Traditional or Progressive?
Alberta Opinion Structure on Six Policy Issues

Alberta Public Opinion Study – October 2019

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Methodology

Population**:** The province of Alberta has a total population of 4,371,316 residents (Statistics Canada, 2019) approximately 78% of which are 18 years of age or older for an adult population of 3,409,626.

Sample: Data were collected by Lethbridge College students in the fall of 2019. Students interviewed 953 adult Alberta residents by telephone from October 5 to 10, 2019 under the supervision of principal investigator Dr. Faron Ellis, Research Chair, Citizen Society Research Lab. Landline, hybrid and mobile telephone numbers were selected from a sample drawn from InfoGroup directories and supplemented by CSRL lists. We sincerely thank all participants who took time out of their day to respond to our inquiries. Further results from this study and results from past studies can be accessed by visiting the CSRL web pages at: www.lethbridgecollege.ca

Representativeness: Analysis of the demographic data indicates that, within acceptable limits, the sample accurately represents the demographic distribution of the adult population within the province of Alberta. The sample has been statistically weighted where necessary to even better reflect the demographic distribution of the population (gender, area of province and age).

Confidence: The weighted sample yields a margin of error ± 3.17 percentage points, 19 times out of 20. The margin of error increases when analyzing sub-samples of the data (Calgary ± 6.1 percentage points, Edmonton and immediate area ± 6.5 percentage points, North ± 6.6 percentage points, South ± 6.2 percentage points 19 times out of 20).

IB Commons Call Centre: Students conducted interviews using the facilities of the Lethbridge College IB Commons Call Centre. We thank members of Lethbridge College's ITS and AV teams for their support in helping maintain the IB Commons Call Center.

Sponsorship: These data are part of a larger study of the opinions and attitudes of Alberta residents conducted by the Citizen Society Research Lab at Lethbridge College. These questions were derived from student and faculty interest in the topics.

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Introduction: This report analyzes Albertans' opinions about six public policy issues, each of which can be conceptualized along a traditional versus progressive dimension. Most, if not all of these items can be conceptualized along an individual choice versus governmental restriction axis whereby the progressive position supports greater individual autonomy and choice and the traditional position supports greater government restrictions of individual choice in these matters. As is to be expected in an advanced liberal-pluralist political culture, a considerable amount of diversity exists within the overall Alberta public opinion structure with divisions often based on known causes such as religion and political partisanship, generational and gender differences, or economic and education differences.

Overall, Albertans are increasingly inclined to support individual choice on these issues. A majority of Albertans now take a progressive, individual choice position on five of the six items.

The six policy issues: Opinion was measured on the issues of abortion choice, medical cannabis, capital punishment, medical assistance in dying, same-sex marriage, and recreational cannabis. Over the past decade, opinion has remained relatively consistent on one of the items (capital punishment). However, Albertans are becoming increasingly progressive on the other five items (abortion choice, medical cannabis, medical assistance in dying, same-sex marriage, and recreational cannabis.)

- Albertans strongly support a woman's right to make abortion decisions for herself (86.4%). Support has ranged from 77.6% in 2009 to its current high point this year.

- A majority of Albertans support reinstating capital punishment for people convicted of first degree murder (58.7%). Support has ranged from a low of 53.9 in 2011 to 62.8% in 2018.

- Albertans overwhelmingly support cannabis remaining legal for medical purposes (92.1%). Support has steadily risen from 73.8% in 2009.

- Albertans strongly support legal access to medical assistance in dying for those suffering from terminal illnesses (86.4%), a substantial increase from 64.3% in 2009.

- Albertans strongly support same-sex marriages having equal legal status with traditional marriages (82.8%). Support has increased from 65.7% in 2009.

- A majority of Albertans are now supportive of legal recreational cannabis. Nearly three of every five Albertans (58.1%) are now supportive while 41.9% are opposed. Support has increased from only 36.5% in 2009.

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Six Policy Issues 2009-2019 – All Albertans (% support)

As the graph and tabular data below indicate, although relatively stable over the past decade Albertans' support for abortion choice has increased marginally with more than four out of every five Albertans voicing support for choice. Support for reinstating capital punishment for people convicted of first degree murder has remained relatively consistent at approximately three out of every five Albertans supporting a return to capital punishment under those conditions.

