

FOREIGN POLICY BY CANADIANS.

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Executive Summary

In late March and early April 2021, a scientific sample of nearly 450 Canadians was convened to deliberate on major issues of foreign policy. *Foreign Policy By Canadians* is a joint initiative by the Canadian International Council (CIC), the Canadian Partnership for Women and Children's Health (CanWaCH) and Global Canada. The participants of this Deliberative Poll[®], as well as a control group (which did not deliberate), were selected by [YouGov](#)¹ through stratified random sampling from its Canadian panel. After two rounds of deliberations, a total of 444 Canadians participated in the Deliberative Polling process. At the same time, a 300-person pre and post-test control group that did not deliberate also completed the pre and post surveys. As judged by YouGov's weighted control group, the Deliberative Polling participants were a good microcosm of Canada.

The delegates met virtually, in small groups and plenary sessions, to deliberate about issues outlined in carefully balanced and vetted briefing materials. Questions identified in the small groups were directed at panels of experts holding diverse views in the plenary sessions. At the end of the process, the participants completed the same questionnaire as they did on first contact about the project. These results represent their considered judgments about the many difficult issues of public policy which were posed to them.

The agenda for the discussions was reviewed for balance by a distinguished cross-partisan group of former Canadian parliamentarians and public servants (listed in the Appendix). This agenda was also tested in discussions around the country in meetings of local chapters of the Canadian International Council (CIC), one of the main sponsoring organizations.

Both the Deliberative Poll meetings and the preparatory meetings to receive CIC Chapter suggestions were convened on the Stanford Platform for Online Deliberation², which can moderate large numbers of small group video-based discussions and then collect questions or comments from the small groups. The platform controls access to the speaking queue, moves the discussion through a prepared agenda (in this case provided by the briefing materials), checks whether the participants think the competing arguments were adequately considered and it helps monitor the discussions for civility in the use of language. The platform was used successfully in both English and French for this project.

At the event, participants were given a Briefing Booklet with executive summaries on each of the key areas and arguments for and against policy proposals in each. In order to ensure balanced presentation of information, the Briefing Booklet was prepared and vetted by policy experts and informed by advice from the group of former parliamentarians and public servants. The participants then deliberated the policy proposals in small, moderated groups of about ten each. Using the Stanford Platform for Online Deliberation, the participants could see and hear

¹ Source: YouGov 2021 © All rights reserved

² Webpage: <https://cdd.stanford.edu/online-deliberation-platform/>

each other, much like a Zoom session. Plenary sessions were conducted via a Zoom webinar, in which participants directed questions agreed upon in the small groups to panels of experts representing different points of view.

Overall, participants' opinions towards foreign policy changed substantially on a number of policy proposals relating to the four topics of Global Public Health, Security, Prosperity, and Human Dignity. There were statistically significant opinion changes on proposals, including prioritizing trade agreements with democratic countries, increasing embassy presence in other countries, and embracing digital innovation as a primary source of economic growth, to name a few. It is important to note that while there were opinion changes on some proposals, many remained the same before and after deliberation; showing that some opinions were stable and difficult to move. This report delves deeply into each of the four topics that were discussed, with excerpts from the deliberation transcripts that further explain the complexity of these proposals. Furthermore, in the Ranking Priorities section, this report presents the rank order of the policy proposals before and after deliberations. The changes in the proposals' rankings illustrate how participants' preferences changed after deliberation and, more importantly, the types of proposals that trended up and down after deliberation. See *Chart 1: Ranking Proposals Before and After Deliberation* for reference.

Lastly, it is important to remember that these post-deliberation opinions are registered after in-depth discussion of the pros and cons of each proposal. So even if participants offer the same answers as pre-deliberation (Time 1), that view has been tested at post deliberation (Time 2), against all the reasons for concluding otherwise that were aired in-depth in the small groups. After deliberation, we interpret the views expressed as considered judgments.

What is Deliberative Polling?

Most citizens most of the time are not well informed about complex policy issues. We tend to be “rationally ignorant” because each of us can see that our individual opinions, even our individual votes, are unlikely to make much difference. But democracy depends upon informed citizens and so Deliberative Polling is an effort to investigate what citizens would think if they were more engaged, informed, and considered the issues under the best practical conditions that can be provided. Those conditions include balanced and vetted briefing materials, moderated small group discussions and an opportunity to get one's questions answered in balanced plenary sessions with experts.

Deliberative Polls have been conducted more than 110 times in 31 countries around the world on every inhabited continent (see <http://cdd.stanford.edu>). Most have been conducted face-to-face with participants in scientific samples flying in from all over a country (or even from all over the European Union) to deliberate together. However, recent projects have more frequently been conducted online, using the Stanford Platform for Online Deliberation. Technology permits more cost-effective gatherings and allows for the deliberations to proceed effectively, both in the small groups and in plenary sessions.

The Sample Gathered by YouGov

YouGov recruited 3,897 Canadian adults to take a baseline survey on Canadian foreign policy. This was performed across two separate recruitment waves, the first from March 5 - March 13, 2021, and the second from March 20 - March 25, 2021. As part of this baseline survey, respondents were asked about their willingness to take part in a series of deliberative discussions on Canadian foreign policy. These discussions occurred in two separate rounds (with respondents attending one round or the other). The first round took place on March 13 and March 14, 2021, in which 162 respondents attended. The second round took place on March 30, March 31, April 6, and April 7, 2021, in which 305 respondents attended.

Immediately following both rounds of deliberations, attendees were asked to answer a follow-up survey to measure changes in attitudes towards various topics in Canadian foreign policy. The round one post survey occurred between March 17 - March 18, 2021. The second post survey occurred between April 10 - April 15, 2021. In addition, 382 respondents who took either the first or second baseline survey but did not attend either of the deliberative rounds were recruited to the second post survey as part of a control group. Following the above, the collected data were cleaned and weighted. Of the 467 attendees of the deliberative sessions (the “experimental” group), 444 cases passed YouGov’s quality control checks. All 444 cases were weighted to a sampling frame representing Canadian adults on gender, age, education, and region. The frame was constructed from the 2016 Canadian census. The weighting was performed using propensity scores. The cases and the frame were combined, and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, years of education, and region. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles. The weights were then post-stratified on gender, age, years of education, and language preference. In addition, the 382 control respondents were separately matched down to the same sampling frame to produce a final population of 300 control respondents. These 300 control respondents were independently weighted as above. There are no statistically significant changes of opinion in the control group as shown in Table A3.

The treatment group (the deliberators) match up nicely to the control group at Time 1, pre deliberation, in both demographics and attitudes. The deliberators mirror the control group in Indigenous representation, in region, in provincial representation, gender, employment, family income, marriage and living situation, church attendance, political party, voting turnout, language preference. There are small differences in education (more university degree holders among the deliberators) and in ethnicity (the deliberators are slightly more diverse). The demographics of treatment and control are shown in Table A2. In policy attitudes and values, the deliberators and the control group also show few differences. Table A3 shows that on 50 out of 56 items there were no statistically significant differences between treatment and control at Time 1, pre deliberation. As judged by YouGov’s weighted control group, the deliberators were a good microcosm of Canada brought to deliberate in virtual rooms.

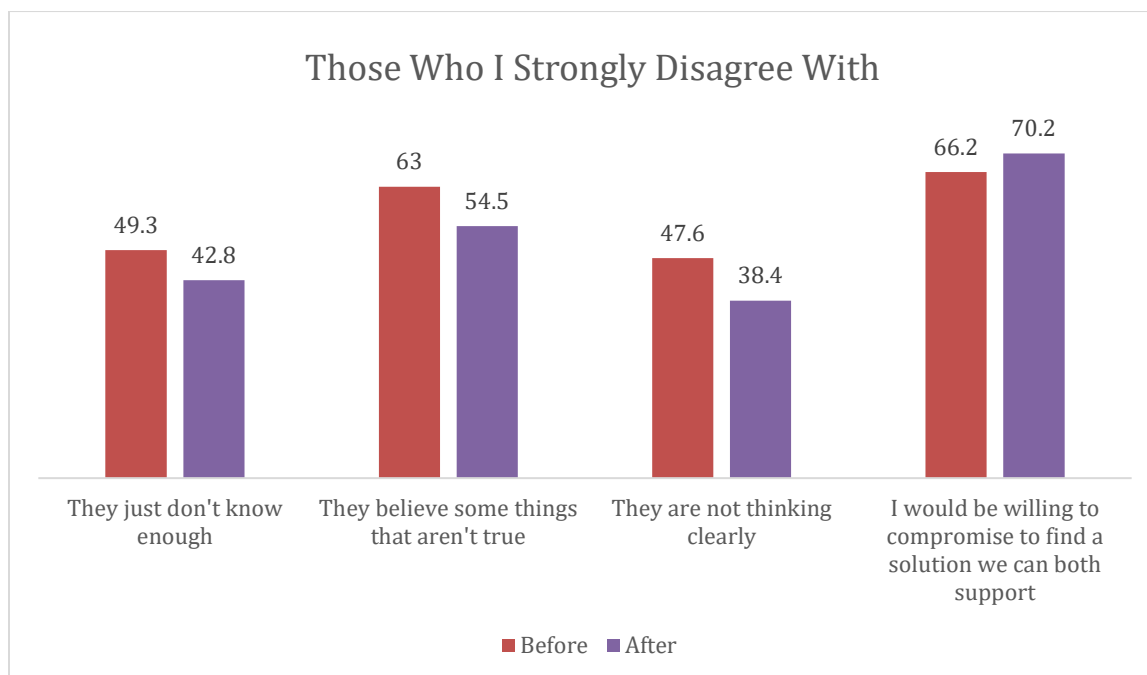
Section One: On Democracy and Engagement

Democracy and Trust

The first question in the survey asked, ‘how poorly or well would you say the system of democracy in Canada works’. Before deliberation 69% thought democracy was working well. This rose significantly by 11.5 points to 80% after deliberation ($p=0.000$). This deliberative exercise substantially increased participants’ views on how well the system of democracy is working in the country.

Further, this overall evaluation of democracy in Canada was accompanied by increases in mutual respect for those they strongly disagreed with. The pre and post deliberation surveys included a battery of questions about what people think about those who they strongly disagree with. In other words, what do we think of people who we know we may dislike or won’t get along with. After deliberations, there were some dramatic changes showing that participants became more welcoming of those that disagreed with them.

When asked about people they ‘disagree with strongly on issues like those we have been asking you about’, those answering ‘they just don’t know enough’ fell from 49% to 43% ($p=.090$). Those answering ‘they believe some things that aren’t true’ fell from 63% to 55% ($p=0.000$), and those who answered ‘they are not thinking clearly’ fell from 48% to 38% ($p=0.001$). By the end, 70% of participants agreed about those they strongly disagree with, “I would be willing to compromise to find a solution we can both support” (up from 66%).



As a point of comparison, the Center for Deliberative Democracy at Stanford University conducted a national Deliberative Poll called America in One Room (A1R), with a nationally representative sample of 526 people from across the United States. The same set of ‘those who I strongly disagree with’ questions were asked. On the question of ‘they just don’t know enough’, the A1R participants did not change at all and had 53% of participants agreeing with this statement after deliberation. In comparison, at the end of deliberation in this project, 43% agreed with this statement. Furthermore, while the A1R participants did see significant and positive changes with respect to these questions, they retained negative views overall of those whom they disagree with. For more details about the A1R report, please visit the final report [here](#).

Knowledge and Values

Like many Deliberative Polls, participants were asked factual questions to measure their knowledge of Canadian foreign policy. After deliberation, on average, participants answered factual questions correctly 41% of the time, compared to 36% of the time prior to deliberation. This is a substantial increase in knowledge and the knowledge questions were not easy. After all, these were topics of foreign policy to which people do not typically pay attention. There was a nearly 10% gain in those answering correctly the percentage of aid high-income countries generally spend. On the knowledge question regarding the correct terminology for the law that protects Canadians’ rights and freedoms, 80% of participants answered this question correctly after deliberation, a 3% gain. There was also a substantial gain in learning which country accounts for the second largest amount of imports into Canada – an increase from 59% to 70%. Overall, these gains in knowledge show that substantial learning was experienced during these deliberations. Deliberative Polls generally see substantial knowledge gains, and the gains in this project are comparable to that of the majority of Deliberative Polls. Table A1 shows the knowledge table before and after.

