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**PUBLIC OPINION  
RESEARCH**

**"CANADIANS' FOREIGN  
POLICY ATTITUDES"**

**- FINAL REPORT -**

**Prepared for: Department of External Affairs**

**LC 1439**

**Prepared by: The Longwoods Research Group Ltd.**

**June, 1987**

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Dept. of External Affairs  
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## INTRODUCTION

The Department of External Affairs periodically conducts national surveys on Canadians' attitudes regarding a variety of topical foreign policy issue areas. This report presents the results of the most recent survey, conducted in April, 1987. The issue areas examined in this survey include:

- o Overall foreign policy views
- o Regional priorities
- o South Africa and apartheid
- o Aid policy
- o Central America
- o East-West relations and arms control
- o Canada - U.S. relations
- o Sovereignty
- o Trade
- o Department of External Affairs

## OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY

Qualified Respondents:	Canadians 18 years of age and older
Procedure:	In-home, personal interviews
Sample Size and Composition:	National random sample of 1,011 qualified respondents
Timing:	Interviewing was conducted April 4-27, 1987

APR 27 1987

## INTERPRETIVE NOTES

The following designations in the tables indicate statistically significant differences between percentages:

Higher



Lower



95% level of confidence

**LEVEL OF  
INVOLVEMENT AND  
INFORMATION REGARDING  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

## LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT AND INFORMATION REGARDING INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

There are several dimensions along which the Canadian public can be classified regarding their overall orientation towards international affairs, including:

- o Activism in expressing opinions
- o Informedness
- o Perceived influence of Canada

These ways of classifying the public are of interest in their own right, as well as being useful in understanding the attitudes of the public in specific issue areas.

### ACTIVISM (Tables 1-2)

One in seven Canadians (14%) said they had been personally active in the past year in expressing their opinion or interest in an international issue.

The most frequent means of expression were:

- o Contributed time or money to an organization involved in the issue (5% of all Canadians).
- o Contacted a Member of Parliament or other elected official (4%).
- o Attended a meeting on the issue (3%).

By contrast, writing a letter to a newspaper was a less frequent means of expression (1%).

The particular areas in which people had been active in expressing their opinion were elicited by reading a list of possible areas of involvement. The area with the highest level of involvement was, "Poverty and hunger in developing nations" (7% of all Canadians), followed by "Human rights" (4%). It is evident, therefore, that it is the broad, humanitarian issues that are the most likely to mobilize Canadians to active, personal involvement.

Regarding the remaining potential areas of involvement read to the respondents, the percent claiming involvement were:

- o South Africa and apartheid (3% of all Canadians)
- o Environmental pollution (3%)
- o International arms control (2%)
- o Nicaragua and the conflict in Central America (2%)

The likelihood of being personally active in expressing opinions on international affairs cuts across the different sectors of Canadian society -- nonetheless, some demographic trends appear:

Active

University education

Household income \$45K and over

White collar

Ontario

Not Active

Household income less than \$25K

Gray collar

Maritimes and Quebec



## INFORMEDNESS (Figure 1, Table 3)

Seven out of ten Canadians say they feel either very well (13%) or somewhat (57%) informed about world affairs and foreign policy issues.

The following trends emerged in terms of who is likely to feel somewhat/very well informed vs. not very/not at all informed:

### Somewhat/Very Well Informed

University education

55 years or older

Household income \$45K and over

White collar

Activists

### Not Very/Not At All Informed

Grade school or less

18-34 years of age

Household income under \$25K

Blue/Gray collar

Quebec

## INFLUENCE OF CANADA (Figure 2)

About 6 out of 10 Canadians believe Canada has a great deal (13%) or some (49%) influence on the course of world events. This leaves a substantial minority -- almost 4 out of 10 Canadians -- who feel Canada has very little (33%) or no (5%) influence.

This perception of Canada's influence shows little variation across the different demographic dimensions of the population. Further, it is not clearly related to either informedness or activism: i.e., activists, and those who feel well informed about world affairs, are not more likely to see Canada as influential.

**TABLE 1**  
**PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT IN**  
**INTERNATIONAL ISSUES**

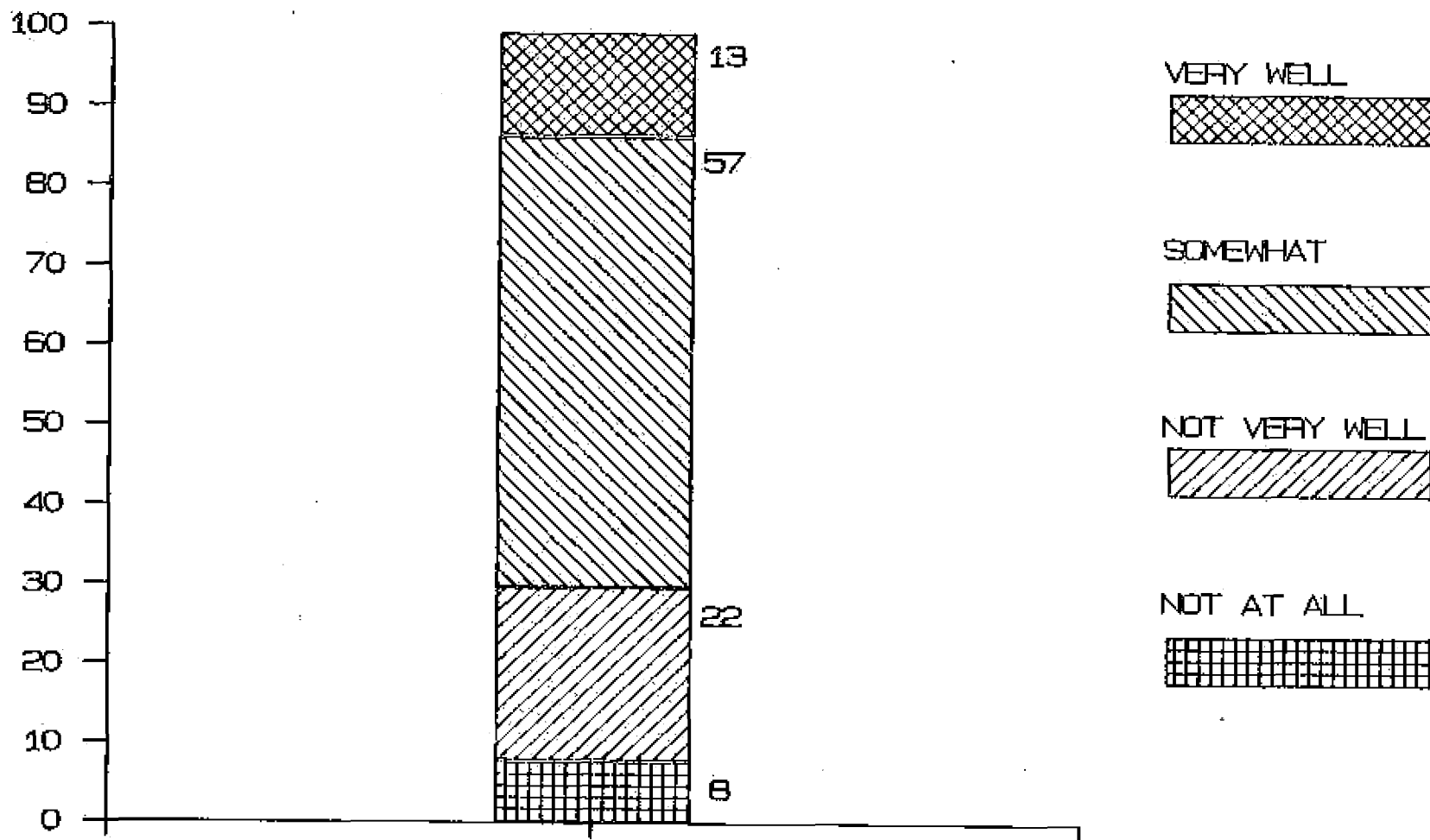
Total Respondents	<u>Total</u> 1011
	%
 <u>Whether Involved</u>	
Have been involved in the past year	14
Have not been involved in the past year	86
 <u>Type of Involvement</u>	
Contributed time or money to an organization involved in the issue	5
Contacted your member of Parliament or other elected officials	4
Attended a meeting on the issue	3
Contacted a government department such as the Department of External Affairs	1
Written a letter to a newspaper	1
 <u>Specific Issues Involved In</u>	
Poverty and hunger in developing countries	7
Human rights	4
South Africa and apartheid	3
Environmental pollution	3
International arms control	2
Nicaragua and the conflict in Central America	2
 None of the above	 4

**TABLE 2**  
**PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT IN**  
**INTERNATIONAL ISSUES**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Involved</u>
Total Respondents	1011	14%
<b><u>Household Income</u></b>		
Under \$25K	348	(10)
\$25K-\$44.9K	326	15
\$45K and Over	185	(20)
<b><u>Education</u></b>		
Grade school or less	135	14
Some/completed high school	478	11
Some/completed vocational/college	197	11
Some/completed university	197	(26)
<b><u>Occupation</u></b>		
White collar	176	(19)
Blue collar	191	14
Gray collar	84	8
<b><u>Region</u></b>		
Maritimes	90	(7)
Quebec	267	(8)
Ontario	370	(19)
Prairies	171	17
British Columbia	114	14

FIGURE 1

# HOW WELL INFORMED ON FOREIGN POLICY AFFAIRS AND FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES



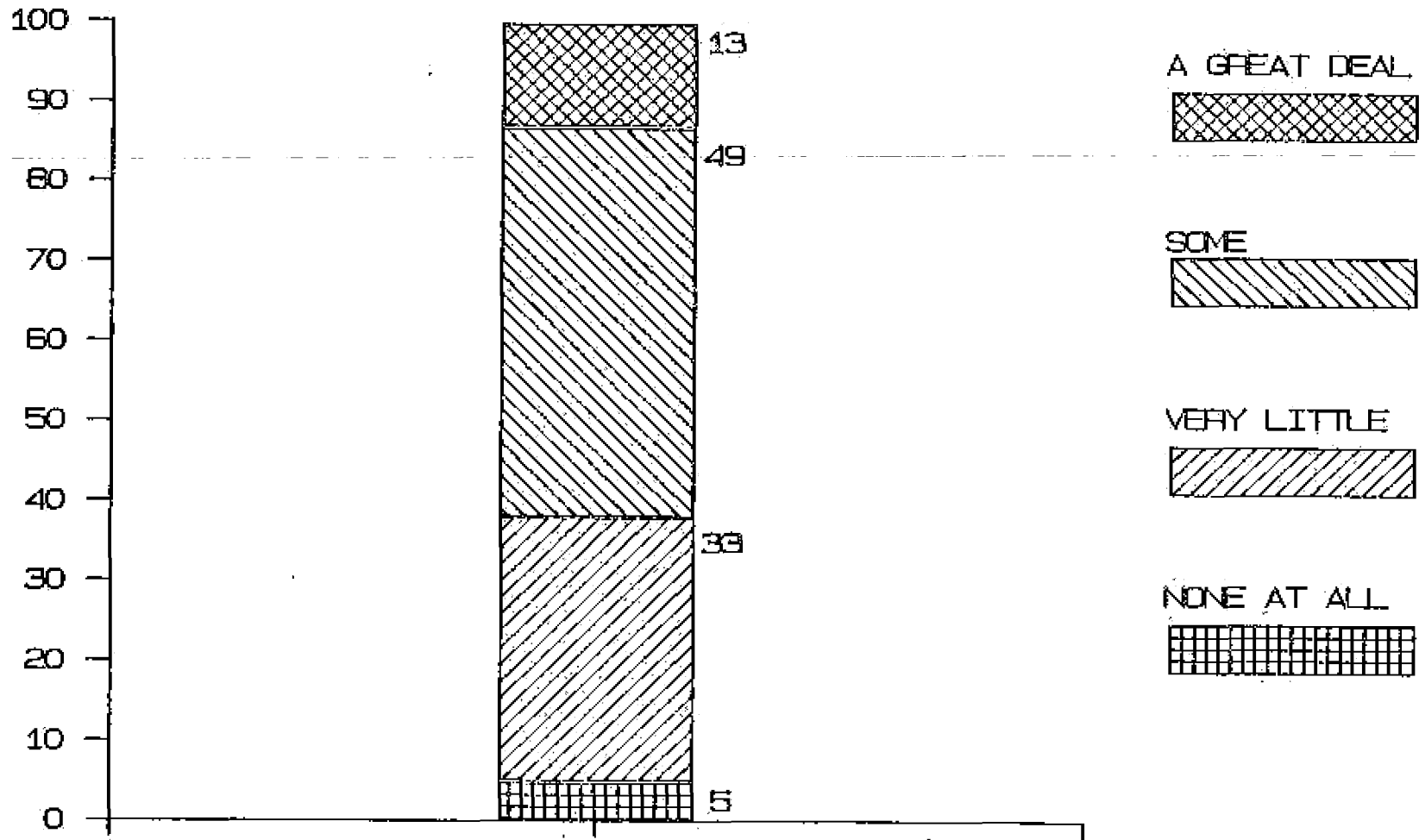
**TABLE 3**  
**HOW WELL INFORMED ON WORLD**  
**AFFAIRS AND FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>How Well Informed</u>	
		<u>Very Well/ Somewhat</u>	<u>Not Very/ Not At All</u>
Total Respondents	1011	70%	30%
<u>Involvement in International Issues</u>			
Active in past year	143	77	23
Not active in past year	868	69	31
<u>Age</u>			
18 - 34 years	409	62	38
35 - 54 years	331	74	26
55 years and over	272	79	21
<u>Household Income</u>			
Under \$25K	348	66	34
\$25K - \$44.9K	326	70	30
\$45K and over	185	77	23
<u>Education</u>			
Grade school or less	135	56	44
Some/completed high school	478	68	32
Some/completed vocational/college	197	75	25
Some/completed university	197	81	19

**TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)**  
**HOW WELL INFORMED ON WORLD**  
**AFFAIRS AND FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>How Well Informed</u>	
		<u>Very Well/ Somewhat</u>	<u>Not Very/ Not At All</u>
Total Respondents	1011	70%	30%
<u>Occupation</u>			
White collar	176	82	18
Blue collar	191	66	34
Gray collar	84	66	34
<u>Region</u>			
Maritimes	90	79	21
Quebec	267	64	36
Ontario	370	73	27
Prairies	171	72	28
British Columbia	114	76	24

FIGURE 2  
DEGREE OF INFLUENCE CANADA HAS  
ON THE COURSE OF WORLD EVENTS



**OVERALL FOREIGN  
POLICY VIEWS**



## OVERALL FOREIGN POLICY VIEWS

To provide an overview on Canadians' overall foreign policy views, we obtained the following types of information:

- o What international issues are of the greatest personal concern to Canadians?
- o What do Canadians think Canada's foreign policy priorities should be?
- o What do Canadians think Canada's foreign policy priorities actually are?
- o How effective is Canada seen to have been in different foreign policy areas?

The following discusses each of these measures, and the inter-relationships among them.

### PERSONAL CONCERN (Figure 3)

Respondents were asked to describe in their own words what one issue facing the world today was of greatest personal concern to them. While no one issue was mentioned by a majority of Canadians, issues broadly related to war and peace were the most widely cited, being mentioned by 46% of Canadians. This included concerns related to the arms race (16%), nuclear war (12%), wars in general (9%), and world peace (9%).

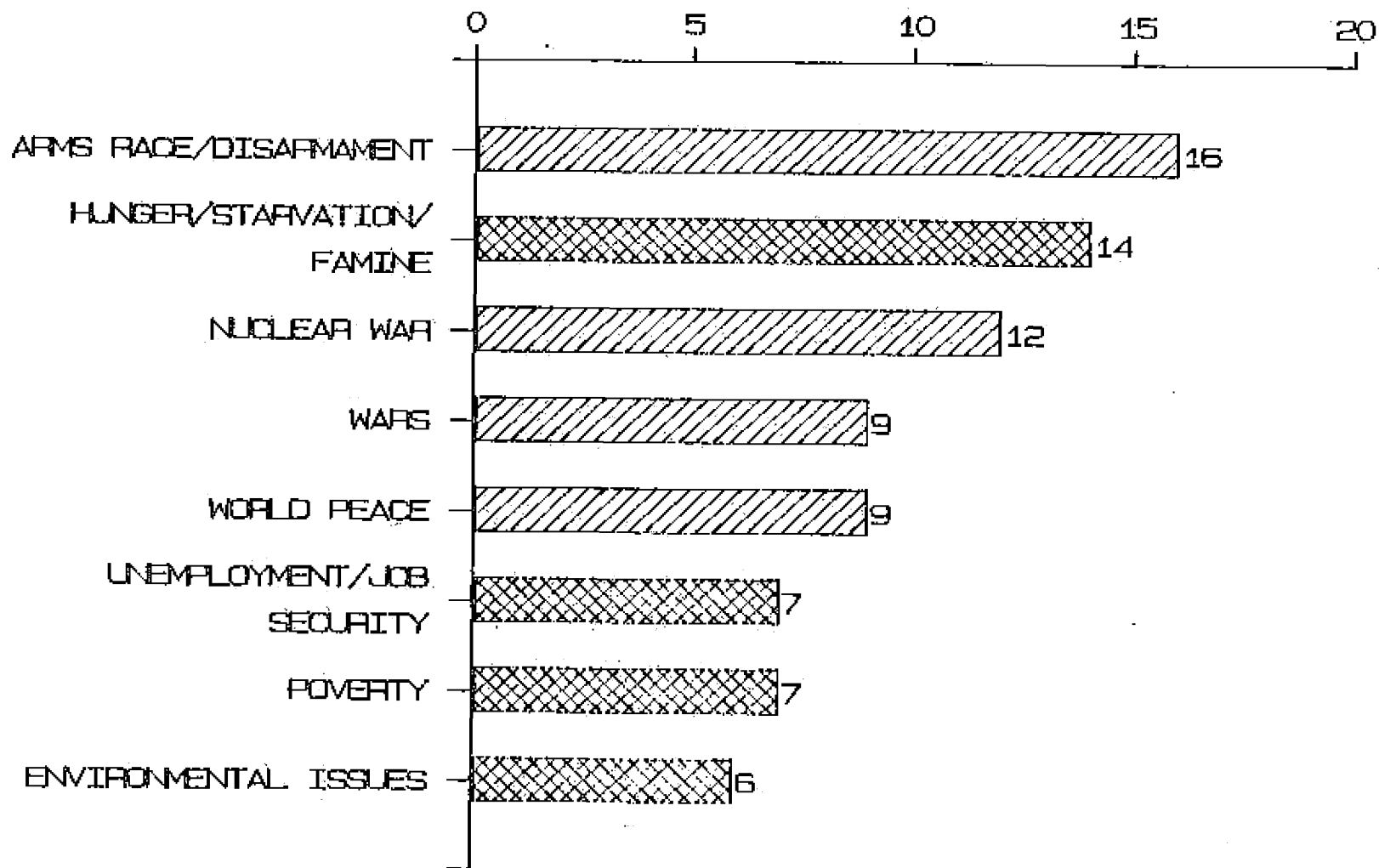
The next most widely cited concern related to hunger and famine in the world, being mentioned by 14% of Canadians. If we include references to poverty as a related issue, 21% of Canadians mentioned hunger/poverty as the world issue of greatest personal concern to them.

These two areas of concern -- war and peace, and hunger/poverty -- were also the first and second most frequently mentioned concerns in the 1985 wave of this study, indicating these are areas of enduring importance to Canadians. Moreover, relative to the 1985 wave, the level of concern over war and peace issues has intensified: from being mentioned by 36% of respondents in 1985, to 46% in 1987.

Environmental issues were mentioned by 6% of the respondents. This is in contrast to only 3% in the 1985 study, suggesting that this continues to be an area of growing concern to Canadians. And, in particular, acid rain was mentioned by two-thirds of those mentioning environmental issues.

One totally new concern that emerged for the first time in the present study is AIDS (mentioned by 3% of Canadians), indicating that the publicity around this disease has had a dramatic effect on some Canadians, to the extent it is the one world issue of greatest personal concern to them.

FIGURE 3  
MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE FACING THE WORLD  
CONCERNING CANADIANS PERSONALLY



## WHAT CANADA'S POLICY PRIORITIES SHOULD BE

(Figure 4)

The Department identified eleven specific issues for which it wanted measurements of Canadians overall attitudes, and their perceptions of Canada's involvement and performance. These issues were incorporated into the questionnaire, and read to the respondents in order to get their ratings of each.

The following summarizes, in rank order, the percent of Canadians who, for each issue, believe it should be of the highest priority for Canada in its foreign policy efforts (a graph of these results is shown in Figure 4):

<u>Issue*</u>	<u>% Saying Should Be Highest Priority</u> %
International peace	54
Canada's independence and control over its own affairs	50
Acid rain	45
Arms control	44
Canada - U.S. relations	39
Third world poverty and hunger	35
Human rights violations in other countries	28
East-West relations	23
Strengthening international cooperation by supporting the United Nations and other multilateral organizations	22
South Africa and apartheid	19
Removal of trade barriers among countries	16

\* Wording used in questionnaire

As can be seen, the eleven issues varied considerably in their importance as desired policy areas for Canada:

- o Issues related to war and peace rank at or near the top in terms of percent of Canadians saying they should be of the highest priority for Canada: International peace -- 54% of Canadians, Arms control -- 44%. This is consistent with the high level of personal concern Canadians have regarding these issues.

Interestingly, "East-West relations" ranks considerably lower down in the list (23% say it should be of the highest priority). This suggests that "East-West relations", as a statement of an issue, is not synonymous for most Canadians with the basic war and peace issues. This in turn suggests that for many Canadians, improved East-West relations are probably more a means to an end, rather than an end in and of itself.

- o The other issues near the top of the list are sovereignty (Canada's independence and control over its own affairs -- 50%) and acid rain (45%), both of which represent issues that are "close to home" for Canadians.

"Canada - U.S. relations", as a broad priority, ranks somewhat behind (39%) these two more specific issues, each of which includes relations with the U.S. as a component.

- o "South Africa and apartheid" ranks near the bottom among this set of eleven issues (19% feel it should be of highest priority), although it has been the recent focus of considerable media and government attention.

It is interesting that "Human rights violations in other countries" ranks substantially ahead of "South Africa and apartheid" as a priority for Canadians. This suggests that for a number of Canadians, South Africa and apartheid is not the epitome of what they are concerned about in the area of human rights violations.

- o At the bottom of this set of eleven issues is "Removal of trade barriers among countries" (16% feel it should be of highest priority). It should be emphasized that this issue was stated in the multilateral, international context, as opposed to the bilateral, U.S. context. These results indicate that removal of trade barriers in the former context is not an issue which attracts much interest from Canadians.

For each of the eleven issues, respondents were also asked to rate their level of personal concern regarding each. These results have not been shown because they closely mirror the "should be a priority" results reported above. The fact that these two different measures give very similar results is significant, because it shows Canadians believe their government can have an impact in the world, even on issues that are not specifically Canadian in their nature or origin. In particular, the high levels of personal concern for international peace and arms control translate into similarly high levels of belief that these should be a high priority for Canada in its foreign policy efforts.

FIGURE 4

# LEVEL OF PRIORITY CANADA SHOULD ATTACH TO FOREIGN POLICY EFFORTS

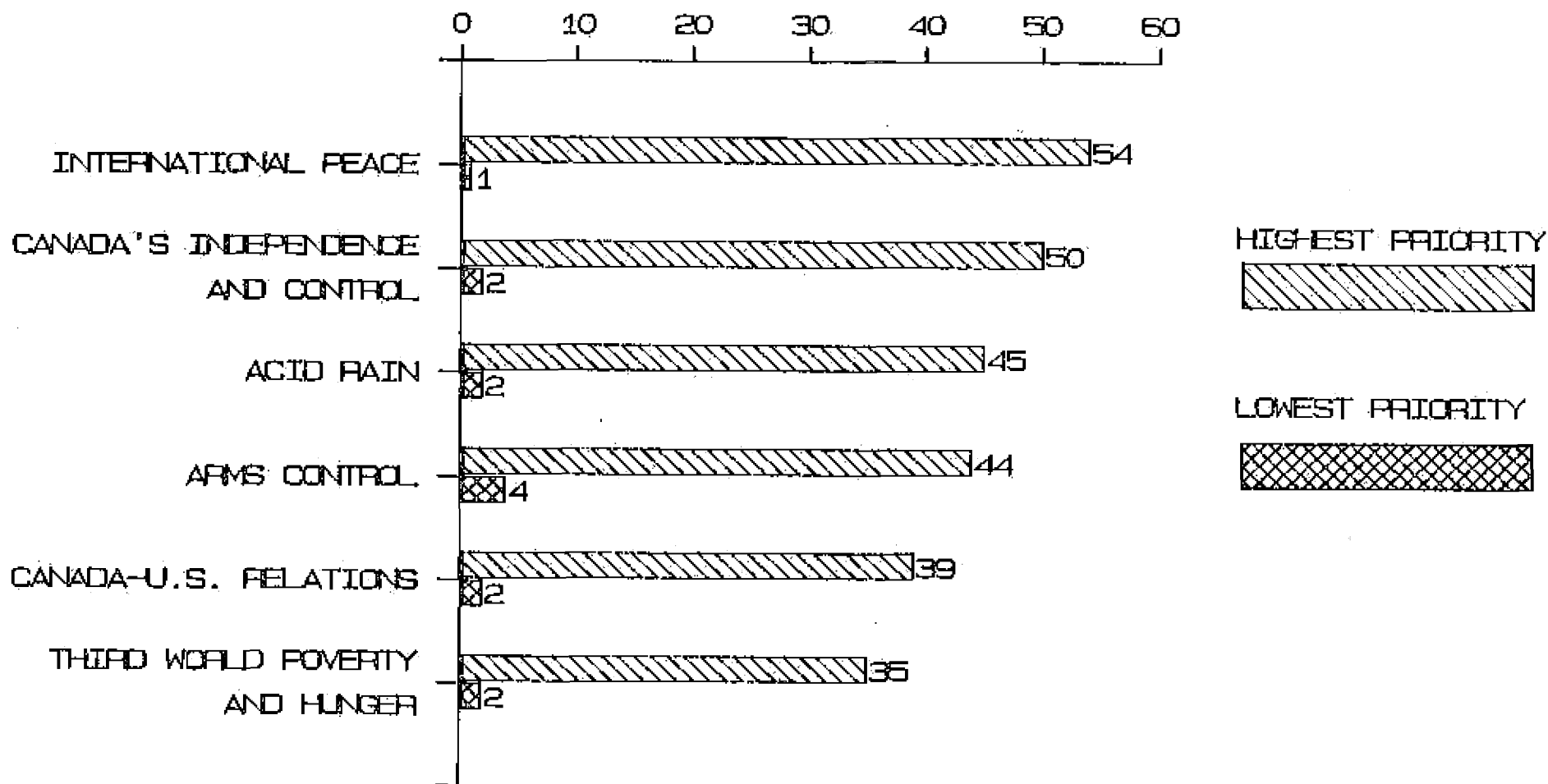
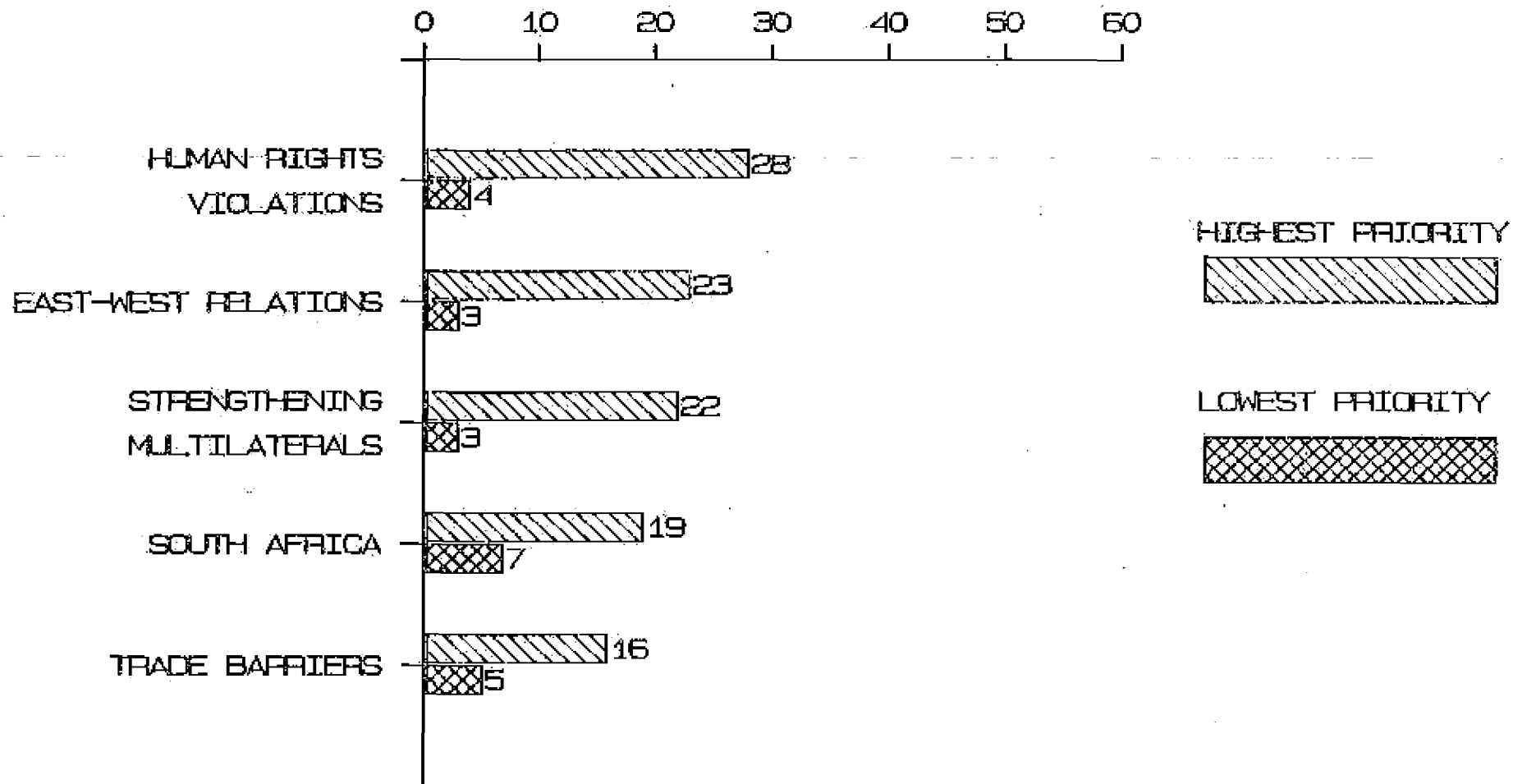


FIGURE 4  
 LEVEL OF PRIORITY CANADA SHOULD ATTACH  
 TO FOREIGN POLICY EFFORTS  
 (CONTINUED)





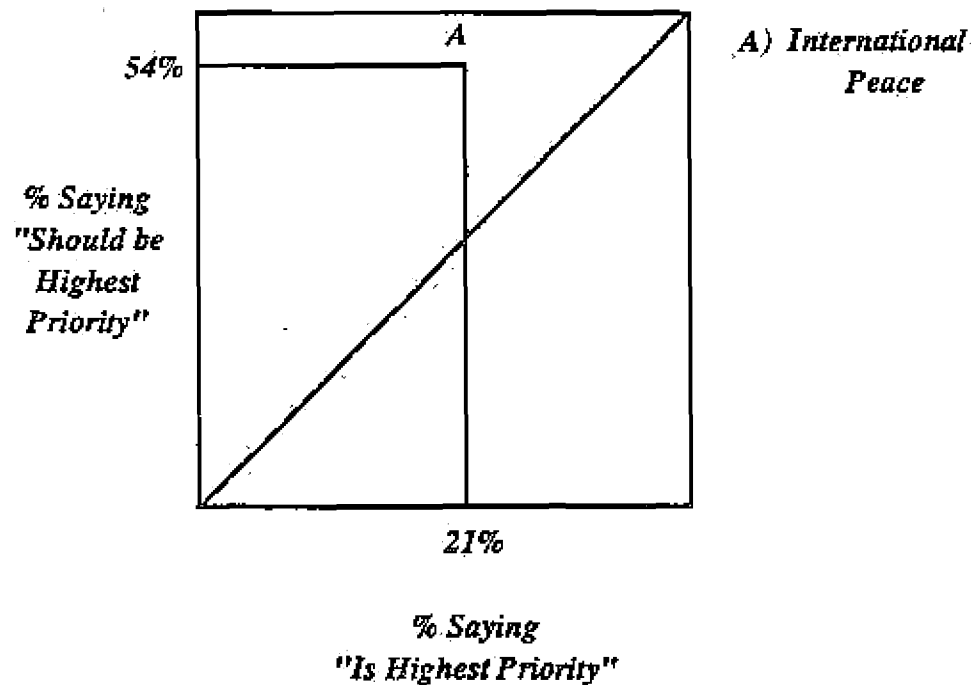
WHAT CANADA'S POLICY PRIORITIES  
ARE PERCEIVED TO BE

(Figure 5)

After rating the eleven issues in terms of what priority Canada should attach to each in its foreign policy efforts, respondents were asked to rate what level of priority they perceived the government to be actually attaching to each.

We believe that the key result here is the extent of "congruency" between what Canadians would like their government to be doing, and what they see the government as actually doing.

To show this congruency analysis, we use the following type of graph:



The above shows the position of "International peace" in this analysis: 54% of Canadians say "International peace" should be of the highest priority for Canada, but only 21% say they see Canada as actually attaching highest priority to this issue. So, there is for this issue a major discrepancy between what Canadians would like Canada to be doing, and what they see Canada as actually doing.

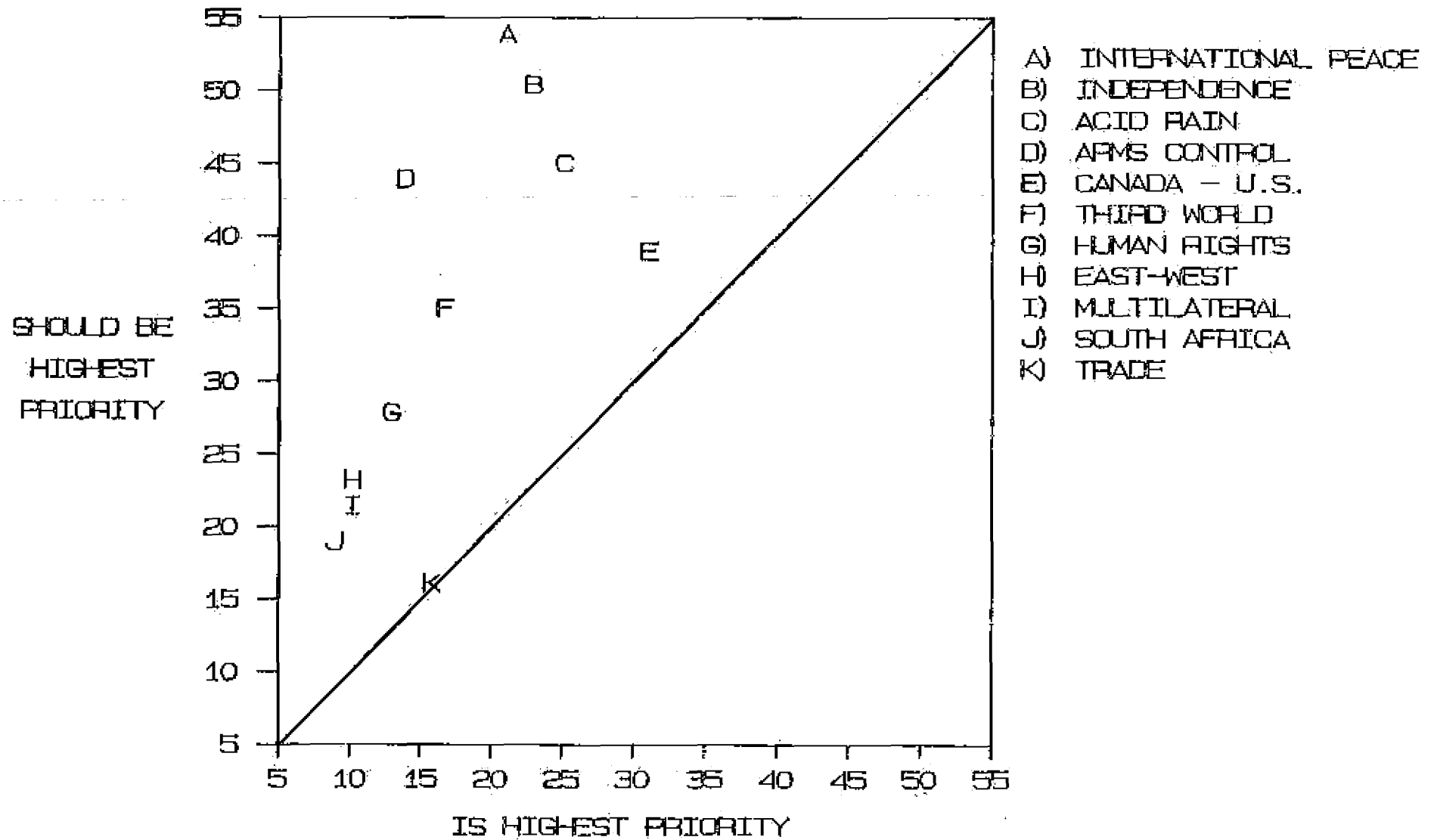
The diagonal represents congruency: equal numbers of Canadians say "should be of highest priority" and "is highest priority". For issues that fall above the diagonal, Canadians would like to see more being done.

The full analysis, including all of the eleven issues, is shown in Figure 5:

- o Overall, most of the issues fall above the diagonal, suggesting that in general Canadians would like to see Canada as more active in its foreign policy efforts.
- o Four issues stand out as particularly important, because they are issues where (a) many Canadians believe they should be of the highest priority, but (b) far fewer Canadians actually see these as presently being of highest priority to Canada. These issues are:
  - International peace ("A" in the graph)
  - Canada's independence and control over its own affairs ("B")
  - Acid rain ("C")
  - Arms control ("D")
- o Relative to most of the other issues, there is a relatively close congruency between "should be highest priority" and "is highest priority" for the issue, "Canada - U.S. relations". That is, there is a relatively close match between what the public wants and what it sees as being done as regards Canada - U.S. relations in general; it is only in the specific areas of acid rain and sovereignty that some discrepancies emerge.

- o "Third world poverty and hunger" was an issue of intermediate importance as an area that should be of highest priority to Canada (35% of Canadians), and shows up here as an issue for which there is a fairly large gap with what Canada is perceived to be doing (17% say it is of highest priority).

# FIGURE 5 WHAT CANADA SHOULD DO VS. DOES



## PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF CANADA (Figure 6)

Respondents were asked to rate how effective Canada has been in the past few years in each of the eleven issue areas.

