# Support for legislation to create a presumption of equal shared parenting in child custody cases has increased since 2017 

## Key Findings



## SUPPORT FOR LEGISLATION FOR EQUAL SHARED PARENTING

There has been an increase in support for legislation to create a presumption of equal shared parenting in child custody cases since 2017 with now over three in four who strongly support (48\%) or somewhat support this (29\%)(2017: 35\% strongly support; $35 \%$ somewhat support). Men (57\%) are more likely than women (40\%) to strongly support this.

## SUPPORT FOR EQUAL TIME WITH BOTH PARENTS

There is strong support among Canadians that it is in the child's best interest to have as much time as possible with both parents ( $67 \%$ support, $22 \%$ somewhat support) and that children have the right to spend equal time or near equal time with both of their parents (67\% support, $23 \%$ somewhat support) following parents' divorce or separation, absent special circumstances.


SUPPORT FOR FREE VOTE IN PARLIAMENT

Over eight in ten Canadians support (64\%) or somewhat support (19\%) having a free vote in parliament, on legislation which includes the principle of equal shared parenting of children in situations of divorce or separation absent special circumstance. Men (69\%) are more likely than women (60\%) to strongly support this.

IMPACT ON LIKELIHOOD TO VOTE FOR PARTY OR CANDIDATE

About one in two Canadians say that if a candidate or party supported the principle of equal shared parenting of children in situations of divorce or separation it wouldn't have an impact on their vote (51\%), while one in three (32\%) say they would be more likely to vote for that party or candidate. Men (40\%) are more likely to say they would be more likely to vote for such a candidate than women (25\%).

## Support for legislation to create presumption of equal parenting

 strongly oppose federal and provincial legislation to create a presumption of equal shared parenting in child custody cases?[2017] Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose federal and provincial legislation to create a presumption of equal parenting in child custody cases?


[^0]
## Support for legislation to create presumption of equal parenting

 oppose federal and provincial legislation to create a presumption of equal shared parenting in child custody cases?

■ Unsure

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Atlantic } \\ (\mathrm{n}=98) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quebec } \\ & (\mathrm{n}=250) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ontario } \\ & (\mathrm{n}=322) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prairies } \\ & (n=208) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(\mathrm{n}=154)}{\mathrm{BC}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 72.8\% | 82.2\% | 76.3\% | 76.0\% | 77.4\% |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ (\mathrm{n}=557) \end{gathered}$ | Women (n=475) | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \text { to } 34 \\ & (\mathrm{n}=316) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \text { to } 54 \\ & (\mathrm{n}=387) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \text { plus } \\ (\mathrm{n}=329) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 85.1\% | 70.3\% | 75.2\% | 79.7\% | 77.3\% |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Atlantic } \\ (\mathrm{n}=98) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quebec } \\ & (\mathrm{n}=250) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ontario } \\ & (\mathrm{n}=322) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prairies } \\ & (\mathrm{n}=208) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} B C \\ (n=154) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 8.9\% | 7.2\% | 12.6\% | 10.8\% | 12.3\% |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ (\mathrm{n}=557) \end{gathered}$ | Women $(n=475)$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \text { to } 34 \\ & (\mathrm{n}=316) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \text { to } 54 \\ & (\mathrm{n}=387) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \text { plus } \\ & (\mathrm{n}=329) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 5.2\% | 16.0\% | 11.4\% | 10.4\% | 10.5\% |

[^1]
## Support for statements related to custody and parenting



[^2]
## Support for it being best interests of child to spend equal time with both parents



Would you support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or oppose the following: [RANDOMIZE Q2 to Q4]
That it is in the child's best interest to have as much time as possible with both parents in instances of parents' divorce or separation, absent special circumstances

Most Canadians support or somewhat support the statement that it is in the child's best interest to have as much time as possible with both parents in instances of parents' divorce or separation, absent special circumstances.
*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
*The net score is the difference between all positive and negative numbers in a question.

