



Canadians hold negative views of the current state of health care in Canada.

National survey released August, 2022  
Submission 2022-2211

**THE GLOBE AND MAIL** 

 **NANOS**

# Key Findings



## STATE OF HEALTH CARE IN CANADA

Seven in ten Canadians (70%) say access to health care has worsened when compared to access before the pandemic, and are three times more likely to say Canada’s health care system is in crisis (45%) rather than working well (14%).



## GOVERNMENT MOST TRUSTED

Canadians are most likely to say they don’t trust the federal government nor the provincial governments to find solutions to make our health care system strong (38%), while about one in four, each, say they trust their provincial (27%) or the federal government (26%) most.



## LONG-TERM CARE PATIENTS

Canadians are most likely to say protecting patient rights is more important (55%) than easing the pressure on hospitals to Canadians (33%) when it comes to a new policy that would allow hospitals to send patients to long-term care homes that is not of their choosing without their consent.

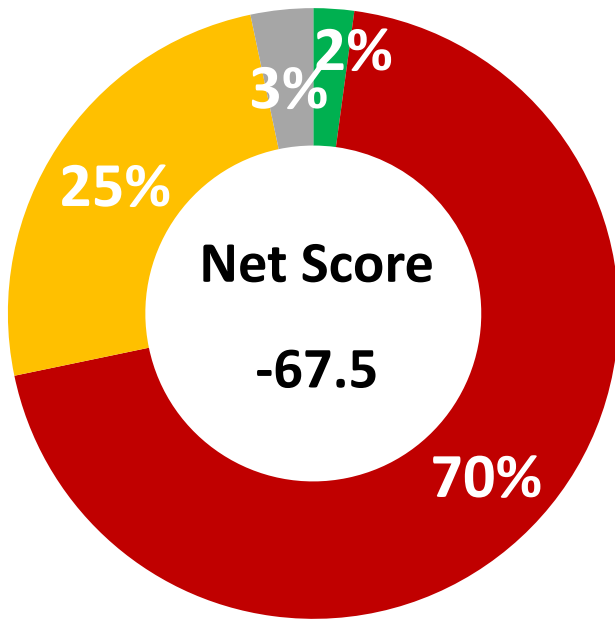


## APPROACH FOR FEDERAL TRANSFERS

When it comes to the future of health transfers from the federal government to provinces, Canadians are split on whether they most agree with the provincial governments’ approach (44%) that is calling for a significant increase of transfers with few or no restrictions, or the federal approach (43%) to tie any additional new funding to specific areas.

# Opinion on state of access to health care compared to before the pandemic

**Q** Based on your personal experience with the health care system, would you say access to health care has improved, worsened or is it about the same as it was before the pandemic?



■ Improved ■ Worsened ■ About the same ■ Unsure

“

Canadians are nearly three times more likely to say access to health care has worsened rather than stayed about the same compared to how it was before the pandemic. Views on this issue are consistent across regions and demographics.

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\*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.

# Opinion on state of access to health care by demographics

**Q** Based on your personal experience with the health care system, would you say access to health care has improved, worsened or is it about the same as it was before the pandemic?

		Improved				
	Atlantic (n=100)	Quebec (n=250)	Ontario (n=373)	Prairies (n=200)	BC (n=150)	
	-	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	
	Men (n=560)	Women (n=513)	18 to 34 (n=219)	35 to 54 (n=413)	55 plus (n=441)	
	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	
		Worsened				
	Atlantic (n=100)	Quebec (n=250)	Ontario (n=373)	Prairies (n=200)	BC (n=150)	
	<b>78.3%</b>	<b>66.2%</b>	<b>71.3%</b>	<b>65.7%</b>	<b>71.5%</b>	
	Men (n=560)	Women (n=513)	18 to 34 (n=219)	35 to 54 (n=413)	55 plus (n=441)	
	<b>67.3%</b>	<b>71.7%</b>	<b>66.1%</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>68.2%</b>	

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.  
 \*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, August 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022, n=1073, accurate 3.0 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.



