

2006 • 2007

PART OF THE **SECURITY MONITOR** STUDY



EKOS

Wave 7:

**Looking Backwards –
Security in a Rear View Mirror**

Looking Backwards – Security in a Rear View Mirror

Wave 7 of the **Security Monitor** 2006-7 Study



July 2007

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Introduction

In the immediate aftermath of the September 11th terrorist attacks, EKOS launched its Security Monitor study. Now in its sixth year, the study continues to demonstrate how dynamic the safety and security landscape is in Canada. These shifts are sometimes unexpected and can alter the public context in terms of policy and the delivery of security services.

The salience of security and threat is much higher today than it was at the close of the last decade and issues related to public security are increasingly critical to the evaluation of broad government performance. Security issues are also becoming crucial yardsticks by which citizens measure the performance of governments.

Today, the Security Monitor study is one of the most important examinations of the public's perceptions of issues of safety and security in Canada. Findings from the past year's Monitor reinforced the need for ongoing monitoring of the public's continually evolving outlook. Pertinent events such as the London transit bombings, rising chaos in Iraq, gun violence in Toronto, Hurricane Katrina, the changing role of the Canadian Forces, and the global focus on a potential influenza pandemic have all had an impact on the public's outlook. Likewise, the continued, intense, and rising concerns about threats linked to climate and the environment demonstrated the breadth of concerns about the nature of threats today. Events such as these have reinforced the dominance of what we have labelled the "security ethic" which has implications for the public's expectations of the state to act as a guardian of risk or risk manager.

The 2006-7 study continues to focus on the evolving safety and security landscape in Canada. The results of the final survey for this study year are based on telephone interviews with a national random sample of 1,013 Canadians undertaken in June 2007. The methodological details are shown in the appendix to this report.

Overview

The concluding iteration of this year's Security Monitor consolidates and reinforces most of the key themes and conclusions evident throughout the year. In this final review, we highlight some of the salient findings and try to identify the trend lines where the trajectories were less than clear at various points in the past.

- 1.) The federal government continues to enjoy relatively robust and rising public performance appraisals in the area of national security.

These marks stand in stark contrast to the American situation where confidence in federal stewardship of national security has plummeted. Neither the controversies with the RCMP, rising casualties in Afghanistan, nor the highly visible cases like Arar have dislodged public confidence in federal security performance.

It may be that some of this can be attributed to overall modest awareness of many of the actions the government has taken.

- 2.) Five years from the events of September 11, Canadians' commitment to security remains a dominant feature of the public landscape.

The strong security ethic which has gripped Canadians and Americans since 9/11 shows little evidence of relaxing its hold on the public and on their expectations of the federal government. If anything, the results from the past year (and the most recent data in particular) show that support for civil liberties (versus security) appears to be at a recent historical nadir. There are striking gaps across young and old Canadians on this trade-off, but the overall pattern is clear.

- 3.) Over the past year, there has been a modest, across the board decline in risk perception.

The continued strength of the security ethic is somewhat puzzling in light of the fact that there has been a trend of diminishing risk appraisal by the public (i.e. concerns regarding threats ranging from terrorism to crime to health crises have all dampened slightly).

Given this trend, it is difficult to determine whether the continued to lean to security is a product of a belief that the federal government's security strategy has been successful, or just a more cavalier sense that these policies have not had significant costs for most Canadians.

- 4.) Attitudes to diversity, cosmopolitanism and globalization are some of the most interesting and distinctive areas of Canadian public attitudes and values.

Canadians are continuing to reveal relatively favourable attitudes to immigration which is quite contrary to what is occurring in the United States and Europe. In an era where most Canadians see greater convergence with the U.S. (despite rising aversion to such convergence) this continues to be one of the areas of continental divide. This has the potential to be both a crucial defining area of unique identity for Canada and also an area of looming tension with a security-focused and increasingly isolationist America.

Also notable is that instrumental-rationalism seems to dominate favourable attitudes to immigration (as opposed to the humanistic-idealism linked to earlier support for more family reunification-based immigration in the 80's and early 90's). Opposition continues to be driven by fears of economic consequences (both social welfare costs and job competition). It is therefore, not surprising that the unusually robust labour market sees stronger support for immigration. We also see a new dynamic at work with fears of the "clash of civilizations" fuelling opposition to immigration and diversity.

Overall, however, Canadians, and particularly young Canadians, are swimming against a broader Western world tide of isolationism and protectionism.

- 5.) The mission in Afghanistan is arguably the most visible face of the federal government today.

The fact that attention to and understanding of the Canadian Forces' role in Afghanistan has never been higher makes this an area that is crucial to watch.

It is also interesting to note that, contrary to conventional wisdom and media expectations, mounting casualties have not really affected support for this mission. This finding serves to remind us of the previous public claim that it is the objective achievements of the mission (e.g., reconstruction, liberation of the Afghani people), not casualties, that are the crucial lynchpin of public support.

The aforementioned points are intended to briefly summarize the reoccurring themes of this year's study, with an emphasis on linking these to the most recent findings. As we have discussed, the security ethic remains strongly entrenched and security shocks (e.g., terror arrests, attacks in other countries) cause larger and more lasting effects than civil liberty shocks. Multiculturalism and pluralism are also playing differently in Canada, which may have important implications for our relationship with the United States. We also note a generational divide in concerns about security that may have consequences moving forward. These and other emerging security issues will require more exploration in the coming year.



Government Responses

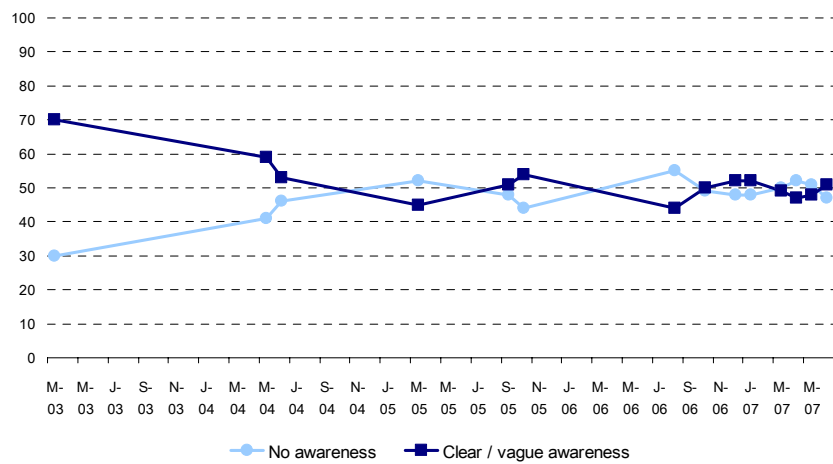
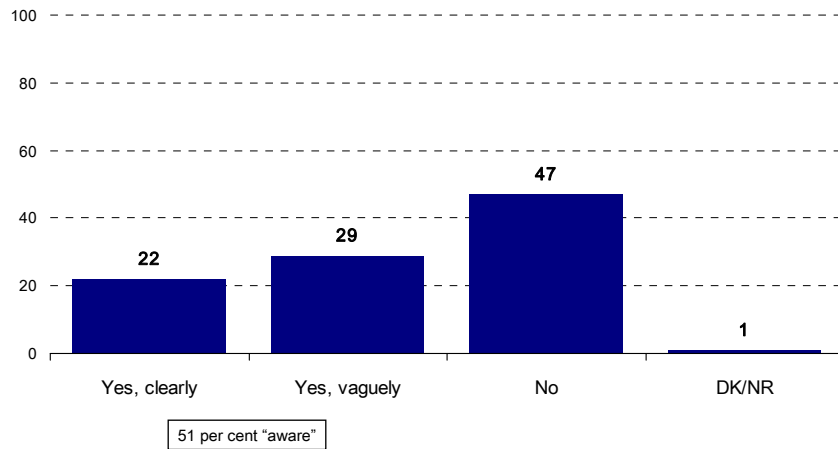
PART OF THE **SECURITY MONITOR** STUDY

Awareness of measures the Government of Canada has implemented to improve public safety and security has remained **relatively stable over the past year**, with approximately 1 in 2 (51 per cent) recalling actions the government has taken. Airport and border security continue to dominate the public conscious in terms of efforts the government is making to improve security (mentioned by 43 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively). The recent announcement regarding the land implementation of the WHTI may help to explain the surge in awareness of border issues. Other issues such as increased policing, gun controls, legislation, and terrorism investigations are mentioned by fewer than 1 in 10.

There are some interesting demographic variations in terms of awareness. For example, men (55 per cent) are more likely than women (48 per cent) to say they are “aware” of actions the government has taken to improve public safety and security. As we typically see, stated awareness levels work in tandem with socio-economic standing (i.e. those with higher education and income levels are more likely to be aware than their less educated and less affluent counterparts).

Awareness of security measures

Q: Do you recall hearing about any actions that the Government of Canada has taken to improve public safety and security in the past year?

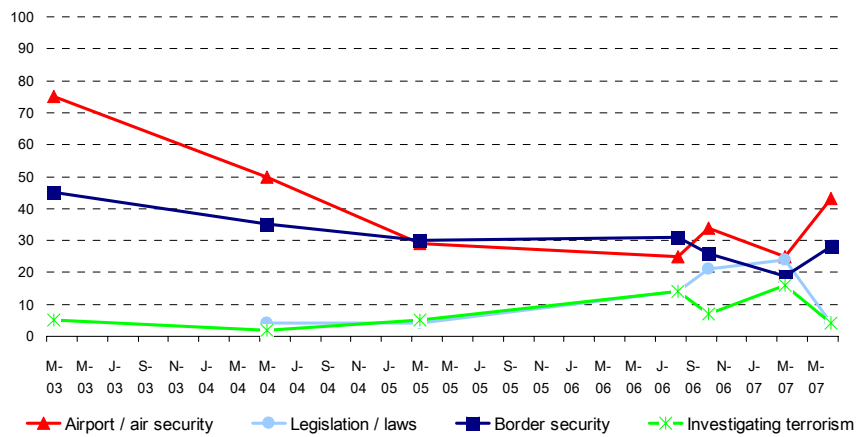


Base: All Canadians; most recent data point Jun. 07 n=1013

Awareness of specific measures

Q: What activities do you recall hearing about?

	Jun. 07
Airport / air security	43
Border security	28
National identity card	8
Increased policing/intelligence	7
Increased security measures	6
Gun control related	5
Legislation/government laws	4
Investigating terrorism in Canada	4
Canada's ports	3
Passport requirements	3
Immigration/deportation	2
War / investing in military	1
Other	1
DK/NR	18

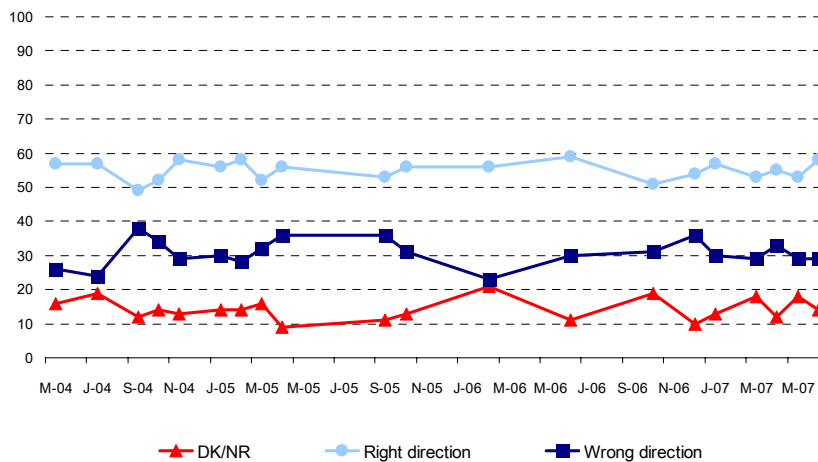
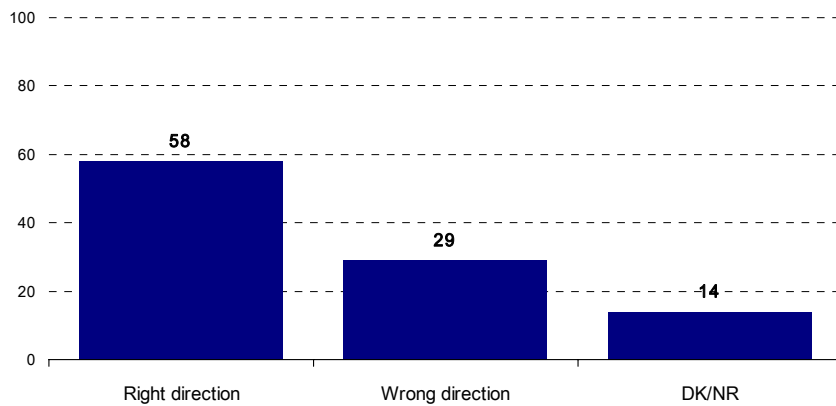


Base: Canadians with prior awareness; most recent data point Jun. 07 n=540

There has been a noticeable rise in approval of the **Government of Canada's direction on national security** (up 5 points since May 2007). With just over 1 in 2 (58 per cent) favouring government direction, **approval ratings are the highest they have been in more than a year.** Conversely, the proportion of Canadians that believes the government is moving in the wrong direction is relatively unchanged over the previous year and remains at about 1 in 3 (29 per cent).

Direction of Government on national security

Q: All things considered, would you say that the Government of Canada is moving in the right direction or the wrong direction in terms of national security?



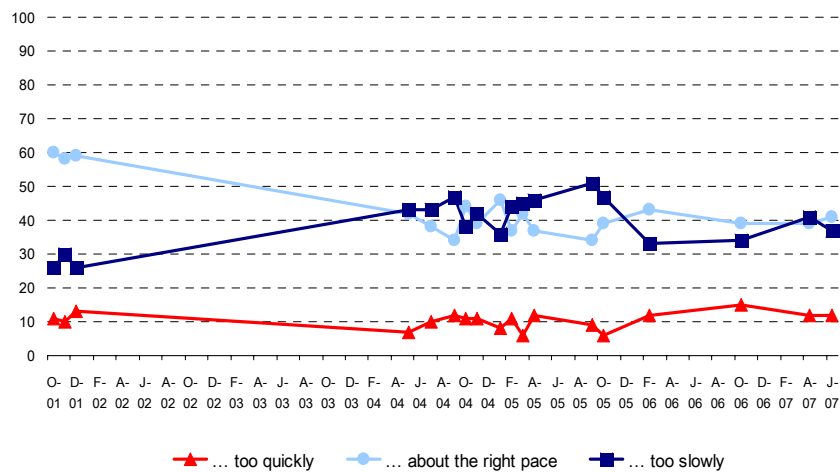
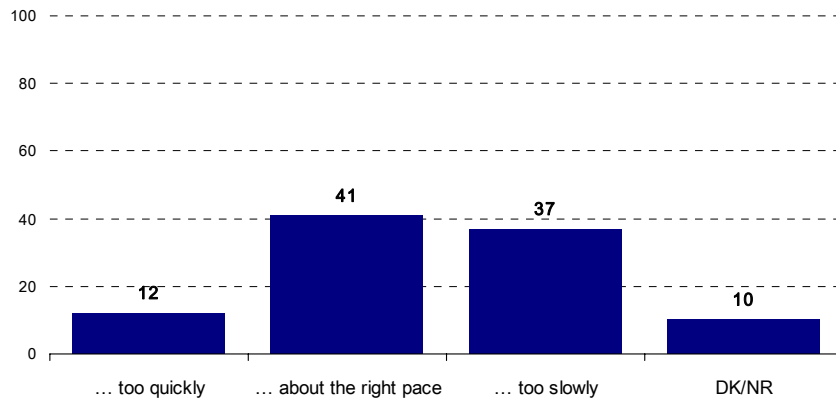
Base: All Canadians; most recent data point Jun. 07 n=1013

Despite overall approval of the government's approach, Canadians remain fairly **divided regarding the pace of changes introduced to address security issues**: 4 in 10 (41 per cent) approves, whereas almost as many (37 per cent) thinks the pace is "too slow". There is also a small, but not insignificant group (12 per cent) who thinks the government is moving "too quickly" on these issues.

Interestingly, the proportion of Canadians who believes the government is moving "too slowly" to deal with security issues increases consistently with age (32 per cent among those under 25 up to 43 per cent among those over 65). There are also some regional differences on this indicator. Across Canada, residents of B.C. are most likely to think the pace is "too quick" (17 per cent vs. 12 per cent nationally). On the other hand, residents of Alberta are more likely to be content with the government's approach (51 per cent approve of the pace vs. 41 per cent at the national level).

Attitudes towards the amount/pace of changes on security

Q: Thinking about the amount and pace of changes the Government of Canada has announced to deal with security issues, do you think they are moving ...