In addition to knowledge, the results showed that participants held strongly to some values before and after deliberations. Across many Deliberative Polls, value-based questions are often asked to better understand the basic values that participants hold strongly. These values are typically difficult to change as people generally believe them or not. In this project, the results showed some values shifted significantly and are worth noting. On the issue of equal opportunities, participants were asked to indicate how unimportant or important the statement ‘seeing to it that everyone has equal opportunities’ was to them on a 0 to 10 scale, 10 being extremely important. Participants rated this question 8.25 before deliberations, very high to begin with. Yet, post deliberation, this question was 8.82, statistically significantly higher (at p-value below .000 level). In percentage numbers, 94% of participants felt this statement was important to them. In a similar trend, the statement ‘being able to get a good education’, was also highly rated before (8.85) and after (9.01), with 95% of participants. There were consistent responses to the statement ‘making one’s own choices’, with 93% and 94% of participants having rated this statement as important, before and after. And the statement

‘making sure the government does what the people want’ also held steady with 87% (before) and 89% (after) of participants having rated this statement as important.

Event Evaluations

This event was highly rated by participants and showed that participants were very engaged throughout the online process. At the end of the deliberations, participants were asked to evaluate the entire process. 93% said it was valuable, 91% said the briefing materials were valuable, 87% said that the plenary sessions helped clarify their positions on the issues, and 97% said that the event as a whole was valuable.

In addition, 89% thought that the discussion platform ‘provided the opportunity for everyone to participate in the discussion’. 67% agreed that ‘the members of my group participated relatively equally in the discussions’. Meanwhile, 75% agreed that ‘the discussion platform tried to make sure that opposing arguments were considered’ and 83% agreed that ‘the important aspects of the issues were covered in the discussions’.

Overall, 73% of the participants concluded, ‘I learned a lot about people very different from me’. These are very high evaluations for every element of the process. They are very comparable to the highest evaluations achieved in Deliberative Polls in other countries convened face-to-face (and at far greater expense and resources due to transportation, food, and lodging). The evaluations can be found in Table A5 in the Appendix.

Section Two: The Foreign Policy Issues

Global Health

The results on global health revealed strong majority support both before and after deliberation for protecting Canada from global health threats. In particular, in regard to the pandemic, the majority of participants were in support of Canada ‘helping poorer countries with a COVID-19 recovery’ as they felt it would ‘help Canada and the rest of world recover faster from the *public health perspective*’ (59 to 65%, before and after deliberation respectively) and ‘help Canada and the rest of world recover faster from the *economic perspective*’ (57 to 63%, before and after deliberation respectively).

A strong majority (84%) supported maintaining ‘high restrictions on international travel from high-risk countries until the majority of Canadians are vaccinated’. 66% supported reinstating the Global Public Health Intelligence Network and protecting it from future cutbacks, 64% supported ‘increased mandatory contributions for the World Health Organization (WHO)’, 70% thought ‘Canada should push to legally authorize the WHO to inspect countries independently when an outbreak is suspected’ and 67% thought ‘Canada should support global health equality by bringing funding levels up to the average of other G7 nations’. While these proposals had

strong majority support, they also withstood increases in those opposing, which led to some modest but significant changes in the means. For example, opposition to the Global Public Health Intelligence Network increased from 6.7% to a still small 12.6% and opposition to mandatory contributions to the WHO increased from 13.8% to a still small 21%.

Here is a discussion from Group I about WHO in general.

A: "...what I meant is the world should be helping the World Health Organization. Everybody should contribute."

B: "... I agree with the WHO. I think they're a great organization, but I think each country has a choice like the states, you know Trump said no, we've chosen not to, you know, agree with what they're doing, but that was his choice and that's too bad..."

C: "Well, well, that's too bad because I don't think people should have a choice. I mean, you know, it's such an organization that's only looking after everyone's health and especially with these with transportation and travel the way it is these days, everybody's flying around spreading these diseases. We're all susceptible to it. You know, I think it's like the United Nations, you know, we all have to be members so we all have to contribute."

There was somewhat more ambivalence, both before and after deliberation, for contributing 'Covid 19 vaccines to poor nations at the same time as we distribute them at home'. This had a bare majority before deliberation of 53% and it increased only slightly afterwards to 56%.

From Group E, one participant said, *"Yeah, I mean, I think we have a responsibility to help some of the poorer countries, especially that don't have enough money to buy the vaccines, and I know we have plenty here and I know we need to be safe but I think part of that has to be a global effort for everyone be vaccinated so I think we can help support that initiative a bit."*

While in Group L, another participant said, *"I've tried to look at it in both sides. I believe that not everybody in Canada does want to get the vaccine but kind of like a census should get our numbers first in regard to who wanted and priority and then with our excessive amount that we do have afterwards. I think we should contribute to those Nations that can't exactly get the vaccine right now. It will only help us in the long run to speed up the normalcy of travel of just anything that we can do to get back to the normal life."*

On the issue of a Global Health Ambassador, there was a larger drop in support, but still with a remaining majority for 'Canada should establish a National Strategy on Global Health led by a Global Health Ambassador.' This dropped significantly, nearly 14% from 66% to 52% (p=000).

Some of the small groups expressed skepticism about the usefulness of investing in a new Ambassador.

On this topic, one participant said, *"Sounds like just another way to expand the bureaucracy. Our bureaucracy's huge... It just keeps getting bigger and bigger. We keep paying more taxes and taxes."*

Canadians expressed consistently positive attitudes towards bolstering women's and children's health services, with support among participants for the proposal 'Canada should take a leadership role in global health by building on our track record in women and children's health' staying above 72% pre and post deliberation. The majority of participants agree that Canada should take a similar leadership role in global health as we already do globally in women and children's health.

In regard to increasing funding on a global level, the participants had steady two-thirds support before and after deliberation for 'Canada should support global goals like global health equality by bringing funding levels up to the average of other G7 nations' (1H). The average opinion before and after deliberation for this proposal was 7 out of 10, where 10 was strongly supportive.

Security

On the topic of security, the deliberation primarily focused on the juxtaposition of Canadian interests against those of other nations, which found consistent support among participants. On the proposal that 'Canada should strengthen its ability to maintain its sovereignty and safeguard its territorial control in the Arctic in the face of threats by states with long-term strategic interests in the region', an overwhelming majority (85%) of participants agreed after deliberation. However, paired with this seemingly nationalist response was an equally compassionate one – on the proposal that 'Canada's main focus in the Arctic region should be on enhanced human security. Canada should focus on improving economic and food security in the Arctic region for its Indigenous population', 88% of participants were in favour post-deliberation.

From Group J, *"It's still a horror story, in my opinion, that there are a number of [places] in the north that still don't have usable running water. It's not habitable, which totally disgusts me."*

From Group K, *"You know the Indigenous people ... every election the government says 'we're going to do this for you, we're going to do that for you' and they do nothing. It's about time that we start helping our people. I mean, they're the original people of this country and they deserve clean drinking water and food security."*

Participants were also supportive of securing Canadian interests on the virtual battlefield. 93% of participants supported the proposal that 'Canada should improve our capabilities to respond to online threats targeting our economic prosperity' (2B), along with 88% of pre-deliberation participants supporting the proposal that 'Canada should deploy strong laws against foreign interference in our elections' (2A), although the mean rating decreased from 8.703 out of 10 to 8.091 ($P < 0.001$) post-deliberation.

From Group M, A: *"We've already seen interference in elections in the states. It's going to happen in Canada and around the world. It would be better for us to be prepared for it with the right equipment and the right training and the right people."*

B: *"I think it's going to be important to define what exactly interference would be. Is it an article written to persuade a certain group or is it physically taking someone's data? I think there's a big scale that would fall under foreign interference. And I think defining that particularly with globalization would be pertinent."*

A couple of proposals also explored Canada's role in global leadership. While there was strong majority support in both cases, before and after deliberation, support dropped significantly. 'Canada should lead a global effort to stop the use of chemical weapons' fell from 81% support to 73% ($p = 0.000$) and 'Canada should help build an alliance of liberal democracies to defend the international rules-based order in the face of challenges from China and Russia' fell in support ($p = 0.026$) with a mean rating of 7.822 to 7.416, but the overall percentage in support fell only slightly 71% to 69%.

There was notable support both before and after deliberation for a transparent and well-funded security budget. Before deliberation, 89% of participants favoured the proposal that 'Canada should create a well-funded security budget, one that is transparent to the Canadian public' (2H). Support for this decreased after deliberation from a mean of 8.384 to 8.074 ($P = 0.032$). Yet at the end of the day, it remained very high at 83% after deliberation.

Prosperity

The participants considered several proposals aimed at laying the groundwork for a successful future economy. In general, these proposals found consistent support among participants. For example, after deliberation, 66% (68% before deliberation) of participants supported the proposal that 'Canada should focus on deepening access to the US market through expanded economic integration' (3A), but support came with skepticism.

From Group B, one participant said, *"I think we should increase our economic ties with the US. It just makes sense and probably not China because they have a terrible history of human rights abuse and I think we should trade with people closer to [our] own values."*

Another participant from Group B, *"I think we're all kind of on the same page from what everyone said so far, but it does become clear that yeah, we should probably, you know deepen our access to the US but we do need to diversify. We can't put all our eggs in one basket. So, to speak like the US has burned us before, regardless of the administration, because they are looking, as we are looking, to make sure that we come out ahead in any of these trilateral agreements to make sure that you know, it's in the best interest of our own country. So, when we're doing that, we do need to diversify to make sure that we're getting the best of both worlds from everywhere we're going and it is kind of a sticky situation that we've got a monitor."*

Participants also believed that the government should work with companies to pave the way for an economically prosperous future. After deliberation, 69% (68% before deliberation) of participants were in favour of the proposal that 'In preparing for the economy of tomorrow, Canada should partner with the oil and gas industry to help finance Canada's transition to a clean energy future' (3B).

From Group A, *"Yeah, I'd like to see the oil and gas industry have or be involved in the discussion on the transition to clean energy. I don't want them leading the transition themselves because they could be looking after their own self-interests as you mentioned there. So again, I do want to see the transition happen and I do think they have every right to be involved and I think they could help lead with some big innovations if we adequately involved them."*

Likewise, on the proposal 'As the global economy becomes increasingly digital, Canada needs a vibrant, innovative digital sector. Rather than limiting these companies, we should embrace digital innovation as a primary source of economic growth' (3C), 79% of participants were in favour pre-deliberation, and the mean approval out of 10 increased from 7.765 to 8.160 after deliberation ($P=0.009$). In percentage terms this increased to 86.6%.

From Group C, *"I think [participant] brings up a great point, you know, the fact that Canada does not have that premium platform in this day and age is kind of galling and definitely something that we should be expanding on so that we could become a leader and that because we're such a you know, a developed country first world country and we don't have something that we can really stand proud for."*

In addition to national economic prosperity, participants also exhibited support for personal prosperity combined with equity for individual Canadian citizens. On the proposal 'Canada should focus on training and employment support programs to reduce inequality and ensure that people benefit equally from economic growth' (3D), 88% of participants were in favour after deliberation (87% before deliberation). This concern for individual prosperity with equity is also shown by the next proposal – a substantial 89% (86% before deliberation) of participants also supported 'The Canadian Food Policy should include Food Security for Canadians as a key Action Area' (3E).

However, the participants tempered Canada's international ambitions with a concern about the debt – 'Canada should focus on paying down the large debt we have accumulated during the pandemic before trying to have greater international influence' (3F) – of which 72% of participants were in favour of before deliberation and 67% afterwards (mean approval decreased from 7.450 to 7.076 after deliberation ($P=0.057$)).

Human Dignity

Deliberation on Canada's efforts to promote human dignity everywhere concentrated on gender equality, human rights advocacy, competing priorities in trade and economics, and the means by which Canada can advance these various objectives.

This topic of Human Dignity explored how Canada should best promote the dignity of people everywhere. A strong majority agreed that Canada should implement a Feminist Foreign Policy to put human dignity at the centre in all Canadian foreign policy. Participants said that Canada advancing gender rights should be a top priority of the country, as they represent more than half of the population. On the other hand, many participants said that Canada could closely link its pursuit of equality abroad with the ongoing struggle to achieve it among Canadians. Participants did support more ambitious efforts to assist other countries in achieving greater equity in leadership roles within their societies.

"Women resolve conflicts better than males," said a participant. Another stated, "It's not about accommodating women anymore. It's about accessing top talent through meeting their needs, because the world needs them," said another.

