



Traditional or Progressive?

Albertans' Opinion Structure on Six Policy Issues

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Alberta Public Opinion Study – Fall 2014

October 2014

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# Traditional or Progressive?








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## Methodology


-  **Population** The province of Alberta has a total population of 4,121,700 residents (Statistics Canada, July 1, 2014) approximately 78% of which are 18 years of age or older, for an adult population of approximately 3,227,291.
-  **Sample** Data were collected by Lethbridge College students enrolled in a variety of Liberal Arts courses in the fall of 2014. Students interviewed 564 adult Alberta residents by telephone from October 4 to 9, 2014 under the supervision of Liberal Arts faculty member Dr. Faron Ellis. Telephone numbers were selected from a sample drawn from InfoGroup directories. 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/go/csrl](http://www.lethbridgecollege.ca/go/csrl)
-  **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 and age).
-  **Confidence** The weighted sample yields a margin of error of  $\pm 4.1$  percentage points, 19 times out of 20. The margin of error increases to approximately  $\pm 8.3$  percentage points when analyzing each of the roughly equal regional subsamples (Calgary, Edmonton-metro, south excluding Calgary, and north excluding Edmonton-metro).
-  **IB Commons Call Centre** Students conducted interviews using the facilities of the Lethbridge College IB Commons Call Centre with applications assembled by members of Lethbridge College's IT team. We sincerely thank Lethbridge College IT and other supporting divisions for their service to our activities.
-  **Applied Research at Lethbridge College** This study is the results of the research efforts of over 60 Liberal Arts students enrolled in Social Science Research Methods, Introduction to Politics, Canadian Government, Environmental Issues, and Social Psychology under the supervision of Lethbridge College faculty members; Dr. Faron Ellis, Marda Schindeler, Dr. Jennifer Davis, and Kelly Oikawa.
-  **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. This particular set of questions resulted from the ongoing research interests of Lethbridge College faculty and students.

## Traditional or Progressive?

### Alberta Opinion Structure on Six Policy Issues

 **Introduction:** This report analyzes Albertans' opinions concerning six public policy issues, each of which can be conceptualized along a traditional vs. progressive dimension. As is to be expected in a liberal pluralist political culture, a considerable amount of diversity exists within the overall Alberta public opinion structure and divisions are often based on known causes such as religion and political partisanship, generational and gender differences, or economic and educational differences.

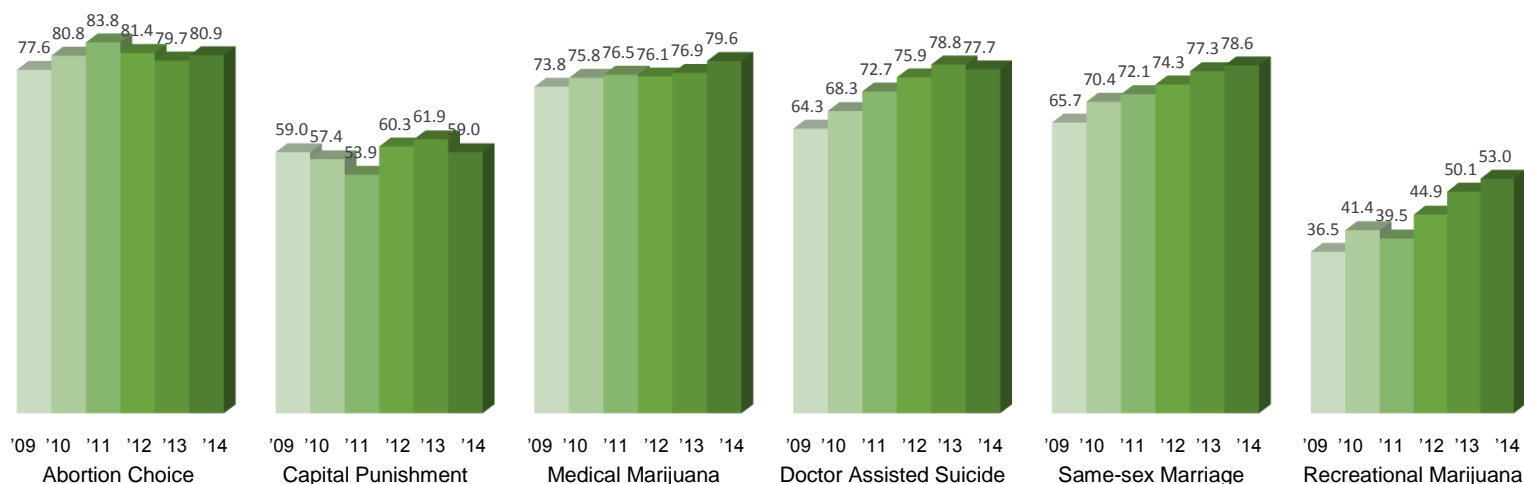
Contrary to some common stereotypes, Albertans are more progressive than traditional in their thinking on this cluster of issues and are getting more progressive over time. A majority of Albertans now take a progressive position on five of the six items, including for the first time a majority supporting decriminalization of recreational marijuana.