Base: All Canadians; most recent data point Jun. 07 n=1013



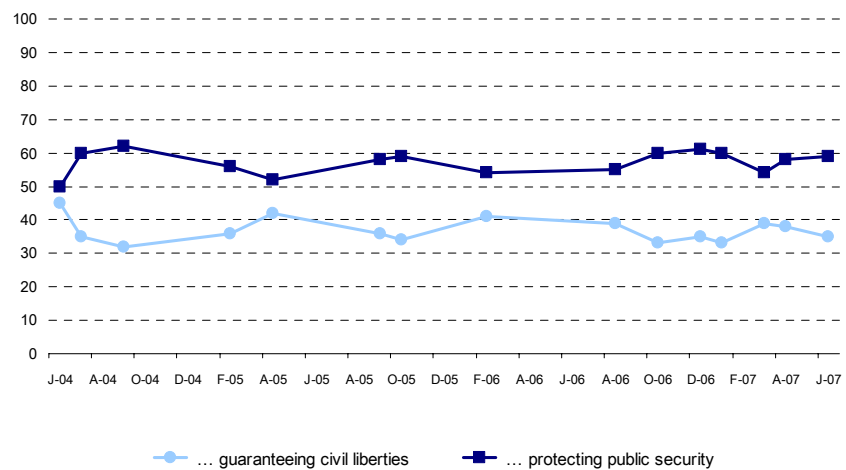
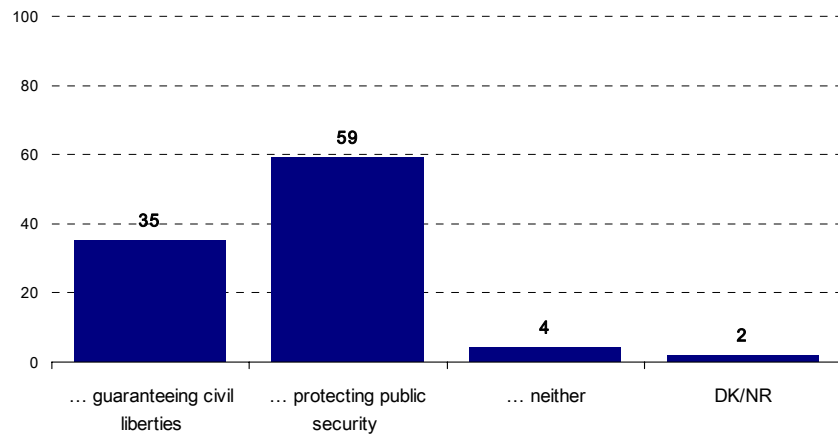
Security & Civil Liberties

PART OF THE **SECURITY MONITOR** STUDY

Consistent with previous iterations, **Canadians continue to express a preference for placing an emphasis on protecting public security** (59 per cent) over guaranteeing civil liberties (35 per cent). Once again, age is a major factor in determining this preference, with older Canadians favouring security (67 per cent) and younger ones civil liberties (56 per cent).

Civil liberties vs. security trade-off

Q: Recognizing that both are important in today's world, which of the following do you feel the Government of Canada should place the most emphasis on . . . or . . . ?

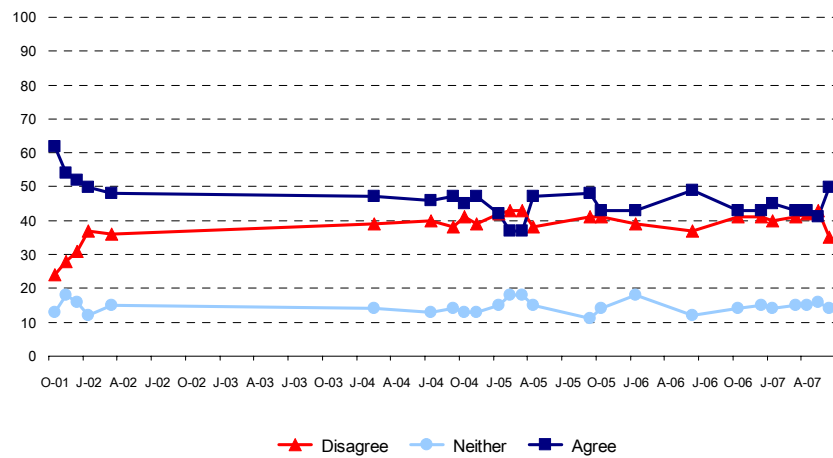
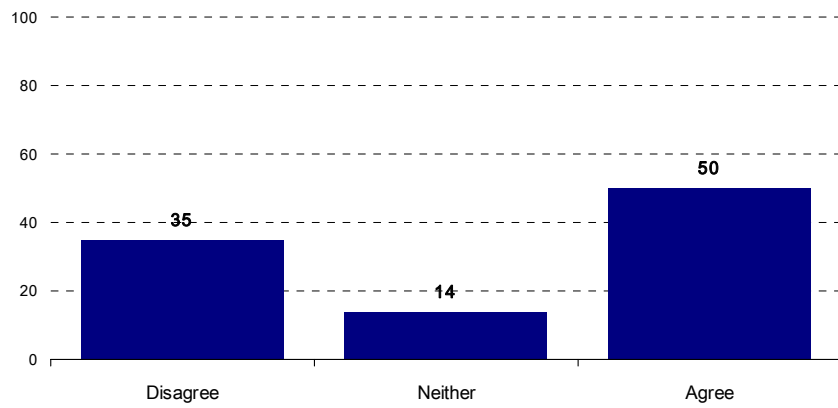


Base: All Canadians; most recent data point Jun. 07 n=1013

Over the past year, Canadians have been completely divided on the issue of whether or not police and security agencies require more powers. In these most recent findings, however, the **equilibrium has shifted in favour of granting additional powers**. In fact, the proportion of Canadians who agree that police and intelligence agencies should be provided with additional powers is the highest it's been since January 2002 (50 per cent vs. 35 per cent that disagree). Seniors also are the age group most likely to agree that police and intelligence agencies should have more powers to ensure security, even at the risk of losing some personal privacy safeguards (60 per cent vs. 35 per cent of youth).

Necessity of granting additional security powers

Q: Police and intelligence agencies should have more powers to ensure security even if it means Canadians have to give up some personal privacy safeguards.

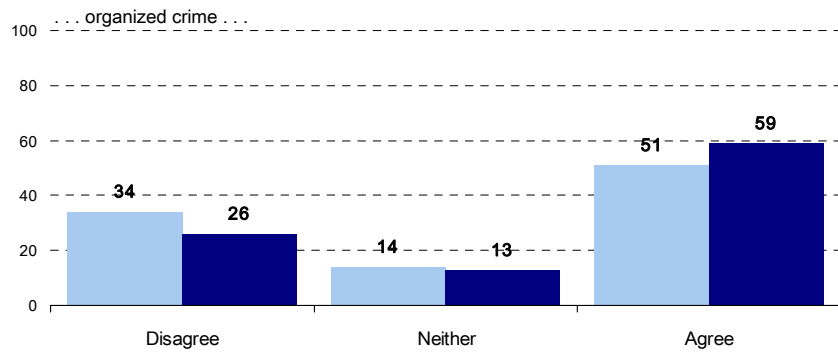
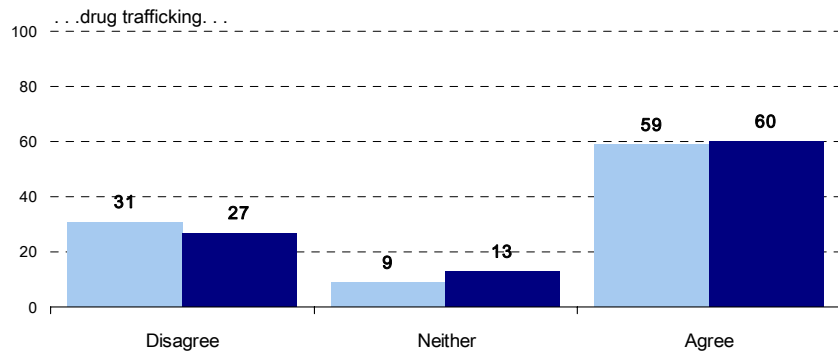
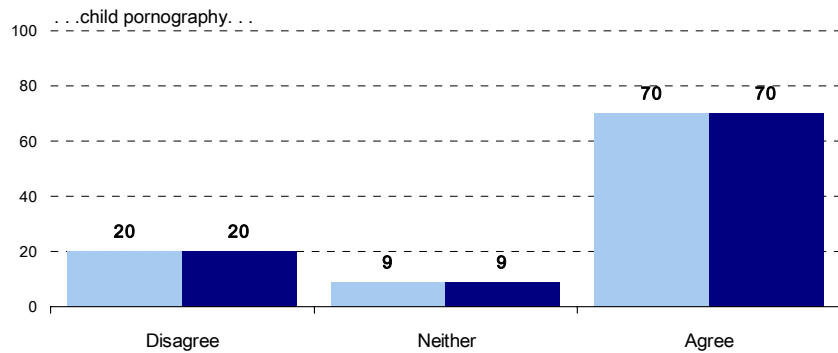


Base: All Canadians; most recent data point Jun. 07 n=1013

Although a majority of Canadians agrees that police and security forces should be given more powers to ensure security, it is interesting to note that there is a **hierarchy in terms of where these powers should be focused**. Similar to previous soundings, close to 3 in 4 Canadians believe that **authorities should have access to every possible tool**, regardless of whether or not this might infringe upon civil liberties **when investigating crimes such as child pornography** (70 per cent vs. 20 per cent who disagree). Smaller majorities also agree that these **powers are needed for investigations into drug trafficking and organized crime** (60 per cent and 59 per cent respectively).

Powers in criminal investigations

Q: When investigating certain crimes such as . . . , the authorities need access to every possible tool, regardless of whether or not their actions may infringe upon my civil liberties.



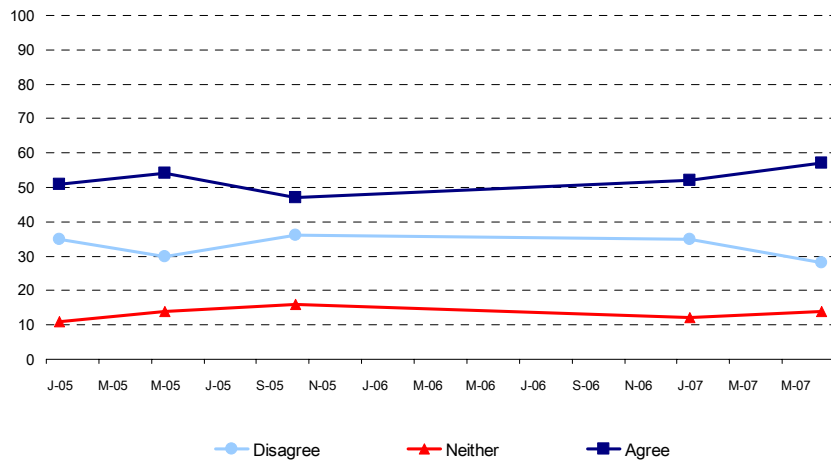
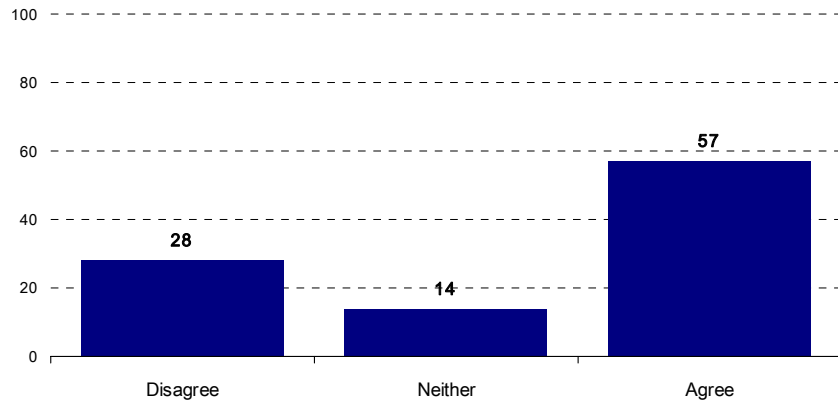
■ Nov. 04 ■ Jun. 07

Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=half sample

As in all other areas, a **majority of Canadians** (57 per cent) believes that **authorities should use every tool available to them to investigate terrorism**. It should be noted, however, although on the rise, the proportion of Canadians taking this view is lower than for any of the other examined crimes. Given the potential repercussions of a terror event on Canadians soil, this is somewhat surprising. The fact that terrorism ranks the lowest could suggest either confidence in the current handling of terrorism in Canada or a belief that enough resources are already devoted to the prevention of terrorist attacks.

Powers in terrorism investigations

Q: When investigating certain crimes such as terrorism, the authorities need access to every possible tool, regardless of whether or not their actions may infringe upon my civil liberties.

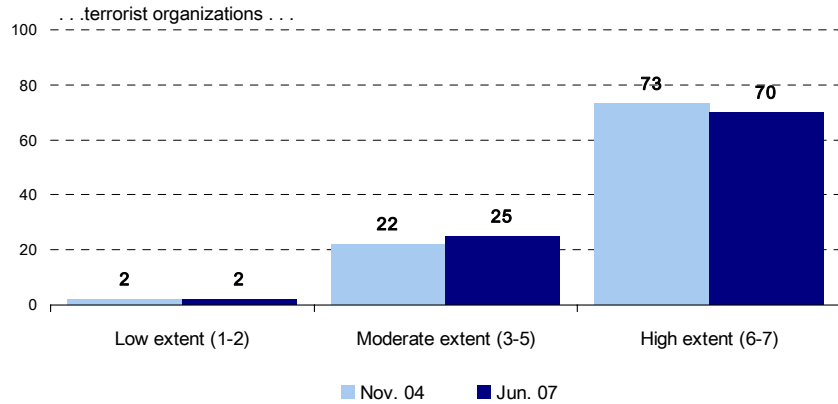
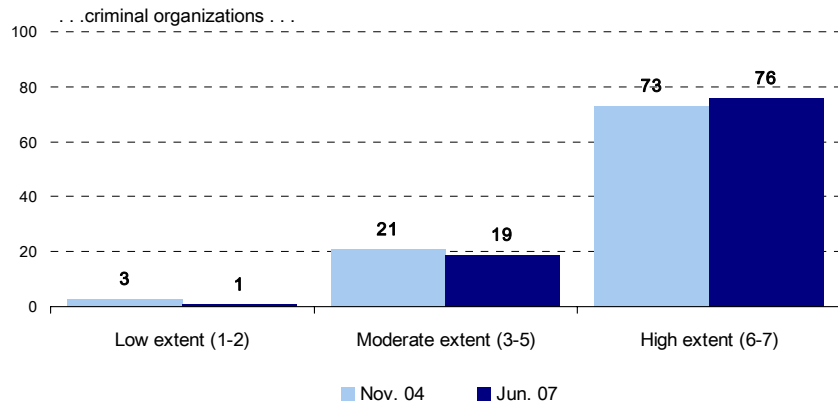


Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=half sample

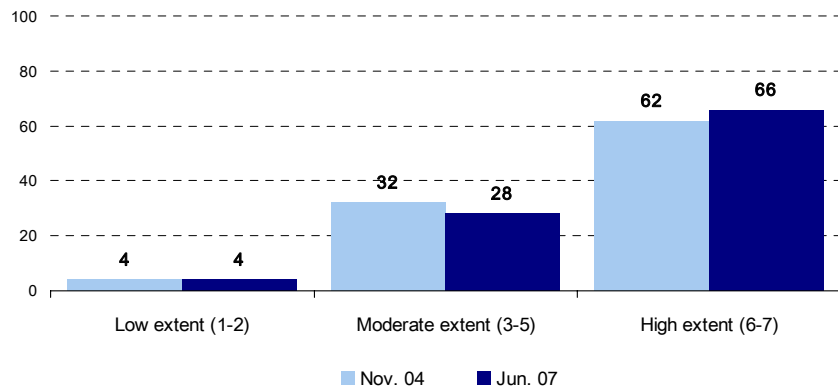
An overwhelming majority of Canadians believe that **both criminal and terrorist organizations rely on technologies to a “high extent”** to communicate with their members in planning illegal activities (76 per cent and 70 per cent, respectively). Surprisingly, the proportion of Canadians that believes that law enforcement and security agencies need to have the ability to monitor these communications is slightly lower at 66 per cent. These views have changed only slightly over the past three years.

