



The Strategic Counsel



A Report to the Mosaic Institute

**A Study of Canadians' Relationship
to and Perceptions of Selected
International Conflicts and their
Impact on Canada**

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I. Background and Methodology



Background and Methodology

A. Background and Methodology

The Strategic Counsel is pleased to provide to The Mosaic Institute the following report of findings from a survey of Canadians to examine their awareness of and relationship to different historical, recent or on-going conflicts around the world, and to understand their views and experiences in terms of how these conflicts might have an impact on their lives here in Canada.

Two methods were used to obtain both a representative sample of the Canadian public as a whole, including robust samples of 1st generation, generation “1.5” and 2nd generation Canadians, as well as supplementary, targeted samples of those with a connection to one of the following specific conflicts of interest:

- Israel/Palestine
- Armenia/Turkey
- Sri Lanka
- Somalia/Horn of Africa
- The Sudans
- India/Pakistan
- Sikhs/non-Sikhs in the Punjab and/or elsewhere in India
- Afghanistan
- Former Yugoslavia

The representative sample of the Canadian public was obtained via an online panel methodology (randomly recruited using IVR with no self-selection). The online panel used is unique in that respondents are randomly recruited by telephone and no self-selection is permitted; thus, a margin of error can be applied to the findings. A total of n=4,498 Canadians (18+) completed the survey online between the dates of November 29th, 2012 and January 3rd, 2013. The sample is weighted proportionate-to-population by generation (1st, 2nd and 3rd or higher), age, and gender (unweighted sample sizes are reported throughout). The margin of error for a randomly recruited sample of n=4,498 is ± 1.46 percentage points, nineteen times out of twenty. Throughout the report, the title “General Public” refers to this nationally representative sample of Canadian adults, as well as to results among sub-samples of the Canadian public titled by “Generation”, “Age”, “Region” or “Gender”. The title “Those connected to a conflict” refers to a sub-sample of the general public that reports having a personal, family or community-based connection to one or more conflicts (n=931). The margin of error for a sample of n=931 is 3.21 percentage points, nineteen times out of twenty. The title “Those affected by a conflict” refers to sub-sample of the general public that both reports having a connection to a conflict, and, that the conflict has some or a major impact on their life in Canada today (n=324). The margin of error for a sample of n=324 is 5.44 percentage points, nineteen times out of twenty.



To facilitate a more detailed and in-depth analysis of attitudes toward and perceptions of the specific conflicts of interest, additional responses were obtained by actively targeting and recruiting respondents from certain communities. Under the supervision of the Mosaic Institute, and with the assistance of personal contacts within different communities, the survey was distributed to individuals with a personal or family connection to: Israel, Palestine, Armenia, Turkey, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, the Sudans, the Horn of Africa, or former Yugoslavia. This non-random method of data collection generated somewhat larger sample sizes for the analysis of findings by conflict area.

Because a non-random method of data collection was used, these samples cannot be considered representative of the relevant communities of interest within the Canadian population as a whole and a margin of error cannot be applied; therefore the findings for these samples should be interpreted as *directional only*. The fieldwork for this phase was conducted from January to July, 2013. Respondents were able to complete the survey either online or by filling out a paper version and returning it to *The Strategic Counsel* using a postage-paid return envelope. Typically, respondents were informed about the survey by a community contact and were directed to the internet URL where they could complete it. Unfortunately, these efforts did not generate as many responses as had been hoped, perhaps because of people's reticence to report on such delicate, personal issues or share their private views in a public research paper (in spite of assurances given regarding confidentiality).

Throughout the report, responses obtained this way are grouped with the responses of those from the random sample described above under the title "Conflict Area" (broken out by region), and include all respondents who self-identified as having a "personal, family, or community-based connection" to any of the conflicts.

B. Key Contextual Information

The purpose of the research study was to examine how conflicts abroad are perceived in Canada by the population as a whole and by those with a direct, personal link to each of the conflicts. Further, the research sought to understand if and how the conflicts are felt by those affected in Canada today.

Importantly, the results collected among those who report a direct connection to the conflict in Afghanistan are exceptional in that this group of respondents is not ethnically linked to Afghanistan. In fact, none of the respondents in this group were born in Afghanistan or report an Afghani origin. The majority are 3rd generation Canadians with European backgrounds. Unlike all other representatives of groups with personal links to each conflict, those with a link to the conflict in Afghanistan identify the conflict for other reasons. The data suggest that these respondents are linked to the conflict because of Canada's direct, military involvement in Afghanistan and a sense that, as Canadians, we all have a connection to the war in Afghanistan. Further, it is possible that those that identify a connection have personal or family-based links



to Canadian military personnel who served in Afghanistan. These possibilities are supported by the findings that more than seven-out-of-ten (71%) of those who report a direct connection to the conflict in Afghanistan cite safety concerns for family or friends involved in Canada's military or living in the affected region as a reason for their connection.

It is also expected that sustained and long-term media coverage of the Afghanistan conflict in Canada has made this conflict a more personal and more direct issue for many Canadians. Again, Canada's direct military involvement and the public and political debate about its involvement has likely created a link that is influenced by the country's involvement rather than personal involvement.

In addition, some respondents reporting a personal connection to one or more other conflicts are not themselves from the region(s) in question. Importantly, the questionnaire was designed to allow respondents to self-identify as having a "personal, family or community-based connection" to one or more conflicts. A lack of geographical or direct family connection, and yet reported personal link to one or more conflicts, implies that the effect of many conflicts may well extend beyond those with direct family connections and into the broader community. Further, it also implies that many Canadians define "community-based" more broadly than as rooted in their own personal ethnic and/or geographical origins.



II. Key Findings

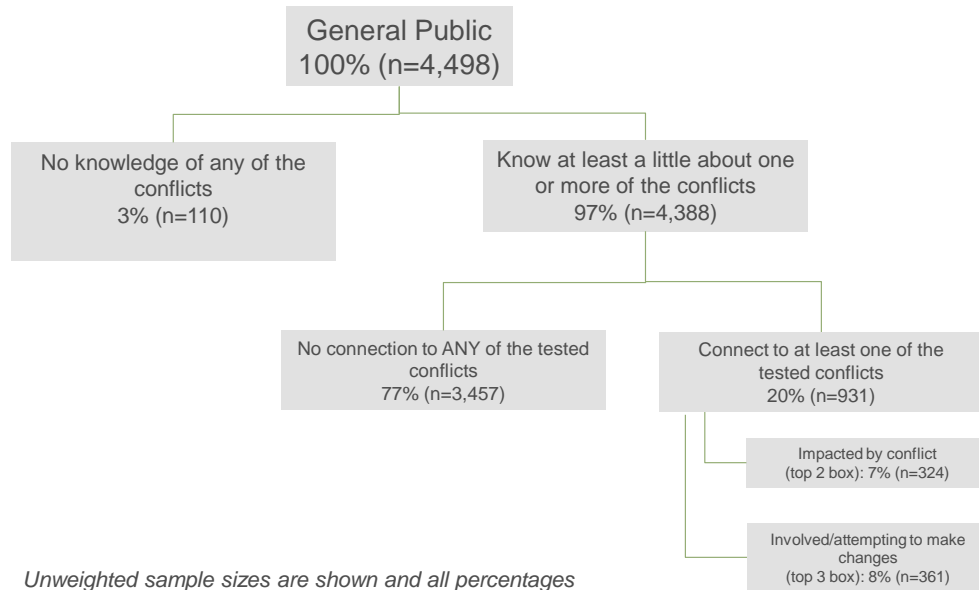


Key Findings

- ◆ One-in-five Canadians (20%) indicate that they connect in a personal way to at least one of the eight tested conflicts.
- ◆ Among those who connect to one of the tested conflicts, 60% indicate that the ‘conflict feels very removed from my life in Canada’.
- ◆ Three-quarters (75%) of those who connect to a conflict respond that there have been significant changes or developments related to it within their lifetime. Just over half (51%) report that their feelings about that conflict have intensified as a result of perceived changes in that conflict since they moved to Canada.
- ◆ Among those who connect strongly to one of the eight tested conflicts, the likelihood that one will feel that such a conflict has a ‘major’ impact on one’s life declines with the length of time spent in Canada. Overall, among the general public, knowledge of and connection to a conflict is strongest among first-generation Canadians.
- ◆ Figure 1 on the following page details the incidence among the general public of knowing about, connecting to, being affected by, and getting involved in responding to a conflict.



Figure 1: Incidence Among Canadians of Knowing About, Connecting to, Being Affected by and/or Getting Involved in Responding to the Conflicts Tested



- ◆ Of the eight tested conflicts, the Israel/Palestine conflict is the one about which respondents were most likely to claim knowledge, and it is also the one to which the greatest proportion of Canadians report having a personal connection. 82% of Canadians indicate that this conflict resonates in Canada today through incidents of violence, vandalism or prejudice.
- ◆ More than one-half of those who connect to the Israel/Palestine conflict (54%) report being involved in attempting to make change.
- ◆ Not all conflicts are felt or experienced the same way by those Canadians with personal connections to them, and as such it is not possible to make simple or broad generalizations. For instance, as noted, among those who feel a personal connection to the Israel/Palestine conflict, 82% report that they feel the conflict impacts upon them here in Canada, and 69% report that their feelings about the conflict have intensified over the years. By way of contrast, only 11% of those who connect most strongly with the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and 8% of those who connect most strongly with the conflict between India and Pakistan report that their feelings are ‘much more intense’ than they used to be.
- ◆ Over one-half of Canadians (57%) believe that it is common for tensions within or between communities to continue when people move to Canada from places where they have experienced



- warfare or conflict. The same percentage of Canadians believes that such inter-community conflicts within Canada are at least somewhat of a problem today; perhaps not surprisingly, the number is generally higher for those Canadians who report having a personal connection to one of the eight tested conflicts. Overall, 33% of Canadians believe that ‘divisions existing between different ethnic, cultural and religious groups in Canada are deep and unlikely to change’.
- ◆ Almost three-quarters of Canadians (72%) believe that Canada should help resolve existing conflicts here in Canada, and one-quarter (25%) of the general population believe that Canada should make this a ‘major priority’. Those who believe that Canada should respond are most likely to support expanding education for new citizens (73%).
 - ◆ About six-in-ten Canadians (61%) believe that Canada should make it a priority to help resolve conflicts abroad, particularly by getting “involved diplomatically in conflicts to help negotiate peace agreements”.
 - ◆ Fully 94% of Canadians report feeling attached to Canada; 86% report feeling like they belong in Canada; 85% are proud to be Canadian; and 78% report that they feel Canadian ‘first and foremost’, with any other ethnic, cultural or religious identification they have being of secondary importance. Further, 88% of all Canadians are open to hearing the views of people from different ethnic, cultural or religious communities, and 72% report having close personal relationships with people from different ethnic, cultural or religious communities.
 - ◆ Notably, those who connect strongly with one of the tested conflicts report greater-than-average levels of tolerance and acceptance of people different from themselves and for other values related to multiculturalism.
 - ◆ Three-quarters of Canadians (76%) believe that ‘even though multiculturalism is considered a fundamental characteristic of Canadian identity, racism is still a problem here’.
 - ◆ One-in-seven Canadians (14%) report that they do not always feel accepted as Canadians, and those who connect most strongly with many of the conflicts tested in this study – including Armenia/Turkey, India/Pakistan, Horn of Africa, the Sudans and Sri Lanka – are more likely than Canadians as a whole to share that feeling. Some who report a close connection to some of the tested conflicts identify only secondarily as Canadians (e.g. only 51% of those connected to the Armenia/Turkey conflict see themselves as Canadians first).
 - ◆ On a hopeful note, about one-half (49%) of those with a personal connection to one of the eight tested conflicts have ‘become more accepting of people from the other side of the conflict’ and 44% report that they have ‘made friends with people from the other side of the conflict’. This suggests that, over time, living in Canada has had a positive influence on the views of Canadians, building greater tolerance and acceptance. For some conflicts, these numbers are higher. For instance, fully 73% of those with a personal connection to the traditional conflict between India and Pakistan have become more accepting of and made friends with people from the ‘other side’ of that conflict.



III. Profiles of those who Connect with Each Conflict



Profiles of those who Connect with Each Conflict

The following profiles summarize the key demographic and attitudinal findings for survey respondents with direct connections to each of the eight conflicts examined in the study.

Differences and similarities between representatives of each conflict group are examined in great detail later in this report.

Profile of those who Connect Most with the Conflict in Israel/Palestine (n=345)

DEMOGRAPHICS

- ◆ Two-thirds were born in Canada (30% are 2nd generation Canadians, and 37% have lived in Canada for 3+ generations).
- ◆ Only 14% are either born in the Middle East or, if born in Canada, indicate that their ethnic background is Middle Eastern. In fact, two-thirds (67%) are of European decent.
- ◆ Among those indicating a Middle Eastern background, about one-third (33%) are from Israel, 31% are Lebanese, 8% are from Kuwait, 8% are Palestinian and 8% are from Jordan.
- ◆ 31% are Christian, 26% Jewish, 6% Muslim, and 28% report having no religious affiliation.
- ◆ In terms of language, 7% indicate that they speak Arabic at home.
- ◆ Skew slightly male and younger than the general population.
- ◆ They are highly educated (74% have completed university) and earn a substantially higher than average household income.
- ◆ Almost six-in-ten (59%) reside in Ontario, and half live in cities of 1 million or more people.

ATTITUDES

- ◆ Fully 59% know ‘a great deal’ about the Israel/Palestine conflict.
 - While media sources have been a major source of information about the conflict, fully 72% of those in the know indicate learning about conflicts from discussions with friends and family and 38% have learned through personal experience.
- ◆ More than eight-in-ten (82%) indicate that the conflict has had at least some impact on their life in Canada today.
 - And for 68% of those impacted, the conflict has more of an impact on their lives today than it did when they were children.



- Among those impacted, fully 87% personally become upset with thinking or talking about the conflict; 53% have been involved in verbal confrontations and 13% have personally been involved in physical confrontations concerning the conflict.
- ◆ In fact, 82% of those who connect most with this conflict acknowledge that there have been significant developments related to the conflict during their lifetime.
 - Almost seven-in-ten (69%) of those who believe there have been significant developments indicate that their feelings have intensified as a result of the developments.
- ◆ For the majority, it would appear that living in Canada has positively impacted perceptions of the conflict, and has made this group more open-minded:
 - Fully 60% have become more accepting of the views of those on the other side; 57% have made friends with those on the other side; and 58% feel that not everything they learned about the conflict as a child is accurate.
- ◆ The majority are involved to some extent in attempting to make a change.
- ◆ Fully 77% feel that Canada should make it a priority to help resolve conflicts in Canada and 71% believe Canada should help resolve conflicts abroad.
 - In helping to resolve conflicts in Canada, they are more likely than the general population to support educational efforts, the expansion of multiculturalism and the funding of multi-faith/multi-ethnic programs.

Profile of those who Connect Most with the Conflict in Armenia/Turkey (n=76)

DEMOGRAPHICS

- ◆ Fully two-thirds (68%) are first generation Canadians. Only one-third were born in Canada (25% are 2nd generation Canadians, and 7% have lived in Canada for 3+ generations). And those born outside of Canada are “newcomers” to the country, with 19% having arrived less than 5 years ago.
- ◆ Most of those born outside of Canada were born in Turkey (48%) and/or Eastern Europe (48%). None specify Armenia as their place of birth.
- ◆ 22% identify as part of a visible minority group.
- ◆ 24% are Christian, 34% Muslim, and 32% report having no religious affiliation.
- ◆ A full 46% speak Turkish at home.
- ◆ Skew young and female compared to the general population. They are slightly less likely to be retired.
- ◆ They are highly educated (81% have completed university) and are more likely than the general population to be students.



- ◆ Household income levels for this group mirror those of the general population.
- ◆ Almost seven-in-ten (68%) reside in Ontario, and they appear to gravitate towards living in cities (almost six-in-ten (58%) reside in cities of 1 million plus people).

ATTITUDES

- ◆ Fully 92% know at least a fair amount about this conflict.
 - While media sources have been a major source of information about the conflict, fully 72% of those in the know indicate learning about conflicts from discussions with friends and family and 38% have learned through personal experience.
- ◆ A full 78% indicate that living in Canada has impacted the way they think about the conflict.
- ◆ Still, less than half (46%) indicate that the conflict has had at least some impact on their life in Canada today.
- ◆ About four-in-ten (42%) believe that there have been significant developments related to the conflict during their lifetime.
 - Among those who believe there have been significant developments, less than half (47%) indicate that their feelings have intensified over the years.
- ◆ Six-in-ten are involved to some extent in attempting to make a change.
- ◆ Fully 75% feel that Canada should make it a priority to help resolve conflicts in Canada. Substantially fewer (47%) believe Canada should help resolve conflicts abroad.
 - In helping to resolve conflicts in Canada, they are more likely than the general population to support educational efforts, the facilitation of open dialogue and the expansion of multiculturalism. They show less support than average for additional policing or stricter laws.

Profile of those who Connect Most with the Conflict in former Yugoslavia (n=187)

DEMOGRAPHICS

- ◆ One-quarter (26%) of those who most connect to the conflict in former Yugoslavia are first generation Canadians. The remaining three-quarters (74%) were born in Canada (34% are 2nd generation Canadians, and 40% have lived in Canada for 3+ generations).
- ◆ Among those born in Canada, at least three-quarters (77%) are of European descent. Among those born outside of Canada, almost all were born in Europe, with 16% indicating that they are from Southern Europe (including former Yugoslavia) and 27% reporting that they were born in eastern Europe.
- ◆ Only 3% consider themselves to be part of a visible minority group.



- ◆ Two-thirds (64%) are Christian, and 26% do not belong to any religion.
- ◆ Age, gender, household income and education levels mirror the national average.
- ◆ They are slightly more likely than average to be self-employed, and less likely to be retired.
- ◆ Compared to the general population, they are less likely to live in Quebec and are slightly more likely to reside in Alberta, B.C. and Ontario.

ATTITUDES

- ◆ Among those who connect most with the conflict in former Yugoslavia, about one-third (34%) know ‘a great deal’ about the conflict. An additional 42% know “a fair amount” about the conflict.
 - While media sources have been a major source of information about the conflict, six-in-ten (60%) of those in the know indicate learning about conflicts from discussions with friends and family and one-in-three (29%) have learned about conflicts through personal experience.
- ◆ Eight-in-ten (80%) acknowledge that there have been significant developments related to the conflict during their lifetime.
- ◆ However, only 29% of those who believe there have been significant developments during their lifetime indicate that their feelings have intensified over the years.
- ◆ Only a small proportion of this group appears to feel impacted by this conflict:
 - Fully 44% indicate that the conflict has had no impact on their lives in Canada today. Another 37% suggest that the conflict has not had much of an impact.
 - Seven-in-ten (70%) express feeling removed from the conflict.
- ◆ Furthermore, three-quarters (75%) are “not at all involved” in attempting to make a change.
- ◆ Yet, fully 68% feel that Canada should make it a priority to help resolve conflicts in Canada and 59% believe Canada should help resolve conflicts abroad.

Profile of those who Connect Most with the Conflict in India/Pakistan (n=73)

DEMOGRAPHICS

- ◆ More than half (55%) are first generation Canadians, although 55% of those not born in Canada have lived in Canada for more than 20 years. Only 22% are 2nd generation Canadians, and 23% have lived in Canada for 3+ generations.
- ◆ One-quarter (25%) were either born in India or, if born in Canada, think of India as their ethnic origin and 21% descend from Pakistan. Almost half (47%) are of European decent.
- ◆ Half (53%) consider themselves to be part of a visible minority group.



- ◆ 33% are Christian, 25% Muslim, 12% Hindu, 3% Sikh and 11% do not belong to any religion.
- ◆ With regards to language spoken at home, 21% speak Urdu, 12% speak Punjabi and 11% Hindi.
- ◆ Skew male (67%) and younger than the general population.
- ◆ They are slightly better educated compared to the general public, and their household income skews slightly lower than average.
- ◆ Seven-in-ten (71%) reside in Ontario.