 **The six policy issues:** Opinion was measured on the issues of abortion choice, medical marijuana, capital punishment, doctor assisted suicide, same-sex marriage, recreational marijuana. Over the past five years, opinion has remained relatively consistent on three of the items (abortion choice, medical marijuana, and capital punishment). However, Albertans are becoming increasingly progressive on the other three items (doctor assisted suicide, same-sex marriage, and recreational marijuana.)

- Albertans strongly support abortion choice remaining a private matter (80.9%). Support has remained consistent at this level for the past six years.
- Albertans strongly support marijuana remaining legal for medical purposes (79.6%). Support has risen marginally from 73.8% when we first asked Albertans this question 2009.
- A majority of Albertans continue to support reinstating capital punishment for people convicted of first degree murder (59.0%). Support has remained relatively consistent at this level for the past six years.
- Albertans strongly support legalized doctor-assisted suicide for those suffering from a terminal illness (77.7%). This represents an increase from 64.3% support in 2009.
- Albertans strongly support same-sex marriages having equal legal status with traditional marriages (78.6%). Support has increased from 65.7% in 2009.
- A majority of Albertans support decriminalizing marijuana for recreational purposes (53.0%). Support has grown from only 36.5% in 2009.

## Six Policy Issues 2009-2014 – All Albertans (% support)

- As the graph and tabular data below indicate, over the past five years, Albertans' opinion on abortion choice has remained relatively constant at approximately 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. Support for legal medical marijuana has also remained relatively consistent with approximately three-quarters of all Albertans stating that they agree with legal medical marijuana.
- Support for each of the remaining three policy items has, for the most part, grown gradually in each successive year. Support for legal doctor assisted suicide has increased, two-to-one support over opposition five years ago to more than three to one support over opposition now. Support for same-sex marriage equality has increased from similar levels and by similar proportions. Support for decriminalized recreational marijuana as grown from only approximately one-third of all Albertans to a majority who are now supportive.



All Alberta	Abortion Choice	Capital Punishment	Medical Marijuana	Doctor Assisted Suicide	Same-sex Marriage	Recreational Marijuana
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 2009-2014 – by Region (% support)

On a regional basis, Calgarians have consistently been the most supportive of abortion choice, although regional differences are slight and support in Edmonton is now equal to that in Calgary. Calgarians also consistently demonstrate the lowest levels of support for a return to capital punishment, with Albertans living outside of the two major cities consistently demonstrating higher levels of support. Support for legal medical marijuana is relatively consistent throughout the province. Support for same-sex marriage equality is highest in the two metropolitan areas than it is in the rest of Alberta. Calgary continues to lead the pack in support for decriminalizing recreational marijuana.

	Abortion Choice*	Capital Punishment	Medical Marijuana	Doctor Assisted Suicide	Same-sex Marriage*	Recreational Marijuana
<b>North</b>						
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
<b>Edmonton</b>						
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
<b>Calgary</b>						
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
<b>South</b>						
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

