The government is trying to cover up the link between vaccines and autism: 69% said this is false in April 2022 compared with 72% in April 2021.

Figure 21: Belief in conspiracy theories—tracking

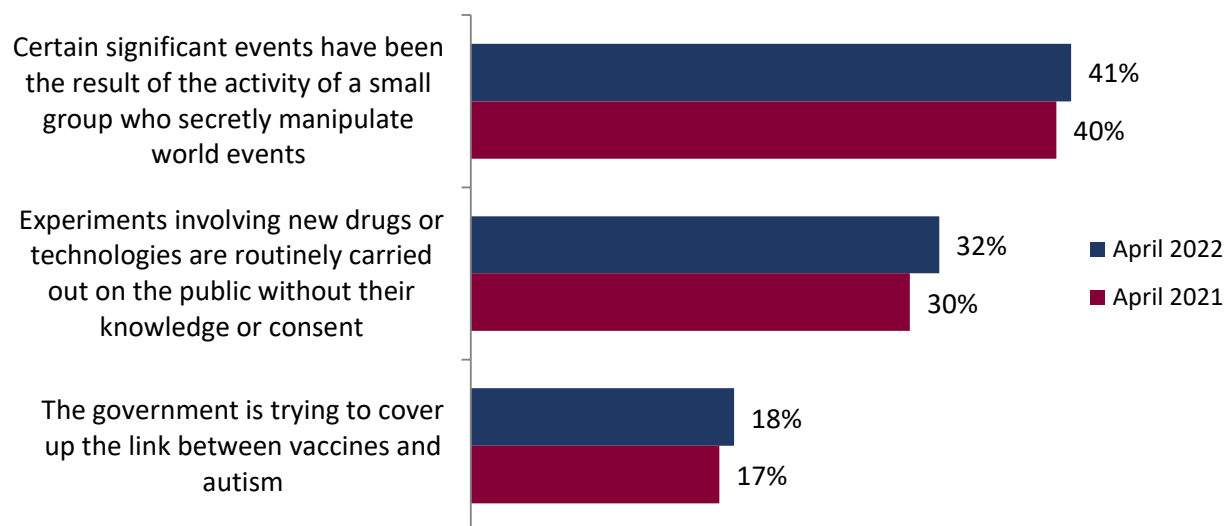
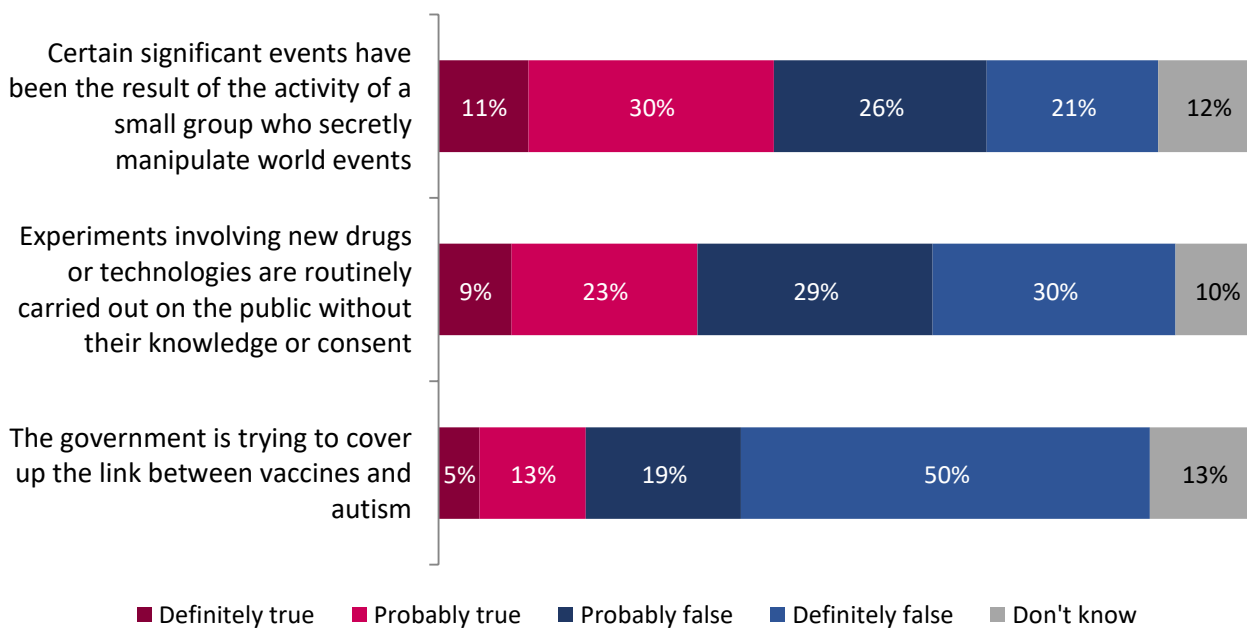