ATTITUDES

- ◆ About half (48%) know ‘a great deal’ about the India/Pakistan conflict.
 - While media sources have been a major source of information , fully 78% of those knowing at least a little about the conflict indicate learning about conflicts from discussions with friends and family and one-third (33%) have learned about conflicts through personal experience.
- ◆ Seven-in-ten (71%) acknowledge that there have been significant developments related to the conflict during their lifetime. Yet, only a small proportion appear to feel impacted by the conflict:
 - Only 31% of those who believe there have been significant developments during their lifetime indicate that their feelings have intensified over the years.
 - Furthermore, only one-quarter (26%) of those who connect most to this conflict indicate that the conflict has had at least some impact on their life in Canada today. Two-thirds indicate that they feel removed from the conflict.
- ◆ It would appear that over time, this group has become more open-minded in their perceptions about this conflict:
 - Fully 73% have become more accepting of the views of those on the other side; 73% have made friends with those on the other side; and 55% feel that not everything they learned about the conflict as a child is accurate.
- ◆ A full 59% are “not at all involved” in attempting to make a change.
- ◆ Despite the lack of personal involvement, fully 79% feel that Canada should make it a priority to help resolve conflicts in Canada and 63% believe Canada should help resolve conflicts abroad.
 - In helping to resolve conflicts in Canada, they are more likely than the general population to support educational efforts, the expansion of multiculturalism and the funding of multi-faith/multi-ethnic programs.



Profile of those who Connect Most with the Conflict in the Sudans (n=41)

DEMOGRAPHICS

- ◆ A full 44% are first generation Canadians. Only 15% are 2nd generation Canadians, and 41% have lived in Canada for 3+ generations.
- ◆ Among those born outside of Canada, 39% have lived in northern Africa and 39% have lived in other areas of Africa.
- ◆ Four-in-ten (39%) consider themselves to be part of a visible minority group.
- ◆ 54% are Christian, 24% Muslim, and 15% do not belong to any religion.
- ◆ Skew slightly male (63%) and younger than the general population.
- ◆ In the home they most often speak English (88%) and/or Arabic (32%).
- ◆ Although the sample size is small, there appears to be an over-representation of respondents in the province of Alberta (fully 27% reside in Alberta). About half (54%) live in a city of 100,000 to 1 million residents.

ATTITUDES

- ◆ They indicate knowing a fair amount (34%) or a great deal (41%) about the conflict in the Sudans.
 - While media sources have been a major source of information, fully 71% indicate learning about conflicts through discussions with friends and family and one-third (37%) have learned through personal experience.
- ◆ Seven-in-ten (71%) acknowledge that there have been significant developments related to the conflict during their lifetime.
- ◆ Most of these respondents are optimistic that the conflict will be resolved in a satisfactory way and believe that there are solutions to the conflict.
- ◆ About half (49%) of those who most connect to this conflict indicate that the conflict has had at least some impact on their life in Canada today.
- ◆ A full two-thirds indicate that they feel removed from the conflict, and 46% are “not at all involved” in attempting to make a change, and another 22% are “not very involved”.
- ◆ Half (54%) believe that conflicts within or between communities here in Canada are at least somewhat of a problem, and fully 83% feel that Canada should make it a priority to help resolve conflicts in Canada and 73% believe Canada should help resolve conflicts abroad.



Profile of those who Connect Most with the Conflict in Sri Lanka (n=60)

DEMOGRAPHICS

- ◆ Half (50%) were not born in Canada. One-third (32%) are 2nd generation Canadians, and 18% have lived in Canada for 3+ generations. Slightly more than half (53%) of those who were not born in Canada have lived here for 20+ years.
- ◆ More than seven-in-ten (73%) of those who are first generation Canadians were born in Sri Lanka. Interestingly, among those born in Canada who identify most with this conflict, fully 66% identify Europe as their place of origin.
- ◆ More than half (55%) consider themselves to be part of a visible minority group.
- ◆ A full 38% are Christian, 23% Hindu, 8% Buddhist, 7% Muslim, and 12% do not belong to any religion.
- ◆ Fairly representative of the general population in terms of household income.
- ◆ Skew young and male, and appear to be slightly better educated than average. They are also more likely than average to be students (18%).
- ◆ In the home they most often speak English (85%), although some speak French (10%) or Tamil (12%).
- ◆ Although the sample size is small (n=60), there is a slight over-representation of those who connect to this conflict in the province of Ontario (fully 65% reside in Ontario). About half (48%) live in a city of 1 million or more people.

ATTITUDES

- ◆ More than eight-in-ten (85%) know at least a fair amount about the conflict in Sri Lanka.
 - Like the general population, for those who connect most to this conflict, media sources have been the greatest source of information. Yet, discussions with friends and family (73%) and personal experience (60%) have played a role for many.
- ◆ Three-quarters (75%) believe that there have been significant developments related to the conflict during their lifetime.
 - Of those who acknowledge that there have been changes over time, more than four-in-ten (40%) indicate that their feelings have become at least a little more intense as a result of the developments.
- ◆ Yet, the minority (40%) of those who most connect to this conflict indicate that the conflict has had at least some impact on their life in Canada today. Two-thirds (65%) indicate that they feel removed from the conflict.



- ◆ While this segment reports higher levels of involvement than other groups, still, a substantial proportion are “not at all involved” (38%) in attempting to make a change, and another 27% are “not very involved”.
 - Those who are involved in attempting to make changes appear to be fairly active: One-third or more volunteer their time; belong to a Canadian group/network; speak publicly about issues; sign petitions, comment on social media/blogs and donate money.
- ◆ Despite a lack of personal involvement, two-thirds (67%) believe that conflicts within or between communities here in Canada are at least somewhat of a problem, and 78% feel that Canada should make it a priority to help resolve conflicts in Canada and 77% believe Canada should help resolve conflicts abroad.

Profile of those who Connect Most with the Conflict in Somalia/Horn of Africa (n=46)

DEMOGRAPHICS

- ◆ More than four-in-ten (43%) were born outside of Canada. One-quarter (26%) are 2nd generation Canadians, and 30% have lived in Canada for 3+ generations. Two-thirds (65%) of those who were not born in Canada have lived here for 20+ years.
- ◆ About one-third (35%) of those who connect with this conflict were either born in eastern Africa (including Somalia) or consider themselves to be descendants of eastern Africa. The remaining respondents identify Europe as their place of origin.
- ◆ Almost four-in-ten (39%) consider themselves to be part of a visible minority group.
- ◆ About half (48%) are Christian, 15% Muslim, and one-quarter (26%) do not belong to any religion.
- ◆ Fairly representative of the general population in terms of gender, age, education and employment situation.
- ◆ Earn a household income that is somewhat lower than average.
- ◆ In the home they are comfortable speaking English (93%), and some speak French (9%).
- ◆ Although the sample size is small (<50), there is a slight over-representation of those who connect to this conflict in the province of Ontario (57% reside in Ontario). About half (48%) live in a city of 1 million or more people.

ATTITUDES

- ◆ Almost seven-in-ten (69%) know a fair amount or a great deal about the conflict in Somalia . For the conflict in the horn of Africa, this same level of knowledge is reported among 76% of respondents.



- Like the general population, for those who connect most to this conflict, media sources have been the greatest source of information. Yet, discussions with friends and family (77%), studying history and/or politics (72%), travel (48%) and personal experience (46%) have played a role for many.
- ◆ Seven-in-ten (72%) believe that there have been significant developments related to the conflict during their lifetime.
 - Of those who acknowledge that there have been changes over time, more than four-in-ten indicate that their feelings have become at least a little more intense as a result of the developments.
- ◆ Only four-in-ten (41%) of those who most connect to this conflict indicate that the conflict has had at least some impact on their life in Canada today. Three-quarters (76%) are not involved in attempting to make a change.
- ◆ Similar to the general population, more than half (54%) believe that conflicts within or between communities here in Canada are at least somewhat of a problem. This group's attitude about desired levels of involvement from Canada is also fairly reflective of the general population: 77% feel that Canada should make it a priority to help resolve conflicts in Canada and 74% believe Canada should help resolve conflicts abroad.

Profile of those who Connect Most with the Conflict between Sikhs and non-Sikhs in India (n=36)

DEMOGRAPHICS

- ◆ Half (50%) were born outside of Canada. One-quarter (25%) are 2nd generation Canadians and one-quarter (25%) have lived in Canada for 3+ generations. More than eight-in-ten (83%) of those who were not born in Canada have lived here for 20+ years.
- ◆ Three-in-ten (30%) of those who connect with this conflict were either born in India or consider themselves to be descendants of India. Almost all of the remaining respondents identify Europe as their place of origin.
- ◆ About half (53%) consider themselves to be part of a visible minority group.
- ◆ One-third (33%) of respondents are Christian, 31% are Sikh, 11% are Hindu and 14% do not belong to any religious group.
- ◆ While sample size is very small, this group appears to be fairly representative of the general population in terms of age, household income and education.
- ◆ Skew male.
- ◆ A full one-third (33%) indicate speaking Punjabi at home, and 8% speak Hindi.



- ◆ Although the sample size is very small (n=36), there is an over-representation of those who connect to this conflict in B.C. (33%). About 64% live in a city of 100,000 to 1 million residents.

ATTITUDES

- ◆ Almost eight-in-ten (78%) know at least a fair amount about this conflict in India.
 - Like the general population, for those who connect most to this conflict, media sources have been the greatest source of information. Yet, discussions with friends and family (75%), studying history and/or politics (64%) and personal experience (47%) have played a role for many.
- ◆ Two-thirds (67%) believe that there have been significant developments related to the conflict during their lifetime.
 - Of those who acknowledge that there have been changes over time, less than half (46%) indicate that their feelings have become at least a little more intense as a result of the developments.
- ◆ Only one-third (33%) of those who most connect to this conflict indicate that the conflict has had at least some impact on their life in Canada today.
- ◆ Fully 89% are not involved in attempting to make a change.
- ◆ While most are not involved in attempting to make a change with regards to the conflict in India, many believe that Canada should make it a priority to help resolve conflicts in Canada (78%) and abroad (75%).
- ◆ Almost seven-in-ten (69%) believe that conflicts within or between communities here in Canada are at least somewhat of a problem.

Profile of those who Connect Most with the Conflict in Afghanistan (n=200)

DEMOGRAPHICS

- ◆ Most (70%) are 3rd generation Canadians. Almost all were born in Canada (89%), as were their mothers (89%) and fathers (83%).
- ◆ Most (93%) are not members of a visible minority.
- ◆ Of those born in Canada, a full 40% indicate that their main ethnicity is Northern European; while 28% are from Western Europe and 35% indicate having no other ethnic background besides Canadian.
- ◆ More than half (56%) are Christian, and 34% do not belong to any religious group.
- ◆ Skew male (65%).
- ◆ Skew slightly younger than the general population.



- ◆ Their education and employment status mirrors that of the general population, although they are slightly less likely to be retired (this is consistent with their tendency to skew younger than the national average).
- ◆ Provincial representation mirrors that of the general population, however they are slightly more inclined to live in rural or smaller communities.

ATTITUDES

- ◆ While the Afghanistan conflict may be the conflict they connect with more than any other conflict, few appear to have a strong, personal involvement in the conflict:
 - Only 16% of those in the know learned about the Afghanistan conflict through personal experience.
 - Fewer than half (45%) report that their lives in Canada are at least somewhat impacted by the conflict. Among those impacted, most claim to have read about the conflict (90%), to talk with family and friends (72%), and to have witnessed verbal confrontations between people on different sides (69%), but few have been involved in physical (4%) or even verbal confrontations (20%).
- ◆ A full 62% are “not at all involved” in attempting to make a change:
 - Among the 38% who are involved to some extent, only 19% have donated money; 12% have been involved in an organized demonstration and 14% have volunteered their time.
- ◆ Yet, fully 78% of those who connect to this conflict feel that Canada should make it a priority to help resolve conflicts in Canada and 69% believe Canada should help resolve conflicts abroad.
 - They are more likely than the general population to support expanded policing as a means of resolving conflicts (49%) and they are less likely than average to support funding of multi-faith/multi-ethnic programs (25% do).



IV. Knowledge of and Connection to Conflict Regions



Knowledge of and Connection to Conflict Regions

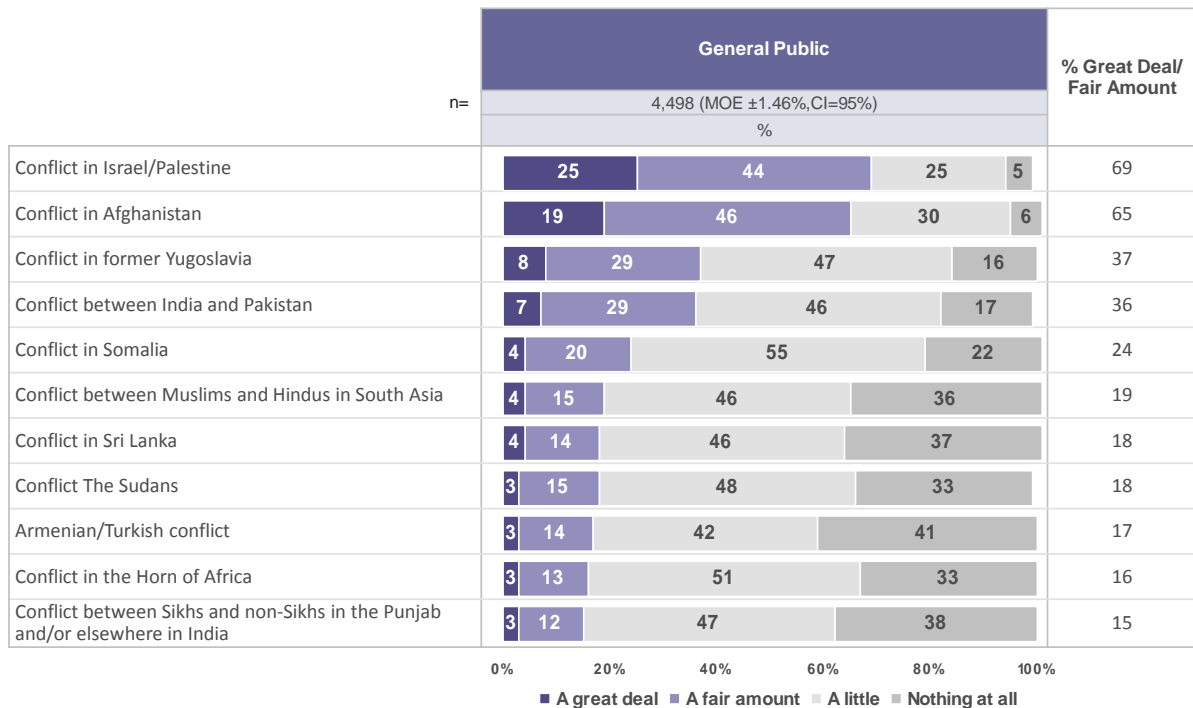
Knowledge of and Connection to Conflicts in Specific Regions

- ◆ The Israel/Palestine conflict is of greatest relevance to Canadians, with respect to a) the proportion knowing at least a fair amount about this particular conflict, and b) the proportion having the strongest connection to the conflict.
 - More than two-thirds of Canadians report knowledge of the Israel/Palestine conflict (69% aware) . A greater proportion of Canadians know at least a fair amount about this conflict than any of the other conflicts tested in this study.
 - Among those who know about the Israel/Palestine conflict, 9% have a personal, family or community-based connection to the conflict. And among those who indicate having a connection to at least one conflict, a full 33% connect most strongly to this conflict.
- ◆ Awareness of the conflict in Afghanistan is almost as high as that reported for the Israel/Palestine conflict (at 65%). As well, among those who know about the conflict in Afghanistan, about the same proportion 8% have a personal, family or community based connection to this conflict as reported for the Israel/Palestine conflict (9%). Yet, when asked to choose a single conflict with which they have the strongest connection, 23% of respondents select the conflict in Afghanistan (comparatively, 33% connect most with the “Israel/Palestine” conflict).
- ◆ The conflict in former Yugoslavia ranks third in terms of relevance to Canadians. In comparison to the Afghanistan conflict and the Israel/Palestine conflict, far fewer Canadians are knowledgeable about this conflict (37%); yet, a full 9% of those in the know claim to have a connection to this conflict, and 19% of those asked connect more to this conflict than any other.
- ◆ The India/Pakistan conflict ranks fourth. Levels of awareness about this conflict are comparable to those for the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, yet fewer respondents have a personal, family or community based connection to the India/Pakistan conflict (5% do). Furthermore, among those who have a connection to at least one conflict, only 7% connect more strongly to this conflict.
- ◆ While the conflict in Somalia generates a high level of awareness relative to other conflicts (24% of Canadians claim to know about this conflict), very few respondents appear to have a personal, family or community-based connection to it (2%).
- ◆ For the remaining conflicts tested, fewer than one-in-five Canadians know at least a fair amount and 4% or less indicate that they have the strongest connection to one of these remaining conflicts.
- ◆ There appears to be a relationship between conflict awareness and the length of time the respondent has lived in Canada. Knowledge of world-wide conflicts is lowest among third generation Canadians, and highest among first-generation Canadians. This finding is consistent across all of the tested conflicts.



- ◆ Generally, a slightly greater proportion of those in older age cohorts report knowing at least a fair amount about the tested conflicts. Yet, the incidence of having a personal, family or community-based connection to conflicts appears to dissipate slightly as people age. For example, 12% of 18 to 34 year old Canadians indicate a connection to the conflict in Israel/Palestine, compared to only 8% of those 55+ years of age.
- ◆ Men are more likely than women to report knowledge of most conflicts, especially Israel/Palestine (80% versus 59% report knowing at least a fair amount), Afghanistan (75% versus 55%), former Yugoslavia (47% versus 27%) and India/Pakistan (48% versus 26%).

Figure 2: Knowledge of Conflicts in Specific Regions



Q.11 People in many countries and/or regions around the world have been affected by historical, recent or on-going tensions or violent conflicts between groups divided along ethnic, cultural and /or political lines. Based on what you have read, seen or experienced, how much or little do you know about each of the following historical or current conflicts in different regions around the world? Would you say that you know . . . ?