# Opinion on state of access to health care by demographics continued

**Q** Based on your personal experience with the health care system, would you say access to health care has improved, worsened or is it about the same as it was before the pandemic?

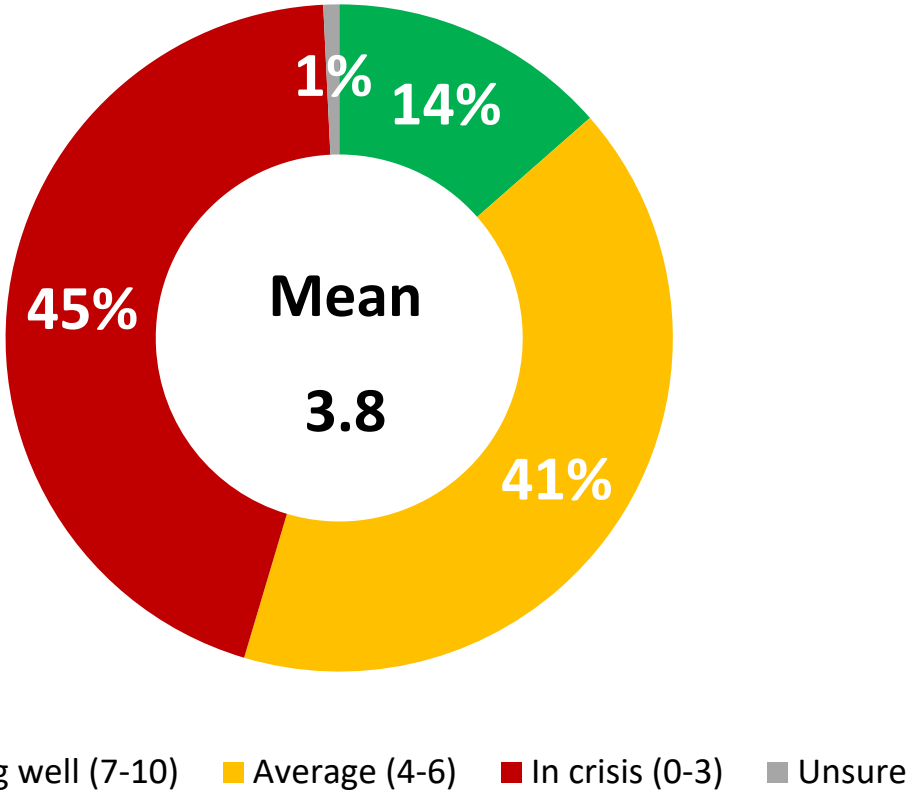
		About the same				
	Atlantic (n=100)	Quebec (n=250)	Ontario (n=373)	Prairies (n=200)	BC (n=150)	
	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	
	Men (n=560)	Women (n=513)	18 to 34 (n=219)	35 to 54 (n=413)	55 plus (n=441)	
	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	
		Unsure				
	Atlantic (n=100)	Quebec (n=250)	Ontario (n=373)	Prairies (n=200)	BC (n=150)	
	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	
	Men (n=560)	Women (n=513)	18 to 34 (n=219)	35 to 54 (n=413)	55 plus (n=441)	
	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.  
 \*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, August 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022, n=1073, accurate 3.0 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

# State of Canada's health care

**Q** On a scale of 0 to 10 where 0 is an absolute crisis and 10 is working very well, how would you rate the state of Canada's health care system today?



“ Canadians are three times more likely to say Canada’s health care system is in crisis (45%) rather than working well (14%), while about four in ten say it is average (41%). ”

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.  
 \*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, August 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022, n=1073, accurate 3.0 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

# State of Canada's health care by demographics

**Q** On a scale of 0 to 10 where 0 is an absolute crisis and 10 is working very well, how would you rate the state of Canada's health care system today?