Use of new technologies

Q: To what extent do you think that . . . rely on technologies like the Internet, email, and cellular phones as a way of communicating with their members in planning illegal activities?*



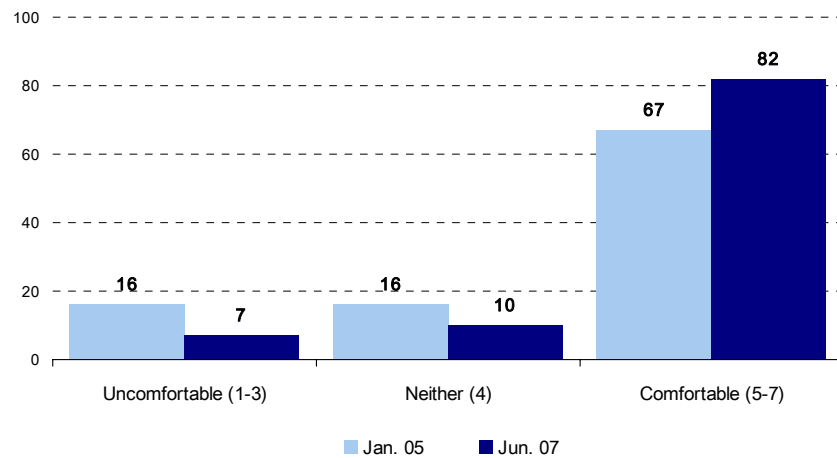
Q: To what extent do you think that law enforcement and security agencies need to have the ability to monitor Internet, email, and cellular phone communications in the same way that they are able to monitor regular phone communications when investigating criminal activities?



Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=1013 / * half sample

Comfort in monitoring of communications in investigations

Q: How comfortable are you with law enforcement and security agencies having the power to monitor Internet, email, and cellular phone communications when investigating criminal activities **after they have obtained a warrant to do so?**



Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=1013

Although views on the use of new technologies have remained relatively unchanged over the past several years, **Canadians have become much more comfortable with law enforcement agencies having the power to monitor these communications** in an official investigation after obtaining a warrant (a 15 percentage increase since January 2005).



Perception of Threat

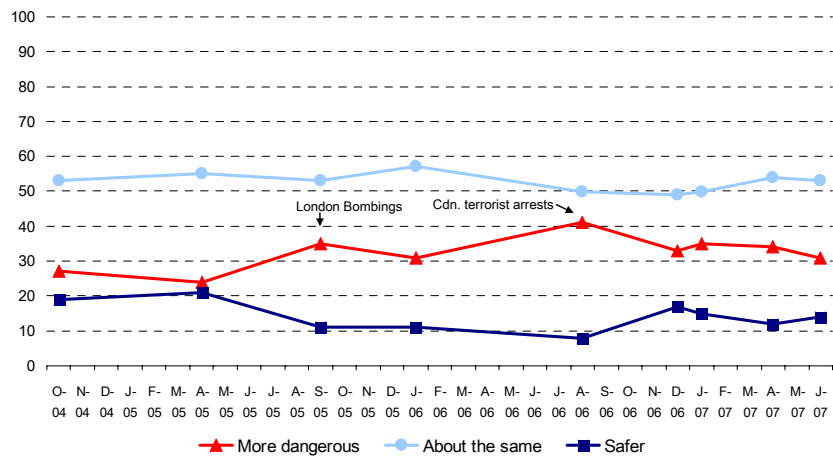
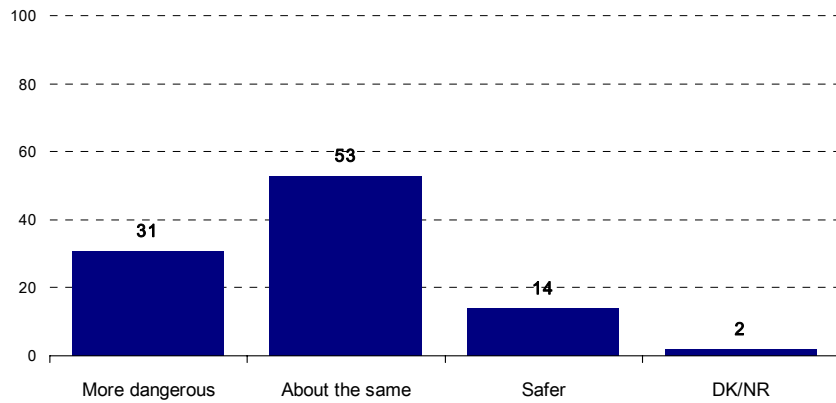
PART OF THE **SECURITY MONITOR** STUDY

When it comes to **perceptions of the safety / danger of Canada**, more than half of all Canadians (53 per cent) continues to believe that **Canada is the same as it was 5 years ago**. Further, the proportion thinking Canada is “more dangerous” is at its lowest point in recent history (31 per cent – down from 41 per cent just over a year ago in August 2006). Although the perceived dangerousness of Canada has declined, the proportion of Canadians that believes “it is **just a matter of time before there is a major terrorist attack** on Canadian soil” has jumped five percentage points to 50 per cent in this most recent sounding. **This is the first time half the population has felt this way since the arrest of terrorist suspects in the summer of 2006.**

It is interesting to note that visible minorities are more likely to believe Canada is more dangerous today compared to 5 years ago (39 per cent vs. 31 per cent nationally). When it comes to the perceived inevitability of a terrorist attack on Canadian soil, level of education is a significant indicator, with high school graduates much more likely to believe an attack is imminent (58 per cent vs. 42 per cent with a university education).

Perceived safety / danger of Canada

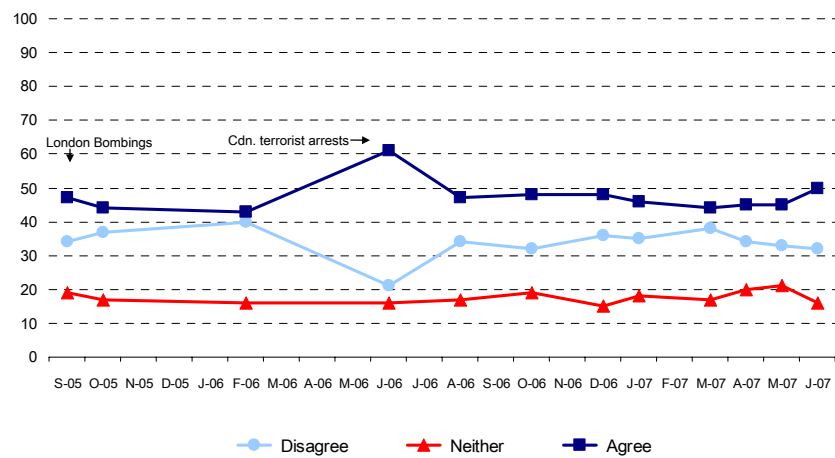
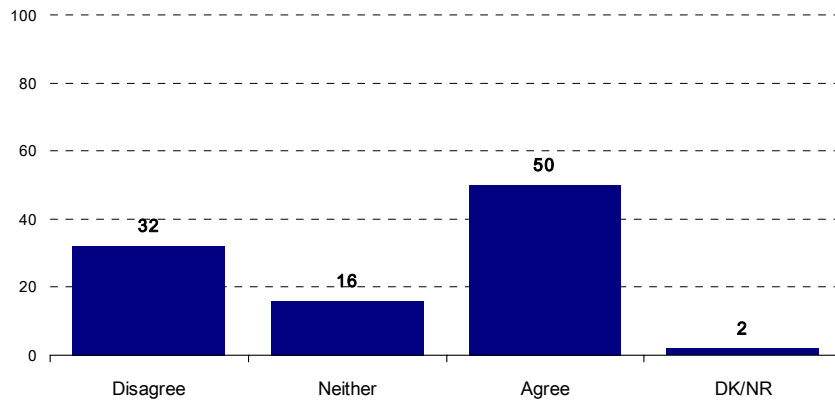
Q: From your own point of view, do you feel that, overall, Canada is safer, more dangerous, or about the same as it was five years ago?



Base: All Canadians; most recent data point Jun. 07 n=1013

Is a terrorist attack in Canada inevitable?

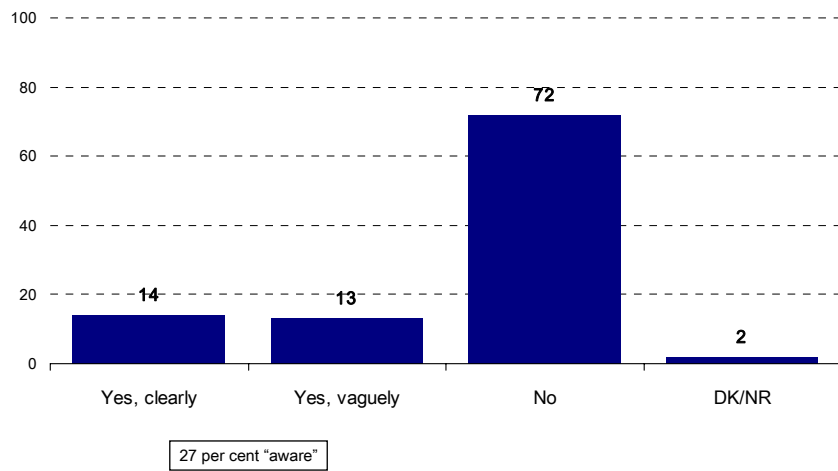
Q: It's just a matter of time before there is a major terrorist attack on Canadian soil.



Base: All Canadians; most recent data point Jun. 07 n=1013

Awareness of foreign interference in Canada

Q: Foreign interference occurs when foreign governments attempt to interfere with the domestic affairs of another country. Often this includes activities such as spying and intimidation of citizens. Do you recall hearing anything recently about foreign interference in Canada?

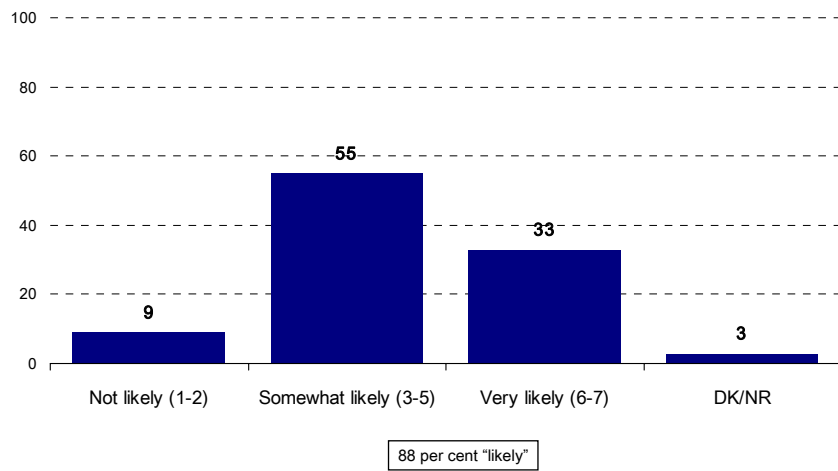


Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=1013

Nearly 3 in 4 Canadians (72 per cent) have not heard anything about **foreign countries interfering in the domestic affairs of Canada**. Most, however, believes that it is likely occurring (55 per cent “somewhat likely” and 33 per cent “very likely”). By a margin of more than 7 to 1, **Canadians name the United States as the most likely source of foreign interference** (64 per cent). Although the definition provided to respondents mentioned “spying” as one of the aspects of foreign interference, neither the recent extradition of a Russian spy from Canada nor past allegations about Chinese spies operating in this country seem to have registered (both countries mentioned by fewer than 1 in 10).

Likelihood and source of foreign interference in Canada

Q: How likely do you think it is that foreign governments are interfering in the domestic affairs of Canada?



Q: Which country do you think is most likely to be interfering in Canada's domestic affairs?*

	Jun. 07
The U.S.	64
China	9
Afghanistan	3
Iraq	2
Russia	2
Middle Eastern countries	2
Other	3
DK/NR	16

Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=1013 / *Those who believe there is foreign interference n=846



Immigration, Tolerance, & Diversity

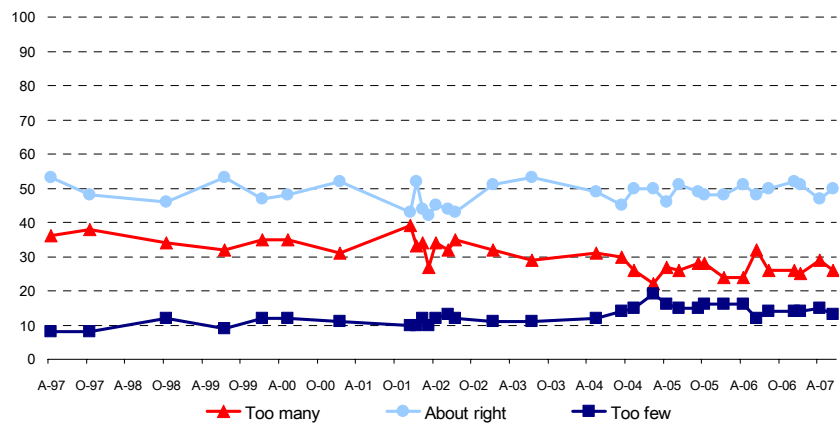
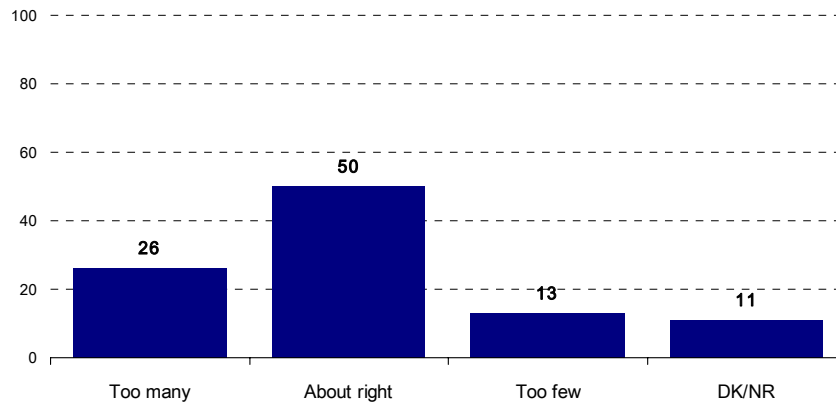
PART OF THE **SECURITY MONITOR** STUDY

Since tracking began more than 12 years ago, **approval of the immigration rate has consistently been the dominant viewpoint in Canada** (currently at 50 per cent). There have been several occasions in recent history, however, where this has been challenged. The most recent example followed the arrests of terrorist suspects in Toronto last June when opposition to immigration rose to 32 per cent (up from 26 per cent just one month earlier). That said, it is only ever about 1 in 4 that is really committed to this view (i.e. over the past year opposition tended to stay in mid to high 20s – 26 per cent in this most recent sounding). The most consistent numbers come from those who wish to see greater levels of immigration (always in the range of about 1 in 10).

Attitudes towards immigration are also highly consistent among different demographic groups. For example, as level of educational attainment rises, so does support for immigration (i.e. 45 per cent with a high school education think the number of immigrants coming to Canada is “about right” vs. 49 per cent of the college educated and 55 per cent of the university educated).

Attitudes towards immigration (in general)

Q: In your opinion do you feel that there are too many, too few or about the right number of immigrants coming to Canada?



Base: All Canadians; most recent data point Jun. 07 n=1013

Although we have long asked Canadians about their attitudes towards immigration, we have never before asked them to justify their response. When prompted to do so, Canadians offer a variety of explanations. For the 1 in 4 who feels that there are **“too many” immigrants**, concerns about **employment, culture clashes**, and a perceived **burden on the social system top the list of reasons offered**. At the other end of the spectrum, the view that there are **“too few” immigrants** – a position held by only 13 per cent of Canadians – seems to be driven by **concerns with population levels** (e.g., maintenance and growth, as well as assisting with labour shortages). Some in this group also feels that **Canada can and should provide opportunities to immigrants**.

Interestingly, it appears that **reasons for supporting the status quo are more difficult to ascertain**. Indeed, the most common response among the 1 in 2 Canadians that feels that the immigration rate is “about right” is that they “don’t know” (31 per cent). For those able to justify their position, the most compelling reason to **maintain the current level of immigration is that Canada could not accommodate any more immigrants** (mentioned by 25 per cent). There is also a more positive perception that **immigrants help to maintain and build the economy** (21 per cent).

Justification for position on immigration

Q: And what is the main reason why you think there are ... coming to Canada?

<i>...too many immigrants...</i>	Jun. 07
Not enough employment	23
Clash of cultures	16
Burden on social system	13
Too easy to enter Canada	7
Insufficient land	6
An escape from problems	5
Security: crime activity	4
Economic consequences	3
Other	3
DK/NR	18

<i>...too few immigrants...</i>	Jun. 07
Increase / maintain population	24
Meet labour shortage	23
Provide opportunities to immigrants	22
Cultural diversity	8
Strengthen economy	4
Other	7
DK/NR	12

<i>...about the right number of immigrants...</i>	Jun. 07
Current level adequate (i.e. cannot support increase, need to be selective)	25
Helps to build / maintain economy	21
Adds needed diversity	9
Helps to increase / maintain population	9
Provide assistance to those in need	4
Other	1
DK/NR	31

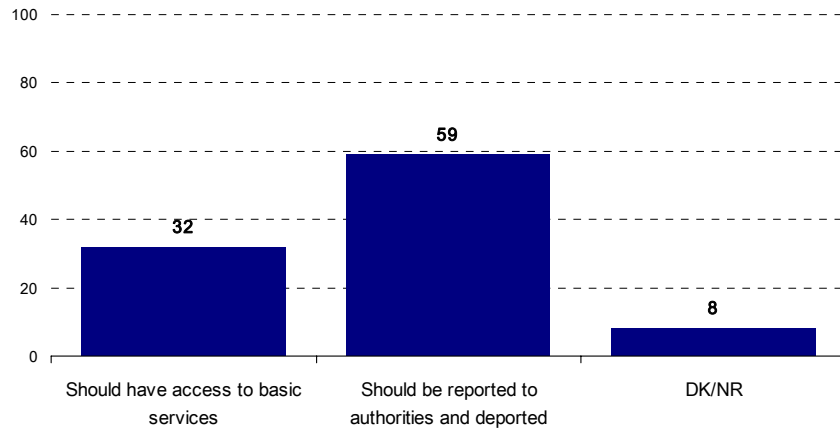
Base: All Canadians ; Jun. 07 / "too many" n= 273, "too few" n=140, and "about right" n=493

Deportation of illegal immigrants

Q: Which of the following statements is closer to your own point of view?