Base: Total sample (general public)



Table 1: Knowledge of Conflicts in Specific Regions, by Generation and Age

	General Public	Generation				Age		
		1st	1.5	2nd	3 rd or more	18-34	35-54	55+
% A great deal/ A fair amount	n= 4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	994 (MOE ±3.11%, CI=95%)	471 (MOE ±4.52%, CI=95%)	1,008 (MOE ±3.09%, CI=95%)	2,496 (MOE ±1.96%, CI=95%)	830 (MOE ±3.4%, CI=95%)	1,405 (MOE ±2.61%, CI=95%)	2,263 (MOE ±2.06%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Conflict in Israel/Palestine	69	80	76	72	66	66	66	75
Conflict in Afghanistan	65	72	69	66	63	63	62	69
Conflict in former Yugoslavia	37	51	45	38	32	32	36	41
Conflict between India and Pakistan	36	49	45	42	32	33	36	41
Conflict in Somalia	24	32	28	26	20	23	22	25
Conflict between Muslims and Hindus in South Asia	19	28	28	21	15	18	17	21
Conflict in Sri Lanka	18	27	25	22	13	16	15	20
Conflict The Sudans	18	27	22	20	15	21	16	19
Armenian/Turkish conflict	17	27	24	18	14	14	15	21
Conflict in the Horn of Africa	16	22	19	17	13	14	14	18
Conflict between Sikhs and non-Sikhs in the Punjab and/or elsewhere in India	15	23	23	17	12	13	14	17

Q.11 People in many countries and/or regions around the world have been affected by historical, recent or on-going tensions or violent conflicts between groups divided along ethnic, cultural and /or political lines. Based on what you have read, seen or experienced, how much or little do you know about each of the following historical or current conflicts in different regions around the world? Would you say that you know ...?
Base: Total sample (general public)

Table 2: Knowledge of Conflicts in Specific Regions, by Region and Gender

	General Public	Region						Gender	
		ATL	QC	ON	MB/SK	AB	BC/Terr.	Male	Female
% A great deal/ A fair amount	n= 4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	308 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	942 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	1,972 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	263 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	435 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	578 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	2,504 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	1,994 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Conflict in Israel/Palestine	69	61	59	75	67	75	71	80	59
Conflict in Afghanistan	65	65	55	69	60	70	68	75	55
Conflict in former Yugoslavia	37	34	29	40	31	39	43	47	27
Conflict between India and Pakistan	36	31	25	43	31	39	44	48	26
Conflict in Somalia	24	23	15	27	22	27	25	28	19
Conflict between Muslims and Hindus in South Asia	19	11	11	22	17	23	24	23	14
Conflict in Sri Lanka	18	11	9	23	11	14	24	23	11
Conflict The Sudans	18	18	10	22	18	21	20	22	15
Armenian/Turkish conflict	17	10	17	19	11	15	19	22	12
Conflict in the Horn of Africa	16	13	10	17	14	21	18	18	13
Conflict between Sikhs and non-Sikhs in the Punjab and/or elsewhere in India	15	11	7	16	16	19	23	19	11

Q.11 People in many countries and/or regions around the world have been affected by historical, recent or on-going tensions or violent conflicts between groups divided along ethnic, cultural and /or political lines. Based on what you have read, seen or experienced, how much or little do you know about each of the following historical or current conflicts in different regions around the world? Would you say that you know ...?
Base: Total sample (general public)



Table 3: Personal, Family or Community-based Connections to Specific Conflicts, by Generation and Age

	General Public	Generation				Age		
		1st	1.5	2nd	3 rd or more	18-34	35-54	55+
		Base size varies from conflict to conflict						
% Yes	n=	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Conflict in Israel/Palestine	9	14	13	13	7	12	9	8
Conflict in former Yugoslavia (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia)	9	12	13	12	7	10	10	7
Conflict in Afghanistan	8	7	7	7	8	10	8	6
Conflict between India and Pakistan	5	10	9	5	3	6	4	4
Conflict in Sri Lanka	4	7	5	4	2	7	3	2
Conflict between Muslims and Hindus in South Asia	4	9	10	4	1	6	4	2
Armenian/Turkish conflict	3	5	4	3	3	6	3	2
Conflict in the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia)	3	5	4	3	3	4	3	3
Conflict between Sikhs and non-Sikhs in the Punjab and/or elsewhere in India	3	7	8	3	2	4	4	3
Conflict in Somalia	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	2
Conflict The Sudans	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2

Q.13 Do you have a personal, family or community-based connection to any of these conflicts?
 Base: Among those with knowledge of one or more conflicts (general public)
 Note – Base sizes vary by conflict



Table 4: Personal, Family or Community-based Connections to Specific Conflicts, by Region and Gender

	General Public	Region						Gender		
		ATL	QC	ON	MB/SK	AB	BC/Terr.	Male	Female	
% Yes	n=	Base size varies from conflict to conflict								
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Conflict in Israel/Palestine		9	7	4	12	10	9	12	10	9
Conflict in former Yugoslavia (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia)		9	8	3	10	8	13	13	9	10
Conflict in Afghanistan		8	14	3	8	10	9	11	9	7
Conflict between India and Pakistan		5	2	1	6	4	6	7	5	4
Conflict in Sri Lanka		4	1	2	5	3	3	3	3	4
Conflict between Muslims and Hindus in South Asia		4	2	1	4	3	5	4	4	4
Armenian/Turkish conflict		3	1	2	4	5	3	5	3	4
Conflict in the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia)		3	2	1	3	7	4	5	3	4
Conflict between Sikhs and non-Sikhs in the Punjab and/or elsewhere in India		3	1	1	3	4	5	6	3	4
Conflict in Somalia		2	2	1	2	3	4	2	2	2
Conflict The Sudans		2	1	1	2	4	4	4	2	2

Q.13 Do you have a personal, family or community-based connection to any of these conflicts?
 Base: Among those with knowledge of one or more conflicts (general public)
 Note – Base sizes vary by conflict

Table 5: Strongest Personal, Family or Community-based Connection to Conflicts

	n=
	Those connected to a conflict
	931 (MOE ±3.21%, CI=95%)
	%
Conflict in Israel/Palestine	33
Conflict in Afghanistan	23
Conflict in former Yugoslavia (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia)	19
Conflict between India and Pakistan	7
Armenian/ Turkish conflict	3
Conflict in Sri Lanka	3
Conflict in the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia)	3
Conflict in the Sudan	3
Conflict between Sikhs and non-Sikhs in the Punjab/elsewhere in India	3
Conflict between Hindus and Muslims in South Asia	2
Conflict in Somalia	1

Q.14 To which of these conflicts would you say you have the strongest personal, family or community-based connection? Please select only one.
 Base: Among those connected to one or more conflicts (general public)



Ways of Learning about Specific Conflicts in the World

- ◆ The top five sources of learning are the same across all generational and age segments:
 - Major Canadian media (87% report learning about these conflicts from this source)
 - Documentaries (58%)
 - Major foreign media (52%)
 - Talking with friends/family members (50%)
 - Studying history and/or politics (42%)
- ◆ Media is by far the most heavily relied upon source of information about conflicts around the world.
 - Almost nine-in-ten Canadians (87%) indicate that they have learned about these conflicts through “major Canadian media”. Those who have been in Canada for 3+ generations, and those 55+ are slightly more likely to rely on major Canadian media.
 - Furthermore, the majority of Canadians (52%) report learning about conflicts from major foreign media. The proportion relying on foreign media declines significantly with age (57% among those 18 to 34 compared to 48% among those 55+ years of age) and length of time in Canada (67% of first generation Canadians versus 47% of those who have been in Canada for 3+ generations). Men are more likely than women to indicate that they learn about conflicts through foreign media (59% versus 44%).
 - One-third of Canadians (33%) cite alternative or independent media. Those residing in Canada for less than 3 generations report a greater reliance on this source of learning. As well, consistent with the findings for major foreign media, the proportion relying on alternative/independent media declines with age (40% of those 18 to 34 years of age compared to 28% of those in the 55+ age cohort).
 - Local community newspapers and magazines are relied upon as a source of information by 31% of Canadians. Those 55+ years of age are slightly more reliant on this media source of learning (35%).
- ◆ The heavy reliance on media as a source of information underscores the importance of utilizing media relations when communicating to Canadians the conflict resolution efforts and initiatives made by Canada.
- ◆ Almost six-in-ten Canadians (58%) learn about world-wide conflicts from non-fictional documentaries. Interestingly, fictional movies (22%) are relied upon to about the same extent as non-fictional books (23%). In fact, the younger cohort of 18 to 34 year olds is slightly more likely to mention fictional movies (28%) than non-fictional books (25%) as a source of learning. Fictional books are a source of learning among a smaller proportion of Canadians (15%).



- ◆ Half of Canadians (50%) identify conversations with family and friend as a source of knowledge, although results vary significantly by age and generations lived in Canada. Those 18-34 are most likely to talk with friends and family about world-wide conflicts (63%), while those 55+ years of age (41%) and those who have been in Canada for 3+ generations (47%) are far less inclined to do so.
- ◆ A full 42% of Canadians claim to have learned about conflicts around the world by studying history and/or politics, with higher than average mentions from those 18 to 34 years (52%), men (52%), and those who have lived in Canada for less than 3 generations (about 47%).
- ◆ Almost one-quarter of Canadians (24%) have learned from websites or blogs devoted to covering or discussing the conflict, and 18% indicate learning from social media (e.g., Facebook/Twitter). First generation Canadians are more likely to rely on these sources than those in Canada for 3+ generations. As well, the inclination to access websites, blogs or social media declines with age.
- ◆ Almost one-in-six Canadians claim to have learned about conflicts through travel. Those having lived in Canada for 3+ generations are less likely than first and second generation Canadians to select “travel” as a source of learning.
- ◆ About one-in-ten Canadians (11%) indicate learning about conflicts from personal experience. Interestingly, personal experience appears to be the least relied upon source of learning about conflicts around the world. First generation Canadians are more likely to indicate “personal experience” as a source of learning (17%).

Table 6: Ways of Learning about Specific Conflicts in the World, by Generation, Age and Gender

	General Public	Generation				Age			Gender	
		1st	1.5	2nd	3 rd or more	18-34	35-54	55+	Male	Female
n=	4,388 (MOE ±1.48%, CI=95%)	985 (MOE ±3.12%, CI=95%)	469 (MOE ±4.53%, CI=95%)	990 (MOE ±3.11%, CI=95%)	2,413 (MOE ±1.99%, CI=95%)	798 (MOE ±3.47%, CI=95%)	1,360 (MOE ±2.66%, CI=95%)	2,230 (MOE ±2.08%, CI=95%)	2,459 (MOE ±1.98%, CI=95%)	1,929 (MOE ±2.23%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Major Canadian media (e.g., print or online national or regional newspapers, magazines, TV or radio news)	87	84	88	87	88	85	85	90	88	86
Documentaries (i.e., non-fiction)	58	64	62	57	57	57	55	62	64	53
Major foreign media (e.g., print or online newspapers, magazines, TV or radio news from other parts of the world)	52	67	63	50	47	57	51	48	59	44
Talking with friends and/or family members	50	56	57	53	47	63	48	41	47	53
Studying history and/or politics	42	47	47	46	39	52	39	37	52	31
Alternative or independent media (print or online)	33	40	39	37	30	40	34	28	38	28
Local community newspapers/magazines (print or online; English or non-English)	31	31	32	28	32	29	29	35	32	30
Websites or blogs devoted to covering or discussing specific conflicts	24	30	28	24	22	31	25	18	30	18
Non-fiction books	23	23	23	28	22	25	21	24	26	20
Movies (fiction)	22	25	26	20	21	28	24	14	20	23
Social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter)	18	20	24	18	17	33	18	6	17	18
Travel	16	21	20	19	14	16	13	19	19	14
Fiction books (i.e., novels, stories)	15	16	19	15	15	16	13	16	12	19
Personal experience	11	17	17	13	9	13	10	11	15	7
Other	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	4

Q.12 How did you, or do you, learn about these conflicts? Please select as many as apply.
Base: Among those with knowledge or one or more conflicts (general public)



V. Perception of the Extent to Which Conflicts Exist in Canada Today



Perceptions of the Extent to Which Conflicts Exist in Canada Today

Perception of How Common it is for Communities to Continue to Experience Conflict in Canada – by Conflict

- ◆ The survey asks respondents to provide their perception about how common it is for people to continue to experience tensions in their communities in Canada, when they come from places where they have experienced warfare or conflict. The majority (57%) believe that the incidence of continued conflict is common.
 - Perceptions remain constant, regardless of the conflict to which people connect the most.

Table 7: Perception of How Common it is for Communities to Continue to Experience Conflict in Canada, by Conflict

	General Public	Conflict Area								
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	Horn of Africa/Somalia	The Sudans	India and Pakistan	Sikhs and non-Sikhs in the Punjab	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	345	76	60	46 ^c	41 ^c	73	36 ^c	200	187
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL COMMON	57	62	62	70	59	66	62	61	62	64
Very common	18	28	29	17	17	32	21	17	27	26
Somewhat common	39	34	33	53	41	34	41	44	35	38
Not very common	24	23	20	22	26	24	22	19	21	20
Not common at all	5	5	5	5	11	2	10	3	4	7
TOTAL NOT COMMON	29	28	25	27	37	27	32	22	25	27
Don't know/Not sure	13	10	13	3	4	7	7	14	14	9
No Answer	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

Q.28 In your view, how common is it that Canadians who come from places where they have experienced warfare or conflict continue to experience tensions within, or between, their communities here in Canada (for example, incidents of violence, vandalism, or expressions of extreme or hateful prejudices)?

Base: Total sample (general public)

c Caution, small base size



Perception of How Common it is for Communities to Continue to Experience Conflict in Canada – by Generation and Age

- ◆ Perceptions vary to some extent by age, in that older Canadians are almost twice as likely as their younger counterparts to believe that it is “very common” for communities to continue to experience conflict in Canada (23% of those 55 or older versus 12% of those under 35).
- ◆ Quebec residents are less likely than those in other regions to believe that continuing conflict in Canada is common (45% versus 57% of Canadians overall).

Table 8: Perception of How Common it is for Communities to Continue to Experience Conflict in Canada, by Generation and Age

	General Public	Generation				Age		
		1st	1.5	2nd	3 rd or more	18-34	35-54	55+
n=	4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	994 (MOE ±3.11%, CI=95%)	471 (MOE ±4.52%, CI=95%)	1,008 (MOE ±3.09%, CI=95%)	2,496 (MOE ±1.96%, CI=95%)	830 (MOE ±3.4%, CI=95%)	1,405 (MOE ±2.61%, CI=95%)	2,263 (MOE ±2.06%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL COMMON	57	51	57	64	59	53	56	63
Very common	18	18	19	22	18	12	19	23
Somewhat common	39	33	38	42	41	41	37	40
Not very common	24	27	24	21	24	24	25	24
Not common at all	5	7	5	5	5	7	5	4
TOTAL NOT COMMON	29	34	29	26	29	31	30	28
Don't know/Not sure	13	16	14	11	13	16	14	9

Q.28 In your view, how common is it that Canadians who come from places where they have experienced warfare or conflict continue to experience tensions within, or between, their communities here in Canada (for example, incidents of violence, vandalism, or expressions of extreme or hateful prejudices)?

Base: Total sample (general public)



Table 9: Perception of How Common it is for Communities to Continue to Experience Conflict in Canada, by Region

	General Public	Region					
		ATL	QC	ON	MB/SK	AB	BC/Terr.
n=	4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	308 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	942 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	1,972 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	263 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	435 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	578 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL COMMON	57	56	45	62	62	65	59
Very common	18	14	9	22	21	26	19
Somewhat common	39	42	36	40	41	39	40
Not very common	24	22	32	22	21	21	24
Not common at all	5	5	9	4	3	3	4
TOTAL NOT COMMON	29	27	41	26	24	24	28
Don't know/Not sure	13	16	14	12	14	10	14

Q.28 In your view, how common is it that Canadians who come from places where they have experienced warfare or conflict continue to experience tensions within, or between, their communities here in Canada (for example, incidents of violence, vandalism, or expressions of extreme or hateful prejudices)?
Base: Total sample (general public)

Perception of Conflicts that Exist in Canada Today

- ◆ Those who believe that continued conflict in Canadian communities is common were asked to select from a list the specific conflicts they believe exist in Canada today. More than eight-in-ten (82%) recognize that the Israel/Palestine conflict continues to exist in Canada. As well, at least half of the respondents selected the following two conflicts:
 - India/Pakistan (51%)
 - Sikhs and non-Sikhs (50%)
- ◆ Generally, those who indicate a strong family, personal or community connection to a particular conflict appear to be more cognizant than the general public of conflicts continuing to exist in Canada today. This is especially true of those who connect most with the former Yugoslavia conflict; they tend to be more likely than respondents overall to believe that almost all of the conflicts that are the subject of this report exist in some form in Canada today.



Table 10: Perception of Conflicts that Exist in Canada Today, by Conflict

	General Public	Conflict Area					
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	India and Pakistan	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	2,669 (MOE ±1.9%, CI=95%)	213	47 ^c	42 ^c	45 ^c	124	119
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Conflict in Israel/Palestine	82	92	91	93	84	85	87
Conflict between India and Pakistan	51	58	53	36	64	54	69
Conflict between Sikhs and non-Sikhs in the Punjab and/or elsewhere in India	50	54	36	33	49	60	68
Conflict between Muslims and Hindus in South Asia	42	48	34	43	53	39	50
Conflict in Afghanistan	39	38	36	36	44	55	48
Conflict in Sri Lanka	35	48	45	71	58	44	48
Conflict in Somalia	34	37	21	26	49	38	55
Conflict in former Yugoslavia (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia)	32	32	43	19	31	27	55
Armenian/Turkish conflict	21	26	64	10	24	19	30
Conflict in the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia)	20	18	19	12	16	24	33
Conflict in The Sudans	18	20	17	17	24	25	33

Q.29 Which of the following conflicts, if any, do you think are expressed or exist in Canada today (for example, incidents of violence, vandalism, or expressions of extreme or hateful prejudices that are related to the conflict)? Please select as many as apply.

Base: Those who believe it is at least somewhat common for conflicts to continue to exist in Canada

c Caution, small base size



VI. Perceptions of How Canada Should Address Conflicts



Perceptions of How Canada Should Address Conflicts

Perceived Extent of Problem for Canada of Conflicts with Origins in other Parts of the World – by Conflict

- ◆ The majority (57%) of Canadians feel that conflicts with origins in other parts of the world are at least somewhat of a problem for Canada.
 - There are no significant differences in opinion across the conflict segments.

Table 11: Perceived Extent to which Conflicts With Origins in other Parts of the World are a Problem for Canada, by Conflict

	General Public	Conflict Area								
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	Horn of Africa/Somalia	The Sudans	India and Pakistan	Sikhs and non-Sikhs	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	345	76	60	46 ^c	41 ^c	73	36 ^c	200	187
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL MAJOR/SOMEWHAT OF A PROBLEM	57	62	58	67	64	54	59	69	64	68
A major problem	10	14	11	10	11	15	15	19	14	11
Somewhat of a problem	47	49	47	57	43	39	44	50	50	57
Not much of a problem	29	28	28	25	39	32	32	22	27	25
Not a problem at all	3	4	7	5	4	2	8	-	3	2
TOTAL NOT MUCH/NO PROBLEM	32	32	34	30	43	34	40	22	30	27
Don't know/Not sure	11	6	8	3	2	12	1	6	7	5
No Answer	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

Q.30 How much of a problem for Canada are conflicts within or between communities here that have origins in other parts of the world?
 Base: Total sample
 c Caution, small base size



Perceived Extent of Problem for Canada of Conflicts With Origins in other Parts of the World - by Generation and Age

- ◆ Those who have resided in Canada for 2+ generations are more likely than those who have been in Canada for less than two generations to perceive this to be a problem for Canada.
- ◆ The extent to which this is viewed as a problem increases with age (66% of those 55+ perceive world conflicts to be at least somewhat problematic for Canada, compared to 48% of those 18 to 34 years of age).

Table 12: Perceived Extent to which Conflicts With Origins in other Parts of the World are a Problem for Canada, by Generation and Age

	General Public	Generation				Age		
		1st	1.5	2nd	3 rd or more	18-34	35-54	55+
n=	4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	994 (MOE ±3.11%, CI=95%)	471 (MOE ±4.52%, CI=95%)	1,008 (MOE ±3.09%, CI=95%)	2,496 (MOE ±1.96%, CI=95%)	830 (MOE ±3.4%, CI=95%)	1,405 (MOE ±2.61%, CI=95%)	2,263 (MOE ±2.06%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL MAJOR/SOMEWHAT OF A PROBLEM	57	48	51	59	58	48	54	66
A major problem	10	10	11	11	9	7	9	13
Somewhat of a problem	47	38	40	48	49	41	45	53
Not much of a problem	29	36	36	28	27	35	28	24
Not a problem at all	3	6	5	3	3	5	3	2
TOTAL NOT MUCH/NO PROBLEM	32	42	41	31	30	40	31	26
Don't know/Not sure	11	11	8	10	12	12	15	8

Q.30 How much of a problem for Canada are conflicts within or between communities here that have origins in other parts of the world?
Base: Total sample (general public)



Table 13: Perceived Extent to which Conflicts With Origins in other Parts of the World are a Problem for Canada, by Region and Gender

	General Public	Region					Gender		
		ATL	QC	ON	MB/SK	AB	BC/Terr.	Male	Female
n=	4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	308 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	942 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	1,972 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	263 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	435 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	578 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	2,504 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	1,994 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL MAJOR/SOMEWHAT OF A PROBLEM	57	49	51	60	53	62	59	57	57
A major problem	10	6	5	12	11	13	10	10	9
Somewhat of a problem	47	43	46	48	42	49	49	47	48
Not much of a problem	29	33	26	29	34	29	28	31	26
Not a problem at all	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	5	2
TOTAL NOT MUCH/NO PROBLEM	32	36	30	32	37	32	30	36	28
Don't know/Not sure	11	15	19	8	10	6	11	7	15

Q.30 How much of a problem for Canada are conflicts within or between communities here that have origins in other parts of the world?
 Base: Total sample (general public)



Priority Canada Should Place on Resolving Conflicts Here in Canada

- ◆ More than seven-in-ten Canadians (72%) believe that Canada should place at least somewhat of a priority on resolving conflicts here in Canada. Importantly, strength of opinion on this issue is notable: one-quarter of all Canadians surveyed (25%) believe this should be a “major” priority.
 - Results do not vary substantially across the various conflict segments.