Support for individual choice in each of the remaining four policy areas has grown gradually over time.

Six Policy Issues 2009-2019 (% support)

	Abortion Choice	Capital Punishment	Medical Cannabis	Medical Assist Dying	Same-sex Marriage	Recreational Cannabis
2019 (f)	86.4	58.7	92.1	86.4	82.8	58.1
2019 (w)	78.5	61.5	90.9	81.1	74.7	52.7
2018	84.2	62.8	92.3	84.5	82.3	49.4
2017	82.9	62.2	88.0	83.5	79.3	48.7
2016	85.3	59.2	87.3	84.9	82.7	46.6
2015	80.5	58.9	84.7	80.6	81.7	51.1
2014	80.9	59.0	79.6	77.7	78.6	53.0
2013	79.7	61.9	76.9	78.8	77.3	50.1
2012	81.4	60.3	76.1	75.9	74.3	44.9
2011	83.8	53.9	76.5	72.7	72.1	39.5
2010	80.8	57.4	75.8	68.3	70.4	41.4
2009	77.6	59.0	73.8	64.3	65.7	36.5

Six Policy Issues 2009-2019 by Region (% support) (* sig < 0.05 in 2018)

Edmonton	Abortion Choice*	Capital Punishment*	Medical Cannabis	Medical Assist Dying	Same-sex Marriage*	Recreational Cannabis
2019 (f)	86.9	57.1	92.4	86.9	83.7	59.9
2019 (w)	78.5	55.8	88.3	83.7	77.3	50.8
2018	85.7	55.2	93.1	84.9	85.1	52.9
2017	81.6	55.3	91.0	83.1	80.1	52.3
2016	87.5	54.9	87.5	86.3	85.2	45.6
2015	75.5	62.2	82.0	76.5	78.9	53.9
2014	85.5	57.8	75.4	78.6	83.3	52.8
2013	79.0	61.1	76.3	78.4	79.5	50.0
2012	80.9	60.3	75.5	72.4	73.3	42.5
2011	85.0	51.6	75.9	72.9	75.5	37.7
2010	81.2	55.0	79.4	73.4	72.3	45.8
2009	81.0	58.6	75.5	65.3	65.5	38.3

Calgary	Abortion Choice*	Capital Punishment*	Medical Cannabis	Medical Assist Dying	Same-sex Marriage*	Recreational Cannabis
2019 (f)	89.7	48.1	91.4	88.1	86.6	60.6
2019 (w)	82.2	59.5	92.7	85.4	82.8	57.4
2018	89.3	63.2	91.9	87.7	86.4	50.4
2017	86.0	56.8	86.8	85.9	84.5	52.6
2016	89.2	57.1	86.9	83.0	83.6	46.6
2015	86.9	54.0	87.1	82.6	86.3	51.5
2014	85.2	51.5	83.6	81.1	82.4	59.0
2013	83.3	56.6	79.0	79.5	81.0	52.3
2012	87.0	52.8	77.8	77.8	78.3	43.7
2011	84.8	49.6	77.2	72.8	72.4	41.1
2010	81.1	53.5	76.7	68.2	70.9	46.0
2009	79.1	50.9	77.0	66.0	73.7	39.7

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Six Policy Issues 2009-2019 by Region (continued) (% support) (* sig < 0.05 in 2018)

North	Abortion Choice*	Capital Punishment*	Medical Cannabis	Medical Assist Dying	Same-sex Marriage*	Recreational Cannabis
2019 (f)	86.8	67.3	92.3	87.1	84.4	56.6
2019 (w)	79.7	66.8	93.1	78.8	67.8	49.3
2018	80.5	66.5	91.6	83.1	77.1	43.6
2017	80.2	69.9	84.2	85.0	72.6	42.8
2016	84.2	62.0	87.6	85.7	80.3	41.2
2015	79.8	61.8	84.5	81.6	82.2	46.5
2014	78.8	67.4	83.9	77.2	77.0	51.9
2013	75.2	68.2	68.9	76.7	74.8	42.1
2012	72.7	64.7	71.4	71.7	67.9	46.8
2011	81.6	60.3	76.6	74.6	68.6	40.1
2010	80.7	64.7	72.8	61.6	67.8	34.5
2009	72.5	62.9	66.1	57.7	58.6	28.7