Illegal immigrants should have access to basic services such as housing, schooling, or medical care without fear of being reported to immigration authorities and deported.

If illegal immigrants access basic services such as housing, schooling, or medical care, they should be reported to immigration authorities and deported.



Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=1013

Canadians are far **less tolerant** when it comes to the issue of **illegal immigration**. For example, a **majority of Canadians** (59 per cent) takes the position that **these individuals should be reported to the authorities and deported** if they attempt to access basic services such as housing, schooling, or medical care. There is, however, a sizeable proportion of Canadians (32 per cent) that believes that illegal immigrants should be able to access these services without fear of deportation. Youth are particularly likely to take the latter position (53 per cent vs. 25 per cent of seniors).



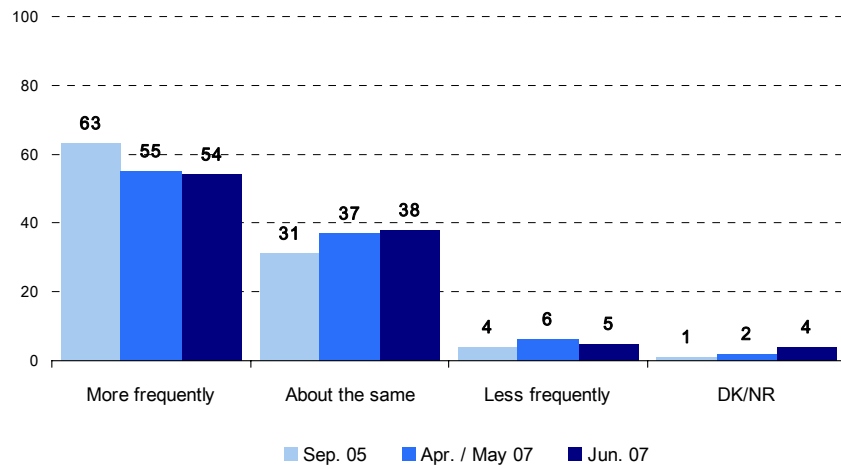
Health Concerns

PART OF THE **SECURITY MONITOR** STUDY

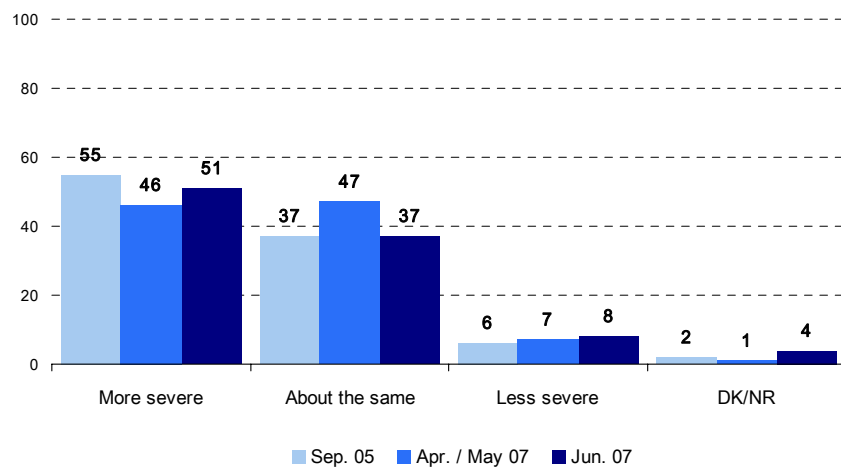
Almost no one says that viruses and diseases are less frequent or less severe than in the past (fewer than 1 in 10 in both cases). Instead, a majority of Canadians believes that health crises such as these are both more frequent (54 per cent) and more severe (51 per cent) than they were 10 years ago. While the perceived frequency of health crises has been declining (down six per cent since 2005), perceptions of the severity of health crises are more varied. While the proportion saying that viruses and diseases are “more severe” declined nearly 10 points between September 2005 to May 2007, this perception jumped five per cent (to 51 per cent) in the most recent sounding.

Perceived frequency of health crises

Q: Compared to 10 years ago, do you think that health crises such as viruses or diseases are occurring more frequently, less frequently or about the same as in the past?



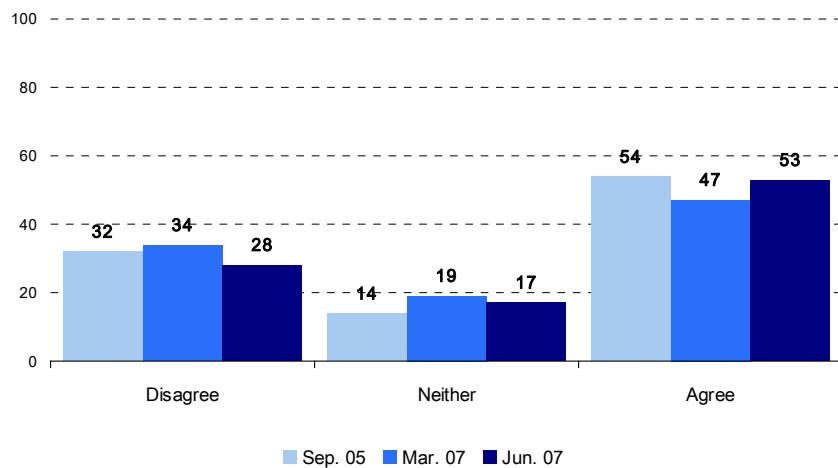
Q: And compared to 10 years ago, do you think that health crises such as viruses or diseases are more severe, less severe or about the same as in the past?



Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=half sample

Keeping Canadians informed about potential health threats

Q: I think the Government of Canada is doing a good job keeping Canadians informed of all the potential threats from health crises such as viruses or diseases.

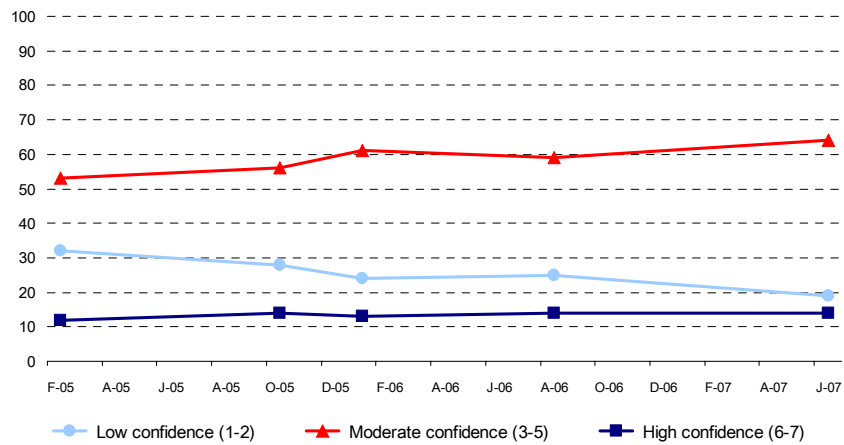
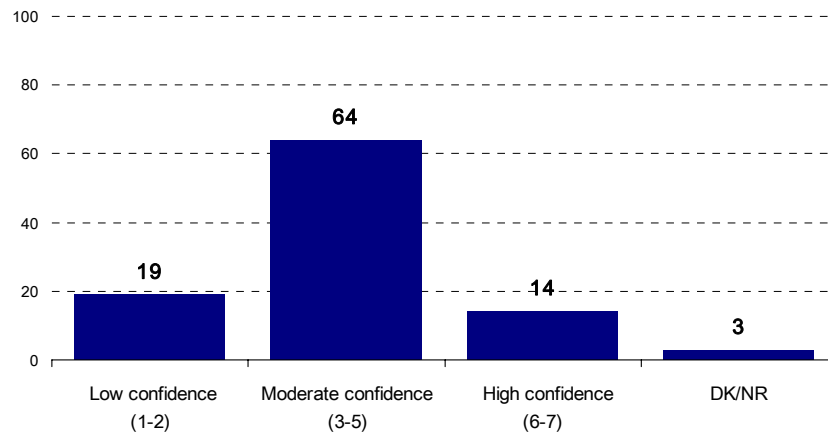


Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=1013

Although Canadians believe viruses and diseases are getting worse, **1 in 2** (53 per cent) agrees the **“Government of Canada is doing a good job keeping Canadians informed of all the potential threats from health crises”** (up six per cent since March 2007). While the proportion of those disagreeing has correspondingly declined, more than **1 in 4** (28 per cent) still believes the **government could be doing a better job** of notifying the public. That said, Canadians are also reasonably **confident** in the government’s ability **to prevent infectious diseases from entering Canada** in the first place (64 per cent “moderately confident” and 14 per cent “highly confident”).

Government ability to prevent entry of infectious diseases

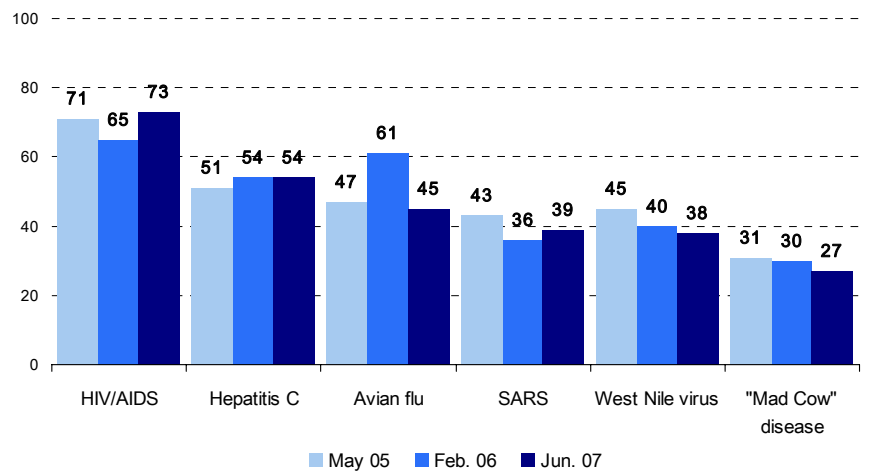
Q: How much confidence do you have in the Government of Canada's ability to prevent infectious diseases from other countries from entering Canada?



Base: All Canadians; most recent data point Jun. 07 n=half sample

Prevention of infectious diseases

Q: Which of the following infectious diseases would you most like to see governments focus their efforts in terms of prevention? Is it...or is it...?

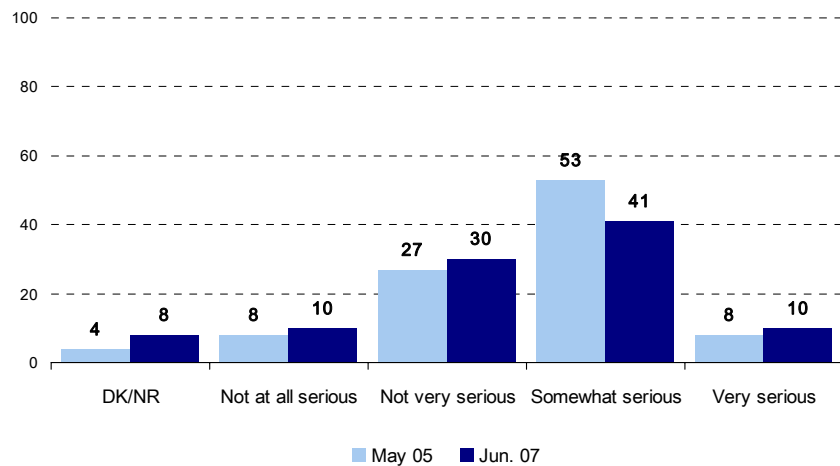


Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=1013

When it comes to the **prevention of infectious diseases**, a fairly stable hierarchy exists in terms of where Canadians would like to see the Government of Canada focus their efforts. **HIV/AIDS still tops the list** (chosen 7 out of 10 times it is paired against any other option), **followed by Hepatitis C** (selected 1 in every 2 times). **Avian flu**, which outranked Hepatitis C and rivaled HIV/AIDS as the top priority in the winter of 2006, **currently ranks third**. The remaining three (i.e. SARS, West Nile virus, and "Mad Cow") are consistently ranked as lower priorities for the government.

West Nile virus: perceived seriousness of current strain

Q: Thinking specifically of the West Nile virus, do you think it will be a very serious, somewhat serious, not very serious, or not at all serious problem this summer?

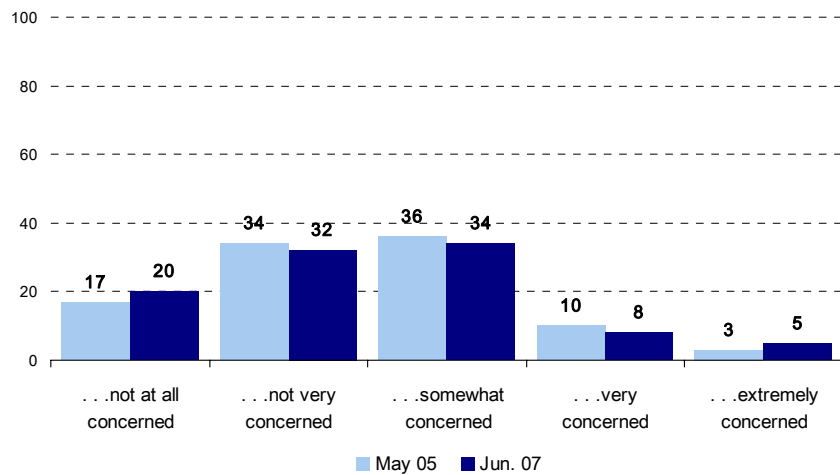


Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=half sample

Although **West Nile virus** ranks as a lower priority for governments when compared to other viruses or diseases, Canadians still lean to seeing it as a **serious problem** (41 per cent “somewhat serious” and 10 per cent “very serious”). That said, the proportion taking this view has declined 10 points since May 2005. As West Nile is most likely to affect the elderly (whose immune systems have difficulties fighting off the virus) and those who live in areas that are highly populated by mosquitoes (e.g. the Prairies), it is not surprising to find these groups more likely to consider the virus “very serious” (17 per cent of seniors and 25 per cent living in Manitoba and Saskatchewan vs. 10 per cent overall).

West Nile virus: concern about contracting

Q: How concerned would you say your are about you or a family member catching the West Nile virus?
Would you say that you are . . . ?



Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=half sample

Despite declining threat perceptions over the perceived seriousness of the West Nile virus, **most Canadians (82 per cent) are still at least “somewhat concerned” about contracting the virus.** There have been no major shifts in concern since this question was first asked in May 2005.



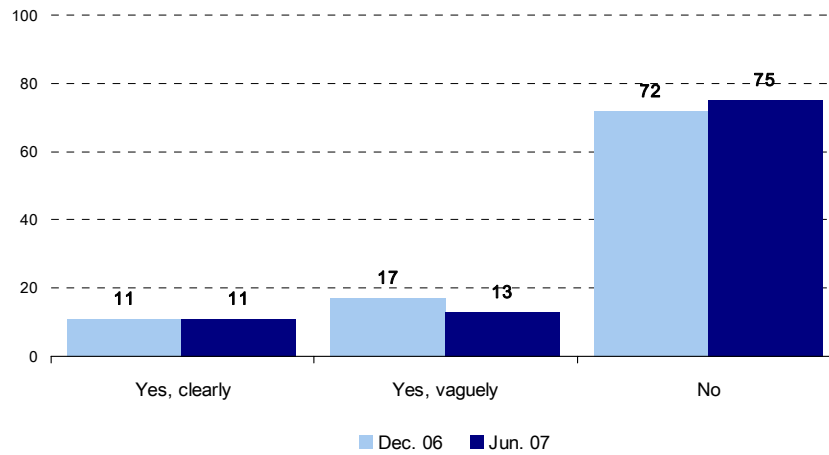
Transportation Safety & Security

PART OF THE **SECURITY MONITOR** STUDY

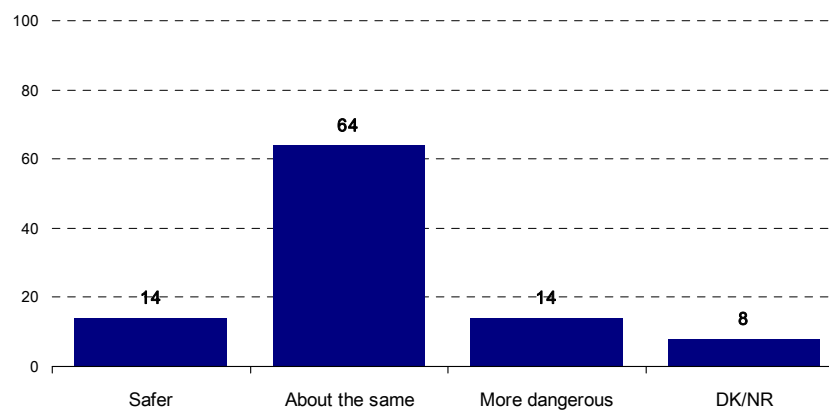
Similar to results we saw in December 2006, **awareness of changes** the government has announced **to strengthen security for passenger rail or urban transit systems is very low** (only 24 per cent vague / clear awareness). Given low awareness of recent announcements, it is not surprising to find that **very few believe that urban transit has gotten “safer” over the past few years** (14 per cent). In fact, as many consider it “more dangerous (14 per cent). The position held by a majority of Canadians (64 per cent), however, is that things have not changed over this timeframe.