Table 14: Extent to Which it Should be a Priority to Resolve Conflicts In Canada, by Conflict

	General Public	Conflict Area								
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	Horn of Africa/Somalia	The Sudans	India and Pakistan	Sikhs and non-Sikhs	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	345	76	60	46 ^c	41 ^c	73	36 ^c	200	187
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL MAJOR/SOMEWHAT OF A PRIORITY	72	77	75	78	76	83	79	78	78	68
A major priority	25	34	21	30	28	29	30	36	30	22
Somewhat of a priority	47	43	54	48	48	54	49	42	48	46
Not much of a priority	17	16	13	15	22	12	12	17	11	18
Not a priority at all	5	3	9	5	2	2	5	3	6	11
TOTAL NOT MUCH/NOT A PRIORITY	22	19	22	20	24	14	18	19	17	29
Don't know/Not sure	5	3	3	2	-	2	3	3	6	3

Q.31 How much of a priority should it be for Canada to help resolve such conflicts, here in Canada?
 Base: Total sample
 c Caution, small base size



- ◆ The perspective regarding how much priority Canada should place on resolving conflict here in Canada is shared across all age and generational segments.

Table 15: Extent to Which it Should be a Priority to Resolve Conflicts In Canada, by Generation and Age

	General Public	Generation				Age		
		1st	1.5	2nd	3 rd or more	18-34	35-54	55+
n=	4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	994 (MOE ±3.11%, CI=95%)	471 (MOE ±4.52%, CI=95%)	1,008 (MOE ±3.09%, CI=95%)	2,496 (MOE ±1.96%, CI=95%)	830 (MOE ±3.4%, CI=95%)	1,405 (MOE ±2.61%, CI=95%)	2,263 (MOE ±2.06%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL MAJOR/SOMEWHAT OF A PRIORITY	72	71	71	72	72	73	71	73
A major priority	25	26	27	24	25	23	23	29
Somewhat of a priority	47	45	44	48	47	50	48	44
Not much of a priority	17	18	20	17	17	19	18	15
Not a priority at all	5	5	4	6	5	4	6	6
TOTAL NOT MUCH/NOT A PRIORITY	22	23	24	23	22	23	24	21
Don't know/Not sure	5	4	4	5	6	4	6	6

Q.31 How much of a priority should it be for Canada to help resolve such conflicts, here in Canada?
Base: Total sample (general public)



Table 16: Extent to Which it Should be a Priority to Resolve Conflicts In Canada, by Region and Gender

	General Public	Region						Gender	
		ATL	QC	ON	MB/SK	AB	BC/Terr.	Male	Female
n=	4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	308 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	942 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	1,972 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	263 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	435 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	578 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	2,504 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	1,994 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
TOTAL MAJOR/SOMEWHAT OF A PRIORITY	72	78	68	73	76	70	76	69	76
A major priority	25	26	25	26	24	23	25	24	27
Somewhat of a priority	47	52	43	47	52	47	51	45	49
Not much of a priority	17	12	19	17	15	18	15	20	14
Not a priority at all	5	5	5	6	4	5	4	7	4
TOTAL NOT MUCH/NOT A PRIORITY	22	17	24	23	19	23	19	27	18
Don't know/Not sure	5	5	7	4	6	7	5	4	7

Q.31 How much of a priority should it be for Canada to help resolve such conflicts, [here in Canada?](#)
 Base: Total sample (general public)

Actions Canada Should Take to Resolve Conflicts Here in Canada

- ◆ Those who believe Canada should take action to resolve conflicts here in Canada are asked to select from a list how they feel Canada should help. The action item selected by the greatest proportion of Canadians (73%) is “expand education for new Canadian citizens, highlighting the teaching of Canadian values”.
 - Support for this action appears to increase with age (65% of those 18 to 34 wish to see new Canadians receive additional education regarding Canadian values, compared to 82% of those 55+).
- ◆ The other action items selected by at least half of Canadians also relate to education:
 - Promote public education aimed at offering a balanced view on international conflicts (60%)
 - Change what is taught in public schools to highlight the importance of living together in peace (55%)
 - Change what is taught in public schools to include balanced discussions of international conflict (54%)



- ◆ Support for educationally-oriented actions is higher than average among those who connect most with certain conflicts including the Israel/Palestine conflict, the conflict in former Yugoslavia, the conflict in Armenia/Turkey, and to some extent, the India/Pakistan conflict.
- ◆ Actions related to increased policing efforts and harsher laws also appeal to a substantial proportion of respondents: Almost half (48%) believe Canada should introduce stricter laws with harsher penalties for individuals who commit acts of hatred, and 38% think community policing resources should be expanded. In fact, increased policing and harsher laws are selected by a greater proportion of respondents than either “expanding policies that promote multiculturalism in Canada (35%) or “funding multi-faith /multi-ethnic programs/activities (32%).
 - Compared to the national average (38%), those who connect most strongly with the Armenian/Turkish conflict are significantly less supportive of expanding policing resources (25%). The reverse is true among those who connect most strongly to the conflict in Afghanistan, for which almost half (49%) support increased policing efforts.
 - Those who connect most with several of the conflicts are significantly more supportive than average (35%) of expanding multiculturalism in Canada: Israel/Palestine (45%); Armenian/Turkish conflict (57%); the conflict in the Sudans (55%) and the India/Pakistan conflict (55%).
 - With regards to funding multi-faith/multi-ethnic programs as well, several groups are more supportive than the general population (32%): those who connect most with the Israel/Palestine conflict (44%); Horn of Africa/Somalia (47%); the conflict in the Sudans (57%) and the conflict in India between Sikhs and non-Sikhs (49%). On the other hand, those who connect most with the Afghanistan conflict report significantly lower than average receptivity to funding such programs (25%).
 - Those 18 to 34 years of age are less likely than those 35+ to support additional policing , stricter laws, and they are more supportive of promoting multiculturalism and the funding of multi-faith/multi-ethnic programs and activities than the older age cohorts.
- ◆ Only a minority of respondents (44%) would like to see Canada hold dialogues between people on opposing sides of the conflict.
 - There are no significant differences in opinion on this topic across the various segments who connect with a specific conflict.
 - The desire for Canada to facilitate dialogue appears to decline with each generation: it is strongest among 1st generation Canadians (49%) and weakest amongst those who have been in Canada for 3+ generations (42%).
- ◆ Fully 27% of respondents who believe it should be a priority for Canada to help resolve conflicts support the idea of eliminating or reducing immigration to Canada from certain countries.



- Support for this action tends to be lower than average among those who connect with one of the conflicts, with the exception of the Afghanistan conflict (31%). The lowest level of support for eliminating/reducing immigration is found among those who connect most with the Sri Lanka conflict (9%), the conflict in the Sudans (8%) and those who connect most with the Armenian/Turkish conflict (7%).
- Support for this conflict resolution strategy appears to increase with age, from 18% among the 18 to 34 age cohort to 35% among those 55+ years of age.

Table 17: Actions Canada Should Take to Resolve Conflicts Here in Canada, by Conflict

	General Public	Conflict Area								
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	Horn of Africa/Somalia	The Sudans	India and Pakistan	Sikhs/non-Sikhs	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	4,238 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	334	69	57	45 ^c	40 ^c	69	35 ^c	188	166
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Expand education for new Canadian citizens, highlighting the teaching of Canadian values	73	74	61	68	80	68	71	66	75	83
Promote public education aimed at offering a balanced view on international conflicts	60	70	77	63	71	68	75	74	54	65
Change what is taught in public schools to highlight the importance of living together in peace	54	68	68	56	60	65	59	71	54	62
Change what is taught in public schools to include balanced discussions of international conflict	55	67	70	65	64	57	65	43	54	58
Introduce stricter laws with harsher penalties for individuals who commit acts of hatred against people from other groups (e.g., speech or physical violence)	48	48	41	47	42	35	43	51	55	53
Hold dialogues between people on opposing sides	44	49	54	53	53	60	54	46	46	40
Expand community policing resources to prevent inter-community tensions from turning violent and to increase the chances of arresting perpetrators if they do	38	33	25	40	36	30	30	34	49	42
Expand policies promoting multiculturalism in Canada	35	45	57	40	47	55	55	49	33	33
Fund multi-faith and multi-ethnic programs and activities organized by communities	32	44	41	46	47	57	42	49	25	32
Eliminate or reduce immigration to Canada from certain countries	27	23	7	9	16	8	16	20	31	23
Other	9	13	8	18	11	14	10	18	11	14
None of the above/No answer	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	1

Q.32 Which of the following actions, if any, should Canada take to help resolve conflicts within or between communities here that have origins in other parts of the world? Please select as many as apply.

Base: Those who think it should be a priority for Canada to help resolve conflicts [here in Canada](#)

c Caution, small base size



Table 18: Actions Canada Should Take to Resolve Conflicts Here in Canada, by Generation and Age

	General Public	Generation				Age		
		1st	1.5	2nd	3 rd or more	18-34	35-54	55+
n=	4,238 (MOE ±1.51%, CI=95%)	937 (MOE ±3.2%, CI=95%)	449 (MOE ±4.62%, CI=95%)	939 (MOE ±3.2%, CI=95%)	2,362 (MOE ±2.02%, CI=95%)	798 (MOE ±3.47%, CI=95%)	1,316 (MOE ±2.7%, CI=95%)	2,124 (MOE ±2.13%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Expand education for new Canadian citizens, highlighting the teaching of Canadian values	73	77	78	74	72	65	70	82
Promote public education aimed at offering a balanced view on international conflicts	60	68	66	61	57	62	56	61
Change what is taught in public schools to highlight the importance of living together in peace	55	59	57	55	53	56	50	58
Change what is taught in public schools to include balanced discussions of international conflict	54	57	59	56	52	58	51	53
Introduce stricter laws with harsher penalties for individuals who commit acts of hatred against people from other groups (e.g., speech or physical violence)	48	48	48	50	48	41	49	53
Hold dialogues between people on opposing sides	44	49	48	45	42	44	42	46
Expand community policing resources to prevent inter-community tensions from turning violent and to increase the chances of arresting perpetrators if they do	38	37	36	38	38	33	39	40
Expand policies promoting multiculturalism in Canada	35	42	39	37	32	41	33	32
Fund multi-faith and multi-ethnic programs and activities organized by communities	32	37	36	34	30	39	30	28
Eliminate or reduce immigration to Canada from certain countries	27	24	23	25	29	18	27	35
Other	8	9	12	7	9	9	8	8
None of the above/No answer	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1

Q.32 Which of the following actions, if any, should Canada take to help resolve conflicts within or between communities here that have origins in other parts of the world? Please select as many as apply.
 Base: Those who think it should be a priority for Canada to help resolve conflicts [here in Canada](#)



Table 19: Actions Canada Should Take to Resolve Conflicts Here in Canada, by Region and Gender

	General Public	Region						Gender	
		ATL	QC	ON	MB/SK	AB	BC/Terr.	Male	Female
n=	4,238 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	292 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	887 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	1,851 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	250 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	409 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	549 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	2,325 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	1,913 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Expand education for new Canadian citizens, highlighting the teaching of Canadian values	73	70	65	76	79	78	75	73	74
Promote public education aimed at offering a balanced view on international conflicts	60	63	50	62	56	56	71	58	61
Change what is taught in public schools to highlight the importance of living together in peace	55	62	45	55	55	50	63	52	56
Change what is taught in public schools to include balanced discussions of international conflict	54	58	52	56	52	48	59	51	59
Introduce stricter laws with harsher penalties for individuals who commit acts of hatred against people from other groups (e.g., speech or physical violence)	48	48	47	48	44	51	50	46	50
Hold dialogues between people on opposing sides	44	47	36	47	46	38	49	44	44
Expand community policing resources to prevent inter-community tensions from turning violent and to increase the chances of arresting perpetrators if they do	38	35	35	38	32	42	42	38	37
Expand policies promoting multiculturalism in Canada	35	35	29	37	34	31	41	34	35
Fund multi-faith and multi-ethnic programs and activities organized by communities	32	37	27	32	33	35	37	28	36
Eliminate or reduce immigration to Canada from certain countries	27	23	29	27	27	35	21	30	25
Other	8	6	6	10	8	20	10	10	8
None of the above/No answer	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	2

Q.32 Which of the following actions, if any, should Canada take to help resolve conflicts within or between communities here that have origins in other parts of the world? Please select as many as apply.

Base: Those who think it should be a priority for Canada to help resolve conflicts here in Canada



Priority Canada Should Place on Resolving Conflicts Abroad – by Conflict

- ◆ With regards to resolving conflicts abroad, six-in-ten Canadians (61%) believe this should be given at least somewhat of a priority.
 - Those most likely to place priority on Canada’s involvement in resolving conflicts abroad are those who most connect with the Israel/Palestine conflict (71%), and those who most connect with the conflict in Sri Lanka (78%).

Table 20: Extent to Which it Should be a Priority for Canada to Help Resolve Conflicts Abroad, by Conflict Area

	General Public	Conflict Area								
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	Horn of Africa/Somalia	The Sudans	India and Pakistan	Sikhs/non-Sikhs	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	345	76	60	46 ^c	41 ^c	73	36 ^c	200	187
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL MAJOR/SOMEWHAT OF A PRIORITY	61	71	47	77	74	73	63	75	69	59
A major priority	14	23	8	23	28	29	19	28	14	10
Somewhat of a priority	47	48	39	53	46	44	44	47	55	50
Not much of a priority	25	19	33	13	17	20	22	17	22	24
Not a priority at all	10	6	16	8	7	5	12	6	7	13
TOTAL NOT MUCH/NOT A PRIORITY	35	25	49	22	24	25	34	22	28	37
Don't know/Not sure	4	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	4

Q.33 How much of a priority should it be for Canada to help resolve such conflicts abroad?
 Base: All respondents
 c Caution, small base size



Priority Canada Should Place on Resolving Conflicts Abroad – by Generation, Age, Region and Gender

- ◆ There is little variation in opinion by generation, age, region or gender.

Table 21: Extent to Which it Should be a Priority for Canada to Help Resolve Conflicts Abroad, by Generation and Age

	General Public	Generation				Age		
		1st	1.5	2nd	3 rd or more	18-34	35-54	55+
n=	4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	994 (MOE ±3.11%, CI=95%)	471 (MOE ±4.52%, CI=95%)	1,008 (MOE ±3.09%, CI=95%)	2,496 (MOE ±1.96%, CI=95%)	830 (MOE ±3.4%, CI=95%)	1,405 (MOE ±2.61%, CI=95%)	2,263 (MOE ±2.06%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL MAJOR/SOMEWHAT OF A PRIORITY	61	62	64	61	61	64	60	59
A major priority	14	18	18	14	13	14	14	14
Somewhat of a priority	47	44	46	47	48	50	46	45
Not much of a priority	25	27	25	25	25	25	24	26
Not a priority at all	10	9	9	10	10	8	11	11
TOTAL NOT MUCH/NOT A PRIORITY	35	35	34	35	35	33	35	37
Don't know/Not sure	4	3	2	4	4	3	5	4

Q.33 How much of a priority should it be for Canada to help resolve such conflicts abroad?
Base: Total sample (general public)



Table 22: Extent to Which it Should be a Priority for Canada to Help Resolve Conflicts Abroad, by Region and Gender

	General Public	Region						Gender	
		ATL	QC	ON	MB/SK	AB	BC/Terr.	Male	Female
n=	4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	308 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	942 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	1,972 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	263 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	435 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	578 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	2,504 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	1,994 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL MAJOR/SOMEWHAT OF A PRIORITY	61	68	61	61	62	54	64	61	61
A major priority	14	14	20	13	12	9	12	16	11
Somewhat of a priority	47	54	41	48	50	45	52	45	49
Not much of a priority	25	18	24	26	26	29	23	26	24
Not a priority at all	10	10	10	10	8	13	9	11	9
TOTAL NOT MUCH/NOT A PRIORITY	35	28	34	36	34	42	32	37	33
Don't know/Not sure	4	4	6	3	4	4	4	2	6

Q.33 How much of a priority should it be for Canada to help resolve such conflicts abroad?
Base: Total sample (general public)

Actions Canada Should Take to Resolve Conflicts Abroad

- ◆ Those who believe it should be a priority to help resolve conflicts abroad were asked to identify from a list the actions that Canada should take. The action item receiving the most support is “get involved diplomatically in conflicts to help negotiate peace agreements” (78%).
 - Support for this action is stronger than average across almost all of those who connect with a conflict, especially those who connect most with the Israel/Palestine conflict (87%) and the conflict in former Yugoslavia (85%).
 - The likelihood of supporting diplomatic involvement declines slightly with each generation (82% among 1st generation Canadians compared to 76% among those who have lived in Canada for 3+ generations).
- ◆ Support for the United Nations and their peacekeeping efforts is also high: a full 73% would like Canada to commit to supporting the UN’s mandated peacekeeping missions, and 69% indicate that they support international institutions like the UN.
 - The level of support for UN-related actions does not differ much by generation, age or across the various conflict groups.
- ◆ More than four-in-ten respondents (44%) would like to see Canada consult with groups that have origins in conflict regions of the world.



- Support for this action item is stronger than average among all of those who connect with a conflict, except those who connect the most with the Afghanistan conflict (40%).
- The desire for Canada to undertake such consultations appears to decline somewhat with age.
- ◆ Only one-quarter (24%) believe that maintaining a strong military is a desirable strategy to help resolve conflicts abroad. Related to this, 19% of respondents think Canada should get involved militarily wherever civilians are threatened by violence.
 - Those most likely to support Canada’s military involvement are those who most connect with the Afghanistan conflict.
 - Support for military involvement where civilians are violently threatened is weaker than average among those 55+ years of age (14%).
 - With regard to both action items involving the Canadian military, there is little variance in opinion across the generational segments.
 - Men are more likely than women to believe that Canada should consider military involvement, especially by maintaining a strong military that is capable of participating effectively in international conflicts (31% versus 17% of women).
- ◆ Only slightly more than one-in-ten respondents (12%) would like Canada to stay out of international conflicts.



Table 23: Actions Canada Should Take to Resolve Conflicts Abroad, by Conflict

	General Public	Conflict Area								
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	Horn of Africa/Somalia	The Sudans	India and Pakistan	Sikhs/non-Sikhs	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	4,092 (MOE ±1.53%, CI=95%)	324	64	55	43 ^c	39 ^c	64	34 ^c	186	163
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Get involved diplomatically in conflicts to help negotiate peace agreements	78	87	75	85	79	79	83	76	81	85
Commit to supporting United Nations mandated peacekeeping missions	73	68	66	80	77	72	81	76	73	72
Support international institutions like the United Nations	69	62	69	78	81	64	73	74	70	71
Consult with groups in Canada that have origins in conflict regions of the world	44	55	59	65	58	56	58	50	40	52
Maintain a strong military that is capable of participating effectively in international conflicts	24	27	11	15	19	15	16	24	42	25
Get involved militarily wherever civilians are threatened with violence	19	19	11	24	30	36	11	26	30	18
Stay out of international conflicts	12	10	16	11	14	13	17	6	8	12
Other	7	15	12	9	10	9	9	12	12	11
None of the above	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	2

Q.34 Which of the following actions, if any, should Canada take to help resolve conflicts within or between groups in other parts of the world? Please select as many as apply.