Several participants wondered how to integrate other vulnerable populations in Canada's advocacy abroad, such as LGBTQ, those with physical or mental disabilities, Indigenous people, visible minorities, etc. A number of participants also viewed the term "feminist" as divisive and felt the need to use more neutral terminology such as "equality" that could "allow for inclusion of marginalized groups in one umbrella".

On trade policy, reviewing Canadian trade partnerships with non-democratic nations and nations that violate human rights has strong multi-partisan support. That said, support for the proposal 'Canada should adopt a policy of prioritizing trade agreements with democratic countries that respect human rights and dignity' (4F) dropped a substantial 8.4% from 88% to 79% ($P<0.001$) after deliberation. Before deliberation, support for this proposal was weakly correlated with gender and political identity. Support for the proposal differed by just 0.5% between men and women, and by 4.1% between self-identified Liberals and Conservatives. However, polarization by gender and political party widened significantly after deliberation. Support for the proposal declined by 11.9% among men, compared to 5.1% among women. In regard to parties, support declined by 14.2% among Conservatives, compared to 15.6% among NDP, 4.5% among Liberals, and 3.8% among Bloc Québécois after deliberation.

Discussion among participants can provide some insight into this shift. One participant said, *"Wouldn't that be nice in a perfect world?"* Another added, *"...we've all been spoiled with the amount of imports that come in. We don't have the manufacturing here in Canada anymore."* Added another participant, *"Canada's not blameless here either. What we did to the Aboriginal people was the same thing as we're talking about with other countries."*

Participants deliberated on two proposals directly surrounding diversity and equity. First, Canadians expressed general support for implementing a Feminist Foreign Policy (4A), with mean support starting at 59% and moving to 65%. This increase in support occurred in tandem with decreased political polarization on the proposal. Before deliberation, 71% of Liberals expressed support for a Feminist Foreign Policy, while just 36% of Conservatives did. After deliberation, however, a majority of Conservatives (52%) supported the proposal. The per cent support among NDP was 76%, Bloc Québécois 75%, and Green 59%.

During the discussions some participants expressed skepticism towards the word *"feminist,"* applied to foreign policy:

One participant expressed, *"There should be more women in leadership roles as they are better at conflict resolution and creating more collaborative, inclusive, diverse and stable teams. There have been ample demonstrations of this factor during the pandemic."*

Others expanded on their interpretation of a 'feminist foreign policy':

"It's not about accommodating women, it's about leveraging their talent and contribution. We need them to create a better world for everyone." Another participant stated, *"Women and girls are more vulnerable than men and boys. As a society and country: what can we do to reduce these vulnerabilities across social systems? This will mean that men will have to significantly change"*.

The second diversity-related proposal was 'Canada should help countries prioritize diverse leadership and representation in systems like politics, the law, health and economics, to reflect the needs and perspectives of everyone' (4E). Support for this proposal declined significantly over the course of deliberation from a mean score of 6.858 to 6.356 out of 10 ($P=0.017$). Men and women also depolarized over the course of deliberation, beginning with a 5.4% gap and ending with a 0.3% gap in support for the proposal. Many participants argued that Canada is not yet in a position to promote diversity abroad.

One participant indicated that *"I think it is really important to have demographical representation within your government, your workforce ,organizations, etc. They need to be representative of the population that they're serving in order to better understand*

what the issues are, what the problems are, and in order to be able to provide better solutions.”

While others questioned whether Canada should ever “colonize our values” and “push equality” on other nations.

On the topic of human rights, Canadians expressed broad support for the proposal ‘Canada should make our advocacy of rights abroad more credible and effective by linking it to securing the same rights for Canadians at home’ (4B), especially after deliberation. While some male participants initially expressed hesitation on the subject—69% supported the proposal prior to deliberation—by the end of deliberation, 83% of men conveyed their support, compared to 87% of women. After deliberations, Canadians remained in support, albeit more tepidly so, of a proposal addressing human rights abroad, ‘Canada should address root causes of indignity and human rights violations in other countries, thereby helping local people to make their political, education, health and justice systems more equal and inclusive’ (4C). This proposal garnered similar levels of support from men and women, but far more support from self-identified Liberals (80%), NDP (88%), Bloc Québécois (94%) than from Conservatives (50%) and Green Party (56%) prior to deliberation. After deliberation, Conservatives hardly budged, while Liberal support for the proposal among all parties above declined, resulting in a net decline in support of 4.4%.

This lowering level of support for the proposal may be attributed to participants’ views expressed that intervention abroad is “condescending and paternalistic” and that Canada has not historically “been a nation that imposes” on others. When Canada does actively intervene to pursue a human rights agenda, participants conveyed greater support for grassroots initiatives, with 80.7% of participants supporting the proposal ‘Canada should direct funding towards improving dignity and rights through local community organizations, rather than through national governments or big charities’ (4D) after deliberation.

Participants rounded out their discussion on human dignity by deliberating about Canadian corporate operations abroad and the future role of Canadian embassies. Participants overwhelmingly supported the proposals ‘Canadian companies operating overseas should abide by the same environmental standards as they do in Canada’ (4I) and ‘Canadian companies operating overseas should abide by the same human rights standards as they do in Canada’ (4J). Deliberation only heightened support for both proposals, garnering support from 88% and 89% of participants, respectively.

Finally, participants concluded their discussion of human dignity by exploring the tools Canada has to advance these objectives. They were hesitant at the proposal to invest in Canada’s diplomatic network, with support plummeting from 68% to 58%, after deliberation, to the proposal ‘Canada should increase the number, size and resources of embassies around the world to better advance Canadian national interests in our interaction with other countries’ (4K), a change in the mean from 7.189 to 6.120, $p = 0.000$.

Here's a snippet from Group D's discussion.

A: "I don't think we should be that focused on this right now. We have other priorities. We already have huge deficits through the pandemic and I think we could better spend our money at this point."

B: "Yeah, I tend to echo the exact same sentiment. I'm not a really opposed to more embassies. But I mean, is that really a priority right now? I don't think it should be it doesn't it should be way down on the list."

C: "Absolutely not. We got a lot more important pressing issues going on. We have Covid, we have the deficit problems with other countries going around to be going into other places and to open up embassies. That's just a waste of money. We need the money here to help take care of our Canadians here and now thank you."

From the discussions, many cited the *"huge deficits through the pandemic,"* and expressed that spending money on embassies would be nice but should not be a priority.

Ranking Priorities

Since all the proposals were rated on the same 0 to 10 scale, the final positions on the scale can be viewed as a relative ranking of considered judgments about their relative priorities. Table 1 shows the relative rankings of all the policy proposals before and after deliberation. The ranks for Time 1 (before deliberation) and Time 2 (after deliberation) are listed (in the columns T1Rank and T2 Rank) and the means before and after deliberation are shown along with the opinion changes and their significance. Chart 1 shows these same changes in rank order graphically.

It pictures some substantial changes in policy priorities, namely a greater focus on benefits at home after deliberations. For example, the proposal 'Canada should employ strong laws against foreign interference in our elections' moves from the number 3 priority before deliberation to the number 11 priority afterwards. And 'Canadian food policy should include food security for Canadians as a key action item' moves from the number 6 policy priority up to number 3. In addition, the proposals 'Canada should review our trade agreements with countries that violate human rights' drops from the number 5 priority to number 15 and 'Canada should lead a global effort to stop the use of chemical weapons' drops from number 8 priority down to number 16. All of these proposals are focused on Canada's role in the world and what actions the country should take. Prior to deliberations, these proposals all ranked among the top 10 for participants. But, after deliberations, these proposals dropped much lower, they received less support among participants and showed that participants valued other foreign policy proposals instead.

After deliberations, participants came to rank the following proposals much higher. The proposal 'Canada should focus on training and employment support programs to reduce inequality and ensure that people benefit equally from economic growth' rises from number 13 to number 9. And 'Canada should make our advocacy of rights abroad more credible and effective by linking it to securing the same rights for Canadians at home' rose from number 15 to number 8. And investing in digital innovation as a source of economic growth rises from number 18 to number 10. Note that many of these large upward changes in priority are those that focus on benefits at home, both in terms of prosperity and equity.

Furthermore, it is important to note that the top two proposals still remained the top two proposals after deliberations. They were 'Canadian companies operating overseas should abide by the same human rights standards as they do in Canada' and 'Canada should improve our capabilities to respond to online threats targeting our economic prosperity'. In addition, while we discuss these relative rankings as presented in the table and chart, it is notable that the majority of the proposals received very high ratings and support before and after deliberations. That is, participants felt many of these proposals were important. But, given the 0 to 10 scale, the results are able to parse out the small movements participants make on the scale. So while participants still feel something is important, their rating may have shifted from a 6 to 7 or 7 to 8. Lastly, the proposals that did experience the most statistically significant changes were focused on the middle of the rankings, perhaps indicating that participants, even after deliberation, felt that some proposals remained essential to Canadian foreign policy.

Table 1 Rankings of Relative Priorities

Q	Prompt	T1 Rank	T2 Rank	T1	T2	T2-T1 (Sig.)
q4_j	Canadian companies operating overseas should abide by the same human rights standards as they do in Canada.	2	1	8.782	8.796	0.014 (0.919)
q2_b	Canada should improve our capabilities to respond to online threats targeting our economic prosperity.	1	2	8.890	8.695	-0.194 (0.100)
q3_e	The Canadian Food Policy should include Food Security for Canadians as a key Action Area.	6	3	8.510	8.688	0.178 (0.157)
q4_i	Canadian companies operating overseas should abide by the same environmental standards as they do in Canada.	12	4	8.314	8.511	0.197 (0.218)
q2_d	Canada's main focus in the Arctic region should be on enhanced human security. Canada should focus on improving economic and food security in the Arctic region for its Indigenous population.	9	5	8.389	8.446	0.057 (0.677)
q2_c	Canada should strengthen its ability to maintain its sovereignty and safeguard its territorial control in the Arctic in the face of threats by states with long-term strategic interests in the region.	4	6	8.639	8.440	-0.199 (0.129)
q1_a	Canada should maintain high restrictions on international travel from high-risk countries until the majority of Canadians have been vaccinated.	7	7	8.453	8.406	-0.047 (0.787)
q4_b	Canada should make our advocacy of rights abroad more credible and effective by linking it to securing the same rights for Canadians at home.	15	8	8.051	8.216	0.165 (0.289)
q3_d	Canada should focus on training and employment support programs to reduce inequality and ensure that people benefit equally from economic growth.	13	9	8.247	8.165	-0.082 (0.586)
q3_c	As the global economy becomes increasingly digital, Canada needs a vibrant, innovative digital sector. Rather than limiting these companies, we should embrace digital innovation as a primary source of economic growth.	18	10	7.765	8.160	0.395 (0.009)
q2_a	Canada should deploy strong laws against foreign interference in our elections.	3	11	8.703	8.091	-0.613 (0.000)
q2_h	Canada should create a well-funded security budget, one that is transparent to the Canadian public.	10	12	8.384	8.074	-0.310 (0.032)
q4_f	Canada should adopt a policy of prioritising trade agreements with democratic countries that respect human rights and dignity.	11	13	8.322	7.745	-0.577 (0.000)

q4_d	Canada should direct funding to improving dignity and human rights through local community organizations, rather than through national governments or big charities.	19	14	7.761	7.665	-0.096 (0.543)
q4_g	Canada should review our trade agreements with countries that violate human rights.	5	15	8.527	7.580	-0.946 (0.000)
q2_f	Canada should lead a global effort to stop the use of chemical weapons.	8	16	8.407	7.526	-0.881 (0.000)
q4_h	Canada should review our trade agreements with countries that become less democratic.	14	17	8.074	7.517	-0.557 (0.001)
q1_c	Canada should reinstate the Global Public Health Intelligence Network and protect its international warning system from future cutbacks.	16	18	7.891	7.466	-0.425 (0.026)
q2_g	Canada should help build an alliance of liberal democracies to defend the international rules-based order in the face of challenges from China and Russia.	17	19	7.822	7.416	-0.406 (0.026)
q2_e	Canada should create new domestic emergency response capabilities to deal with climate change as a major national security threat.	20	20	7.500	7.279	-0.221 (0.263)
q1_g	Canada should take a leadership role in global health by building on our track record in women and children's health.	21	21	7.482	7.203	-0.279 (0.127)
q1_h	Canada should support global goals like global health equality by bringing funding levels up to the average of other G7 nations.	26	22	7.184	7.172	-0.012 (0.948)
q3_f	Canada should focus on paying down the large debt we have accumulated during the pandemic before trying to have greater international influence.	22	23	7.450	7.076	-0.374 (0.057)
q1_e	Canada should push to legally authorize the WHO to inspect countries independently when an outbreak is suspected.	23	24	7.410	7.058	-0.352 (0.079)
q3_b	In preparing for the economy of tomorrow, Canada should partner with the oil and gas industry to help finance Canada's transition to a clean energy future.	29	25	7.079	6.982	-0.097 (0.601)
q4_a	Canada should implement a Feminist Foreign Policy to put human dignity at the centre in all Canadian foreign policy considerations	32	26	6.643	6.882	0.239 (0.255)
q4_c	Canada should address root causes of indignity and human rights violations in other countries by helping local people to make their political, education, health and justice systems more equal and inclusive.	24	27	7.239	6.866	-0.373 (0.058)

q1_d	Canada should respond positively to the international effort to build up global health infrastructure through increased mandatory contributions for the World Health Organization (WHO).	28	28	7.171	6.708	-0.464 (0.026)
q3_a	Canada should focus on deepening access to the US market through expanded economic integration.	30	29	6.918	6.617	-0.301 (0.079)
q4_e	Canada should help countries prioritize diverse leadership and representation in systems like politics, the law, health and economics, to reflect the needs and perspectives of everyone.	31	30	6.858	6.356	-0.502 (0.017)
q1_f	Canada should establish a National Strategy on Global Health led by a Global Health Ambassador.	27	31	7.172	6.175	-0.997 (0.000)
q4_k	Canada should increase the number, size, and resources of embassies around the world to better advance Canadian interests in our interactions with other countries.	25	32	7.189	6.120	-1.069 (0.000)
q1_b	Canada should contribute COVID-19 vaccines to poor nations at the same time as we distribute them at home	33	33	5.991	5.960	-0.031 (0.891)