## Support for it being best interests of child to spend equal time with both parents demographics

Would you support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or oppose the following: [RANDOMIZE Q2 to Q4]

That it is in the child's best interest to have as much time as possible with both parents in instances of parents' divorce or separation, absent special circumstances


| Atlantic <br> $(\mathrm{n}=98)$ | Quebec <br> $(\mathrm{n}=250)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $85.3 \%$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 3 \%}$ |
| Men | Women |
| $(\mathrm{n}=557)$ | $(\mathrm{n}=475)$ |
| $\mathbf{9 1 . 1 \%}$ | $85.7 \%$ |


| Atlantic <br> $(\mathrm{n}=98)$ | Quebec <br> $(\mathrm{n}=250)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{6 . 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 2 \%}$ |
| Men | Women <br> $(\mathrm{n}=557)$ |
| $(\mathrm{n}=475)$ |  |

## Support/ Somewhat support

| Ontario <br> $(n=322)$ | Prairies <br> $(n=208)$ | BC <br> $(n=154)$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{8 6 . 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 . 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| 18 to 34 | 35 to 54 | 55 plus |
| $(n=316)$ | $(n=387)$ | $(n=329)$ |
| $\mathbf{8 7 . 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 4 \%}$ |

Oppose/ Somewhat oppose

| Ontario <br> $(n=322)$ | Prairies <br> $(n=208)$ | BC <br> $(n=154)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{6 . 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 3 \%}$ |
| 18 to 34 | 35 to 54 | 55 plus |
| $(\mathrm{n}=316)$ | $(\mathrm{n}=387)$ | $(\mathrm{n}=329)$ |
| $\mathbf{5 . 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 9 \%}$ |

[^3]Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, February $23^{\text {rd }}$ to $24^{\text {th }}, 2022$, $\mathrm{n}=1032$, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20 .

## Support for children having the right to spend equal time with both parents



Would you support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or oppose the following: [RANDOMIZE Q2 to Q4]

That children have the right to spend equal time or near equal time with both of their parents following parents' divorce or separation, absent special circumstances.

There is strong support among Canadians for children having the right to spend equal time or near equal time with both of their parents following parents' divorce
or separation, absent special
circumstances. Men are more likely to support this (73\%) than women (62\%).

[^4]*The net score is the difference between all positive and negative numbers in a question.
Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, February $23^{\text {rd }}$ to $24^{\text {th }}, 2022$, $\mathrm{n}=1032$, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

## Support for children having the right to spend equal time with both parents demographics

Would you support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or oppose the following: [RANDOMIZE Q2 to Q4]

That children have the right to spend equal time or near equal time with both of their parents following parents' divorce or separation, absent special circumstances.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Atlantic | Quebec |
| $(\mathrm{n}=98)$ | $(\mathrm{n}=250)$ |
| $\mathbf{8 5 . 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 7 \%}$ |
| Men | Women |
| $(\mathrm{n}=557)$ | $(\mathrm{n}=475)$ |
| $\mathbf{9 3 . 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 . 6 \%}$ |


| Atlantic <br> $(\mathrm{n}=98)$ | Quebec <br> $(\mathrm{n}=250)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{3 . 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 4 \%}$ |
| Men | Women <br> $(\mathrm{n}=475)$ |
| $\mathbf{1 . 8 \%}=557)$ | $\mathbf{7 . 7 \%}$ |

Support/ Somewhat support

| Ontario <br> $(n=322)$ | Prairies <br> $(n=208)$ | BC <br> $(n=154)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{8 7 . 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 1 \%}$ |
| 18 to 34 | 35 to 54 | 55 plus |
| $(n=316)$ | $(n=387)$ | $(n=329)$ |
| $\mathbf{8 8 . 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 9 \%}$ |

Oppose/ Somewhat oppose

| Ontario <br> $(n=322)$ | Prairies <br> $(n=208)$ | BC <br> $(n=154)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{6 . 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 8 \%}$ |
| 18 to 34 | 35 to 54 | 55 plus |
| $(n=316)$ | $(n=387)$ | $(n=329)$ |
| $5.6 \%$ | $\mathbf{4 . 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 9 \%}$ |

[^5]
## Support for having vote in Parliament on equal parenting share legislation

Would you support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or oppose the following: [RANDOMIZE Q2 to Q4]

Having a free vote in parliament, where elected officials can vote as they wish regardless of their party, on legislation which includes the principle of equal shared parenting of children in situations of divorce or separation absent special circumstance


Over three quarters of Canadians support or somewhat support having a free vote in parliament on legislation which includes the principle of equal shared parenting of children in situations of divorce or separation absent special circumstance.