Base: Those believing it should be a priority for Canada to help resolve such conflicts abroad

c Caution, small base size



Table 24: Actions Canada Should Take to Resolve Conflicts Abroad, by Generation and Age

	General Public	Generation				Age		
		1st	1.5	2nd	3 rd or more	18-34	35-54	55+
n=	4,092 (MOE ±1.53%, CI=95%)	893 (MOE ±3.28%, CI=95%)	420 (MOE ±4.78%, CI=95%)	900 (MOE ±3.27%, CI=95%)	2,236 (MOE ±2.07%, CI=95%)	765 (MOE ±3.54%, CI=95%)	1,250 (MOE ±2.77%, CI=95%)	2,014 (MOE ±2.18%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Get involved diplomatically in conflicts to help negotiate peace agreements	78	82	82	78	76	78	75	80
Commit to supporting United Nations mandated peacekeeping missions	73	72	74	75	73	76	70	74
Support international institutions like the United Nations	69	69	71	70	68	72	66	69
Consult with groups in Canada that have origins in conflict regions of the world	44	48	45	46	43	48	44	42
Maintain a strong military that is capable of participating effectively in international conflicts	24	20	23	27	25	24	25	24
Get involved militarily wherever civilians are threatened with violence	19	17	22	20	19	23	21	14
Stay out of international conflicts	12	15	15	11	11	12	11	13
Other	7	5	6	6	7	7	7	6
None of the above	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1

Q.34 Which of the following actions, if any, should Canada take to help resolve conflicts within or between groups in other parts of the world? Please select as many as apply.
 Base: Those believing it should be a priority for Canada to help resolve such conflicts abroad



Table 25: Actions Canada Should Take to Resolve Conflicts Abroad, by Region and Gender

	Region							Gender	
	General Public	ATL	QC	ON	MB/SK	AB	BC/Terr.	Male	Female
n=	4,029 (MOE ±1.53%, CI=95%)	275 (MOE ±5.91%, CI=95%)	851 (MOE ±3.36%, CI=95%)	1,765 (MOE ±2.33%, CI=95%)	242 (MOE ±6.3%, CI=95%)	373 (MOE ±5.07%, CI=95%)	523 (MOE ±4.29%, CI=95%)	2,224 (MOE ±2.08%, CI=95%)	1,805 (MOE ±2.31%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Get involved diplomatically in conflicts to help negotiate peace agreements	78	77	71	80	78	76	83	80	75
Commit to supporting United Nations mandated peacekeeping missions	73	78	75	73	71	64	78	72	74
Support international institutions like the United Nations	69	77	70	68	63	61	72	68	70
Consult with groups in Canada that have origins in conflict regions of the world	44	48	37	46	43	42	52	45	44
Maintain a strong military that is capable of participating effectively in international conflicts	24	29	13	27	27	33	24	31	17
Get involved militarily wherever civilians are threatened with violence	19	20	15	20	26	21	16	23	15
Stay out of international conflicts	12	10	12	12	12	13	12	12	11
Other	7	6	3	8	4	9	12	8	7
None of the above	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2

Q.34 Which of the following actions, if any, should Canada take to help resolve conflicts within or between groups in other parts of the world? Please select as many as apply.
 Base: Those believing it should be a priority for Canada to help resolve such conflicts abroad



VII. Perceptions of Canadian Values and Relationships between Canadians from Different Backgrounds



Perceptions of Canadian Values and Relationships between Canadians from Different Backgrounds

Agreement with Statements about Canadian Values and Perceptions of Belonging

- ◆ Overall, Canadians exhibit strong support for the value statements tested in this research. At least nine-in-ten agree that:
 - All Canadians should act in a responsible way towards the environment (94%);
 - Every Canadian should have the right to speak out and express ideas that other people might disagree with (91%);
 - Canadians should respect democratic decision making (90%);
 - It is important to follow all of Canada’s laws (90%).
- ◆ More than eight in ten express agreement with these statements:
 - It is important to respect people who are different from you even if you don’t agree with their views or choices (88%);
 - I feel like I belong in Canada (86%);
 - I am proud to be Canadian (85%);
 - Canadians should be proud that many different cultural and ethnic groups live and work here in harmony (84%).
- ◆ Despite strong agreement with the foregoing, three-quarters of Canadians (76%) agree that “even though multiculturalism is considered a fundamental characteristic of Canadian identity, racism is still a problem here”.
- ◆ Across the general population, the statement receiving the lowest level of agreement is “aboriginal culture is a founding pillar of Canadian society” (63%).
- ◆ Almost eight-in-ten Canadians (78%) agree with the statement “I consider myself Canadian first and foremost; any identification I might have with an ethnic, cultural or religious community is of secondary importance to me”. However, findings do vary across certain segments of the population:
 - Agreement with this statement appears to increase with age from 71% of those 18 to 34 to 83% among those 55 years of age and older.
 - Second generation Canadians report the highest level of agreement with this statement (85%) – higher than that reported by first generation Canadians (70%) and those who have lived in Canada for 3+ generations (78%).
 - Those who connect most with the Armenian/Turkey conflict are less likely than average to agree with this statement (51% do).



- ◆ One-in-seven Canadians (14%) do not always feel accepted as Canadians.
 - Those who connect most strongly with many of the conflicts (India/Pakistan, Armenian/Turkish; Sikhs/non-Sikhs, Horn of Africa/Somalia, the conflict in the Sudans and Sri Lanka) are far more likely than average to agree with the statement “I do not always feel accepted as a Canadian” (at least one-quarter of each conflict group do not always feel accepted).
 - First generation Canadians (20%) and those who moved to Canada when they were under the age of 16 (18%) are also less likely to feel accepted as Canadians.
- ◆ Quebec residents are less likely than Canadians in other regions to express attachment to Canada, such as feeling proud to be Canadian (62% versus 85% of Canadians overall), and considering themselves to be Canadian “first and foremost” (52% versus 78% of Canadians overall).
- ◆ Women are more likely than men to agree that racism is still a problem in Canada (81% versus 71%).

Figure 3: Level of Agreement with Statements about Canadian Values and Perceptions of Belonging

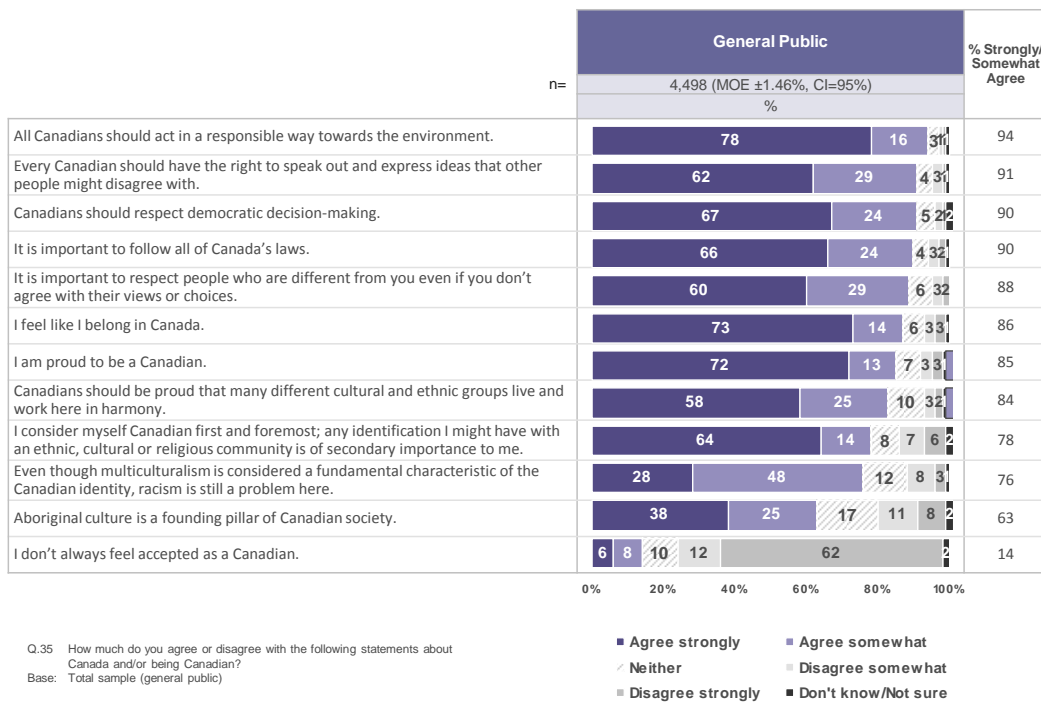




Table 26: Level of Agreement with Statements about Canadian Values and Perceptions of Belonging, by Conflict

	n=	Conflict Area									
		General Public	Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	Horn of Africa/Somalia	The Sudans	India and Pakistan	Sikhs/non-Sikhs	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
		(MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)									
% Strongly/Somewhat agree		4,498	345	76	60	46 ^c	41 ^c	73	36 ^c	200	187
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All Canadians should act in a responsible way towards the environment.		94	94	96	90	93	100	93	94	94	90
Every Canadian should have the right to speak out and express ideas that other people might disagree with.		91	91	93	85	96	95	88	81	94	90
Canadians should respect democratic decision-making.		90	94	95	92	91	93	95	92	93	93
It is important to follow all of Canada's laws.		90	90	95	100	96	95	95	94	91	90
It is important to respect people who are different from you even if you don't agree with their views or choices.		88	95	88	88	96	95	96	94	89	87
I feel like I belong in Canada.		86	91	80	93	85	93	88	92	92	94
I am proud to be a Canadian.		85	88	84	92	87	98	89	94	94	88
Canadians should be proud that many different cultural and ethnic groups live and work here in harmony.		84	92	91	92	85	98	85	89	86	86
I consider myself Canadian first and foremost; any identification I might have with an ethnic, cultural or religious community is of secondary importance to me.		78	71	51	78	72	73	77	86	90	80
Even though multiculturalism is considered a fundamental characteristic of the Canadian identity, racism is still a problem here.		76	81	79	80	91	90	79	94	76	77
Aboriginal culture is a founding pillar of Canadian society.		63	65	68	70	74	61	74	69	59	63
I don't always feel accepted as a Canadian.		14	17	25	37	28	34	32	33	12	16

Q.35 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about Canada and/or being Canadian?
 Base: All respondents
 c Caution, small base size

Table 27: Level of Agreement with Statements about Canadian Values and Perceptions of Belonging, by Generation and Age

	n=	General Public	Generation				Age		
			1st	1.5	2nd	3 rd or more	18-34	35-54	55+
			(MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	(MOE ±3.11%, CI=95%)	(MOE ±4.52%, CI=95%)	(MOE ±3.09%, CI=95%)	(MOE ±1.96%, CI=95%)	(MOE ±3.4%, CI=95%)	(MOE ±2.61%, CI=95%)
% Strongly/Somewhat agree		4,498	994	471	1,008	2,496	830	1,405	2,263
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All Canadians should act in a responsible way towards the environment.		94	95	95	94	94	94	93	95
Every Canadian should have the right to speak out and express ideas that other people might disagree with.		91	91	91	92	91	92	90	92
Canadians should respect democratic decision-making.		90	93	92	92	89	87	89	94
It is important to follow all of Canada's laws.		90	92	91	92	89	86	91	93
It is important to respect people who are different from you even if you don't agree with their views or choices.		88	92	92	90	87	90	87	88
I feel like I belong in Canada.		86	90	93	93	84	85	85	89
I am proud to be a Canadian.		85	89	92	90	83	83	84	88
Canadians should be proud that many different cultural and ethnic groups live and work here in harmony.		84	91	90	86	81	86	82	83
I consider myself Canadian first and foremost; any identification I might have with an ethnic, cultural or religious community is of secondary importance to me.		78	70	72	85	78	71	77	83
Even though multiculturalism is considered a fundamental characteristic of the Canadian identity, racism is still a problem here.		76	74	74	79	76	76	73	79
Aboriginal culture is a founding pillar of Canadian society.		63	65	65	59	63	64	62	62
I don't always feel accepted as a Canadian.		14	20	18	13	13	12	15	15

Q.35 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about Canada and/or being Canadian?
 Base: Total sample of the General Public



Table 28: Level of Agreement with Statements about Canadian Values and Perceptions of Belonging, by Region and Gender

	General Public	Region						Gender	
		ATL	QC	ON	MB/SK	AB	BC/Terr.	Male	Female
% Strongly/Somewhat agree	n= 4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	308 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	942 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	1,972 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	263 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	435 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	578 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	2,504 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	1,994 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All Canadians should act in a responsible way towards the environment.	94	97	93	95	93	91	95	93	96
Every Canadian should have the right to speak out and express ideas that other people might disagree with.	91	93	90	92	90	90	93	92	90
Canadians should respect democratic decision-making.	90	91	83	93	92	90	94	91	89
It is important to follow all of Canada's laws.	90	87	86	93	91	92	91	87	93
It is important to respect people who are different from you even if you don't agree with their views or choices.	88	90	84	90	87	87	92	86	90
I feel like I belong in Canada.	86	94	64	93	93	93	92	86	87
I am proud to be a Canadian.	85	91	62	92	94	93	90	84	86
Canadians should be proud that many different cultural and ethnic groups live and work here in harmony.	84	86	72	88	83	84	90	81	86
I consider myself Canadian first and foremost; any identification I might have with an ethnic, cultural or religious community is of secondary importance to me.	78	84	52	85	84	88	86	78	77
Even though multiculturalism is considered a fundamental characteristic of the Canadian identity, racism is still a problem here.	76	80	73	76	77	75	81	71	81
Aboriginal culture is a founding pillar of Canadian society.	63	64	66	65	56	53	62	56	70
I don't always feel accepted as a Canadian.	14	10	20	12	12	14	11	16	13

Q.35 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about Canada and/or being Canadian?
 Base: Total sample of the General Public

Level of Attachment to Canada – by Conflict

- ◆ Canadians were asked to indicate their level of attachment to Canada. Fully 94% feel attached, and in fact, 79% report that they are “very attached” to the country.
- ◆ The attachment to Canada is high and strong among those who connect to any one of the mentioned conflicts.



Table 29: Level of Attachment to Canada, by Conflict

	General Public	Conflict Area								
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	Horn of Africa/Somalia	The Sudans	India and Pakistan	Sikhs/non-Sikhs	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	345	76	60	46 ^c	41 ^c	73	36 ^c	200	187
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL ATTACHED	94	97	95	100	98	93	97	97	98	95
Very attached	79	83	68	83	80	76	86	92	92	86
Somewhat attached	15	13	26	17	17	17	11	6	6	10
Not very attached	4	3	4	-	2	7	1	-	1	4
Not attached at all	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOTAL NOT ATTACHED	5	3	4	-	2	7	3	-	2	4
Don't know/Not sure	1	<1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	1

Q.36 Thinking about your life here, how attached do you feel to Canada?
 Base: All respondents
 c Caution, small base size



Level of Attachment to Canada – by Generation, Age and Region

- ◆ Interestingly, level of attachment is weakest among those who have lived in Canada for 3+ generations.
- ◆ The strength of the attachment to Canada appears to increase with age; 85% of respondents 55 years of age or older reporting that they are “very attached”, compared to 72% of Canadians 18 to 34 years of age.
- ◆ Quebec residents are less likely than Canadians in other regions to report feeling “very attached” to Canada (49% versus 79% overall).

Table 30: Level of Attachment to Canada, by Generation and Age

	General Public	Generation				Age		
		1st	1.5	2nd	3 rd or more	18-34	35-54	55+
n=	4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	994 (MOE ±3.11%, CI=95%)	471 (MOE ±4.52%, CI=95%)	1,008 (MOE ±3.09%, CI=95%)	2,496 (MOE ±1.96%, CI=95%)	830 (MOE ±3.4%, CI=95%)	1,405 (MOE ±2.61%, CI=95%)	2,263 (MOE ±2.06%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL ATTACHED	94	98	99	98	92	93	93	96
Very attached	79	82	87	88	76	72	78	85
Somewhat attached	15	16	12	10	16	21	15	11
Not very attached	4	1	1	1	5	4	4	3
Not attached at all	2	-	-	1	3	2	2	1
TOTAL NOT ATTACHED	5	1	1	2	7	6	6	4
Don't know/Not sure	1	<1	-	1	1	1	1	<1

Q.36 Thinking about your life here, how attached do you feel to Canada?
Base: Total sample (general public)



Table 31: Level of Attachment to Canada, by Region

	General Public	Region					
		ATL	QC	ON	MB/SK	AB	BC/Terr.
n=	4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	308 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	942 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	1,972 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	263 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	435 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	578 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL ATTACHED	94	97	81	98	99	99	98
Very attached	79	87	49	88	87	88	88
Somewhat attached	15	10	32	10	12	9	10
Not very attached	4	1	12	1	<1	1	1
Not attached at all	2	1	6	<1	--	<1	<1
TOTAL NOT ATTACHED	5	2	18	2	<1	1	1
Don't know/Not sure	1	1	1	<1	1	<1	1

Q.36 Thinking about your life here, how attached do you feel to Canada?
Base: Total sample (general public)

Agreement with Statements about Relationships between People from Different Ethnic, Cultural or Religious Communities

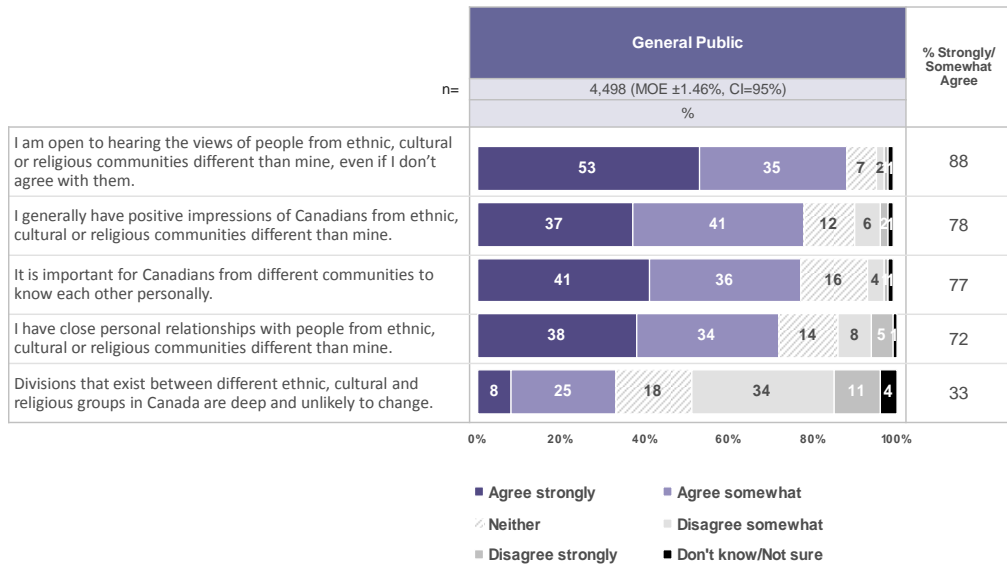
- ◆ Overall, Canadians report a high level of tolerance and acceptance of others from different ethnic, cultural and religious communities.
 - Almost nine-in-ten Canadians (88%) are “open to hearing the views of people from different ethnic, cultural or religious communities”.
 - Almost eight-in-ten “have positive impressions of Canadians from different ethnic, cultural or religious communities” (78%) and believe it is “important for Canadians from different communities to know each other personally” (77%).
 - More than seven-in-ten (72%) have close personal relationships with people from different ethnic, cultural or religious communities.
- ◆ Those who connect strongly with a conflict tend to report greater-than-average levels of tolerance and acceptance of other people.
 - The exception is among those who connect most to the conflict in Afghanistan: the results for this segment mirror the results for the general population.
- ◆ Levels of agreements are lowest among those who have lived in Canada for 3 or more generations, particularly for the statement: “I have close personal relationships with people from ethnic, cultural



- or religious communities different than mine”. Almost eight-in-ten first generation Canadians (79%) agree with this statement, compared to 69% of those who have been in Canada for 3+ generations.
- ◆ Those 55 years of age and older are less likely than younger Canadians to “have close personal relationships with people from different ethnic, cultural or religious communities” (65% do).
 - ◆ Fully one-third of Canadians (33%) believe that “divisions existing between different ethnic, cultural and religious groups in Canada are deep and unlikely to change”.
 - The level of agreement with this statement does not vary significantly by generational segment.
 - Those who connect most strongly with the former Yugoslavia conflict are significantly more likely than average to agree with this statement (41% do).
 - Agreement with this statement appears to increase with age: 39% of those 55+ years of age believe that divisions are deep and unlikely to change, compared to 27% of Canadians 18 to 34.
 - ◆ The views of Quebec residents tend to be less open relative to Canadians in other regions; for instance, Quebec residents are less likely to agree that they generally have positive impressions of Canadians from ethnic, cultural or religious communities different than theirs (65% agree versus 78% overall).