Note; \* sig < 0.05

## Policy Issues Index (2009-2013) (means)



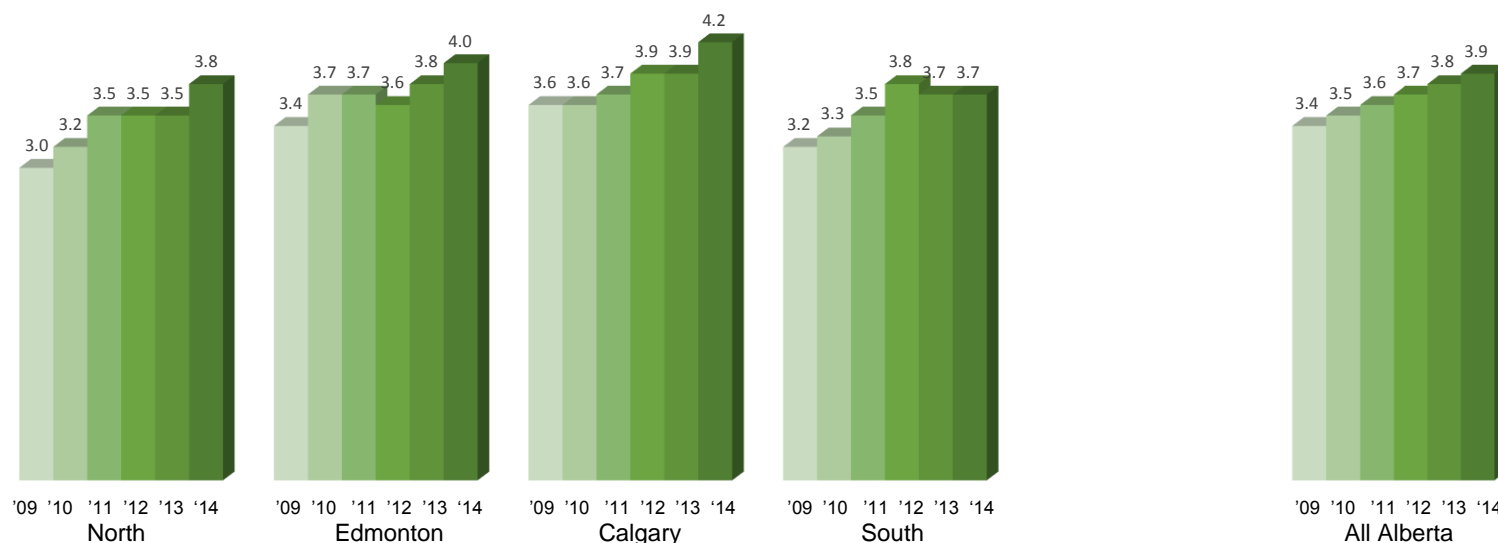
### Index of Opinion on Policy Issues:

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 3.9, 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 4.2 in 2014. Edmonton (3.4 to 4.0), northern Alberta outside of Edmonton follow (3.0 to 3.8), while the south outside of Calgary is slightly less progressive (3.2 but up from 3.2 in 2009), and still considerably more progressive than traditional.