Figure 22: Belief in conspiracy theories—detailed April 2022 results



Q: There is often debate about whether or not the public is told the whole truth about various important issues. Please indicate the degree to which you believe each statement is true or false?

Base: All respondents (n=2,504).

The following subgroups were more or less likely to think that the statement “certain significant events have been the result of the activity of a small group who secretly manipulate world events” is definitely or probably true:

- Men (43%) were more likely to accept this as true than women (39%).

- Respondents with a high school education or less (52%) and those with some college or trade school (47%) were more likely to accept this as true, while those with some university (33%) were less likely to accept it.
- Indigenous electors (55%) were more likely to accept this as true than non-Indigenous electors (40%).
- Electors with a disability (48%) were more likely to accept this as true than those without a disability (40%).
- Respondents who are interested in politics (43%) were more likely to accept this as true than those who are not interested (36%).
- Infrequent voters (52%) were more likely to accept this as true than habitual voters (38%).
- 2021 non-voters (49%) were more likely to accept this as true than 2021 voters (39%).
- Respondents who do not have knowledge of federal and provincial powers (53%) were more likely to accept this as true than those who do (37%).
- Respondents who tend to be distrustful of people (47%) were more likely to accept this as true than those who tend to be trusting (33%).
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been unreasonable (57%) were more likely to accept this as true than those who thought they had been reasonable (38%).

The following subgroups were more or less likely to think that the statement “experiments involving new drugs or technologies are routinely carried out on the public without their knowledge or consent” is definitely or probably true:

- Electors aged 18–34 (36%) were more likely to accept this as true, while electors aged 55 and older (27%) were less likely.
- Respondents with a high school or less education (44%) were more likely to accept this as true, while those with a university education (26%) were less likely to do so.
- Indigenous electors (49%) were more likely to accept this as true than non-Indigenous electors (30%).
- Infrequent voters (46%) were more likely to accept this as true than habitual voters (28%).
- 2021 non-voters (43%) were more likely to accept this as true than 2021 voters (28%).
- Respondents who do not have knowledge of federal and provincial powers (48%) were more likely to accept this as true than those who do have this knowledge (27%).
- Respondents who tend to be distrustful of people (37%) were more likely to accept this as true than those who tend to be trusting (24%).
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been unreasonable (50%) were more likely to accept this as true than those who thought they had been reasonable (28%).

The following subgroups were more or less likely to think that the statement “The government is trying to cover up the link between vaccines and autism” is definitely or probably true:

- Electors aged 18–34 (23%) and 35–54 (22%) were more likely to accept this as true, while electors 55 and older (12%) were less likely.
- Electors living in Ontario (21%) were more likely to accept this as true, while electors living in Quebec (13%) were less likely.
- Respondents with a high school or less education (25%) were more likely to accept this as true, while those with at least some university education (15%) were less likely.
- Indigenous electors (30%) were more likely to accept this as true than non-Indigenous electors (17%).
- Immigrant electors (23%) were more likely to accept this as true than non-immigrant electors (17%).
- Infrequent voters (34%) were more likely to accept this as true than habitual voters (14%).
- 2021 non-voters (27%) were more likely to accept this as true than 2021 voters (15%).
- Respondents who do not have knowledge of provincial and federal powers (32%) were more likely to accept this as true than those who do (14%).
- Respondents who tend to be distrustful of people (21%) were more likely to accept this as true than those who tend to be trusting (14%).
- Respondents who thought COVID-19 public health restrictions in their area had been unreasonable (35%) were more likely to accept this as true than those who did not (14%).