Awareness of measures to strengthen the security of urban transit

Q: The Government of Canada recently announced measures to strengthen the security of Canada's passenger rail and urban transit systems. Before this survey, do you recall seeing or hearing anything about these measures?



Q: From your own point of view, do you feel that the passenger rail and urban transit systems in Canada are safer, more dangerous or about the same as they were five years ago?



Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=half sample

Effective preventive measures

Q: In your opinion, which of the following would be most effective in preventing a terrorist attack on Canada's public transit system? ... or ...

	Jun. 07
Better training of transportation workers to alert them to suspicious behavior	58
More patrols of subway stations and bus stops by security officers	54
Surveillance cameras in buses and subways	50
Increased intelligence gathering on potential threats	47
Requiring transportation employees to get security clearance	45
Random bag and passenger searches	33
Public awareness campaigns about transit security	32

Base: Canadians; Jun. 07 n=half sample

Canadians have a hard time choosing from a number of options the most effective way to prevent a terrorist attack on Canada's public transit system. Overall, the choices of **better training** of transportation workers, **more patrols** of subway stations and bus stops, and **surveillance cameras** in buses and subways, top the list (each chosen 1 in every 2 times they are paired against any other option). Measures such as "increased intelligence gathering" and "security clearances for transportation staff" are close behind (chosen 2 out of 5 pairings). Issues that place some of the onus on the public (e.g., "random bag and passenger searches", "awareness campaigns") are rated as the least effective measures (chosen 1 in every 3 times).



Crime & Justice: Illegal Tobacco Trade

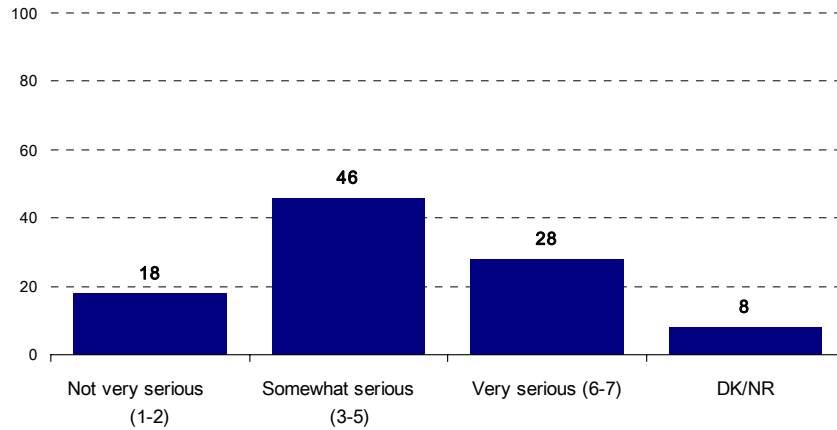
PART OF THE **SECURITY MONITOR** STUDY

The illegal tobacco trade involves the unregulated production, distribution, and sale of tobacco products; the proceeds of which are often used to finance criminal organizations. Most Canadians seem to understand the significance of these activities, with 3 in 4 agreeing that **the illegal tobacco trade is a serious problem** (46 per cent see it as “somewhat serious” while 28 per cent “very serious”). Overall, seniors are the most likely to consider the illegal tobacco trade to be a “very serious problem” (42 per cent vs. 28 per cent nationally).

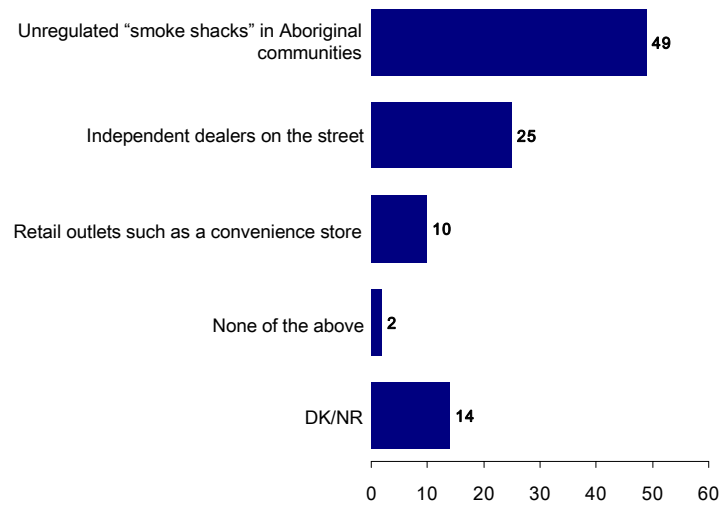
When asked to identify the **primary source for illegal tobacco**, close to half of all Canadians (49 per cent) choose **unregulated “smoke shacks”** in Aboriginal communities. Far fewer think independent dealers or retail outlets are the main suppliers of this illicit product (25 and 10 per cent, respectively). There are, however, significant regional disparities on this indicator. For example, Quebeckers are much more likely to believe that “smoke shacks” are the primary source (named by 71 per cent), whereas residents of Alberta and Atlantic Canada are more likely to think independent dealers are the primary source (37 and 41 per cent, respectively).

The illegal tobacco trade in Canada

Q: The illegal tobacco trade involves the illegal production, distribution, and sale of tobacco products to which the appropriate taxes and or health warnings have not been applied. Based on what you know, how serious a problem is the illegal tobacco trade in Canada?



Q: Which of the following do you think is the primary source for illegal tobacco in Canada?



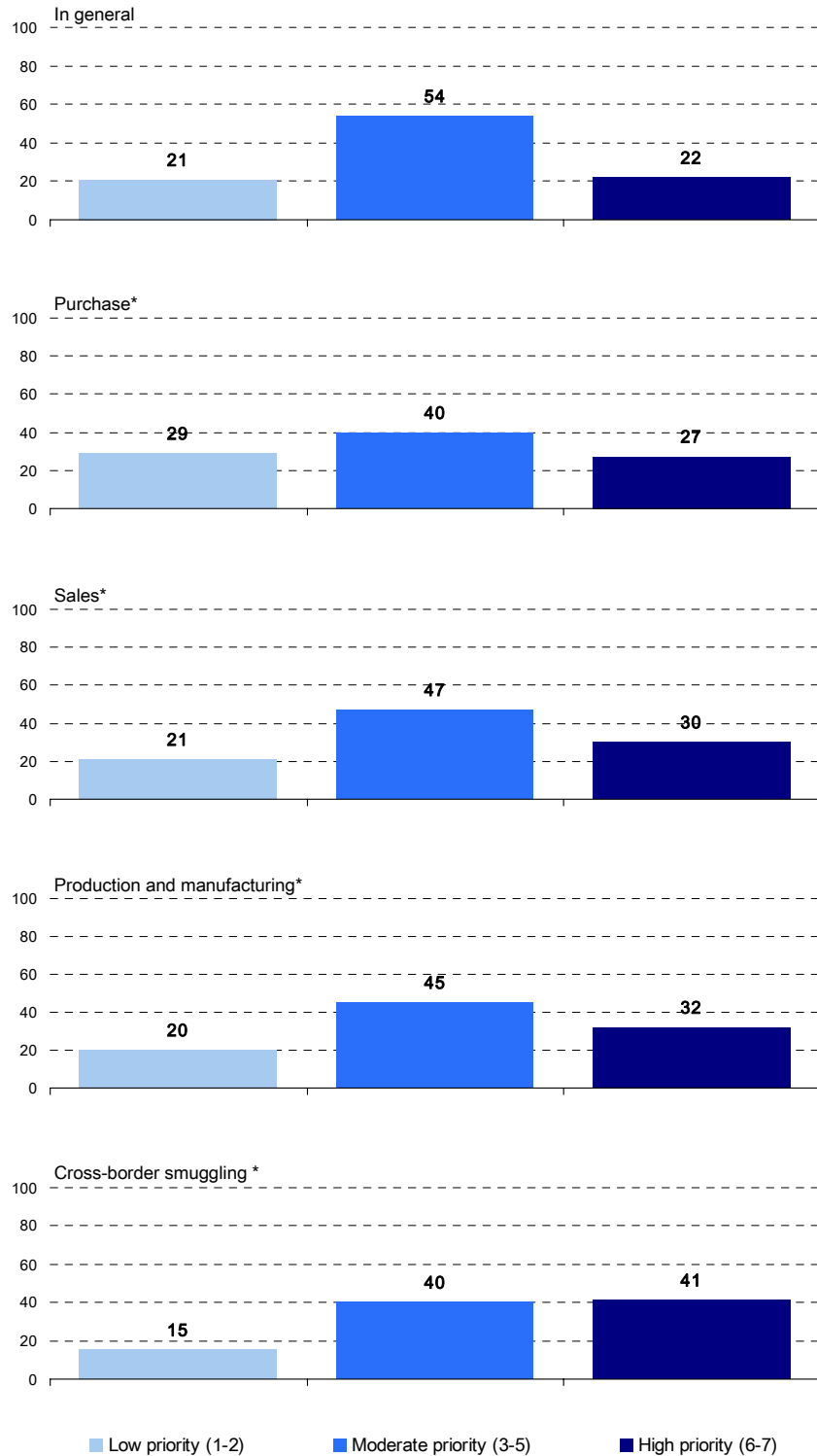
Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=half sample

Generally speaking, Canadians think that **combating the illegal tobacco trade should be a priority for law enforcement** in this country (54 per cent “moderate” and 22 per cent “high priority”). Certain aspects of this industry, however, are seen as more of a priority than others. Overall, **cross-border smuggling is seen as the most important area** for law enforcement to focus their efforts (41 per cent rate it as a “high priority”), followed by production and manufacturing (32 per cent), sales (30 per cent), and lastly, purchasing (27 per cent). It should be noted that, with the exception of combating the purchase of illegal tobacco, fewer than 1 in 5 rates any of these activities as a “low priority”.

Socio-economic standing plays a role in shaping Canadians’ attitudes towards the illegal tobacco trade, with Canada’s least affluent and less educated more likely to believe the illegal tobacco trade should be a high priority for law enforcement. With the production of illegal tobacco most likely to be occurring in rural areas, it is not surprising to see residents of urban Canada placing more importance on combating this aspect of the tobacco trade (44 per cent vs. 29 per cent of urban residents).

Priority placed on combating the illegal tobacco trade

Q: What priority should law enforcement place on combating the illegal tobacco trade in Canada?



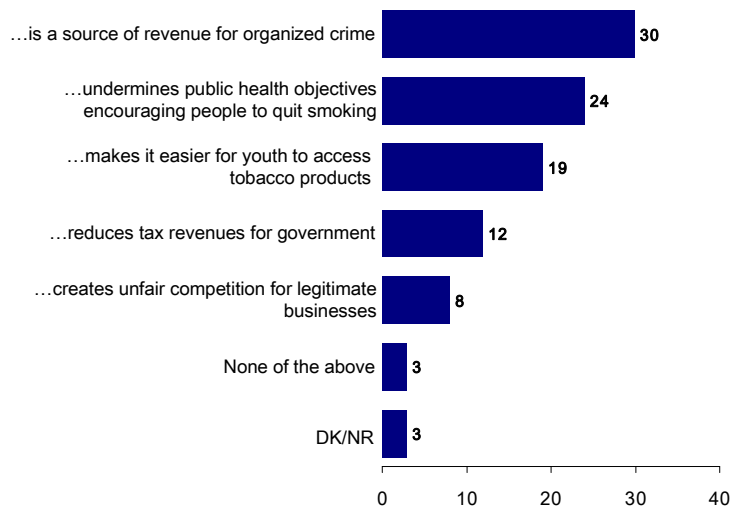
Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n= 1013 / * half sample

While Canadians generally agree that the illegal tobacco trade is a problem (one that should be a priority for law enforcement), concerns about the potential consequences of this industry vary. The **most common concern** (shared by 30 per cent) is that illegal tobacco is a **“source of revenue for organized crime”**. This is followed closely by a belief that it **“undermines public health objectives”**(24 per cent) and it **“makes it easier for youths to access”** (19 per cent). There is also about 1 in 10 concerned about impact of the illegal tobacco trade on government revenues (12 per cent) and the creation of unfair competition for legitimate businesses (eight per cent).

It is interesting to note differences between men and women on this indicator. Women are far more likely to be concerned of the illegal tobacco trade making it **“easier for youth to access tobacco products”** (26 per cent vs. 12 per cent of men), whereas men are more concerned about illegal tobacco reducing **“tax revenues for government”** (16 per cent vs. eight per cent of women).

Consequences of the illegal tobacco trade

Q: Which of the following potential consequences of the illegal tobacco trade are you most concerned about? Is it that the illegal tobacco trade...



Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=half sample



Passports

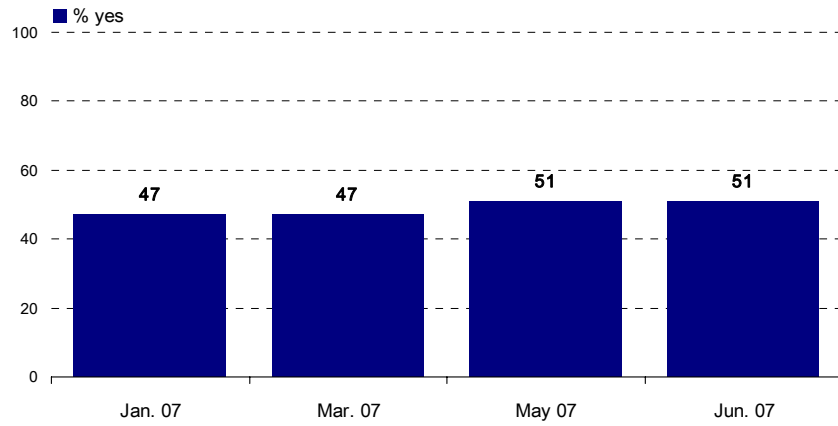
PART OF THE **SECURITY MONITOR** STUDY

Six months after the implementation of new WHTI regulations requiring passports for air travel to the United States, **1 in 2 Canadians (51 per cent) reports having an up-to-date passport.** And while the majority say they have had their passport more than a year (70 per cent), there has been an **increase in the proportion reporting having obtained one in the past 6 months** (from 15 per cent in January to 19 per cent in June 2007). Moreover, about 1 in 4 (28 per cent) say this is their first passport. **Personal travel is the most common reason for obtaining a passport** (80 per cent).

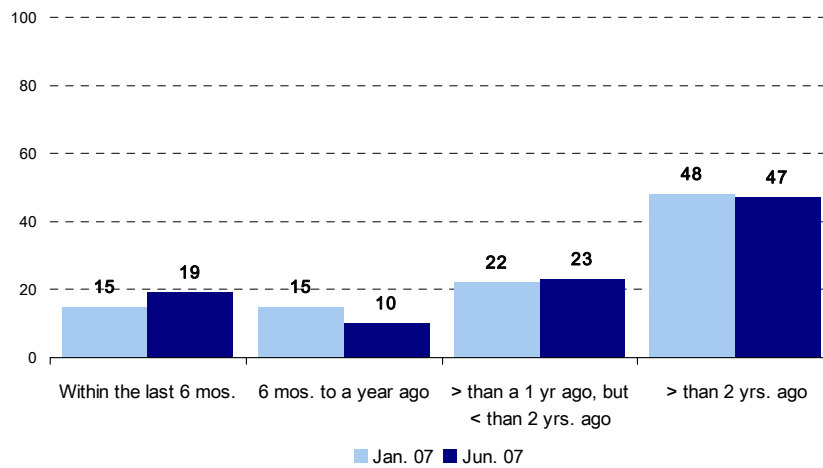
Residents of Alberta and Atlantic Canada are the most likely to have obtained a passport in the past six months (25 and 27 per cent, respectively, vs. 19 per cent nationally). Alternatively, Quebecers and residents of British Columbia are the most likely to have held their passports for 2 years or longer (59 and 55 per cent, respectively).