We suggest that the key analysis here is to relate these ratings of perceived effectiveness to the importance of the issues, as measured by the percent of Canadians saying "should be of the highest priority": To show these inter-relationships, we use the following type of graph:

<b>% Saying "Should be Highest Priority"</b>	<b>Higher than average priority &amp; Lower than average effectiveness</b>	<b>Higher than average priority &amp; Higher than average effectiveness</b>
	<b>Lower than average priority &amp; Lower than average effectiveness</b>	<b>Lower than average priority &amp; Higher than average effectiveness</b>
	<b>Effectiveness</b>	

Figure 6 shows how the eleven issues are distributed across these four cells:

- o The most problematic cell is the one in the upper left: it combines higher than average priority for Canadians with perceived lower than average effectiveness. Two issues fall into this cell:
  - Acid rain
  - Arms control

Further, it will be recalled that for both of these issues there was a large gap between the level of priority Canadians want, and the level of priority they see the government as actually attaching to these areas.

- o The cell in the upper right represents a more positive scenario: higher than average priority and higher than average effectiveness.

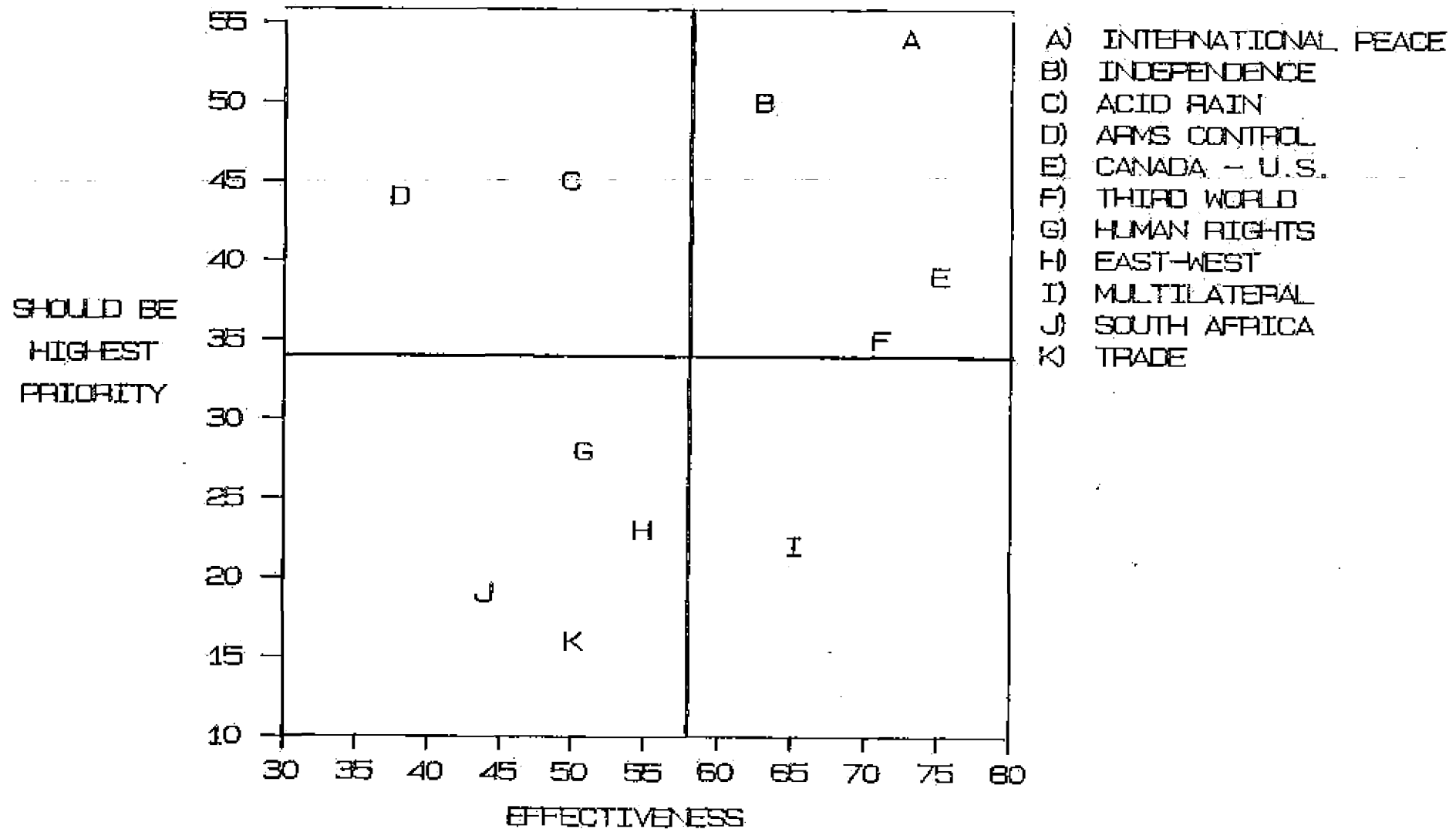
Both sovereignty and international peace fall into this cell. However, for both of these issues there were substantial gaps between desired priority and perceived priority. Therefore, these are important issues where Canada is seen to be having some effect -- but where still greater action is desired.

It is worth remarking that Canadians perceive "international peace" and "arms control" very differently as regards Canada's effectiveness: there is a substantially higher than average effectiveness rating for international peace, but a substantially lower than average effectiveness rating for arms control. It is likely that the "international peace" issue evokes Canada's general role as a peacekeeper, which is quite distinct from any contributions to reaching arms control agreements.

"Canada - U.S. relations" also falls into this cell, and indeed has the directionally highest effectiveness rating of the eleven issues. Recalling that there was relatively close congruency for this issue between desired priority and perceived priority, a positive picture emerges for Canada's general handling of its relations with the U.S. However, specific dimensions of this relationship -- such as acid rain, and sovereignty -- emerge as substantially more problematic.

The other issue to fall in the upper right-hand cell is "Third world poverty and hunger". In light of the earlier results, the appropriate interpretation is that Canada is seen as doing some good things here, but more is desired.

FIGURE 6  
CANADA'S EFFECTIVENESS BY PRIORITY





## SUMMARY

Canadians continue to show concern, and a preference for an active role for Canada, in the areas of world peace and arms control in particular, and alleviation of hunger and poverty in the world. Closer to home, the major foreign policy issues are acid rain and sovereignty.

The issues that appear to be of greatest concern are acid rain, and Canada's contributions to achieving arms control agreements. Next, would be sovereignty and Canada's contributions to international peace.



**REGIONAL PRIORITIES**

## REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Respondents were read a list of 9 regions in the world, and for each asked to rate how high or low a priority Canada should put on its relationships with that region. The results are summarized in Figure 7.

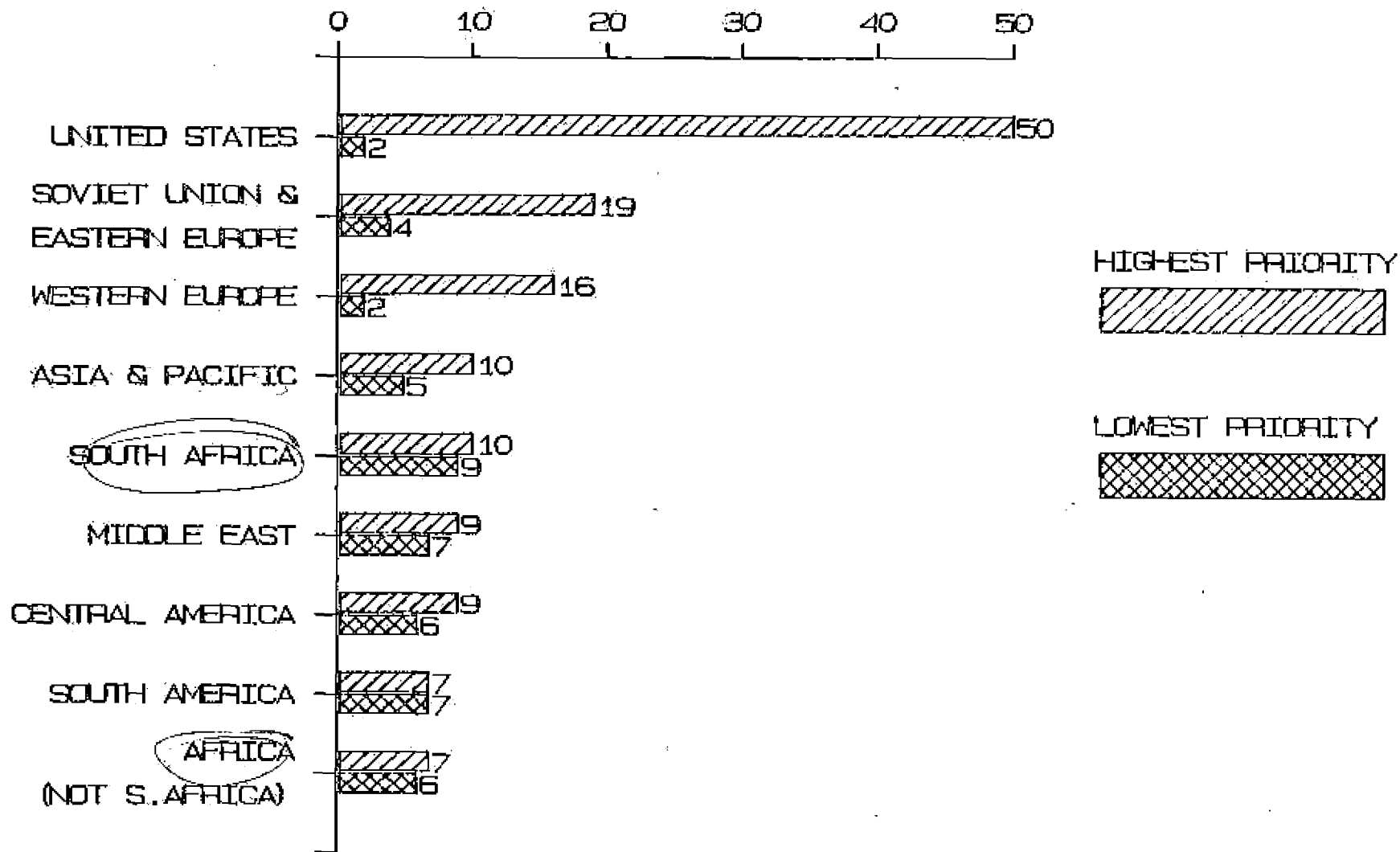
The United States very clearly emerges as the most important of the nine regions for Canada, with 50% of Canadians saying Canada should put the highest priority on its relations with the U.S.

The next most important regions for Canada are the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe (19%) and Western Europe (16%).

Among the remaining regions, it is striking that South Africa (10%), does not stand out, despite all the attention it has been getting recently. It is essentially on a par with Asia and the Pacific (10%), the Middle East (9%), and Central America (9%).

FIGURE 7

# LEVEL OF PRIORITY CANADA SHOULD ATTACH TO ITS RELATIONSHIPS WITH REGIONS





**SOUTH AFRICA  
AND APARTHEID**

## SOUTH AFRICA AND APARTHEID

In the section, Overall Foreign Policy Views, we saw that "South Africa and apartheid" ranked near the bottom among the set of eleven issues identified by the Department, in terms of Canadians' personal concern and the number of Canadians who would like to see this issue be a highest priority for Canada.

In this section we report:

- o Additional information on which Canadians tend to be concerned about the situation in South Africa.
- o Awareness of measures taken by Canada to combat apartheid.
- o General policy preferences.
- o Perception of support for sanctions by blacks in South Africa.
- o Policy preference regarding providing economic assistance to blacks in Southern Africa.

### WHO IS CONCERNED (Table 4)

Respondents were asked to rate their level of personal concern about the situation in South Africa on a 4-point scale from "Not at all concerned" to "Very concerned". The results were:

Very concerned	29%
Somewhat concerned	44%
Not very/Not at all concerned	27%

To understand who is most likely to be in the constituency for this issue, we looked at demographic and attitudinal trends for the two ends of this "concern" scale -- Very concerned, and Not very/Not at all concerned:

Very Concerned

Very well informed on world affairs

Very concerned over human rights violations

Activists

University education

Prairies

Not Very/Not At All Concerned

Not at all informed on world affairs

Not concerned over human rights violations

Grade school or less

Quebec

AWARENESS OF MEASURES TAKEN BY CANADA (Table 5)

Respondents were asked whether or not they were aware of any measures taken by the Canadian government to persuade South Africa to dismantle the policy of apartheid: 44% of Canadians said they were aware of such measures.

We find this to be a rather low level of awareness, given the level of media and government attention the situation in South Africa has received. This low level is consistent with the result that South Africa and apartheid ranks relatively low as a concern and priority for most Canadians, compared to other foreign policy issues.

Those claiming awareness of measures were asked to describe these measures in their own words. Reference to economic measures predominated, with 74% mentioning general economic restrictions and sanctions, and 12% mentioning specific trade restrictions (wine, fruit/food, etc.). One-third made some reference to political and diplomatic measures, such as "Government speaks out against apartheid" (11%), and "Diplomatic meetings" (10%).

### General Policy Preferences

There were two questions addressing Canadians' general policy preferences with respect to South Africa. The first offered a categorical choice among three distinct policy options: limited sanctions, total sanctions, or no sanctions. The second question "softened" the policy options to permit a preference for a policy direction without commitment to a particular policy: doing enough, should do more, should do less, should do nothing.

### Policy Option Preference

Just over one-half of Canadians (58%) prefer the current policy of limited sanctions:

<u>Option</u>	<u>% Preferring</u>
Limited sanctions like those already imposed by Canada and other countries, such as banning the import of fruit	58
Total sanctions, including an end to trade and closing our embassy in South Africa	26
No sanctions	14
Don't know	2



Policy Direction Preference (Figure 8, Tables 6-9)

When the options are changed to "enough", "more", "less" or "nothing", 45% of Canadians say Canada is doing enough to oppose the policy of apartheid; 37% say Canada should do more, while 15% say Canada should do less or nothing.

So, referring back to the preceding policy preference question, 26% of Canadians favour moving to total sanctions, while a total of 37% favour the less specific option of imposing more sanctions (which may be total, or not).

For purposes of judging the total potential support for greater activity by the government to combat apartheid, it is important to understand better the attitudes of those who say the current sanctions are enough: are they saying current sanctions are enough because these have been effective, or are they saying "enough is enough" -- i.e., they simply do not want greater involvement?

Respondents were asked to give in their own words their reasons for their preferred policy direction:

- o Canadians who feel Canada should do more basically say Canada has a moral imperative to help the blacks in South Africa -- i.e., this is a human rights issue that Canada should be involved in.
- o Those who feel the present sanctions are enough seem to be saying "enough is enough": Present policy is good/is enough/Canada should not be more involved" (28%), "Canada is doing all it can" (15%), "Canada should look after its own people (13%), and so on.

- o Those who feel Canada should do less or nothing gave several different types of reasons:
  - Canada should not interfere with the governing of other nations (26%)
  - Canada should look after its own people (25%)
  - Sanctions will hurt blacks (16%)
  - South Africa should solve its own internal problems (14%)

It appears, therefore, that total support for increased sanctions against South Africa would not come from much more than 37% of Canadians, as most of those in the "we're doing enough" category do not seem attitudinally predisposed to accept the value of increased sanctions by Canada.

Those who favour Canada doing more to oppose apartheid show basically the same attitudinal/demographic profile that was described earlier for those who are very concerned about the situation in South Africa.

#### **PERCEIVED SUPPORT FOR SANCTIONS BY BLACKS IN SOUTH AFRICA**

(Table 10)

Canadians are basically split on the issue of whether or not blacks in South Africa support sanctions: 47% say blacks do support sanctions, while 41% say blacks do not support sanctions.

As one would expect, how Canadians answer this question depends on what policy direction they would like Canada to take with respect to South Africa: those who want Canada to do more tend to think blacks favour sanctions, while those who want Canada to do less or nothing tend to think blacks oppose sanctions. Those who feel Canada as doing enough are split equally between these two points of view.

**POLICY PREFERENCE REGARDING  
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE**

(Table 11)

Respondents were asked whether they would support or oppose giving increased economic assistance to blacks in Southern Africa (including South Africa itself and the countries bordering on it:

	<u>Total</u>
Total Respondents	1011
	%
Support increased economic assistance	56
Oppose increased economic assistance	41
Don't know	3

A majority state that they would support increased assistance, although there is still a substantial group that would oppose such an increase.

Preferences are strongly correlated with overall views on the general policy direction people feel Canada should take with respect to South Africa and apartheid: those who feel Canada should do more tend to favour increased economic assistance (78% support), those who feel Canada should do less or nothing tend to oppose increased assistance (71% oppose), while those who say Canada is doing enough are split (49% support, 47% oppose).

**TABLE 4**  
**LEVEL OF PERSONAL CONCERN**  
**ABOUT THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Very Concerned</u>	<u>Not Very/ Not At All Concerned</u>
Total Respondents Concerned	1011	29%*	27%
<b><u>Informed On World Affairs And Foreign Policy Issues</u></b>			
Very well informed	131	41	21
Somewhat informed	581	29	24
Not very well informed	219	26	31
Not at all informed	79	19	49
<b><u>Involvement In International Issues</u></b>			
Have been active in past year	143	39	17
Have not been active in past year	868	27	28
<b><u>Concern Over Human Rights Violations</u></b>			
Very concerned	287	46	17
Not concerned	159	16	44
<b><u>Education</u></b>			
Grade school or less	135	17	44
Some/completed high school	478	27	30
Some/completed vocational/college	197	29	19
Some/completed university	197	43	14
<b><u>Region</u></b>			
Maritimes	90	33	22
Quebec	267	19	42
Ontario	370	32	21
Prairies	171	36	20
British Columbia	114	29	24

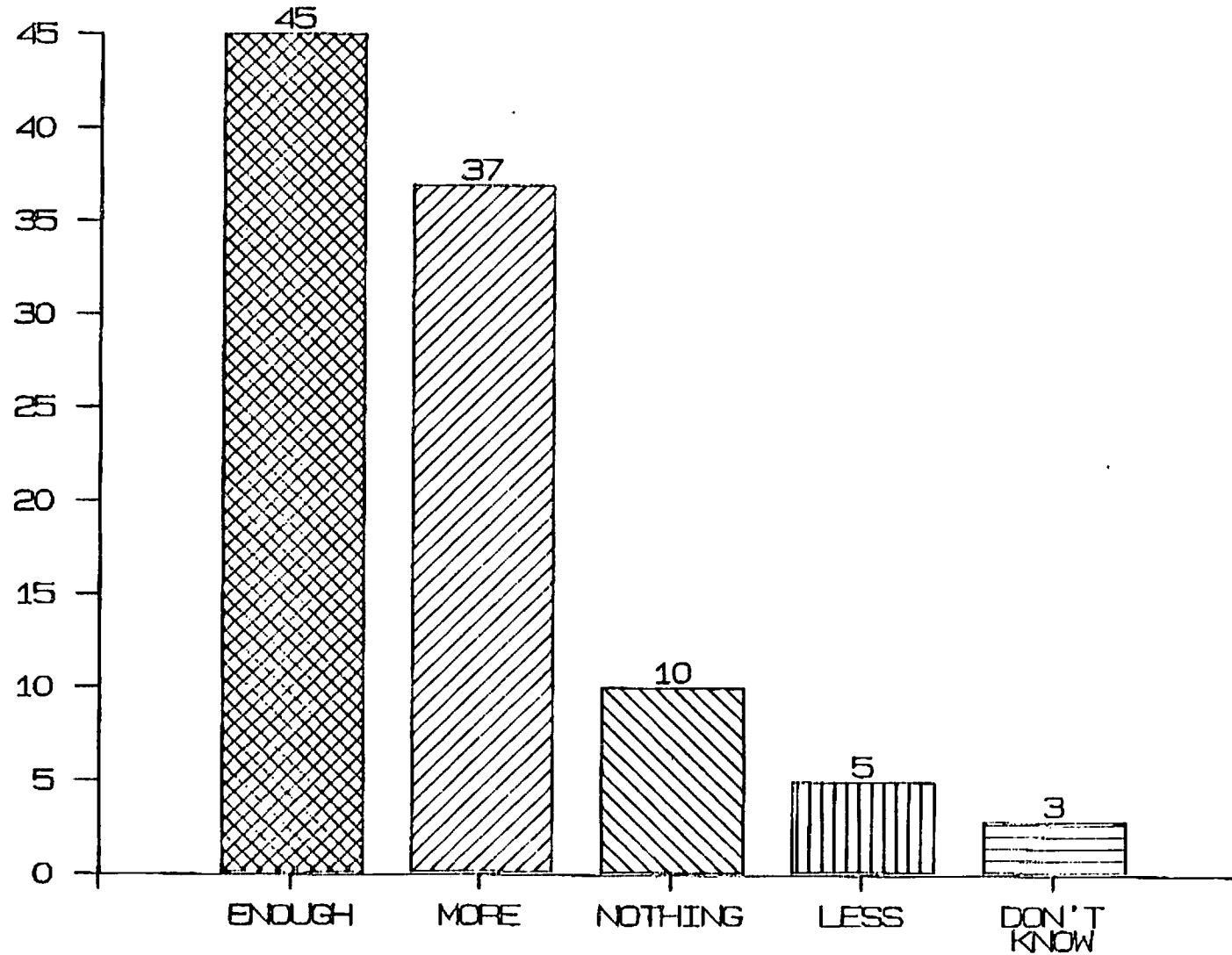
\* Horizontal percentaging

**TABLE 5**  
**MEASURES BEING TAKEN BY CANADIAN**  
**GOVERNMENT TO PERSUADE SOUTH AFRICA**  
**TO DISMANTLE APARTHEID**

	<u>Total</u>
Total Respondents	440
	%
<b>Specific Trade Restrictions (Net)</b>	<b>12</b>
Wine	6
Fruit/food	5
Gold	2
Travel/airlines/tourism	2
<b>Other Sanctions (Net)</b>	<b>74</b>
Trade	43
Economic	18
Boycotts	10
Cut aid	7
<b>Political/Diplomatic Measures (Net)</b>	<b>33</b>
Government speaks out against apartheid	11
Diplomatic meetings	10
Reduced diplomatic ties	8
P.M./Clark went there	3
Support black leaders/South Africans	3
Persuade South Africa to abolish apartheid	3
Companies pulling out of country	13

FIGURE 8

# WHAT CANADA SHOULD BE DOING TO OPPOSE POLICY OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA



**TABLE 6**  
**REASONS FOR SAYING CANADA SHOULD DO**  
**MORE TO OPPOSE POLICY ON APARTHEID**  
(Major Mentions)

Total Respondents	372
	%
Canada should fight discrimination/help establish rights of blacks	39
Not enough action has been taken	21
Actions have been ineffective	16
Put more pressure on South Africa/ Hurt South Africa more	11
Total sanctions needed/Cut all relations	10
To have more impact we need co-operation from other countries	5
Canada should do what it says it will	3
Sanctions keep peace/prevent war	2
Canada is influential leader in Commonwealth/ Others will follow	1

**TABLE 7**  
**REASONS FOR SAYING CANADA IS DOING**  
**ENOUGH TO OPPOSE POLICY ON APARTHEID**  
(Major Mentions)

Total Respondents	455
	%
Present policy is good/is enough/ Canada should not be more involved	28
Canada is doing all it can	15
Canada should look after its own people	13
Sanctions will hurt blacks	7
South Africa should solve its own internal problems	7
To have more of an impact we need co-operation from other countries	5
Canada should not interfere with the governing of other nations	5
Canada can't change the situation	4



**TABLE 8**  
**REASONS FOR SAYING CANADA**  
**SHOULD DO LESS/SHOULD DO NOTHING**  
**TO OPPOSE POLICY ON APARTHEID**  
(Major Mentions)

	<u>Should Do Less/Nothing</u>
Total Respondents	150 %
Canada should not interfere with the governing of other nations	26
Canada should look after its own people	25
Sanctions will hurt blacks	16
South Africa should solve its own internal problems	14
Current South African government is all right	5

**TABLE 9**  
**WHAT CANADA SHOULD BE DOING TO OPPOSE**  
**POLICY OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Is Doing</u> <u>Enough</u>	<u>Should Do</u> <u>More</u>	<u>Should</u> <u>Do Less/</u> <u>Nothing</u>
Total Respondents	1011	45%	37%	15%
<b><u>Informed on World Affairs</u></b> <b><u>And Foreign Policy Issues</u></b>				
Very well informed	131	(35)	43	(22)
Somewhat informed	581	45	38	14
Not very well informed	219	50	33	11
Not at all informed	79	45	29	23
<b><u>Involvement in International Issues</u></b>				
Have been active in past year	143	(33)	(51)	16
Have not been active in past year	868	47	35	14
<b><u>Education</u></b>				
Grade school or less	135	51	(24)	16
Some/completed high school	478	49	32	17
Some/completed vocational/college	197	44	42	11
Some/completed university	197	(33)	(53)	12
<b><u>Region</u></b>				
Maritimes	90	36	45	16
Quebec	267	50	(27)	15
Ontario	370	48	37	14
Prairies	171	39	(46)	12
British Columbia	114	39	38	(23)

TABLE 9 (CONTINUED)

WHAT CANADA SHOULD BE DOING TO OPPOSE  
POLICY OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Is Doing Enough</u>	<u>Should Do More</u>	<u>Should Do Less/ Nothing</u>
Total Respondents	1011	45%	37%	15%
<u>Occupation</u>				
White collar	176	39	48	10
Blue collar	191	42	33	23
Gray collar	84	42	45	8
<u>Sanctions</u>				
Limited sanctions	582	62	28	8
Total sanctions	267	14	74	11
No sanctions	142	37	8	51

**TABLE 10**  
**PERCEPTION OF BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS'**  
**SUPPORT FOR SANCTIONS**

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Policy Direction Preference</u>		
		<u>More</u>	<u>Enough</u>	<u>Less/ Nothing</u>
Total Respondents	1011	372	455	150
	%	%	%	%
Black South Africans . . .				
Support sanctions	47	65	45	21
Oppose sanctions	41	28	45	65
Don't know	12	7	10	14

**TABLE 11**  
**SUPPORT VS. OPPOSITION FOR**  
**INCREASED ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE**  
**TO BLACKS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA**

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Policy Direction Preference</u>		
		<u>More</u>	<u>Enough</u>	<u>Less/ Nothing</u>
Total Respondents	1011 %	372 %	455 %	150 %
Support increased assistance	56	78	49	29
Oppose increased assistance	41	21	47	71
Don't know	3	1	4	*

\* Less than 0.5%

**AID POLICY**

## AID POLICY

In the section, Overall Foreign Policy Views, we saw that poverty and hunger in the world continue to be an important personal concern for many Canadians. In the context of the eleven general policy areas identified by the Department, "Third world poverty and hunger" was of intermediate importance as a priority for Canada in its foreign policy efforts.

In this section we report:

- o Overall perception of the amount Canada spends assisting poor countries
- o Policy preferences regarding conditions on aid
- o Preferences regarding accepting more exports from developing countries
- o Reasons why Canada should give aid

### AMOUNT CANADA SPENDS (Figure 9, Table 12)

One-half (52%) of Canadians believe that Canada currently spends about the right amount assisting poor countries around the world. The remainder are evenly split between saying Canada spends too much (25%) or Canada spends too little (21%).

The profiles of those who are more likely to say Canada spends too much vs. too little are as follows:

Too Much

Household income less than \$25K

Less well educated

Prairies

Too Little

Very well informed on world affairs

Activists

University education

POLICY PREFERENCES REGARDING  
CONDITIONS ON AID

(Table 13)

Buy Canadian

The Canadian population is split when it comes to whether or not Canadian aid money should be given on the condition that countries buy mainly Canadian products. However, when asked what the government actually does, there is a tendency to believe the government does not impose "buy Canadian" conditions:

	<u>What Canada Should Be Doing</u>	<u>What Canada Is Doing</u>
Total Respondents	1011 %	1011 %
<u>Agreement With . . .</u>		
Canadian aid money should be given to countries on the condition that they buy mainly Canadian products with it	50	34
<u>OR</u>		
We should <u>not</u> require countries receiving aid to buy Canadian products because they may be able to buy cheaper products and services elsewhere	49	61
Don't know	1	6



If we consider these results from the perspective of who is the largest group for which there is a mismatch between what they want Canada to do and what they see Canada as actually doing, that group consists of those who feel Canada should impose "buy Canadian" conditions, but does not in fact do so (28% of Canadians).

The profiles of those most likely to feel there should be "buy Canadian" conditions vs. no such conditions are as follows:

Should Be Conditional On Buying Canadian

"Not at all informed" on world affairs

Grade school or less

Blue collar

Eastern Canada (Maritimes, Quebec)

"Third world poverty and hunger" is a lower priority

Canada spends too much on aid

Should Not Be Conditional On Buying Canadian

Activists

University education

B.C., Ontario

"Third world poverty and hunger" is a higher priority

Canada spends too little on aid

As can be seen from these profiles, a general pro-aid position tends to be associated with the view that "buy Canadian" conditions should not be imposed.

## Human Rights Policies (Table 14)

The Canadian public is almost equally split on the issue of whether or not aid should be given to countries whose governments do not respect human rights, although there is a trend to say the aid should not be given (54% of Canadians). However, 64% of Canadians believe Canada actually gives aid only based on the needs of the people, regardless of human rights policies of the governments:

	<u>What Canada Should Be Doing</u>	<u>What Canada Is Doing</u>
Total Respondents	1011 %	1011 %
We should not give aid money to countries whose governments in our view do not respect human rights	54	33
<u>OR</u>		
Canada should give aid money to countries according to the needs of their people, whether or not their governments respect the human rights of their citizens	45	64
Don't know	1	3

The largest group for which there is a mismatch between what they want Canada to do and what they see Canada as actually doing, is the group (29% of Canadians) who feel that Canada's aid should be conditional on human rights policies, but believe that it in fact is not.

There do not tend to be as strong demographic/attitudinal correlates for this issue as for the "buy Canadian" issue. However, a pro-aid stance in general does tend to be associated with the view that aid should not be conditional on human rights policies.

**ACCEPTING MORE EXPORTS  
FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (Table 15)**

Respondents were presented with a policy choice of accepting vs. not accepting more exports from developing countries, with the trade-off being less foreign aid and lower prices in Canada on the one hand, versus loss of Canadian jobs on the other. A slight majority of Canadians preferred accepting more exports, although a substantial minority took the opposing view:

	<u>Total</u>
Total Respondents	1011
	%
Canada should accept more exports from developing countries because it means those countries would need less foreign aid, and it also means lower prices for those products in Canada	55
<u>OR</u>	
Even if it meant lower prices in Canada, Canada should not accept exports from developing nations because lower priced imports would lead to the loss of Canadian jobs	43
Don't know	2

Those Canadians who are pro-aid generally are somewhat more likely to favour accepting more exports, although the association is not as pronounced as for the policy issues discussed earlier.

## REASONS FOR GIVING AID

As indicated by the following, most Canadians believe in a humanitarian, as opposed to an economic, rationale for giving aid:

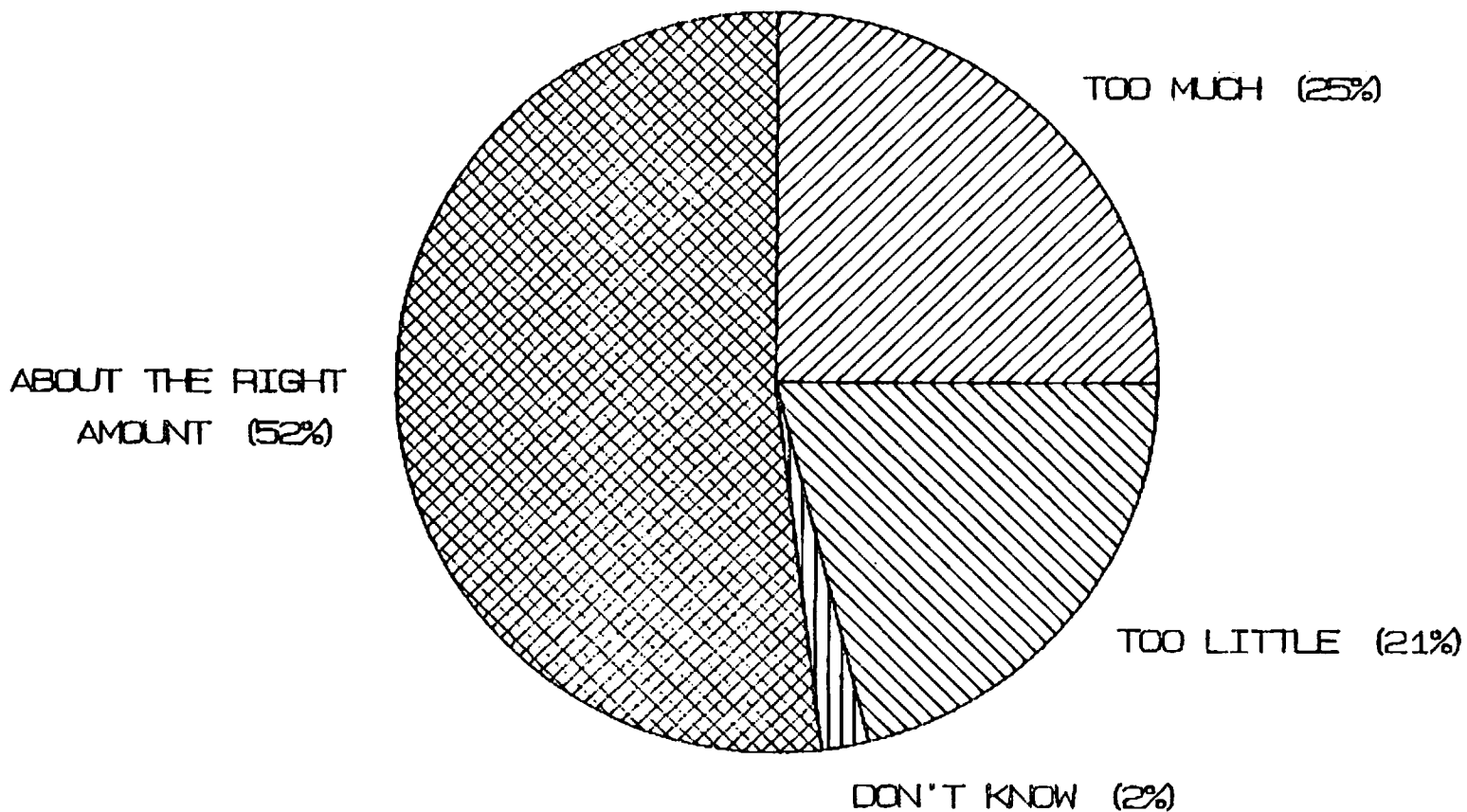
	<u>Total</u>
Total Respondents	1011
	%
The primary reason to keep on giving aid money to poorer countries is that one day they might become prosperous, and we could sell them more goods and services	19
<u>OR</u>	
The primary reason to give aid money is because other human beings are suffering, and we have a responsibility to help	80
Don't know	1

## SUMMARY

While Canadians view foreign aid as an important humanitarian objective for Canada, what is striking in the results for the detailed policy questions is how little consensus there is for an overall philosophy on how aid should be given. When given various specific policy alternatives -- such as whether to impose "buy Canadian" or human rights conditions on aid -- the Canadian population is divided as to which options to follow.

Those who are the most "pro-aid" do tend to take the least restrictive view on the conditions under which aid should be given, and one would expect these people to be most interested in, and reactive to, government policies.

FIGURE 9  
OPINION ABOUT THE AMOUNT CANADA  
SPENDS ON ASSISTING POOR COUNTRIES



**TABLE 12**  
**OPINION ABOUT THE AMOUNT CANADA**  
**SPENDS ON ASSISTING POOR COUNTRIES**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>About The Right Amount</u>	<u>Too Much</u>	<u>Too Little</u>
Total Respondents	1011	52%	25%	21%
<b><u>Informed On World Affairs And Foreign Policy Issues</u></b>				
Very well informed	131	49	22	29
Somewhat informed	581	49	26	23
Not very well informed	219	61	25	14
Not at all informed	79	54	28	18
<b><u>Involvement In International Issues</u></b>				
Have been active in past year	143	50	18	32
Have not been active in past year	868	53	27	20
<b><u>Household Income</u></b>				
Under \$25K	348	49	31	20
\$25K - \$44.9K	326	54	22	23
\$45K and over	185	59	21	19
<b><u>Education</u></b>				
Grade school or less	135	54	32	14
Some/completed high school	478	52	28	20
Some/completed vocational/college	197	61	23	14
Some/completed university	197	44	17	38
<b><u>Region</u></b>				
Maritimes	90	46	28	27
Quebec	267	59	24	16
Ontario	370	55	20	24
Prairies	171	43	38	18
British Columbia	114	46	25	27

**TABLE 13**  
**OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT FOREIGN AID**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>What Canada Should Be Doing</u>	
		<u>Give aid on con- dition it is used to buy mainly Canadian products</u>	<u>Place few- such con- ditions on aid</u>
Total Respondents	1011	50%	49%
<u>Informed On World Affairs And Foreign Policy Issues</u>			
Very well informed	131	51	48
Somewhat informed	581	49	50
Not very well informed	219	48	52
Not at all informed	79	63	36
<u>Involvement In International Issues</u>			
Have been active in past year	143	42	58
Have not been active in past year	868	51	48
<u>Education</u>			
Grade school or less	135	58	42
Some/completed high school	478	53	47
Some/completed vocation/college	197	49	49
Some/completed university	197	38	61
<u>Occupation</u>			
White collar	176	47	52
Blue collar	191	59	40
Gray collar	84	48	51

**TABLE 13 (CONTINUED)**  
**OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT FOREIGN AID**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>What Canada Should Be Doing</u>	
		<u>Give aid on con- dition it is used to buy mainly Canadian products</u>	<u>Place few- such con- ditions on aid</u>
Total Respondents	1011	50%	49%
<u>Region</u>			
Maritimes	90	58	41
Quebec	267	59	40
Ontario	370	43	56
Prairies	171	55	45
British Columbia	114	39	61
<u>Third world poverty and hunger should be ...</u>			
Highest priority	350	46	54
Lower priority*	288	62	38
<u>The amount Canada spends on aid is ...</u>			
Too much	257	65	35
Too little	216	37	62
About right	528	48	51

\* On 1 to 7 scale, where 1 is "Lowest priority" and 7 is "Highest priority", "lower priority" is defined here as the range 1 to 4.



**TABLE 14**  
**OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT FOREIGN AID**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>What Canada Should Be Doing</u>	
		<u>Not give aid money to those who do not respect human rights</u>	<u>Give aid money regardless of human rights</u>
Total Respondents	1011	54%	45%
<b><u>Informed On World Affairs And Foreign Policy Issues</u></b>			
Very well informed	131	57	43
Somewhat informed	581	53	45
Not very well informed	219	58	42
Not at all informed	79	48	50
<b><u>Involvement In International Issues</u></b>			
Have been active in past year	143	48	52
Have not been active in past year	868	55	43
<b><u>Region</u></b>			
Maritimes	90	51	49
Quebec	267	62	37
Ontario	370	54	45
Prairies	171	50	48
British Columbia	114	45	53

**TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)**  
**OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT FOREIGN AID**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>What Canada Should Be Doing</u>	
		<u>Not give aid money to those who do not respect human rights</u>	<u>Give aid money regardless of human rights</u>
Total Respondents	1011	54%	45%
<u>Third world poverty and hunger should be ...</u>			
Highest priority	350	50	49
Low priority *	139	69	30
<u>The amount Canada spends on aid is ...</u>			
Too much	257	70	28
Too little	216	42	56
About right	528	52	48

\* On a 1 to 7 scale, where 1 is "Lowest priority" and 7 is "Highest priority", "low priority" is defined here as the range 1 to 3.