[^6]Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, February $23^{\text {rd }}$ to $24^{\text {th }}, 2022$, $\mathrm{n}=1032$, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20

## Support for having vote in Parliament on equal parenting share legislation demographics

Would you support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or oppose the following: [RANDOMIZE Q2 to Q4]

Having a free vote in parliament, where elected officials can vote as they wish regardless of their party, on legislation which includes the principle of equal shared parenting of children in situations of divorce or separation absent special circumstance


## Support/ Somewhat support

| Atlantic <br> $(\mathrm{n}=98)$ | Quebec <br> $(\mathrm{n}=250)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{8 0 . 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 5 . 2 \%}$ |
| Men | Women <br> $(\mathrm{n}=475)$ |
| $(\mathrm{n}=557)$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 9 \%}$ |


| Atlantic <br> $(\mathrm{n}=98)$ | Quebec <br> $(\mathrm{n}=250)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $5.6 \%$ | $\mathbf{4 . 1 \%}$ |
| Men | Women <br> $(\mathrm{n}=557)$ |
| $(\mathrm{n}=475)$ |  |

9.2\%

Oppose/ Somewhat oppose

| Ontario <br> $(n=322)$ | Prairies <br> $(n=208)$ | BC <br> $(n=154)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{8 3 . 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 . 4 \%}$ |
| 18 to 34 | 35 to 54 | 55 plus |
| $(n=316)$ | $(n=387)$ | $(n=329)$ |
| $\mathbf{8 1 . 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 . 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 5 . 0 \%}$ |

*Charts may the true population proportion.
Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, February $23^{\text {rd }}$ to $24^{\text {th }}, 2022$, $\mathrm{n}=1032$, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20

## Impact on likelihood to vote for candidate in support of principle of equal share parenting

[^7]

[^8]

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Atlantic } \\ (\mathrm{n}=98) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quebec } \\ & (\mathrm{n}=250) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ontario } \\ & (\mathrm{n}=322) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prairies } \\ & (\mathrm{n}=208) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{B C \\(n=154)}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 47.4\% | 47.5\% | 52.6\% | 53.9\% | 50.7\% |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ (n=557) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & (n=475) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \text { to } 34 \\ & (n=316) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \text { to } 54 \\ & (\mathrm{n}=387) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \text { plus } \\ & (\mathrm{n}=329) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 45.8\% | 56.1\% | 49.8\% | 55.0\% | 48.4\% |
|  | Atlantic (n=98) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quebec } \\ & (\mathrm{n}=250) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ontario } \\ & (\mathrm{n}=322) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prairies } \\ & (\mathrm{n}=208) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(n=154)}{B C}$ |
|  | 35.0\% | 38.8\% | 30.3\% | 26.1\% | 33.0\% |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ (n=557) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & (n=475) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \text { to } 34 \\ & (\mathrm{n}=316) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \text { to } 54 \\ & (\mathrm{n}=387) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \text { plus } \\ & (\mathrm{n}=329) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 39.7\% | 24.9\% | 34.3\% | 30.9\% | 31.7\% |

of children in situations of divorce or separation would you be more likely, less likely or would this position have no impact on your vote?

Nanos conducted an RDD dual frame (land- and cell-lines) hybrid telephone and online random survey of 1,032 Canadians, 18 years of age or older, between February $23^{\text {rd }}$ and $24^{\text {th }}, 2022$ as part of an omnibus survey.
Participants were randomly recruited by telephone using live agents and administered a survey online. The results were statistically checked and weighted by age and gender using the latest Census information and the sample is geographically stratified to be representative of Canada.

Individuals were randomly called using random digit dialling with a maximum of five call backs.

The margin of error for a random survey of 1,032 Canadians is $\pm 3.1$ percentage points, 19 times out of 20 .

The research was commissioned by Action des nouvelles conjointes et des nouveaux conjoints du Québec (ANCQ), the Canadian Association for Equality (CAFE), Canadian Equal Parenting Council (CEPC), Equal Parenting for Children (EPFC), Lawyers for Shared Parenting (L4SP), Leading Women For Shared Parenting (Canada) (LW4AP), and Real Women of Canada (R.E.A.L.) and was conducted by Nanos Research.