South	Abortion Choice*	Capital Punishment*	Medical Cannabis	Medical Assist Dying	Same-sex Marriage*	Recreational Cannabis
2019 (f)	81.2	66.0	92.2	83.3	75.0	53.8
2019 (w)	72.4	65.2	89.3	74.9	68.4	51.9
2018	79.9	67.9	92.4	81.7	78.9	49.7
2017	83.2	66.9	89.5	80.1	79.2	46.9
2016	80.8	62.8	87.3	84.8	81.2	52.0
2015	79.3	58.6	84.8	81.6	78.6	52.5
2014	74.8	59.4	75.8	73.9	72.4	47.9
2013	78.5	67.6	80.9	80.2	69.1	52.8
2012	81.1	68.5	78.7	81.8	75.6	48.2
2011	82.7	58.9	76.1	70.2	69.6	39.6
2010	79.1	62.7	69.9	65.8	68.3	29.6
2009	73.3	72.3	73.2	67.4	58.3	35.2

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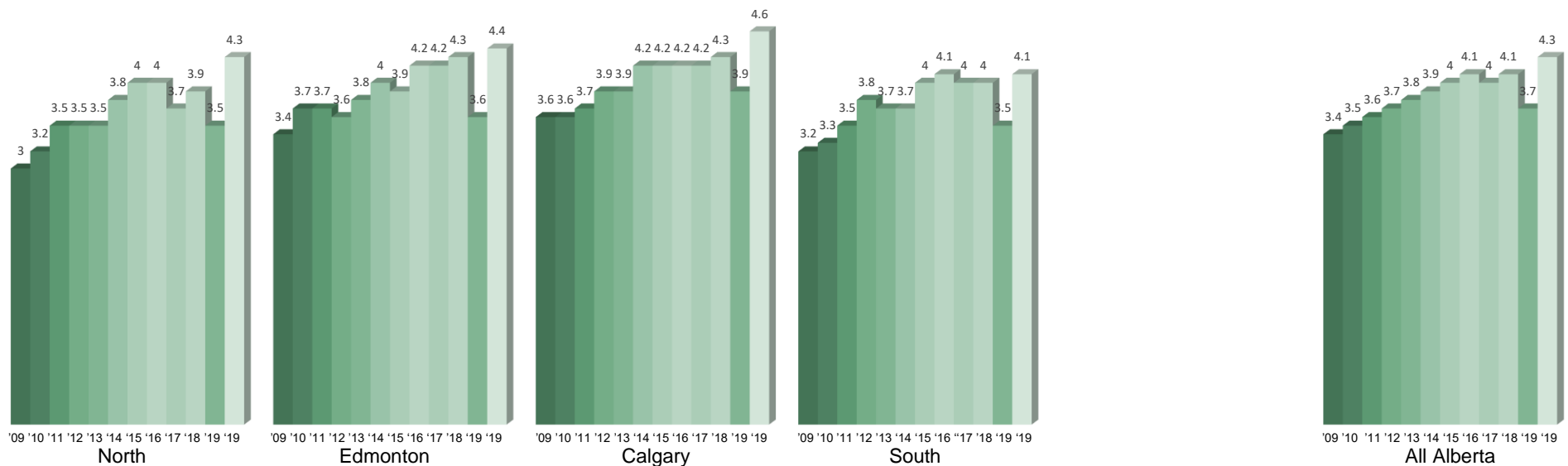*Citizen Society Research Lab*

Policy Issues Index (2009-2019) (means)

Index of Opinion on Policy Issues:
An index of opinion structure was created by summing the responses to the six questions thereby allowing for easier regional and demographic comparisons. The index scores range from a possible "0.0" for the most traditional Albertans, to "6.0" for the most progressive Albertans.

The mean score for the province as a whole is 4.3, clearly on the progressive side of neutral and steadily increasing from only 3.4 in 2009.

As was partially indicated on the previous page, on a regional basis Calgary is consistently the most progressive area of the province, moving from 3.6 in 2009 to 4.6 in 2019. Edmonton (3.4 to 4.4), northern Alberta outside of Edmonton (3.0 to 4.3), and the south outside of Calgary (3.2 to 4.1) are somewhat less progressive but still considerably more progressive than traditional.