**TABLE 15**  
**OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT FOREIGN AID**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>What Canada Should Be Doing</u>	
		<u>Accept more exports from developing nations</u>	<u>Not accept exports from developing nations</u>
Total Respondents	1011	55%	43%
<u>Involvement In International Issues</u>			
Have been active in past year	143	66	33
Have not been active in past year	868	53	45
<u>Household Income</u>			
Under \$35K	532	50	47
\$35K and over	327	63	36
<u>Education</u>			
Grade school or less	135	50	46
Some/completed high school	478	51	48
Some/completed vocational/college	197	53	44
Some/completed university	197	68	29
<u>Region</u>			
Maritimes	90	40	55
Quebec	267	54	43
Ontario	370	59	39
Prairies	171	53	46
British Columbia	114	57	42

**TABLE 15 (CONTINUED)**  
**OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT FOREIGN AID**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>What Canada Should Be Doing</u>	
		<u>Accept more exports from developing nations</u>	<u>Not accept exports from developing nations</u>
Total Respondents	1011	55%	43%
<b><u>Third world poverty and hunger should be ...</u></b>			
Highest priority	350	55	43
Low priority *	139	49	49
<b><u>The amount Canada spends on aid is ...</u></b>			
Too much	257	47	50
Too little	216	63	34
About right	528	55	43

\* On a 1 to 7 scale, where 1 is "Lowest priority" and 7 is "Highest priority", "low priority" is defined here as the range 1 to 3.



**CENTRAL AMERICA**

## CENTRAL AMERICA

In this section, we report:

### o Central America

- How well informed Canadians feel they are
- Overall policy preference regarding greater Canadian involvement
- Specific policy preferences and perceptions
- Perceived causes of tensions

### o Nicaragua

- How well informed Canadians feel they are
- Personal concern
- Perception of Canadian position on the "contras" relative to that of the United States

## CENTRAL AMERICA

### How Well Informed (Figure 10)

Most Canadians do not feel well informed about Central America: two-thirds say they feel not very (39%) or not at all (27%) informed about this region. This contrasts with the fact that only 30% of Canadians feel not very or not at all informed about world affairs, generally.

### Overall Preference For Greater Involvement

Respondents were read the following statement regarding Canada becoming more involved in Central America, and asked whether they agreed or disagreed: "Because of its proximity to Central America, Canada should become more involved in helping that region solve its economic and political problems".

Just over one-half of Canadians (53%), disagreed with this statement, indicating they did not favour greater Canadian involvement in the region. A substantial minority (45%), however, agreed with the statement, indicating that there is not a strong consensus on this issue.

There were few demographic correlates with these two alternative points of view, indicating each is widespread throughout Canadian society. There were, however, attitudinal correlates. Those who favoured greater Canadian involvement tended to have the following attitudes:

#### Favour Greater Involvement

Feel somewhat or very well informed about Central America  
(66% favour greater involvement)

Human rights violations should be a highest priority (58%)

Third world poverty and hunger should be a highest priority (53%)

### Specific Policy Preferences (Figure 11)

Respondents were read a series of policy options regarding ways in which Canada could deal with the problems in Central America. For each they were asked whether they supported or opposed the option, and whether or not they perceived the Canadian government to be following that option.

One of the options was "avoiding any involvement" in Central America. Three-quarters of Canadians disagreed with this option, indicating most feel Canada should have some involvement in that region.

Turning to the level of support for the five specific policy options that were presented, it is clear that most Canadians want only an "arms-length" involvement in the region. The only two options to be supported by a majority of Canadians were:

- o Actively supporting the efforts of Central American countries to find a peaceful solution themselves (supported by 86% of Canadians)
- o Increasing economic assistance (60% support)

The remaining options, which involved increasing Canadian presence in the region either diplomatically or militarily, were opposed by a majority of Canadians.

Turning to Canadians' perceptions of what the government actually is doing with respect to these policy options, two phenomena are worth nothing:

- 1) In general, Canadians perceive the government to be less involved in the region that they would like it to be. For example, while 86% would like Canada to help Central American countries find solutions themselves, only 53% actually perceive the government as doing this.
- 2) There is some confusion over what types of involvement Canada really does have in the region. For example, 17% of Canadians believe Canada is providing military assistance to governments in the region to combat anti-government forces.



### Perceived Causes of Tensions

Respondents were read the following possible causes for the tensions in Central America, and asked which one is the most important:

	<u>Total</u>
Total Respondents	1011
	%
Poverty and injustice	63
Soviet Union and Cuba	22
United States	13
Don't know	2

A majority of Canadians see the causes as internal to the region; 35% see the tensions as arising from outside interference, primarily more from the Soviet Union and Cuba than from the United States.

### NICARAGUA

#### How Well Informed (Figure 12)

The degree to which Canadians feel informed about Nicaragua matches the degree to which they feel informed about Central America generally. That is, in both cases, most Canadians feel they are not very or not at all informed.

Personal Concern (Figure 13, Table 16)

In line with the general feeling of lack of informedness about the situation in Nicaragua, the majority of Canadians (60%) say they are not very (25%) or not at all (35%) concerned about this situation. Among those expressing some concern, most of it is in the "somewhat concerned" category (32% of Canadians) as opposed to the "very concerned" category (8%).

The following are the demographic and attitudinal characteristics of those who are concerned vs. not concerned about the situation in Nicaragua:

Concerned

Very well informed about world affairs generally, and about the region

Activists

University education

Household income \$45K and over

White collar

Maritimes, Ontario, B.C.

Third world poverty and hunger a highest priority

Human rights violations a highest priority

Not Concerned

Not well informed about world affairs generally, or about the region

Grade school or less

Quebec

Third world poverty and hunger a lower priority

Human rights violations a lower priority

Those people expressing at least some concern about the situation in Nicaragua were given a list of specific potential concerns about this conflict, and were asked to rate their level of concern over each:

	<u>% "Very Concerned</u>
	<u>%</u>
Human rights abuses	39
Refugee flows from the region to Canada	34
The possibility of direct U.S. military interference in Nicaragua	28
The expansion of Soviet and Cuban interference	26
The possibility of civil war in the region	17

Two aspects of these results are worth commenting on:

- 1) One-third of the respondents said they were "very concerned" about refugee flows from the region to Canada -- which is a concern more about the impact of involvement on Canada than about conditions in the region itself. Therefore, the overall concern expressed about the conflict in Nicaragua is not one simply driven by the desire to help, but also includes the negative impact any support may have "at home".
- 2) Although the Soviet Union and Cuba were more likely than the United States to be seen as causes of the tensions in Central America, both parties are a source of concern as regards the current situation in Nicaragua.

## Canadian vs. U.S. Position on Contras

Despite the widespread feeling among Canadians of not being very well informed about the conflict in Nicaragua, 51% of Canadians perceive that Canada does not approve U.S. support for the contras; 39% say that Canada does approve the U.S. position, while 10% say they do not know what Canada's position is in this regard.

## SUMMARY

Most Canadians do not feel very well informed about the situations in Central America and Nicaragua. And, while a majority of Canadians feel Canada should have some involvement in this region, they also feel that this involvement should be very much "arms-length", being limited to advice and counsel in helping this region solve its own problems, and providing some economic assistance.

FIGURE 10  
 HOW WELL INFORMED ON ...

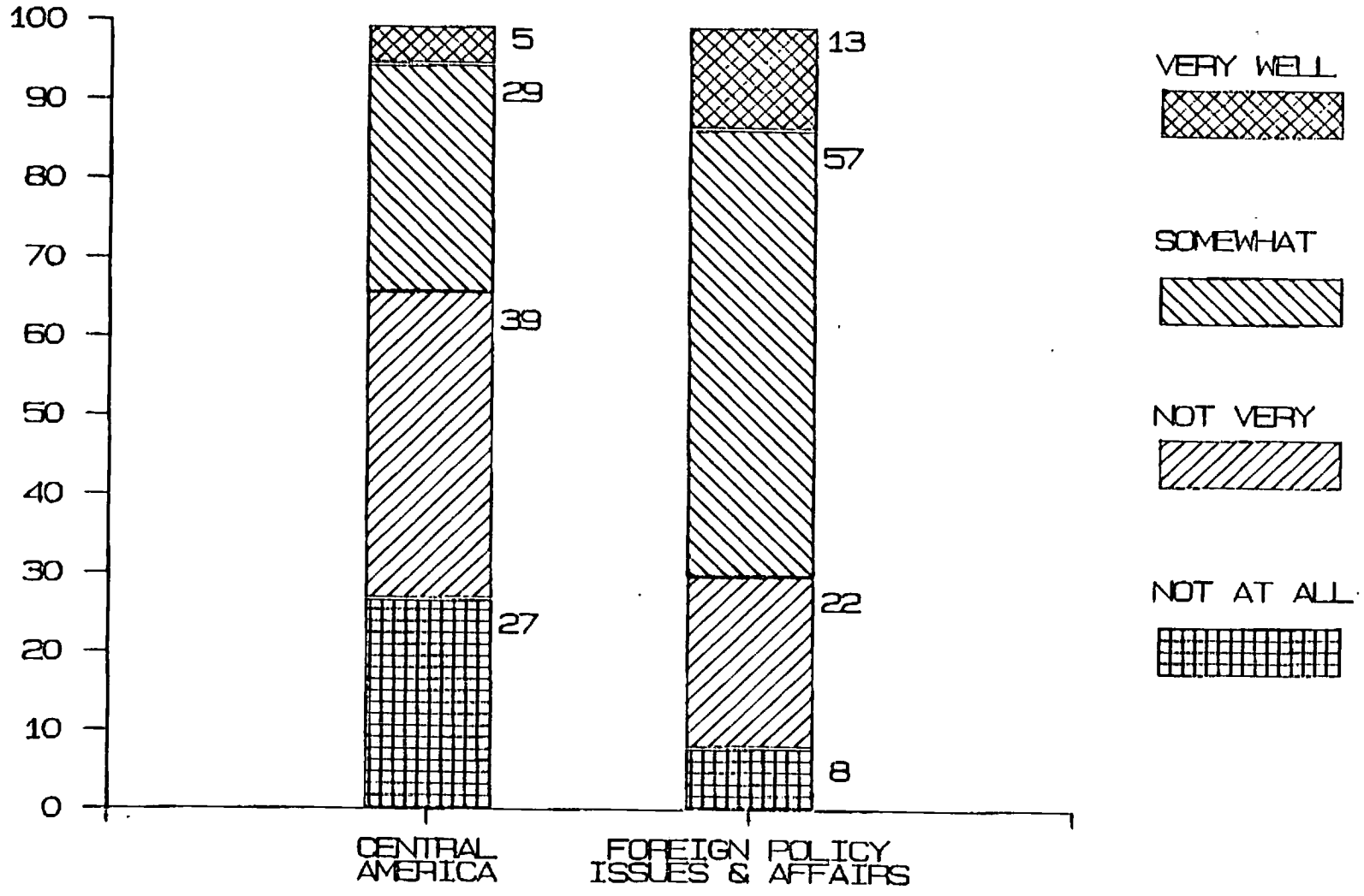


FIGURE 11  
 SUPPORT FOR AND PERCEPTION OF CANADIAN  
 INVOLVEMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

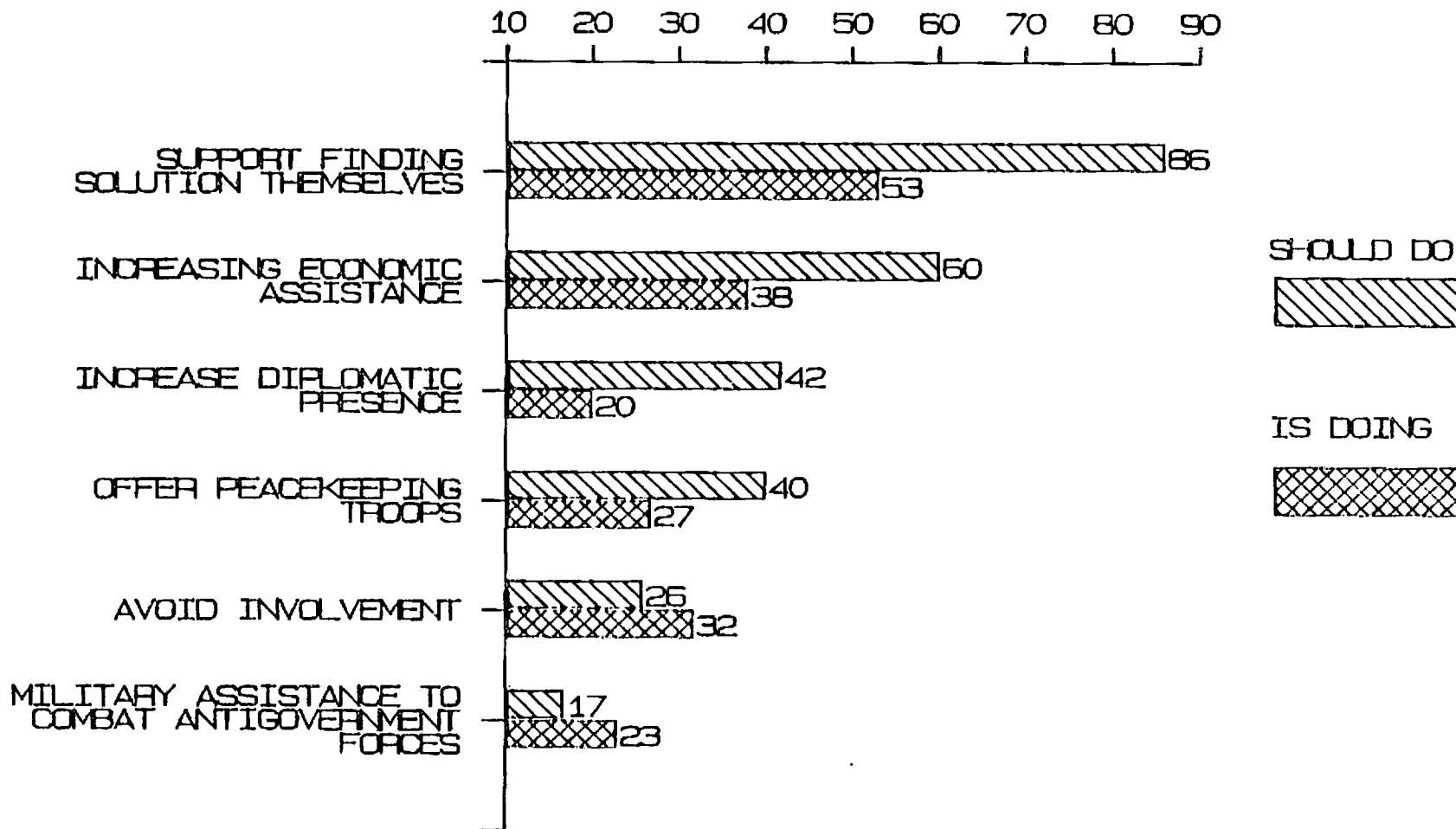


FIGURE 12  
 HOW WELL INFORMED ABOUT NICARAGUA

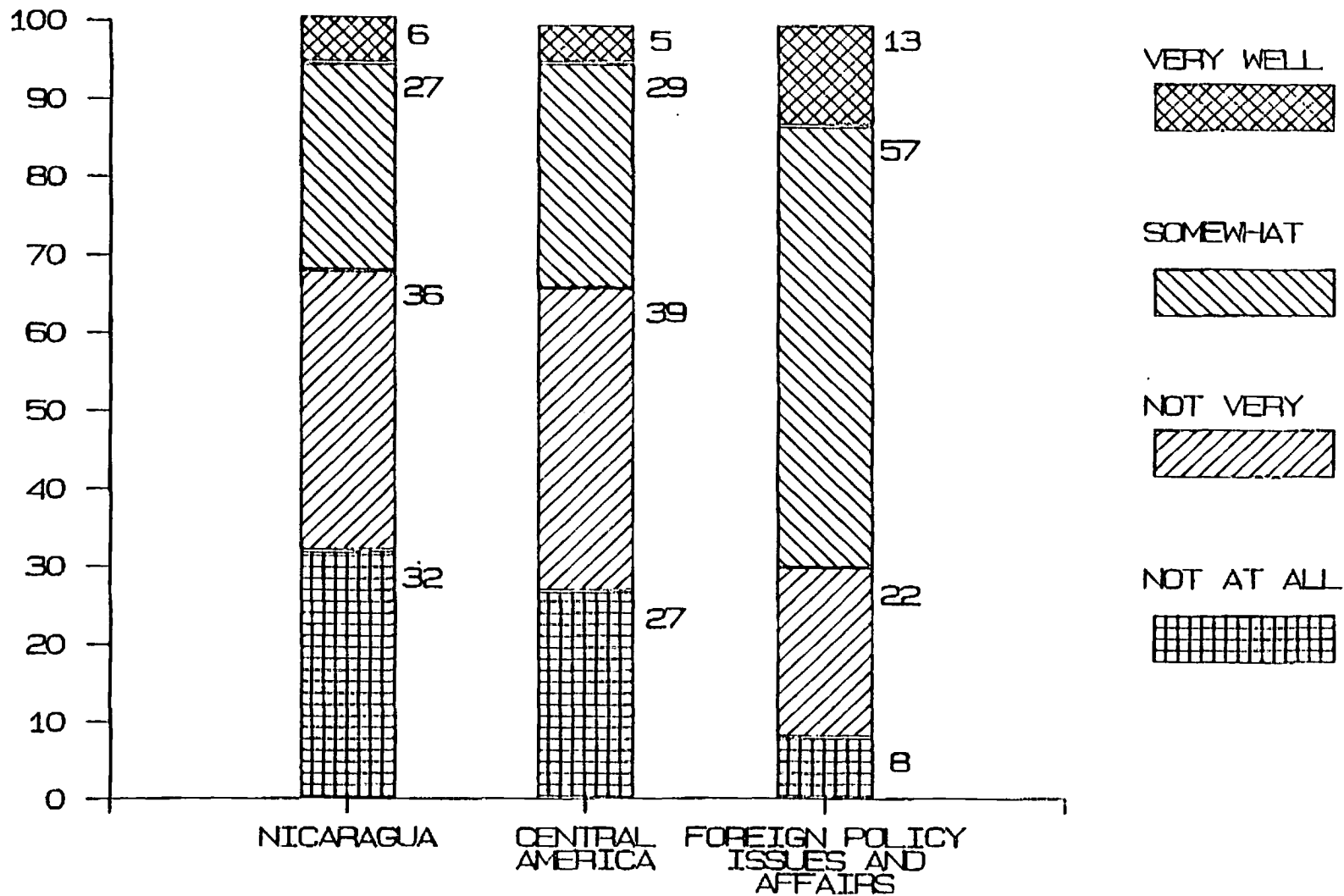
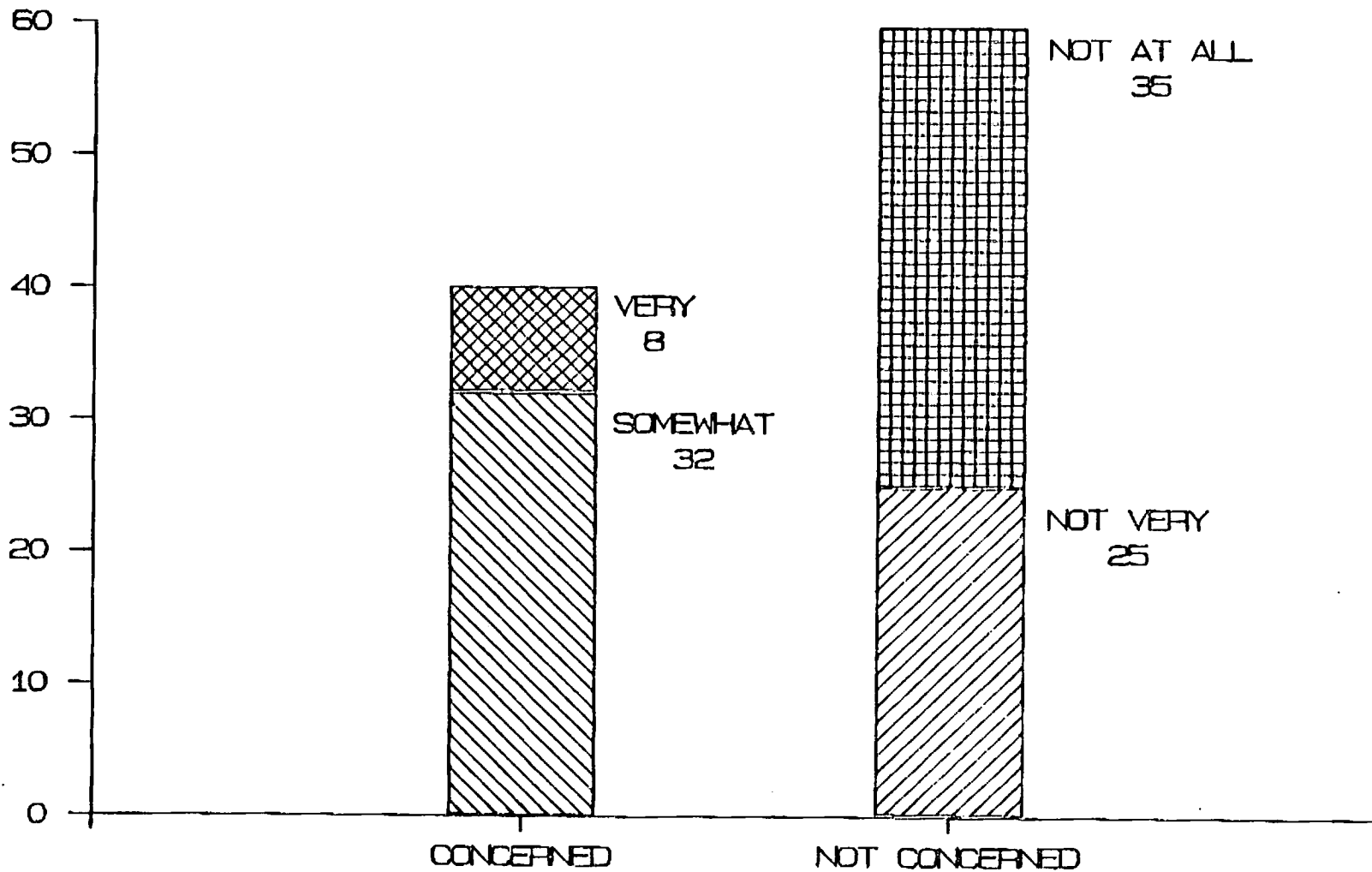


FIGURE 13  
DEGREE OF OVERALL CONCERN ABOUT CONFLICT IN NICARAGUA





**TABLE 16**

**PERSONAL CONCERN ABOUT  
THE CONFLICT IN NICARAGUA**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Very Concerned</u>	<u>Somewhat Concerned</u>	<u>Not Very/ Not At All Concerned</u>
Total Respondents	1011	8%	32%	60%
<b><u>Informed on World Affairs And Foreign Policy Issues</u></b>				
Very well informed	131	24	38	38
Somewhat informed	581	6	35	59
Not very well informed	219	5	24	70
Not at all informed	79	6	18	76
<b><u>Involvement in International Issues</u></b>				
Have been active in past year	143	16	41	43
Have not been active in past year	868	7	30	63
<b><u>Household Income</u></b>				
Under \$15K	348	8	28	64
\$25K - \$44.9K	326	6	31	63
\$45K and Over	185	11	38	51
<b><u>Education</u></b>				
Grade school or less	135	3	18	79
Some/completed high school	478	7	30	63
Some/completed vocational/college	197	6	35	59
Some/completed university	197	18	43	39
<b><u>Occupation</u></b>				
White collar	176	10	39	51
Blue collar	191	7	30	63
Gray collar	84	9	28	63

**TABLE 16 (CONTINUED)**  
**PERSONAL CONCERN ABOUT  
 THE CONFLICT IN NICARAGUA**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Very Concerned</u>	<u>Somewhat Concerned</u>	<u>Not Very/ Not At All Concerned</u>
Total Respondents	1011	8%	32%	60%
<u>Region</u>				
Maritimes	90	12	38	51
Quebec	267	(3)	(17)	(80)
Ontario	370	11	(39)	(51)
Prairies	171	9	30	61
British Columbia	114	9	(43)	(48)
<u>Informed on Central America</u>				
Somewhat/very well informed	340	(18)	(44)	(38)
Not very well informed	393	(4)	32	65
Not at all informed	277	(3)	(17)	(80)
<u>Human Rights Violations Should Be ...</u>				
Highest priority	287	(15)	35	(50)
Lower priority*	335	(5)	(24)	(71)
<u>Third World Poverty and Hunger Should Be ...</u>				
Highest priority	355	(12)	35	(53)
Lower priority*	286	(3)	(27)	(70)

\* On a 1 to 7 scale, where 1 is "Lowest priority" and 7 is "Highest priority", "lower priority" is defined here as the range from 1 to 4.



**EAST-WEST RELATIONS  
AND  
ARMS CONTROL**

## EAST-WEST RELATIONS AND ARMS CONTROL

In the section, Overall Foreign Policy Views, we saw that arms control ranked high as a personal concern of Canadians, and as an area to which they felt Canada should give high priority in its foreign policy efforts. East-West relations, by contrast, was substantially lower down in the list, suggesting it is seen as more of a means to end than an end in and of itself.

In this section, we report on:

- o How informed Canadians feel they are about East-West relations
- o Perceived trends in East-West relations
- o Perceived causes of East-West tensions
- o Policy priorities for Canada in its dealings with the Soviet Union
- o Arms control issues

### HOW WELL INFORMED (Figure 14)

A total of 55% of Canadians feel somewhat (47%) or very well (8%) informed about East-West relations.

### PERCEIVED TRENDS IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS (Figures 15-16, Table 17)

Respondents who said they were not very to very well informed on East-West relations (i.e., excluding those "not at all" informed) were asked how they saw recent trends in East-West relations. Almost one-half of these Canadians (48%) believe that East-West relations have remained about the same for the past two or three years. However, among those who do feel there has been a change, many more feel that relations have improved (43% of Canadians) than feel they have deteriorated (9%).

As a follow-up to this question, those who felt relations have changed were asked who was most responsible: the United States, the Soviet Union, both countries, or neither of these countries.

At least half of the respondents in each case said both countries were responsible for the change. But, when one looks at the frequency of reference to single countries, the Soviet Union emerges as having contributed more to improve East-West relations than the United States:

- o Among those saying relations have improved, 28% cite the Soviet Union as primarily responsible, versus only 16% citing the United States (50% said both).
- o Among those saying relations have worsened, 24% cite the United States as primarily responsible, versus only 9% citing the Soviet Union (65% said both).

One contributory factory to the Soviet Union's image in this regard may be the impressions created by Mr. Gorbachev. The results of a question on Mr. Gorbachev's impact on Soviet society suggest this is probably in fact the case:

	<u>Total</u>
Total Respondents	1011
	%
 <b><u>Do You Believe The Soviet Union Under Gorbachev Is Becoming . . .</u></b>	
A freer society	54
An unchanged society	38
A less free society	6
Don't know	2

The profile of those who believe East-West relations have improved in the past two to three years looks as follows:

Relations Have Improved

Well informed about world affairs generally and about East-West relations

East-West relations should be a highest priority

Activists

Household income \$45K and over

University education

White collar

Men

Ontario

It should be noted that those who feel "very well" informed about East-West relations are more likely in general to claim to have seen a change occurring in these relations. As a consequence, not only are they more likely than the general population to have seen a change for the better, but also more likely to have seen a change for the worse. Nonetheless, the majority of them are still more likely to see East-West relations as having improved rather than worsened.

We also looked at whether the priority attached to international peace and to arms control correlated with overall perception of the trend in East-West relations. Essentially, there was little correlation, which indicates, for example, that those who attach higher priority to these issues are not more likely to believe East-West relations have worsened. Rather, it is likely that these are general and enduring priorities for Canadians, regardless of the perceived recent trends in East-West relations.

## PERCEIVED CAUSES OF EAST-WEST TENSIONS

(Figure 17, Table 18)

When given a list of possible causes for tensions between East and West and asked to pick the most important, about half of Canadians select "Lack of trust between East and West" (49%). What is particularly interesting about the frequency of choice of the remaining options is that equal numbers select the following two options:

- 1) Soviet attempts to increase its power and influence (14% of respondents)
- 2) American attempts to increase its power and influence (14%).

These results suggest that Canadians essentially view East-West tensions as arising from the conflicts between two superpowers, as opposed to being ideologically driven.

This conclusion is supported by the results of another question, in which three-quarters of Canadians agreed that the main concern of both the Soviet Union and the United States is, "Increasing its power and influence in the world".

## POLICY PRIORITIES FOR CANADA (Figure 18)

Respondents were given a list of five areas to which Canada could give special importance in its relations with the Soviet Union. The two areas given the highest importance were arms control (44% of Canadians say this is "very important") and human rights (41%). The importance attached to these two areas is consistent with the importance they were given as overall foreign policy priorities for Canada.

## ARMS CONTROL ISSUES

### Nuclear Weapons and the Likelihood of war (Tables 19-20)

Respondents were asked to rate whether the existence of nuclear weapons makes war more likely or less likely. Just over one-half of Canadians (54%) believe that the existence of nuclear weapons makes war more likely. One-third essentially endorse the deterrent role that nuclear weapons can play, and agreed that they make war less likely. Twelve percent say they believe nuclear weapons have no effect on the likelihood of war.

The people who do believe nuclear weapons decrease the likelihood of war tend to feel "very well informed" about world affairs, and to have a university education.

When the same question was asked regarding the effect of current practices and new developments in the field of nuclear weaponry, there is a small shift towards saying these make war more likely (59% vs. the 54% of the previous question). So, current practices and new developments in the field are not providing any reassurance regarding the likelihood of war and, if anything, are seen as increasing the likelihood somewhat.

### PROGRESS TOWARDS ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS

(Figure 19)

Canadians are split on whether or not present efforts to reach arms control agreements are making progress: 52% say they believe progress is being made, while 47% say they believe progress is not being made.

However, when the frame of reference is shifted to future efforts to reach agreements, some optimism is evident: 71% of Canadians believe progress towards arms control agreements will be made in future efforts; 28% still believe no progress will be made.



## SUMMARY

There is a quite common perception that East-West relations have been improving in recent years, and the Soviet Union tends to get a bit more credit for this improvement than the United States.

Canadians view East-West tensions as arising more from superpower conflicts rather than ideological differences.

Canadians believe Canada should put special emphasis on arms control and human rights in its dealings with the Soviet Union.

More Canadians see nuclear weapons as increasing the likelihood of war than decreasing this likelihood. There was no consensus at the time of this study that progress was being made towards reaching arms control agreements, however the majority of Canadians are optimistic that progress will be made in the future.

FIGURE 14  
 HOW WELL INFORMED ON ...

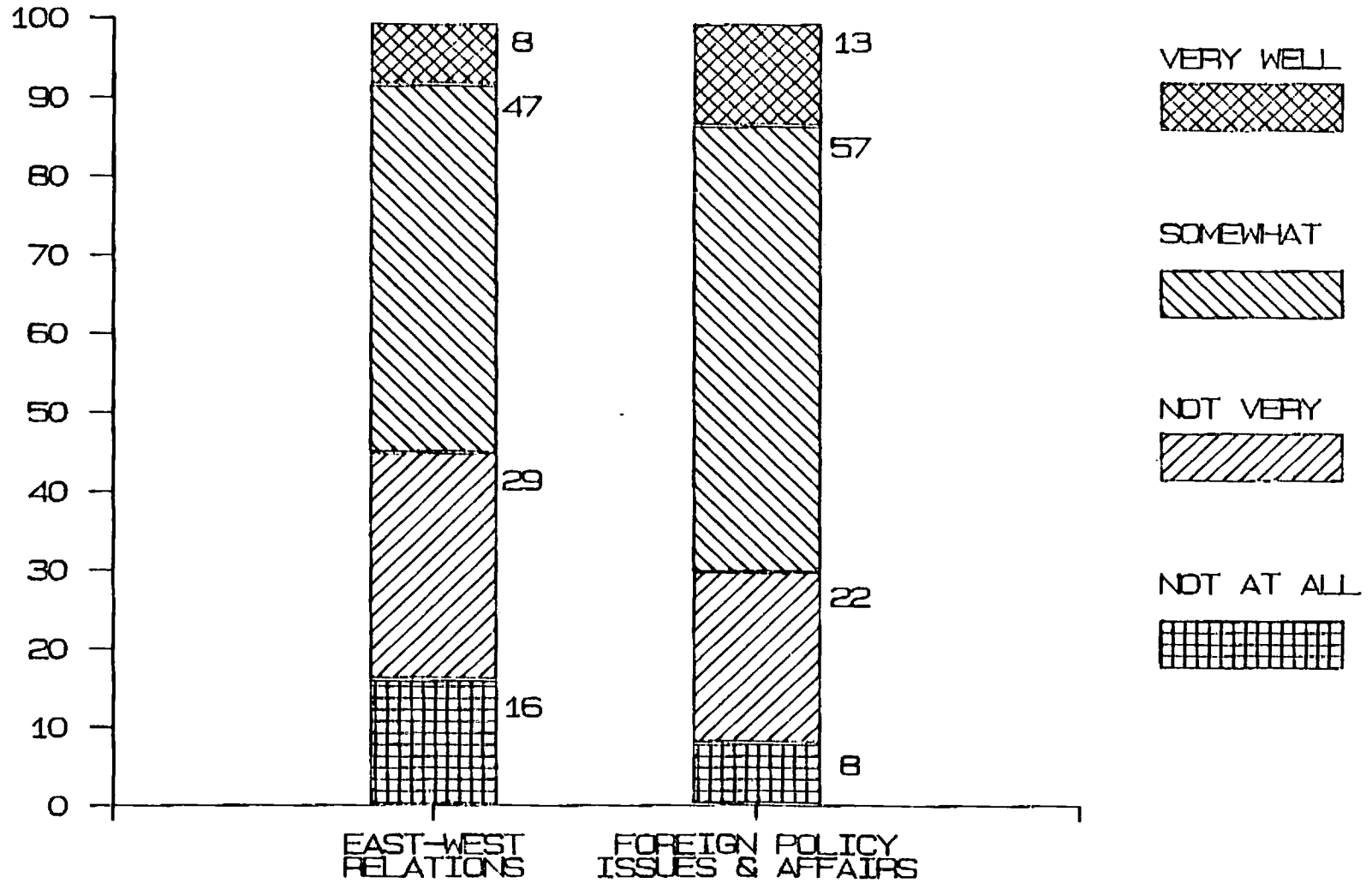


FIGURE 15  
PERCEPTIONS OF STATUS OF EAST-WEST RELATIONS  
IN PAST TWO OR THREE YEARS

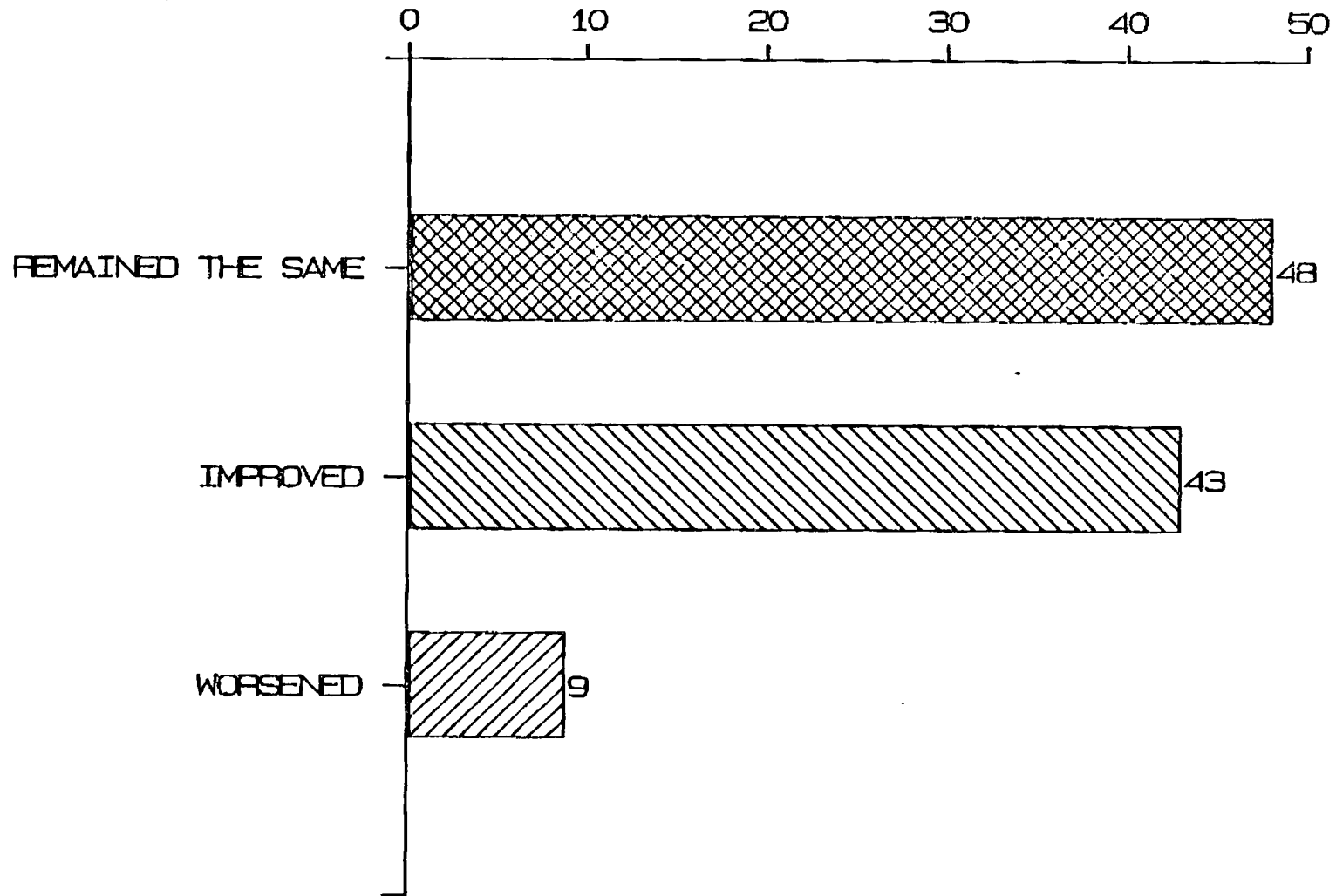
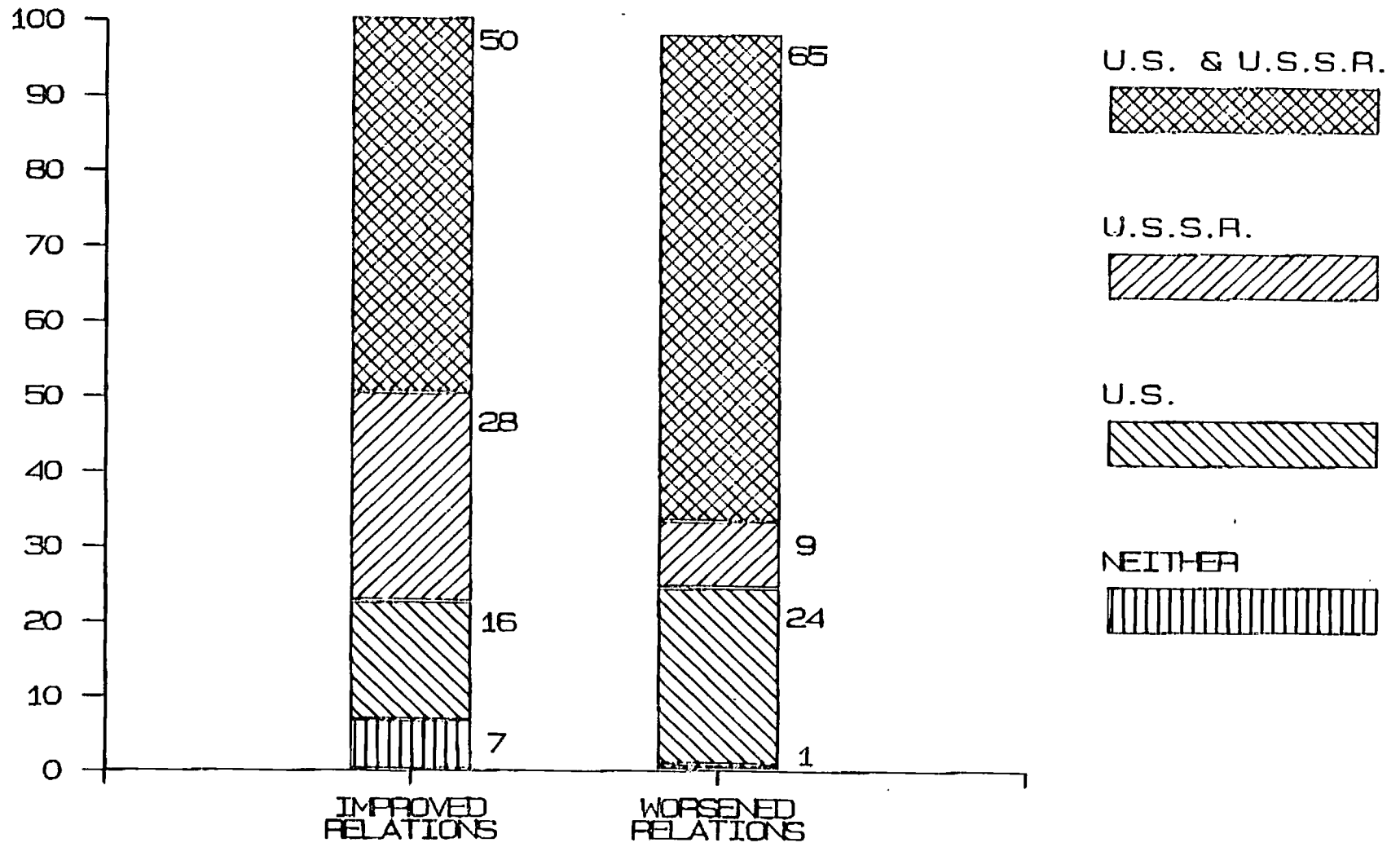


FIGURE 16  
 MAIN RESPONSIBILITY FOR ...