Note: Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

| Research sponsors | Action des nouvelles conjointes et des nouveaux conjoints du Québec (ANCQ), the Canadian Association for Equality (CAFE), Canadian Equal Parenting Council (CEPC), Equal Parenting for Children (EPFC), Lawyers for Shared Parenting (L4SP), Leading Women For Shared Parenting (Canada) (LW4AP), and Real Women of Canada (R.E.A.L.). | Weighting of Data | The results were weighted by age and gender using the latest Census information (2016) and the sample is geographically stratified to ensure a distribution across all regions of Canada. See tables for full weighting disclosure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population and Final Sample Size <br> Source of Sample | 1032 Randomly selected individuals. Nanos Panel | Screening | Screening ensured potential respondents did not work in the market research industry, in the advertising industry, in the media or a political party prior to administering the survey to ensure the integrity of the data. |
| Type of Sample | Probability | Excluded Demographics | Individuals younger than 18 years old; individuals without land or cell lines, and individuals without internet access could not participate. |
| Margin of Error | $\pm 3.1$ percentage points, 19 times out of 20. |  |  |
| Mode of Survey Sampling Method Base | RDD dual frame (land- and cell-lines) hybrid telephone and online omnibus survey <br> The sample included both land- and cell-lines RDD (Random Digit Dialed) across Canada. | Stratification | By age and gender using the latest Census information (2016) and the sample is geographically stratified to be representative of Canada. Smaller areas such as Atlantic Canada were marginally oversampled to allow for a minimum regional sample. |
|  | Atlantic Canada, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies, British Columbia; Men and | Estimated Response Rate | 13 percent, consistent with industry norms. |
| Demographics (Captured) | Women; 18 years and older. <br> Six digit postal code was used to validate geography. |  |  |
| Fieldwork/Validation | Individuals were recruited using live interviews with live supervision to validate work, the research questions were administered online | Question Order | Question order in the preceding report reflects the order in which they appeared in the original questionnaire. |
| Number of Calls Time of Calls | Maximum of five call backs to those recruited. <br> Individuals recruited were called between 12-5:30 pm and 6:30-9:30pm local time for the respondent. | Question Content | Topics on the omnibus ahead of the survey content included: views on political issues, views on economic issues, views on the convoy protests, political leaders, work environments, standard of living, animal welfare (ON only), gardening and healthcare. |
| Field Dates | February $23^{\text {rd }}$ to $24^{\text {th }}, 2022$. | Question Wording | The questions in the preceding report are written exactly as they were asked to individuals. |
| Language of Survey | The survey was conducted in both English and French. | Research/Data Collection Supplier | Nanos Research |
| Standards | Nanos Research is a member of the Canadian Research Insights Council (CRIC) and confirms that this research fully complies with all CRIC Standards including the CRIC Public Opinion Research Standards and Disclosure Requirements. https://canadianresearchinsightscouncil.ca/standards/ | Contact | Contact Nanos Research for more information or with any concerns or questions. <br> http://www.nanos.co <br> Telephone:(613) 234-4666 ext. 237 <br> Email: info@nanosresearch.com. |

nanos dimap analytika
nanos dimap

As one of North America's premier market and public opinion research firms, we put strategic intelligence into the hands of decision makers. The majority of our work is for private sector and public facing organizations and ranges from market studies, managing reputation through to leveraging data intelligence. Nanos Research offers a vertically integrated full service quantitative and qualitative research practice to attain the highest standards and the greatest control over the research process. www.nanos.co

This international joint venture between dimap and Nanos brings together top research and data experts from North American and Europe to deliver exceptional data intelligence to clients. The team offers data intelligence services ranging from demographic and sentiment microtargeting; consumer sentiment identification and decision conversion; and, data analytics and profiling for consumer persuasion. www.nanosdimap.com

NRM is an affiliate of Nanos Research and Rutherford McKay Associates. Our service offerings are based on decades of professional experience and extensive research and include public acceptance and engagement, communications audits, and narrative development. www.nrmpublicaffairs.com

## 2022-2077 - Canadian Association for Equality - February Omni - STAT SHEET

Our next few questions are about the equal shared parenting of children in situations of divorce or separation. This principle asserts that regardless of the gender of a parent, they have equal rights to parent their children except in special circumstances such as one parent struggling with drug addiction or having a history of family violence.