Respondents were categorized as having strong, mixed, or no conspiracy beliefs, where those who accepted all statements as at least probably true or any two statements as definitely true were considered to have strong conspiracy beliefs, while those who rejected all of the statements as probably or definitely false were considered to have no beliefs, and all others were considered to have mixed beliefs. Based on this definition, 15% of respondents in April 2022 were identified as having strong conspiracy beliefs, 47% had mixed beliefs, and 38% had no beliefs.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Quantitative Methodology

Quantitative research was conducted through online surveys, using Computer Aided Web Interviewing (CAWI) technology.

As a CRIC Member, Léger adheres to the most stringent guidelines for quantitative research. The survey was conducted in accordance with Government of Canada requirements for quantitative research, including the Standards of the Conduct of Government of Canada Public Opinion Research—Series D—Quantitative Research.

Respondents were assured of the voluntary, confidential, and anonymous nature of this research. As with all research conducted by Léger, all information that could allow for the identification of participants was removed from the data, in accordance with the Privacy Act.

The questionnaire is available in Appendix A2.

Sampling Procedure

Léger conducted a panel-based Internet survey with a sample of adult Canadians. A total of 2,504 respondents participated in the survey. The exact distribution is presented in the following section. Participant selection was done randomly from Leo's online panel.

Léger owns and operates an Internet panel of more than 400,000 Canadians from coast to coast. An Internet panel is made up of web users profiled on different sociodemographic variables. The majority of Léger's panel members (61%) have been recruited randomly over the phone during the past decade, making the panel's composition very similar to the actual Canadian population on many demographic characteristics.

Data Collection

Fieldwork for the survey was conducted from April 25 to May 4, 2022. The participation rate for the survey was 15 percent. A pre-test of 49 interviews was completed on April 26, 2022.

To achieve data reliability in all subgroups, a total sample of 2,504 Canadians who are eligible voters were surveyed, in all regions of the country.

Since a sample drawn from an Internet panel is not probabilistic in nature, the margin of error cannot be calculated for this survey. Respondents were selected from among those who have volunteered or registered to participate in online surveys. The results of such surveys cannot be described as statistically projectable to the target population. The data have been weighted to reflect the demographic composition of the target population. Because the sample is based on those who initially self-selected for participation, no estimates of sampling error can be calculated.

Based on data from Statistics Canada's 2016 national census, Léger weighted the results of this survey by age and gender within each region of the country.

The following table details the regional distribution of respondents. The baseline sample attempted to replicate as closely as possible the actual distribution of the Canadian population.

Table A1: Regional distribution of respondents

Region	Number of respondents
Atlantic	350
Quebec	401
Ontario	701
Prairies	349
Alberta	343
British Columbia	327
Northern Territories	33
Total	2,504

Participation Rate

The overall participation rate for this study is 15 percent.

Below is the calculation of the web survey's participation rate. The overall response rate for this study is 16 percent. The participation rate is calculated using the following formula: Participation rate / response rate = $R \div (U + IS + R)$. The table below provides details of the calculation.

Table A2: Participation rate calculation

Invalid cases	74
Invitations mistakenly sent to people who did not qualify for the study	74
Incomplete or missing email addresses	0
Unresolved (U)	17,935
Email invitations bounced back	11
Email invitations unanswered	17,924
In-scope non-responding units (IS)	163
Non-response from eligible respondents	0
Respondent refusals	51
Language problem	0
Selected respondent not available (illness; leave of absence; vacation; other)	0
Early breakoffs	112
Responding units (R)	3,111
Surveys disqualified—quota filled	943
Completed surveys disqualified for other reasons	0
Completed interviews	2,168
Potentially eligible (U + IS + R)	21,209
Participation rate	14.67%

Typical participation rates for web surveys are between 20 and 30 percent. A response rate of 15 percent may seem a bit low, but given the limited amount of time for fieldwork, we had to spread the invitations more widely through the panel to achieve our objectives, which had an impact on the participation rate. The participation rate is similar to that of the first wave of the study that took place in 2021.