**TABLE 17**  
**CURRENT PERCEPTION OF STATUS OF EAST-WEST**  
**RELATIONS IN PAST TWO OR THREE YEARS \***

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Remained The Same</u>	<u>Has Improved</u>	<u>Has Deteriorated</u>
Total Respondents	1011	40%	36%	8%
<b><u>Informed On World Affairs And Foreign Policy Issues</u></b>				
Very well informed	131	36	48	8
Somewhat informed	581	44	39	7
Not very/not at all informed	298	32	25	9
<b><u>Informed on East-West Relations</u></b>				
Very well informed	83	33	50	17
Somewhat informed	474	46	46	8
Not very well informed	291	55	37	8
<b><u>Involvement In International Issues</u></b>				
Have been active in past year	143	31	49	11
Have not been active in past year	868	42	34	7
<b><u>Household Income</u></b>				
Less than \$25K	348	39	32	9
\$25K - \$44.9K	326	42	34	9
\$45K and over	185	38	47	4
<b><u>Education</u></b>				
Grade school or less	135	33	24	9
Some/completed high school	478	39	36	7
Some/completed vocational/college	197	49	33	8
Some/completed university	197	39	48	7
<b><u>Occupation</u></b>				
White collar	176	39	44	3
Blue collar	191	40	36	10
Gray collar	84	48	31	7

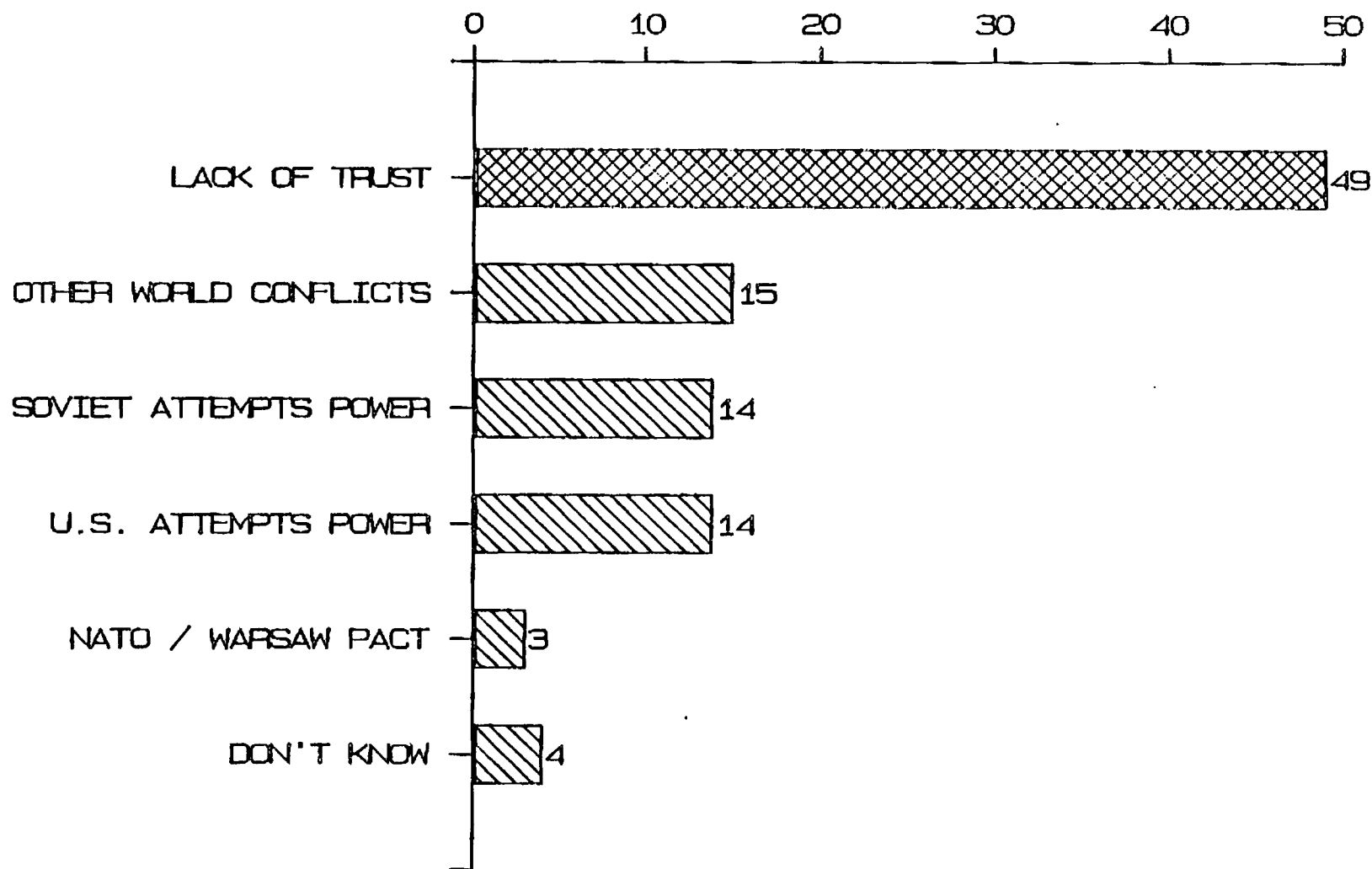
**TABLE 17 (CONTINUED)**  
**CURRENT PERCEPTION OF STATUS OF EAST-WEST  
RELATIONS IN PAST TWO OR THREE YEARS \***

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Remained The Same</u>	<u>Has Improved</u>	<u>Has Deteriorated</u>
Total Respondents	1011	40%	36%	8%
<u>Sex</u>				
Men	494	39	43	7
Women	517	42	30	8
<u>Region</u>				
Maritimes	90	36	40	11
Quebec	267	38	22	3
Ontario	370	38	46	7
Prairies	171	48	35	11
British Columbia	114	45	39	10
<u>East-West Relations Should Be . . .</u>				
Highest priority	230	37	45	10
Lower priority **	313	43	28	5

\* Those "not at all" informed on East-West relations have been included in this table, to ensure that demographic trends in the incidence of this group are taken into account.

\*\* On a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 is "lowest priority" and 7 is "Highest priority", "lower priority" is defined here as the range from 1 to 4.

FIGURE 17  
MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR EAST-WEST TENSIONS



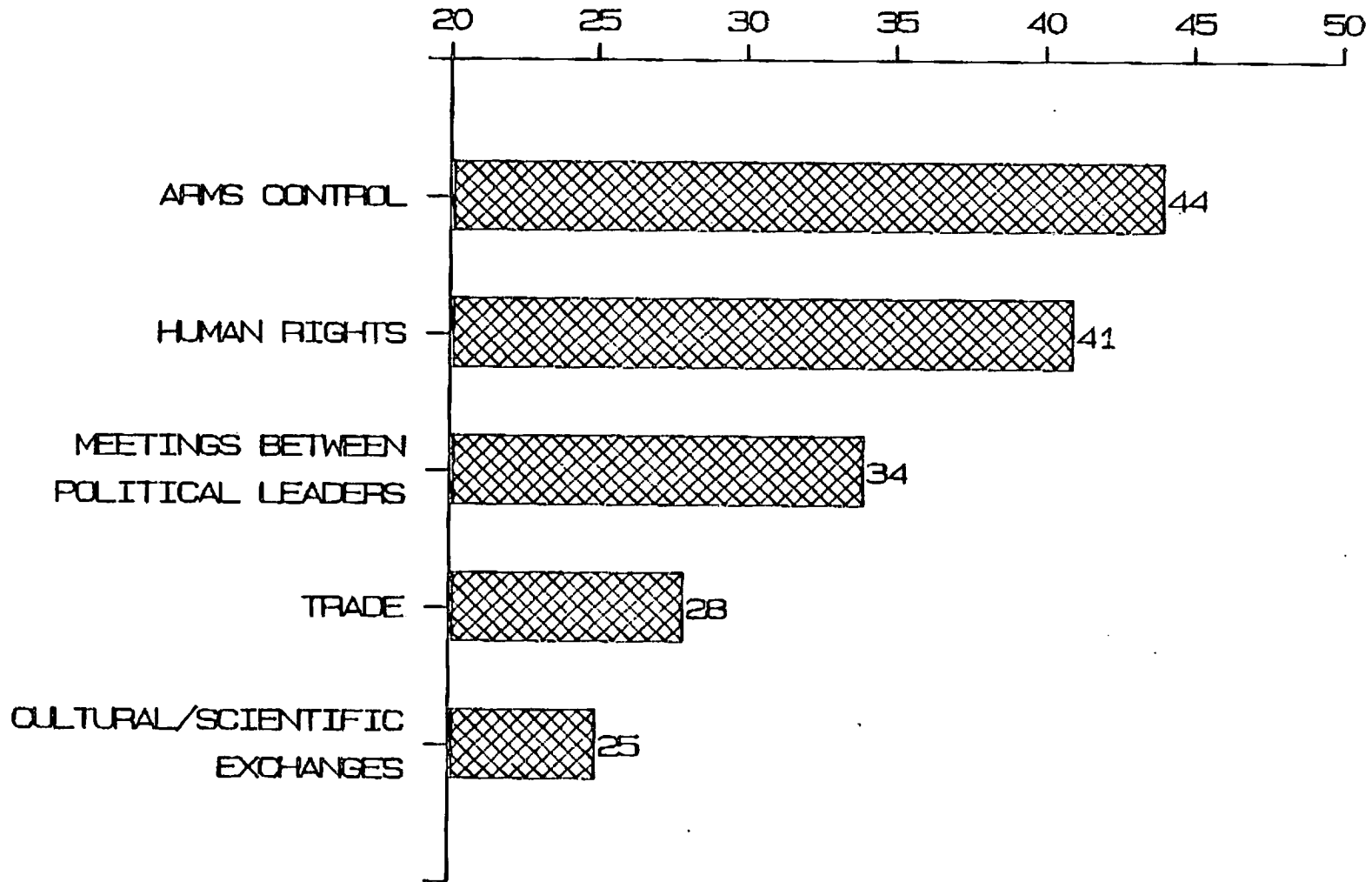
**TABLE 18**

**MAIN CONCERN OF THE UNITED STATES  
AND THE SOVIET UNION  
IN PAST TWO OR THREE YEARS**

	<u><b>Total</b></u>
Total Respondents	1011
	%
 <u><b>United States</b></u>	
Increasing its power and influence in the world	76
Defending democracy in the world	23
Don't know	1
 <u><b>Soviet Union</b></u>	
Increasing its power and influence in the world	76
Defending itself	22
Don't know	1



FIGURE 18  
% SAYING VERY IMPORTANT FOR CANADA IN  
RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION



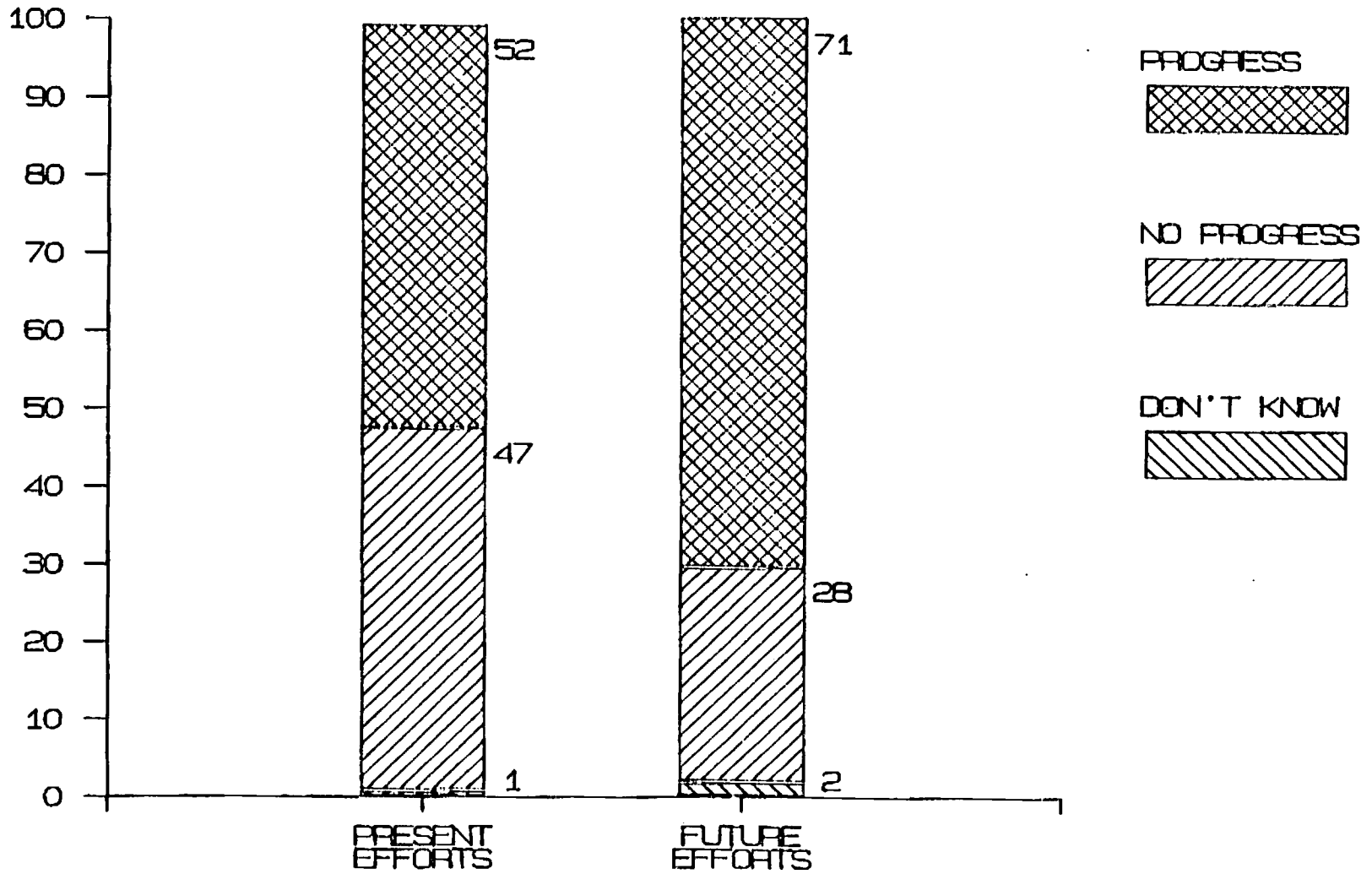
**TABLE 19**  
**PERCEPTION OF RELATIONSHIP**  
**BETWEEN NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND WAR**

	<u>Existence Of Nuclear Weapons</u>	<u>Current Practices/ Developments</u>
Total Respondents	1011 %	1011 %
 <u>Make War ...</u>		
More Likely	54	59
Much more likely	30	29
Somewhat more likely	24	30
Less Likely	33	28
Somewhat less likely	21	19
Much less likely	12	9
Has no effect on the likelihood of war	12	13

**TABLE 20**  
**EXISTENCE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS MAKES WAR ...**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>More</u> <u>Likely</u>	<u>Less</u> <u>Likely</u>	<u>No Effect on</u> <u>the likelihood</u> <u>of War</u>
Total Respondents	1011	54%	33%	12%
 <b><u>Informed On World Affairs</u></b> <b><u>And Foreign Policy Issues</u></b>				
Very well informed	131	(38)	[44]	17
Somewhat informed	581	57	32	11
Not very well informed	219	55	34	11
Not at all informed	79	60	26	15
 <b><u>Involvement In International Issues</u></b>				
Have been active in past year	143	48	38	14
Have not been active in past year	868	55	33	12
 <b><u>Education</u></b>				
Grade school or less	135	59	28	14
Some/completed high school	478	59	32	9
Some/completed vocational/college	197	52	36	13
Some/completed university	197	(43)	[39]	[18]
 <b><u>Sex</u></b>				
Men	494	(45)	[39]	[15]
Women	517	[63]	(28)	(9)

FIGURE 19  
PROGRESS BEING MADE TO REACH ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS





**CANADA - U.S. RELATIONS**

## CANADA - U.S. RELATIONS

In the section, Overall Foreign Policy Views, we saw that "Canada - U.S. Relations" was of intermediate importance as a foreign policy priority. But it was also the case that some specific issues involving Canada - U.S. relations -- sovereignty and acid rain -- ranked high in importance, and further were issues on which Canadians wanted to see greater government initiatives. The overall impression, therefore, was that in a global sense Canadians see relations between Canada and the U.S. as being dealt with by the government, however, specific issues between the two countries are not perceived to be dealt with to the extent that Canadians desire.

In this section, we report on:

- o Overall perception of Canada - U.S. relations
- o Perceived trends in Canada - U.S. relations over the past year
- o Perceptions and attitudes regarding independence of Canadian policies from U.S. policies
- o Overall confidence in the U.S. to deal with world problems

### OVERALL CANADA - U.S. RELATIONS (Figure 20)

Overall, almost three-quarters of Canadians (72%) rate Canada - U.S. relations as "good" or better, with most rating the relations as "good" -- 44%, or "very good" -- 25% (3% rated the relations as "excellent").

On the negative side, few people (5%) rated Canada - U.S. relations as poor or very poor, but rather were in the "only fair" category (22%).

## TRENDS IN CANADA - U.S. RELATIONS

(Figure 21, Tables 21-23)

Just over one-half of Canadians (54%) see Canada-U.S. relations as having stayed the same over the past year. Of those who saw a change, somewhat more saw relations worsening (26%) than saw them improving (19%).

Those who saw Canada - U.S. relations as worsening over the past year were asked to describe in their own words the perceived causes for this change. The predominant cause to emerge -- mentioned by 60% of those seeing a worsening -- was trade. There were several types of references to trade in this context, the major ones being free trade (24%), softwood lumber agreement (17%), and differences on trade (14%) (Note: Respondents had already heard a reference to the softwood lumber agreement in a previous section of the questionnaire; given this "memory aid", the frequency of reference here to this agreement may be somewhat overstated).

The next most frequent category of reasons for worsened Canada - U.S. relations was references to the U.S. government as being the cause (24%).

The demographic and attitudinal characteristics of those who are most likely to feel Canada - U.S. relations have worsened vs. improved are shown below:

### Worsened

"Very well informed" about world affairs

Activists

Better educated

British Columbia

Canada - U.S. relations are a lower priority

### Improved

Grade school education

Quebec

It is interesting that people who view "Canada - U.S. relations" as relatively lower in priority (see Overall Foreign Policy Views) were somewhat more likely to see Canada - U.S. relations as having worsened. This suggests that those seeing problems in the relationship tended to focus on the specific problem areas as priorities, at the expense of the global policy area of Canada - U.S. relations.

### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CANADIAN AND U.S. POLICIES

Several questions were included in the survey to assess Canadians' perceptions and attitudes regarding the independence of Canadian policies from U.S. policies. As will be seen, the results from these different questions all point to the same conclusion, which is that Canadians would like Canada to be substantially more independent from the U.S. than they currently perceive it as being.

#### Policy Independence

The following summarizes what Canadians would like Canada to be doing as regards policy independence, and what they see Canada as actually doing:

	<u>What Canada Should Be Doing</u>	<u>What Canada Is Doing</u>
Total Respondents	1011 %	1011 %
Canada should pursue its own independent policies even if this leads to certain problems in its relations with the U.S.	67	28
<u>OR</u>		
Canada should maintain a generally close relationship with the U.S. even if that means that certain Canadian interests have to be sacrificed	33	70



It is clear that there is a major discrepancy between what Canadians want, and what they see as actually being done: the majority of Canadians (67%) feel Canada should pursue independent policies even if this leads to problems in its relations with the U.S., but when it comes to what Canada is seen as doing, the majority of Canadians (70%) see Canada as maintaining a close relationship with the U.S., even though that might mean certain Canadian interests have to be sacrificed.

The following shows more precisely the inter-relationship between beliefs about what Canada should do vs. does do.

<u>Canada Does:</u>	<u>Canada Should ...</u>	
	<u>Pursue Inde- pendent Policies</u>	<u>Maintain Close Relationship</u>
Pursue Independent Policies	22%	6%
Maintain Close Relationship	43%	26%

The way to read this is: 43% of Canadians feel Canada should pursue independent policies relative to the U.S., but see Canada as actually maintaining a close relationship (Note: the 4 numbers do not add to 100% because some people said "Don't know" to one or the other of the questions).

In a question related to these policy independence issues, respondents were asked to rate the similarity of the general foreign policies of Canada and the U.S.: 70% rated them as fairly or very similar, which is consistent with the above result that 70% of Canadians see Canada as maintaining a close relationship with the U.S. In a follow-up question, respondents rating the policies of the two countries as similar were given some different reasons why this might be so:

- o 76% (Base: Rated Canada and the U.S. general foreign policies as similar) agreed that "Our history and geography produce similar policies", and 68% agreed that "It is natural for western countries such as Canada to follow a world leader".
- o 63% agreed that "Canadian governments are afraid of the consequences of disagreeing with the U.S." -- which is consistent with the fact that a number of Canadians have some dissatisfaction with how close Canada is to the U.S., and would like to see greater independence.

**Policy Expression**

The results of the following question indicate that a majority of Canadians believe Canada does not push its own point of view strongly enough in its dealings with the U.S.

<u>Do you think in its dealings with the U.S., Canada . . .</u>	<u>Total</u> %
Does not push its own point of view strongly enough	74
Has the right balance	21
Pushes its own point of view too strongly	4

**CONFIDENCE IN THE U.S.** (Figure 22)

A majority of Canadians (59%) have either a "fair amount" of confidence (47%) or a "great deal" of confidence (12%) in the United States as regards dealing with world problems. This leaves 41% of Canadians who have "not very much" (33%) or no confidence at all (8%) in the U.S. Those who are likely to lack confidence in the U.S. are also more likely to be concerned about Canada's degree of independence from the U.S.

These attitudinal consequences of lack of confidence in the U.S. for Canada - U.S. relations are illustrated below:

	<u>Level of Confidence in the U.S. To Deal With World Problems</u>	
	<u>A Fair Amount Great Deal</u>	<u>Not Very Much/ None At All</u>
Total Respondents	597	413
<u>In The Last Year, Canada - U.S. Relations Have ...</u>		
Remained the same	56	53
Worsened	21	34
Improved	24	13
<u>Which Option Should Canada Follow</u>		
Canada should pursue its own independent policies	59	78
Canada should maintain a generally close relationship with the U.S.	40	23
<u>In Its Dealings With The U.S., Canada ...</u>		
Does not push its view strongly enough	68	83
Has the right balance	26	14

The degree of confidence in the U.S. to deal with world problems is not strongly correlated with any particular demographic dimensions. The only exception occurs by region, where people in the Maritimes tend to show higher confidence (fair amount/great deal -- 70%) in the U.S. than the rest of the Canadian population.

### SUMMARY

The major result to come out of the series of questions on Canada - U.S. relations is that while most Canadians want Canada to act independently of the U.S., most Canadians do not see this happening to the degree they would like.

FIGURE 20  
PERCEPTION OF CANADA - U.S. RELATIONS

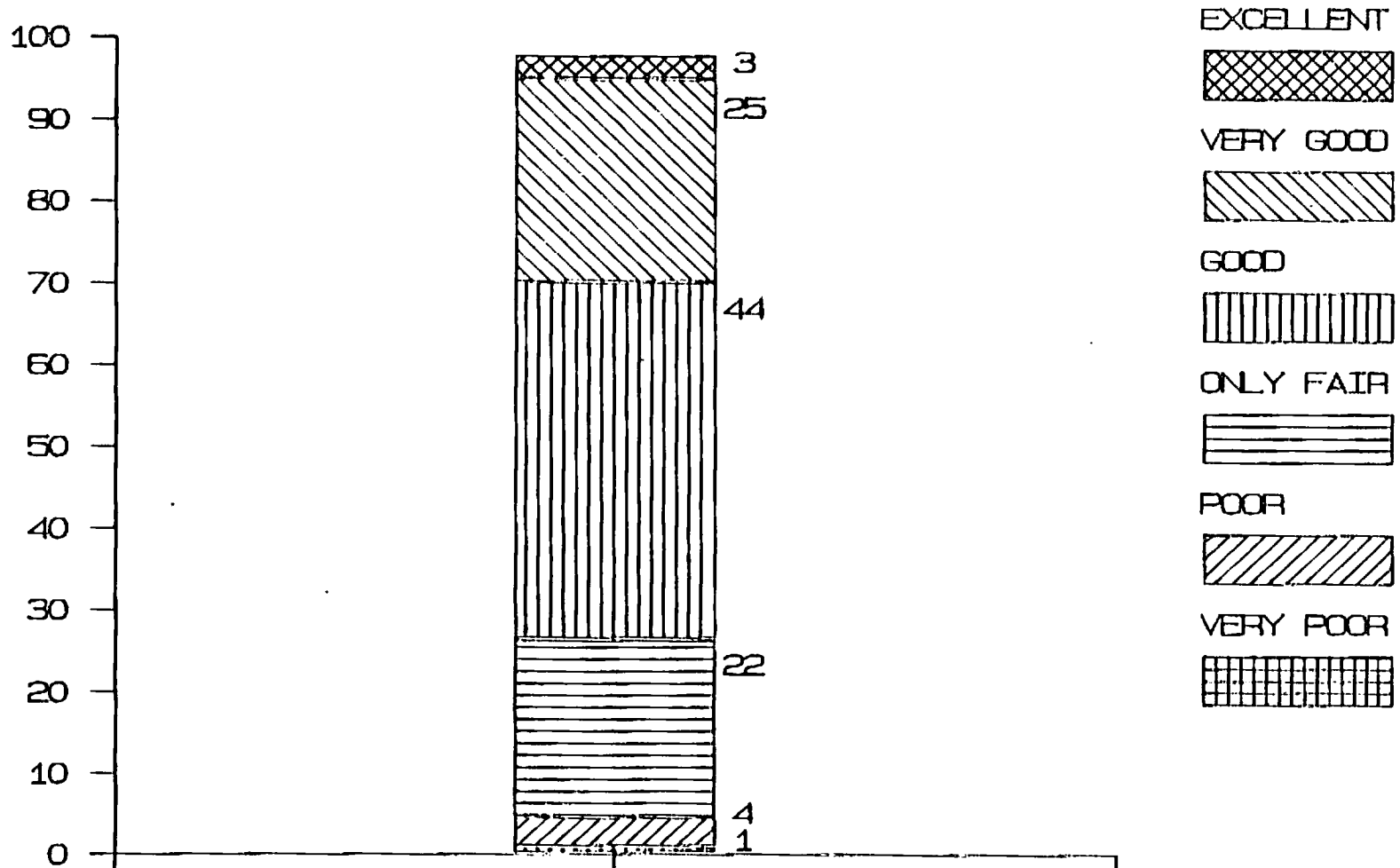
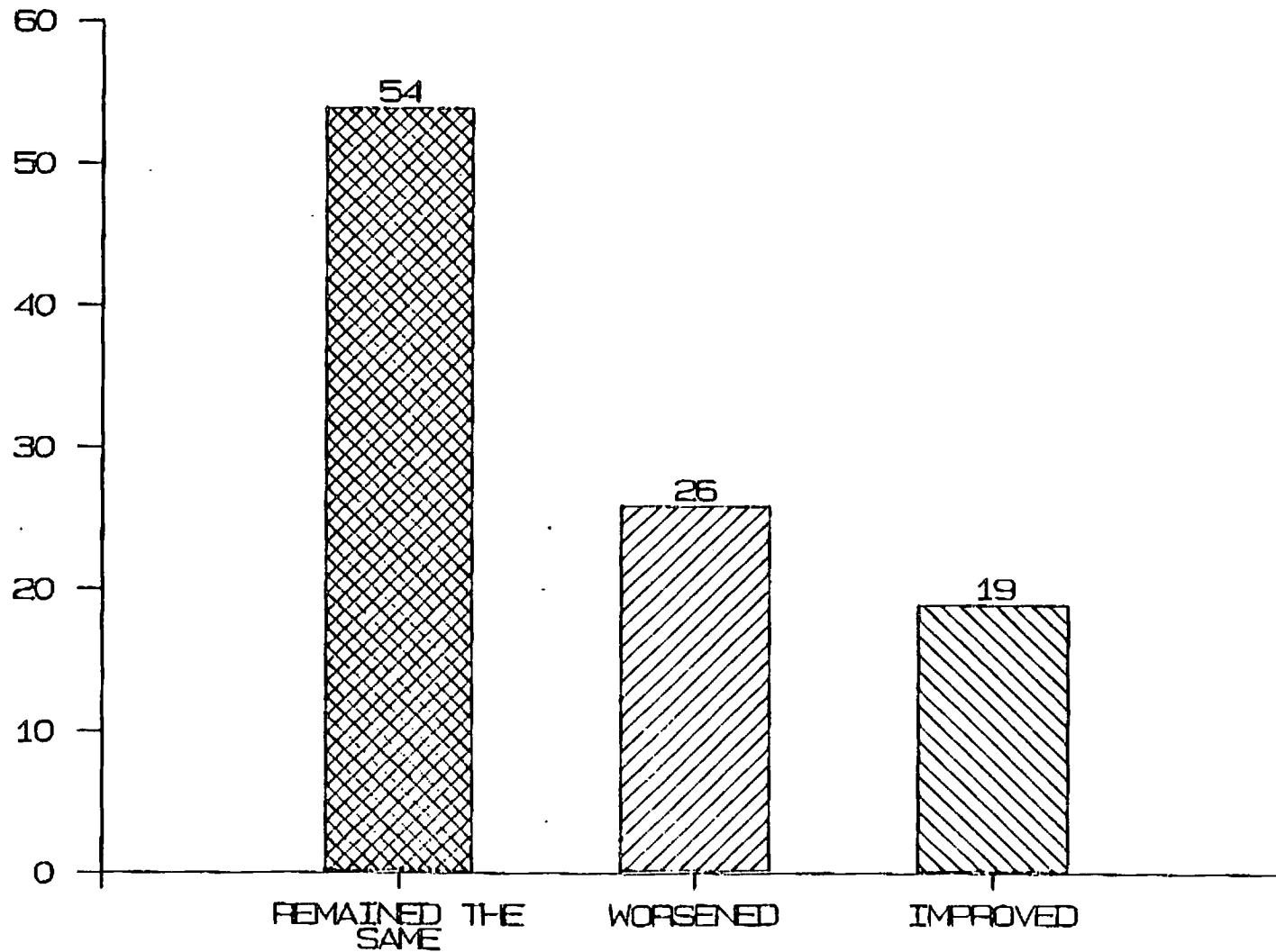


FIGURE 21  
IN LAST YEAR, CANADA - U.S. RELATIONS HAVE ...



**TABLE 21**

**LEVEL OF CONCERN FOR WORSENE  
RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES**

	<u>Total</u>
Among Those Who Believe Relations Have Worsened	266 %
Concerned	83
Very concerned	34
Somewhat concerned	50
Not Concerned	16
Not very concerned	15
Not at all concerned	2

**TABLE 22**  
**WHY RELATIONSHIP HAS WORSENERD**

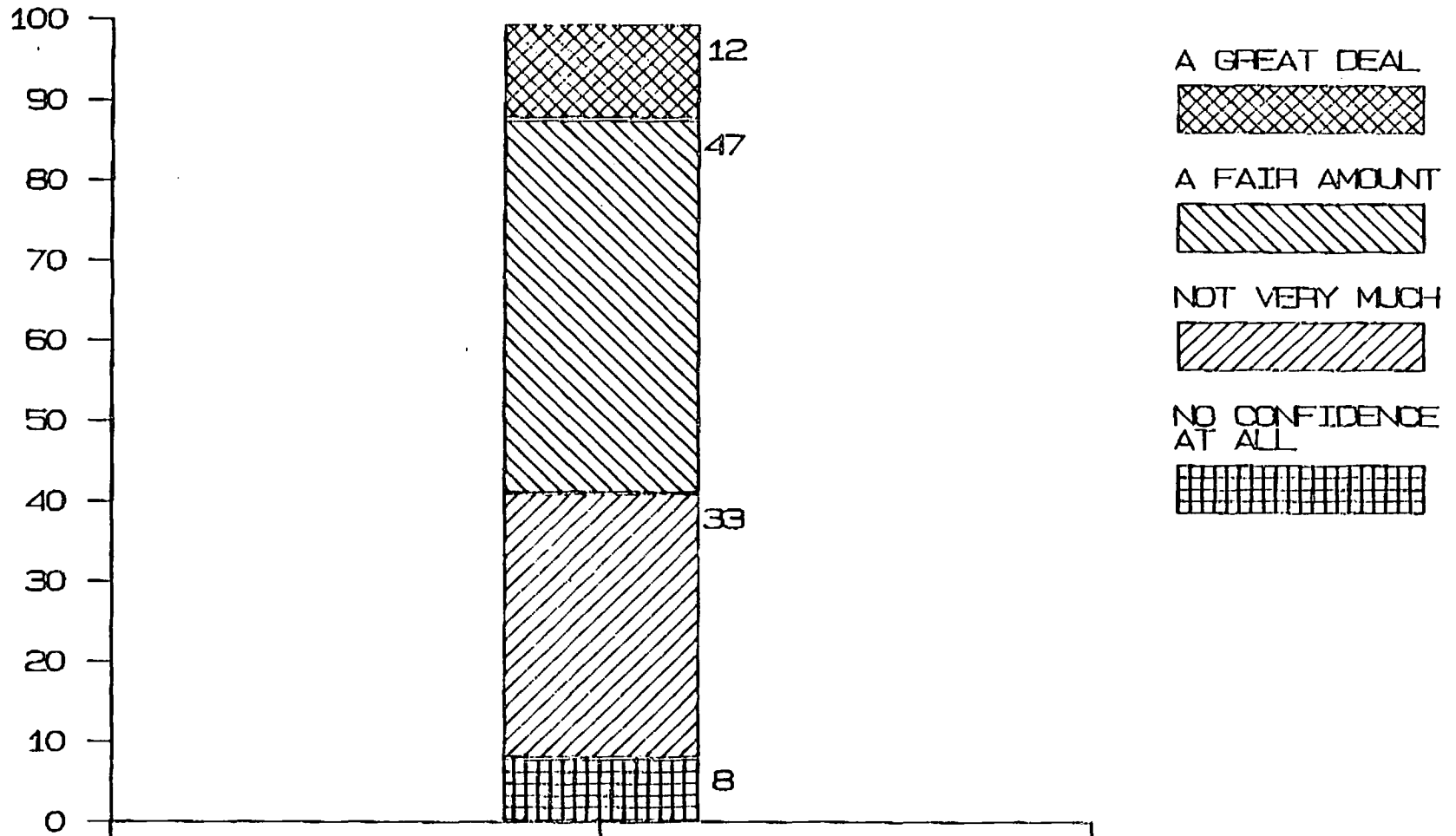
	<u>Total</u>
Total Respondents	266
	%
<b>Trade (Net)</b>	<b>60</b>
"Free trade"	24
Softwood Trade Agreement/Lumber	17
Differences on trade/trade barriers	14
Protectionism in U.S.	8
Tariffs (specific mentions)	5
Lower Canadian dollar	4
<b>U.S. Government (Net)</b>	<b>24</b>
U.S. wants a lot/too much	10
U.S. government/politics (unspec.)	9
Reagan's attitude towards Canada	4
<b>Acid Rain</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Canadian Government (Net)</b>	<b>17</b>
Canadian government/Mulroney (unspec.)	11
Canadian government has given in to U.S./Is not independent enough	8
<b>Sovereignty (Net)</b>	<b>5</b>
Disputes over land rights	3
Sovereignty	2
<b>Arms (Net)</b>	<b>5</b>
Cruise missile testing	4
Star Wars	1
<b>U.S. and Canada both want final say/neither willing to compromise/conflicts of interest</b>	<b>8</b>



**TABLE 23**  
**IN THE LAST YEAR,**  
**CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS HAVE ...**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Remained The Same</u>	<u>Worsened</u>	<u>Improved</u>
Total Respondents	1011	54%	26%	19%
<u>Informed On World Affairs And Foreign Policy Issues</u>				
Very well informed	131	57	32	⑫
Somewhat informed	581	52	28	21
Not very well informed	219	58	22	21
Not at all informed	79	64	22	14
<u>Involvement in International Issues</u>				
Have been active in past year	143	48	③④	18
Have not been active in past year	868	56	25	20
<u>Education</u>				
Grade school or less	135	⑥④	⑩	②⑥
Some/completed high school	478	54	23	23
Some/completed vocational/college	197	54	33	⑬
Some/completed university	197	48	④①	⑫
<u>Region</u>				
Maritimes	90	51	34	15
Quebec	267	58	⑬	②⑨
Ontario	370	55	29	16
Prairies	171	53	30	18
British Columbia	114	50	③⑧	⑫

FIGURE 22  
LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES  
TO DEAL WITH WORLD PROBLEMS





**SOVEREIGNTY**

## SOVEREIGNTY

In the section, Overall Foreign Policy Views, we saw that the issue "Canada's independence and control over its own affairs" ranked high as a desired priority for Canada. And, while the government was seen as having higher than average effectiveness on this particular issue, there was still a widespread feeling that more should be done.