North   Edmonton   Calgary   South   All Alberta

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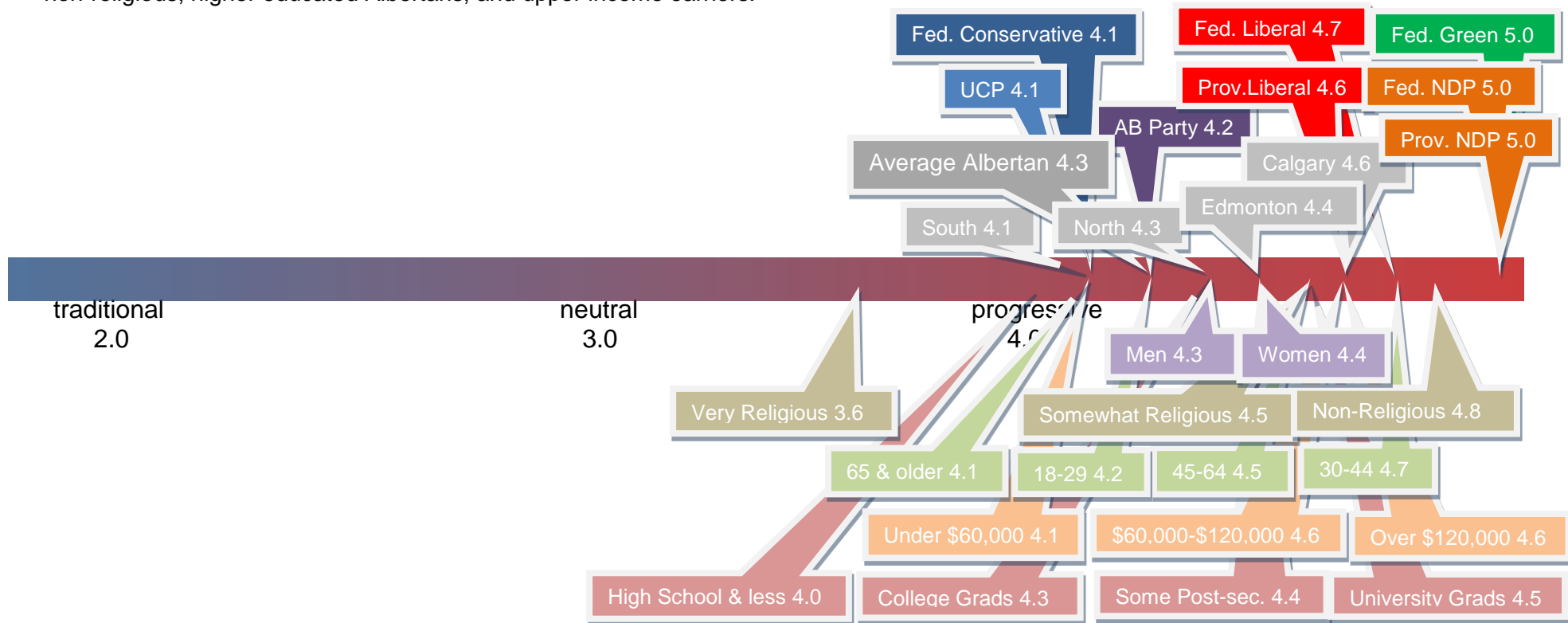Citizen Society Research Lab

Policy Issues Index (2019) (means)

This graphical presentation below is based on the tabular data that appears on the following page and demonstrates where various groups of Albertans place themselves on the traditional-progressive index continuum.

The graph is organized with supporters of the federal political parties at the top, followed by supporters of the provincial political parties, regions of the province, and the average Alberta score all above the bar. A selection of various demographic groups is found below the bar.

Typical patterns of opinion divergence are measured between demographic sub-groups. For example, as expected, the very religious are the most traditional in their perspectives, followed by those with the least amount of formal education, seniors, and provincial and federal conservative voters. Alternatively, Liberal, NDP and Green voters can all be found at the more progressive end of the range along with the non-religious, higher educated Albertans, and upper income earners.