Passport ownership (I)

Q: Do you have an up-to-date Canadian passport?



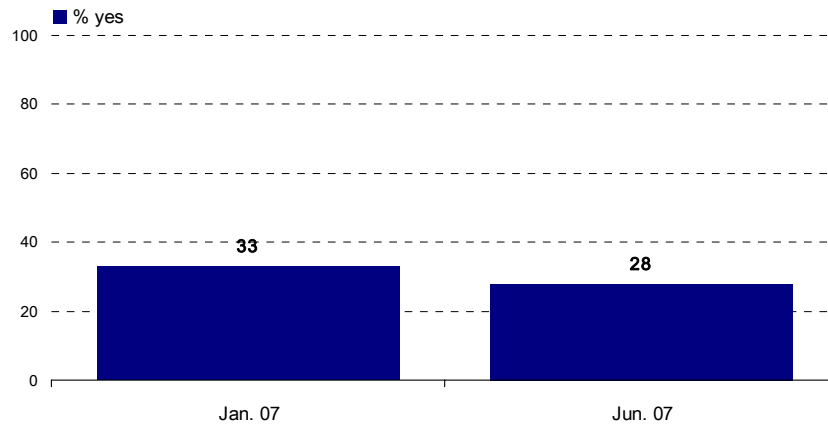
Q: When did you get this passport?



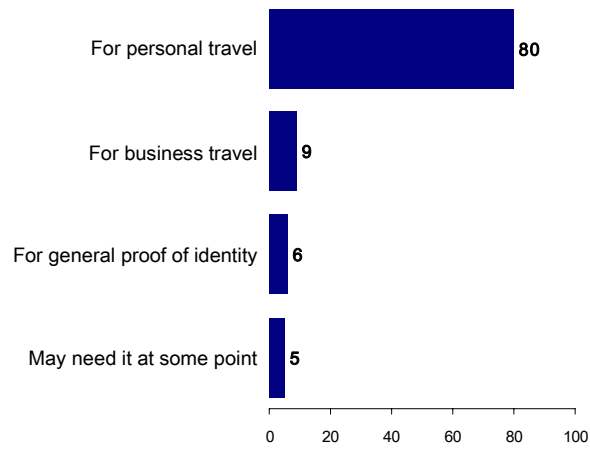
Base: All Canadians, Jun. 07 n=1013; Canadians with an up-to-date passport, n=521

Passport ownership (II)

Q: Is this your first Canadian passport?



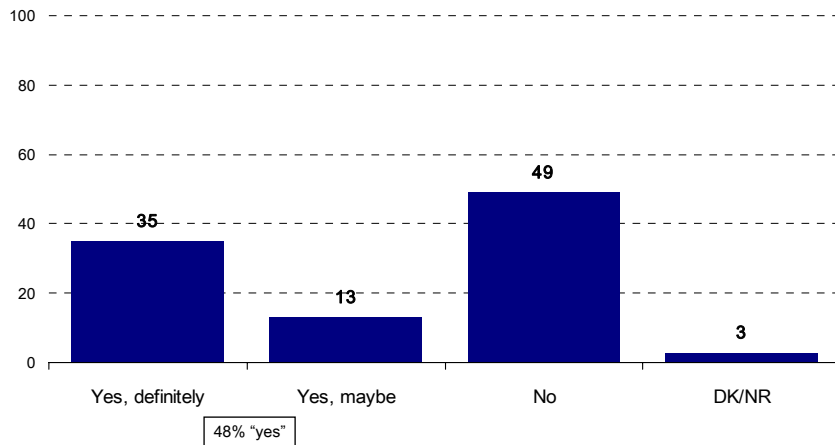
Q: Which of the following would you say is the main reason why you acquired a passport?



Base: Canadians with an up-to-date passport; Jun. 07 n=521

Passport intentions

Q: And do you plan on getting a passport in the next 12 months?

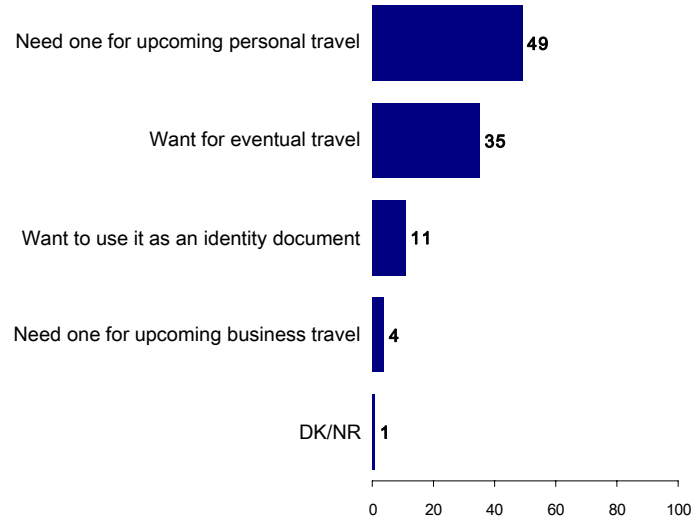


Base: Canadians who DO NOT have an up-to-date passport; Jun. 07 n=492

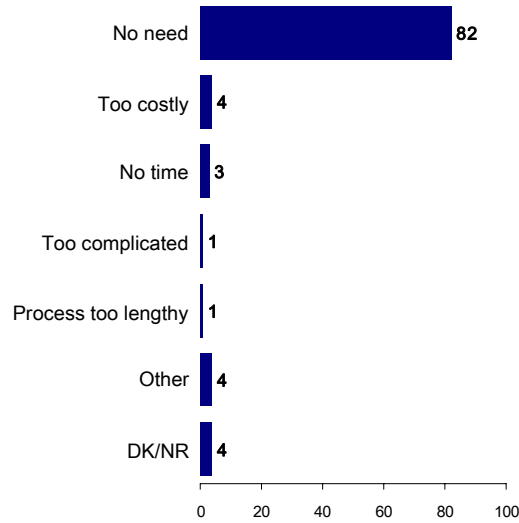
Canadians without an up-to-date passport are evenly divided on whether or not they plan to obtain one in the coming year. While about **half (49 per cent) has no intention of getting a passport**, the other half (48 per cent) says they either “definitely” will (35 per cent) or might (13 per cent). Those planning on getting a passport say they will **need one either for upcoming or eventual travel** (49 and 35 per cent, respectively), whereas the close to unanimous reason of having “no need” (82 per cent) is why certain Canadians do not plan on getting a passport.

Reasons for acquiring / not acquiring a passport

Q: Which of the following would you say is the main reason why you plan on getting a passport?



Q: Which of the following would you say is the main reason why you DO NOT plan on getting a passport?



Base: Canadians who DO NOT have an up-to-date passport but plan on getting one, Jun. 07 n=222; Canadians who DO NOT have an up-to-date passport and DO NOT plan on getting one, n=259



Defence

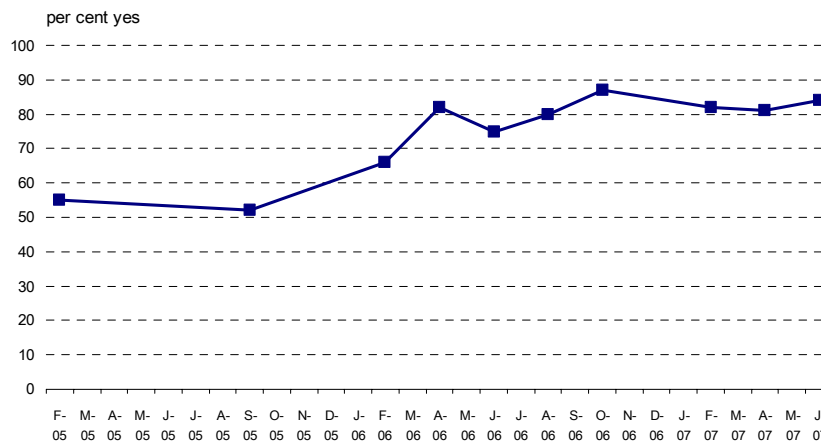
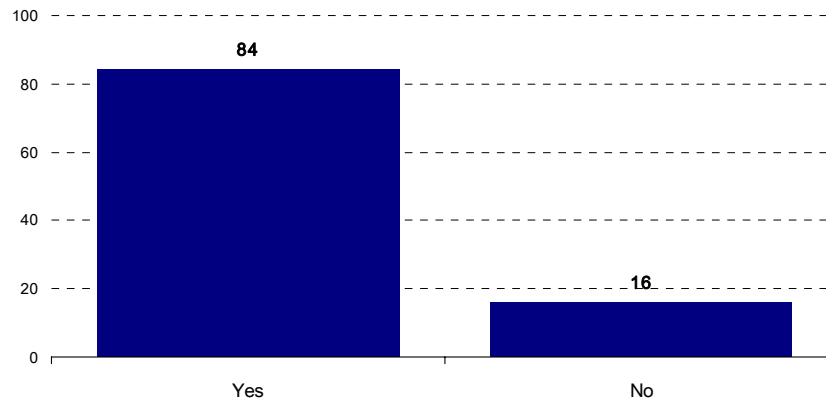
PART OF THE **SECURITY MONITOR** STUDY

Attention to issues affecting the Canadian Forces continues to remain elevated (84 per cent “aware”). With Canada committed to aiding in the rebuilding of Afghanistan until February of 2009, we find issues related to this mission the most resonant. Following the deaths of six more Canadian soldiers this past June, the **rising death toll is the most top-of-mind issue** (mentioned by 66 per cent). Tracking awareness levels shows that **issues such as under funding and a need for more soldiers have declined considerably over the past several years.**

While awareness levels are relatively high across all provinces, awareness of specific issues differs slightly in Quebec. For example, only 46 per cent of Quebecers mention the rising death toll, which is significantly lower than the 66 per cent at national level. Quebecers, on the other hand, are more likely than other Canadians to mention things such as the need for more troops (17 per cent vs. four per cent nationally).

Awareness of issues affecting the Canadian Forces

Q: Have you recently read, seen or heard anything about the Canadian Forces?



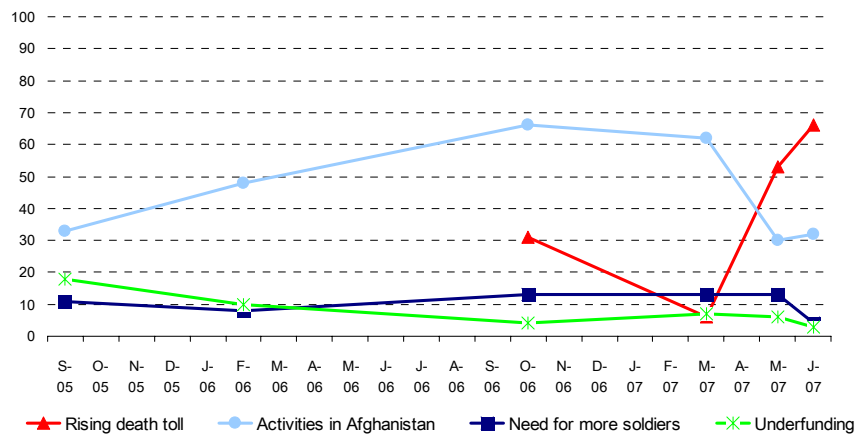
Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=1013

Awareness of specific issues

Q: What did you see, read or hear?

	Jun. 07
Rising death toll / injuries in Afghanistan	66
Activities in Afghanistan	32
Debates about soldiers in Afghanistan	10
Need for more soldiers	4
Under funding	3
Given more funding	3
Peacekeeping	3
Other*	10
DK/NR	4

*Items in this category mentioned by 2 per cent or fewer include: equipment problems, soldiers returning from Afghanistan, media coverage (unspecified), training standards for new recruits, support for Afghanistan mission, move to combat role, and family members of soldiers reaction to Afghanistan.



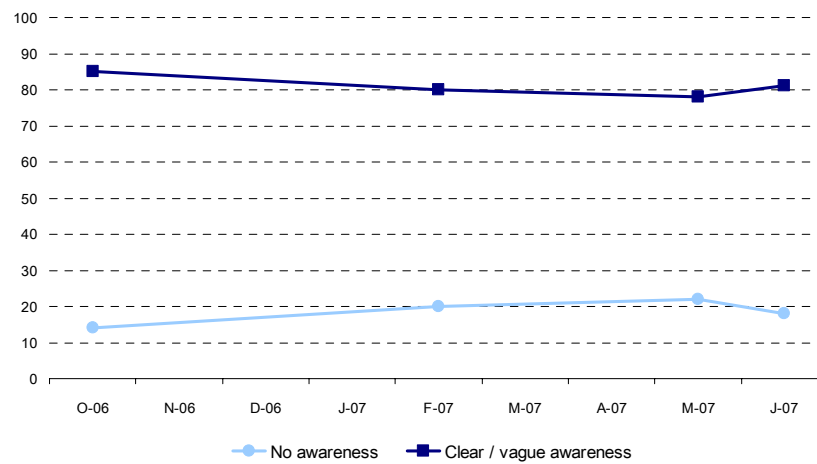
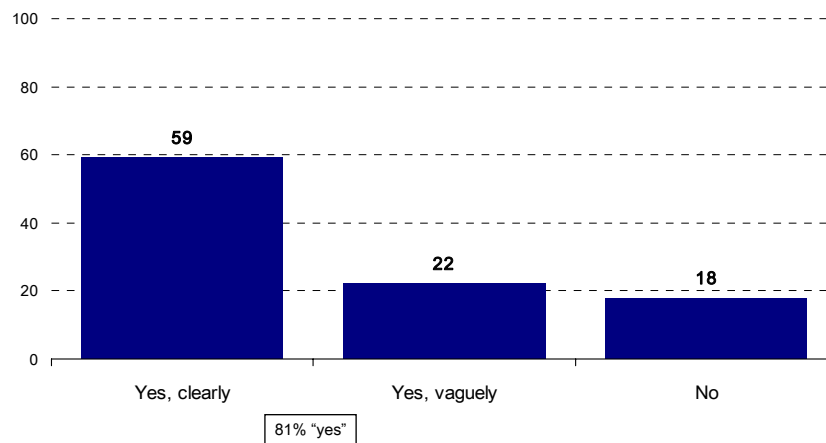
Base: Canadians with awareness of issues affecting the CF; Jun. 07 n=871

As would be anticipated, **attention to military operations in Afghanistan is also very high** (59 per cent “clearly” aware and 22 per cent “vaguely” aware and has remained stable and elevated since tracking began in October 2006).

Clear awareness of the CF’s role in Afghanistan increases with age (39 per cent of Canadians under 25 years of age vs. 69 per cent of seniors) and level of educational attainment (47 per cent of high school graduates vs. 73 per cent of university graduates). While clear awareness levels also increases with level of income, it is Canadians in the \$80,000 - \$99,000 income bracket that express the highest levels of clear awareness (73 per cent vs. 49 per cent with annual salaries of less than \$20,000).

Awareness of military operations in Afghanistan

Q: Over the past few weeks, do you recall hearing, reading, or seeing anything about Canada's military operations in Afghanistan?



Base: All Canadians; most recent data point Jun. 07 n=1013

After being the majority position for some time, it appears as though **preference for Canadian Forces' participation in broader peace-support operations has begun to diminish**. Tracking reveals that, during the past year, preference for a peace-support role has, at times, lead preference for peacekeeping by up to 10 percentage points. Over the past several months, however, this gap has been reduced to the point where, currently, Canadians are almost equally divided: 48 per cent prefers peace-support and 46 per cent peacekeeping. There was one occasion in the past where preference for peacekeeping surpassed preference for peace-support (February 2006),but this trend was not sustained and had actually reversed by the next sounding (April 2006).