In this section, we report:

- o Awareness and interpretation of the phrase, "Canadian sovereignty"
- o Perception of threats to Canada's sovereignty.

### AWARENESS AND INTERPRETATION OF "CANADIAN SOVEREIGNTY" (Tables 24-25)

The phrase "Canadian sovereignty" is one that has been extensively used both in the media and by government. Despite all of this exposure, however, 44% of Canadians say they have never heard or read anything about this phrase. Further, when one includes those claiming awareness of the phrase but unable to give any definition (another 6%), we see that half of all Canadians are either unaware of the phrase, or do not have any idea what it means.

Those claiming awareness of the phrase were asked to describe in their own words what it meant to them. The types of definitions that people gave were for the most part quite reasonable, but were nonetheless still quite diverse:

- o Canada's independence/Canada stands on its own (17% of Canadians)
- o Control of our own governing processes (14%)
- o Control over our land/boundaries (10%)
- o Control over our economy (6%), and so on.

The clear implication is that different people understand different things by this phrase -- it does not have a single, agreed-upon meaning among Canadians.

The characteristics of those most likely to be aware vs. not aware of the phrase "Canadian sovereignty" are as follows:

Aware

Informed on world affairs

Activists

35-64 age group

Household income \$45K and over

University education

White collar

Men

British Columbia, Ontario

"Canada's independence and control over its own affairs" should be a highest priority

Not Aware

Not well informed on world affairs

18-24 years old and people 65 years and older

Household income less than \$25K

Grade school or less

Women

Quebec

## PERCEPTION OF THREATS TO "CANADA'S SOVEREIGNTY"

(Figure 23, Tables 26-27)

When respondents claiming awareness of the phrase "Canadian sovereignty" were asked whether or not they perceived any threats to Canada's sovereignty, 60% agreed there were threats. Translated to the base of the total sample (including those not aware of the phrase "Canadian sovereignty"), one-third of all Canadians agree there are threats to "Canada's sovereignty".

When respondents perceiving threats to Canada's sovereignty were asked to describe those threats in their own words, references to the United States predominated (56% of those perceiving threats). These references covered several dimensions of U.S. relations, including economic (Free trade -- 15%, U.S. control/influence on economy -- 14%), U.S. domination (type unspecified) -- 12%, cultural -- 7%, and cruise missile testing -- 2%.

After references to the United States, the next most commonly mentioned threats to Canada's sovereignty were threats to fishing rights (9%) and the Soviet Union (8%).

The profile of those most likely to perceive threats to Canada's sovereignty is very similar to that of those most likely to be aware of the phrase, "Canada's sovereignty" -- that is, they are an upscale, informed group.

## THREATS TO CANADIAN ARCTIC (Table 28)

When given a choice over which country is most likely to threaten Canada's legal right to the Canadian Arctic, the U.S. or the Soviet Union, the majority of Canadians say it is the U.S. (58%). The Soviet Union is selected by only 37% of Canadians (the remainder say either "Both" -- 2%, or "Don't know" -- 4%).

The characteristics of those most likely to identify the U.S. vs. the Soviet Union as the threat are:

United States

Very well informed on world affairs

18-24 years of age

University education

Ontario

Soviet Union

Grade school or less

Quebec

SUMMARY

One half of all Canadians either claim to have never heard of the phrase "Canadian sovereignty", or are unable to give any definition of it.

Those who are aware of the phrase generally give a reasonable interpretation of it, but these interpretations are still diverse, indicating that the phrase does not have a single, clear meaning.

The United States is the single most frequently identified threat to Canadian sovereignty, both in general and with respect to the Canadian Arctic specifically.

**TABLE 24**  
**MEANING OF CANADIAN SOVEREIGNTY**

	<u>Total</u> 1011 %
Not Aware	44
Control (Net)	26
Government	14
Land	10
Our economy	6
Independence (Net)	19
Stand on our own	17
From Britain	2
From U.S.	2
Identity (Net)	5
Common culture	3
Nationalism/pride	2
Freedom/free country	3
British influence/rule	3
Quebec independence	1
Don't know	6



**TABLE 25**  
**WHETHER OR NOT HEARD OR READ**  
**ANYTHING ABOUT SOVEREIGNTY**

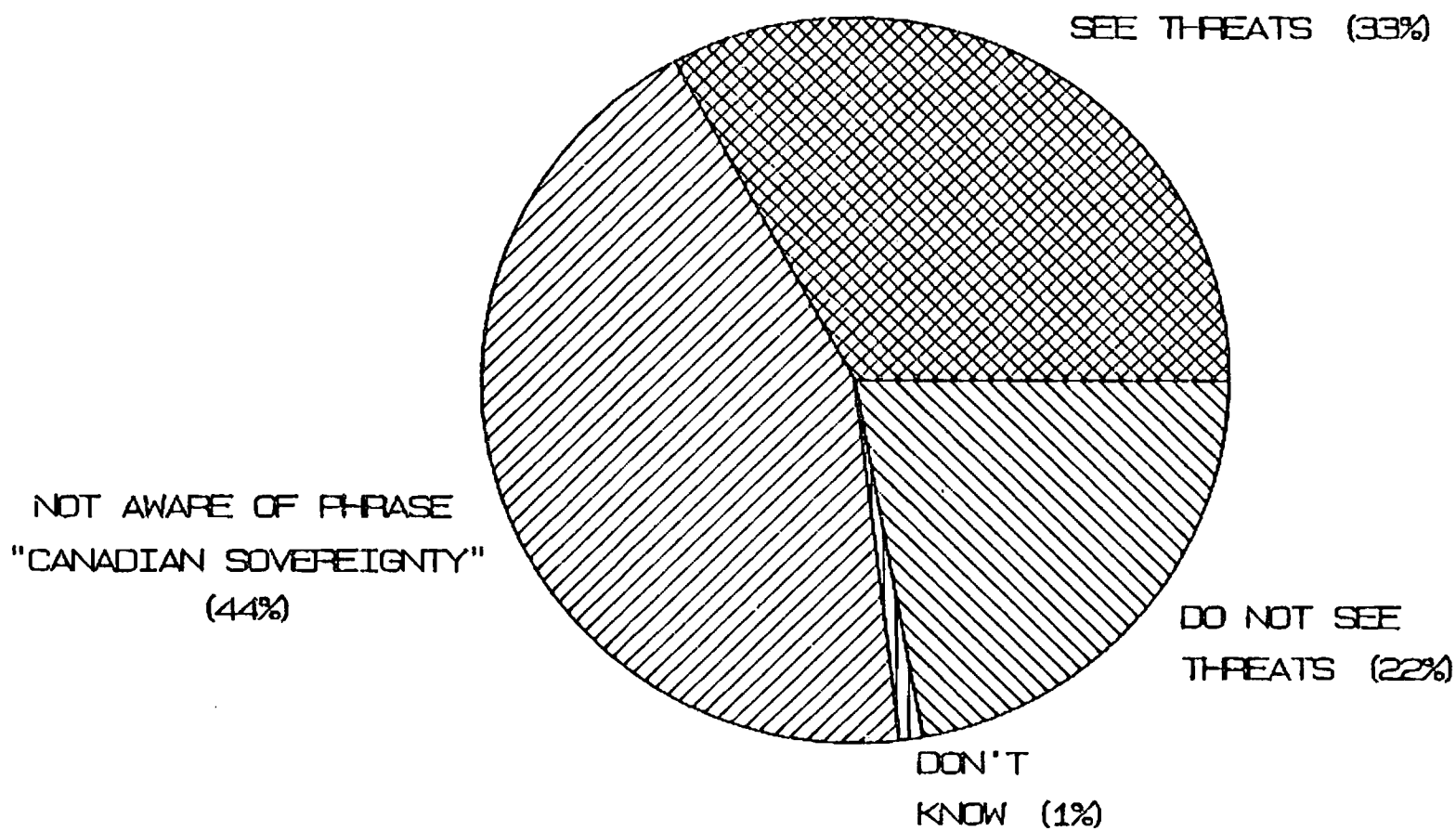
	<u>Base</u>	<u>Aware</u>
Total Respondents	1011	56%
 <u>Informed On World Affairs And Foreign Policy Issues</u>		
Very well informed	131	80
Somewhat informed	581	60
Not very well informed	219	43
Not at all informed	79	31
 <u>Involvement In International Issues</u>		
Have been active in past year	143	68
Have not been active in past year	868	54
 <u>Age</u>		
18 - 24 years	166	50
25 - 34 years	243	54
35 - 44 years	195	62
45 - 54 years	136	60
55 - 64 years	126	68
65 years and over	146	48
 <u>Household Income</u>		
Under \$25K	348	49
\$25K - \$44.9K	326	54
\$45K and Over	185	70

**TABLE 25 (CONTINUED)**  
**WHETHER OR NOT HEARD OR READ**  
**ANYTHING ABOUT SOVEREIGNTY**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Aware</u>
Total Respondents	1011	56%
<b><u>Education</u></b>		
Grade school or less	135	(34)
Some/completed high school	478	52
Some/completed vocational/college	197	60
Some/completed university	197	(79)
<b><u>Occupation</u></b>		
White collar	176	(68)
Blue collar	191	58
Gray collar	84	51
<b><u>Sex</u></b>		
Men	494	(64)
Women	517	(49)
<b><u>Region</u></b>		
Maritimes	90	53
Quebec	267	(47)
Ontario	370	(62)
Prairies	171	54
British Columbia	114	64
<b><u>Canada's Independence and Control</u></b> <b><u>Over Its Own Affairs Should Be . . .</u></b>		
Highest priority	509	(60)
Lower priority*	161	51

\* On a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 is "Lowest priority" and 7 is "Highest priority", "lower priority" is defined here as the range from 1 to 4.

FIGURE 23  
PERCEPTION OF THREATS TO "CANADA'S SOVEREIGNTY"



**TABLE 26**  
**PERCEPTION OF THREATS TO**  
**CANADA'S SOVEREIGNTY**  
(Major Mentions)

	<b>Total</b>
Total Respondents	335
	%
<b>United States (Net)</b>	<b>56</b>
Free trade	15
U.S. control/influence on economy	14
U.S. domination	12
U.S. control/influence on culture	7
Cruise missile testing	2
<b>Other External (Net)</b>	<b>19</b>
Soviet Union	8
War	4
Lack of defence	3
Foreign ownership of business	3
<b>Fishing Rights (Net)</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Internal Threats (Net)</b>	<b>9</b>
French Canada/Quebec	4
Regionalism	3
Bad government	3

**TABLE 27**  
**PERCEPTION OF THREATS TO CANADA'S SOVEREIGNTY**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Believe There Are Threats</u>
Total Respondents	569	59%
<b><u>Informed On World Affairs And Foreign Policy Issues</u></b>		
Very well informed	104	71
Somewhat informed	346	62
Not very/Not at all informed	119	40
<b><u>Involvement In International Issues</u></b>		
Have been active in past year	96	71
Have not been active in past year	472	57
<b><u>Household Income</u></b>		
Under \$25K	171	51
\$25K - \$44.9K	176	60
\$45K and Over	129	65
<b><u>Education</u></b>		
Grade school or less	46	39
Some/completed high school	247	55
Some/completed vocational/college	119	57
Some/completed university	155	74
<b><u>Occupation</u></b>		
White collar	120	71
Blue collar	110	54
Gray collar	43	61
<b><u>Region</u></b>		
Maritimes	48	78
Quebec	125	49
Ontario	230	61
Prairies	93	53
British Columbia	73	69

**TABLE 28**  
**COUNTRY MOST LIKELY TO THREATEN CANADA'S**  
**LEGAL RIGHT TO THE CANADIAN ARCTIC**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Soviet Union</u>
Total	1011	58%	37%
<b><u>Informed On World Affairs And Foreign Policy Issues</u></b>			
Very well informed	131	70	27
Somewhat informed	581	56	37
Not very well informed	219	58	39
Not at all informed	79	49	46
<b><u>Age</u></b>			
18 - 24 years	166	69	28
25 - 34 years	243	59	38
35 - 44 years	195	59	37
45 - 54 years	136	53	39
55 - 64 years	126	57	34
65 years and over	146	49	44
<b><u>Education</u></b>			
Grade school or less	135	41	55
Some/completed high school	478	57	38
Some/completed vocational/college	197	59	31
Some/completed university	197	71	26
<b><u>Region</u></b>			
Maritimes	90	58	41
Quebec	267	47	49
Ontario	370	63	32
Prairies	171	60	32
British Columbia	114	64	29

**TRADE**

## TRADE

In this section, we report:

- o Knowledge of:
  - Proportion of Canadian workers dependent on export for employment
  - Proportion of Canadian exports that go to the United States
- o How well informed people feel they are with respect to the free trade discussions with the U.S.
- o Overall favourability towards a free trade agreement with the U.S.
- o Effect of the softwood lumber agreement on favourability towards a free trade agreement with the U.S.

### KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS

Knowledge questions were asked regarding two areas that have figured prominently in discussions of free trade. In both cases it is evident that most Canadians have little knowledge of the relevant facts. Consequently, it can be concluded that these facts have had little systematic impact on Canadians' attitudes regarding free trade.



Proportion of Workers Dependent On Export (Figure 24)

Most Canadians do not know what percent of Canadian workers are dependent on export for employment. Most respondents are spread fairly homogeneously throughout a range from 20% to 79% of workers dependent on export. There is no evidence of any clustering of a substantial number of respondents around the correct answer of 30%-39% of workers who are dependent on export.

Proportion of Canadian Exports That Go To U.S. (Figure 25)

Most Canadians do not know what proportion of Canadian exports go to the U.S. Most respondents are spread fairly homogeneously throughout a range from 20% to 74% of exports going to the U.S. There is no evidence of any clustering of a substantial number of respondents around the correct answer (75%-84%).

HOW WELL INFORMED (Figure 26, Table 29)

Fifty-seven percent of Canadians feel somewhat (49%) or very well (8%) informed about the free trade discussions between Canada and the United States. This leaves a substantial number of Canadians -- 43% -- who do not feel very well informed about these discussions, despite all the attention these discussions have received in the media and by government.

The characteristics of those who are most likely to feel informed vs. not informed about the free trade discussions are as follows:

Informed

Informed on world affairs generally

Activists

University education

White collar

Men

Not Informed

Not informed on world affairs generally

Household income less than \$25K

Grade school or less

Gray collar

Women

Prairies

FAVOURABILITY TOWARDS FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

(Figure 27, Table 30)

Almost two-thirds (66%) of the respondents said they would favour a free trade agreement with the U.S., with most being in the "Favour" category (50%) as opposed to the more committed "Strongly favour" category (16%).

About one-third said they opposed such an agreement: "Oppose" -- 22%, "Strongly oppose" -- 10%.

It should be noted that in the question, free trade was defined as, "an agreement to reduce or eliminate present trade barriers between the two countries and prevent possible new ones in the future". It was felt important to supply a definition, because (as with "sovereignty") the phrase "free trade" probably has many different meanings among the population. An objective, neutral definition was stated in order to give all respondents a common basis for answering the question.

There are few demographic dimensions correlated with favourability towards a free trade agreement with the U.S. The demographic and attitudinal relationships that did emerge were:

- o People in Quebec tend to be more favourable towards a free trade agreement (76% favour), while people in Ontario tend to be less favourable (57%).

- o How well informed people feel they are about the free trade discussions has little impact on overall favourability towards a free trade agreement. The only exception is that the relatively small group of people who feel "very well informed" on these discussions tend to be more polarized than the population as a whole (55% favour vs. 45% oppose, compared to 66% favour vs. 32% oppose for the total population).
- o Those who have a "fair amount" or a "great deal" of confidence in the U.S. to deal with world problems are more favourable towards a free trade agreement than are those with not very much/none at all. This result suggests that in part, therefore, overall favourability towards a free trade agreement is driven by overall trust and confidence in the U.S., as opposed to being a strictly economic issue.

### EFFECT OF SOFTWOOD LUMBER AGREEMENT

(Figure 28)

Respondents were asked whether as a result of the softwood lumber agreement, their opinion towards a free trade agreement with the U.S. became more favourable, less favourable, or remained the same.

The majority of Canadians (69%) said their opinions did change as a result of the agreement. However, the direction of the change was more often negative than positive: 45% became less favourable towards free trade, versus 24% becoming more favourable.

FIGURE 24  
 PERCEIVED PROPORTION OF CANADIAN WORKERS  
 DEPENDENT ON EXPORT FOR EMPLOYMENT  
 % OF RESPONDENTS

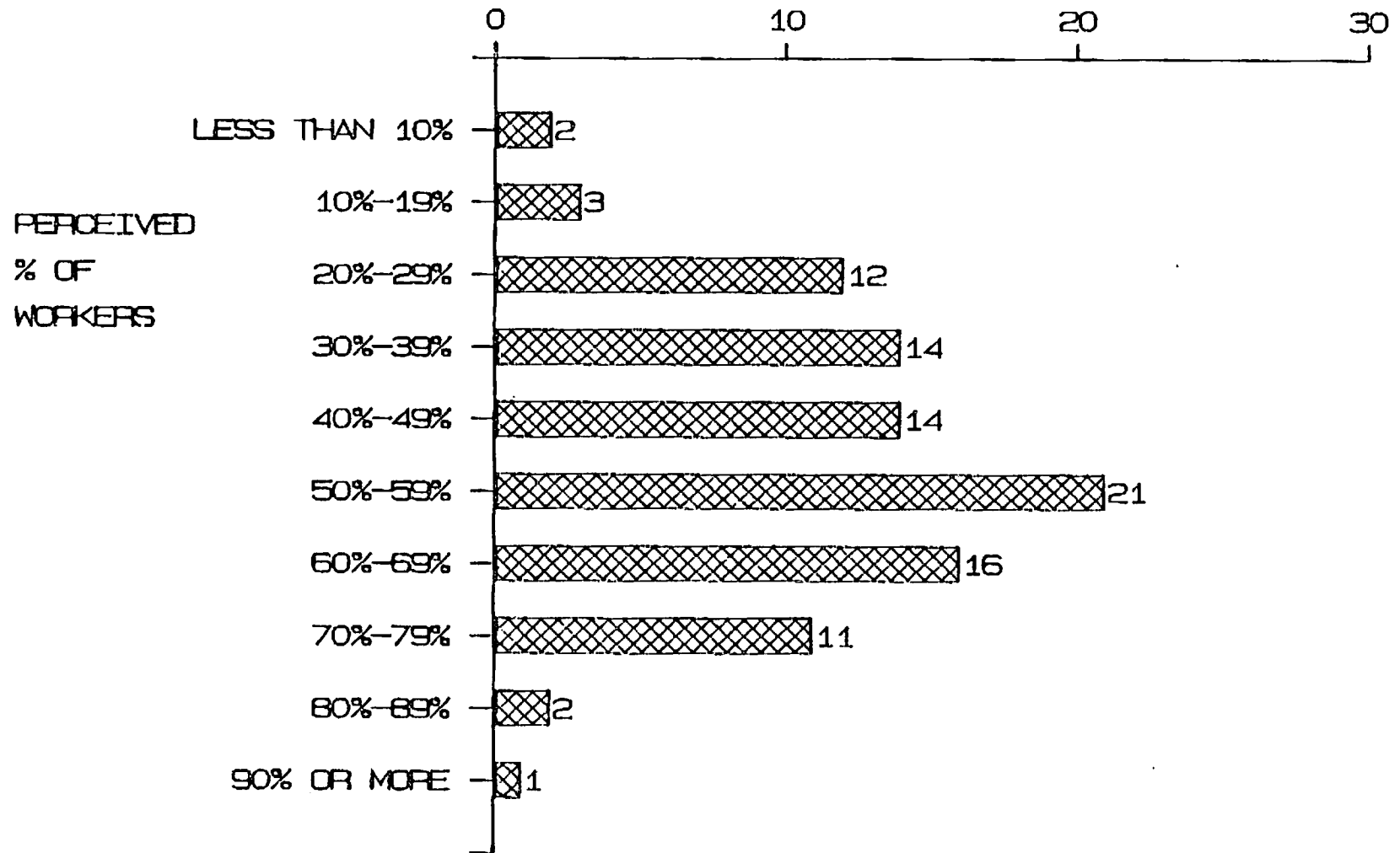


FIGURE 25

# PERCEIVED PROPORTION OF CANADIAN EXPORTS THAT GO TO THE U.S.

% OF RESPONDENTS

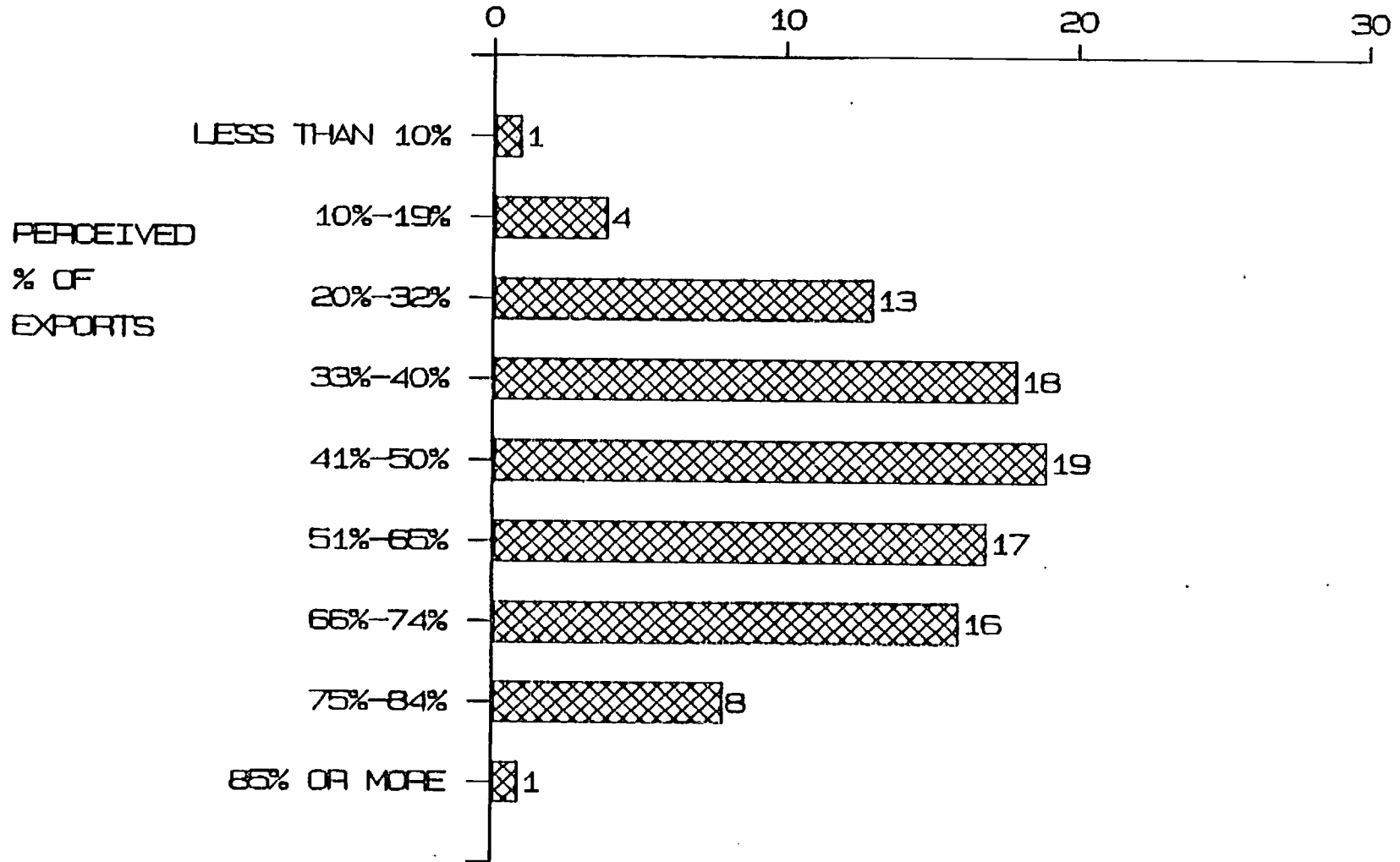
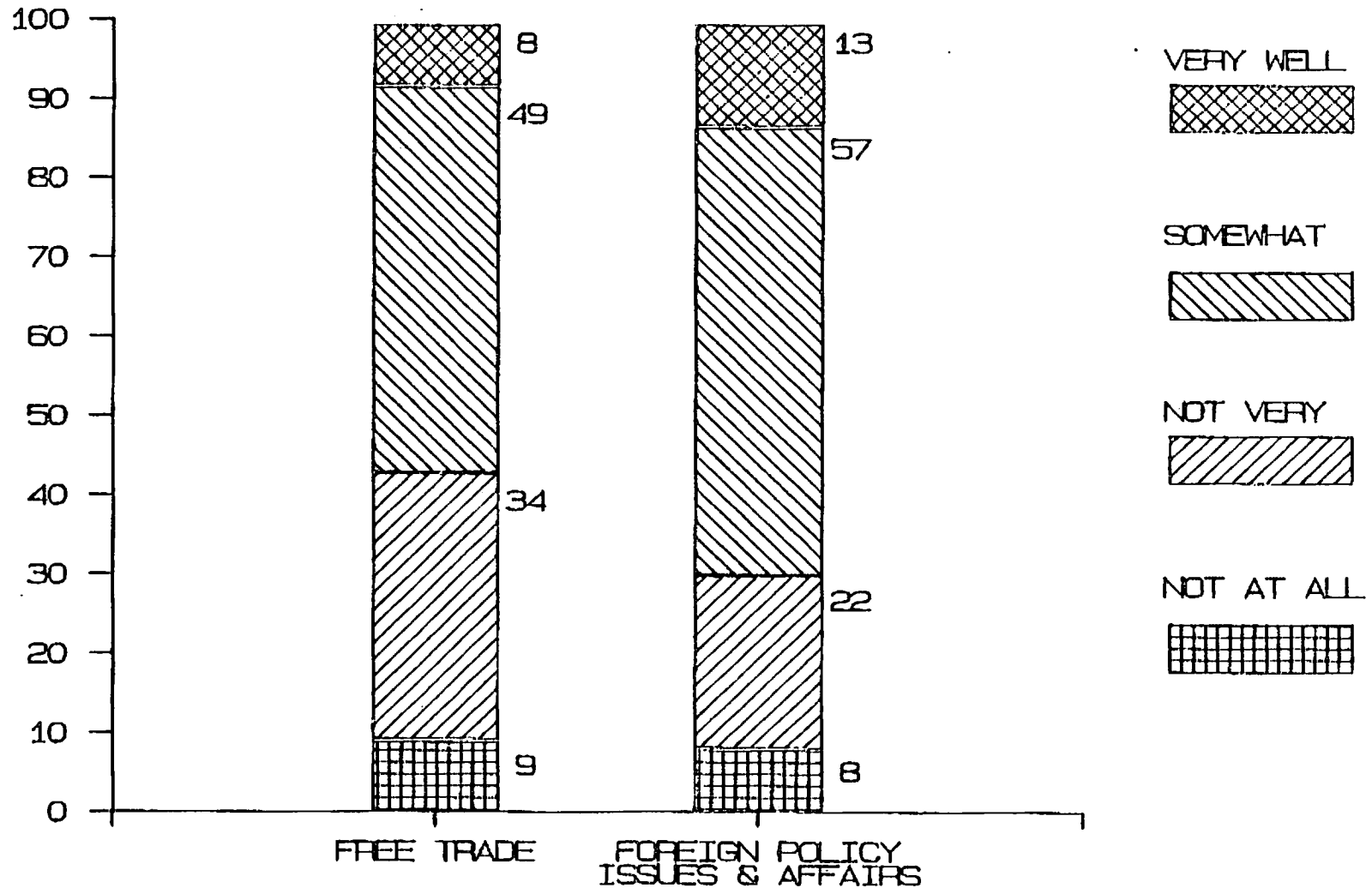


FIGURE 26  
 HOW WELL INFORMED ON "FREE TRADE" DISCUSSIONS  
 BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES



**TABLE 29**  
**HOW WELL INFORMED WITH RESPECT**  
**TO FREE TRADE DISCUSSIONS WITH U.S.**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Somewhat/Very Well Informed</u>
Total Respondents	1011	56%
<b><u>Informed On World Affairs And Foreign Policy Issues</u></b>		
Very well informed	131	82
Somewhat informed	581	62
Not very well informed	219	38
Not at all informed	79	22
<b><u>Involvement in International Issues</u></b>		
Have been active in past year	143	68
Have not been active in past year	868	54
<b><u>Household Income</u></b>		
Under \$25K	348	50
\$25K - \$44.9K	326	58
\$45K and Over	185	61
<b><u>Education</u></b>		
Grade school or less	135	41
Some/completed high school	478	56
Some/completed vocational/college	197	58
Some/completed university	197	68

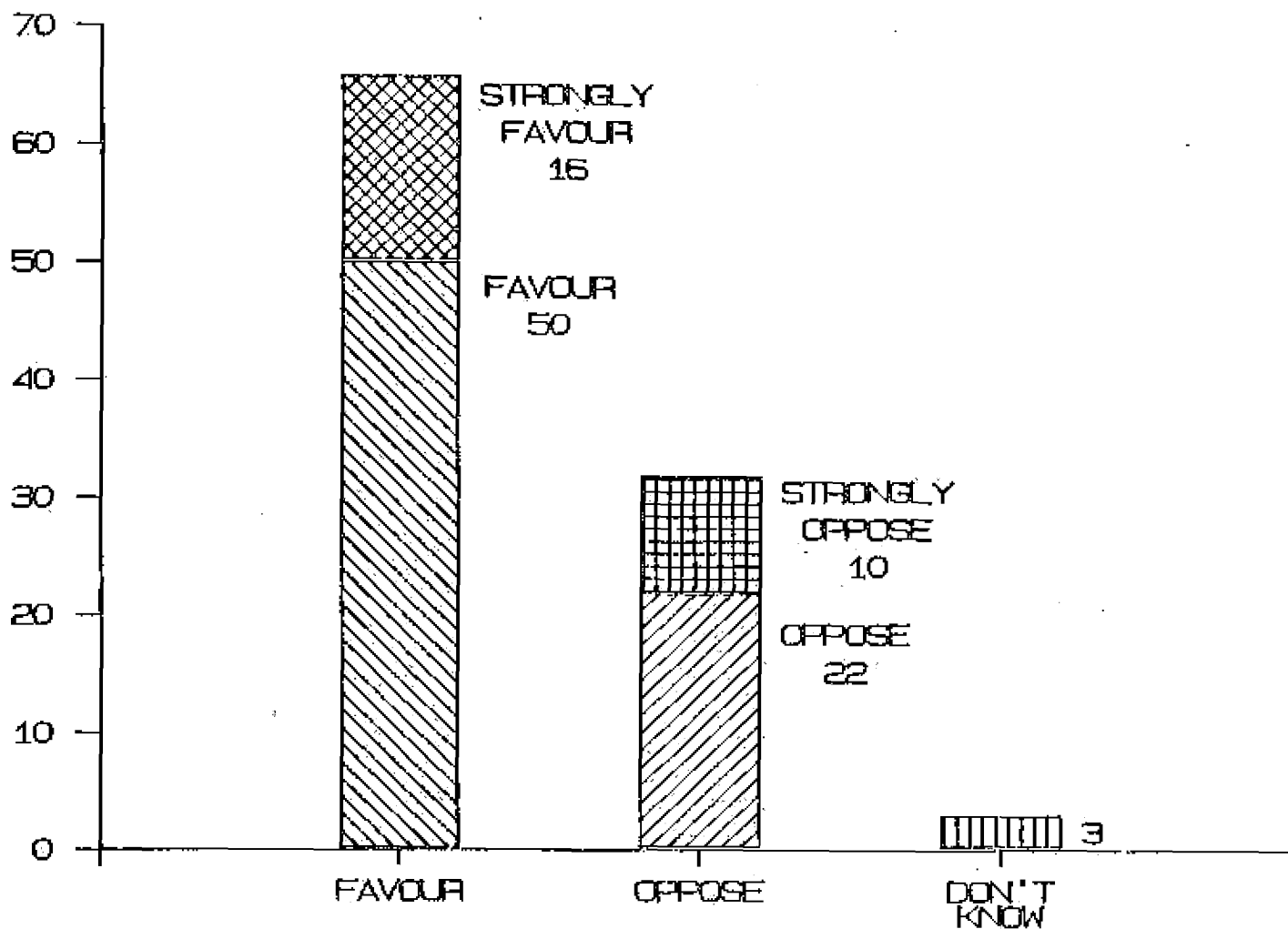
**TABLE 29 (CONTINUED)**  
**HOW WELL INFORMED WITH RESPECT**  
**TO FREE TRADE DISCUSSIONS WITH U.S.**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Somewhat/Very</u> <u>Well Informed</u>
Total Respondents	1011	56%
<u>Occupation</u>		
White collar	176	67
Blue Collar	191	62
Gray collar	84	45
<u>Sex</u>		
Men	494	65
Women	517	48
<u>Region</u>		
Maritimes	90	63
Quebec	267	54
Ontario	370	59
Prairies	171	48
British Columbia	114	62



FIGURE 27

# LEVEL OF SUPPORT FOR "FREE TRADE" AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

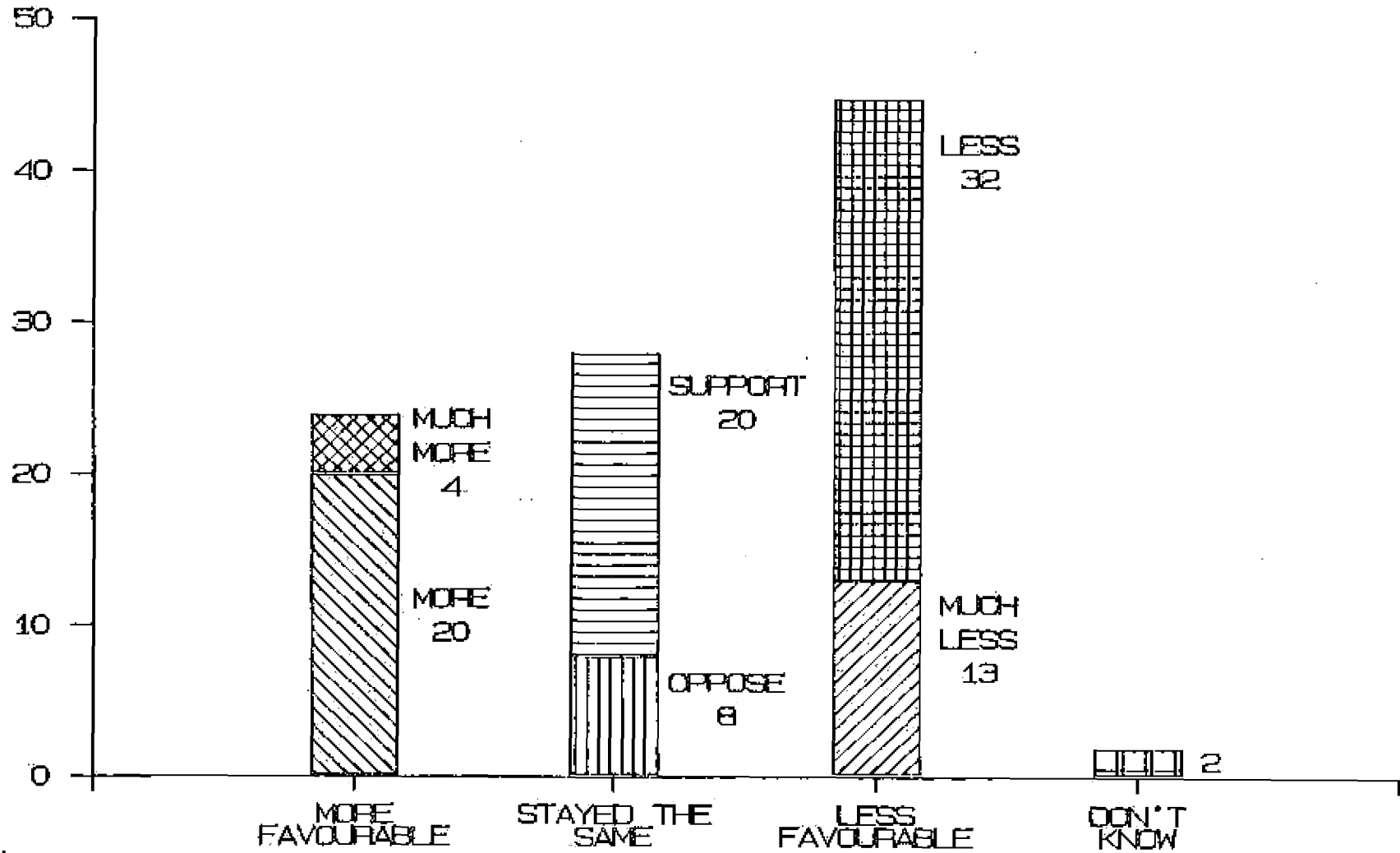


**TABLE 30**  
**LEVEL OF SUPPORT FOR**  
**FREE TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN**  
**CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Total Favour</u>	<u>Total Oppose</u>
Total Respondents	1011	66%	32%
<b><u>Informed On World Affairs And Foreign Policy Issues</u></b>			
Very well informed	131	(58)	(40)
Somewhat informed	581	66	32
Not very well informed	219	70	27
Not at all informed	79	68	27
<b><u>Region</u></b>			
Maritimes	90	63	32
Quebec	267	(76)	(23)
Ontario	370	(57)	(40)
Prairies	171	66	32
British Columbia	114	73	(23)
<b><u>Level of Confidence in U.S. To Deal With World Problems</u></b>			
Fair amount/Great deal	597	(73)	(24)
Not very much/Not at all	413	(55)	(42)

FIGURE 28

# EFFECT OF SOFTWOOD LUMBER AGREEMENT ON ATTITUDE TOWARD "FREE TRADE".



**DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

## DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

The final section of the survey contained a series of questions assessing Canadians' knowledge and image of the Department of External Affairs. Specifically, in this section we report:

- o Knowledge of the name of the Department of External Affairs
- o Familiarity and contact with the Department
- o Image of the Department
- o Awareness of services provided outside of Canada by the Department

### KNOWLEDGE OF DEPARTMENT NAME (Table 31)

Knowledge of the name of the Department of External Affairs was measured in two contexts:

- 1) What part or department is mainly responsible for handling international affairs.
- 2) What part or department is mainly responsible for handling international trade.