Unweighted and Weighted Samples

A basic comparison of the unweighted and weighted sample sizes was conducted to identify any potential non-response bias that could be introduced by lower response rates among specific demographic subgroups (see tables below).

The table below presents the geographic distribution of respondents, before and after weighting. The weighting adjusted for some discrepancies due to quotas that had been placed on certain regions, including the Atlantic region and the Prairies, in order to have a sufficient sample in these regions. Therefore, the weighting minimized the weight of these regions that had been voluntarily inflated and slightly increased the weight of Quebec and Ontario.

Table A3: Unweighted and weighted sample distribution by province

Region	Unweighted	Weighted
Atlantic	350	168
Quebec	401	576
Ontario	701	967
Prairies	349	161
Alberta	343	278
British Columbia	327	348
Northern Territories	33	7
Total	2,504	2,504

The following tables present the demographic distribution of respondents according to gender and age.

First, regarding gender, we can see that weighting has adjusted slightly the proportions of men and women. The adjustments made by weighting are minor, and in no way do we believe that the small differences observed in the effective samples could have introduced a non-response bias for either of these two sample subgroups.

Table A4: Unweighted and weighted sample distribution by gender

Gender	Unweighted	Weighted
Men	1,250	1,220
Women	1,243	1,275
Total	2,504	2,504

Regarding age distribution, the weighting process has corrected some minor discrepancies. The actual distribution of the sample generally follows the distribution of age groups in the actual population. In this case, it is unlikely that the observed distributions introduced a non-response bias for a particular

age group. Because the differences were so small, weighting allowed the weights to be corrected without further manipulation.

Table A5: Unweighted and weighted sample distribution by age group

Age	Unweighted	Weighted
Between 18 and 34	583	668
Between 35 and 54	963	806
55 and over	958	1,030
Total	2,504	2,504

There is no evidence from the data that having achieved a different age or gender distribution prior to weighting would have significantly changed the results of this study. The relatively small weight factors (see section below) and differences in responses between various subgroups suggest that data quality was not affected. The weight that was applied corrected the initial imbalance for data analysis purposes and no further manipulations were necessary.

The following tables present the weighting factors applied to the database according to the different respondent profiles.

Table A6: Weight factors by profile

Gender	Province	Age	Weight
Men	British Columbia + Territories	18–24	0.7036
		25–34	1.2050
		35–44	1.1420
		45–54	1.0586
		55–64	1.1747
		65+	1.6115
	Alberta	18–24	0.6049
		25–34	1.0033
		35–44	1.0819
		45–54	0.9115
		55–64	0.8983
		65+	0.9914
	Manitoba/Saskatchewan	18–24	0.3823
		25–34	0.5589
		35–44	0.5456
		45–54	0.4782
		55–64	0.5303
		65+	0.6584
	Ontario	18–24	2.1192
		25–34	3.3074
		35–44	2.9929
		45–54	2.9760

		55–64	3.2772
		65+	4.0270
	Quebec	18–24	1.0850
		25–34	1.7944
		35–44	1.8835
		45–54	1.7539
		55–64	2.0655
		65+	2.6936
	Atlantic region	18–24	0.3232
		25–34	0.4643
		35–44	0.4638
		45–54	0.5166
		55–64	0.6304
		65+	0.8496
Women	British Columbia + Territories	18–24	0.6627
		25–34	1.1949
		35–44	1.1755
		45–54	1.1361
		55–64	1.2613
		65+	1.8419
	Alberta	18–24	0.5662
		25–34	1.0078
		35–44	1.0900
		45–54	0.9042
		55–64	0.9135
		65+	1.1221
	Manitoba/Saskatchewan	18–24	0.3501
		25–34	0.5518
		35–44	0.5532
		45–54	0.4834
		55–64	0.5437
		65+	0.7759
	Ontario	18–24	1.9659
		25–34	3.2647
		35–44	3.1814
		45–54	3.1905
		55–64	3.4634
		65+	4.8329
	Quebec	18–24	1.0393
		25–34	1.7768
		35–44	1.8885
		45–54	1.7373
		55–64	2.1039