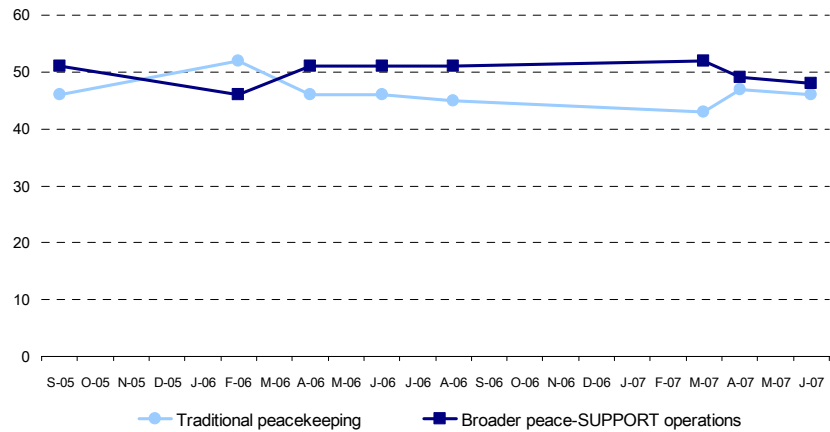
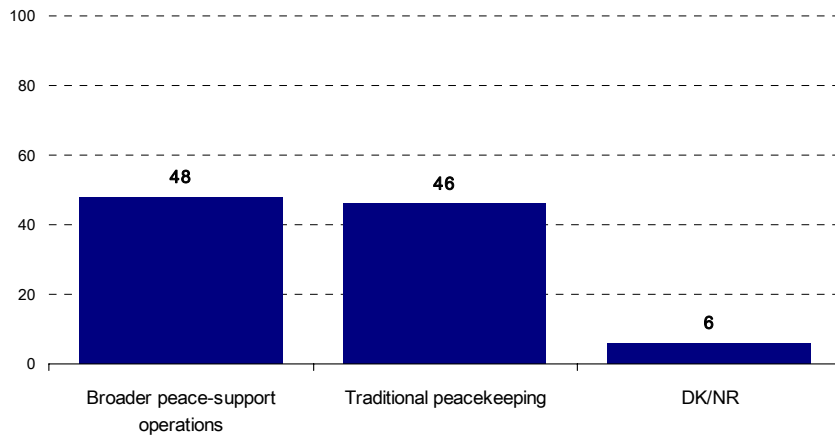
As we have seen before, there are some regional differences in terms of preferred role for the Canadian Forces. Overall, Quebeckers consistently lean towards preferring traditional peacekeeping operations (51 per cent in this most recent sounding vs. 38 per cent who believe Canada should participate in broader peace-support operations). Conversely, residents of Alberta have always expressed a preference for a peace-support role (60 per cent vs. 32 per cent peacekeeping).

Preferred role for the CF: traditional peacekeeping vs. peace-support

Q: Which of the following two statements is closest to your own point of view? Canadian Forces should...

participate in **broader peace-support operations** around the world which could involve both peacekeeping and, if necessary, non-traditional roles such as fighting alongside other allied troops to implement peace in a disputed area.

only participate in **traditional peacekeeping operations** around the world that involve observation duties or monitoring a truce between two conflicting partners.

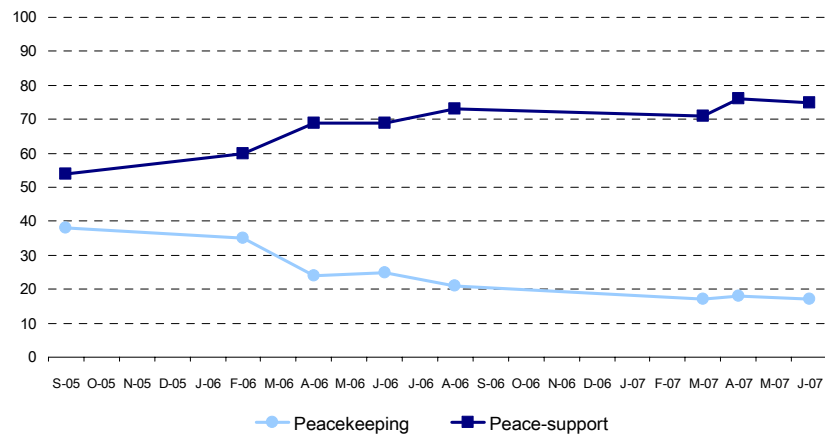
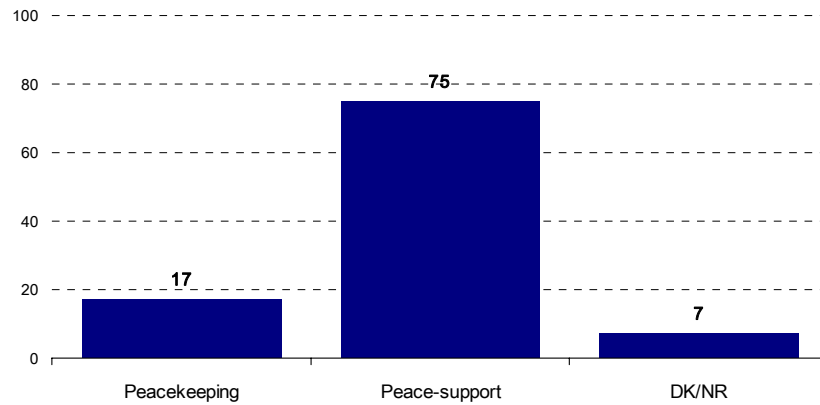


Base: All Canadians; most recent data point Jun. 07 n=1013

With 3 in 4 (75 per cent) Canadians identifying the mission in Afghanistan as a peace-support operation, **literacy on the Canadian Forces' role has rarely been higher**. As we have also seen, preference for peace-support operations has declined as knowledge that Canada has taken on this type of role in Afghanistan has become more widespread. While perhaps not a direct linear relationship, it is possible that we could see this trend continue if NATO soldiers fail to make significant gains in this role by February 2009.

Literacy on Afghanistan mission

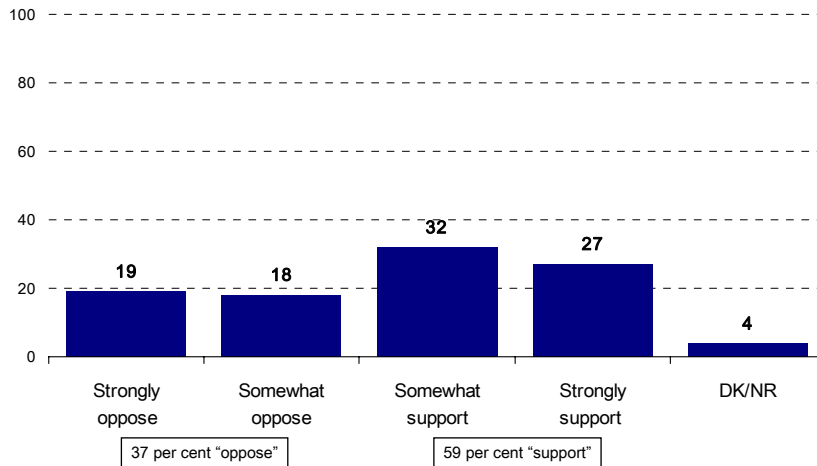
Q: Based on what you know, do you think the Canadian Forces operation in Afghanistan is a traditional peacekeeping operation or is it a peace-support operation?



Base: Canadians with at least some awareness of CF operations in Afghanistan; Jun. 07 n=856

Attitudes towards a peace-support role in Afghanistan

Q: Right now, the Canadian Forces are involved in a broader peace-SUPPORT operation in Afghanistan, helping to rebuild the country and maintain security with our troops fighting on the frontline if necessary. Would you say you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose these contributions?

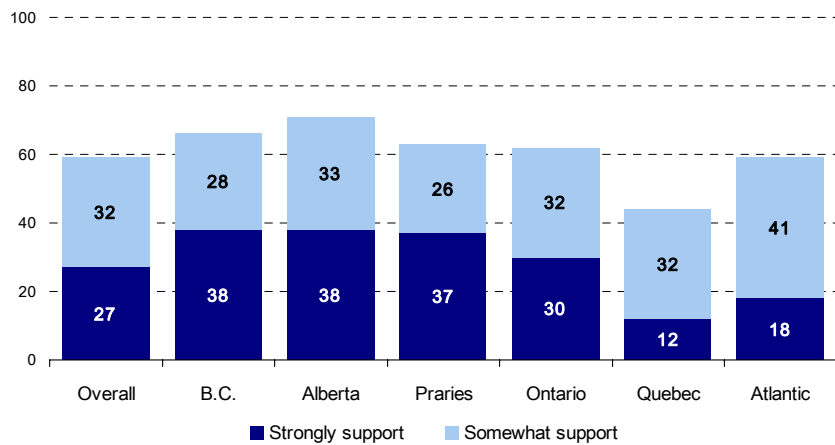
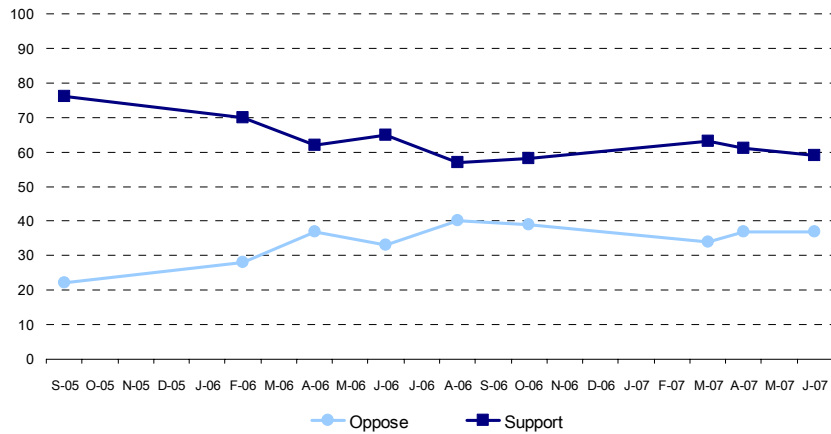


Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=1013

Despite increased division in terms of the role the public would prefer the Canadian Forces to play in Afghanistan, a strong majority of Canadians (59 per cent) continues to support the current mission (compared to the 32 per cent who are opposed). While overall support has also declined over the past year, there has never once been a point where opposition outweighed support (unlike preference for peacekeeping over peace-support). As usual, support for the mission is highest in Western Canada and lowest in Quebec. It is interesting to note that, although Atlantic Canada looks similar to the rest of the country in overall support, their support of the mission is more tepid (18 per cent "strongly support" vs. 27 per cent at the national level).

Tracking attitudes towards a peace-support role in Afghanistan

Q: Right now, the Canadian Forces are involved in a broader peace-SUPPORT operation in Afghanistan, helping to rebuild the country and maintain security with our troops fighting on the frontline if necessary. Would you say you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose these contributions?



Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=1013

While Canada's **initial involvement in Afghanistan focused primarily on fighting terrorism**, supporters of this mission do not consider this the primary reason for the current operation. Although still mentioned by about 1 in 10 (14 per cent), **terrorism ranks below other reasons** such as the **liberation of the people of Afghanistan** (mentioned by 37 per cent) and **the fulfillment of Canada's duty** (named by 21 per cent). For the **1 in 3 opposed** to Canada's involvement in Afghanistan, most continue to do so because of a belief that **"it is not in our place / our war"** (mentioned by 48 per cent). Most others say they are opposed on ethical grounds (i.e. opposed to war and violence in general, fear that our being there exacerbates the situation).

Canadians were also asked to **provide justification for Canada's role in Afghanistan**, regardless of whether or not they support the current mission. Increasingly, Canadians say that our soldiers should be there to **keep the peace** (24 per cent) and **provide aid** (18 per cent) – both **more traditional peacekeeping roles**. There is also a sense that our involvement is about improving relations with the United States (13 per cent), honouring Canada's commitment to NATO (11 per cent), and helping with the reconstruction (10 per cent).

Reasons for supporting / opposing Afghanistan mission [unprompted]

Q: Why do you SUPPORT the Canadian Forces' broader peace-support operation in Afghanistan?

	Oct. 06	Feb. / Mar. 07	Apr. / May 07	Jun. 07
Help liberate people of Afghanistan	31	21	35	37
Fulfill Canada's duty	26	14	30	21
Patriotic / support our soldiers	15	10	19	17
Fight terrorism / promote peace	14	17	19	14
Reasons of national security	-	-	5	4
Must complete the work we started	5	4	2	1
Other	1	1	2	6
DK/NR	7	6	11	6

Up to 3 responses accepted

Q: Why do you OPPOSE the Canadian Forces' broader peace-support operation in Afghanistan?

	Sep. 05	Oct. 06	Feb. / Mar. 07	Apr. / May 07	Jun. 07
It's not our place / our war	64	39	38	43	48
Against war / violence (in general)	23	6	20	22	22
Not helping / situation getting worse	--	51	39	24	21
Prefer it was peacekeeping mission	-	-	-	26	19
Troops not equipped	-	6	5	5	5
Other	-	-	2	1	1
DK/NR	18	8	5	6	5

Up to 3 responses accepted

Q: Even if you do not support the current mission, what do you think is the strongest reason for Canada to have a military role in Afghanistan?*

	Feb. / Mar. 07	Jun. 07
Promote peace / resolution; play a peacekeeping role	17	24
Provide aid / help countries in need	10	18
Maintain / improve relations with the United States	9	13
Honour Canada's commitment to NATO	12	11
Assist in efforts to rebuild infrastructure	11	10
There is no convincing reason	4	3
Participate in the war on terror	6	2
Humanitarian reasons (e.g., protect human rights)	5	2
To protect national security	4	1
Promote image of Canada on world stage	2	1
Other	2	1
DK/NR	17	14

Up to 3 responses accepted

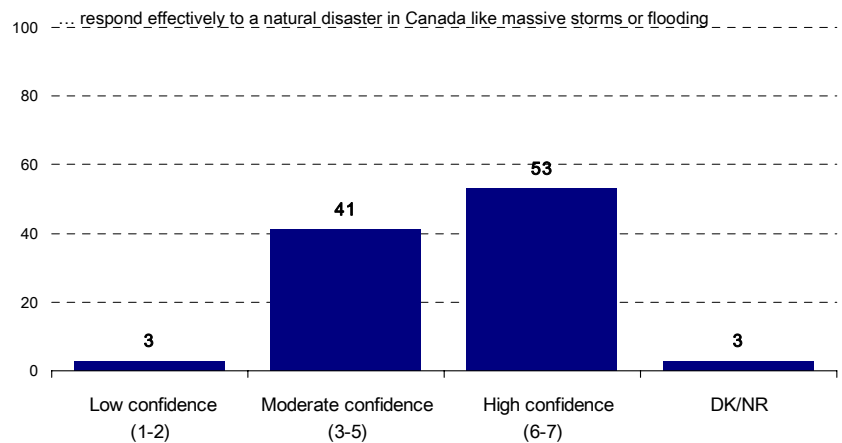
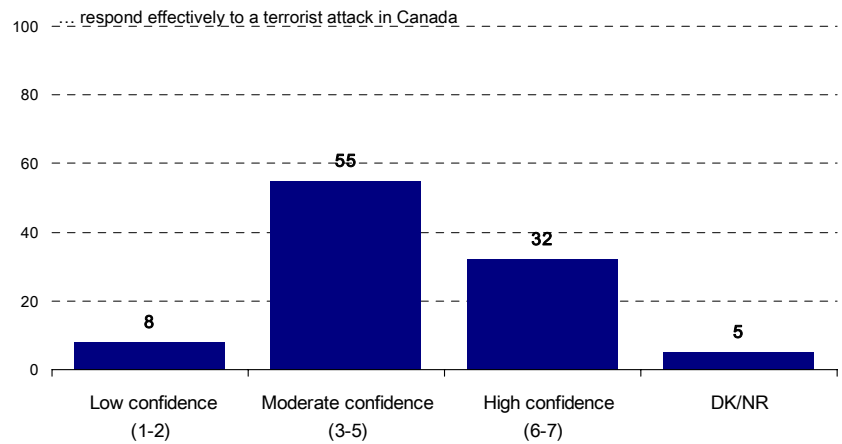
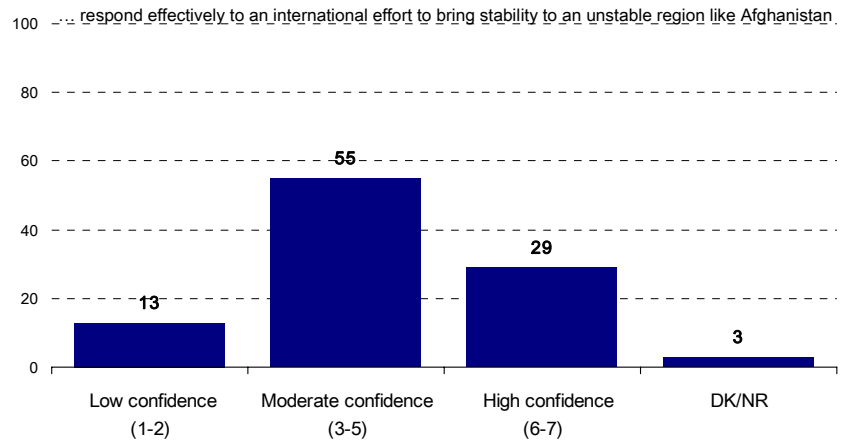
Base: Canadians who support peace-support role; Jun. 07 n=602 / Canadians who oppose the peace-support role, n=371; * All Canadians; n=1013

In addition to examining attitudes towards the Canadian Forces most obvious role (i.e. Afghanistan), we also took the opportunity to ask Canadians about their **confidence in some of the CF's other roles**. With more than 9 in 10 expressing confidence (53 per cent "high" and 41 per cent "moderate"), the **CF's ability to respond to natural disasters, receives the highest scores**. This is followed by their ability to respond to terrorist attacks (32 per cent "high" and 55 per cent "moderate"). Although the numbers are still extremely positive, we find the **lowest confidence scores for the CF's ability to respond effectively to an international effort** similar to their current engagement in Afghanistan (29 per cent "high" and 55 per cent "moderate").