In the context of international affairs, four out of ten Canadians correctly identified External Affairs as the Department responsible for this area. Another three out of ten (27%) gave some other name (e.g., Foreign Affairs - 12%, International Affairs - 5%, etc.). The remaining people (31%) said they did not know the name of the department responsible.

In the case of international trade, there is little knowledge of the department that would be responsible for this area. The most common response -- by 39% of the respondents -- was "Don't know". External

Affairs was mentioned by less than 1 in 4 respondents (23%), and the remaining people (38%) gave a variety of different names, with no one name predominating.

### FAMILIARITY AND CONTACT WITH THE DEPARTMENT

(Figure 29)

Respondents were asked to rate their level of familiarity with the department responsible for handling international relations and international trade. External Affairs was identified in the question as the department responsible for these areas, and the question was phrased in this manner so that giving an answer did not have to be contingent on knowing the Department's name.

Essentially, most Canadians know little about the Department of External Affairs: 68% say they are "not very" or "not at all" familiar with the Department, 28% say they are "somewhat" familiar with it, and only 3% say they are "very" familiar.

Two questions were asked relating to contact with External Affairs, and, as to be expected given the above results, in each case the level of contact is low:

	<u>Total</u>
Total Respondents	1011
	%
Have had dealings in the past 5 years with a Canadian Embassy, High Commission or Consulate	5
Have had contact in the past 5 years with the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa	3

Respondents having either type of contact were asked how satisfied they were with the contact. In each case, the majority were satisfied: Embassy/High Commission/Consulate -- 89% satisfied, External Affairs in Ottawa -- 65% satisfied (Caution: Base sizes are small in each case).

### IMAGE OF THE DEPARTMENT (Figure 30)

Agree-disagree ratings were obtained for thirteen different attributes regarding the "Federal Government department that handles international relations" (again, this type of wording was used so that respondents would not be required to know the department name).

There are two notable results in these ratings:

- 1) The three attributes receiving the highest levels of agreement were "Wastes money", "Does not listen enough to concerns of Canada's regions", and "Does not listen enough to Canadians like me". Our interpretation of these results, especially in light of the general lack of familiarity with the Department of External Affairs, is that these really represent complaints about government departments in general. That is, our hypothesis is that most government departments would receive similar types of ratings.
- 2) In line with the general lack of familiarity Canadians have with External Affairs as a department, no strong feelings are expressed on any of the other attributes: there are neither high levels of agreement, or high levels of disagreement. What this indicates is that the Department has no distinctive image for most Canadians.

The ratings were examined as a function of how familiar respondents felt themselves to be with the Department. However, those saying they were somewhat/very familiar showed largely the same pattern of ratings as those who said they were not very/not at all familiar. As will be recalled, almost all people in the somewhat/very familiar category were in fact only "somewhat" familiar. The fact that the

ratings of the Department are largely unaffected by self-rating of familiarity suggests that even those "somewhat" familiar with the Department actually have relatively little knowledge about it.

### AWARENESS OF SERVICES PROVIDED OUTSIDE OF CANADA (Table 32, Figure 31)

Respondents were read a list of services provided outside of Canada by the Department of External Relations, and for each asked whether or not they were aware of it.

For most of the services, half or more of Canadians claim to be aware of them being available. It should be noted that this is not really inconsistent with the general unfamiliarity with External Affairs that was documented above, because (a) what was measured here was simply recognition of the existence of the services, not unaided recall, and (b) it is quite likely that many Canadians do not clearly associate these services with the "department that handles international relations" (the latter having more of a policy focus).

For two of the services -- "Emergency assistance to Canadians in difficulty", and "Information about exporting from Canada to other countries" -- performance ratings were obtained. In both cases, two-thirds or more of Canadians gave a favourable rating, suggesting there are no major image problems associated with either of these two services.

### SUMMARY

The key result from the series of questions about the Department of External Affairs is that most Canadians are not very familiar with it. The implication is that while Canadians often have clear perceptions and attitudes regarding foreign policies, these policies are attributed to the government in a global sense, as opposed to a particular, specific department.



**TABLE 31**  
**KNOWLEDGE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**  
**DEPARTMENT MAINLY RESPONSIBLE**  
**FOR HANDLING...**

(Major Mentions)

	<u>International Relations</u>	<u>International Trade</u>
Total Respondents	1011 %	1011 %
Correct Identification of DEA	41	23
Incorrect Identification of DEA (Net)	27	38
Foreign Affairs/Relations	12	4
International Affairs	5	1
Joe Clark	3	1
Other Trade (Trade, Trade Commission, Foreign Trade, Trade and Tourism)	1	15
Trade and Commerce/Industry, Trade and Commerce	1	7
Other Commerce (Foreign Commerce, Industry and Commerce, Commerce)	*	5
Don't know	31	39

\* *Less than 0.5%*

FIGURE 29  
LEVEL OF FAMILIARITY WITH DEA

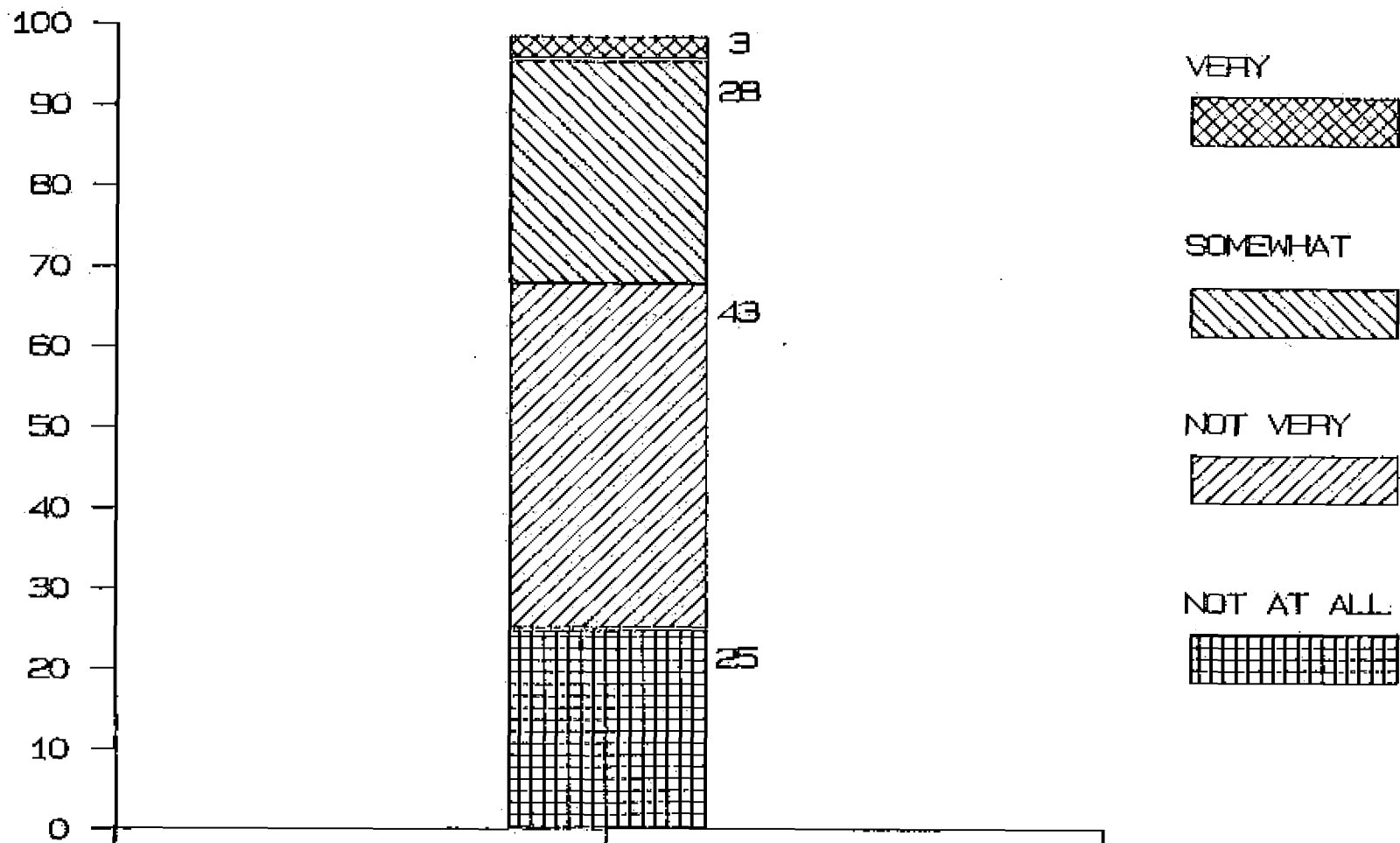


FIGURE 30

# LEVEL OF AGREEMENT ABOUT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT THAT HANDLES INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

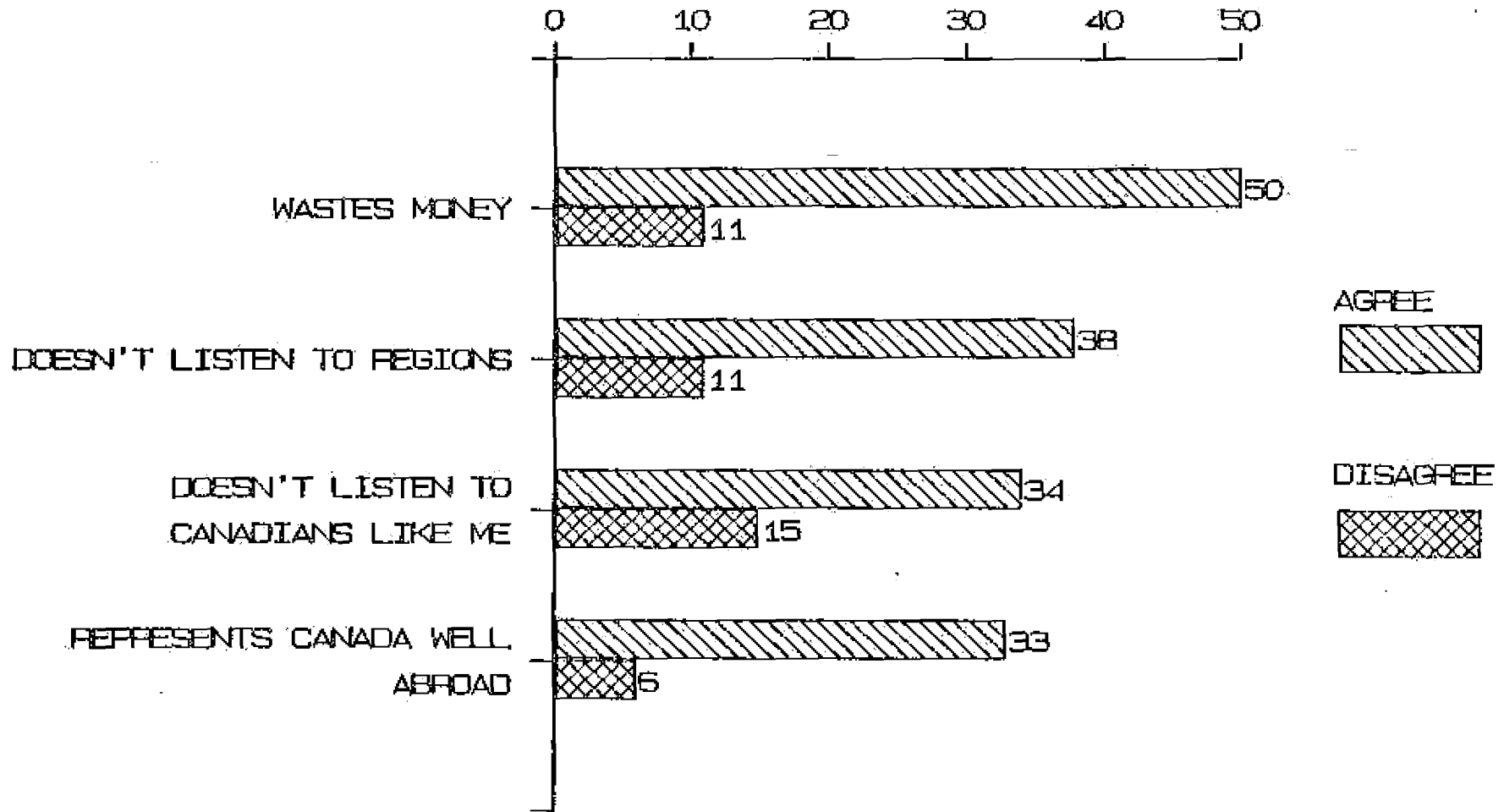


FIGURE 30

# LEVEL OF AGREEMENT ABOUT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT THAT HANDLES INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(CONTINUED)

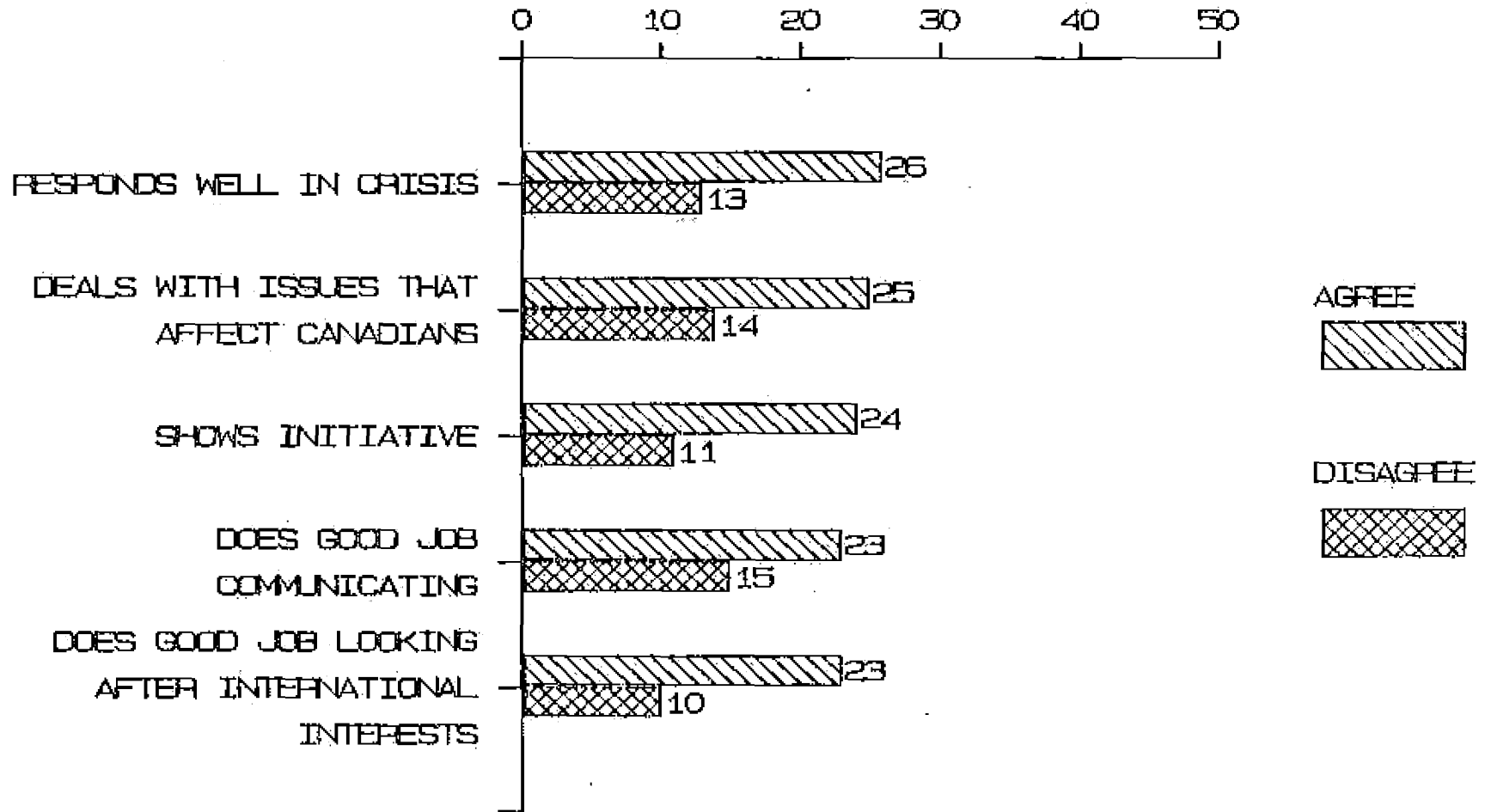
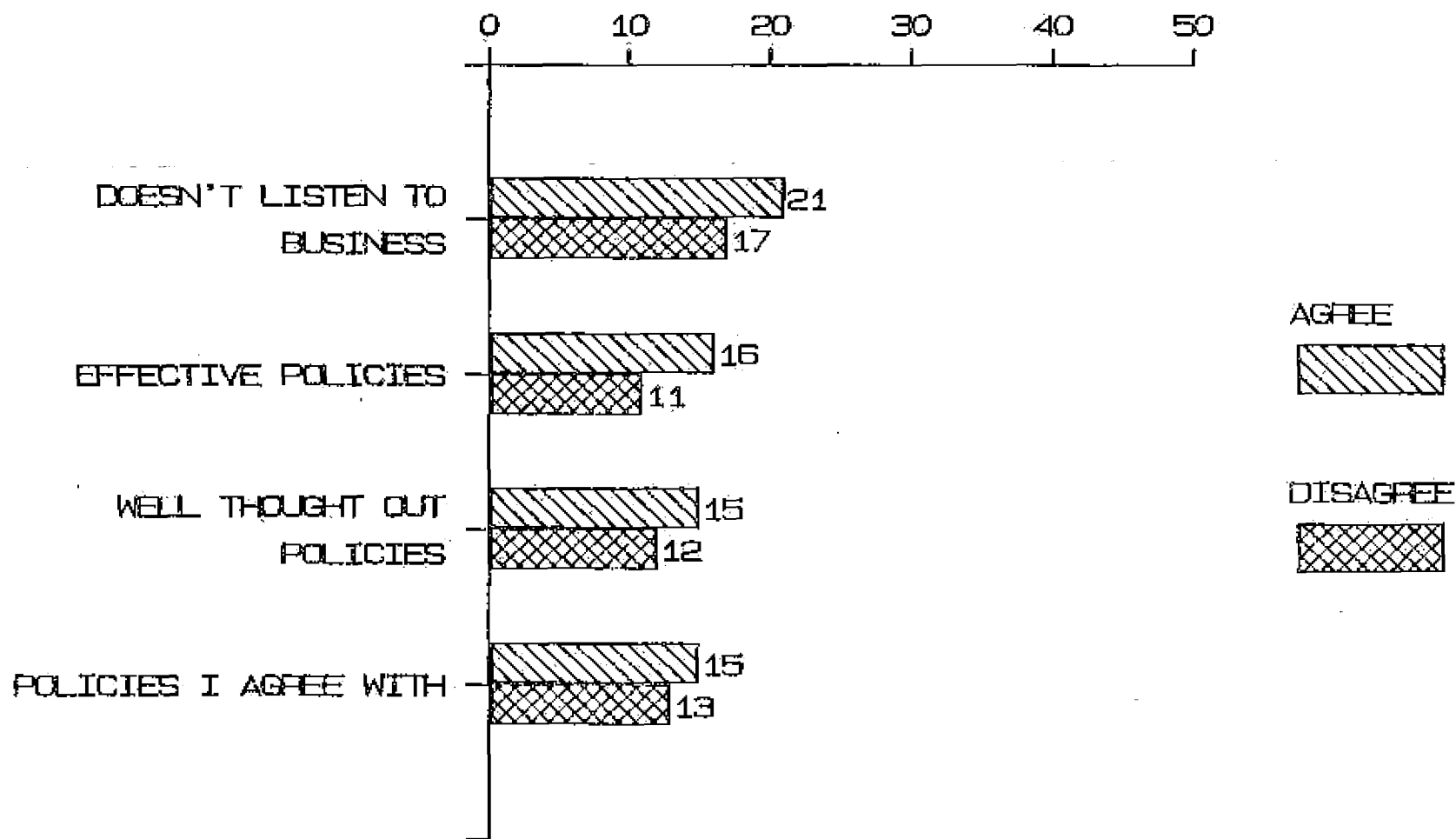


FIGURE 30

LEVEL OF AGREEMENT ABOUT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT THAT HANDLES INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
(CONTINUED)

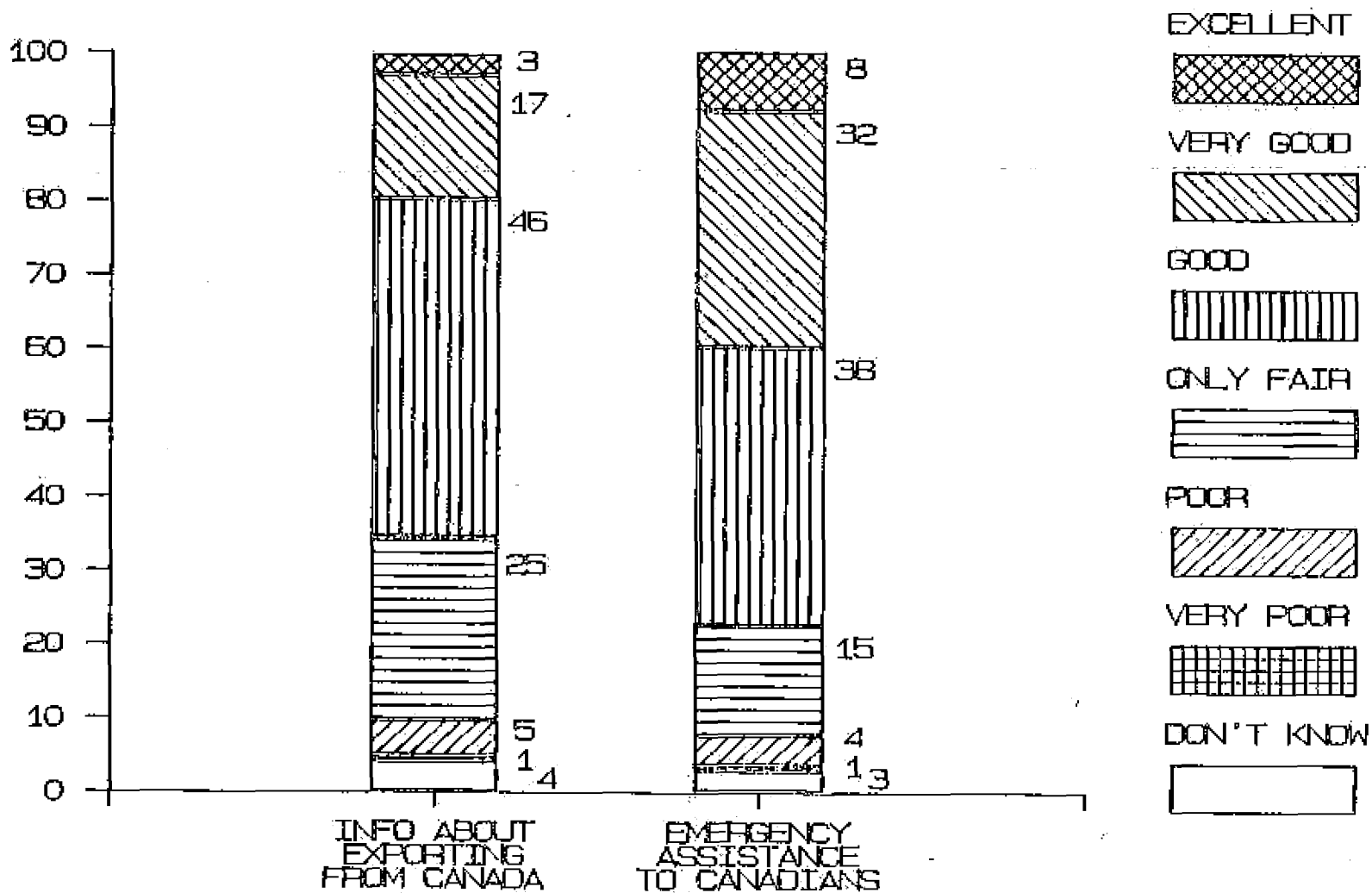


**TABLE 32**  
**AIDED AWARENESS OF SERVICES**  
**PROVIDED BY DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL**  
**AFFAIRS OUTSIDE CANADA**

	<u>Total</u>
Total respondents	1011
	%
Passport services	73
Emergency assistance to Canadians in difficulty	72
Immigration information	71
Citizenship registration	63
Information about exporting from Canada to other countries	51
General business and economic information about foreign countries	51
Legal services	42
Financial assistance and transfer of funds	35
Not aware of any services provided	8

FIGURE 31

# HOW GOOD A JOB DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IS DOING IN PROVIDING ...



**TECHNICAL APPENDIX**



## METHODOLOGY

# METHODOLOGY

## SAMPLE SELECTION

### Overall Approach

Geographic sampling points were selected proportional to the population 18 years of age and over within the defined sampling frame. The frame was defined to include the 10 provinces, excluding Indian reservations, remote Northern enumeration areas (EA's), EA's with less than 5 private households (ie., institutions), and individuals in sensitive occupations. One sampling point was selected for every 6 complete interviews required. A total of 175 sampling points were selected to guarantee a minimum total of 1,000 completed interviews (1,011 were actually completed).

For each sampling point, a map was generated and a route was specified for the interviewer to follow in contacting households, to ensure unbiased sampling of households.

### Selection of Sampling Points

Sampling points were selected using Consumer Contact's computerized Enumeration Area Selection System (Consumer Contact Limited conducted the fieldwork).

Within the defined sampling frame a P.P.S. sample of 175 EA's was selected.

This was done in two passes of the computer file. First the cumulated total population 18+ (P) in all EA's in the Universe was determined. This total P was divided by 375 to produce an interval (n). A random start number ("S") between 1 and n was generated, and the EA containing person "S" was selected for the sample. Thereafter, the EA's containing every "nth" persons were selected for inclusion in the sample. The EA file is stratified geographically, by EA # within FED, within Province.

## FIELD PROCEDURES

The interviews took place between April 4 and April 27, 1987. Week-day interviewing was conducted between the hours of 5:30 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.; weekend interviewing was conducted between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

One interview from each sampling point was verified from head office by telephone (1 out of every 6 interviews).

Experienced personal interviewers were used to collect the data.

All interviewers were personally briefed by local supervisors, and provided with written instructions.

Respondents were interviewed in French or English, at their preference.

A pretest of 30 interviews was conducted, 15 in French and 15 in English, to ensure clarity of questioning and proper translation.

## CODING

The questionnaires were edited and coded by experienced Longwoods coding staff. The following procedures were used:

- o Initial briefing
- o Supervision of trained staff by coding department manager
- o Verification of 50% of each coder's work

Using the first 25% of completed questionnaires, codes were constructed for the open-ended questions. This code list was modified as necessary upon coding of 100% of the questionnaires.

## DATA PROCESSING

The entry and processing of the data were carried out using Longwoods' on-site computer facilities. Data entry quality controls included cleaning of the data, by checking for out-of-range values, skip pattern errors, and other logic errors.

Data analysis included cross-tabulation tables for all questions in the survey, tests of statistical significance, and multivariate analyses.

## CONFIDENCE LIMITS

The sample of 1,011 cases produces results which are accurate for the population as a whole within + 3.1 percentage points 95 out of 100 times.

## SAMPLE VALIDATION AND WEIGHTS

In order to validate the sample, the data for region x population density and for age x sex were compared to Statistics Canada population figures. In general, the sample closely reflected the distribution of the adult population on these characteristics.

A two-stage weighting process was used to bring the sample into even closer alignment with population characters. The data were first weighted by region x population density, and by age x sex.

Tables A and B summarize the sample and population characteristics, and the weights employed.

## RECORD OF CONTACTS

The record of field contacts is summarized in Table C.

**TABLE A**  
**REGION BY POPULATION DENSITY**

	<u>MARITIMES</u>			<u>QUEBEC</u>		
	<u>Population*</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Population*</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Weight</u>
	%	%		%	%	
1 million and over	0	0		12.07	11.79	1.024
500K - 999K	0	0		3.10	2.87	1.080
100K - 499K	2.23	2.28	.978	1.50	1.19	1.261
30K - 99K	1.79	2.38	.752	2.23	3.57	.625
Less than 30K	4.73	2.97	1.593	7.44	7.23	1.029
	<u>ONTARIO</u>			<u>PRAIRIES</u>		
	<u>Population*</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Population*</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Weight</u>
	%	%		%	%	
1 million and over	13.19	13.58	.971	0	0	
500K - 999K	4.76	5.15	.924	8.08	4.76	1.698
100K - 499K	7.05	6.05	1.165	1.37	2.48	.552
30K - 99K	3.76	3.77	.997	1.23	1.19	1.034
Less than 30K	7.57	7.63	.992	6.36	8.13	.782
	<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u>					
	<u>Population*</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Weight</u>			
	%	%				
1 million and over	5.76	7.04	.818			
500K - 999K	0	0				
100K - 499K	1.08	1.78	.607			
30K - 99K	2.06	1.19	1.731			
Less than 30K	2.63	2.97	.886			

\* Based on 1981 census, excluding Indian reservations, remote Northern low-density areas, and EA's with less than 5 private households (institutions)

**TABLE B**  
**SEX BY AGE**

	<u>MEN</u>			<u>WOMEN</u>		
	<u>Population*</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Population*</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Weight</u>
	%	%		%	%	
18 - 24 years	8.38	7.43	1.128	8.07	7.73	1.044
25-34 years	11.99	12.09	.992	12.08	15.07	.802
35 - 44 years	9.65	9.61	1.004	9.61	11.40	.843
45 - 54 years	6.76	7.24	.934	6.73	4.86	1.385
55 - 64 years	5.96	6.25	.954	6.41	5.16	1.242
65 years and over	6.05	7.43	.814	8.32	5.55	1.500

\* Based on 1985 Statistics Canada projection

**TABLE C**  
**RECORD OF CONTACTS**

	<u>Total</u>
<b>Total Addresses Attempted</b>	<b>6,707</b>
No Answer/Required Person Not At Home After 1 Call-Back	3,377
Refused interview	1,745
Language or Illness	181
Business	5
<b>Total Co-operative Contacts</b>	<b>1,399</b>
<b>Disqualified At:</b>	
Non-qualifying occupation	53
Under 18 years of age	55
Quota filled (male/female)	195
Non-qualifier unspecified	17
Qualified person not available	61
<b>Total Interviews Sent For Processing</b>	<b>1,018</b>
Discarded After Editing	7
<b>Total In-Tab Sample</b>	<b>1,011</b>

**SAMPLE  
DEMOGRAPHICS**



**TABLE D**  
**STUDY SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHICS**

	<u>Total</u>
Total Respondents	1011
	%
<u>Age</u>	
18 - 24 years	16
25 - 34 years	24
35 - 44 years	19
45 - 54 years	14
55 - 64 years	12
65 years and over	14
<u>Sex</u>	
Men	49
Women	51
<u>Highest Level Of Formal Education</u>	
No formal education	1
Some or all grade school	12
Some high school	22
High school graduate	25
Some or all vocational/trade/technical school/college/CEGEP	20
Some university	9
University graduate	10
<u>Employment Status</u>	
Works full-time	45
Works part-time	11
Not in paid labour force	44
Homemaker	16
Retired or semi-retired	15
Unemployed	6
Student	5
Refused	1

**TABLE D (CONT'D)**  
**STUDY SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHICS**

	<u>Total</u>
	1011
	%
<u>Occupation</u>	
<u>White Collar (Net)</u>	39
Professional	10
Other management/consultant	9
Retail sales	6
Sales/corporate/industrial/agency	4
Executive/senior management	2
Artistic/literary/recreational	2
<u>Blue Collar (Net)</u>	40
Skilled labour	14
Unskilled labour	10
Skilled service	8
Unskilled service	6
Fisherman/lumber/trapper/farmer	2
<u>Grey Collar (Net)</u>	20
Clerical/secretarial	13
Health care technician	4
Electronics/data processing/computer operator/computer technician	3
<u>Marital Status</u>	
Married or common law	61
Single and never married	23
Divorced or separated	9
Widowed	7

**TABLE D (CONT'D)**  
**STUDY SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHICS**

	<u>Total</u> 1011 %
<b><u>Family Size And Composition</u></b>	
1 member household	13
2 member household	32
3 member household	22
4 member household	21
5 or more member household	13
<b><u>Presence Of Children</u></b>	
Under 7 years	21
7 - 12 years	18
13 - 17 years	19
<b><u>Household Income *</u></b>	
Less than \$10K	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9
\$15,000 to \$19,999	10
\$20,000 to \$24,999	11
\$25,000 to \$29,999	12
\$30,000 to \$34,999	10
\$35,000 to \$39,999	9
\$40,000 to \$44,999	8
\$45,000 to \$49,999	5
\$50,000 to \$54,999	5
\$55,000 to \$59,999	3
\$60,000 or more	8

\* Refused excluded from the base

**TABLE D (CONT'D)**  
**STUDY SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHICS**

	<u>Total</u>
Total Respondents	1011
	%
<u>Union Membership</u>	
Belong to a labour union	30
Do not belong to a labour union	70
<u>Ethnic Background</u>	
Born in Canada	85
Not born in Canada	15
<u>Region/Province</u>	
Maritimes	9
Quebec	26
Ontario	37
Prairies	17
Manitoba	5
Saskatchewan	4
Alberta	8
British Columbia	11
<u>Population Density</u>	
1MM plus	30
500,000 - 999,999	16
100,000 - 499,999	14
30,000 - 99,999	11
Less than 30,000	29
<u>Language Of Interview</u>	
English	75
French	25

QUESTIONNAIRES

Good \_\_\_\_\_, I am \_\_\_\_\_ of Consumer Contact, a Canadian marketing research company. We've been asked by the Federal government to conduct a study with people across Canada that I think you or a member of your household might find very interesting.

A) First of all, would you prefer to speak English or would you prefer to speak French?

- English 1 → CONDUCT INTERVIEW IN ENGLISH
- French 2 → CONDUCT INTERVIEW IN FRENCH  
IF YOU ARE NOT BILINGUAL, SET UP AN APPOINTMENT FOR A CALL-BACK BY A BILINGUAL INTERVIEWER.

<b>CALL-BACK BY BILINGUAL INTERVIEWER</b>	
DATE: _____	TIME: _____

B) Do you or does anyone else in your household work in any of the following kinds of businesses . . . ? (READ LIST)

	<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>
An advertising agency	N	Y
A newspaper or magazine	N	Y
A television or radio station	N	Y
A market research company	N	Y
A public relations firm	N	Y

<b>IF YES TO ANY TERMINATE</b>
--------------------------------

C) I would like to randomly select an adult in your household to interview. Please tell me the first name of the person 18 years of age or older whose birthday comes next. (WRITE IN FIRST NAME BELOW)

\_\_\_\_\_

D) (READ FIRST NAME OF PERSON SELECTED) is the person I would like to interview. Are you that person?

- Yes 1 → GO TO Q.1
- No 2 → May I speak to (READ FIRST NAME)?

RE-INTRODUCE YOURSELF AND CONTINUE. IF QUALIFIED RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, SET UP AN APPOINTMENT FOR A CALL-BACK. RECORD DATE AND TIME FOR CALL-BACK.

IF UNABLE TO COMPLETE THE INTERVIEW AFTER THE CALL-BACK, RECORD ON RECORD OF CALLS, AND ERASE.

CALL-BACK:	DATE: _____	TIME: _____
------------	-------------	-------------

E) Would you prefer to speak English or would you prefer to speak French?

- English 1 → CONDUCT INTERVIEW IN ENGLISH
- French 2 → CONDUCT INTERVIEW IN FRENCH  
IF YOU ARE NOT BILINGUAL, SET UP AN APPOINTMENT FOR A CALL-BACK BY A BILINGUAL INTERVIEWER.

F) RECORD: TIME INTERVIEW STARTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME INTERVIEW COMPLETED: \_\_\_\_\_

1) How well informed would you say you are with respect to world affairs and foreign policy issues? Would you say you are . . .? (READ LIST)

- Not at all informed 4
- Not very well informed 3
- Somewhat informed 2
- OR Very well informed 1

40 ✓

2) There are a lot of issues or problems facing the world. If you had to name just one issue or problem which you feel is the most important one facing the world, that is, the one which concerns you personally the most, what would that be? (ACCEPT ONE ISSUE ONLY. PROBE FOR DETAILED ANSWERS.)

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50+

3a) In the past year, have you been personally active in expressing your opinion or interest in an international issue, or not?

- Yes, have been active 1 → ASK Q.3b
- No, have not been active 2 → GO TO Q.4

60

3b) And using this card (HAND CARD "A"), please tell me which of the following you have done in the past year? (CIRCLE AS MANY AS APPLY)

- Contributed time or money to an organization involved in the issue 1
- Contacted your Member of Parliament or other elected officials 2
- Attended a meeting on the issue 3
- Written a letter to a newspaper 4
- Contacted a government department such as the Department of External Affairs 5
- Discussed issues with a friend 6

✓

70

3c) I am going to read you a list of issues. For each one, please tell me whether or not you have been actively involved in that issue in the past year. By actively involved I mean belonging to an organization that is concerned with the issue or making a financial contribution to such an organization. The first issue is (READ FIRST ISSUE). (READ REMAINING LIST)

	<u>Involved</u>	<u>Not Involved</u>
Environmental pollution	1	N
International arms control	2	N
Human rights	3	N
Poverty and hunger in developing nations	4	N
South Africa and apartheid	5	N
Nicaragua and the conflict in Central America	6	N

✓

80-

4) Generally speaking, how much influence do you think Canada, as a nation, has on the course of world events. Would you say Canada has . . .? (READ LIST)

- A great deal of influence 1
- Some influence 2
- Very little influence 3
- OR No influence at all 4

90

5) I am now going to read to you a list of issues. Using this card (HAND CARD "B"), please tell me the extent to which you are personally concerned about each issue that I read. "7" means that the issue is of a great deal of concern to you personally and "1" means that it is of no concern to you at all. Some people's answers fall somewhere in between these two points, depending on how they feel about the issues. The first issue is . . . (ROTATE ORDER OF READING STATEMENTS). Where would you place yourself on this scale?