Fed. Conservative 4.1

Fed. Liberal 4.7

Fed. Green 5.0

UCP 4.1

Prov.Liberal 4.6

Fed. NDP 5.0

AB Party 4.2

Prov. NDP 5.0

Average Albertan 4.3

Calgary 4.6

Edmonton 4.4

South 4.1

North 4.3

traditional	neutral	progressive
2.0	3.0	4.0

Men 4.3

Women 4.4

Very Religious 3.6

Somewhat Religious 4.5

Non-Religious 4.8

65 & older 4.1

18-29 4.2

45-64 4.5

30-44 4.7

Under $60,000 4.1

$60,000-$120,000 4.6

Over $120,000 4.6

High School & less 4.0

College Grads 4.3

Some Post-sec. 4.4

University Grads 4.5

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Policy Issues Index

The tabular data upon which the preceding graphic is based are presented below.

Index of Alberta Opinion Structure (mean scores)

Region	North	Edmonton	Calgary	South	All Residents
2019* (f)	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.3
2019 (w)	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.7
2018	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.1
2017	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0
2016	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1
2015	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.0
2014	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.9
2013	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8
2012	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.7
2011	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6
2010	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.5
2009	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.4

2019 (f)

Provincial Voters*	UCP	NDP	Liberal	AB Party	Undecided
	4.1	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.6

Federal Voters*	CPC	Liberal	NDP	Green	Undecided
	4.1	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.8

Gender	Male	Female
	4.3	4.4

Income*	Under $60,000	$60-$120,000	Over $120,000
	4.1	4.6	4.6

Religious Participation*	1-3 per month/more	Several per year	Rarely/never
	3.6	4.5	4.8

Age	18-29	30-44	45-64	65 and older
	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.1

Education*	High School or Less	Some Post-secondary	College-Tech-Trade	University Grad
	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.5

Range = 0 (most traditional) to 6 (most progressive)

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Policy Items by Region of Province (2019 (f)) (%)

- Large majorities in all regions of the province support abortion choice for Canadian women.
- Majorities in most regions of Alberta, excluding Calgary, support a return to capital punishment for those convicted first degree murderer.
- Large majorities in all regions of the province support medical cannabis remaining legal.
- Large majorities of all regions of the province support legal medical assistance in dying.
- Large majorities in all regions of the province support same-sex marriage having equal legal status with traditional marriages.
- An increasing majority of Albertans support legal recreational cannabis.

Abortion Choice	North	Edmonton	Calgary	South	Alberta
Agree	86.8	86.9	89.7	81.2	86.4
Disagree	13.2	13.1	10.3	18.8	13.6

Capital Punishment	North	Edmonton	Calgary	South	Alberta
Agree	67.3	57.1	48.1	66.0	58.7
Disagree	32.7	42.9	51.9	34.0	41.3

Medical Cannabis	North	Edmonton	Calgary	South	Alberta
Agree	92.3	92.4	91.4	92.2	92.1
Disagree	7.7	7.6	8.6	7.8	7.9

Medical Assistance in Dying	North	Edmonton	Calgary	South	Alberta
Agree	87.1	86.9	88.1	83.3	86.4
Disagree	12.9	13.1	11.9	16.7	13.6

Same-sex Marriage	North	Edmonton	Calgary	South	Alberta
Agree	84.4	83.7	86.6	75.0	82.8
Disagree	15.6	16.3	13.4	25.0	17.2

Recreational Cannabis	North	Edmonton	Calgary	South	Alberta
Agree	56.6	59.9	60.6	53.8	58.1
Disagree	43.4	40.1	39.4	46.2	41.9

Notes: Due to rounding, proportions may not total exactly 100%; * sig < 0.05

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Abortion choice by demographic group (2019 (f)) (%)

Majorities in all demographic groups within Alberta agree that abortion is a matter of private choice. Although still the least supportive, a majority of the very religious are much more supportive (69.6%) than opposed (30.4%). Support climbs to 91.0% among the moderately religious, and peaks at 95.2% among the non-religious.

Women (87.0%) are only slightly more supportive than are men (85.9%). Middle-income (91.1%) and upper-income earners (87.6%) are more supportive than are lower-income earners (83.9%). Age has no significant impact on opinion about abortion choice.