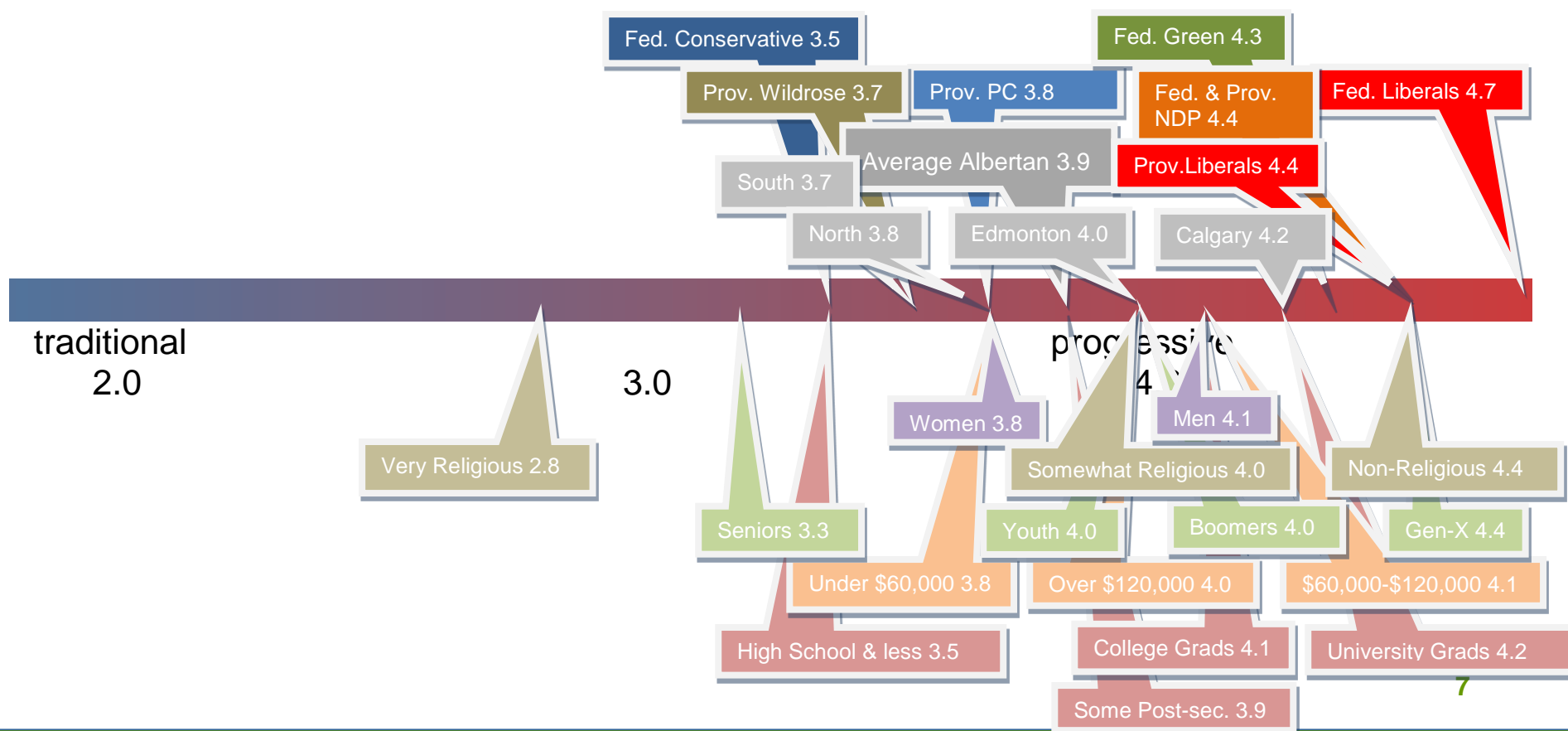
## Policy Issues Index (2014) (means)



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 are 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 seniors, and Wildrose and federal Conservative voters. Alternatively, federal Liberal voters have leapfrogged their NDP compatriots as Alberta's most progressive sub-group, followed by federal and provincial NDP supporters, provincial Liberals and federal Green voters, the non-religious, higher educated, and upper income Albertans.





## Policy Issues Index (means)

The tabular data upon which the preceding graphics were based are presented below. For those interested in further explanation concerning the construction of the index or for a more extensive analysis, please contact the authors of the study.

### Index of Alberta Opinion Structure (mean scores)

Region	<u>North</u>	<u>Edmonton</u>	<u>Calgary</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>All Residents</u>
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
Provincial Voters (2014)	<u>PC</u>	<u>Wildrose</u>	<u>Liberal</u>	<u>NDP</u>	<u>Undecided</u>
	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.4	3.8
Federal Voters (2014)	<u>CPC</u>	<u>Liberal</u>	<u>NDP</u>	<u>Green</u>	<u>Undecided</u>
	3.5	4.7	4.4	4.3	3.6
Gender (2014)	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>			
	4.1	3.8			
Income (2014)	<u>Under \$60,000</u>	<u>\$60-\$120,000</u>	<u>Over \$120,000</u>		
	3.8	4.1	4.0		
Religious Participation (2014)	<u>1-3 per month/more</u>	<u>Several per year</u>	<u>Rarely/never</u>		
	2.8	4.0	4.4		
Age (2014)	<u>18-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65 and older</u>	
	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.3	
Education (2014)	<u>High School or Less</u>	<u>Some Post-secondary</u>	<u>College-Tech-Trade</u>	<u>University Grad</u>	
	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.2	

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

## Policy Items by Area of Province (2014) (%)

- Large majorities in all regions of the province support abortion choice for Canadian women.
- Majorities of Albertans in all regions of the province support a return to capital punishment for convicted first degree murderers.
- Substantial majorities in all regions of the province support medical marijuana being legal.
- Substantial majorities of all regions of the province support legal doctor assisted suicide.
- Substantial majorities in all regions of the province support same-sex marriage having equal legal status with traditional marriages.
- A growing majority of Albertans support the decriminalization of recreational marijuana.