<u>"X"</u> <u>ROTATION</u>	<u>No Concern At All</u>							<u>A Great Deal Of Concern</u>	
( ) International peace	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		100
( ) Removal of trade barriers among countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		110
( ) Canada - U.S. relations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		120
( ) Human rights violations in other countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		130
( ) Third world poverty and hunger	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		140
( ) Arms control	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		150
(X) South Africa and apartheid (Pronounce: A-par-tide)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		160
( ) Acid rain	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		170
( ) Canada's independence and control over its own affairs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		180
( ) Strengthening international co-operation by supporting the United Nations and other multilateral organizations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		190
( ) East-West relations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		200

6) For the issues we have just been discussing, I'd like to know how high or low a priority should be attached to each by Canada in its foreign policy efforts.

Please use this card for your answer (HAND CARD "C"). "7" means that you feel it should be of the highest priority for Canada and "1" means you feel it should be of the lowest priority for Canada. Some people's answers fall somewhere in between these two points.

(ROTATE ORDER OF READING STATEMENTS)

The first is \_\_\_\_\_ . Using the scale, where would you place \_\_\_\_\_ ?

(READ REMAINING STATEMENTS)

<u>"X"</u> <u>ROTATION</u>	<u>Lowest Priority</u>							<u>Highest Priority</u>	
( ) International peace	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		210
( ) Removal of trade barriers among countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		220
( ) Canada - U.S. relations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		230
( ) Human rights violations in other countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		240
( ) Third world poverty and hunger	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		250
( ) Arms control	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		260
( ) South Africa and apartheid (Pronounce: A-par-tide)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		270
( ) Acid rain	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		280
( ) Canada's independence and control over its own affairs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		290
(X) Strengthening international co-operation by supporting the United Nations and other multilateral organizations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		300
( ) East-West relations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		310



- 7) So far we have been talking about what priorities Canada SHOULD have. Now, we would like to ask you what priorities you believe Canada actually DOES have currently.

Based on what you may have heard or read, please tell me how high or low a priority Canada currently puts on its foreign policy efforts in each of the following areas.

Please use this card for your answers (HAND CARD "D") "7" means that you feel it is currently of the highest priority for Canada and "1" means you feel it is currently of the lowest priority for Canada. Some people's answers fall somewhere in between these two points.

(ROTATE ORDER OF READING STATEMENTS)

The first is \_\_\_\_\_ . Using the scale, where would you place \_\_\_\_\_ ?

(READ REMAINING STATEMENTS)

<u>"X"</u> <u>ROTATION</u>	<u>Lowest</u> <u>Priority</u>							<u>Highest</u> <u>Priority</u>	
( ) International peace	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		32c
( ) Removal of trade barriers among countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		33c
( ) Canada - U.S. relations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		34c
-----									
( ) Human rights violations in other countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		35c
( ) Third world poverty and hunger	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		36c
( ) Arms control	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		37c
-----									
( ) South Africa and apartheid (Pronounce: A-par-tide)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		38c
( ) Acid rain	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		39c
( ) Canada's independence and control over its own affairs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		40c
-----									
(X) Strengthening international co-operation by supporting the United Nations and other multilateral organizations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		41c
( ) East-West relations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		42c

- 8) Now using this card (HAND CARD "E") please tell me how effective you think Canada has been in the past few years on each of these issues. (ROTATE ORDER OF READING STATEMENTS) The first is . . . Would you say Canada has been very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective or not at all effective in the past few years?

(READ REMAINING STATEMENTS)

<u>"X"</u> <u>ROTATION</u>	<u>Very</u> <u>Effective</u>	<u>Somewhat</u> <u>Effective</u>	<u>Not Very</u> <u>Effective</u>	<u>Not At All</u> <u>Effective</u>	
( ) International peace	1	2	3	4	43c
( ) Removal of trade barriers among countries	1	2	3	4	44c
( ) Canada - U.S. relations	1	2	3	4	45c
-----					
( ) Human rights violations in other countries	1	2	3	4	46c
( ) Third world poverty and hunger	1	2	3	4	47c
( ) Arms control	1	2	3	4	48c
-----					
(X) South Africa and apartheid (Pronounce: A-par-tide)	1	2	3	4	49c
( ) Acid rain	1	2	3	4	50c
( ) Canada's independence and control over its own affairs	1	2	3	4	51c
-----					
( ) Strengthening international co-operation by supporting the United Nations and other multilateral organizations	1	2	3	4	52c
( ) East-West relations	1	2	3	4	53c

9) I am going to read you a list of countries and regions in the world. For each one, I would like you to tell me how high or low a priority you feel Canada SHOULD put on its relationship with each. Please use this card for your answers (HAND CARD "P"). "7" means that you feel Canada's relationship with that country should be of the "highest priority" and "1" means you feel it should be of the "lowest priority". Some people's answers fall somewhere in between these two points depending on how they feel about the importance of Canada's relationship with that country or region.

(ROTATE ORDER OF READING)

The first one is \_\_\_\_\_. Using the scale, where would you place Canada's relationship with \_\_\_\_\_?

<u>"X"</u> <u>ROTATION</u>	<u>Lowest</u> <u>Priority</u>	2	3	4	5	6	<u>Highest</u> <u>Priority</u>	
( ) The United States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	540
( ) Western Europe	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	550
( ) Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	560
( ) The Middle East	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	570
( ) Asia and the Pacific	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	580
( ) Central America	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	590
(X) South America	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	600
( ) South Africa	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	610
( ) Africa, excluding South Africa	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	620

10) How well informed would you say you are about East-West relations at present, that is, relations between the Soviet Union and its allies, and the United States and its allies? Would you say you are ... (READ LIST)

- Very well informed 1
  - Somewhat informed 2
  - Not very well informed 3
  - OR Not at all informed 4
- } → ASK Q.11
- } → GO TO Q.13
- 630

11) Over the past two or three years, do you believe that East-West relations have ... (READ LIST)

- Gotten better 1
  - Gotten worse 2
  - OR Remained about the same 3
- } → ASK Q.12a
- } → GO TO Q.12b
- } → GO TO Q.13
- 640

12a) Which country do you think is mainly responsible for the better relations between East and West? (READ LIST)

- The United States 1
  - The Soviet Union 2
  - Both countries 3
  - OR Neither country 4
- } → GO TO Q.13
- 650

12b) Which country do you think is mainly responsible for the worsened relations between East and West? (READ LIST)

- The United States 1
  - The Soviet Union 2
  - Both countries 3
  - OR Neither country 4
- 660

13) Thinking about what the United States has said and done in the last two or three years, which ONE of the following would you say the United States has been mainly concerned with . . . ? (READ LIST)

- |           |   |   |     |
|-----------|---|---|-----|
|           | Defending democracy in the world                | 1 |     |
| <u>OR</u> | Increasing its power and influence in the world | 2 | 670 |

14) Thinking about what the Soviet Union has said and done in the last two or three years, which ONE of the following would you say the Soviet Union has been mainly concerned with . . . ? (READ LIST)

- |           |   |   |     |
|-----------|---|---|-----|
|           | Defending itself                                | 1 |     |
| <u>OR</u> | Increasing its power and influence in the world | 2 | 680 |

15) Now I am going to read you a list of possible causes for tensions between East and West. Using this card (HAND CARD "G"), please tell me which ONE in your opinion is the most responsible for tensions between East and West. (ACCEPT ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- |  |   |   |     |
|--|---|---|-----|
|  | The existence of the NATO and Warsaw Pact alliances                         | 1 |     |
|  | Soviet attempts to increase its power and influence                         | 2 |     |
|  | Lack of trust between East and West   | 3 | 690 |
|  | Conflicts in other parts of the world, such as<br>Afghanistan and Nicaragua | 4 |     |
|  | American attempts to increase its power and<br>influence                    | 5 |     |

16) Do you feel that the Soviet Union under Gorbachev is becoming a freer society, a less free society, or remains more or less the same?

- |  |           |   |     |
|--|-----------|---|-----|
|  | Freer     | 1 |     |
|  | Less free | 2 | 700 |
|  | Unchanged | 3 |     |

17) I am going to read you a list of different areas to which Canada could give special importance in its relations with the Soviet Union. Using the 7-point scale on this card (HAND CARD "H") where "1" means not at all important and "7" means very important, please rate the following areas. (ROTATE ORDER OF READING)

<u>"X"</u> <u>ROTATION</u>		<u>Not At All</u> <u>Important</u>							<u>Very</u> <u>Important</u>	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
( )	Arms control								710	
( )	Cultural and scientific exchanges								720	
(X)	Human rights								730	
( )	Trade								740	
( )	Meetings between Canadian and Soviet political leaders to discuss rela- tions between the two countries								750	

18) Do you believe that the existence of nuclear weapons makes war . . . ?  
(READ LIST)

- Much more likely 1
- Somewhat more likely 2
- Somewhat less likely 3
- Much less likely 4
- OR Has no effect on the likelihood of war 5

760

19) Do you believe that current practices along with new developments in the field of nuclear weaponry make war . . . ? (READ LIST)

- Much more likely 1
- Somewhat more likely 2
- Somewhat less likely 3
- Much less likely 4
- OR Has no effect on the likelihood of war 5

770

20a) Do you believe that the present efforts to reach arms control agreements between East and West are . . . ? (READ LIST)

- Making progress 1
- OR Not making progress 2

780

20b) And in the future, do you believe that efforts to reach arms control agreements will . . . ? (READ LIST)

- Make progress 1
- OR Not make progress 2

790

21) Based on your own opinion, do you think that the amount Canada spends on assisting poor countries around the world is . . . ? (READ LIST)

- Too much 1
- Too little 2
- OR About right 3

800

22a) Which one of the following statements on this card is closest to your opinion? (HAND CARD "T" AND READ)

- Canadian aid money should be given to countries on the condition that they buy mainly Canadian products with it 1
- OR We should not require countries receiving aid to buy Canadian products because they may be able to buy cheaper products and services elsewhere 2

810

22b) To the best of your knowledge, which ONE of the two courses on Card "T" does Canada usually follow?

- Give aid on the condition it is used to buy mainly Canadian products 1
- Place few such conditions on aid 2

820

23a) Which ONE of the following two statements comes closest to your opinion?  
(HAND CARD "J" AND READ)

We should not give aid money to countries whose governments in our view do not respect the human rights of their citizens. 1

OR Canada should give aid money to countries according to the needs of their people, whether or not their governments respect the human rights of their citizens 2 830

23b) To the best of your knowledge, which ONE of the two courses on Card "J" does Canada generally follow?

Canada does not give aid to countries whose governments do not respect the human rights of their citizens 1

OR Canada gives aid according to the needs of the people whether or not the governments respect the human rights of their citizens. 2 840

24) Which ONE of the following two statements comes closest to your own opinion? (HAND CARD "K" AND READ)

Canada should accept more exports from developing countries because it means those countries would need less foreign aid, and it also means lower prices for some products in Canada 1

OR Even if it meant lower prices in Canada, Canada should not accept exports from developing nations because lower priced imports would lead to the loss of Canadian jobs 2 850

25) Which ONE of the following comes closest to your opinion? (HAND CARD "L" AND READ)

The primary reason to keep on giving aid money to poorer countries is that one day they might become prosperous, and we could sell them more goods and services 1

OR The primary reason to give aid money is because other human beings are suffering, and we have a responsibility to help 2 860

26) Have you ever heard or read anything about the phrase "Canadian sovereignty" (Pronounce: Sah-vren-ty)?

Yes 1 → ASK Q.27  
No 2 → GO TO Q.29

870

27) What does the word "sovereignty" (Pronounce: Sah-vren-ty) mean to you in this context? (PROBE FOR DETAILED ANSWERS)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

880

28a) In your opinion, are there any threats to Canada's sovereignty? (Pronounce: Sah-vren-ty)

- Yes 1 → ASK Q.28b
- No 2 → GO TO Q.29

990

28b) What are those threats? (PROBE) What other threats are there? (PROBE) Any other threats?

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900+

29) In the last two or three years there has been more and more discussion about the activities of the United States and the Soviet Union in Canada's Arctic. In your opinion, which of these two countries is more likely to threaten Canada's legal right to the Canadian Arctic? Is it ... (READ LIST)

- The United States 1
- OR The Soviet Union 2

910

30) We are now interested in your opinion about two issues: first of all, how people outside Canada actually see Canada and secondly, how you would like them to see Canada.

How do you think people outside of Canada actually see Canada, that is what makes Canada different from other countries? (PROBE) How else? (PROBE) Anything else?

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920+

31) How would you like people outside of Canada to see Canada? (PROBE) How else? (PROBE) Anything else?

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930+

32) How well informed would you say you are with respect to Central America? Are you ...? (READ LIST)

- Very well informed 1
- Somewhat informed 2
- Not very well informed 3
- OR Not at all informed 4

940

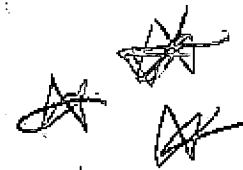
33) Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

"Because of its proximity to Central America, Canada should become more involved in helping that region solve its economic and political problems."

- Agree 1
- Disagree 2

950

# Terrorism



34a) (HAND CARD "M"). On this card are a list of different ways in which Canada could deal with the problems in Central America. For each one please tell me whether or not you support or oppose this action.

	<u>Support</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	
Providing military assistance to governments to combat anti-government forces	1	N	
Increasing economic assistance	2	N	960+
Actively supporting the efforts of Central American countries to find a peaceful solution themselves	3	N	
Offering to send peacekeeping troops to the region	4	N	
Increasing the number of Canadian diplomatic representatives in the region	5	N	
Avoiding any involvement	6	N	

34b) Now I'd like to have your opinion about what Canada actually is doing or not doing in Central America.

To the best of your knowledge is Canada . . .

Providing or not providing military assistance to local governments to combat anti-government forces?	Providing	1	970
	Not providing	2	
Increasing or not increasing economic assistance?	Increasing	1	980
	Not increasing	2	
Actively supporting or not actively supporting the efforts of Central American countries to find a peaceful solution themselves?	Actively supporting	1	990
	Not actively supporting	2	
Offering or not offering to send peacekeeping troops to the region?	Offering	1	1000
	Not offering	2	
Increasing or not increasing the number of Canadian diplomatic representatives in the region?	Increasing	1	1010
	Not increasing	2	
Avoiding or not avoiding any involvement?	Avoiding	1	1020
	Not avoiding	2	

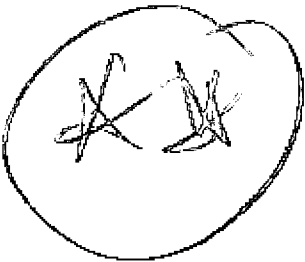
35) There have been different reasons given for the tensions in Central America. Some people believe that the Soviet Union and Cuba are primarily responsible.

Others think that poverty and injustice are the root causes.

Still others think that the United States is to blame.

In your view, which ONE of these is the most important cause for the tensions in Central America? (READ LIST)

Soviet Union and Cuba	1	
Poverty and injustice	2	1030
The United States	3	



36a) How well informed would you say you are about the conflict in Nicaragua? (READ LIST)

- Very well informed 1
  - Somewhat informed 2
  - Not very informed 3
  - OR Not at all informed 4
- 1040

36b) How concerned are you personally about the conflict in Nicaragua? (READ LIST)

- Very concerned 1
  - Somewhat concerned 2
  - Not very concerned 3
  - OR Not at all concerned 4
- 1050
- ASK Q.35c
- GO TO Q.37

36c) Now I am going to read you a list of possible concerns some people have about the conflict in Nicaragua. Using the 7-point scale on this card (HAND CARD "N"), where "1" means not at all concerned and "7" means very concerned, how would you rate your own level of concern for each of the following? (ROTATE ORDER OF READING STATEMENTS)

<u>"X"</u> <u>ROTATION</u>	<u>Not At All</u> <u>Concerned</u>	<u>Very</u> <u>Concerned</u>	
( ) The possibility of civil war in the region	1 2 3 4 5 6 7		1060
( ) Human rights abuses	1 2 3 4 5 6 7		1070
(X) The expansion of Soviet and Cuban interference	1 2 3 4 5 6 7		1080
( ) The possibility of direct U.S. military interference in Nicaragua	1 2 3 4 5 6 7		1090
( ) Refugee flows from the region to Canada	1 2 3 4 5 6 7		1100

37) As you may or may not know, the conflict in Nicaragua is between the Sandanista government in power and a guerilla group known as the "contras".

The United States believes that the government of Nicaragua has very close ties to the Communist regimes of both Cuba and the Soviet Union. Accordingly, the United States is giving both military and financial aid to the guerilla movement known as the "contras".

As far as you know, does Canada approve or not approve of the United States support for the "contras".

- Approve U.S. support 1
  - Does not approve U.S. support 2
- 1110

38) As you probably know, the majority of people in South Africa are black. But the country is ruled by a white minority government which practices the policy of apartheid (Pronounce: A-par-tide), a policy which discriminates on the basis of a person's colour.

How concerned would you say you personally are about the situation in South Africa? (READ LIST)

- Not at all concerned 4
  - Not very concerned 3
  - Somewhat concerned 2
  - OR Very concerned 1
- 1120



39a) Are you aware of any measures taken by the Canadian Government to persuade South Africa to dismantle apartheid (Pronounce: A-par-tide)?

- Yes 1 —▶ ASK Q.39b
- No 2 —▶ GO TO Q.40

1130

39b) What measures are they? (PROBE FOR DETAILED RESPONSE) What other measures are you aware of? Any other measures?

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1140

40) In this context sanctions are economic measures and other measures used by governments to persuade South Africa to dismantle apartheid (Pronounce: A-par-tide). Given this meaning of sanctions, do you favour Canada having a policy of ...? (READ LIST)

- No sanctions 1
- Limited sanctions like those already imposed by Canada and other countries such as banning the import of fruit 2
- OR Total sanctions including an end to trade and closing our Embassy in South Africa 3

1150

41a) Which ONE of the following statements best describes your opinion of the sanctions Canada has been applying to oppose the policy of apartheid (Pronounce: A-par-tide) in South Africa? (READ LIST)

- Canada should do more 1
- Canada is doing enough 2
- Canada should do less 3
- OR Canada should do nothing 4

1160

41b) Why do you say that? (PROBE) What other reasons? (PROBE) Any other reasons?

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1170

42) Do you think black South Africans support or oppose sanctions?

- Support 1
- Oppose 2

1180

43) Would you support or oppose Canada giving increased economic assistance to blacks in Southern Africa, that is South Africa itself and the countries bordering on it?

- Support 1
- Oppose 2

1190

44a) What proportion of Canadian workers do you believe depend on the export of goods and services for their employment? (READ LIST ON THE LEFT)

- |                       |   |   |                       |    |  |
|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|----|--|
| Less than 50%         | A | → | Less than 10%         | 1  |  |
|                       |   |   | 10% - 19%             | 2  |  |
|                       |   |   | 20% - 29%             | 3  |  |
|                       |   |   | 30% - 39%             | 4  |  |
|                       |   |   | 40% - 49%             | 5  |  |
|                       |   |   | <u>OR</u>             |    |  |
| <u>OR</u> 50% or More | B | → | 50% - 59%             | 6  |  |
|                       |   |   | 60% - 69%             | 7  |  |
|                       |   |   | 70% - 79%             | 8  |  |
|                       |   |   | 80% - 89%             | 9  |  |
|                       |   |   | <u>OR</u> 90% or more | 10 |  |

1200

44b) And is it . . . ? (READ APPROPRIATE PERCENTAGES ABOVE)

45a) Canada sells goods and services to many countries. What percentage of those exports do you believe goes to the United States? (READ LIST)

- |                       |   |   |                       |   |  |
|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| Less than 33%         | A | → | Less than 10%         | 1 |  |
|                       |   |   | 10% - 19%             | 2 |  |
|                       |   |   | <u>OR</u> 20% - 32%   | 3 |  |
| Between 33% and 65%   | B | → | 33% - 40%             | 4 |  |
|                       |   |   | 41% - 50%             | 5 |  |
|                       |   |   | <u>OR</u> 51% - 65%   | 6 |  |
| <u>OR</u> 66% or More | C | → | 66% - 74%             | 7 |  |
|                       |   |   | 75% - 84%             | 8 |  |
|                       |   |   | <u>OR</u> 85% or Over | 9 |  |

1210

45b) And is it . . . ? (READ APPROPRIATE PERCENTAGES ABOVE)

46) You may be aware that Canada and the United States are trying to reach an agreement to reduce or eliminate present trade barriers between the two countries and prevent possible new ones in the future. This is sometimes called a "free trade" agreement. Would you say that you . . . (READ LIST)

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Strongly favour                             | 1 |  |
| Favour                                      | 2 |  |
| Oppose                                      | 3 |  |
| <u>OR</u> Strongly oppose such an agreement | 4 |  |

1220

47) How well informed would you say you are with respect to the "free trade" agreement discussions between Canada and the United States? (READ LIST)

- |                               |   |  |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Very well informed            | 1 |  |
| Somewhat informed             | 2 |  |
| Not very well informed        | 3 |  |
| <u>OR</u> Not at all informed | 4 |  |

1230

48) There was considerable discussion recently about an agreement between Canada and the United States about the export of Canadian softwood lumber to the United States. Based on what you may have read or heard about this softwood lumber agreement, would you say that your opinion towards a free trade agreement between Canada and the United States has become . . . ? (READ LIST)

- |                           |   |  |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Much more favourable      | 1 |  |
| More favourable           | 2 |  |
| Less favourable           | 3 |  |
| Much less favourable      | 4 |  |
| <u>OR</u> Stayed the same | 5 |  |

1240

49) Do you feel that Canada-U.S. relations are: (READ LIST)

- Excellent 1
- Very good 2
- Good 3
- Only Fair 4
- Poor 5
- OR Very poor 6

1250

50a) Do you feel that in the last year, Canada-U.S. relations have . . . ? (READ LIST)

- Gotten better 1 → GO TO Q.51
- Gotten worse 2 → ASK Q.50b
- OR Remained the same 3 → GO TO Q.51

1260

50b) How concerned are you about the worsened relations between Canada and the U.S.? (READ LIST)

- Very concerned 1
- Somewhat concerned 2
- Not very concerned 3
- OR Not at all concerned 4

1270

50c) What do you think has caused the worsened relations between Canada and the U.S.? (PROBE) What else? (PROBE) Anything else?

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1280+

51) Which one of the following two statements on this card is closest to your opinion? (HAND CARD "O" AND READ)

- OR Canada should pursue its own independent policies even if this leads to certain problems in its relations with the U.S. 1
- Canada should maintain a generally close relationship with the U.S. even if that means that certain Canadian interests may have to be sacrificed 2

1290

52) Which of the following two statements do you feel best describes the relationship between Canada's foreign policy and American foreign policy? (READ LIST)

- OR Canada pursues an independent foreign policy 1
- Canada's foreign policy is closely linked to U.S. foreign policy 2

1300

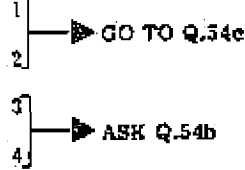
53) Do you think in its dealings with the United States, Canada . . . (READ LIST)

- OR Pushes its own point of view too strongly 1
- Does not push its own point of view strongly enough 2
- Has the right balance 3

1310

54a) When you consider the general foreign policies of the United States and Canada, do you feel that they are . . . ? (READ LIST)

- Very different 1
- Fairly different 2
- Fairly similar 3
- OR Very similar 4



1320

54b) Do you think our policies are similar because . . . ? (ROTATE ORDER OF READING STATEMENTS)

"X"  
ROTATION

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
( ) Our history and geography produce similar policies.	1	N
(X) Canadian governments are afraid of the consequences of disagreeing with the United States.	2	N
( ) It is natural for Western countries such as Canada to follow a world leader.	3	N

1330+

GO TO Q.55

54c) Do you think our policies are different because . . . ? (ROTATE ORDER OF READING STATEMENTS)

"X"  
ROTATION

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
(X) We have a different attitude about the world	1	N
( ) Our economic and political interests differ	2	N
( ) We find reasons to be different to allow Canada to appear independent	3	N

1340+

55) How much confidence do you have in the United States to deal with world problems? Do you have . . . ? (READ LIST)

- A great deal of confidence 1
- A fair amount of confidence 2
- Not very much confidence 3
- OR No confidence at all 4

1350

HAND NEXT PAGE TO RESPONDENT TO COMPLETE. READ INSTRUCTIONS ON CARD "F" ALONG WITH RESPONDENT BEFORE THEY START

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS PAGE AND RETURN QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE INTERVIEWER.

56) On this page, you will see descriptions or statements about the Federal Government department which handles international relations. Based on what you may know or have heard or read, I would like you to tell me the extent to which you agree or disagree the statement is a good description of the department's handling of international relations.

For each description or statement, please circle the number which represents the extent to which you agree or disagree that it is a good description of the department.

If you "totally agree" it is a good description of the department that handles international relations, you would circle "7". If you "totally disagree", you would circle the "1".

Some people's answers fall somewhere in between these two points depending on how well they feel the statement describes the department's handling of relations.

	<u>Totally Disagree</u>			<u>Totally Agree</u>				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Represents Canada well abroad								1360
Does a good job in communicating to the Canadian public								1370
Does not listen enough to Canadians like me								1380
Has well thought out policies								1390
Has policies I generally agree with								1400
Responds well in a crisis situation								1410
Shows initiative on world issues								1420
Has effective foreign policies								1430
Deals with issues that have a major effect on the lives of Canadians								1440
Does a good job looking after the international interests of Canada								1450
Does not listen enough to the needs of business								1460
Wastes money								1470
Does not listen enough to concerns of Canada's regions								1480

PLEASE DO NOT TURN THE PAGE AND RETURN QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE INTERVIEWER.

57) To the best of your knowledge, which part or department of the Federal Government is mainly responsible for handling overall international relations for Canada? (PROBE FOR FULL NAME)

1490

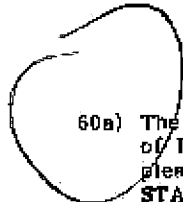
58) And to the best of your knowledge which part or department of the Federal Government is mainly responsible for handling international trade for Canada? (PROBE FOR FULL NAME)

1500

59) As you may know, the specific department within the Federal Government that is responsible for handling Canada's international relations and international trade is the Department of External Affairs. Overall, how familiar would you say you are with the Department of External Affairs? (READ LIST)

- Very familiar 1
- Somewhat familiar 2
- Not very familiar 3
- OR Not at all familiar 4

1510



60a) The following are some of the services provided outside of Canada by the Department of External Affairs to travelling Canadians or to Canadian business. For each one, please tell me whether or not you are aware of it... (ROTATE ORDER OF READING STATEMENTS)

<u>"X"</u> ROTATION		<u>Aware</u>	<u>Not Aware</u>
( )	Passport services	1	N
( )	Citizenship registration	2	N
( )	Information about exporting from Canada to other countries	3*	N
( X )	General business and economic infor- mation about foreign countries	4	N
( )	Legal services	5	N
( )	Emergency assistance to Canadians in difficulty	6*	N
( )	Financial assistance and transfer of funds	7	N
( )	Immigration information	8	N

1520+

50b) IF CODE "3" CIRCLED, THEN ASK: How good a job would you say the Department of External Affairs is doing in providing information about exporting from Canada to other countries? (READ LIST)

- Excellent 1
- Very good 2
- Good 3
- Only fair 4
- Poor 5
- OR Very poor 6

1530

50c) IF CODE "8" CIRCLED, THEN ASK: How good a job would you say the Department of External Affairs is doing in providing emergency assistance to Canadians in difficulty? (READ LIST)

- Excellent 1
- Very good 2
- Good 3
- Only fair 4
- Poor 5
- OR Very poor 6

1540

51a) In the past five years, except for passport services, have you ever written to, telephoned or visited the Headquarters of the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa?

- Yes 1 → ASK Q.61b
- No 2 → GO TO Q.52a

1550

61b) What was the purpose of that contact? (PROBE FOR DETAILS)

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1560

61c) How satisfied were you with that contact? (READ LIST)

- Very satisfied 1
- Somewhat satisfied 2
- Not very satisfied 3
- OR Not at all satisfied 4

1570

61d) Why do you say that? (PROBE) What other reasons? (PROBE) Any other reason?

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1580

62a) In the past 5 years, have you had any dealings with a Canadian Embassy, High Commission or Consulate?

- Yes, had dealings 1 → ASK Q.62b
- No, did not have dealings 2 → GO TO BASIC DATA

1590 ✓

62b) In your dealings with the Embassy, High Commission or Consulate, were you ...? (READ LIST)

- Very satisfied 1
- Somewhat satisfied 2
- Not very satisfied 3
- OR Not at all satisfied 4

1600 ✓

62c) Why do you say that? (PROBE) What other reasons? (PROBE) Any other reason?

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1610 ✓

**BASIC DATA**

By now you may have realized that this survey is being conducted on behalf of the Department of External Affairs. The purpose of this study is to aid the Department in carrying out its responsibilities for Canada's international relations.

We want to assure you that your answers will be kept confidential, and that they will be used in statistical form only, grouped with the answers of other participants in the study.

(IF THE RESPONDENT ASKS FOR THE "REGISTRATION NUMBER" OF THIS SURVEY, TELL THEM THE NUMBER IS DEA/FGB-625-02691.)

Now, I have a few final questions for classification purposes.

1) In which of the following age groups do you fall? (READ LIST)

- 18-24 1
- 25-34 2
- 35-44 3
- 45-54 4
- 55-64 5
- 65 or over 6

DO NOT READ → Refused 7

1620 ✓

2) What is your highest level of formal education? (DO NOT READ LIST)

- No formal education 1
- Some or all grade school 2
- Some high school 3
- High school graduate 4
- Some or all vocational/trade/technical school/Colleges/CEGEP 5
- Some university 6
- University graduate 7
- Refused 8

1630 ✓

3a) Are you presently employed in the paid labour force?

Yes Is that ... (READ LIST)

- 1 Full-time
  - OR
  - 2 Part-time
- ASK Q.3b

No Would you classify yourself as ... (READ LIST)

- 3 Homemaker
  - 4 Unemployed
  - 5 Student
  - 6 Retired or semi retired
  - 7 Other
- GO TO Q.4

Refused 8 → GO TO Q.4

1640 ✓

3b) What is your occupation, that is, the type of work you do and the type of company you work for?

in

TYPE OF OCCUPATION	TYPE OF COMPANY
	(DO NOT RECORD ACTUAL NAME OF COMPANY)

1650



4) Are you . . . (READ LIST)

Single and never married	1
Married or Common Law	2
Divorced or separated	3
Widowed	4
-----	-----
DO NOT READ → Refused	5

1660

5a) Including yourself and any infants, how many people in total are there living in your household?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	More than 7
GO TO							(SPECIFY)
Q.6							

1670

5b) And how many of them are between: (READ LIST)

0-6 years of age	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
7-12 years of age	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
13-17 years of age	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
18 years of age or older		1	2	3	4	5 or more

1680  
1690  
1700  
1710

6) Do you or does anyone in your household belong to a labour union?

Yes	1
No	2

1720 ✓

7) Were you born in Canada or elsewhere?

In Canada	1
Elsewhere	2

1730

8) Which letter on this card (HAND CARD "Q") corresponds to your total household 1986 annual income before taxes?

P	Less than \$10,000	1
C	\$10,000 - \$14,999	2
Q	\$15,000 - \$19,999	3
M	\$20,000 - \$24,999	4
W	\$25,000 - \$29,999	5
A	\$30,000 - \$34,999	6
X	\$35,000 - \$39,999	7
V	\$40,000 - \$44,999	8
Z	\$45,000 - \$49,999	9
F	\$50,000 - \$54,999	10
Y	\$55,000 - \$59,999	11
E	\$60,000 or more	12
-----	-----	-----
Refused		13

1740 ✓

9) RECORD SEX:

Male	1
Female	2

1750 ✓

10) RECORD LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW:

English	1
French	2

1760

RESPONDENT NAME:	MR. ( )	_____
	MRS. ( )	
	MISS ( )	
	MS. ( )	
ADDRESS:	_____	APT. # _____
CITY:	_____	
TELEPHONE NUMBER:	_____	
DATE OF INTERVIEW:	_____	

THANK THE RESPONDENT. REMEMBER TO GO BACK TO  
PAGE 1 TO FILL IN "TIME INTERVIEW COMPLETED"

**INTERVIEWER:**

"I hereby certify that this interview was conducted according to the questionnaire and instructions for this study and that the answers recorded are as given to me by the respondent.

I also realize that a proportion of my work will be checked back with the respondent for verification."

\_\_\_\_\_  
(INTERVIEWER'S SIGNATURE)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(INTERVIEWER'S NAME  
PLEASE PRINT)

**SUPERVISOR**

Please initial if you have checked each page of this questionnaire \_\_\_\_\_

Bonjour/bonsoir. Je suis \_\_\_\_\_ de Contact Aux Consommateurs Enr., compagnie d'études de marché canadienne. Le gouvernement fédéral nous a demandé d'effectuer une étude parmi les gens d'un bout à l'autre du Canada et je pense que vous-même ou un membre de votre foyer pourriez la trouver très intéressante.

- A) Vous d'accord, préféreriez-vous parler anglais ou préféreriez-vous parler français?

Anglais 1 → EFFECTUEZ L'ENTREVUE EN ANGLAIS

Français 2 → EFFECTUEZ L'ENTREVUE EN FRANÇAIS. SI VOUS N'ÊTES PAS BILINGUE, ÉTABLISSEZ UN RENDEZ-VOUS POUR UN RAPPEL PAR UN ENQUÊTEUR BILINGUE.

RAPPEL PAR UN ENQUÊTEUR BILINGUE

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ HEURE: \_\_\_\_\_

- B) Est-ce que vous ou l'un des membres de votre foyer travaillez dans l'un des domaines d'affaires suivants ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

	Non	Oui
Une agence publicitaire	N	Y
Un journal ou un magazine	N	Y
Une station de télévision ou de radio	N	Y
Une compagnie d'études de marché	N	Y
Une société de relations publiques	N	Y

SI AU MOINS UN OUI, TERMINEZ

- C) J'aimerais choisir de façon aléatoire un adulte dans votre foyer pour une entrevue. Pourriez-vous me donner le prénom de la personne âgée de 18 ans ou plus qui sera la prochaine à célébrer son anniversaire de naissance? (INSCRIVEZ LE PRÉNOM).

- D) (LISEZ LE PRÉNOM DE LA PERSONNE CHOISIE) est la personne que j'aimerais interviewer. Êtes-vous cette personne?

Oui 1 → PASSEZ À LA Q.1

Non 2 → Pourrais-je parler à (LISEZ LE PRÉNOM)? PRÉSENTEZ-VOUS DE NOUVEAU ET CONTINGEZ. SI LE RÉPONDANT QUALIFIÉ N'EST PAS DISPONIBLE, ÉTABLISSEZ UN RENDEZ-VOUS POUR UN RAPPEL. INSCRIVEZ LA DATE ET L'HEURE DE RAPPEL.

SI VOUS NE POUVEZ COMPLÉTER L'ENTREVUE APRÈS LE RAPPEL, INSCRIVEZ-LE SUR LE REGISTRE D'APPELS ET EFFACEZ.

RAPPEL: DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ HEURE: \_\_\_\_\_

- E) Préféreriez-vous parler anglais ou préféreriez-vous parler français?

Anglais 1 → EFFECTUEZ L'ENTREVUE EN ANGLAIS

Français 2 → EFFECTUEZ L'ENTREVUE EN FRANÇAIS. SI VOUS N'ÊTES PAS BILINGUE, ÉTABLISSEZ UN RENDEZ-VOUS POUR UN RAPPEL PAR UN ENQUÊTEUR BILINGUE.

- F) INSCRIVEZ: HEURE DU DÉBUT DE L'ENTREVUE: \_\_\_\_\_

HEURE DE FIN DE L'ENTREVUE: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous au courant des questions d'affaires mondiales et de politique étrangère? Êtes-vous selon vous...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- Pas du tout au courant 4
- Pas très au courant 3
- Quelques peu au courant 2
- OU Très au courant 1

40

2) Il y a un grand nombre de questions ou de problèmes qui confrontent le monde. Si vous deviez nommer une seule question ou un seul problème qui, selon vous, est celui le plus important qui confronte le monde, c'est-à-dire celui qui vous préoccupe le plus personnellement, quel serait cette question ou ce problème? (ACCEPTEZ UN SEUL PROBLÈME. QUESTIONNEZ POUR OBTENIR UNE RÉPONSE DÉTAILLÉE.)

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50+

3a) Au cours de l'année dernière, avez-vous pris une part active lorsqu'il s'agissait d'exprimer votre opinion ou votre intérêt sur une question d'ordre internationale, ou non?

- Oui, j'ai pris une part active 1 → POSEZ LA Q.2b
- Non, je n'ai pas pris une part active 2 → PASSEZ À LA Q.4

60

3b) Au moyen de cette carte (REMETTEZ LA CARTE "A"), pourriez-vous me dire lesquelles des activités suivantes vous avez entreprises au cours de l'année dernière? (ENCERCLEZ TOUTES LES RÉPONSES APPROPRIÉES)

- Contribué votre temps ou de l'argent à une organisation qui s'occupe de cette question 1
- Contacté votre député ou d'autres fonctionnaires élus 2
- Assisté à une réunion sur cette question 3
- Écrit une lettre à un journal 4
- Contacté un ministère du gouvernement tel que le Ministère des Affaires extérieures 5
- Discuté des questions avec un(e) ami(e) 6

70

3c) Je vais vous lire une liste de questions d'actualité. Pour chacune d'entre elles, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez pris une part active ou non dans ce domaine au cours de l'année dernière? C'est-à-dire avoir fait partie d'une organisation qui se préoccupe de cette question ou avoir fait une contribution financière à une telle organisation. La première question est (LISEZ LA PREMIÈRE QUESTION D'ACTUALITÉ). (LISEZ LE RESTE DE LA LISTE)

	A pris part	N'a pas pris part
La pollution de l'environnement	1	N
Le contrôle international des armements	2	N
Les droits de la personne	3	N
La pauvreté et la faim dans les pays en voie de développement	4	N
L'Afrique du Sud et l'apartheid	5	N
Le Nicaragua et le conflit en Amérique centrale	6	N

80+

4) D'une manière générale, combien d'influence le Canada a-t-il, selon vous, en tant que nation, dans la suite des événements mondiaux? Le Canada a-t-il, selon vous...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- Beaucoup d'influence 1
- Quelque influence 2
- Très peu d'influence 3
- OU Pas d'influence du tout 4

90

5) Je vais maintenant vous lire une liste de questions d'actualité. Au moyen de cette carte (REMETTEZ LA CARTE "B"), pourriez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous vous préoccupez personnellement de chacune des questions que je vais lire? "7" signifie que la question vous préoccupe personnellement beaucoup et "1" signifie qu'elle ne vous préoccupe pas du tout. Les réponses de certaines personnes se trouvent quelque part entre ces deux points, suivant de ce qu'elles pensent de ces questions. La première question est ... (ALTERNEZ L'ORDRE DE LIRE LES ÉNONCÉS). Où vous placeriez-vous sur cette échelle?