	Atlantic region	65+	3.1964
		18–24	0.2995
		25–34	0.4650
		35–44	0.4964
		45–54	0.5484
		55–64	0.6678
		65+	0.9837

Table A7: Weight factors by provinces and territories

Label	Weight
British Columbia	13.8783
Alberta	11.0950
Saskatchewan	2.9165
Manitoba	3.4955
Ontario	38.5984
Quebec	23.0182
New Brunswick	2.1532
Nova Scotia	2.6997
Prince Edward Island	0.4218
Newfoundland	1.4340
Northwest Territories	0.1044
Yukon	0.1080
Nunavut	0.0770

Appendix 2: Survey Questionnaire

Tracking Survey on Electoral Matters—W2

Please select the language in which you wish to complete the survey.

- ☐ English/Anglais
- ☐ French/Français

Thank you for agreeing to take part in this short survey being conducted on behalf of Elections Canada by Léger. The survey aims to understand your honest opinions about trust in elections and other institutions in Canada. The survey should take no more than eight minutes to complete, is voluntary, and completely confidential.

Any personal information collected is subject to the federal Privacy Act and will be held in strict confidence. By taking part in this survey, you consent to the use of your answers for research and statistical purposes. None of your opinions will be attributed to you personally in any way. The anonymous database of all responses may be shared with external researchers under the strict condition that no personal information is ever distributed or made public.

Click [<here>](#) if you wish to contact Elections Canada to verify the authenticity of this survey.

To view Léger's privacy policy, click [<here>](#).

1. Citizen

Are you a Canadian citizen?

- 01. Yes
- 02. No [TERMINATE]

2. YOB

In what year were you born?

Record year: [NUMBER]

99. Prefer not to say [TERMINATE]

[IF YOB>=2005, terminate]

[Show if YOB=2004]

3. Eighteen

Are you currently 18 years of age?

- 01. Yes
- 02. No [TERMINATE]

4. ProvTerr

In which province or territory do you live?

- 01. Alberta
- 02. British Columbia
- 03. Manitoba
- 04. New Brunswick
- 05. Newfoundland and Labrador
- 06. Northwest Territories
- 07. Nova Scotia
- 08. Nunavut
- 09. Ontario
- 10. Prince Edward Island
- 11. Quebec
- 12. Saskatchewan
- 13. Yukon
- 14. I live outside Canada [TERMINATE]

5. Gender

For the purposes of this survey, could you please provide your gender?

- 01. Female
- 02. Male
- 96. Or please specify. [TEXT]
- 99. Prefer not to say

6. MainNews

In general, which of these would you say is your main source of news?

[RANDOMIZE 01-07]

- 01. Print newspapers or magazine
- 02. Online news websites or apps
- 03. Television
- 04. Radio
- 05. Social media: mostly posts by friends or family
- 06. Social media: mostly posts by news organizations or journalists
- 07. Other online news content (videos, podcasts, influencers)
- 96. Other. Please specify: [TEXT]
- 97. I don't follow the news
- 98. Don't know/Refused

7. Polinterest

In general, how interested are you in politics?

- 01. Very interested
- 02. Somewhat interested
- 03. Not very interested
- 04. Not at all interested
- 98. Don't know

[Rotate KnowProvPowers and KnowFedPowers]

8. KnowProvPowers

To the best of your knowledge, which level of government has primary responsibility for education?

- 01. Federal government
- 02. Provincial government
- 03. Municipal government
- 98. Don't know

9. KnowFedPowers

To the best of your knowledge, which level of government has primary responsibility for defence?

- 01. Federal government
- 02. Provincial government
- 03. Municipal government
- 98. Don't know

10. Confidence

How much confidence, if any, do you have in the following institutions in Canada?