Abortion Choice*	Calgary	Edmonton	North	South	Alberta
Agree	85.2	85.5	78.8	74.8	80.9
Disagree	14.8	14.5	21.2	25.2	19.1
Capital Punishment	Calgary	Edmonton	North	South	Alberta
Agree	51.5	57.8	67.4	59.4	59.0
Disagree	48.5	42.2	32.6	40.6	41.0
Medical Marijuana	Calgary	Edmonton	North	South	Alberta
Agree	83.6	75.4	83.9	75.8	79.6
Disagree	16.4	24.6	16.1	24.2	20.4
Doctor Assisted Suicide	Calgary	Edmonton	North	South	Alberta
Agree	81.1	78.6	77.2	73.9	77.7
Disagree	18.9	21.4	22.8	26.1	22.3
Same-sex Marriage	Calgary	Edmonton	North	South	Alberta
Agree	82.4	83.3	77.0	72.4	78.6
Disagree	17.6	16.7	23.0	27.6	21.4
Recreational Marijuana	Calgary	Edmonton	North	South	Alberta
Agree	59.0	52.8	51.9	47.9	53.0
Disagree	41.0	47.2	48.1	52.1	47.0

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

## Abortion choice by demographic group (2014) (%)

Majorities in all demographic groups within Alberta agree that abortion is a matter of private choice. Although still the least supportive, the very religious are now more supportive (51.2%) than opposed (48.8%). Religion remains the only demographic characteristic to significantly impact opinion on this item. Support climbs to 86.0% among those with moderate amounts of religious participation, and peaks at 91.4% among the non-religious.

Men (83.2%) are just as supportive as are women (78.8%), while provincial Liberal (85.7%) and NDP (84.5%) voters are more supportive than are Wildrose (78.6%) and PC (80.4%) voters, but these differences are relatively small and substantial majorities of partisans from all parties support abortion choice. In fact, support for choice is relatively consistent at more than three-quarters in nearly all demographic sub-groups.

Gender	Male	Female	All Albertans
Agree	83.2	78.8	80.9
Disagree	16.8	21.2	19.1

Household Income	Under \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$120,000	Over \$120,000
Agree	80.8	79.4	82.3
Disagree	19.2	20.6	17.7

Religious Participation*	2-3 times/month-more	Several times/year	Rarely-never
Agree	51.2	86.0	91.4
Disagree	48.8	14.0	8.6

Education*	High School or less	Some Post-secondary	College-Tech-Trade	University Grad
Agree	79.0	71.1	86.2	84.5
Disagree	21.0	28.9	13.8	15.5


Age	18-29	30-44	45-64	65 and older
Agree	72.8	86.0	83.8	80.5
Disagree	27.2	14.0	16.2	19.5

Provincial Vote	PC	Wildrose	Liberal	NDP	Undecided
Agree	80.4	78.6	85.7	84.5	78.4
Disagree	19.6	21.4	14.3	15.5	21.6

Federal Vote	Conservative	Liberal	NDP	Green	Undecided
Agree	77.0	88.9	83.9	82.4	78.8
Disagree	23.0	11.1	16.1	17.6	21.2

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

## Capital punishment by demographic group (2014) (%)

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

Less well-educated Albertans are more supportive (74.8%) than are more educated residents, with university grads one of the few groups to be more opposed (55.9%) than supportive (44.1%). Older residents are only slightly more supportive than are younger Albertans. Also, federal Conservative, and provincial PC and Wildrose supporters are considerably more supportive than are Liberal or NDP partisans, with majorities of federal and provincial NDP voters, and provincial Liberal voters more opposed than supportive.