|  |  |  | Region |  |  |  |  |  | Gender |  | Age |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Canada } \\ & \text { 2022-02 } \end{aligned}$ | Atlantic | Quebec | Ontario | Prairies | British Columbia | Male | Female | $\begin{gathered} 18 \text { to } \\ 34 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $35 \text { to }$ $54$ | 55 plus |
| Question - Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose federal and provincial legislation to create a presumption of equal shared parenting in child custody cases? | Total | Unwgt N | 1032 | 98 | 250 | 322 | 208 | 154 | 557 | 475 | 316 | 387 | 329 |
|  |  | Wgt N | 1000 | 67 | 233 | 384 | 183 | 133 | 490 | 510 | 273 | 341 | 386 |
|  | Strongly support | \% | 48.1 | 39.5 | 51.0 | 49.1 | 48.4 | 44.2 | 57.1 | 39.5 | 49.8 | 47.9 | 47.2 |
|  | Somewhat support | \% | 29.4 | 33.2 | 31.1 | 27.2 | 27.6 | 33.2 | 28.0 | 30.8 | 25.4 | 31.8 | 30.1 |
|  | Somewhat oppose | \% | 5.4 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 5.9 |
|  | Strongly oppose | \% | 5.4 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 4.7 |
|  | Unsure | \% | 11.7 | 18.3 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 13.2 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 10.0 | 12.2 |

Would you support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or oppose the following: [RANDOMIZE]

|  |  |  | Region |  |  |  |  |  | Gender |  | Age |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Canada } \\ & \text { 2022-02 } \end{aligned}$ | Atlantic | Quebec | Ontario | Prairies | British Columbia | Male | Female | $\begin{gathered} 18 \text { to } \\ 34 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \text { to } \\ 54 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 55 plus |
| Question - That it is in the child's best interest to have as much time as possible with both parents in instances of parents' divorce or separation, absent special circumstances. | Total | Unwgt N | 1032 | 98 | 250 | 322 | 208 | 154 | 557 | 475 | 316 | 387 | 329 |
|  |  | Wgt N | 1000 | 67 | 233 | 384 | 183 | 133 | 490 | 510 | 273 | 341 | 386 |
|  | Support | \% | 66.7 | 68.0 | 68.1 | 66.4 | 62.5 | 70.4 | 71.2 | 62.4 | 64.7 | 64.3 | 70.3 |
|  | Somewhat support | \% | 21.6 | 17.3 | 24.2 | 20.3 | 24.2 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 24.9 | 18.1 |
|  | Somewhat oppose | \% | 3.1 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 4.1 |
|  | Oppose | \% | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
|  | Unsure | \% | 6.1 | 8.3 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 |

Nanos conducted an RDD dual frame (land- and cell- lines) hybrid telephone and online random survey of 1,032 Canadians, 18 years of age or older, between February $23^{\text {rd }}$ and $24^{\text {th }}, 2022$. The margin of error this survey is $\pm 3.1$ percentage points, 19 times out of 20 .

## 2022-2077 - Canadian Association for Equality - February Omni - STAT SHEET

Would you support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or oppose the following: [RANDOMIZE]

|  |  |  | Region |  |  |  |  |  | Gender |  | Age |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Canada } \\ \text { 2022-02 } \end{gathered}$ | Atlantic | Quebec | Ontario | Prairies | British Columbia | Male | Female | $\begin{gathered} 18 \text { to } \\ 34 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \text { to } \\ 54 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { plus } \end{gathered}$ |
| Question - That children have the right to spend equal time or near equal time with both of their parents following parents' divorce or separation, absent special circumstances. | Total | Unwgt N | 1032 | 98 | 250 | 322 | 208 | 154 | 557 | 475 | 316 | 387 | 329 |
|  |  | Wgt N | 1000 | 67 | 233 | 384 | 183 | 133 | 490 | 510 | 273 | 341 | 386 |
|  | Support | \% | 67.1 | 66.0 | 72.0 | 65.5 | 60.0 | 73.7 | 72.6 | 61.8 | 71.3 | 64.8 | 66.2 |
|  | Somewhat support | \% | 23.1 | 20.0 | 22.7 | 22.0 | 28.9 | 20.5 | 21.3 | 24.8 | 17.4 | 28.0 | 22.7 |
|  | Somewhat oppose | \% | 3.2 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
|  | Oppose | \% | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
|  | Unsure | \% | 5.0 | 10.4 | 2.9 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 6.2 |