[GRID]

[ROWS; RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

- a. The provincial government
- b. The federal government
- c. The police
- d. Big business/corporations
- e. Elections Canada
- f. Mainstream media
- g. Social media platforms

[COLUMNS]

- 01. A great deal of confidence
- 02. A fair amount of confidence
- 03. Not much confidence

- 04. No confidence
- 98. Don't know

11. GEfairness

Thinking about federal elections in general, how fairly or unfairly would you say Elections Canada runs the elections?

- 01. Very fairly
- 02. Somewhat fairly
- 03. Somewhat unfairly
- 04. Very unfairly
- 98. Don't know

[IF GEfairness = 03, 04]

12. ReasonUnfair

Is there a specific reason you think Elections Canada runs elections unfairly?

[OPEN-ENDED]

- 97. No particular reason
- 98. Don't know
- 99. Refusal

13. TrustElectionChanges

[Split sample A and B]

A. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

If the government proposes changes to how federal elections are run, they are probably trying to make voting easier or fairer for all Canadians.

- 01. Strongly agree
- 02. Somewhat agree
- 03. Somewhat disagree
- 04. Strongly disagree
- 98. Don't know

B. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

If Elections Canada proposes changes to how federal elections are run, they are probably trying to make voting easier or fairer for all Canadians.

- 01. Strongly agree
- 02. Somewhat agree

- 03. Somewhat disagree
- 04. Strongly disagree
- 98. Don't know

14. EVIC

When there is a federal election, Elections Canada mails every registered elector a voter information card telling them where and when to vote. But you may be used to receiving documents such as bank statements electronically by email or through a website.

If you had the option, would you choose to receive your voter information card electronically, instead of getting it in the mail?

- 01. Yes
- 02. No
- 98. Don't know

15. InterferenceImpact

Based on what you have seen or heard recently, what impact, if any, do you think the following could have on the outcome of the next federal election in Canada?

[GRID]

[ROWS; RANDOMIZE a to d]

- a. Hacking by foreign countries or groups into the computer systems that support the election.
- b. Foreign countries or groups using social media and other means to influence the political opinions of Canadians.
- c. The spread of false information online.
- d. Foreign money being used to influence politics in Canada.

[COLUMNS]

- 01. Major impact
- 02. Moderate impact
- 03. Minor impact
- 04. No impact at all
- 98. Don't know

16. FraudPerception

[Split sample A and B]

- A. Which statement is closest to your opinion about the voting system in Canada?

[ROTATE 01 and 02]

- 01. Voting is prone to fraud
- 02. Voting is safe and reliable
- 98. Don't know

B. Which statement is closest to your opinion about voting by mail in Canada?

[ROTATE 01 and 02]

- 01. Voting by mail is prone to fraud
- 02. Voting by mail is safe and reliable
- 98. Don't know

17. FraudFrequency

Overall, how often do you think the following types of voter fraud happen in Canadian federal elections?

[GRID]

[ROWS; ROTATE]

- a. Someone voting who is not a Canadian citizen
- b. Someone voting more than once
- c. Someone stealing or tampering with ballots after they have been cast
- d. Someone impersonating someone else

[COLUMNS]

- 01. Often
- 02. Sometimes
- 03. Rarely
- 04. Almost never
- 98. Not sure

18. CovidRestriction

In general, would you say that the COVID-19 public health restrictions in your area have been reasonable or unreasonable over the course of the pandemic?

- 01. Very reasonable
- 02. Somewhat reasonable
- 03. Somewhat unreasonable
- 04. Very unreasonable
- 98. Don't know

19. PoliticalEfficacy

Thinking about government and politics in Canada, how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

[Grid]

[Randomize rows]

- a. All federal political parties are basically the same, there is not really a choice.
- b. I do not think government cares much about what people like me think.
- c. Sometimes politics and government seem so complicated that someone like me can't really understand what's going on.