Chart 1: Ranking Proposals Before and After Deliberation



Appendix

List of Former Parliamentarians and Public Servants (Champions Advisory Group)

Hon. Anne McLellan (Co-Chair)
 Hon. Lisa Raitt (Co-Chair)
 Hon. Jean Augustine
 Margaret Biggs
 Hélène Laverdière
 Hon. Ted Menzies
 Hon. Marie-Lucie Morin
 Hon. Christian Paradis

List of Policy Experts

Title	First Name	Last Name	Topic
	Margaret	Catley-Carlson	Global Public Health
Dr.	Nilima	Gulrajani	Global Public Health
	Roojin	Habibi	Global Public Health
Dr.	Steven	Hoffman	Global Public Health
Dr.	Nadja	Pollaert	Global Public Health
Dr.	Amanda	Dale	Human Dignity
	Lauren	Dobson-Hughes	Human Dignity
Dr.	Maria	Martin de Almagro	Human Dignity
	Kyle	Matthews	Human Dignity
	Nic	Moyer	Human Dignity
	Beth	Woroniuk	Human Dignity
Dr.	Don	Lenihan	Prosperity
	Jean-Frédéric	Morin	Prosperity
	Juan	Navarro	Prosperity
	Michèle	Rioux	Prosperity
Dr.	Sanjay	Ruparelia	Prosperity
	Heather	Scofield	Prosperity
Dr.	Trevin	Stratton	Prosperity
Dr.	Ann	Fitz-Gerald	Security
Dr.	Peter	Jones	Security
Dr.	Andy	Knight	Security
Dr.	Bessma	Momani	Security
Prof.	Wesley	Wark	Security
Dr.	Jennifer	Welsh	Security
Dr.	Marie-Joëlle	Zahar	Security

List of Canadian International Council (CIC) Chapters

CIC Halifax

CIC Quebec City

CIC Ottawa

CIC Toronto

CIC Winnipeg

CIC Edmonton

CIC Prince George

CIC Vancouver

CIC Victoria

This project has been made possible in part by the Government of Canada.

Canada 

Table A1 Knowledge Questions

ID	Prompt and Responses	T1	T2	T2-T1 Diff
q10	What is the percentage of gross national income have high income countries agreed to give in aid? (About 0.6 to 1 percent)	0.204	0.298	0.094 (0.001)
	Incorrect	79.6%	70.2%	-9.4%
	Correct	20.4%	29.8%	9.4%
q11	Which of the following is true about WHO funding? (Voluntary contributions can only be used for what the donor wants)	0.037	0.050	0.013 (0.332)
	Incorrect	96.3%	95.0%	-1.3%
	Correct	3.7%	5.0%	1.3%
q12	Which of the following protects Canadian's rights and freedoms? (Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms)	0.765	0.798	0.032 (0.242)
	Incorrect	23.5%	20.2%	-3.2%
	Correct	76.5%	79.8%	3.2%
q13	Which of the following countries have a Feminist Foreign Policy? (Mexico)	0.029	0.114	0.085 (0.000)
	Incorrect	97.1%	88.6%	-8.5%
	Correct	2.9%	11.4%	8.5%
q14	Which of the following world organizations is Canada a part of? (G20, United Nations, WHO)	0.697	0.765	0.068 (0.022)
	Incorrect	30.3%	23.5%	-6.8%
	Correct	69.7%	76.5%	6.8%

q15	Which country accounts for the second largest amount of imports into Canada? (China)	0.593	0.701	0.108 (0.001)
	Incorrect	40.7%	29.9%	-10.8%
	Correct	59.3%	70.1%	10.8%
q16	About what percentage of energy sector jobs account for Canada's total employment? (Less than 5 percent)	0.164	0.176	0.012 (0.638)
	Incorrect	83.6%	82.4%	-1.2%
	Correct	16.4%	17.6%	1.2%

Table A2 Demographics of Participants and Control at T1

		n = 444	n = 300
Demographic	Category	Participants at T1	Control at T1
Relation to Canada (0.652)	Canadian citizen	(89%) 397	(92%) 275
	Indigenous persons	(2%) 7	(1%) 4
	New immigrant	(3%) 13	(2%) 5
	Permit resident	(6%) 25	(4%) 12
	Refugee	(0%) 2	(1%) 2
Indigenous Group Membership (0.710)	First Nations	(77%) 10	(67%) 2
	Métis	(15%) 2	(33%) 1
	Inuit	(8%) 1	(0%) 0
	Other group	(0%) 0	(0%) 0
	Prefer not to say	(0%) 0	(0%) 0
Region (0.138)	Big city	(34%) 151	(33%) 99
	Smaller city	(21%) 94	(24%) 72
	Suburban area	(27%) 120	(20%) 60
	Small town	(8%) 34	(11%) 32
	Rural area	(10%) 45	(12%) 37
Province (Pre- Deliberation) (0.248)	Alberta	(10%) 44	(13%) 40
	British Columbia	(12%) 52	(12%) 37
	Manitoba	(4%) 19	(4%) 12
	New Brunswick	(2%) 10	(2%) 5
	Newfoundland	(2%) 8	(1%) 4
	Northwest Territories	(0%) 0	(0%) 0
	Nova Scotia	(2%) 11	(3%) 10

Demographic	Category	Participants at T1	Control at T1
Province (Post-Deliberation) (0.264)	Nunavut	(0%) 2	(0%) 0
	Ontario	(45%) 198	(35%) 106
	Prince Edward Island	(0%) 0	(0%) 0
	Quebec	(19%) 86	(25%) 76
	Saskatchewan	(3%) 12	(3%) 10
	Yukon Territory	(0%) 2	(0%) 0
	Alberta	(10%) 44	(13%) 40
	British Columbia	(12%) 52	(12%) 37
	Manitoba	(4%) 19	(4%) 12
	New Brunswick	(2%) 9	(2%) 5
	Newfoundland	(2%) 8	(1%) 4
	Northwest Territories	(0%) 0	(0%) 0
	Nova Scotia	(2%) 11	(3%) 10
	Nunavut	(0%) 1	(0%) 0
	Ontario	(45%) 200	(35%) 106
	Prince Edward Island	(0%) 0	(0%) 0
	Quebec	(19%) 85	(25%) 76
	Saskatchewan	(3%) 12	(3%) 10
	Yukon Territory	(0%) 2	(0%) 0
Gender (0.048)	Man	(47%) 207	(46%) 139
	Woman	(53%) 236	(52%) 155
	Gender diverse	(0%) 1	(2%) 6
Ethnicity (0.004)	White	(74%) 303	(85%) 241
	Black or African-Canadian	(6%) 26	(2%) 6
	Hispanic or Latino	(1%) 5	(1%) 4
	Asian	(11%) 47	(9%) 25
	Aboriginal/Indigenous	(3%) 13	(1%) 3
	Mixed Race	(4%) 16	(1%) 4
	Middle Eastern	(0%) 0	(0%) 0

Demographic	Category	Participants at T1	Control at T1
Education Level (0.000)	Did not graduate from high school	(3%) 14	(6%) 18
	High school graduate	(20%) 91	(32%) 97
	College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate, diploma, or degree	(30%) 135	(33%) 99
	University certificate, diploma or degree	(29%) 127	(19%) 58
	Postgraduate degree (MA, MBA, MD, JD, PhD, etc.)	(17%) 77	(9%) 28
Employment (0.981)	Full-time	(35%) 157	(34%) 101
	Part-time	(10%) 45	(11%) 32
	Temporarily laid off	(5%) 21	(4%) 13
	Unemployed	(8%) 37	(7%) 22
	Retired	(23%) 104	(27%) 81
	Permanently disabled	(4%) 17	(4%) 13
	Homemaker	(6%) 25	(5%) 15
	Student	(5%) 22	(4%) 12
	Other	(4%) 16	(4%) 11
Employment Description (0.359)	Self employed	(21%) 43	(13%) 17
	Business fewer than 25 employees	(12%) 24	(14%) 19
	Business with 25 or more employees	(45%) 91	(50%) 66
	Government	(13%) 27	(13%) 17
	Other	(8%) 17	(11%) 14
Family Income (0.816)	Less than \$10,000	(3%) 15	(3%) 10
	\$10,000 - \$14,999	(2%) 8	(4%) 11
	\$15,000 - \$19,999	(4%) 19	(3%) 10

Demographic	Category	Participants at T1	Control at T1
	\$20,000 - \$24,999	(7%) 29	(6%) 17
	\$25,000 - \$29,999	(6%) 25	(6%) 18
	\$30,000 - \$39,999	(7%) 32	(7%) 22
	\$40,000 - \$49,999	(10%) 46	(11%) 34
	\$50,000 - \$59,999	(9%) 39	(9%) 26
	\$60,000 - \$69,999	(7%) 32	(5%) 16
	\$70,000 - \$79,999	(6%) 28	(8%) 23
	\$80,000 - \$99,999	(10%) 43	(8%) 25
	\$100,000 - \$119,999	(7%) 32	(7%) 22
	\$120,000 - \$149,999	(9%) 39	(6%) 17
	\$150,000 or more	(6%) 25	(6%) 19
	Prefer not to say	(7%) 32	(10%) 30
Living Situation with Partner (0.863)	Living with partner	(13%) 30	(14%) 22
	Not living with partner	(87%) 203	(86%) 135
Marriage and Living Situation (1.000)	Married and living with spouse	(48%) 211	(48%) 143
	Not married and living with spouse	(52%) 233	(52%) 157
Church Attendance (0.038)	More than once a week	(4%) 17	(2%) 5
	Once a week	(12%) 54	(9%) 28
	Once or twice a month	(7%) 32	(4%) 11
	A few times a year	(10%) 44	(9%) 26
	Seldom	(22%) 98	(24%) 72
	Never	(44%) 194	(50%) 149
	Don't know	(1%) 5	(3%) 9
Internet Availability (0.002)			
	Stable internet on video calls	(96%) 426	(87%) 71

Demographic	Category	Participants at T1	Control at T1
Canadian Party ID (0.092)	No stable internet on video calls	(4%) 18	(13%) 11
	Liberal	(35%) 154	(28%) 85
	Conservative	(20%) 87	(21%) 63
	NDP	(13%) 56	(16%) 47
	Bloc Québécois	(3%) 14	(3%) 10
	Green Party	(5%) 21	(4%) 11
	People's Party	(2%) 9	(1%) 3
	Other Party	(1%) 4	(0%) 1
	Independent	(7%) 30	(4%) 11
	None	(11%) 47	(17%) 50
	Don't know	(5%) 22	(6%) 19
2019 Party (0.114)	Liberal Party	(40%) 169	(36%) 102
	Conservative Party	(23%) 97	(26%) 73
	New Democratic Party (NDP)	(14%) 57	(15%) 42
	Bloc Québécois	(3%) 14	(2%) 6
	Green Party	(7%) 28	(4%) 11
	People's Party	(1%) 6	(0%) 1
	Other	(1%) 5	(0%) 1
	I did not vote in this election	(7%) 29	(11%) 30
	Don't know	(3%) 14	(6%) 16
2019 Turnout (0.583)	Turned out in 2019	(82%) 365	(80%) 241
	Did not turn out in 2019	(18%) 79	(20%) 59
COVID-19 Economic Effect on Family (0.118)	Family effected economically by COVID-19	(50%) 221	(44%) 131
	Family not effected economically by COVID-19	(50%) 223	(56%) 169