Gender	Male	Female	All Albertans
Agree	61.3	56.3	59.0
Disagree	38.7	43.7	41.0

Household Income	Under \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$120,000	Over \$120,000
Agree	57.4	63.5	59.6
Disagree	42.6	36.5	40.4

Religious Participation	2-3 times/month-more	Several times/year	Rarely-never
Agree	53.7	59.8	61.1
Disagree	46.3	40.2	38.9

Education*	High School or less	Some Post-secondary	College-Tech-Trade	University Grad
Agree	74.8	51.9	68.4	44.1
Disagree	25.2	48.1	31.6	55.9

Age	18-29	30-44	45-64	65 and older
Agree	55.3	54.9	62.3	62.9
Disagree	44.7	45.1	37.7	37.1

Provincial Vote	PC	Wildrose	Liberal	NDP	Undecided
Agree	61.5	69.8	50.9	43.5	63.3
Disagree	38.5	30.2	49.1	56.5	36.7

Federal Vote	Conservative	Liberal	NDP	Green	Undecided
Agree	65.1	45.3	37.7	69.2	65.3
Disagree	34.9	54.7	62.3	30.8	34.7

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

## Medical marijuana by demographic group (2014) (%)

Majorities in all demographic groups within Alberta agree that marijuana should be legal for medical purposes. Sex, religion and partisanship significantly divide opinion on this issue.

Men (84.3%) are more supportive than are women (75.0%). Non-religious Albertans (86.1%) are more supportive than are the very religious (63.3%). Provincial Liberal (88.9%) and NDP (82.9%) voters are more supportive than are Wildrose (76.9%) and provincial PC (74.5%) voters. Similar patterns of partisan differences are measured between the federal party partisans.

Gender*	Male	Female	All Albertans
Agree	84.3	75.0	79.6
Disagree	15.7	25.0	20.4

Household Income	Under \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$120,000	Over \$120,000
Agree	72.9	84.5	80.1
Disagree	27.1	15.5	19.9

Religious Participation*	2-3 times/month-more	Several times/year	Rarely-never
Agree	63.3	80.7	86.1
Disagree	36.7	19.3	13.9

Education	High School or less	Some Post-secondary	College-Tech-Trade	University Grad
Agree	76.0	78.4	83.7	80.6
Disagree	24.0	21.6	16.3	19.4

Age*	18-29	30-44	45-64	65 and older
Agree	79.5	87.7	82.7	66.4
Disagree	20.5	12.3	17.3	33.6

Provincial Vote*	PC	Wildrose	Liberal	NDP	Undecided
Agree	74.5	76.9	88.9	82.9	81.7
Disagree	25.5	23.1	11.1	17.1	18.3

Federal Vote*	Conservative	Liberal	NDP	Green	Undecided
Agree	70.3	90.0	80.4	95.9	78.4
Disagree	29.7	10.0	19.6	4.1	21.6

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

## Legalize doctor-assisted suicide by demographic group (2013) (%)

Majorities in almost all demographic groups within Alberta believe that people with terminal illnesses should have legal access to doctor-assisted suicide. Religion, partisanship and income are the most important predictors of opinion differences on this issue.

Most significantly, although evenly split on the issue, very religious Albertans (46.7%) are much less supportive than are the moderately religious (80.7%) and the non-religious (90.2%). Highly educated Albertans are more supportive than are those with less formal education. Familiar partisan differences emerge in that although substantial majorities of all party voters are supportive, federal Conservative (71.6%) and provincial PC voters (73.5%) are less supportive than are those who plan to vote for the other federal and provincial political parties.

Gender	Male	Female	All Albertans
Agree	78.3	76.8	77.7
Disagree	21.7	23.2	22.3

Household Income	Under \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$120,000	Over \$120,000
Agree	72.7	82.8	79.5
Disagree	27.3	17.2	20.5

Religious Participation*	2-3 times/month-more	Several times/year	Rarely-never
Agree	46.7	80.7	90.2
Disagree	53.3	19.3	9.8

Education	High School or less	Some Post-secondary	College-Tech-Trade	University Grad
Agree	72.6	74.5	82.2	80.5
Disagree	27.4	25.5	17.8	19.5

Age	18-29	30-44	45-64	65 and older
Agree	71.4	86.2	82.4	69.0
Disagree	28.6	13.8	17.6	31.0

Provincial Vote	PC	Wildrose	Liberal	NDP	Undecided
Agree	73.5	79.4	81.5	81.2	77.3
Disagree	26.5	20.6	18.5	18.8	22.7

Federal Vote	Conservative	Liberal	NDP	Green	Undecided
Agree	71.6	92.0	79.6	76.0	75.8
Disagree	28.4	8.0	20.4	24.0	24.2

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

## Same-sex marriage by demographic group (2014) (%)

- Majorities of all demographic groups within Alberta support same-sex marriages having equal legal status with traditional marriages. However, significant opinion differences are measured within several key demographic group.