Figure 4: Attitudes Toward Relationships between People from Different Ethnic, Cultural or Religious Communities



Q.37 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about relationships between people from different ethnic, cultural or religious communities?
 Base: Total sample (general public)



Table 32: Attitudes Toward Relationships between People from Different Ethnic, Cultural or Religious Communities, by Conflict

	General Public	Conflict Area								
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	Horn of Africa/Somalia	The Sudans	India and Pakistan	Sikhs/non-Sikhs	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
% Strongly/Somewhat agree	n= 4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	345	76	60	46 ^c	41 ^c	73	36 ^c	200	187
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I am open to hearing the views of people from ethnic, cultural or religious communities different than mine, even if I don't agree with them.	88	94	95	95	98	98	95	94	89	89
I generally have positive impressions of Canadians from ethnic, cultural or religious communities different than mine.	78	87	91	95	91	95	86	83	81	83
It is important for Canadians from different communities to know each other personally.	77	82	92	97	80	85	89	83	78	76
I have close personal relationships with people from ethnic, cultural or religious communities different than mine.	72	86	95	90	91	83	85	78	75	80
Divisions that exist between different ethnic, cultural and religious groups in Canada are deep and unlikely to change.	33	28	28	25	26	37	32	44	33	41

Q.37 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about relationships between people from different ethnic, cultural or religious communities?
 Base: All respondents
 c Caution, small base size

Table 33: Attitudes Toward Relationships between People from Different Ethnic, Cultural or Religious Communities, by Generation and Age

	General Public	Generation				Age		
		1st	1.5	2nd	3 rd or more	18-34	35-54	55+
% Strongly/Somewhat agree	n= 4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	994 (MOE ±3.11%, CI=95%)	471 (MOE ±4.52%, CI=95%)	1,008 (MOE ±3.09%, CI=95%)	2,496 (MOE ±1.96%, CI=95%)	830 (MOE ±3.4%, CI=95%)	1,405 (MOE ±2.61%, CI=95%)	2,263 (MOE ±2.06%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I am open to hearing the views of people from ethnic, cultural or religious communities different than mine, even if I don't agree with them.	88	92	91	89	87	90	88	88
I generally have positive impressions of Canadians from ethnic, cultural or religious communities different than mine.	78	84	84	82	76	81	78	77
It is important for Canadians from different communities to know each other personally.	77	79	80	79	76	79	75	77
I have close personal relationships with people from ethnic, cultural or religious communities different than mine.	72	79	80	75	69	78	74	65
Divisions that exist between different ethnic, cultural and religious groups in Canada are deep and unlikely to change.	33	35	37	31	33	27	32	39

Q.37 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about relationships between people from different ethnic, cultural or religious communities?
 Base: Total sample (general public)



Table 34: Attitudes Toward Relationships between People from Different Ethnic, Cultural or Religious Communities, by Region and Gender

	General Public	Region					Gender		
		ATL	QC	ON	MB/SK	AB	BC/Terr.	Male	Female
% Strongly/Somewhat agree n=	4,498 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	308 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	942 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	1,972 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	263 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	435 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	578 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	2,504 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)	1,994 (MOE ±1.46%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I am open to hearing the views of people from ethnic, cultural or religious communities different than mine, even if I don't agree with them.	88	92	81	90	86	91	93	88	89
I generally have positive impressions of Canadians from ethnic, cultural or religious communities different than mine.	78	83	65	82	78	80	87	76	81
It is important for Canadians from different communities to know each other personally.	77	76	69	79	77	76	84	76	77
I have close personal relationships with people from ethnic, cultural or religious communities different than mine.	72	68	61	77	68	68	81	70	74
Divisions that exist between different ethnic, cultural and religious groups in Canada are deep and unlikely to change.	33	28	36	33	33	36	28	36	30

Q.37 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about relationships between people from different ethnic, cultural or religious communities?
 Base: Total sample (general public)



VIII. The Impact of Conflicts



The Impact of Conflicts

Impact of Specific Conflicts on your life in Canada Today – by Conflict

- ◆ Overall, one-third of Canadians (34%) indicate that the conflict to which they have the greatest connection has an effect on their life in Canada today.
 - Compared to the general population, a significantly greater proportion of those that connect most strongly to these particular conflicts indicate that the conflict has impacted their lives in Canada today: Israel/Palestine (46%); Afghanistan (45%); Armenian/Turkey (41%); and the conflict in the Sudans (49%).
 - Conversely, the conflict in former Yugoslavia is significantly less impactful on the lives of Canadians today (19% of respondents indicate that it has an impact).

Table 35: Impact of Conflicts on Life in Canada Today, by Conflict

	Those connected to a conflict	Conflict Area								
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	Horn of Africa/Somalia	The Sudans	India and Pakistan	Sikhs/non-Sikhs	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	931 (MOE ±3.21%, CI=95%)	345	76	60	46 ^c	41 ^c	73	36 ^c	200	187
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL MAJOR/SOME IMPACT	34	46	41	40	41	49	26	33	45	19
A major impact	7	14	11	13	9	27	3	8	5	3
Some impact	27	32	30	27	33	22	23	25	41	16
Not much of an impact	37	36	29	28	33	29	23	33	42	37
No impact at all	28	18	30	32	26	22	51	31	14	44
TOTAL NOT MUCH/NO IMPACT	65	54	59	60	59	51	74	64	55	81
No Answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

Q.15 Thinking about the (CONFLICT SELECTED AT Q13, OR Q14 IF MORE THAN ONE CONFLICT SELECTED AT Q13), how much of an impact, or effect, does this conflict have on your life in Canada today?

Base: Those with a connection to a conflict

C Caution small base size



Impact of Specific Conflicts on your life in Canada Today - by Generation and Age

- ◆ While there are noteworthy differences in the results by conflict, responses to this question do not vary substantially by generation or age cohort.

Table 36: Impact of Conflicts on Life in Canada Today, by Generation and Age

	Those connected to a conflict	Generation				Age		
		1st	1.5	2nd	3 rd or more	18-34	35-54	55+
n=	931 (MOE ±3.21%, CI=95%)	265 (MOE ±6.02%, CI=95%)	110 (MOE ±9.34%, CI=95%)	254 (MOE ±6.15%, CI=95%)	412 (MOE ±4.83%, CI=95%)	198 (MOE ±6.96%, CI=95%)	296 (MOE ±5.7%, CI=95%)	437 (MOE ±4.69%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL MAJOR/SOME IMPACT	34	34	33	33	35	31	37	35
A major impact	7	12	13	9	4	8	7	6
Some impact	27	22	20	24	31	23	30	29
Not much of an impact	37	32	31	40	39	40	35	37
No impact at all	28	35	36	27	25	29	28	28
TOTAL NOT MUCH/NO IMPACT	65	67	67	67	64	69	63	65

Q.15 Thinking about the (CONFLICT SELECTED AT Q13, OR Q14 IF MORE THAN ONE CONFLICT SELECTED AT Q13), how much of an impact, or effect, does this conflict have on your life in Canada today?
Base: Those with a connection to a conflict

Way in which Conflict has an impact on your life in Canada today

- ◆ When asked about how the Israel/Palestine conflict impacts life in Canada today, one-quarter (25%) of those impacted by this conflict indicate safety concerns for family/friends involved in military/living abroad in the affected regions. One-quarter (24%) feel that the conflict affects feelings of goodwill and the reputation of the Canadian government. Fully 23% suggest that the conflict creates tensions and disagreements in the community within which they reside today.
- ◆ The vast majority (71%) of those with an Afghanistan connection who feel impacted by this conflict report safety concerns for family/friends involved in military/living abroad. More than one-in-five (22%) of those who connect most strongly to the Afghanistan conflict have been impacted by the casualties and lives lost as a result of the conflict.
- ◆ More than anything else, the conflict in former Yugoslavia has caused “safety concerns for those living in the affected regions” (22%) and “community level tension/disagreement” (22%) among those most strongly impacted by the former Yugoslavia conflict.



- ◆ While the sample size is small, those who connect most to the Armenian/Turkish conflict most often report a fear of discrimination (54%) and tensions/disagreements in the community to which they currently reside (48%).

Table 37: Ways in Which Conflicts Have Affected Life in Canada – Unaided

	Those affected by a conflict	Conflict Area			
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	324 (MOE ±5.44%, CI=95%)	159	31 ^c	90	36 ^c
<i>Unaided</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Safety concerns for family/ friends involved in military/living abroad in affected regions	45	25	19	71	22
Good will/reputation of Canada/ Canadian government, policy	15	24	23	7	3
Tensions/disagreements in community in which they currently reside	15	23	48	2	22
Financial burden to economy/families (fighting/price of gas/ support family abroad)	12	4	-	17	19
Lives lost/war casualties/conflict/peacekeeping	10	2	3	22	19
Fear of discrimination/unequal treatment/need to defend views	9	16	52	1	-
Safety concerns at home (Anti-Semitism/home-grown terrorists)	7	10	3	2	-
Emotional turmoil	7	5	-	3	17
Possibility of war/escalating conflict	7	9	-	2	6
Safety concerns about traveling abroad	5	6	-	1	3
More appreciative of the Canadian way of life	2	2	3	1	6
Keep up to date on the situation/follow closely	1	4	6	-	-
Get involved/volunteer/donate money	1	7	3	-	3
No impact/effect	1	2	-	1	-
Don't know	2	1	-	1	6

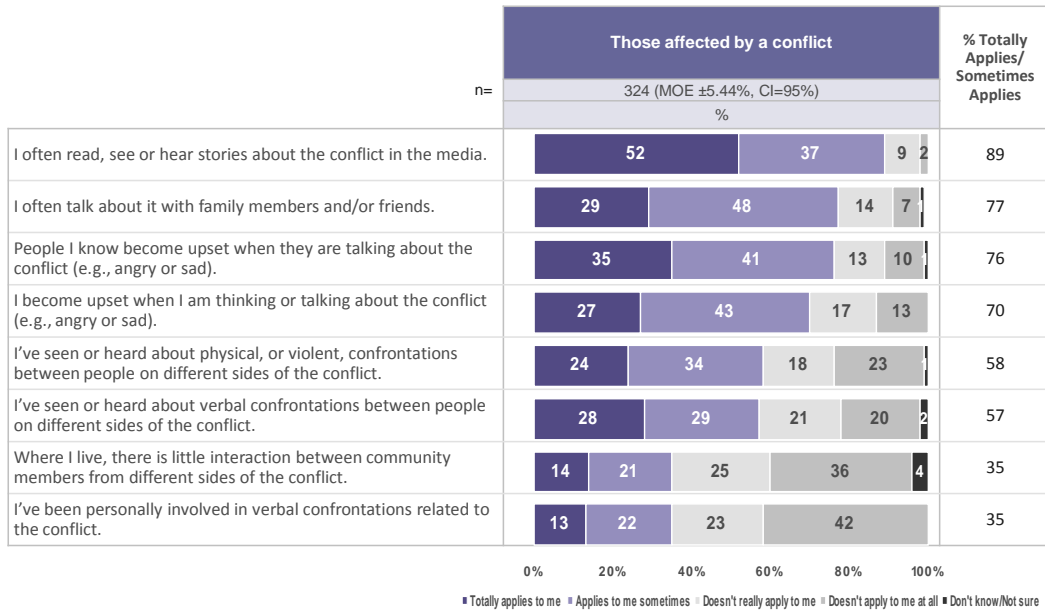
Q.16 Please describe the ways in which this conflict has an impact, or effect, on your life in Canada today.
 Base: Those affected by a conflict
 C Caution small base size



Personal View on Ways in Which Conflicts Affect your Life in Canada Today

- ◆ Those who reported being affected by a conflict were asked about various ways in which it affects them. The statement that applies to the greatest proportion of respondents is “I often read, see or hear stories about the conflict in the media” (89% indicate that this “applies to me”).
- ◆ Comparatively, only 8% of those impacted by a conflict have been personally involved in physical, or violent, confrontations related to the conflict.

Figure 5: Ways in Which Conflicts Have Affected Life in Canada (1 of 2)

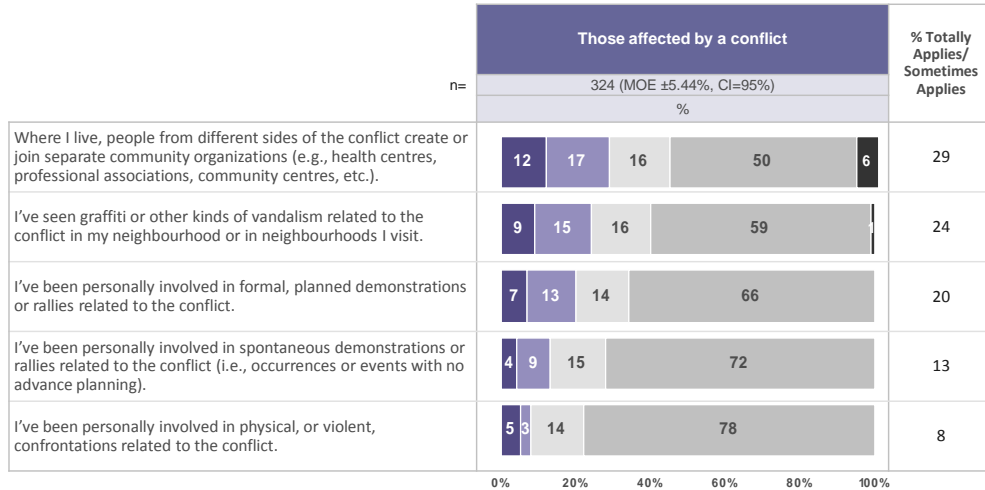


Q.17 Listed below are some of the ways, or situations, in which this conflict might or might not affect your life in Canada today. Please indicate how much or little each one applies to you personally.

Base: Those affected by a conflict



Figure 6: Ways in Which Conflicts Have Affected Life in Canada (2 of 2)



■ Totally applies to me ■ Applies to me sometimes ■ Doesn't really apply to me ■ Doesn't apply to me at all ■ Don't know/Not sure

Q.17 Listed below are some of the ways, or situations, in which this conflict might or might not affect your life in Canada today. Please indicate how much or little each one applies to you personally.
Base: Those affected by a conflict

Personal View on Ways in Which Conflicts Affect your Life in Canada Today – by Conflict (Table 38)

- ◆ For every statement, compared to the national average, a significantly greater proportion of those impacted by the Israel/Palestine conflict indicate that the situation “applies to me”.
- ◆ For most statements, the reverse is true for those impacted by the Afghanistan conflict, in that significantly fewer indicate that the situation “applies to me”.
- ◆ The sample sizes are small for those impacted by the Armenian/Turkish conflict and the conflict in former Yugoslavia. For these conflicts, there are only two cases where the differences compared to the general population are statistically significant:
 - I often read, see or hear stories about the conflict in the media (former Yugoslavia: 75%).
 - I’ve been personally involved in formal, planned demonstrations/rallies related to the conflict (Armenian/Turkish conflict: 39%).



Table 38: Ways in Which Conflicts Have Affected Life in Canada, by Conflict

	Those affected by a conflict	Conflict Area			
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
% Totally applies to me/ Applies to me sometimes	n= 324 (MOE ±5.44%, CI=95%)	159	31 ^c	90	36 ^c
	%	%	%	%	%
I often read, see or hear stories about the conflict in the media.	89	99	87	90	75
I often talk about it with family members and/or friends.	77	91	81	72	64
People I know become upset when they are talking about the conflict.	76	93	84	56	78
I become upset when I am thinking or talking about the conflict.	70	87	84	59	58
I've seen or heard about physical, or violent, confrontations between people on different sides of the conflict.	58	75	55	50	67
I've seen or heard about verbal confrontations between people on different sides of the conflict.	57	83	71	30	64
Where I live, there is little interaction between community members from different sides of the conflict.	35	49	52	28	42
I've been personally involved in verbal confrontations related to the conflict.	35	53	45	20	36
Where I live, people from different sides of the conflict create or join separate community organizations.	29	40	42	8	42
I've seen graffiti or other kinds of vandalism related to the conflict in my neighbourhood or in neighbourhoods I visit.	24	36	16	12	25
I've been personally involved in formal, planned demonstrations or rallies related to the conflict.	20	34	39	9	22
I've been personally involved in spontaneous demonstrations or rallies related to the conflict.	13	28	13	1	19
I've been personally involved in physical, or violent, confrontations related to the conflict.	8	13	10	4	3

Q.17 Listed below are some of the ways, or situations, in which this conflict might or might not affect your life in Canada today. Please indicate how much or little each one applies to you personally.

Base: Those affected by a conflict

C Caution small base size



Personal View on Ways in Which Conflicts Affect your Life in Canada Today – by Generation and Age

- ◆ Personal involvement in demonstrations, whether organized or spontaneous, is strongest amongst second generation Canadians. Second generation Canadians are also most likely to report having seen or heard about physical, violent or verbal confrontations between people on different sides of the conflict, to have been personally involved in verbal confrontations related to the conflict, and to believe that “where I live, there is little interaction between community members from different sides of the conflict”.
- ◆ The ways in which overseas conflicts affect the lives of those impacted does not vary substantially by age.
- ◆ For most of the statements tested, those who have resided in Canada for 3+ generations are slightly less likely to report that the various situations “apply to me personally”.

Table 39: Ways in Which Conflicts Have Affected Life in Canada, by Generation and Age

	Those affected by a conflict	Generation				Age		
		1st	1.5	2nd	3 rd or more	18-34	35-54	55+
	n= 324 (MOE ±5.44%, CI=95%)	91 (MOE ±10.27%, CI=95%)	35 ^c (MOE ±16.57%, CI=95%)	88 (MOE ±10.45%, CI=95%)	145 (MOE ±8.14%, CI=95%)	60 (MOE ±12.65%, CI=95%)	108 (MOE ±9.43%, CI=95%)	156 (MOE ±7.85%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I often read, see or hear stories about the conflict in the media.	89	88	82	87	90	86	89	92
I often talk about it with family members and/or friends.	77	88	87	84	71	77	78	78
People I know become upset when they are talking about the conflict.	76	82	76	86	70	69	79	78
I become upset when I am thinking or talking about the conflict.	70	76	71	74	65	62	72	73
I've seen or heard about physical, or violent, confrontations between people on different sides of the conflict.	58	62	66	73	51	53	57	63
I've seen or heard about verbal confrontations between people on different sides of the conflict.	57	61	62	69	51	57	58	56
I've been personally involved in verbal confrontations related to the conflict.	35	32	28	44	34	38	37	31
Where I live, there is little interaction between community members from different sides of the conflict.	35	37	23	48	30	33	38	34
Where I live, people from different sides of the conflict create or join separate community organizations.	29	41	38	27	24	30	30	27
I've seen graffiti or other kinds of vandalism related to the conflict in my neighbourhood or in neighbourhoods I visit.	24	27	36	25	23	25	26	21
I've been personally involved in formal, planned demonstrations or rallies related to the conflict.	20	24	21	32	13	21	23	15
I've been personally involved in spontaneous demonstrations or rallies related to the conflict.	13	16	12	21	10	11	18	11
I've been personally involved in physical, or violent, confrontations related to the conflict.	8	12	15	5	7	9	10	4

Q.17 Listed below are some of the ways, or situations, in which this conflict might or might not affect your life in Canada today. Please indicate how much or little each one applies to you personally.