Demographic	Category	Participants at T1	Control at T1
COVID-19 Degree of Economic Effect on Family (0.118)	To my knowledge no one in my family has been affected economically	(6%) 13	(5%) 6
	One or more family members has been only moderately affected economically	(42%) 93	(53%) 70
	One or more family members has been severely affected economically (for example, job furloughed, unemployment or risk of business closure)	(52%) 115	(42%) 55
Language Preference (Pre-Deliberation) (0.042)	English	(86%) 384	(81%) 242
	French	(14%) 60	(19%) 58
Language Preference (Post-Deliberation) (0.037)	English	(86%) 382	(80%) 240
	French	(14%) 62	(20%) 60

Table A3 Policy Attitudes for Control Group T1 v T2

Control at T1 v. T2 [Weighted]

		Control at T1	Control at T2	Difference
		n = 300	n = 300	
ID	Prompt and Responses			
q0_scale	How poorly or well would you say the system of democracy in Canada works?	6.457	6.234	-0.223 (0.258)
	Poorly	16.3%	19.2%	2.9%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q1_a	In the middle	14.3%	14.2%	-0.1%
	Well	69.4%	66.5%	-2.8%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Canada should maintain high restrictions on international travel from high-risk countries until the majority of Canadians have been vaccinated.	8.622	8.518	-0.104 (0.618)
	Oppose	8.9%	10.0%	1.0%
	In the middle	0.8%	3.3%	2.5%
	Support	88.7%	83.2%	-5.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	1.6%	3.5%	1.9%
	Canada should contribute COVID-19 vaccines to poor nations at the same time as we distribute them at home	6.236	6.204	-0.032 (0.905)
	Oppose	23.4%	23.6%	0.2%
q1_b	In the middle	12.0%	14.9%	2.9%
	Support	58.2%	54.6%	-3.6%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	6.5%	6.9%	0.5%
	Canada should reinstate the Global Public Health Intelligence Network and protect its international warning system from future cutbacks.	7.877	7.856	-0.021 (0.928)
	Oppose	5.0%	5.1%	0.1%
q1_c	In the middle	6.6%	9.2%	2.6%
	Support	63.4%	64.7%	1.4%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	25.1%	20.9%	-4.1%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q1_d	Canada should respond positively to the international effort to build up global health infrastructure through increased mandatory contributions for the World Health Organization (WHO).	7.086	6.901	-0.185 (0.489)
	Oppose	12.5%	15.4%	2.9%
	In the middle	8.7%	12.6%	3.9%
	Support	68.4%	60.4%	-8.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	10.4%	11.5%	1.2%
q1_e	Canada should push to legally authorize the WHO to inspect countries independently when an outbreak is suspected.	7.416	7.408	-0.008 (0.976)
	Oppose	12.8%	11.8%	-1.1%
	In the middle	6.3%	5.2%	-1.1%
	Support	70.1%	72.3%	2.2%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	10.7%	10.8%	0.0%
q1_f	Canada should establish a National Strategy on Global Health led by a Global Health Ambassador.	7.261	7.167	-0.094 (0.709)
	Oppose	8.1%	13.6%	5.5%
	In the middle	6.3%	7.7%	1.4%
	Support	69.7%	63.7%	-6.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	15.9%	15.0%	-0.9%
q1_g	Canada should take a leadership role in global health by building on our track record in women and children's health.	7.555	7.629	0.074 (0.741)
	Oppose	8.5%	8.5%	0.0%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q1_h	In the middle	9.9%	9.5%	-0.4%
	Support	69.6%	72.9%	3.3%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	12.0%	9.1%	-2.9%
	Canada should support global goals like global health equality by bringing funding levels up to the average of other G7 nations.	7.366	7.061	-0.305 (0.205)
	Oppose	7.8%	12.3%	4.4%
	In the middle	9.0%	8.6%	-0.4%
	Support	68.2%	64.7%	-3.4%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	15.0%	14.4%	-0.6%
q2_a	Canada should deploy strong laws against foreign interference in our elections.	8.871	8.746	-0.125 (0.467)
	Oppose	3.2%	4.9%	1.7%
	In the middle	3.7%	5.1%	1.4%
	Support	83.3%	81.2%	-2.1%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	9.8%	8.8%	-1.0%
q2_b	Canada should improve our capabilities to respond to online threats targeting our economic prosperity.	8.700	8.578	-0.122 (0.457)
	Oppose	2.8%	3.0%	0.2%
	In the middle	3.9%	3.9%	0.0%
	Support	87.6%	85.8%	-1.8%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	5.7%	7.3%	1.6%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q2_c	Canada should strengthen its ability to maintain its sovereignty and safeguard its territorial control in the Arctic in the face of threats by states with long-term strategic interests in the region.	8.438	8.490	0.052 (0.772)
	Oppose	3.5%	3.0%	-0.5%
	In the middle	3.3%	5.9%	2.5%
	Support	81.0%	78.1%	-2.9%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	12.2%	13.1%	0.9%
q2_d	Canada's main focus in the Arctic region should be on enhanced human security. Canada should focus on improving economic and food security in the Arctic region for its Indigenous population.	8.277	8.120	-0.156 (0.432)
	Oppose	4.6%	6.8%	2.2%
	In the middle	5.2%	6.4%	1.3%
	Support	78.6%	75.4%	-3.2%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	11.7%	11.4%	-0.3%
q2_e	Canada should create new domestic emergency response capabilities to deal with climate change as a major national security threat.	7.333	7.176	-0.157 (0.544)
	Oppose	14.5%	16.5%	2.0%
	In the middle	4.8%	6.2%	1.4%
	Support	73.6%	70.0%	-3.6%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	7.2%	7.4%	0.2%
q2_f	Canada should lead a global effort to stop the use of chemical weapons.	8.323	8.056	-0.267 (0.180)

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q2_g	Oppose	5.8%	6.6%	0.8%
	In the middle	4.8%	6.2%	1.4%
	Support	81.5%	77.0%	-4.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	7.9%	10.2%	2.3%
	Canada should help build an alliance of liberal democracies to defend the international rules-based order in the face of challenges from China and Russia.	8.036	7.939	-0.096 (0.660)
	Oppose	5.3%	7.8%	2.5%
	In the middle	7.2%	6.7%	-0.5%
	Support	74.2%	68.4%	-5.9%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	13.3%	17.2%	3.9%
	Canada should create a well-funded security budget, one that is transparent to the Canadian public.	8.290	8.219	-0.072 (0.708)
q2_h	Oppose	4.0%	4.1%	0.1%
	In the middle	5.2%	7.9%	2.7%
	Support	83.4%	77.6%	-5.8%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	7.4%	10.4%	3.0%
	Canada should focus on deepening access to the US market through expanded economic integration.	6.679	6.685	0.006 (0.979)
	Oppose	15.5%	12.1%	-3.3%
	In the middle	10.1%	15.8%	5.7%
	Support	57.9%	58.5%	0.6%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	16.6%	13.6%	-3.0%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q3_b	In preparing for the economy of tomorrow, Canada should partner with the oil and gas industry to help finance Canada's transition to a clean energy future.	7.620	7.319	-0.300 (0.166)
	Oppose	7.8%	10.4%	2.5%
	In the middle	9.4%	13.1%	3.7%
	Support	72.4%	64.1%	-8.4%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	10.4%	12.5%	2.1%
q3_c	As the global economy becomes increasingly digital, Canada needs a vibrant, innovative digital sector. Rather than limiting these companies, we should embrace digital innovation as a primary source of economic growth.	7.686	7.846	0.161 (0.410)
	Oppose	5.6%	4.8%	-0.8%
	In the middle	10.9%	8.4%	-2.5%
	Support	73.3%	72.2%	-1.1%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	10.2%	14.6%	4.4%
q3_d	Canada should focus on training and employment support programs to reduce inequality and ensure that people benefit equally from economic growth.	8.143	7.968	-0.175 (0.369)
	Oppose	7.9%	7.4%	-0.6%
	In the middle	3.4%	7.7%	4.4%
	Support	82.7%	76.7%	-6.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	6.0%	8.2%	2.2%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q3_e	The Canadian Food Policy should include Food Security for Canadians as a key Action Area.	8.469	8.432	-0.038 (0.819)
	Oppose	3.2%	3.8%	0.6%
	In the middle	3.9%	4.2%	0.2%
	Support	84.7%	84.3%	-0.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	8.1%	7.7%	-0.4%
q3_f	Canada should focus on paying down the large debt we have accumulated during the pandemic before trying to have greater international influence.	7.202	7.576	0.374 (0.119)
	Oppose	13.6%	9.8%	-3.8%
	In the middle	10.1%	10.0%	-0.1%
	Support	67.1%	70.0%	2.9%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	9.2%	10.2%	1.0%
q4_a	Canada should implement a Feminist Foreign Policy to put human dignity at the centre in all Canadian foreign policy considerations	6.748	6.528	-0.221 (0.415)
	Oppose	13.1%	15.4%	2.3%
	In the middle	11.5%	14.0%	2.5%
	Support	59.1%	54.7%	-4.3%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	16.3%	15.8%	-0.5%
q4_b	Canada should make our advocacy of rights abroad more credible and effective by linking it to securing the same rights for Canadians at home.	7.936	7.877	-0.059 (0.772)
	Oppose	4.5%	6.3%	1.8%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q4_c	In the middle	6.0%	8.5%	2.5%
	Support	75.5%	71.8%	-3.6%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	14.0%	13.4%	-0.6%
	Canada should address root causes of indignity and human rights violations in other countries by helping local people to make their political, education, health and justice systems more equal and inclusive.	7.523	7.396	-0.127 (0.580)
	Oppose	8.2%	8.8%	0.6%
	In the middle	9.1%	9.2%	0.1%
	Support	70.3%	65.5%	-4.7%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	12.4%	16.5%	4.1%
	Canada should direct funding to improving dignity and human rights through local community organizations, rather than through national governments or big charities.	7.399	7.502	0.103 (0.650)
	Oppose	8.6%	8.8%	0.1%
q4_d	In the middle	9.8%	10.9%	1.1%
	Support	64.9%	64.7%	-0.3%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	16.6%	15.6%	-1.0%
	Canada should help countries prioritize diverse leadership and representation in systems like politics, the law, health and economics, to reflect the needs and perspectives of everyone.	6.454	6.581	0.127 (0.624)
	Oppose	18.8%	13.9%	-5.0%
q4_e	In the middle	9.4%	10.9%	1.5%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q4_f	Support	57.7%	56.9%	-0.7%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	14.1%	18.4%	4.2%
	Canada should adopt a policy of prioritising trade agreements with democratic countries that respect human rights and dignity.	8.133	8.264	0.131 (0.437)
	Oppose	4.0%	2.2%	-1.8%
	In the middle	6.9%	7.7%	0.7%
	Support	81.4%	78.3%	-3.1%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	7.7%	11.9%	4.2%
q4_g	Canada should review our trade agreements with countries that violate human rights.	8.233	8.201	-0.032 (0.873)
	Oppose	6.4%	5.5%	-0.9%
	In the middle	6.5%	6.9%	0.4%
	Support	79.1%	79.8%	0.7%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	8.0%	7.7%	-0.3%
q4_h	Canada should review our trade agreements with countries that become less democratic.	7.880	7.904	0.024 (0.909)
	Oppose	5.8%	5.7%	-0.1%
	In the middle	8.2%	10.0%	1.7%
	Support	74.9%	71.3%	-3.6%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	11.1%	13.1%	1.9%
q4_i	Canadian companies operating overseas should abide by the same environmental standards as they do in Canada.	8.223	8.177	-0.046 (0.830)