NDP voters (92.7% provincially and 93.5% federally) distinguish themselves as more supportive than any of their major party counterparts. Federal (80.7%) and provincial (81.5%) conservative voters are slightly less supportive than are other party supporters, but these differences are relatively small and substantial majorities of partisans of all parties' support choice in abortion decisions.

Gender	Male	Female	All Albertans		
Agree	85.9	87.0	86.4		
Disagree	14.1	13.0	13.6		

Household Income	Under $60,000	$60,000 to $120,000	Over $120,000		
Agree	83.9	91.1	87.6		
Disagree	16.1	8.9	12.4		

Religious Participation*	2-3 times/month-more	Several times/year	Rarely-never		
Agree	69.6	91.0	95.2		
Disagree	30.4	9.0	4.8		

Education	High School or less	Some Post-secondary	College-Tech-Trade	University Grad	
Agree	82.8	85.3	88.2	87.5	
Disagree	17.2	14.7	11.8	12.5	

Age	18-29	30-44	45-64	65 and older	
Agree	81.3	93.0	83.6	87.6	
Disagree	18.7	7.0	16.4	12.4	

Provincial Vote*	UCP	NDP	Liberal	AB Party	Undecided
Agree	81.5	92.7	92.2	87.5	91.5
Disagree	18.5	7.3	7.8	12.5	8.5

Federal Vote	Conservative	Liberal	NDP	Green	Undecided
Agree	80.7	92.1	93.5	100.0	95.8
Disagree	19.3	7.9	6.5	0.0	4.2

Notes: Due to rounding, proportions may not total exactly 100%; * sig < 0.05

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Capital punishment by demographic group (2019 (f)) (%)

Majorities in most demographic groups within Alberta agree that capital punishment should be reinstated for people convicted of first degree murder. Significant gender, age, educational level, income and partisan differences divide opinion on this issue.

Men (62.4%) are significantly more supportive than are women (54.8%). Lower-income Albertans (64.5%) are more supportive than are upper-income (54.5%) and middle-income (56.3%) earners. Less well-educated Albertans (77.4%) are more supportive than are post-secondary educated residents, with university grads (43.4%) the least supportive.

Provincial NDP partisans (33.7%) are significantly less supportive than are all other provincial party voters, while federal Liberal (47.1%), NDP (45.5%) and Green (40.0%) voters are much less supportive than are federal Conservative voters (68.9%).

Gender*	Male	Female	All Albertans		
Agree	62.4	54.8	58.7		
Disagree	37.6	45.2	41.3		

Household Income*	Under $60,000	$60,000 to $120,000	Over $120,000		
Agree	64.5	56.3	54.5		
Disagree	35.5	43.8	45.5		

Religious Participation	2-3 times/month-more	Several times/year	Rarely-never		
Agree	55.6	63.0	59.3		
Disagree	44.4	37.0	40.7		

Education*	High School or less	Some Post-secondary	College-Tech-Trade	University Grad	
Agree	77.4	64.2	63.3	43.4	
Disagree	22.6	35.8	36.7	56.6	

Age*	18-29	30-44	45-64	65 and older	
Agree	65.7	61.4	52.0	56.1	
Disagree	34.3	38.6	48.0	43.9	

Provincial Vote*	UCP	NDP	Liberal	AB Party	Undecided
Agree	69.3	33.7	58.1	60.9	54.4
Disagree	30.7	66.3	41.9	39.1	45.6

Federal Vote*	Conservative	Liberal	NDP	Green	Undecided
Agree	68.9	47.1	45.5	40.0	46.5
Disagree	31.1	52.9	54.5	60.0	53.5

Notes: Due to rounding, proportions may not total exactly 100%; * sig < 0.05

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Medical cannabis by demographic group (2019 (f)) (%)

Overwhelming majorities in all demographic groups within Alberta agree that cannabis should be legal for medical purposes. Only income and religiosity significantly divide opinion on this issue, but only slightly with nine out of every ten Albertans in most demographic groups supportive.

Non-religious Albertans (97.0%) are more supportive than are the very religious (86.6%), while upper-income (94.3%) and middle-income (95.5%) earners are more supportive than are lower-income earners (88.6%). No significant differences are measured between different federal or provincial partisans.