Base: Those impacted by conflict
c Caution, small base size



IX. Change in Feelings about the Conflicts



Change in Feelings about the Conflicts

Change in thinking or feeling about conflict today compared to...

When you were a child or teenager

- ◆ Almost two-thirds (63%) of those who connect to a conflict feel that their perspective with regards to the conflict has changed since they were children/teenagers.
 - Again, those who connect most to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia are slightly less likely to report a change in perspective (53%).

Table 40: Change in Thinking or Feeling about Conflicts Since Childhood or Teens, by Conflict

	Those connected to a conflict	Conflict Area						
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	India and Pakistan	Sikhs/non-Sikhs	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	712 (MOE ±3.67%, CI=95%)	335	69	50	70	31 ^c	140	159
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL A LOT/A LITTLE	63	67	61	54	69	58	68	53
A lot	41	47	38	38	33	42	46	28
A little	22	20	23	16	36	16	22	25
Not much	14	12	13	16	11	16	10	18
Not at all	18	16	17	20	13	16	18	24
TOTAL NOT MUCH/NOT AT ALL	32	28	30	36	24	32	28	42
Don't know/Not sure	5	5	9	10	7	10	4	6

Q.19 Has the way you think or feel about this conflict changed at all compared to... when you were a child or teenager
 Base: Those with a connection to any conflict, excluding those who responded with "does not apply to me"
 c Caution, small base size



Change in thinking or feeling about conflict today compared to...

Before you arrived in Canada

- ◆ More than four-in-ten (42%) of those born outside of Canada believe that they have changed how they think or feel about the conflict with which they have the greatest connection since arriving in Canada.

Table 41: Change in Thinking or Feeling about Conflicts Since Before Arrival in Canada, by Conflict

	Those connected to a conflict	Conflict Area			
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	India/Pakistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	183 (MOE ±7.24%, CI=95%)	97	46 ^c	37 ^c	36 ^c
	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL A LOT/A LITTLE	42	44	46	54	44
A lot	25	24	35	32	17
A little	18	21	11	22	28
Not much	20	18	13	19	14
Not at all	30	33	35	19	33
TOTAL NOT MUCH/NOT AT ALL	50	51	48	38	47
Don't know/Not sure	8	5	7	8	8

Q.19 Has the way you think or feel about this conflict **changed** at all compared to... before you arrived in Canada?
 Base: Immigrants with a connection to any conflict, excluding those who responded with "does not apply to me"
 c Caution, small base size



Impact of Conflict on your life today compared to...

When you were a child or teenager

- ◆ Among respondents impacted by the conflict to which they have the greatest connection, two-thirds (66%) indicate that the impact of the conflict has increased since they were children/teenagers.
 - Among those impacted by the former Yugoslavia conflict, only 43% indicate that the conflict has more of an impact on their lives today than it did when they were children/teenagers.

Table 42: Change in Impact of Conflict on Life Since Childhood or Teens, by Conflict

	Those affected by a conflict	Conflict Area		
		Israel/Palestine	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	253 (MOE ±6.16%, CI=95%)	158	72	30 ^c
	%	%	%	%
TOTAL MORE IMPACT	66	68	71	43
Much more of an impact	53	56	54	27
A little bit more of an impact	13	11	17	17
The same impact	13	17	4	3
A little bit less of an impact	9	7	7	20
Much less of an impact	10	8	11	30
TOTAL LESS IMPACT	19	15	18	50
Don't know/Not sure	2	-	7	3

Q.18 Does this conflict have more or less of an impact on your life today compared to... when you were a child or teenager?
 Base: Those affected by a conflict, excluding those who responded with "does not apply to me"
 C Caution small base size



Impact of Conflict on your life today compared to...

Before you arrived in Canada

- ◆ Respondents are divided in their perspective with regards to whether the impact of the conflict has increased or decreased since they arrived in Canada: 36% of those born outside of Canada and impacted by the conflict with which they connect most, believe the conflict has more of an impact now, and 37% believe the conflict has had less of an impact since they arrived in Canada.

Table 43: Change in Impact of Conflict on Life Since Before Arrival in Canada, by Conflict

	Those affected by a conflict	Conflict Area
		Israel/ Palestine
n=	67 (MOE ±11.97%, CI=95%)	49 ^C
	%	%
TOTAL MORE IMPACT	36	39
Much more of an impact	34	34
A little bit more of an impact	2	6
The same impact	26	18
A little bit less of an impact	12	13
Much less of an impact	24	26
TOTAL LESS IMPACT	37	39
Don't know/Not sure	2	3

Q.18 Does this conflict have more or less of an impact on your life today compared to... before you arrived in Canada?
 Base: Those affected by a conflict, excluding those who responded with "does not apply to me"
 C Caution small base size

Way in which Feelings about the Conflict have Changed over time – by Conflict

- ◆ When asked to describe in an open-ended fashion how their thoughts and feelings have evolved over time, more than four-in-ten (43%) believe that, over time, they have gained awareness, knowledge and information about the conflict.
- ◆ Additionally, time has led to people becoming less one-sided in their opinions about the conflict (19% of those who indicate their thoughts/feelings have changed over time).



- Respondents who most strongly connect with the conflict in Afghanistan are less empathetic to both sides (9%) than those who connect to other conflicts. This finding is understandable given that none of the Afghanistan-centered respondents are Afghani.
- ◆ More than one-in-ten (13%) mention that, over time, they have met and/or come to know more people who are affected by the conflict.
 - Those who connect most with the conflict in former Yugoslavia (20%) and the conflict in Armenia/Turkey (18%) are most likely to mention meeting others who are affected.

Table 44: Ways in which Feelings about the Conflict Have Changed over Time, by Conflict

	Those affected by a conflict	Conflict Area					
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Horn of Africa/Somalia	India and Pakistan	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	526 (MOE ±4.27%, CI=95%)	230	49 ^C	33 ^C	50	96	88
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Increased awareness/knowledge/information available on the issue	43	38	47	55	44	42	40
Not so one-sided anymore/ empathize both sides to some degree	19	27	24	6	24	9	19
Affects more Canadians/ spill over effect as people immigrate/personally know people affected	13	7	18	21	6	16	20
Was previously unaware that such a conflict existed	9	7	16	9	10	8	13
Futility of the conflict/hard to find a resolution/no simple solution	7	9	2	5	12	10	2
More inclined to favour one side of conflict	6	13	2	3	--	5	1
Conflict has worsened/become more violent/taken more lives	8	9	4	6	8	8	7
Biased media reporting/conflict blown out of proportion/media propaganda	5	7	8	3	2	3	3
Don't support the way Canadian foreign policy handles the situation	4	5	6	3	--	7	2
Less concerned/involved	4	1	2	3	6	2	5
Feel the need to do something/get involved	3	2	--	6	--	9	--
Other	2	<1	2	3	4	1	3
No changes	3	3	2	3	2	2	5
Don't know	<1	<1	--	--	--	--	1

Q.20 Please describe how the way you think or feel about the conflict has changed a little or a lot?
 Base: Those affected by a conflict and whose feelings have changed over time
 C Caution small base size



Extent to Which Living in Canada Has Influenced Way of Thinking about the Conflict

- ◆ Those who with connection to a conflict and who report a change in their feelings and thoughts over time were asked to assess the degree to which living in Canada had contributed to those changes. Three-quarters (76%) of those born outside of Canada report that living in Canada has had at least some impact on their views towards the conflict.

Table 45: Extent to which Living in Canada has Influenced Way of Thinking about the Conflict, by Conflict

Living in Canada has had...	Those connected to a conflict and not born in Canada	Conflict Area	
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey
n=	150 (MOE ±8%, CI=95%)	72	32 ^c
	%	%	%
TOTAL MAJOR/SOME IMPACT	76	60	78
A major impact	43	33	44
Some impact	33	26	34
Not much of an impact	15	24	9
No impact at all	5	14	9
TOTAL NOT MUCH/NO IMPACT	20	38	19
Don't know/Not sure	4	3	3

Q.21 How much of your change in thinking is the result of your experiences living in Canada? That is, to what extent has living in Canada had an impact on the way you think about the conflict?

Base: Those connected to a conflict whose feelings have changed over time and not born in Canada

Ways in which Thoughts/Feelings about the Conflict Have Changed

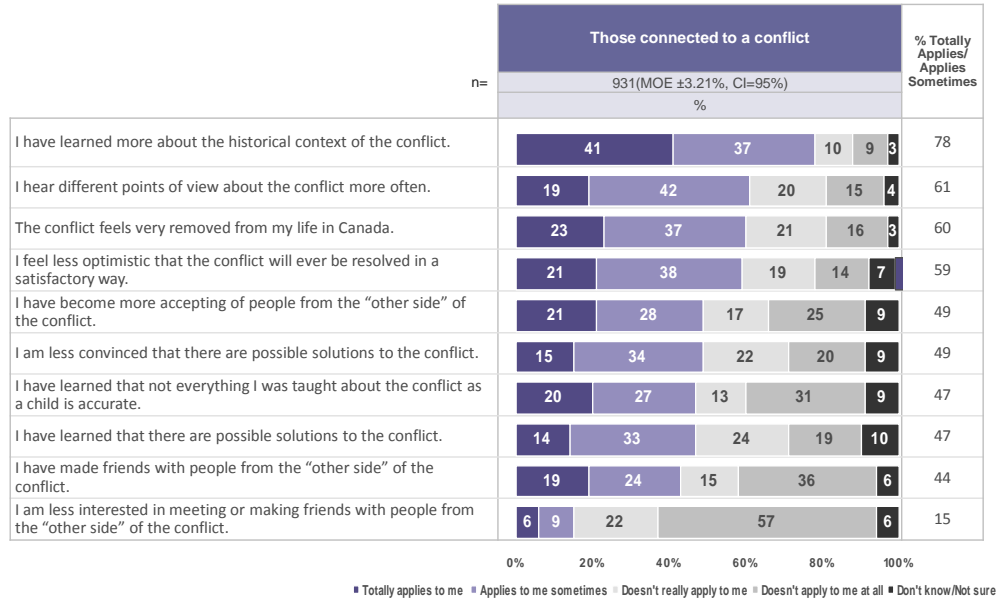
- ◆ Respondents were presented with a list of various ways that their thoughts and feelings about the conflict may have changed over time. With regards to the conflict to which they have the most connection, overall, the three statements applicable to the greatest proportion of respondents were:
 - “I have learned more about the historical context surrounding the conflict” (78%) – for almost every conflict (except former Yugoslavia), this item receives the greatest proportion of responses.
 - “I hear different points of view about the conflict more often” (61%) – the proportion indicating that this item “applies to them” varies by conflict, from a low of 39% for the conflict between Sikhs and non-Sikhs to a high of 77% among those who connect most with the Israel/Palestine conflict.



- “The conflict feels very removed from my life in Canada” (60%) – again, there is some variance by conflict, with the highest incidence among those who connect most with the former Yugoslavia conflict (70%) and the lowest incidence among those who are connected to the Armenian/Turkish conflict (43%).
- ◆ Over time, almost half (49%) of those with a connection to a conflict have “become more accepting of people from the ‘other side’ of the conflict”. Furthermore, 44%, indicate that they have “made friends with people from the ‘other side’ of the conflict.” This suggests that, over time, living in Canada has had a positive influence of the views of Canadians, building greater tolerance and acceptance.
- ◆ There are some sizeable variances in the responses by conflict, as noted here:
 - Among those who connect most with the India/Pakistan conflict, 73% “have become more accepting of people from the ‘other side’ of the conflict”, and the same proportion have “made friends with people from the ‘other side’”. These sentiments are least felt among those who connect most strongly with the Afghanistan conflict (32% and 18% respectively). Again, it should be noted here that responses for Afghanistan conflict are unique in that those who connect most to this conflict are not from any of the ethnic groups of Afghanistan.
 - Those who connect most strongly with the Afghanistan conflict (73%) and the Israel/Palestine conflict (73%) are far less optimistic than others that these conflicts will be resolved in a satisfactory way. Similarly, those commenting on the conflicts in Israel/Palestine (63%) and Afghanistan (62%) feel “less convinced that there are possible solutions to the conflict”.
 - Among those who connect most with the Israel/Palestine conflict, the India/Pakistan conflict, or the Horn of Africa/Somalia conflict, more than half agree that “I have learned that not everything I was taught about the conflict as a child is accurate”. This sentiment resonates less with those who connect most strongly to the other conflicts.



Figure 7: Ways in Which Thoughts and Feelings about the Conflict have Changed Over Time



Q.22 Listed below are different reasons why, or ways in which, the way you think or feel about this conflict may have changed over time. Please indicate how much or little each one applies to you.
 Base: Those with a connection to any conflict

Table 46: Level of Agreement with Statements about Canadian Values and Perceptions of Belonging, by Conflict

	Those connected to a conflict	Conflict Area								
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	Horn of Africa/Somalia	The Sudans	India and Pakistan	Sikhs/non-Sikhs	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
	n= 931 (MOE ±3.21%, CI=95%)	345	76	60	46 ^c	41 ^c	73	36 ^c	200	187
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I have learned more about the historical context of the conflict.	78	87	82	80	78	80	77	64	78	68
I hear different points of view about the conflict more often.	61	77	57	65	65	63	75	39	56	51
The conflict feels very removed from my life in Canada.	60	52	43	65	59	66	67	56	57	70
I feel less optimistic that the conflict will ever be resolved in a satisfactory way.	59	73	58	45	43	39	53	47	73	42
I have become more accepting of people from the "other side" of the conflict.	49	60	53	53	48	56	73	61	32	49
I am less convinced that there are possible solutions to the conflict.	49	63	46	40	43	27	40	39	62	35
I have learned that not everything I was taught about the conflict as a child is accurate.	47	58	41	40	57	39	55	33	37	41
I have learned that there are possible solutions to the conflict.	47	53	50	55	65	66	62	50	43	48
I have made friends with people from the "other side" of the conflict.	44	57	55	57	43	49	73	58	18	45
I am less interested in meeting or making friends with people from the "other side" of the conflict.	15	18	21	17	11	12	10	6	24	12

Q.22 Listed below are different reasons why, or ways in which, the way you think or feel about this conflict may have changed over time. Please indicate how much or little each one applies to you.
 Base: Those connected to a conflict
 c Caution, small base size



Perception of Changes or Developments related to Conflict

- ◆ Three-quarters (75%) of respondents concede that, while living in Canada, there have been changes or developments to the conflict in the affected world region.
 - While the sample size is small, it would seem that those who connect most with the Armenian/Turkish conflict are significantly less likely to feel things have changed over time (42%).

Table 47: Perception of Changes or Developments Related to the Conflicts, by Conflict

	Those connected to a conflict	Conflict Area								
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	Horn of Africa/Somalia	The Sudans	India and Pakistan	Sikhs/non-Sikhs	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	931 (MOE ±3.21%, CI=95%)	345	76	60	46 ^c	41 ^c	73	36 ^c	200	187
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	75	82	42	75	72	71	71	67	81	80
No	11	12	41	5	13	7	16	17	10	7
Don't know/Not sure	14	6	17	20	15	22	12	14	10	13
No Answer	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

Q.23 (WORDING IF NOT BORN IN CANADA – NO AT Q1) During the time you have lived in Canada, have there been any significant changes or developments related to the conflict in the affected world region (e.g., political or military actions, etc.)? (WORDING IF BORN IN CANADA – YES AT Q1) In your lifetime, have there been any significant changes or developments related to the conflict in the affected world region (e.g., political or military actions, etc.)?
 Base: Those with connection to any conflict
 c Caution, small base size



Change in Feelings about the Conflict as a Result of Changes/Developments

- ◆ Among those who feel there have been changes or developments over time in the conflict to which they are connected, half (51%) indicate that their feelings about the conflict have intensified as a result of these changes/developments, while 29% indicate that there has been no change to the intensity of their feelings. Only 15% suggest that their feelings have become less intense. Responses vary by conflict:
 - About seven-in-ten (69%) of those who connect most with Israel/Palestine indicate that their feelings have intensified. In fact, 34% of those with an Israel/Palestine connection indicate that their feelings are “much more intense”. Comparatively, only 8% of those who most connect with the conflict in India/Pakistan and 11% of those who connect most strongly with the former Yugoslavia conflict report that their feelings are “much more intense”.

Table 48: Change in Intensity of Feelings about the Conflict as a Result of Changes or Developments Related to the Conflict, by Conflict

	Those connected to a conflict	Conflict Area						
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	Horn of Africa/Somalia	India and Pakistan	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	717 (MOE ±3.66%, CI=95%)	284	32 ^c	45 ^c	33 ^c	52	161	149
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL MORE INTENSE	51	69	47	40	45	31	59	29
Much more intense	19	34	25	13	15	8	21	11
A little bit more intense	32	35	22	27	30	23	38	18
A little bit less intense	9	6	9	13	15	17	8	14
Much less intense	6	2	-	9	9	12	4	18
TOTAL LESS INTENSE	15	7	9	22	24	29	12	32
No different	29	21	44	36	27	35	25	34
Don't know/Not sure	5	2	-	2	3	6	4	5

Q.24 As a result of the significant changes or developments related to the conflict, has the intensity, or strength, of your own feelings about the conflict changed at all? Are your feelings about the conflict...?

Base: Those connected to a conflict who perceive significant changes or developments related to the conflict in the affected world region during lifetime

c Caution, small base size



X. Involvement in Attempts to Effect Change



Involvement in Attempts to Make Change

Personal Involvement in Attempting to make Changes Related to Conflict

- ◆ Despite feeling connected to conflicts, few respondents are personally involved in attempting to resolve those conflicts or make changes at home or abroad. Overall, 62% admit that they are “not involved at all”.
 - Higher than average levels of personal involvement are reported among those who connect most strongly to the Israel/Palestine conflict, the Armenian/Turkish conflict, the conflict in the Sudans, the Horn of Africa/Somalia conflict and the conflict in Sri Lanka. For these conflicts, the majority of respondents report at least some level of involvement in resolution efforts.

Table 49: Incidence of Personal Involvement in Attempting to Make Changes Related to the Conflict, by Conflict

	Those connected to a conflict	Conflict Area								
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	Horn of Africa/Somalia	The Sudans	India and Pakistan	Sikhs and non-Sikhs	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	931 (MOE ±3.21%, CI=95%)	345	76	60	46 ^c	41 ^c	73	36 ^c	200	187
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL INVOLVED (top 3 box)	37	54	58	62	61	51	40	31	37	23
Very involved	2	3	4	10	2	12	1	3	3	1
Somewhat involved	10	18	25	25	22	17	10	6	6	7
Not very involved	25	33	29	27	37	22	29	22	28	15
Not involved at all	62	44	38	38	39	46	59	67	62	75
Don't know/Not sure	2	2	4	-	-	2	1	3	2	2

Q.25 How involved are you in attempting to make changes related to this conflict, either in Canada or abroad (e.g., seeking resolutions or redress/justice)?
 Base: Those with connection to any conflict
 c Caution, small base size

Ways in Which People Attempt to Make Changes – by Conflict

- ◆ Those involved to some extent in conflict resolution were asked to select from a list the ways in which they attempt to make changes. Almost two-thirds (64%) try to educate other people about the conflict. Other means employed to try and resolve conflicts include signing petitions (42%), commenting on social media (32%), donating money (31%), and belonging to one or more groups or networks (local, Canadian and/or global) with similar views (27%).