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q4_j	Oppose	9.4%	9.4%	0.0%
	In the middle	4.7%	6.2%	1.5%
	Support	77.1%	77.4%	0.3%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	8.8%	7.0%	-1.9%
	Canadian companies operating overseas should abide by the same human rights standards as they do in Canada.	8.784	8.711	-0.073 (0.675)
	Oppose	3.4%	4.2%	0.8%
	In the middle	2.7%	3.9%	1.2%
	Support	87.3%	84.7%	-2.6%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	6.7%	7.1%	0.5%
	Canada should increase the number, size, and resources of embassies around the world to better advance Canadian interests in our interactions with other countries.	7.218	7.203	-0.016 (0.945)
q4_k	Oppose	8.1%	9.6%	1.5%
	In the middle	8.7%	11.8%	3.2%
	Support	68.8%	63.3%	-5.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	14.5%	15.3%	0.8%
	Only through the use of strong legal powers will foreign interference in future elections be stopped.	6.908	6.708	-0.200 (0.481)
q5_a	Disagree	15.1%	16.7%	1.6%
	In the middle	9.9%	9.2%	-0.7%
	Agree	55.0%	53.0%	-2.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	20.0%	21.1%	1.2%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q5_b	Canada is an Arctic nation and should control investments and resources in the region.	7.817	7.757	-0.060 (0.794)
	Disagree	6.8%	7.4%	0.7%
	In the middle	5.2%	5.9%	0.7%
	Agree	74.3%	68.8%	-5.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	13.7%	17.8%	4.1%
q5_c	Canada should implement a new green economy to strengthen our national security.	6.893	6.725	-0.168 (0.563)
	Disagree	17.5%	16.8%	-0.6%
	In the middle	4.5%	7.8%	3.3%
	Agree	66.9%	60.0%	-6.9%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	11.2%	15.4%	4.2%
q5_d	Joining in global emergency relief will overstretch our country's military.	6.149	6.529	0.380 (0.175)
	Disagree	15.8%	16.7%	0.8%
	In the middle	13.5%	12.7%	-0.8%
	Agree	48.7%	47.8%	-0.9%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	21.9%	22.8%	0.9%
q5_e	Improving societies' attitudes about women takes time, but it is worth it to improve human dignity.	7.500	7.387	-0.113 (0.669)
	Disagree	12.7%	14.9%	2.2%
	In the middle	6.2%	6.0%	-0.2%
	Agree	73.1%	70.1%	-3.0%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q5_f	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	8.0%	9.0%	1.0%
	It is difficult to change social norms about women, no matter how much funding is used.	5.749	5.745	-0.004 (0.990)
	Disagree	29.4%	28.8%	-0.7%
	In the middle	10.8%	12.6%	1.9%
	Agree	50.6%	50.0%	-0.6%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	9.2%	8.6%	-0.6%
q5_g	Restricting travel to prevent the spread of COVID-19 will only increase discrimination against certain cultures.	4.529	4.326	-0.204 (0.525)
	Disagree	46.5%	46.3%	-0.2%
	In the middle	8.4%	6.7%	-1.7%
	Agree	38.7%	34.6%	-4.1%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	6.5%	12.4%	6.0%
q5_h	By increasing Canadian funding to the WHO, Canadians will have better public health security.	5.834	5.861	0.027 (0.926)
	Disagree	22.9%	20.4%	-2.5%
	In the middle	12.7%	13.9%	1.1%
	Agree	48.9%	50.0%	1.1%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	15.4%	15.7%	0.3%
q5_i	Helping poorer countries with a COVID-19 recovery will help Canada and the rest of the world recover faster from a public health perspective.	6.583	6.464	-0.118 (0.671)
	Disagree	20.6%	21.9%	1.3%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q5_j	In the middle	5.9%	8.9%	3.0%
	Agree	66.4%	60.5%	-5.9%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	7.1%	8.7%	1.6%
	Helping poorer countries with COVID-19 recovery will help Canada and the rest of the world recover faster from an economic perspective.	6.270	6.176	-0.095 (0.736)
	Disagree	22.3%	24.0%	1.6%
q5_k	In the middle	10.5%	10.1%	-0.4%
	Agree	57.6%	55.6%	-2.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	9.6%	10.4%	0.8%
	Oil and gas is a dying industry.	5.238	5.521	0.284 (0.331)
	Disagree	33.1%	30.6%	-2.5%
q5_l	In the middle	13.1%	11.9%	-1.2%
	Agree	43.7%	47.1%	3.4%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	10.1%	10.4%	0.3%
	Greater economic ties with the US would make our country more prosperous.	5.872	5.998	0.126 (0.628)
	Disagree	21.9%	22.7%	0.8%
q5_m	In the middle	16.1%	14.4%	-1.7%
	Agree	52.6%	49.5%	-3.1%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	9.4%	13.3%	3.9%
	Canada needs to address our current deficit before we increase spending on anything else.	6.321	6.399	0.078 (0.771)
	Disagree	22.8%	22.1%	-0.7%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q5_n	In the middle	12.9%	11.0%	-1.9%
	Agree	58.5%	57.9%	-0.7%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	5.8%	9.0%	3.2%
	Canada's food prices would be more affordable if we relied less on food imports.	6.670	6.619	-0.051 (0.851)
	Disagree	20.2%	19.6%	-0.6%
	In the middle	10.1%	11.0%	0.9%
q6_a	Agree	61.2%	61.1%	0.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	8.5%	8.3%	-0.3%
	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think.	3.940	3.847	-0.093 (0.734)
	Disagree	52.5%	50.2%	-2.3%
	In the middle	12.8%	14.3%	1.5%
	Agree	29.9%	28.3%	-1.6%
q6_b	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	4.7%	7.2%	2.4%
	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really understand what's going on.	5.420	5.515	0.094 (0.725)
	Disagree	29.4%	30.1%	0.7%
	In the middle	15.7%	14.7%	-1.0%
	Agree	49.1%	46.0%	-3.1%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	5.9%	9.2%	3.3%
q6_c	People like me don't have any say about what the government does.	6.520	6.478	-0.042 (0.868)
	Disagree	23.0%	22.9%	-0.1%
	In the middle	10.7%	10.3%	-0.5%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q6_d	Agree	62.9%	61.0%	-1.9%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	3.3%	5.8%	2.5%
	I have opinions about politics that are worth listening to.	6.672	6.693	0.020 (0.938)
	Disagree	18.5%	14.4%	-4.1%
	In the middle	11.9%	12.8%	0.9%
	Agree	58.9%	60.3%	1.4%
q7_a	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	10.8%	12.5%	1.8%
	Seeing to it that everyone has equal opportunities.	8.373	8.055	-0.318 (0.079)
	Unimportant	4.3%	7.4%	3.1%
	In the middle	6.3%	7.2%	0.9%
	Important	86.5%	81.6%	-5.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	2.9%	3.9%	1.0%
q7_b	Leaving people and companies free to compete economically.	7.173	7.098	-0.075 (0.738)
	Unimportant	7.8%	11.8%	4.0%
	In the middle	14.8%	9.4%	-5.4%
	Important	63.7%	67.0%	3.3%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	13.7%	11.8%	-1.9%
	Making one's own choices.	8.625	8.367	-0.258 (0.095)
q7_c	Unimportant	1.6%	4.0%	2.4%
	In the middle	5.4%	4.9%	-0.5%
	Important	88.5%	86.3%	-2.1%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	4.5%	4.7%	0.2%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q7_d	Making sure the government does what the people want.	8.322	7.968	-0.354 (0.035)
	Unimportant	3.4%	5.9%	2.5%
	In the middle	7.2%	8.4%	1.2%
	Important	86.3%	81.0%	-5.3%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	3.1%	4.7%	1.6%
q7_e	Earning as much money as possible.	6.748	6.546	-0.201 (0.360)
	Unimportant	15.2%	18.1%	2.8%
	In the middle	15.1%	13.6%	-1.4%
	Important	67.2%	64.3%	-2.9%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	2.5%	4.0%	1.5%
q7_f	Being able to get a good education.	8.733	8.707	-0.027 (0.846)
	Unimportant	1.6%	2.2%	0.7%
	In the middle	2.7%	3.6%	0.9%
	Important	94.5%	91.2%	-3.4%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	1.2%	3.0%	1.7%
q7_g	Having a well-educated society.	8.680	8.578	-0.102 (0.453)
	Unimportant	0.9%	1.3%	0.5%
	In the middle	3.2%	4.7%	1.5%
	Important	94.7%	91.4%	-3.2%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	1.2%	2.5%	1.3%
q7_h	Having a safe online community.	8.498	8.412	-0.086 (0.603)
	Unimportant	4.2%	5.9%	1.7%
	In the middle	5.7%	3.1%	-2.6%
	Important	86.7%	88.7%	2.0%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q8_a	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	3.3%	2.3%	-1.1%
	They just don't know enough (the people who disagree strongly with you about issues like those we've been asking you about).	6.203	6.175	-0.027 (0.909)
	Disagree	18.4%	16.2%	-2.2%
	In the middle	22.2%	22.0%	-0.2%
	Agree	48.7%	46.9%	-1.8%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	10.8%	14.9%	4.2%
q8_b	They believe some things that aren't true (the people who disagree strongly with you about issues like those we've been asking you about).	6.904	6.850	-0.054 (0.825)
	Disagree	13.5%	14.7%	1.2%
	In the middle	13.1%	14.4%	1.4%
	Agree	64.5%	61.1%	-3.3%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	9.0%	9.7%	0.8%
q8_c	They are not thinking clearly (the people who disagree strongly with you about issues like those we've been asking you about).	6.303	6.337	0.035 (0.890)
	Disagree	17.2%	17.7%	0.5%
	In the middle	18.4%	19.9%	1.5%
	Agree	51.0%	48.9%	-2.1%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	13.4%	13.4%	0.1%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q8_d	They have good reasons; there just are better ones on the other side (the people who disagree strongly with you about issues like those we've been asking you about).	6.058	5.915	-0.143 (0.532)
	Disagree	15.2%	15.9%	0.7%
	In the middle	22.3%	23.3%	1.1%
	Agree	48.1%	44.7%	-3.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	14.4%	16.1%	1.7%
q8_e	They are looking out for their own interests (the people who disagree strongly with you about issues like those we've been asking you about).	7.014	6.844	-0.169 (0.487)
	Disagree	12.8%	14.2%	1.4%
	In the middle	14.7%	12.9%	-1.8%
	Agree	61.7%	62.8%	1.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	10.8%	10.2%	-0.6%
q9_a	I respect their point of view even though it is different from mine (those who disagree strongly with you).	6.482	6.348	-0.134 (0.593)
	Disagree	22.0%	21.9%	-0.1%
	In the middle	10.5%	13.4%	2.8%
	Agree	63.3%	60.0%	-3.3%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	4.2%	4.8%	0.5%
q9_b	It is hopeless to reach agreement with them (those who disagree strongly with you).	6.035	5.806	-0.229 (0.349)
	Disagree	22.9%	23.6%	0.6%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q9_c	In the middle	18.2%	17.8%	-0.4%
	Agree	52.4%	49.0%	-3.4%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	6.5%	9.7%	3.2%
	I would be willing to compromise to find a solution we both can support (those who disagree strongly with you).	6.468	6.489	0.020 (0.935)
	Disagree	18.8%	19.2%	0.4%
	In the middle	12.9%	12.3%	-0.6%
	Agree	63.1%	62.3%	-0.8%
q10	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	5.2%	6.2%	1.0%
	What is the percentage of gross national income have high income countries agreed to give in aid? (About 0.6 to 1 percent)	0.146	0.179	0.032 (0.285)
	Incorrect	85.4%	82.1%	-3.2%
	Correct	14.6%	17.9%	3.2%
	NA.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion			
	Which of the following is true about WHO funding? (Voluntary contributions can only be used for what the donor wants)	0.047	0.023	-0.024 (0.108)
q11	Incorrect	95.3%	97.7%	2.4%
	Correct	4.7%	2.3%	-2.4%
	NA.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion			

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q12	Which of the following protects Canadian's rights and freedoms? (Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms)	0.694	0.663	-0.031 (0.414)
	Incorrect	30.6%	33.7%	3.1%
	Correct	69.4%	66.3%	-3.1%
	NA.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion			
q13	Which of the following countries have a Feminist Foreign Policy? (Mexico)	0.018	0.030	0.012 (0.322)
	Incorrect	98.2%	97.0%	-1.2%
	Correct	1.8%	3.0%	1.2%
	NA.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion			
q14	Which of the following world organizations is Canada a part of? (G20, United Nations, WHO)	0.610	0.633	0.023 (0.556)
	Incorrect	39.0%	36.7%	-2.3%
	Correct	61.0%	63.3%	2.3%
	NA.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion			
q15	Which country accounts for the second largest amount of imports into Canada? (China)	0.563	0.553	-0.010 (0.813)
	Incorrect	43.7%	44.7%	1.0%
	Correct	56.3%	55.3%	-1.0%
	NA.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion			