Across all of the examined areas, Canadians with a high school education or less are the most likely to express a high level of confidence in the Canadian Forces in their various roles.

Confidence in the different roles and responsibilities of the CF

Q: How much confidence do you have in the Canadian Forces to ... ?

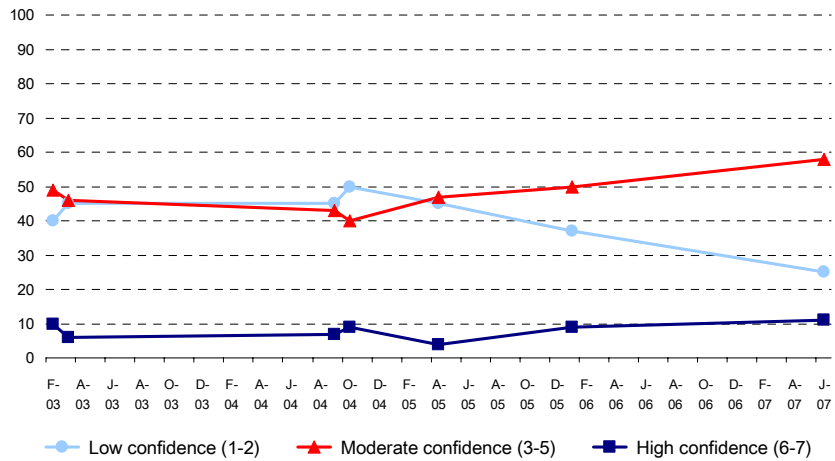
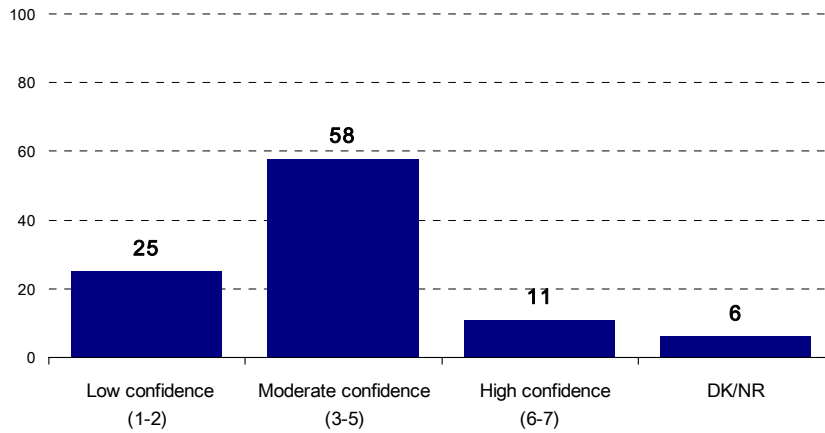


Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=half sample

When the Canadian Forces first introduced their light armoured vehicles (the LAV-3), it was hoped that new technology made these close to impenetrable to outside threats. Sadly, recent casualties as a result of road-side bombings have demonstrated that this is not the case. Although this and other military technologies are not infallible, the public's **confidence in the quality of Canadian military equipment** has nonetheless **increased significantly** over the past several years (from 49 per cent "moderate" / "high" confidence in October 2004 to 69 per cent in July 2007).

Confidence in the quality of Canadian military equipment

Q: How much confidence do you have in the quality of the Canadian military equipment?



Base: All Canadians; most recent data point Jun. 07 n=half sample



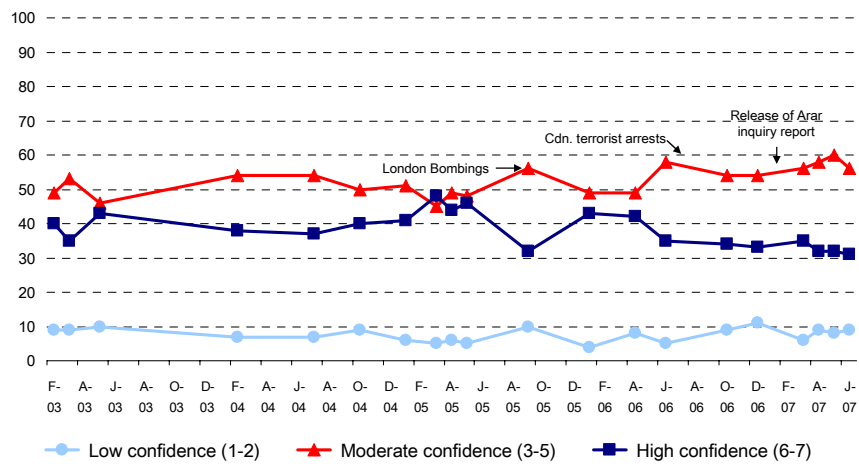
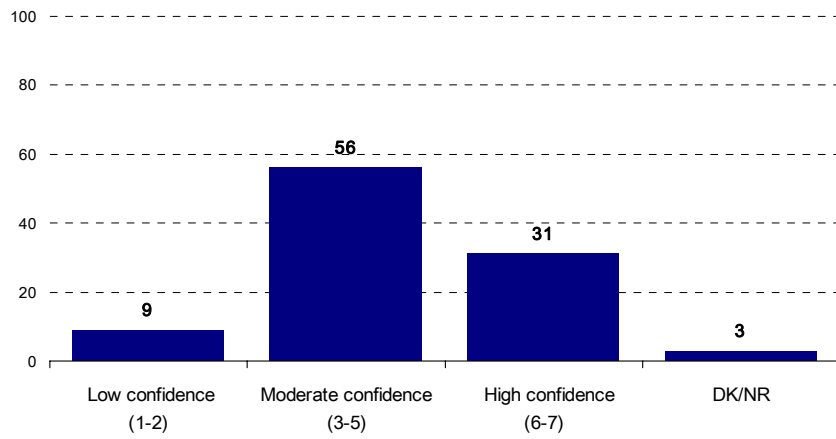
Security Agencies

PART OF THE **SECURITY MONITOR** STUDY

Although “high” levels of confidence in the RCMP have slipped in recent months, **most Canadians continue to express a great deal of confidence in their federal police force** (56 per cent “moderate” and 31 per cent “high”). Interestingly, Canadians express **even greater levels of confidence in the RCMP to protect citizens and respond effectively in emergency situations** (58 per cent “moderate” and 34 per cent “high”). These figures are virtually unchanged from 2004.

Confidence in the RCMP (in general)

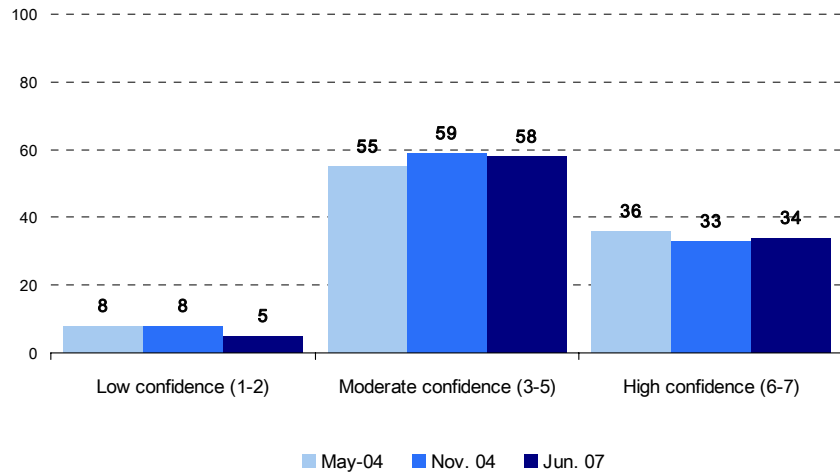
Q: How much confidence in . . . the RCMP?



Base: All Canadians; most recent data point Jun. 07 n=half sample

Confidence in the RCMP to respond to emergencies

Q: How much confidence do you have in the RCMP to protect citizens and respond effectively in emergency situations?



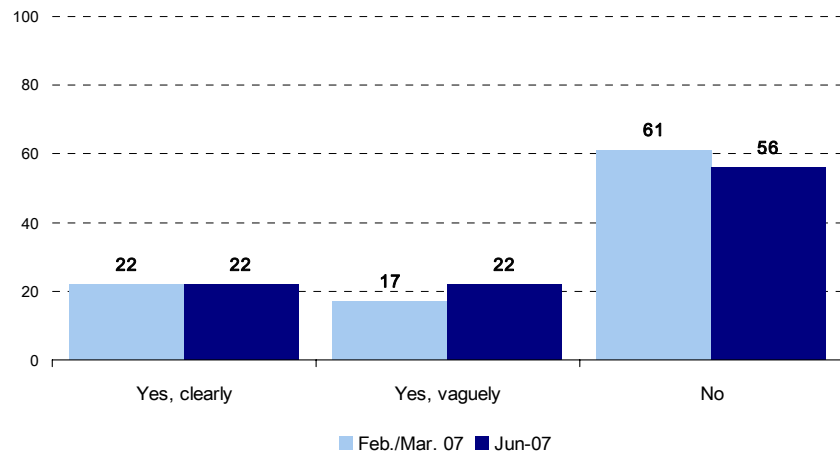
Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=half sample

Awareness of the RCMP's oversight body, the **Commission for Public Complaints (CPC)**, although still modest, **has grown slightly** since the winter (from 39 per cent "aware" in February to 44 per cent in June 2007). For those aware of the organization, the **perception that the Commission's role is to receive complaints about the RCMP has also grown** (from 14 per cent to 26 per cent). The most common perception, however, continues to be that the **CPC addresses and investigates complaints against the RCMP** (mentioned by 32 per cent).

Residents of British Columbia continue to report the highest awareness levels across the country (55 per cent "aware"), whereas residents of Quebec are the least aware of the existence of the CPC (33 per cent "aware"). We also find that awareness of the CPC increases with age (22 per cent of youth have heard of the agency vs. 63 per cent of seniors) and level of educational attainment (28 per cent of the least educated are aware of the CPC vs. 51 per cent of university graduates).

Awareness of the Commission for Public Complaints (CPC)

Q: Have you ever heard of the Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP?



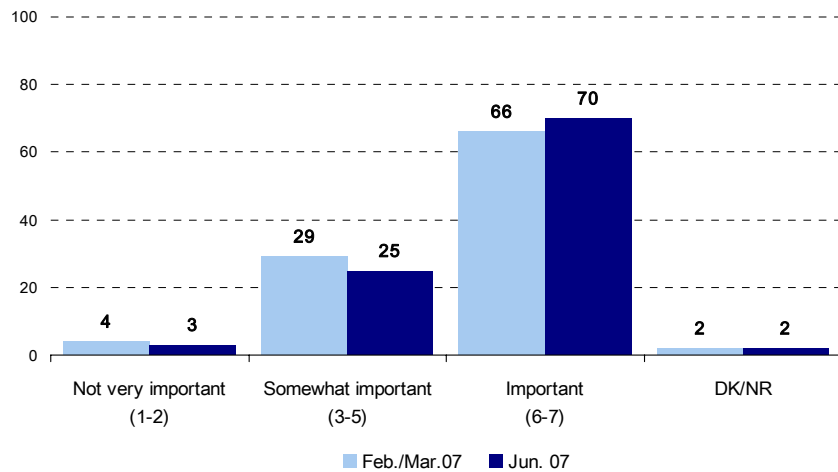
Q: Based on what you have heard, what is it that you think the Commission for Public Complaints does?*

	Feb. / Mar. 07	Jun. 07
Address / investigate complaints against the RCMP	51	32
Receive complaints about the RCMP	14	26
Review RCMP operations / watchdog function	17	14
Doing very little / seen as biased	10	6
Resolves problems / makes recommendations	5	3
Other	1	1
DK/NR	18	26

Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=1013 / * Those who are aware of the CPC Jun. 07 n=494

Importance of the CPC

Q: The Government of Canada established the Commission of Public Complaints to receive and review allegations of inappropriate conduct by RCMP members. How important is it that there is an independent review body whose role is to monitor the activities of the RCMP?

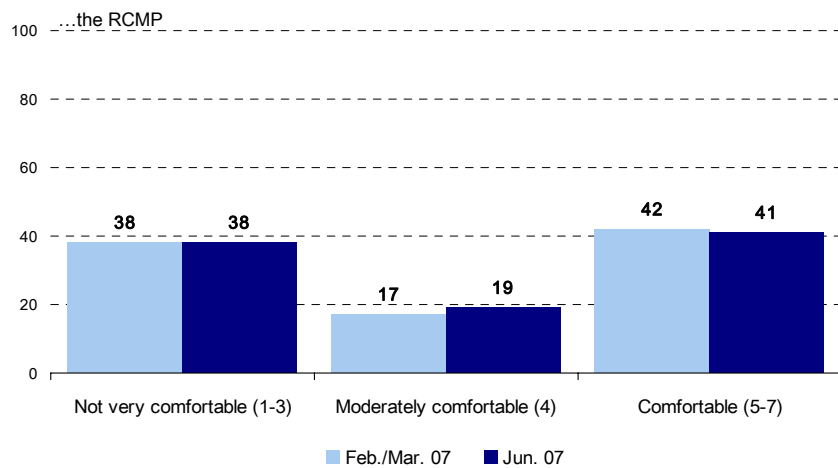
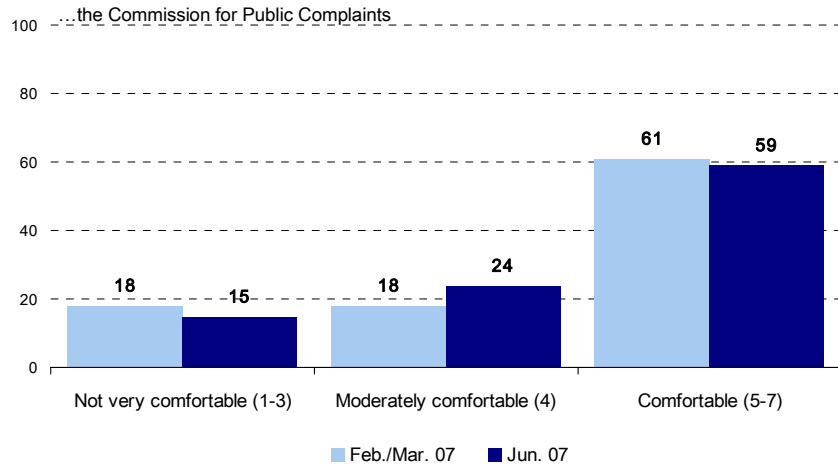


Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=1013

With the RCMP continuing to face allegations of misconduct and abuse of powers, it is perhaps not surprising to find that the **perceived importance of the CPC has also risen somewhat in recent months** (from 66 per cent “important” in March 2007 to 70 per cent in June 2007). The fact that Canadians continue to indicate that they would be **far more comfortable making a complaint against the RCMP to the CPC** (rather than through the RCMP’s internal channels), also underscores the importance of having an independent review body.

Comfort making a complaint against the RCMP

Q: If you wanted to make a complaint about the RCMP, how comfortable would you feel going to...?



Base: All Canadians; Jun. 07 n=half sample (rotated for each question)



Appendix A: Research Methodology

PART OF THE **SECURITY MONITOR** STUDY

Research Methodology

The methodology planned for the 2006-7 Security Monitor study involves a total of nine waves of research to be conducted over the course of the study.

- Six regular waves involving a telephone survey with a national random sample of 1,000 Canadians.
- One benchmarking wave (near the beginning of the study). This wave focuses on core issues and designed to develop a better profile of Canadians in the safety/security space. This survey involves a sample of 2,000 Canadians.
- One survey with a national random sample of 1,000 Americans.
- One survey with Canadian public and private sector decision-makers.

The results from the final wave are based on the following:

- A telephone survey completed with a stratified national random sample of 1,018 Canadians, aged 18 and over undertaken between April 25 and May 1, 2007.
- The findings were statistically weighted by age, gender and region to ensure that the findings are representative of the Canadian public aged 18 and over.
- In areas, the survey was designed to randomize questions in order to test differences in attitudes across various indicators as well as to minimize response burden.
- Findings from questions posed on the full sample may be considered accurate within +/- 3.1 percentage points, 19 times out of 20. The margin of error for questions posed on a half sample is +/- 4.4 percentage points, 19 times out of 20.

	Field Dates	Surveys	Margin of error
Wave 1	Oct. 20-30, 2006	1,008	+/-3.1 percentage points
Wave 2	Dec. 11-17, 2006	1,012	+/-3.1 percentage points
Wave 3	Jan. 17 – 24, 2007	2,018	+/-2.2 percentage points
Wave 4	Feb. 27-Mar. 8, 2007	1,003	+/-3.1 percentage points
Wave 5	Apr. 25 – May 1, 2007	1,018	+/-3.1 percentage points
Wave 6	May 14-18, 2007	1,006	+/-3.1 percentage points
Wave 7	Jun. 21-30, 2007	1,013	+/-3.1 percentage points