- Those who connect most with the Israel/Palestine conflict appear generally more active. Fully 80% “try to educate others” about the conflict; 53% sign petitions; they are more likely than average to participate in organized, planned demonstrations/rallies (27% versus 19% overall); and 36% belong to local, Canadian and/or global groups.
- Those who report a family, personal or community connection to the Afghanistan conflict are less likely than those with a connection to other conflicts to attempt to effect constructive changes in the dynamics of the conflict.
- Although the sample size is small, those who identify having the strongest connection to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia are slightly more likely than average to donate money (39%) but are less likely to speak publicly about issues related to the conflict (2% compared to 12% overall) or to participate in organized or spontaneous demonstrations/rallies.
- Again, although the sample size is small, those who have the strongest connection to the conflict in Sri Lanka appear more likely than average to volunteer their time (32%), belong to a Canadian group (35%) or global network (22%) and to speak publicly about issues related to the conflict (30%).
- Respondents who connect most to the Armenia/Turkey conflict are less likely to donate money (7%) but are more likely to speak publicly (27%) and to belong to groups with similar views (39%).



Table 50: Ways of Being Involved in Attempting to Make Changes, by Conflict

	Those connected to a conflict	Conflict Area				
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Sri Lanka	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	361 (MOE ±5.16%, CI=95%)	186	44 ^c	37 ^c	71	44 ^c
	%	%	%	%	%	%
I try to educate other people about the conflict	64	80	80	57	48	66
I sign petitions	42	53	57	32	29	36
I comment on social media or other websites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, blogs)	32	35	25	38	37	27
I donate money	31	35	7	38	19	39
I participate in organized, planned demonstrations/rallies	19	27	23	24	12	11
I volunteer my time	18	17	23	32	14	25
I belong to a local or Canadian network or group of people with similar views on the conflict	18	23	32	35	10	16
I belong to a global network or group of people with similar views on the conflict	15	23	16	22	5	20
I speak publicly about issues related to the conflict	12	16	27	30	14	2
I participate in spontaneous demonstrations/rallies	9	16	7	8	1	2
I make art related to the conflict	4	5	-	5	1	-
I try to educate myself about the conflict	3	3	7	-	3	-
I host a website or blog	<1	2	2	5	-	-
Other, please specify	6	4	-	3	12	-
None of the above	10	2	5	3	15	14

Q.26 In which of the following ways, if any, are you involved in attempting to make changes? Please select all that apply.
 Base: Those connected to a conflict and involved in attempting to make changes related to it either in Canada or abroad
 c Caution, small base size



Ways in Which People Attempt to Make Changes – by Generation and Age

- ◆ The nature of resolution efforts among would-be change makers varies slightly by age:
 - The tendency to comment on social media or other websites declines with age (49% of those 18 to 34 do so, compared to only 22% of those in the 55+ age cohort). The same pattern holds true when it comes to participation in organized or planned demonstrations/rallies: 26% of those 18 to 34 years of age report undertaking this activity, compared to only 12% of those 55+.
 - The reverse is true when it comes to donating money: incidence is highest among those 55+ years of age (43%) and lowest among those 18 to 34 years of age (19%).
 - Those in the 18 to 34 year old age-bracket report a lower than average incidence of belonging to a local or Canadian network or group of people with similar views on the conflict (12% versus 18% overall).
- ◆ While sample size is small, the data suggests that those who moved to Canada at a young age (under the age of 16) report a higher than average incidence of commenting on social media or other websites (49% compared to 32% overall).

Table 51: Ways of Being Involved in Attempting to Make Changes, by Generation and Age

	Those connected to a conflict	Generation				Age		
		1st	1.5	2nd	3 rd or more	18-34	35-54	55+
n=	361 (MOE ±5.16%, CI=95%)	111 (MOE ±9.3%, CI=95%)	35 ^c (MOE ±16.57%, CI=95%)	102 (MOE ±9.7%, CI=95%)	148 (MOE ±8.06%, CI=95%)	65 (MOE ±12.16%, CI=95%)	107 (MOE ±9.47%, CI=95%)	189 (MOE ±7.13%, CI=95%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I try to educate other people about the conflict	64	66	78	74	59	67	60	65
I sign petitions	42	46	54	46	38	44	37	45
I comment on social media or other websites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, blogs)	32	27	49	38	33	49	29	22
I donate money	31	33	25	34	29	19	29	43
I participate in organized, planned demonstrations/rallies	19	22	31	21	16	26	19	12
I volunteer my time	18	16	13	16	19	17	18	18
I belong to a local or Canadian network or group of people with similar views on the conflict	18	18	16	22	16	12	21	19
I belong to a global network or group of people with similar views on the conflict	15	13	13	17	16	13	16	16
I speak publicly about issues related to the conflict	12	15	14	12	11	12	14	12
I participate in spontaneous demonstrations/rallies	9	9	15	8	10	8	10	9
I make art related to the conflict	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	2
I try to educate myself about the conflict	3	2	2	4	2	-	4	3
I host a website or blog	<1	1	3	-	-	-	1	-
Other, please specify	6	1	-	4	8	6	6	3
None of the above	10	14	11	7	9	14	10	8

Q.26 In which of the following ways, if any, are you involved in attempting to make changes? Please select all that apply.
 Base: Those connected to a conflict and involved in attempting to make changes related to this conflict either in Canada or abroad
 c Caution, small base size



Number of Groups/Networks to Which People Belong

- ◆ Among those attempting to make changes related to the conflict, either in Canada or abroad, one-quarter (27%) belong to at least one conflict-related network or group.
 - Reported incidence of belonging to a network or group is higher among those with a connection to the Israel/Palestine conflict (36%).
 - Those who connect most strongly to the Afghanistan conflict are less likely than average to belong to a conflict-related network or group.

Table 52: Number of Networks or Groups to which those Involved in Attempting to Make Changes Belong

	Those connected to a conflict and attempting to make changes	Conflict Area			
		Israel/Palestine	Armenia/Turkey	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	361 (MOE ±5.16%, CI=95%)	186	44 ^C	73	44 ^C
	%	%	%	%	%
None	73	64	61	89	75
One or More	27	36	39	11	25
1	8	13	14	1	2
2	6	11	7	-	14
3	4	6	9	4	5
4	1	2	-	-	-
5	<1	1	-	-	-
6 or more	<1	1	-	3	-
No answer	2	2	9	3	5

Q.27 How many different networks or groups related to the conflict do you belong to?

Base: Those connected to a conflict and involved in attempting to make changes related to it either in Canada or abroad

C Caution, small base size



XI. Demographic Characteristics of General Public Respondents



Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 53: Incidence of Being Born in Canada/Generational Status (Weighted)

	General Public	Generation				Age		
		1st	1.5	2nd	3 rd or more	18-34	35-54	55+
n=	4,498	994	471	1,008	2,496	830	1,405	2,263
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
BORN IN CANADA								
Yes	80	-	-	100	100	80	81	79
No	20	100	100	-	-	20	19	21
GENERATION								
1 st Generation (born outside of Canada)	20	100	100			20	19	21
2 nd Generation	15			100		15	16	15
3 rd Generation	65				100	65	65	65

Generation "1.5" includes those born outside of Canada who moved to Canada before the age of 16

Q.1 Were you born in Canada?
 Base: Total sample (general public)
 Q.9 Were your parents born in Canada?
 Base: Those born in Canada
 Q.10 Were your grandparents born in Canada?
 Base: Those whose parents were born in Canada

Table 54: Citizenship Status if Not Born in Canada

	Those not born in Canada
n=	994
	%
A Canadian citizen	90
A permanent resident	8
Other	1

Q.2a Are you ...?
 Base: Those not born in Canada



Table 55: Age When Immigrated to Canada and Number of Years Lived in Canada

	Those not born in Canada	
	n=	%
AGE WHEN IMMIGRATED TO CANADA:		
Under 5		21
5 – 9		16
10 – 12		8
13 – 15		7
16 – 18		5
19 – 24		16
25 – 29		9
30 – 34		7
35 – 39		6
40 or older		6
NUMBER OF YEARS LIVED IN CANADA:		
Fewer than 5 years		3
5 to 10 years		11
11 to 15 years		10
16 to 20 years		10
More than 20 years		67

Q.2b: How old were you when you moved to Canada?
 Q.3: How many years have you lived in Canada?
 Base: Those not born in Canada

Table 56: Where Lived Before Coming to Canada

	Those not born in Canada	
	n=	%
Western Europe		24
Eastern Europe		17
Northern Europe (including UK)		15
United States		14
Southern Asia (including India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)		7
Caribbean and Bermuda		6
West Central Asia and the Middle East		6
South America		4
Southern Europe (including Former Yugoslavia)		3
Eastern Asia		3
Southeast Asia		3
Oceania (including Australia)		3
Central America		2
Western Africa		2
Northern Africa (including Sudan)		2
Southern Africa		2
Eastern Africa		1
Central Africa		1

Q.4: In which of the following world regions did you live before coming to Canada? Please select as many as apply.
 Base: Those not born in Canada



Table 57: Region of Southern Europe from which Immigrated to Canada

Southern Europe	n=	Among those who lived in Southern Europe	
			%
Albania		-	
Andorra		-	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		11	
Croatia		11	
Gibraltar		-	
Greece		25	
Italy		37	
Kosovo		-	
Macedonia		3	
Malta		2	
Montenegro		3	
Portugal		-	
San Marino		-	
Serbia		17	
Slovenia		3	
Spain		3	
Other		6	

Q.5a In which country or region in Southern Europe did you live? Please select as many as apply.
 Base: Those who lived in Southern Europe (including former Yugoslavia)
 c Caution, small base size

Table 58: Region of North Africa from which Immigrated to Canada

Northern Africa	n=	Those who lived in Northern Africa	
			%
Algeria		24	
Egypt		28	
Libya		8	
Morocco		12	
South Sudan		5	
Sudan		5	
Tunisia		18	
Western Sahara		-	
Other		-	

Q.5c In which country or region in Northern Africa did you live? Please select as many as apply.
 Base: Those who lived in Northern Africa
 C Caution, small base size



Table 59: Region of West Central Asia or the Middle East from which Immigrated to Canada

West Central Asia and the Middle East	n=	Those who lived in West Central Asia or the Middle East	
			%
Afghanistan		-	
Armenia		-	
Azerbaijan		-	
Bahrain		2	
Cyprus		4	
Iran		21	
Iraq		2	
Israel		26	
Jordan		3	
Kazakistan		-	
Kuwait		1	
Kyrgyzstan		-	
Lebanon		26	
Oman		-	
Palestine/West Bank/Gaza Strip		2	
Qatar		-	
Saudi Arabia		20	
Syria		-	
Tajikistan		-	
Turkey		1	
Turkmenistan		-	
United Arab Emirates		6	
Other		2	

Q.5d In which country or republic in West Central Asia and the Middle East did you live? Please select as many as apply.
 Base: Those who lived in West Central Asia or the Middle East
 C Caution, small base size

Table 60: Region of Southern Asia from which Immigrated to Canada

Southern Asia	n=	Those who lived in Southern Asia	
			%
Bangladesh		4	
Bhutan		-	
India		54	
Maldives		-	
Nepal		-	
Pakistan		28	
Sri Lanka		12	
Other		2	

Q.5e In which country in Southern Asia did you live? Please select as many as apply.
 Base: Those who lived in Southern Asia (including India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)



Table 61: Country of Birth (among those born outside of Canada who lived in more than one country before coming to Canada)

	Those who lived in more than one country before coming to Canada	
	n=	%
	158	
		%
Algeria		3
Bangladesh		2
Bosnia and Herzegovina		2
Comoros		1
Croatia		1
Cyprus		1
Egypt		3
Greece		5
India		21
Iran		7
Israel		8
Italy		6
Kenya		2
Lebanon		7
Libya		1
Macedonia		1
Morocco		2
Pakistan		9
Saudi Arabia		2
Serbia		1
Somalia		1
South Sudan		1
Spain		1
Sri Lanka		5
Tunisia		2
UAE		1
Uganda		1
Other		6

Q.6 In which country were you born?
 Base: Those born outside of Canada who lived in more than one country before coming to Canada

Table 62: Main Ethnicity or Place of Origin (in addition to Canadian)

	Those born in Canada	
	n=	%
	3,504	
		%
American (USA)		3
Central American		<1
Caribbean and Bermudan		1
South American		<1
Western European		22
Eastern European		8
Northern European (including UK)		27
Southern European (including Former Yugoslavia)		2
Western African		<1
Eastern African		<1
Northern African (including Sudanese)		<1
Central African		-
Southern African		-
West Central Asian or Middle Eastern		<1
East Asian (e.g., Chinese)		1
Southeast Asian		<1
South Asian (including Indian, Pakistani and Sri Lankan)		1
Oceanian (including Australian)		<1
No other		44

Q.7 Sometimes our ethnic and/or national backgrounds make us think of ourselves not only as Canadian but as related to one of Canada's many ethnic groups. In addition to Canadian, what is your main ethnicity or place of origin? Please select as many as apply.
 Base: Those born in Canada



Table 63: Place of Origin in Southern Europe

Southern Europe	Those born in Canada with origins in Southern Europe	
	n=	%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	
Croatia	12	
Greece	11	
Italy	41	
Kosovo	2	
Macedonia	6	
Malta	1	
Portugal	4	
Serbia	3	
Slovenia	2	
Spain	2	
Other	17	

Q.8a Which country or region in Southern Europe do you think of as your place of origin? Please select as many as apply.
 Base: Those born in Canada whose ethnic background is Southern European (including former Yugoslavia)

Table 64: Place of Origin in West Central Asia or the Middle East

West Central Asia and the Middle East	Those born in Canada with origins in West Central Asia or the Middle East	
	n=	%
Iran	5	
Israel	10	
Lebanon	42	
Palestine/West Bank/Gaza Strip	9	
Syria	14	
Turkey	9	
Other	11	

Q.8d Which country or region in West Central Asia or the Middle East do you think of as your place of origin? Please select as many as apply.
 Base: Those whose ethnic background is West Central Asian and Middle Eastern
 C Caution, small base size



Table 65: Place of Origin in South Asia

South Asia	Those born in Canada with origins in South Asia	
	n=	%
Bangladesh	3	
India	72	
Pakistan	16	
Other	12	

Q.8e Which country or region in Southern Asia do you think of as your place of origin? Please select as many as apply.
 Base: Those whose ethnic background is South Asian (including Indian, Pakistani and Sri Lankan)
 C Caution, small base size

Table 66: Birthplace of Parents and Grandparents (Canada or Elsewhere)

	General Public	
	n=	%
Your mother	n= 2778	
Yes (born in Canada)	87	
No (not born in Canada)	13	
Your father	n= 2706	
Yes (born in Canada)	85	
No (not born in Canada)	15	
Your mother's mother	n= 2778	
Yes (born in Canada)	79	
No (not born in Canada)	19	
Don't know/not sure	2	
Your mother's father	n= 2778	
Yes (born in Canada)	76	
No (not born in Canada)	22	
Don't know/not sure	3	
Your father's mother	n= 2706	
Yes (born in Canada)	78	
No (not born in Canada)	20	
Don't know/not sure	3	
Your father's father	n= 2706	
Yes (born in Canada)	76	
No (not born in Canada)	21	
Don't know/not sure	3	

Q.9 Were your parents/grandparents born in Canada?
 Base: Those born in Canada



Table 67: Gender and Age

	General Public	
	n=	4,498
		%
GENDER (WEIGHTED)		
Male		50
Female		50
AGE		
18-24		3
25-29		8
30-34		17
35-39		9
40-44		10
45-49		8
50-54		7
55-59		8
60-64		11
65-69		9
70 or over		9

Q.38 Are you . . . ?
 Q.39: How old are you?
 Base: Total sample (general public)

Table 68: Language Spoken at Home

	General Public	
	n=	4,498
		%
English		80
French		27
Chinese		<1
Italian		1
German		1
Punjabi		<1
Cantonese		<1
Spanish		1
Arabic		1
Tagalog		<1
Mandarin		<1
Other		5

Q.40 What is the language you are most comfortable speaking or the one you speak most frequently at home? Please select as many as apply.
 Base: Total sample (general public)



Table 69: Presence of Children, Education Level and Household Income

	General Public
n=	4,498
	%
CHILDREN 16 OR UNDER	
Yes	31
No	69
EDUCATION LEVEL	
Some public or high school	2
Completed high school	7
Some college or university (or CEGEP in Québec)	16
Completed college	16
Completed university	33
Post-graduate or professional degree	26
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
Under \$20,000	5
\$20,000 to \$49,999	17
\$50,000 to \$74,999	18
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16
\$100,000 or more	29
Prefer not to answer	15

Q.41 Do you have any children 16 or younger who live with you (either all or some of the time)?
 Q.42 What formal education do you have?
 Q.48: What is your total family household income, before taxes?
 Base: All respondents

Table 70: Employment Status

	General Public
n=	4,498
	%
Paid employee, full or part-time	51
Self-employed, full or part-time	15
Student, full or part-time	5
Looking for work	4
Homemaker	5
Retired	25
Other	3

Q.43 What is your employment situation? Select as many as apply.
 Base: Total sample (general public)



Table 71: Visible Minority or Aboriginal Canadian

	General Public	
	n=	4,498
		%
Member of a visible minority group		9
Aboriginal Canadian		2

Q.44 Are you . . . ?
Base: Total sample (general public)

Table 72: Community Size

	General Public	
	n=	4,498
		%
City of 1,000,000 people or more		31
City of 100,000 to 1,000,000		33
City or town of 10,000 to 100,000		20
Town of under 10,000		8
Rural or remote		8

Q.45 In which size of community do you live?
Base: Total sample (general public)



Table 73: Religion or Faith Tradition

	General Public	Conflict Area								
		Israel/Palestine	Armenian/Turkish Conflict	Sri Lanka	Horn of Africa/Somalia	The Sudans	India and Pakistan	Sikhs/non-Sikhs	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia
n=	4,498	345	76	60	36 ^c	41 ^c	73	36 ^c	200	187
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Buddhist	1	1	3	8	4	-	1	-	2	1
Christian	55	31	24	38	48	54	33	33	56	64
Hindu	1	-	-	23	-	-	12	11	1	-
Jewish	2	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Muslim	1	6	34	7	15	24	25	-	2	-
Sikh	<1	-	-	-	-	-	3	31	-	-
Other (Specify, if you wish)	4	5	4	3	-	7	7	3	2	5
Do not belong to any religion/religious group	33	28	32	12	26	15	11	14	34	26
Prefer not to answer	4	5	8	12	7	-	8	8	5	5

Q.46 What is your religion or faith tradition, if any?
 Base: All respondents
 C Caution, small base size

Table 74: Incidence of Being an Observant Practitioner of Religion or Faith Tradition

	General Public	Conflict Area								
		Israel/Palestine	Armenian/Turkish Conflict	Sri Lanka	Horn of Africa/Somalia	The Sudans	India and Pakistan	Afghanistan	Former Yugoslavia	
n=	2,895	229	46 ^c	46 ^c	31 ^c	35 ^c	59	123	129	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	44	48	24	59	71	74	51	51	58	
No	50	44	70	39	23	20	39	41	34	
Prefer not to answer	6	8	7	2	6	6	10	7	8	

Q.47 Are you an observant practitioner of your religion or faith tradition?
 Base: Those stating that they belong to a religion or faith tradition
 c Caution, small base size