ROTATION "X"	Préoccupe pas du tout	Préoccupe beaucoup
( ) La paix internationale	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	100
( ) La suppression des barrières commerciales entre les pays	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	110
( ) Les relations entre le Canada et les États-Unis	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	120
(X) Les violations des droits de la personne dans d'autres pays	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	130
( ) La pauvreté et la faim dans le tiers monde	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	140
( ) Le contrôle des armements	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	150
( ) L'Afrique du Sud et l'apartheid (prononcé: A-par-taid)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	160
( ) Les pluies acides	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	170
( ) L'indépendance du Canada et son contrôle sur ses propres affaires	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	180
( ) Le renforcement de la coopération internationale en appuyant les Nations unies et d'autres organisations multilatérales	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	190
( ) Les relations entre l'Est et l'Ouest	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	200

6) Pour les questions dont vous venons de discuter, j'aimerais savoir quelle priorité le Canada devrait donner à chacune dans ses efforts de politique extérieure.

Veuillez utiliser cette carte pour donner votre réponse. (REMETTEZ LA CARTE "C"). "7" signifie que vous pensez qu'une certaine question devrait être de la plus haute priorité pour le Canada et "1" signifie que vous pensez qu'elle devrait être de la plus basse priorité pour le Canada. Les réponses de certaines personnes se trouvent quelque part entre ces deux points.

(ALTERNEZ L'ORDRE DE LIRE LES ÉNONCÉS)

Le premier énoncé est \_\_\_\_\_ . Au moyen de l'échelle, où placeriez-vous \_\_\_\_\_ ?

(LISEZ LES ÉNONCÉS QUI RESTENT.)

ROTATION "X"	Plus basse priorité	Plus haute priorité
(X) La paix internationale	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	210
( ) La suppression des barrières commerciales entre les pays	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	220
( ) Les relations entre le Canada et les États-Unis	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	230
( ) Les violations des droits de la personne dans d'autres pays	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	240
( ) La pauvreté et la faim dans le tiers monde	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	250
( ) Le contrôle des armements	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	260
( ) L'Afrique du Sud et l'apartheid (prononcé: A-par-taid)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	270
( ) Les pluies acides	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	280
( ) L'indépendance du Canada et son contrôle sur ses propres affaires	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	290
( ) Le renforcement de la coopération internationale en appuyant les Nations unies et d'autres organisations multilatérales	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	300
( ) Les relations entre l'Est et l'Ouest	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	310

2) Nous avons parlé jusqu'ici des priorités que le Canada DEVRAIT avoir. J'aimerais maintenant vous demander quelles priorités vous pensez que le Canada A en fait à l'heure actuelle?

D'après ce que vous avez pu entendre ou lire, pourriez-vous me dire quelle priorité le Canada donne à l'heure actuelle dans ses efforts de politique extérieure pour chacune des questions suivantes?

Veuillez utiliser cette carte pour répondre (REMETTEZ LA CARTE "D"). "7" signifie que vous pensez qu'une certaine question est de la plus haute priorité pour le Canada à l'heure actuelle et "1" signifie que vous pensez qu'elle est de la plus basse priorité pour le Canada à l'heure actuelle. Les réponses de certaines personnes se trouvent quelque part entre ces deux points.

(ALTERNEZ L'ORDRE DE LIRE LES ÉNONCÉS)

Le premier énoncé est \_\_\_\_\_ . Au moyen de l'échelle, où placeriez-vous \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(LISEZ LES ÉNONCÉS QUI RESTENT.)

ROTATION "X"	Plus basse priorité	Plus haute priorité
(X) La paix internationale	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	32
( ) La suppression des barrières commerciales entre les pays	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	33
( ) Les relations entre le Canada et les États-Unis	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	34
( ) Les violations des droits de la personne dans d'autres pays	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	35
( ) La pauvreté et la faim dans le tiers monde	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	36
( ) Le contrôle des armements	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	37
( ) L'Afrique du Sud et l'apartheid (prononcé: A-pâr-taid)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	38
( ) Les pluies acides	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	39
( ) L'indépendance du Canada et son contrôle sur ses propres affaires	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	40
( ) Le renforcement de la coopération internationale en appuyant les Nations unies et d'autres organisations multilatérales	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	41
( ) Les relations entre l'Est et l'Ouest	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	42

3) Maintenant, au moyen de cette carte (REMETTEZ LA CARTE "E"), pourriez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure le Canada a été efficace, selon vous, en ce qui concerne chacun de ces domaines au cours des quelques dernières années?

(ALTERNEZ L'ORDRE DE LIRE LES ÉNONCÉS) Le premier est \_\_\_\_\_ . Au cours des quelques dernières années, le Canada a-t-il été, selon vous, très efficace, quelque peu efficace, pas très efficace ou pas efficace du tout? (LISEZ LES ÉNONCÉS QUI RESTENT.)

ROTATION "X"	Très efficace	Quelque peu efficace	Pas très efficace	Pas efficace du tout
( ) La paix internationale	1	2	3	4
( ) La suppression des barrières commerciales entre les pays	1	2	3	4
( ) Les relations entre le Canada et les États-Unis	1	2	3	4
(X) Les violations des droits de la personne dans d'autres pays	1	2	3	4
( ) La pauvreté et la faim dans le monde	1	2	3	4
( ) Le contrôle des armements	1	2	3	4
( ) L'Afrique du Sud et l'apartheid (prononcé: A-pâr-taid)	1	2	3	4
( ) Les pluies acides	1	2	3	4
( ) L'indépendance du Canada et son contrôle sur ses propres affaires	1	2	3	4
( ) Le renforcement de la coopération internationale en appuyant les Nations unies et d'autres organisations multilatérales	1	2	3	4
( ) Les relations entre l'Est et l'Ouest	1	2	3	4

Jé vais vous lire une liste de pays et de régions dans le monde. Pour chacun, j'aimerais savoir quelle priorité le Canada DEVRAIT donner aux relations avec chacun. Veuillez utiliser cette carte pour répondre (REMETTEZ LA CARTE "F"). "7" signifie que vous pensez que les relations du Canada avec ces pays ou régions devrait être de la "plus haute priorité" et "1" signifie que vous pensez qu'elles devraient être de la "plus basse priorité". Les réponses de certaines personnes se trouvent quelque part entre ces deux points, suivant de ce qu'elles pensent de l'importance des relations du Canada avec ce pays ou cette région.

(ALTERNEZ L'ORDRE DE LIRE LES PAYS ET LES RÉGIONS)

Le premier est \_\_\_\_\_ . Au moyen de l'échelle, où placeriez-vous les relations du Canada avec \_\_\_\_\_ ?

ROTATION "X"	Plus basse priorité	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Plus haute priorité
(X) Les États-Unis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		570 550
( ) L'Europe occidentale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
( ) L'Europe de l'Est et l'Union soviétique	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		560
( ) Le moyen Orient	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		570 580
( ) L'Asie et le Pacifique	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		590
( ) L'Amérique centrale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
( ) L'Amérique du Sud	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		600
( ) L'Afrique du Sud	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		610
( ) L'Afrique, à l'exception de l'Afrique du Sud	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		620

10) Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous au courant des relations actuelles entre l'Est et l'Ouest, c'est-à-dire les relations entre l'Union soviétique et ses alliés, et les États-Unis et leurs alliés? Étes-vous, selon vous ... (LISEZ LA LISTE)

Très au courant	1	} → POSEZ LA Q.11	630
Quelque peu au courant	2		
Pas très au courant	3		
<u>OU</u> Pas du tout au courant	4	→ PASSEZ À LA Q.13	

11) Au cours des deux ou trois dernières années, croyez-vous que les relations entre l'Est et l'Ouest ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

Se sont améliorées	1	→ POSEZ LA Q.12a	640
ont empiré	2	→ PASSEZ À LA Q.12b	
<u>OU</u> Sont restées à peu près les mêmes	3	→ PASSEZ À LA Q.13	

12a) Quel est le pays qui est, selon vous, principalement responsable de l'amélioration des relations entre l'Est et l'Ouest? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

Les États-Unis	1	} → PASSEZ À LA Q.13	650
L'Union soviétique	2		
Les deux pays	3		
<u>OU</u> Ni l'un ni l'autre	4		

12b) Quel est le pays qui est, selon vous, principalement responsable du fait que les relations aient empirées entre l'Est et l'Ouest? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

Les États-Unis	1		660
L'Union soviétique	2		
Les deux pays	3		
<u>OU</u> Ni l'un ni l'autre	4		

- 13) Pourriez-vous penser à ce que les États-Unis ont dit et fait au cours des deux ou trois dernières années? De LAQUELLE des questions suivantes les États-Unis se sont-ils surtout préoccupés ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

Défendre la démocratie dans le monde 1

OU Augmenter leur pouvoir et leur influence dans le monde 2

670

- 14) Pourriez-vous penser à ce que l'Union soviétique a dit et fait au cours des deux ou trois dernières années? De LAQUELLE des questions suivantes l'Union soviétique s'est-elle surtout préoccupée ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

Se défendre elle-même 1

OU Augmenter son pouvoir et son influence dans le monde 2

680

- 15) Je vais maintenant vous lire une liste de causes possibles des tensions entre l'Est et l'Ouest. Au moyen de cette carte (REMETTEZ LA CARTE "G"), pourriez-vous me dire LAQUELLE est, à votre avis, la plus responsable des tensions entre l'Est et l'Ouest? (ACCEPTÉZ UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

L'existence des alliances de l'O.T.A.N et du pacte de Varsovie 1

Les efforts de l'Union soviétique pour augmenter son pouvoir et son influence 2

Un manque de confiance entre l'Est et l'Ouest 3

Les conflits dans d'autres parties du monde, comme l'Afghanistan et le Nicaragua 4

Les efforts des États-Unis pour augmenter leur pouvoir et leur influence 5

690

- 16) Pensez-vous que l'Union soviétique sous M. Gorbatchev devient une société plus libre, une société moins libre ou reste plus ou moins la même?

Plus libre 1

Moins libre 2

Ne change pas 3

700

- 17) Je vais vous lire une liste de différents sujets auxquels le Canada pourrait prêter une importance spéciale dans ses relations avec l'Union soviétique. Au moyen de l'échelle de 7 points sur cette carte (REMETTEZ LA CARTE "H") où "1" signifie pas du tout important et "7" signifie très important, veuillez évaluer les sujets suivants. (ALTERNEZ L'ORDRE DES DOMAINES)

ROTATION "X"	Pas du tout important							Très important
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
(X) Le contrôle des armements								700
( ) Les échanges culturels et scientifiques								720
( ) Les droits de la personne								730
( ) Le commerce								740
( ) Les rencontres entre des dirigeants politiques canadiens et soviétiques pour discuter des relations entre les deux pays								750



17) Croyez-vous que l'existence d'armes nucléaires rend la guerre ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- Beaucoup plus probable 1
- Quelque peu plus probable 2
- Quelque peu moins probable 3
- Beaucoup moins probable 4
- OU N'a aucun effet sur la probabilité de guerre 5

760

18) Croyez-vous que les pratiques actuelles ainsi que les nouveaux développements dans le domaine des armements nucléaires rendent la guerre ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- Beaucoup plus probable 1
- Quelque peu plus probable 2
- Quelque peu moins probable 3
- Beaucoup moins probable 4
- OU N'a aucun effet sur la probabilité de guerre 5

770

20a) Pensez-vous que les efforts actuels d'arriver à une entente sur le contrôle des armements entre l'Est et l'Ouest ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- Avancent 1
- OU N'avancent pas 2

780

20b) Et à l'avenir, pensez-vous que les efforts actuels d'arriver à une entente sur le contrôle des armements entre l'Est et l'Ouest ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- Avanceront 1
- OU N'avanceront pas 2

790

21) D'après vous, est-ce que la somme que le Canada dépense pour aider les pays pauvres dans le monde est ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- Trop élevée 1
- Trop basse 2
- OU Ce qu'il faut 3

800

22a) Lequel des énoncés suivants sur cette carte se rapproche le plus de votre opinion? (REMETTEZ LA CARTE "I" ET LISEZ)

- L'argent d'aide canadienne devrait être donné aux pays à condition qu'ils achètent principalement des produits canadiens avec cet argent 1
- OU Nous ne devrions pas exiger des pays qui reçoivent de l'aide d'acheter des produits canadiens parce qu'ils peuvent être acheter des produits et des services meilleur marché ailleurs 2

810

22b) À votre connaissance, LAQUELLE des deux directions qui se trouvent sur la carte "I" le Canada suit-il généralement?

- Donne de l'aide à condition qu'on l'utilise surtout pour acheter des produits canadiens 1
- OU Pose peu de telles conditions sur l'aide 2

820

23a) LEQUEL des deux énoncés suivants se rapproche le plus de votre opinion? (REMETTEZ LA CARTE "J" ET LISEZ)

Nous ne devrions pas donner de l'argent pour aider les pays dont les gouvernements, selon nous, ne respectent pas les droits de la personne vis-à-vis leurs citoyens 1

OU Le Canada devrait donner de l'argent pour aider les pays selon les besoins du peuple, que leurs gouvernements respectent ou non les droits de la personne vis-à-vis leurs citoyens 2

830

23b) À votre connaissance, LAQUELLE des deux directions qui se trouvent sur la carte "J" le Canada suit-il généralement?

Le Canada n'aide pas les pays dont les gouvernements ne respectent pas les droits de la personne vis-à-vis leurs citoyens 1

OU Le Canada aide les pays selon les besoins du peuple, que leurs gouvernements respectent ou non les droits de la personne vis-à-vis leurs citoyens 2

840

24) LEQUEL des deux énoncés suivants se rapproche le plus de votre opinion? (REMETTEZ LA CARTE "K" ET LISEZ)

Le Canada devrait accepter davantage de marchandises en provenance de pays en voie de développement; ces derniers auraient moins besoin d'aide de l'étranger, et le Canada aurait certains produits à des prix plus avantageux. 1

OU Même si cela donnait des prix plus bas au Canada, le Canada ne devrait pas accepter de marchandises exportées de pays en voie de développement parce que les marchandises importées à des prix plus bas mèneraient à la perte d'emplois canadiens 2

25) LEQUEL des deux énoncés suivants se rapproche le plus de votre opinion? (REMETTEZ LA CARTE "L" ET LISEZ)

La raison principale pour continuer à aider les pays plus pauvres en leur donnant de l'argent est qu'un jour ils seront peut être prospères et que nous pourrions alors leur vendre plus de marchandises et de services 1

OU La raison principale pour aider les pays plus pauvres en leur donnant de l'argent est que d'autres êtres humains souffrent, et que nous avons la responsabilité de les aider 2

860

26) Avez-vous déjà entendu ou lu quoi que ce soit sur les mots: "Souveraineté canadienne"?

Oui 1 ———> POSEZ LA Q.27  
Non 2 ———> PASSEZ À LA Q.29

870

27) Que signifie pour vous le mot "souveraineté" à ce propos? (QUESTIONNEZ POUR OBTENIR UNE RÉPONSE DÉTAILLÉE)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

880+



14) (REMETTEZ LA CARTE "M"). Sur cette carte se trouve une liste de différentes façons par lesquelles le Canada pourrait faire face aux problèmes en Amérique centrale. Pour chaque façon, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes pour ou contre cette ligne de conduite?

	<u>Pour</u>	<u>Contre</u>
Apporter de l'appui militaire aux gouvernements pour combattre les forces anti-gouvernementales	1	N
Augmenter l'aide économique	2	N
Appuyer activement les efforts des pays d'Amérique centrale pour trouver une solution eux-mêmes pour le maintien de la paix	3	N
Offrir d'envoyer des troupes dans la région pour maintenir la paix	4	N
Augmenter le nombre de représentants diplomatiques canadiens dans la région	5	N
Éviter toute participation	6	N

960

14a) J'aimerais maintenant avoir votre opinion de ce que le Canada est en fait en train de faire ou de ne pas faire en Amérique centrale.

À votre connaissance, est-ce que le Canada ...

Apporte ou n'apporte pas de l'appui militaire aux gouvernements pour combattre les forces anti-gouvernementales?	Apporte	1	970
	N'apporte pas	2	
Augmente ou n'augmente pas l'aide économique?	Augmente	1	980
	N'augmente pas	2	
Appuie activement ou n'appuie pas activement les efforts des pays d'Amérique centrale de trouver une solution eux-mêmes pour le maintien de la paix	Appuie activement	1	990
	N'appuie pas activement	2	
Offre ou n'offre pas d'envoyer des troupes dans la région pour maintenir la paix?	Offre	1	1000
	N'offre pas	2	
Augmente ou n'augmente pas le nombre de représentants diplomatiques canadiens dans la région?	Augmente	1	1010
	N'augmente pas	2	
Évite toute participation?	Évite	1	1020
	N'évite pas	2	

15) On a donné différentes raisons pour expliquer les tensions en Amérique centrale. Certaines personnes croient que l'Union soviétique et Cuba sont principalement responsables.

D'autres pensent que la pauvreté et l'injustice sont les causes premières.

D'autres encore pensent que la faute en revient aux États-Unis.

Laquelle est, à votre avis, LA cause la plus importante pour les tensions en Amérique centrale. (LISEZ LA LISTE)

L'Union soviétique et Cuba	1
La pauvreté et l'injustice	2
Les États-Unis	3

1030

16a) Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous au courant ou non du conflit au Nicaragua? En êtes-vous, selon vous... (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- Très au courant 1
- Quelque peu au courant 2
- Pas très au courant 3
- OU Pas du tout au courant 4

1040

16b) Dans quelle mesure le conflit au Nicaragua vous préoccupe t-il personnellement? Est-ce qu'il ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- Vous préoccupe beaucoup 1
  - Vous préoccupe quelque peu 2
  - Ne vous préoccupe pas beaucoup 3
  - OU Ne vous préoccupe pas du tout 4
- } → POSEZ LA Q. 36c
- } → PASSEZ À LA Q. 37

1050

16c) Je vais maintenant vous lire une liste de sujets de préoccupation possibles que certaines personnes ont en ce qui concerne le conflit au Nicaragua. Au moyen de l'échelle de 7 points sur cette carte (REMETTEZ LA CARTE "N"), où "1" signifie pas du tout préoccupé et "7" signifie très préoccupé, comment évalueriez-vous votre propre niveau de préoccupation en ce qui concerne chacun des sujets suivants? (ALTERNEZ L'ORDRE DE LIRE LES ÉNONCÉS)

ROTATION "X"		Pas du tout préoccupé							Très préoccupé
(X)	La possibilité d'une guerre civile dans la région	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1060
( )	Les abus des droits de la personne	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1070
( )	L'expansion de l'intervention soviétique et cubaine	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1080
( )	La possibilité d'intervention militaire directe des États-Unis au Nicaragua	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1090
( )	L'arrivée en masse de réfugiés de la région au Canada	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1100

17) Vous savez peut être ou peut être pas que le conflit au Nicaragua existe entre le gouvernement au pouvoir et un groupe de guérillas connu sous le nom de "contras".

Les États-Unis croient que le gouvernement du Nicaragua a des liens très étroits avec les régimes communistes de Cuba et de l'Union soviétique. C'est pourquoi les États-Unis apportent de l'aide militaire et financière au mouvement de guérillas connu sous le nom de "contras".

À votre connaissance, le Canada approuve t-il ou n'approuve t-il pas que les États-Unis appuient les "contras".

- Approuve l'appui des États-Unis 1
- N'approuve pas l'appui des États-Unis 2

1110

18) Comme vous le savez probablement, la majorité du peuple de l'Afrique du Sud est noire. Mais le pays est dirigé par un gouvernement qui représente la minorité blanche et qui pratique la politique d'apartheid (prononcé: A-par-taïd), politique qui établit des distinctions d'après la couleur d'une personne.

Dans quelle mesure la situation en Afrique du Sud vous préoccupe t-elle personnellement? Est-ce qu'elle ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- Ne vous préoccupe pas du tout 4
- Ne vous préoccupe pas beaucoup 3
- Vous préoccupe quelque peu 2
- OU Vous préoccupe beaucoup 1

1120

39a) Êtes-vous au courant de mesures prises par le gouvernement canadien dans le but de persuader l'Afrique du Sud de démanteler l'apartheid (prononcé: A-par-taid)?

- Oui 1 —> PSEZ LA Q.39b
- Non 2 —> PSEZ À LA Q.40

1130

39b) Quelles mesures sont-elles? (QUESTIONNEZ POUR OBTENIR UNE RÉPONSE DÉTAILLÉE) De quelles autres mesures êtes-vous au courant? Y a-t-il d'autres mesures?

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1140+

40) À ce propos, les sanctions sont des mesures économiques et autres, utilisées par les gouvernements pour persuader l'Afrique du Sud à démanteler l'apartheid (prononcé: A-par-taid). Étant donné cette signification de sanctions, êtes-vous pour le Canada ayant une ligne de conduite de ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- Pas de sanction 1
- Sanctions limitées comme celles déjà imposées par le Canada et d'autres pays telles que l'interdiction d'importation de fruits 2
- OU Sanctions totales, y-compris la fin du commerce et la fermeture de notre ambassade en Afrique du Sud 3

1150

41a) LEQUEL des énoncés suivants décrit le mieux votre opinion des sanctions que le Canada a mises en pratique pour opposer la politique d'apartheid (prononcé: A-par-taid) en Afrique du Sud? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- Le Canada devrait faire plus 1
- Le Canada en fait assez 2
- Le Canada devrait faire moins 3
- OU Le Canada ne devrait rien faire 4

1160

41b) Pourquoi dites-vous cela? (QUESTIONNEZ) Pour quelles autres raisons? (QUESTIONNEZ) Y'a-t-il d'autres raisons?

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1170+

42) Pensez-vous que les Sud-Africains noirs sont pour ou contre des sanctions?

- Pour 1
- Contre 2

1180

43) Seriez-vous pour ou contre que le Canada augmente l'aide économique qu'il donne aux noirs en Afrique du Sud-même et aux pays en bordure de l'Afrique du Sud?

- Pour 1
- Contre 2

1190

44a) Selon vous, quelle proportion de travailleurs canadiens dépendent de l'exportation de marchandises et de services pour leur emploi? (LISEZ LA LISTE À GAUCHE)

	Moins de 50%	A	→	Moins de 10%	1
				10% - 19%	2
				20% - 29%	3
				30% - 39%	4
				40% - 49%	5
		<u>OU</u>			
<u>OU</u>	50% ou plus	B	→	50% - 59%	6
				60% - 69%	7
				70% - 79%	8
				80% - 89%	9
				90% ou plus	10
		<u>OU</u>			

1200

44b) Et est-ce ...? (LISEZ LES POURCENTAGES APPROPRIÉS CI-DESSUS)

45a) Le Canada vend des marchandises et des services à un grand nombre de pays. Selon vous, quel pourcentage de ces exportations vont aux États-Unis? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

	Moins de 20%	A	→	Moins de 10%	1
				10% - 19%	2
				20% - 29%	3
		<u>OU</u>			
	Entre 30% et 45%	B	→	30% - 40%	4
				41% - 50%	5
				51% - 65%	6
		<u>OU</u>			
<u>OU</u>	66% ou plus	C	→	66% - 74%	7
				75% - 84%	8
				85% ou plus	9
		<u>OU</u>			

1210

45b) Et est-ce ...? (LISEZ LES POURCENTAGES APPROPRIÉS CI-DESSUS)

46) Vous savez peut être que le Canada et les États-Unis sont en train d'essayer d'arriver à un accord pour réduire ou éliminer les barrières commerciales entre les deux pays et d'empêcher de nouvelles barrières possibles à l'avenir. On appelle quelquefois ceci un accord de "libre échange". Êtes-vous ... (LISEZ LA LISTE)

	Tout-à-fait en faveur	1
	En faveur	2
	Contre	3
	<u>OU</u> Tout-à-fait contre	4

1220

47) Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous au courant des discussions sur l'accord de "libre échange" entre le Canada et les États-Unis? En êtes-vous ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

	Très au courant	1
	Quelque peu au courant	2
	Pas très au courant	3
	<u>OU</u> Pas du tout au courant	4

1230

48) Il y a eu récemment une discussion importante sur un accord entre le Canada et les États-Unis sur l'exportation de bois d'œuvre canadien aux États-Unis. D'après ce que vous avez pu lire ou entendre au sujet de cet accord sur le bois d'œuvre, regarderiez-vous un accord de libre échange entre le Canada et les États-Unis d'un oeil ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

	Beaucoup plus favorable	1
	Plus favorable	2
	Moins favorable	3
	Beaucoup moins favorable	4
	<u>OU</u> De la même façon	5

1240

49) Trouvez-vous que les relations entre le Canada et les États-Unis sont: (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- Excellentes 1
- Très bonnes 2
- Bonnes 3
- Moyennes 4
- Pas très bonnes 5
- Médiocres 6

1250

OU

50a) Trouvez-vous qu'au cours de l'année dernière, les relations entre le Canada et les États-Unis ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- Se sont améliorées 1 → PASSEZ À LA Q. 51
- Ont empiré 2 → POSEZ LA Q. 50b
- Sont restées les mêmes 3 → PASSEZ À LA Q. 51

1260

OU

50b) Dans quelle mesure vous préoccupez-vous du fait que les relations entre le Canada et les États-Unis aient empiré? Est-ce que vous ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- Vous en préoccupez beaucoup 1
- Vous en préoccupez quelque peu 2
- Ne vous en préoccupez pas beaucoup 3
- Ne vous en préoccupez pas du tout 4

1270

OU

50c) Qu'est ce qui a été la cause, selon vous, du fait que les relations aient empiré entre le Canada et les États-Unis? (QUESTIONNEZ) Quo: d'autre? (QUESTIONNEZ) Autre chose?

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1280+

51) Lequel des deux énoncés suivants sur cette carte se rapproche le plus de votre opinion ...? (REMETTEZ LA CARTE "0" ET LISEZ)

Le Canada devrait suivre ses propres lignes de conduite indépendantes même si cela cause certains problèmes dans ses relations avec les États-Unis 1

OU

Le Canada devrait maintenir généralement des relations étroites avec les États-Unis même si cela implique le sacrifice de certains intérêts canadiens 2

1290

52) Selon vous, lequel des deux énoncés suivants décrit le mieux le rapport entre la ligne de conduite extérieure du Canada et celle des États-Unis? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

Le Canada suit une ligne de conduite extérieure indépendante 1

OU

La ligne de conduite extérieure du Canada est étroitement reliée à la ligne de conduite extérieure des États-Unis 2

1300

53) Pensez-vous que le Canada, lorsqu'il fait affaire avec les États-Unis ... (LISEZ LA LISTE)

Presse trop son propre point de vue 1

Ne presse pas assez son propre point de vue 2

OU

Le fait de façon équilibré 3

1310



53a) Lorsque vous considérez les politiques étrangères générales des États-Unis et du Canada, trouvez-vous qu'elles sont...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- |           |                   |   |                       |      |
|-----------|-------------------|---|-----------------------|------|
|           | Très différentes  | 1 | ] → PASSEZ À LA Q.54c | 1320 |
|           | Assez différentes | 2 |                       |      |
| <u>OU</u> | Assez semblables  | 3 | → POSEZ LA Q.54b      |      |
|           | Très semblables   | 4 |                       |      |

54a) Pensez-vous que nos politiques se ressemblent parce que...? (ALTERNEZ L'ORDRE DE LIRE LES ÉNONCÉS)

ROTATION "X"		OUI	NON
(X)	Notre histoire, et notre géographie produisent des politiques semblables.	1	N
( )	Les gouvernements canadiens craignent les conséquences d'un désaccord avec les États-Unis.	2	N 1330+
( )	Il est naturel pour les pays de l'Ouest comme le Canada de suivre un leader mondial.	3	N

PASSEZ À LA Q.55

54b) Pensez-vous que nos politiques diffèrent parce que...? (ALTERNEZ L'ORDRE DE LIRE LES ÉNONCÉS)

ROTATION "X"		OUI	NON
( )	Nos attitudes sur le monde diffèrent.	1	N
(X)	Nos intérêts économiques et politiques diffèrent	2	N 1340+
( )	Nous trouvons des raisons pour être différents pour laisser le Canada paraître indépendant.	3	N

55) Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous convaincu(e) que les États-Unis puissent faire face aux problèmes dans le monde? En êtes-vous...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

- |           |                          |   |      |
|-----------|--------------------------|---|------|
|           | Très convaincu(e)        | 1 | 1350 |
|           | Assez bien convaincu(e)  | 2 |      |
| <u>OU</u> | Pas très convaincu(e)    | 3 |      |
|           | Pas convaincu(e) du tout | 4 |      |

REMETTEZ LA PAGE SUIVANTE AU RÉPONDANT POUR QU'IL LA REMPLISSE. LISEZ LES DIRECTIVES SUR LA CARTE "P" EN MÊME TEMPS QUE LE RÉPONDANT AVANT QU'IL COMMENCE

VEUILLEZ REMPLIR CETTE PAGE ET REMETTRE  
LE QUESTIONNAIRE À L'ENQUÊTEUR.

Sur cette page se trouve des descriptions ou des énoncés sur le ministère du gouvernement fédéral responsable des relations internationales. D'après ce que vous savez ou ce que vous avez pu voir ou entendre, j'aimerais que vous me disiez dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou en désaccord avec l'énoncé suivant sur la façon dont ce ministère s'occupe des relations internationales.

Pour chaque description ou énoncé, veuillez encircler le nombre qui représente jusqu'à quel point vous êtes d'accord ou en désaccord avec la description du ministère.

Si vous êtes "tout-à-fait d'accord" avec la description du ministère responsable des relations internationales, encerclez "7". Si vous êtes "tout-à-fait en désaccord", encerclez le "1".

Vous pouvez choisir également une réponse intermédiaire.

	<u>Tout-à-fait en désaccord</u>							<u>Tout-à-fait d'accord</u>	
Représente bien le Canada à l'étranger	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1377
Fait du bon travail lorsqu'il s'agit de communiquer au public canadien	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1370
N'écoute pas assez les Canadiens comme moi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1380
A une politique bien étudiée	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1390
A une politique avec laquelle je suis généralement d'accord	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1400
Répond bien lors de situations critiques	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1410
Fait preuve d'initiative quant aux questions d'ordre mondial	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1420
A une politique extérieure efficace	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1430
S'occupent de questions qui touchent la vie des Canadiens de façon importante	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1440
Fait du bon travail lorsqu'il s'agit de s'occuper des intérêts internationaux du Canada	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1450
N'écoute pas assez les besoins des entreprises	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1460
Gaspille de l'argent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1470
N'écoute pas assez les préoccupations des régions canadiennes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1480

VEUILLEZ NE PAS TOURNER ET REDONNER LE  
QUESTIONNAIRE À L'ENQUÊTEUR

55) A votre connaissance, quelle partie ou quel ministère du gouvernement fédéral est principalement responsable des relations internationales en général pour le Canada? (QUESTIONNEZ POUR OBTENIR LE NOM COMPLET)

1490

56) Et à votre connaissance, quelle partie ou quel ministère du gouvernement fédéral est principalement responsable du commerce international pour le Canada? (QUESTIONNEZ POUR OBTENIR LE NOM COMPLET)

1500

57) Comme vous le savez peut-être, le ministère du gouvernement fédéral qui est responsable des relations internationales et du commerce international est le Ministère des Affaires extérieures. Dans quelle mesure connaissez-vous le Ministère des Affaires extérieures, dans l'ensemble? La connaissez-vous ... (LISEZ LA LISTE)

	Très bien	1
	Quelque peu	2
	Pas très bien	3
<u>OU</u>	Pas du tout	4

1510

58a) Les services suivants sont quelques-uns des services que le Ministère des Affaires extérieures offre en dehors du Canada aux Canadiens qui voyagent ou aux entreprises canadiennes. Pour chacun d'eux, pourriez-vous me dire si vous en êtes au courant ou non ... (ALTERNEZ L'ORDRE DE LIRE LES ÉNONCÉS)

ROTATION "x"		AU COURANT	Pas au courant
( )	Service des passeports	1	N
[X]	Enregistrement de citoyenneté	2	N
[ ]	Renseignements sur l'exportation de marchandises canadiennes à l'étranger	3 *	N
[ ]	Renseignements sur les affaires en général et l'économie de pays étrangers	4	N
( )	Service juridiques	5	N
( )	Aide en cas d'urgence aux Canadiens se trouvant dans une situation difficile	6 *	N
( )	Aide financière et transfert de fonds	7	N
[ ]	Renseignements sur l'immigration	8	N

1520

58b) SI LE CODE "3" EST ENCERCLÉ, DEMANDEZ: Comment évalueriez-vous le travail que fait le Ministère des Affaires extérieures lorsqu'il s'agit de fournir des renseignements sur l'exportation de marchandises et services canadiens à l'étranger? Fait-il, selon vous ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

	De l'excellent travail	1
	Du très bon travail	2
	Du bon travail	3
	Du travail moyen	4
	Du travail pas très bon	5
<u>OU</u>	Du travail médiocre	6

1530

58c) SI LE CODE "6" EST ENCERCLÉ, DEMANDEZ: Comment évalueriez-vous le travail que fait le Ministère des Affaires extérieures lorsqu'il s'agit d'apporter de l'aide en cas d'urgence aux Canadiens se trouvant dans une situation difficile? Fait-il, selon vous ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

	De l'excellent travail	1
	Du très bon travail	2
	Du bon travail	3
	Du travail moyen	4
	Du travail pas très bon	5
<u>OU</u>	Du travail médiocre	6

1540

61a) Au cours des cinq dernières années, à l'exception des services des télégraphes, avez-vous jamais écrit, téléphoné ou êtes-vous allé(e) au siège social du Ministère des Affaires extérieures à Ottawa?

Oui 1 ———> POSEZ LA Q. 61b

Non 2 ———> PASSEZ À LA Q. 62a

1550

61b) Quel était le but de ce contact? (QUESTIONNEZ POUR OBTENIR DES DÉTAILS)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1560+

61c) Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) de ce contact? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

Très satisfait(e) 1

Quelque peu satisfait(e) 2

Pas très satisfait(e) 3

OU Pas satisfait(e) du tout 4

1570

61d) Pourquoi dites-vous cela? (QUESTIONNEZ) Pour quelles autres raisons? (QUESTIONNEZ) Avez-vous d'autres raisons?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1580

62a) Au cours des 5 dernières années, avez-vous eu affaire à une ambassade, un haut-commissariat ou un consulat canadien?

Oui, j'ai eu affaire 1 ———> POSEZ LA Q. 62b

Non, je n'ai pas eu affaire 2 ———> PASSEZ AUX DONNÉES DE BASES

1590

62b) Lorsque vous avez eu affaire à cet ambassade, ce haut-commissariat ou ce consulat, avez-vous été ...? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

Très satisfait(e) 1

Quelque peu satisfait(e) 2

Pas très satisfait(e) 3

OU Pas satisfait(e) du tout 4

1600

62c) Pourquoi dites-vous cela? (QUESTIONNEZ) Pour quelles autres raisons? (QUESTIONNEZ) Avez-vous d'autres raisons?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1610+

DONNÉES DE BASE

Vous vous êtes peut être rendu compte que cette étude est effectuée pour le compte du Ministère des Affaires extérieures. Cette étude a pour but d'aider le Ministère à s'acquitter de ses responsabilités pour les relations internationales du Canada.

Nous voulons vous assurer que vos réponses resteront confidentielles, et qu'elles ne seront utilisées que sous forme statistique, incorporées dans les réponses des autres participants à l'étude.

(SI LE RÉPONDANT DEMANDE LE "NUMÉRO D'ENREGISTREMENT" DE CETTE ÉTUDE, DITES-LUI QUE LE NUMÉRO EST DEA/FGS-025-02691.)

Il ne me reste plus que quelques questions à seules fins statistiques.

1) À quel des groupes d'âge suivants appartenez-vous? (LISEZ LA LISTE)

18 - 24	1
25 - 34	2
35 - 44	3
45 - 54	4
55 - 64	5
65 ou plus	6
-----	-----

1620

NE LISEZ PAS Refus 7

2) Quel est votre niveau le plus élevé de scolarité? (NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE)

Pas de scolarité	1
École primaire en partie ou terminée	2
École secondaire en partie	3
Diplômé(e) d'une école secondaire	4
École professionnelle/technique/ CEGEP en partie ou terminée	5
Université en partie	6
Diplômé(e) d'une université	7
-----	-----
Refus	8

1630

3a) Avez-vous un emploi rémunéré sur le marché du travail en ce moment?

Oui Est-ce... (LISEZ LA LISTE)

À temps plein	1
OU	
À temps partiel	2

→ PASEZ LA Q. 3b

1640

Non Vous classeriez-vous comme: (LISEZ LA LISTE)

Ménager/ménagère	3
Chômeur(euse)	4
Étudiant(e)	5
Retraité(e) ou semi-retraité(e)	6
Autre	7

→ PASEZ À LA Q. 4

Refus 8 → PASEZ À LA Q. 4

3b) Quelle est votre occupation, c'est-à-dire le genre de travail que vous faites et le genre de compagnie pour laquelle vous travaillez?

1650

GENRE D'OCCUPATION

GENRE DE COMPAGNIE

(N'INSCRIVEZ PAS LE NOM  
MÊME DE LA COMPAGNIE)

4. Écrivez-vous: (LISEZ LA LISTE)

Célibataire/jamais marié(e)	1
Marié(e) ou vives maritallement	2
Divorcé(e) ou séparé(e)	3
Veuf(ve)	4

NE LISEZ PAS Refus 5

1660

5a) En incluant vous-même et les bébés, combien y a-t-il de personnes en tout qui habitent votre foyer?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Plus de 7 (PRÉCISEZ)
ALLEZ À LA Q.6							

1670

5b) Parmi ces personnes, combien sont âgées de: (LISEZ LA LISTE)

0-6 ans	0	1	2	3	4	5 ou plus
7-12 ans	0	1	2	3	4	5 ou plus
13-17 ans	0	1	2	3	4	5 ou plus
18 ans ou plus		1	2	3	4	5 ou plus

1680  
1690  
1700  
1710

6) Est-ce que vous ou quelqu'un d'autre dans votre foyer appartenez à un syndicat?

Oui	1
Non	2

1720

7) Êtes-vous né(e) au Canada ou ailleurs?

Au Canada	1
Ailleurs	2

1730

8) Quelle lettre sur cette carte (REMETTEZ LA CARTE "Q") correspond au revenu total annuel de votre foyer avant impôts en 1986?

P	Moins de 10 000\$	1
C	10 000\$ - 14 999\$	2
Q	15 000\$ - 19 999\$	3
M	20 000\$ - 24 999\$	4
N	25 000\$ - 29 999\$	5
A	30 000\$ - 34 999\$	6
X	35 000\$ - 39 999\$	7
V	40 000\$ - 44 999\$	8
Z	45 000\$ - 49 999\$	9
F	50 000\$ - 54 999\$	10
Y	55 000\$ - 59 999\$	11
G	60 000\$ ou plus	12
-----		
	Refus	13

1740

9) ENSCRIVEZ LE SEXE:

Masculin	1
Féminin	2

1750

10) ENSCRIVEZ LA LANGUE DE L'ENTREVUE:

Anglais	1
Français	2

1760



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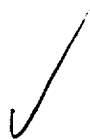
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DUE DATE

DATE DUE	DATE DE RETOUR		
AUG - 3 2002			
SEP 03 2002			



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2.

11