[Columns]

- 01. Strongly agree
- 02. Somewhat agree
- 03. Somewhat disagree
- 04. Strongly disagree
- 98. Don't know

20. TrustPeople

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you need to be very careful when dealing with people?

- 01. Most people can be trusted
- 02. You need to be very careful when dealing with people
- 98. Don't know

21. ConspiracyBeliefs

There is often debate about whether or not the public is told the whole truth about various important issues. Please indicate the degree to which you believe each statement is true or false.

[GRID]

[ROWS; RANDOMIZE]

- a. Certain significant events have been the result of the activity of a small group who secretly manipulate world events.
- b. Experiments involving new drugs or technologies are routinely carried out on the public without their knowledge or consent.
- c. The government is trying to cover up the link between vaccines and autism.

[COLUMNS]

- 01. Definitely true
- 02. Probably true
- 03. Probably false
- 04. Definitely false
- 98. Don't know

22. Area

Which of the following best describes the area where you live?

- 01. Urban or suburban area
- 02. Rural area or small town
- 99. Prefer not to answer

23. Education

What is the highest level of education that you have reached?

- 01. Some elementary
- 02. Completed elementary
- 03. Some high school
- 04. Completed high school
- 05. Some college/vocational/trade school/commercial/CEGEP
- 06. Completed college/vocational/trade school/ commercial/CEGEP
- 07. Some university (No degree or diploma obtained)
- 08. Completed university (Diploma or bachelor degree)
- 09. Post-graduate university/professional school (Master's, PhD, or any professional degree)
- 96. Other (specify)
- 98. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to answer

24. Employment

What best describes your current employment status?

- 01. Working full-time (35 or more hours per week)
- 02. Working part-time (less than 35 hours per week)
- 03. Self-employed
- 04. Not currently working due to COVID-19 restrictions
- 05. Unemployed, and looking for work
- 06. A student attending school
- 07. Training for a trade (e.g. apprenticeship)
- 08. Retired
- 09. A caregiver or homemaker
- 10. Not working due to illness/disability, or not looking for work
- 11. Temporarily not working (e.g. parental leave, seasonal worker, in the process of changing jobs)
- 96. Other, please specify: [TEXT]
- 99. Prefer not to answer

25. Indigenous

Are you First Nation, Métis, or Inuk (Inuit)?

- 01. No, not First Nations, Métis or Inuk (Inuit)
- 02. Yes, First Nations
- 03. Yes, Métis
- 04. Yes, Inuit
- 99. Prefer not to answer

26. Immigrant

Are you an immigrant to Canada?

- 01. No, I was born in Canada
- 02. Yes, I was born abroad and I became a citizen before 2016
- 03. Yes, I was born abroad and I became a citizen in or after 2016
- 99. Prefer not to answer

27. Disability

Do you have a disability?

- 01. Yes
- 02. No
- 99. Prefer not to say

28. PastVoting

In each election, many people don't or can't vote for a variety of reasons. Thinking about all elections (municipal, provincial and federal) since you have been eligible to vote, have you voted in none of them, some, most, or all of them?

- 01. None of them
- 02. Some of them
- 03. Most of them
- 04. All of them
- 98. Don't know/don't remember

[Hide if YOB>2003]

29. VotedLastGE

The most recent federal election was held on September 20, 2021. Which of the following statements describes you?

- 01. I did not vote in the 2021 federal election

- 02. I thought about voting this time but didn't vote
- 03. I usually vote but didn't this time
- 04. I am sure I voted in the 2021 federal election
- 98. Don't know/don't remember
- 99. I was not eligible to vote in September 2021

ONLINE CLOSING PAGE

That concludes the survey. This survey was conducted on behalf of Elections Canada. Thank you very much for your thoughtful feedback. It is much appreciated.

If you have any questions about this survey, you can contact Elections Canada: [Contact Elections Canada](#)

If you have any reason to believe that your personal information is not being handled in accordance with the Privacy Act, you have a right to complain to the Privacy Commissioner of Canada:

Toll-free: 1-800-282-1376

TTY: (819) 994-6591

Web: Go to www.priv.gc.ca, "[Report a concern](#)"