Would you support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or oppose the following: [RANDOMIZE]

|  |  |  | Region |  |  |  |  |  | Gender |  | Age |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Canada } \\ & \text { 2022-02 } \end{aligned}$ | Atlantic | Quebec | Ontario | Prairies | British Columbia | Male | Female | $\begin{gathered} 18 \text { to } \\ 34 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \text { to } \\ 54 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { plus } \end{gathered}$ |
| Question - Having a free vote in | Total | Unwgt N | 1032 | 98 | 250 | 322 | 208 | 154 | 557 | 475 | 316 | 387 | 329 |
| elected officials can vote as they wish |  | Wgt N | 1000 | 67 | 233 | 384 | 183 | 133 | 490 | 510 | 273 | 341 | 386 |
| party, on legislation which includes the | Support | \% | 64.0 | 62.4 | 66.9 | 64.0 | 57.7 | 68.1 | 68.6 | 59.6 | 61.8 | 62.4 | 67.0 |
| children in situations | Somewhat support | \% | 18.9 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 19.2 | 21.9 | 15.3 | 18.4 | 19.4 | 19.8 | 19.1 | 18.1 |
| special circumstance. | Somewhat oppose | \% | 3.4 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 3.5 |
|  | Oppose | \% | 4.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 5.6 |
|  | Unsure | \% | 9.6 | 13.7 | 10.7 | 7.6 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 7.2 | 11.8 | 14.9 | 9.5 | 5.9 |

Nanos conducted an RDD dual frame (land- and cell- lines) hybrid telephone and online random survey of 1,032 Canadians, 18 years of age or older, between February $23^{\text {rd }}$ and $24^{\text {th }}, 2022$. The margin of error this survey is $\pm 3.1$ percentage points, 19 times out of 20 .

> 2022-2077 - Canadian Association for Equality - February Omni - STAT SHEET

|  |  |  | Region |  |  |  |  |  | Gender |  | Age |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Canada } \\ 2022-02 \end{gathered}$ | Atlantic | Quebec | Ontario | Prairies | British Columbia | Male | Female | $\begin{gathered} 18 \text { to } \\ 34 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \text { to } \\ 54 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { plus } \end{gathered}$ |
| Question - If a candidate or party | Total | Unwgt <br> N | 1032 | 98 | 250 | 322 | 208 | 154 | 557 | 475 | 316 | 387 | 329 |
| principle of equal |  | Wgt N | 1000 | 67 | 233 | 384 | 183 | 133 | 490 | 510 | 273 | 341 | 386 |
| of divorce or separation would you | More likely | \% | 32.2 | 35.0 | 38.8 | 30.3 | 26.1 | 33.0 | 39.7 | 24.9 | 34.3 | 30.9 | 31.7 |
| likely or would this | Less likely | \% | 4.7 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 5.2 |
|  | No impact on vote | \% | 51.0 | 47.4 | 47.5 | 52.6 | 53.9 | 50.7 | 45.8 | 56.1 | 49.8 | 55.0 | 48.4 |
|  | Unsure | \% | 12.1 | 15.8 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 9.8 | 14.6 |


[^0]:    *Weighted to the true population proportion.
    *Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
    *The net score is the difference between all positive and negative numbers in a question.
    Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, February $23^{\text {rd }}$ to $24^{\text {th }}, 2022$, $\mathrm{n}=1032$, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

[^1]:    *Weighted to the true population proportion.
    *Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
    *The net score is the difference between all positive and negative numbers in a question.

[^2]:    *Weighted to the true population proportion.
    *Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
    *The net score is the difference between all positive and negative numbers in a question.

    Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, February $23^{\text {rd }}$ to $24^{\text {th }}, 2022$, $\mathrm{n}=1032$, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

[^3]:    *Weighted to the true population proportion.
    *Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

[^4]:    *Weighted to the true population proportion.
    *Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

[^5]:    *Weighted to the true population proportion.
    *Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

[^6]:    *Weighted to the true population proportion.
    *Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
    *The net score is the difference between all positive and negative numbers in a question.

[^7]:    Weighted to the true population proportion
    *Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
    *The net score is the difference between all positive and negative numbers in a question.

[^8]:    ■ More likely ■ Less likely $\quad$ No impact on vote $■$ Unsure