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q16	About what percentage of energy sector jobs account for Canada's total employment? (Less than 5 percent)	0.072	0.077	0.005 (0.824)
	Incorrect	92.8%	92.3%	-0.5%
	Correct	7.2%	7.7%	0.5%
	NA.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion			

Table A4 Policy Attitudes for Participants T1 v T2

Participants at T1 v. T2 [Weighted]

Percentages with No Opinion and Missing included in percentage breakdown

		Participants at T1 n = 444	Participants at T2 n = 444	Difference
ID	Prompt and Responses			
q0_scale	How poorly or well would you say the system of democracy in Canada works?	6.453	7.059	0.606 (0.000)
	Poorly	19.4%	11.4%	-8.0%
	In the middle	11.6%	8.2%	-3.4%
	Well	68.9%	80.4%	11.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q1_a	Canada should maintain high restrictions on international travel from high-risk countries until the majority of Canadians have been vaccinated.	8.453	8.406	-0.047 (0.787)
	Oppose	8.4%	9.3%	0.9%
	In the middle	4.6%	5.6%	1.0%
	Support	84.1%	83.8%	-0.3%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	2.9%	1.3%	-1.5%
q1_b	Canada should contribute COVID-19 vaccines to poor nations at the same time as we distribute them at home	5.991	5.960	-0.031 (0.891)
	Oppose	27.3%	29.0%	1.6%
	In the middle	13.9%	11.9%	-2.0%
	Support	53.4%	56.2%	2.8%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	5.4%	3.0%	-2.4%
q1_c	Canada should reinstate the Global Public Health Intelligence Network and protect its international warning system from future cutbacks.	7.891	7.466	-0.425 (0.026)
	Oppose	6.7%	12.6%	5.9%
	In the middle	6.2%	9.4%	3.2%
	Support	65.0%	68.5%	3.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	22.1%	9.5%	-12.6%
q1_d	Canada should respond positively to the international effort to build up global health infrastructure through increased mandatory contributions for the World Health Organization (WHO).	7.171	6.708	-0.464 (0.026)

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q1_e	Oppose	13.8%	21.0%	7.2%
	In the middle	9.8%	11.2%	1.4%
	Support	66.9%	63.9%	-3.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	9.5%	3.9%	-5.6%
	Canada should push to legally authorize the WHO to inspect countries independently when an outbreak is suspected.	7.410	7.058	-0.352 (0.079)
q1_f	Oppose	11.8%	16.0%	4.3%
	In the middle	10.0%	10.4%	0.4%
	Support	71.7%	70.2%	-1.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	6.6%	3.4%	-3.2%
	Canada should establish a National Strategy on Global Health led by a Global Health Ambassador.	7.172	6.175	-0.997 (0.000)
q1_g	Oppose	13.9%	23.9%	10.0%
	In the middle	9.4%	15.5%	6.1%
	Support	66.1%	51.6%	-14.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	10.6%	9.0%	-1.6%
	Canada should take a leadership role in global health by building on our track record in women and children's health.	7.482	7.203	-0.279 (0.127)
	Oppose	10.9%	12.2%	1.3%
	In the middle	8.6%	11.3%	2.8%
	Support	72.7%	72.3%	-0.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	7.8%	4.2%	-3.6%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q1_h	Canada should support global goals like global health equality by bringing funding levels up to the average of other G7 nations.	7.184	7.172	-0.012 (0.948)
	Oppose	13.3%	12.5%	-0.8%
	In the middle	10.5%	16.0%	5.5%
	Support	66.8%	67.7%	1.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	9.4%	3.7%	-5.7%
q2_a	Canada should deploy strong laws against foreign interference in our elections.	8.703	8.091	-0.613 (0.000)
	Oppose	5.7%	8.3%	2.6%
	In the middle	2.7%	8.0%	5.2%
	Support	88.3%	81.3%	-7.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	3.2%	2.5%	-0.8%
q2_b	Canada should improve our capabilities to respond to online threats targeting our economic prosperity.	8.890	8.695	-0.194 (0.100)
	Oppose	1.1%	2.6%	1.5%
	In the middle	3.0%	3.7%	0.7%
	Support	91.5%	92.8%	1.3%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	4.4%	0.9%	-3.5%
q2_c	Canada should strengthen its ability to maintain its sovereignty and safeguard its territorial control in the Arctic in the face of threats by states with long-term strategic interests in the region.	8.639	8.440	-0.199 (0.129)
	Oppose	2.5%	4.1%	1.7%
	In the middle	4.9%	5.7%	0.8%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q2_d	Support	84.6%	85.0%	0.4%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	8.1%	5.2%	-2.9%
	Canada's main focus in the Arctic region should be on enhanced human security. Canada should focus on improving economic and food security in the Arctic region for its Indigenous population.	8.389	8.446	0.057 (0.677)
	Oppose	4.1%	4.0%	0.0%
	In the middle	6.5%	5.1%	-1.5%
	Support	83.6%	87.7%	4.1%
q2_e	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	5.8%	3.2%	-2.6%
	Canada should create new domestic emergency response capabilities to deal with climate change as a major national security threat.	7.500	7.279	-0.221 (0.263)
	Oppose	12.3%	14.1%	1.8%
	In the middle	10.0%	9.9%	0.0%
	Support	71.9%	72.2%	0.3%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	5.8%	3.7%	-2.1%
q2_f	Canada should lead a global effort to stop the use of chemical weapons.	8.407	7.526	-0.881 (0.000)
	Oppose	4.8%	11.9%	7.0%
	In the middle	6.4%	10.7%	4.3%
	Support	81.3%	73.2%	-8.1%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	7.5%	4.3%	-3.2%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q2_g	Canada should help build an alliance of liberal democracies to defend the international rules-based order in the face of challenges from China and Russia.	7.822	7.416	-0.406 (0.026)
	Oppose	6.8%	10.0%	3.3%
	In the middle	10.5%	10.7%	0.2%
	Support	70.5%	68.7%	-1.9%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	12.2%	10.6%	-1.6%
q2_h	Canada should create a well-funded security budget, one that is transparent to the Canadian public.	8.384	8.074	-0.310 (0.032)
	Oppose	3.2%	7.1%	3.9%
	In the middle	3.2%	8.0%	4.8%
	Support	88.6%	83.0%	-5.6%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	5.1%	1.9%	-3.1%
q3_a	Canada should focus on deepening access to the US market through expanded economic integration.	6.918	6.617	-0.301 (0.079)
	Oppose	11.2%	17.3%	6.1%
	In the middle	13.7%	13.3%	-0.5%
	Support	67.7%	65.8%	-1.9%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	7.3%	3.6%	-3.7%
q3_b	In preparing for the economy of tomorrow, Canada should partner with the oil and gas industry to help finance Canada's transition to a clean energy future.	7.079	6.982	-0.097 (0.601)
	Oppose	13.1%	16.1%	3.0%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q3_c	In the middle	13.7%	10.8%	-2.9%
	Support	67.7%	69.2%	1.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	5.5%	3.9%	-1.6%
	As the global economy becomes increasingly digital, Canada needs a vibrant, innovative digital sector. Rather than limiting these companies, we should embrace digital innovation as a primary source of economic growth.	7.765	8.160	0.395 (0.009)
	Oppose	8.3%	5.5%	-2.8%
	In the middle	7.1%	5.4%	-1.7%
	Support	79.4%	86.6%	7.2%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	5.2%	2.4%	-2.7%
	Canada should focus on training and employment support programs to reduce inequality and ensure that people benefit equally from economic growth.	8.247	8.165	-0.082 (0.586)
	Oppose	4.4%	6.7%	2.2%
q3_d	In the middle	5.8%	4.7%	-1.1%
	Support	86.9%	87.5%	0.6%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	2.8%	1.1%	-1.7%
	The Canadian Food Policy should include Food Security for Canadians as a key Action Area.	8.510	8.688	0.178 (0.157)
	Oppose	3.2%	3.2%	0.0%
q3_e	In the middle	4.1%	3.3%	-0.8%
	Support	86.3%	89.4%	3.2%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	6.4%	4.0%	-2.4%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q3_f	Canada should focus on paying down the large debt we have accumulated during the pandemic before trying to have greater international influence.	7.450	7.076	-0.374 (0.057)
	Oppose	12.2%	20.5%	8.3%
	In the middle	10.0%	10.1%	0.1%
	Support	71.7%	67.0%	-4.8%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	6.0%	2.4%	-3.6%
q4_a	Canada should implement a Feminist Foreign Policy to put human dignity at the centre in all Canadian foreign policy considerations	6.643	6.882	0.239 (0.255)
	Oppose	16.0%	17.9%	1.8%
	In the middle	14.4%	11.4%	-3.0%
	Support	59.1%	65.1%	6.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	10.5%	5.6%	-4.9%
q4_b	Canada should make our advocacy of rights abroad more credible and effective by linking it to securing the same rights for Canadians at home.	8.051	8.216	0.165 (0.289)
	Oppose	5.1%	5.0%	-0.1%
	In the middle	7.5%	6.9%	-0.6%
	Support	76.5%	85.0%	8.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	10.9%	3.1%	-7.8%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q4_c	Canada should address root causes of indignity and human rights violations in other countries by helping local people to make their political, education, health and justice systems more equal and inclusive.	7.239	6.866	-0.373 (0.058)
	Oppose	12.3%	16.6%	4.3%
	In the middle	9.0%	10.7%	1.7%
	Support	70.8%	66.3%	-4.4%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	7.9%	6.4%	-1.5%
q4_d	Canada should direct funding to improving dignity and human rights through local community organizations, rather than through national governments or big charities.	7.761	7.665	-0.096 (0.543)
	Oppose	4.9%	8.0%	3.1%
	In the middle	8.8%	8.8%	0.0%
	Support	73.4%	80.7%	7.3%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	12.8%	2.5%	-10.4%
q4_e	Canada should help countries prioritize diverse leadership and representation in systems like politics, the law, health and economics, to reflect the needs and perspectives of everyone.	6.858	6.356	-0.502 (0.017)
	Oppose	16.7%	22.0%	5.3%
	In the middle	9.1%	13.9%	4.9%
	Support	63.6%	58.6%	-5.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	10.7%	5.5%	-5.1%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q4_f	Canada should adopt a policy of prioritising trade agreements with democratic countries that respect human rights and dignity.	8.322	7.745	-0.577 (0.000)
	Oppose	3.7%	10.2%	6.4%
	In the middle	4.9%	8.2%	3.3%
	Support	87.8%	79.4%	-8.4%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	3.6%	2.2%	-1.3%
q4_g	Canada should review our trade agreements with countries that violate human rights.	8.527	7.580	-0.946 (0.000)
	Oppose	4.2%	10.6%	6.4%
	In the middle	3.2%	7.0%	3.8%
	Support	89.1%	79.2%	-9.9%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	3.5%	3.2%	-0.3%
q4_h	Canada should review our trade agreements with countries that become less democratic.	8.074	7.517	-0.557 (0.001)
	Oppose	5.5%	9.9%	4.4%
	In the middle	9.0%	11.3%	2.4%
	Support	79.0%	75.9%	-3.2%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	6.5%	2.9%	-3.6%
q4_i	Canadian companies operating overseas should abide by the same environmental standards as they do in Canada.	8.314	8.511	0.197 (0.218)
	Oppose	7.4%	7.2%	-0.2%
	In the middle	6.4%	3.5%	-2.9%
	Support	83.4%	87.5%	4.1%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q4_j	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	2.8%	1.8%	-1.0%
	Canadian companies operating overseas should abide by the same human rights standards as they do in Canada.	8.782	8.796	0.014 (0.919)
	Oppose	4.0%	5.8%	1.8%
	In the middle	3.6%	3.1%	-0.6%
	Support	89.0%	88.9%	-0.1%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	3.3%	2.2%	-1.1%
q4_k	Canada should increase the number, size, and resources of embassies around the world to better advance Canadian interests in our interactions with other countries.	7.189	6.120	-1.069 (0.000)
	Oppose	10.9%	25.5%	14.5%
	In the middle	10.6%	12.0%	1.4%
	Support	68.3%	58.4%	-10.0%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	10.1%	4.1%	-6.0%
q5_a	Only through the use of strong legal powers will foreign interference in future elections be stopped.	6.780	6.702	-0.077 (0.727)
	Disagree	14.3%	19.8%	5.5%
	In the middle	10.1%	9.3%	-0.8%
	Agree	55.7%	61.1%	5.4%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	19.9%	9.8%	-10.1%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q5_b	Canada is an Arctic nation and should control investments and resources in the region.	7.711	7.929	0.219 (0.235)
	Disagree	9.6%	10.7%	1.2%
	In the middle	7.3%	3.6%	-3.8%
	Agree	73.5%	80.7%	7.2%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	9.6%	5.0%	-4.6%
q5_c	Canada should implement a new green economy to strengthen our national security.	7.110	7.217	0.108 (0.617)
	Disagree	16.5%	14.8%	-1.7%
	In the middle	8.6%	9.9%	1.3%
	Agree	68.0%	70.5%	2.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	6.9%	4.9%	-2.0%
q5_d	Joining in global emergency relief will overstretch our country's military.	6.564	6.371	-0.193 (0.358)
	Disagree	19.0%	20.8%	1.8%
	In the middle	11.6%	15.1%	3.5%
	Agree	53.3%	54.6%	1.3%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	16.1%	9.6%	-6.5%
q5_e	Improving societies' attitudes about women takes time, but it is worth it to improve human dignity.	7.579	7.925	0.346 (0.093)
	Disagree	12.1%	11.3%	-0.8%
	In the middle	6.7%	4.2%	-2.5%
	Agree	73.9%	81.8%	7.8%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	7.2%	2.8%	-4.4%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q5_f	It is difficult to change social norms about women, no matter how much funding is used.	5.818	5.562	-0.256 (0.272)
	Disagree	28.4%	37.6%	9.2%
	In the middle	12.0%	8.6%	-3.4%
	Agree	53.4%	52.0%	-1.4%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	6.2%	1.8%	-4.4%
q5_g	Restricting travel to prevent the spread of COVID-19 will only increase discrimination against certain cultures.	3.999	4.347	0.348 (0.178)
	Disagree	52.2%	50.2%	-2.0%
	In the middle	7.6%	9.0%	1.4%
	Agree	32.0%	36.5%	4.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	8.2%	4.3%	-3.9%
q5_h	By increasing Canadian funding to the WHO, Canadians will have better public health security.	5.766	5.596	-0.170 (0.463)
	Disagree	24.7%	29.5%	4.8%
	In the middle	11.9%	13.8%	1.9%
	Agree	52.8%	50.4%	-2.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	10.6%	6.3%	-4.3%
q5_i	Helping poorer countries with a COVID-19 recovery will help Canada and the rest of the world recover faster from a public health perspective.	6.285	6.506	0.221 (0.332)
	Disagree	25.4%	24.2%	-1.2%
	In the middle	9.9%	8.5%	-1.4%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q5_j	Agree	58.5%	64.8%	6.3%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	6.3%	2.5%	-3.8%
	Helping poorer countries with COVID-19 recovery will help Canada and the rest of the world recover faster from an economic perspective.	6.153	6.375	0.223 (0.330)
	Disagree	25.8%	26.4%	0.6%
	In the middle	9.7%	7.7%	-2.0%
q5_k	Agree	57.0%	62.8%	5.9%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	7.6%	3.1%	-4.4%
	Oil and gas is a dying industry.	5.174	5.118	-0.056 (0.810)
	Disagree	35.8%	37.3%	1.5%
	In the middle	11.2%	12.4%	1.2%
q5_l	Agree	44.6%	46.0%	1.4%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	8.3%	4.3%	-4.0%
	Greater economic ties with the US would make our country more prosperous.	5.799	5.811	0.013 (0.951)
	Disagree	24.3%	27.4%	3.1%
	In the middle	15.2%	15.0%	-0.2%
q5_m	Agree	50.9%	53.7%	2.8%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	9.6%	3.9%	-5.7%
	Canada needs to address our current deficit before we increase spending on anything else.	6.246	6.272	0.026 (0.905)
	Disagree	30.3%	29.1%	-1.1%
	In the middle	9.7%	8.3%	-1.5%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q5_n	Agree	56.8%	61.2%	4.4%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	3.2%	1.4%	-1.8%
	Canada's food prices would be more affordable if we relied less on food imports.	6.345	6.084	-0.261 (0.265)
	Disagree	25.1%	28.3%	3.2%
	In the middle	7.9%	9.1%	1.2%
q6_a	Agree	58.0%	58.0%	0.1%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	9.0%	4.6%	-4.5%
	Public officials care a lot about what people like me think.	4.271	4.652	0.382 (0.087)
	Disagree	48.3%	40.5%	-7.9%
	In the middle	11.3%	11.6%	0.3%
q6_b	Agree	35.6%	41.7%	6.1%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	4.7%	6.2%	1.5%
	Most public policy issues are so complicated that a person like me can't really understand what's going on.	4.846	4.995	0.149 (0.505)
	Disagree	41.3%	42.5%	1.2%
	In the middle	14.6%	10.8%	-3.8%
q6_c	Agree	40.7%	45.3%	4.6%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	3.3%	1.4%	-1.9%
	People like me don't have any say about what the government does.	6.065	5.911	-0.154 (0.494)
	Disagree	31.9%	30.1%	-1.8%
	In the middle	11.3%	13.0%	1.7%
	Agree	55.0%	53.8%	-1.2%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q6_d	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	1.8%	3.1%	1.3%
	I have opinions about politics that are worth listening to.	6.643	6.869	0.226 (0.317)
	Disagree	20.7%	18.4%	-2.3%
	In the middle	7.2%	8.4%	1.2%
	Agree	65.5%	68.4%	2.8%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	6.6%	4.8%	-1.7%
q7_a	Seeing to it that everyone has equal opportunities.	8.253	8.824	0.571 (0.000)
	Unimportant	4.8%	1.8%	-3.0%
	In the middle	7.2%	3.4%	-3.8%
	Important	86.7%	94.2%	7.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	1.3%	0.6%	-0.7%
q7_b	Leaving people and companies free to compete economically.	7.111	7.318	0.207 (0.224)
	Unimportant	10.5%	11.2%	0.7%
	In the middle	11.4%	10.0%	-1.4%
	Important	71.1%	72.5%	1.4%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	6.9%	6.2%	-0.8%
q7_c	Making one's own choices.	8.761	8.788	0.027 (0.803)
	Unimportant	2.2%	0.6%	-1.6%
	In the middle	3.6%	4.3%	0.7%
	Important	93.0%	94.4%	1.3%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	1.1%	0.7%	-0.5%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q7_d	Making sure the government does what the people want.	8.460	8.458	-0.002 (0.990)
	Unimportant	2.2%	2.9%	0.7%
	In the middle	6.6%	5.3%	-1.3%
	Important	86.9%	88.8%	1.8%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	4.2%	3.0%	-1.2%
q7_e	Earning as much money as possible.	6.454	6.382	-0.071 (0.699)
	Unimportant	19.2%	22.7%	3.6%
	In the middle	15.8%	12.3%	-3.5%
	Important	62.9%	62.7%	-0.2%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	2.1%	2.3%	0.1%
q7_f	Being able to get a good education.	8.850	9.055	0.205 (0.053)
	Unimportant	1.7%	1.4%	-0.3%
	In the middle	2.5%	2.3%	-0.2%
	Important	94.9%	95.3%	0.4%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	0.8%	1.0%	0.1%
q7_g	Having a well-educated society.	8.780	9.011	0.232 (0.023)
	Unimportant	2.2%	0.8%	-1.4%
	In the middle	2.1%	1.5%	-0.6%
	Important	94.7%	96.2%	1.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	1.1%	1.6%	0.5%
q7_h	Having a safe online community.	8.627	8.852	0.225 (0.088)
	Unimportant	4.7%	3.5%	-1.2%
	In the middle	4.8%	2.8%	-2.0%
	Important	87.6%	92.7%	5.1%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q8_a	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	2.9%	1.1%	-1.8%
	They just don't know enough (the people who disagree strongly with you about issues like those we've been asking you about).	5.661	5.315	-0.346 (0.090)
	Disagree	21.7%	30.8%	9.2%
	In the middle	18.6%	19.1%	0.5%
	Agree	49.3%	42.8%	-6.4%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	10.4%	7.2%	-3.2%
q8_b	They believe some things that aren't true (the people who disagree strongly with you about issues like those we've been asking you about).	6.665	5.939	-0.725 (0.000)
	Disagree	16.2%	23.1%	6.9%
	In the middle	12.4%	16.7%	4.3%
	Agree	63.0%	54.5%	-8.5%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	8.3%	5.7%	-2.7%
q8_c	They are not thinking clearly (the people who disagree strongly with you about issues like those we've been asking you about).	5.886	5.176	-0.710 (0.001)
	Disagree	25.6%	35.0%	9.3%
	In the middle	13.2%	17.4%	4.2%
	Agree	47.6%	38.4%	-9.2%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	13.5%	9.2%	-4.4%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q8_d	They have good reasons; there just are better ones on the other side (the people who disagree strongly with you about issues like those we've been asking you about).	5.988	6.085	0.097 (0.593)
	Disagree	20.1%	19.8%	-0.3%
	In the middle	16.8%	19.5%	2.7%
	Agree	52.1%	53.9%	1.8%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	11.0%	6.8%	-4.2%
q8_e	They are looking out for their own interests (the people who disagree strongly with you about issues like those we've been asking you about).	6.636	6.632	-0.004 (0.984)
	Disagree	18.1%	19.2%	1.1%
	In the middle	11.8%	10.5%	-1.3%
	Agree	64.2%	64.8%	0.6%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	5.9%	5.5%	-0.4%
q9_a	I respect their point of view even though it is different from mine (those who disagree strongly with you).	6.656	6.757	0.102 (0.654)
	Disagree	21.8%	22.7%	0.9%
	In the middle	8.2%	6.4%	-1.8%
	Agree	68.5%	69.4%	0.9%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%
q9_b	It is hopeless to reach agreement with them (those who disagree strongly with you).	5.315	4.950	-0.365 (0.079)
	Disagree	33.9%	36.3%	2.4%