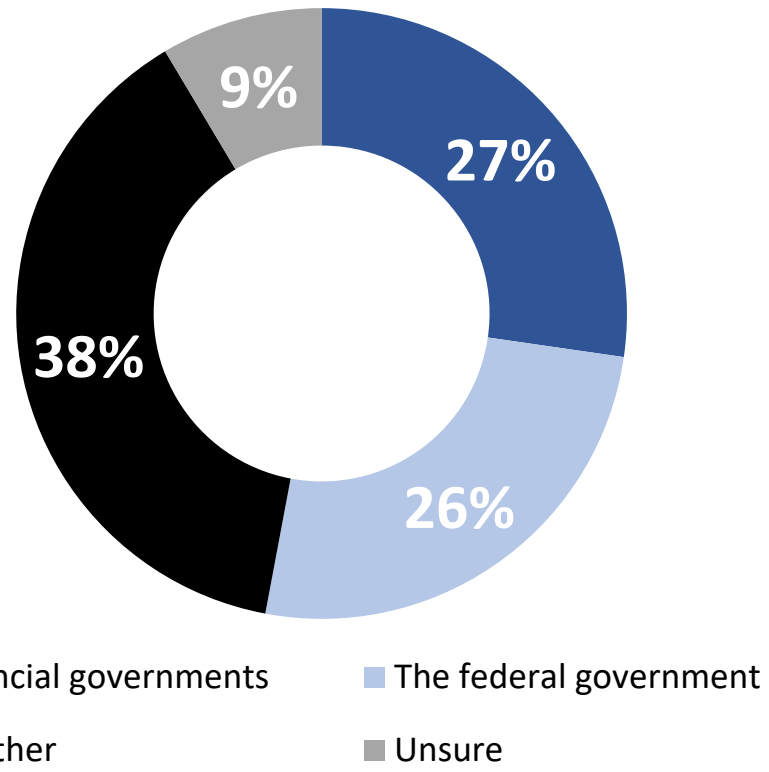
Mean	Atlantic (n=100)	Quebec (n=250)	Ontario (n=373)	Prairies (n=200)	BC (n=150)
	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
	Men (n=560)	Women (n=513)	18 to 34 (n=219)	35 to 54 (n=413)	55 plus (n=441)
	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.  
 \*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, August 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022, n=1073, accurate 3.0 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

# Level of government most trusted to find solutions

**Q** Which level of government do you trust most to find solutions to make Canada’s health care system strong? [ROTATE]



“ Canadians are most likely to say they trust neither the provincial governments or the federal government to find solutions to make our health care system strong (38%). Compared to Canadians overall, residents of Quebec are more likely to say they trust the provincial government (47%, compared to 27%) while residents of Ontario are more likely to say they trust the federal government (37%, compared to 26%). ”

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.  
 \*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.



# Level of government most trusted to find solutions by demographics



Which level of government do you trust most to find solutions to make Canada's health care system strong? [ROTATE]

The provincial governments				
Atlantic (n=100)	Quebec (n=250)	Ontario (n=373)	Prairies (n=200)	BC (n=150)
<b>20.1%</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>30.1%</b>
Men (n=560)	Women (n=513)	18 to 34 (n=219)	35 to 54 (n=413)	55 plus (n=441)
<b>32.6%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>30.0%</b>
The federal government				
Atlantic (n=100)	Quebec (n=250)	Ontario (n=373)	Prairies (n=200)	BC (n=150)
<b>20.9%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>
Men (n=560)	Women (n=513)	18 to 34 (n=219)	35 to 54 (n=413)	55 plus (n=441)
<b>23.4%</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.  
 \*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

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## Level of government most trusted to find solutions by demographics – Continued

**Q** Which level of government do you trust most to find solutions to make Canada's health care system strong? [ROTATE]

I trust neither				
Atlantic (n=100)	Quebec (n=250)	Ontario (n=373)	Prairies (n=200)	BC (n=150)
<b>46.5%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>36.4%</b>
Men (n=560)	Women (n=513)	18 to 34 (n=219)	35 to 54 (n=413)	55 plus (n=441)
<b>39.4%</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>42.4%</b>	<b>39.2%</b>	<b>35.1%</b>
Unsure				
Atlantic (n=100)	Quebec (n=250)	Ontario (n=373)	Prairies (n=200)	BC (n=150)
<b>12.5%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>
Men (n=560)	Women (n=513)	18 to 34 (n=219)	35 to 54 (n=413)	55 plus (n=441)
<b>4.7%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.