Gender	Male	Female	All Albertans		
Agree	91.2	92.9	92.1		
Disagree	8.8	7.1	7.9		

Household Income*	Under $60,000	$60,000 to $120,000	Over $120,000		
Agree	88.6	95.5	94.3		
Disagree	11.4	4.5	5.7		

Religious Participation*	2-3 times/month-more	Several times/year	Rarely-never		
Agree	86.6	91.4	97.0		
Disagree	13.4	8.6	3.0		

Education	High School or less	Some Post-secondary	College-Tech-Trade	University Grad	
Agree	91.9	93.2	91.8	92.5	
Disagree	8.1	6.8	8.2	7.5	

Age	18-29	30-44	45-64	65 and older	
Agree	87.8	95.6	93.9	91.1	
Disagree	12.2	4.4	6.1	8.9	

Provincial Vote	UCP	NDP	Liberal	AB Party	Undecided
Agree	92.6	94.2	89.2	83.3	93.0
Disagree	7.4	5.8	10.8	16.7	7.0

Federal Vote	Conservative	Liberal	NDP	Green	Undecided
Agree	92.6	92.8	91.0	90.6	94.4
Disagree	7.4	7.2	9.0	9.4	5.6

Notes: Due to rounding, proportions may not total exactly 100%; * sig < 0.05

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Legal Medical Assistance in Dying by demographic group (2019 (f)) (%)

Majorities in all demographic groups within Alberta believe that people with terminal illnesses should have legal access to medical assistance in dying. Religiosity, income and federal and provincial partisanship are the only significant determinants of opinion differences on this issue.

Most significantly, although a substantial majority of very religious Albertans (66.7%) support individual choice on this issue, their support is considerably less than is that of the moderately religious (92.9%) and the non-religious (96.2%). Upper-income Albertans (93.7%) are more supportive than are lower-income earners (83.0%). Federal and provincial conservative voters (approximately 83%) are slightly less supportive than are their Liberal (approximately 85%) and NDP (approximately 92%) counterparts.

Gender	Male	Female	All Albertans		
Agree	86.1	86.9	86.4		
Disagree	13.9	13.1	13.6		

Household Income*	Under $60,000	$60,000 to $120,000	Over $120,000		
Agree	83.0	87.6	93.7		
Disagree	17.0	12.4	6.3		

Religious Participation*	2-3 times/month-more	Several times/year	Rarely-never		
Agree	66.7	92.9	96.2		
Disagree	33.3	7.1	3.8		

Education	High School or less	Some Post-secondary	College-Tech-Trade	University Grad	
Agree	82.8	90.5	88.4	84.6	
Disagree	17.2	9.5	11.6	15.4	

Age	18-29	30-44	45-64	65 and older	
Agree	84.6	90.1	87.0	83.3	
Disagree	15.4	9.9	13.0	16.7	

Provincial Vote*	UCP	NDP	Liberal	AB Party	Undecided
Agree	83.2	91.5	85.0	83.3	92.9
Disagree	16.8	8.5	15.0	16.7	7.1

Federal Vote*	Conservative	Liberal	NDP	Green	Undecided
Agree	82.9	85.6	92.2	93.3	94.9
Disagree	17.1	14.4	7.8	6.7	5.1

Notes: Due to rounding, proportions may not total exactly 100%; * sig < 0.05

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Same-sex Marriage Equality by demographic group (2019 (f)) (%)

Substantial majorities in all demographic groups within Alberta agree that same-sex marriages should have equal legal standing with traditional marriages.

Significant differences of opinion are measured in all but the gender and age demographic clusters. Most significantly, a substantial majority of very religious Albertans (63.1%) are supportive of same-sex marriage equality, but this is considerably less support than that of the moderately-religious (85.1%) and the non-religious (93.9%). NDP, Liberal and Green voters re slightly more supportive than are UCP and federal Conservative voters, although substantial majorities of all partisans agree with same-sex marriage equality.