Women (81.1%) are now only slightly more supportive than are men (76.1%). Upper income and younger residents are more supportive than are other income and age groups. Liberal and NDP voters are more supportive than are federal Conservatives or Wildrose voters. Seniors (60.7%) and the very religious (52.4%) are the least supportive; however, a majority of the very religious now support legal equality of same-sex marriages.

Gender	Male	Female	All Albertans
Agree	76.1	81.1	78.6
Disagree	23.9	18.9	21.4

Household Income	Under \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$120,000	Over \$120,000
Agree	71.8	83.6	80.1
Disagree	28.2	16.4	19.9

Religious Participation*	2-3 times/month-more	Several times/year	Rarely-never
Agree	52.4	85.1	88.0
Disagree	47.6	14.9	12.0

Education*	High School or less	Some Post-secondary	College-Tech-Trade	University Grad
Agree	62.3	81.1	83.1	84.8
Disagree	37.7	18.9	16.9	15.2

Age*	18-29	30-44	45-64	65 and older
Agree	85.5	83.2	81.9	60.7
Disagree	14.5	16.8	18.1	39.3

Provincial Vote	PC	Wildrose	Liberal	NDP	Undecided
Agree	77.7	67.2	82.7	97.2	80.2
Disagree	22.3	32.8	17.3	2.8	19.8

Federal Vote*	Conservative	Liberal	NDP	Green	Undecided
Agree	66.8	94.1	92.9	78.4	81.8
Disagree	33.2	5.9	7.1	21.6	18.2

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

## Recreational marijuana by demographic group (2013) (%)

Slight majorities in most demographic groups within Alberta now support marijuana being decriminalized for recreational purposes. Substantial majority support exists among men (64.9%), the non-religious (64.2%), and among younger residents, with only seniors still more opposed (65.3%) than supportive (34.7%). Significant majorities of NDP, Liberal and Green voters are supportive, while Wildrose and federal Conservative voters are more evenly divided on this issue.

Gender*	Male	Female	All Albertans
Agree	64.9	41.0	53.0
Disagree	35.1	59.0	47.0

Household Income	Under \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$120,000	Over \$120,000
Agree	54.3	59.3	52.5
Disagree	45.7	40.7	47.5

Religious Participation*	2-3 times/month-more	Several times/year	Rarely-never
Agree	33.3	48.2	64.2
Disagree	66.7	51.8	35.8

Education	High School or less	Some Post-secondary	College-Tech-Trade	University Grad
Agree	53.3	55.5	57.9	47.3
Disagree	46.7	44.5	42.1	52.7

Age*	18-29	30-44	45-64	65 and older
Agree	62.3	63.3	52.0	34.7
Disagree	37.7	36.7	48.0	65.3

Provincial Vote	PC	Wildrose	Liberal	NDP	Undecided
Agree	53.3	47.6	60.7	58.6	45.1
Disagree	46.7	52.4	39.3	41.4	54.9

Federal Vote	Conservative	Liberal	NDP	Green	Undecided
Agree	46.3	66.7	65.5	78.0	34.7
Disagree	53.7	33.3	34.5	22.0	65.3

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



## Demographics

Area of Province (%)		Gender (%)		Income (%)		Education (%)		Age (%)	
Calgary	24.5	Male	49.9	Under \$60,000	30.3	H-School/less	22.9	18-29	22.8
Edmonton	23.9	Female	50.1	\$60-120,000	35.7	Some P-Sec.	20.4	30-44	22.1
North	25.0			Over \$120,000	34.0	Col-Tech-Grad	25.0	45-64	32.5
South	26.5					University Grad	31.7	65 or older	22.6
									Mean age = 48 years old

Religious Participation (%)	
2-3/month-more	24.7
Several/year	23.3
Rarely-never	52.0

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

## Questions

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.

Marijuana should be legal for medical purposes.

Marijuana should be decriminalized for recreational purposes.

People with terminal illnesses should be allowed to legally access doctor assisted suicides.

- Strongly Agree
- Somewhat Agree
- Somewhat Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Don't know (unprompted)
- Refused (unprompted)