ID	Prompt and Responses			
q9_c	In the middle	17.0%	17.4%	0.5%
	Agree	41.9%	41.0%	-0.9%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	7.2%	5.3%	-1.9%
	I would be willing to compromise to find a solution we both can support (those who disagree strongly with you).	6.594	6.800	0.206 (0.319)
	Disagree	19.9%	22.2%	2.2%
	In the middle	10.8%	5.7%	-5.1%
	Agree	66.6%	70.2%	3.6%
	Not Applicable, Not Asked, No Opinion	2.6%	1.9%	-0.7%

Table A4 Policy Attitudes for Participants T1 vs T2 (Weighted)

Table A5 Evaluation Questions³

ID	Prompt and Responses	T2
q27a	How valuable were the small group discussions in helping clarify positions on the issues?	8.516
	Not valuable	3.9%
	In the middle	3.3%

³ Evaluation questions were asked only of the second wave of deliberators, N=284, due to a clerical error in the first wave. (note Alice please take out the note below about T1 and T2; I don't know how to remove it)

ID	Prompt and Responses	T2
q27b	Valuable	92.8%
	How valuable were the briefing materials in helping clarify positions on the issues?	8.005
	Not valuable	4.5%
	In the middle	5.0%
	Valuable	90.5%
q27c	How valuable was the plenary session in helping clarify positions on the issues?	7.864
	Not valuable	6.7%
	In the middle	6.8%
	Valuable	86.6%
q27d	How valuable was the event as a whole in helping clarify positions on the issues?	8.701
	Not valuable	1.8%
	In the middle	1.6%
	Valuable	96.6%
q28_a	The discussion platform provided the opportunity for everyone to participate in the discussion.	4.443
	Disagree	7.1%
	In the middle	4.9%
	Agree	88.0%
q28_b	The members of my group participated relatively equally in the discussions.	3.750
	Disagree	17.1%
	In the middle	16.2%
	Agree	66.7%

ID	Prompt and Responses	T2
q28_c	The discussion platform tried to make sure that opposing arguments were considered.	4.092
	Disagree	6.6%
	In the middle	18.3%
	Agree	75.1%
q28_d	The important aspects of the issues were covered in the group discussions.	4.197
	Disagree	6.3%
	In the middle	10.7%
	Agree	83.1%
q28_e	I learned a lot about people very different from me.	4.072
	Disagree	7.2%
	In the middle	19.5%
	Agree	73.3%