Gender	Male	Female	All Albertans	
Agree	81.3	84.4	82.8	
Disagree	18.7	15.6	17.2	

Household Income*	Under $60,000	$60,000 to $120,000	Over $120,000	
Agree	74.1	90.8	87.6	
Disagree	25.9	9.2	12.4	

Religious Participation*	2-3 times/month-more	Several times/year	Rarely-never	
Agree	63.1	85.1	93.9	
Disagree	36.9	14.9	6.1	

Education*	High School or less	Some Post-secondary	College-Tech-Trade	University Grad
Agree	74.5	84.9	83.4	85.1
Disagree	25.5	15.1	16.6	14.9

Age	18-29	30-44	45-64	65 and older
Agree	81.2	88.4	85.4	76.4
Disagree	18.8	11.6	14.6	23.6

Provincial Vote*	UCP	NDP	Liberal	AB Party	Undecided
Agree	77.6	94.8	89.1	70.8	91.8
Disagree	22.4	5.2	10.9	29.2	8.2

Federal Vote*	Conservative	Liberal	NDP	Green	Undecided
Agree	78.4	83.3	96.2	93.8	92.6
Disagree	21.6	16.7	3.8	6.3	7.4

Notes: Due to rounding, proportions may not total exactly 100%; * sig < 0.05

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Recreational cannabis by demographic group (2019 (f)) (%)

A clear majority of Albertans are now supportive of legal recreational cannabis with 58.1% supportive and 41.9% opposed. A substantial majority Alberta's youth (65.7%), the non-religious (69.3%), federal Liberal (66.9%) and Green (78.1%) voters are supportive. Men (63.37%) are more supportive than are women (52.8%). Most opposed are seniors (56.2%), the highly religious (58.6%), federal Conservative (49.2%), and UCP voters (48.4%).

Gender*	Male	Female	All Albertans		
Agree	63.3	52.8	58.1		
Disagree	36.7	47.2	41.9		

Household Income	Under $60,000	$60,000 to $120,000	Over $120,000		
Agree	55.3	62.5	62.0		
Disagree	44.7	37.5	38.0		

Religious Participation*	2-3 times/month-more	Several times/year	Rarely-never		
Agree	41.4	59.8	69.3		
Disagree	58.6	40.2	30.7		

Education	High School or less	Some Post-secondary	College-Tech-Trade	University Grad	
Agree	56.0	61.9	57.6	57.7	
Disagree	44.0	38.1	42.4	42.3	

Age*	18-29	30-44	45-64	65 and older	
Agree	65.7	65.7	58.9	43.8	
Disagree	34.3	34.3	41.1	56.2	

Provincial Vote*	UCP	NDP	Liberal	AB Party	Undecided
Agree	51.6	68.6	73.0	54.2	65.1
Disagree	48.4	31.4	27.0	45.8	34.9

Federal Vote	Conservative	Liberal	NDP	Green	Undecided
Agree	50.8	66.9	75.3	78.1	70.7
Disagree	49.2	33.1	24.7	21.9	29.3

Notes: Due to rounding, proportions may not total exactly 100%; * sig < 0.05

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Demographics (%)

Area of Province		Gender		Income		Education		Age	
Calgary	28.1	Male	50.3	Under $60,000	35.2	H-School/less	17.2	18-29	23.4
Edmonton	28.2	Female	49.3	$60-$120,000	40.0	Some P-Sec.	20.7	30-44	22.2
North	22.0	Other	0.4	Over $120,000	24.8	Col-Tech-Grad	24.8	45-64	30.7
South	21.7					University Grad	37.2	65 or older	23.7

Mean age = 48 years

Religious Participation	
2-3/month-more	30.1
Several/year	24.0
Rarely-never	45.8

Note: Due to rounding, proportions may not total exactly 100%

Questions

Pease tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements:

- The federal government should continue to recognize same sex marriages giving them equal legal standing with traditional marriages.
- Abortion is a matter of choice that should be decided between a woman and her doctor.
- Canada should re-introduce capital punishment for people convicted of first-degree murder.
- Cannabis should be legal for medical purposes.
- Cannabis should be legal for recreational purposes.
- People with terminal illnesses should be allowed legal access to medical assistance in dying.
    - Strongly Agree
    - Somewhat Agree
    - Somewhat Disagree
    - Strongly Disagree
    - don't know (unprompted)
    - refused (unprompted)

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