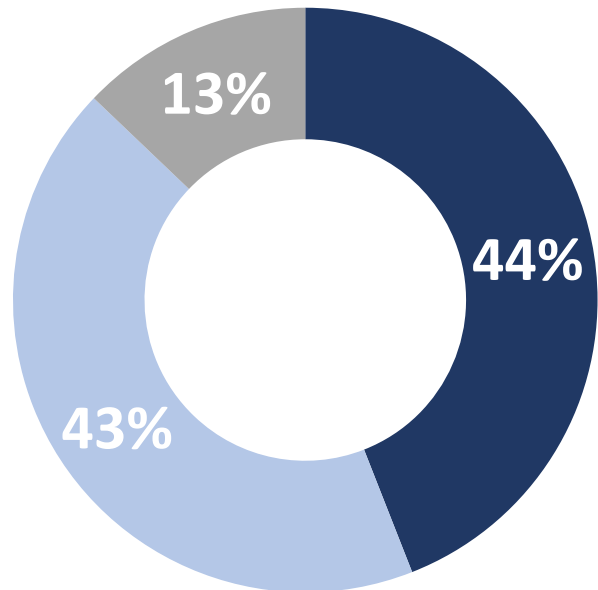
\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

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# Preferred approach for new federal transfers



- The position of the provincial governments who say new federal transfers should come with few or no restrictions
- The federal government's position that new federal transfers should be tied to specific areas
- Unsure

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.

\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, August 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022, n=1073, accurate 3.0 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

Q

The federal and provincial governments are currently in discussions about the future of federal transfers to the provinces for health care. [ROTATE] The provincial governments are calling for a significant increase of the transfers with few or no restrictions as they say any new money would help existing services that are under strain, while [ROTATE] the federal government says it wants to tie any additional new funding to specific areas such as health worker backlogs, increasing access to primary care, long term care and home care, addressing mental health and substance use and improving digital health and virtual care. Which of these two approaches is closer to your view?

“

Canadians are split on whether they most agree with the provincial or the federal approach for the future of health transfers from the federal government to provinces. Quebec residents are most likely to agree with the position of the provincial government (61%), while Ontarians are most likely to agree with the position of the federal government (55%).

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# Preferred approach for new federal transfers by demographics

Q

The federal and provincial governments are currently in discussions about the future of federal transfers to the provinces for health care. [ROTATE] The provincial governments are calling for a significant increase of the transfers with few or no restrictions as they say any new money would help existing services that are under strain, while [ROTATE] the federal government says it wants to tie any additional new funding to specific areas such as health worker backlogs, increasing access to primary care, long term care and home care, addressing mental health and substance use and improving digital health and virtual care. Which of these two approaches is closer to your view?

## The position of the provincial governments who say new federal transfers should come with few or no restrictions

Atlantic (n=100)	Quebec (n=250)	Ontario (n=373)	Prairies (n=200)	BC (n=150)
<b>42.3%</b>	<b>61.3%</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>49.8%</b>	<b>45.6%</b>
Men (n=560)	Women (n=513)	18 to 34 (n=219)	35 to 54 (n=413)	55 plus (n=441)
<b>49.9%</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>39.2%</b>	<b>47.5%</b>	<b>44.4%</b>

## The federal government's position that new federal transfers should be tied to specific areas

Atlantic (n=100)	Quebec (n=250)	Ontario (n=373)	Prairies (n=200)	BC (n=150)
<b>44.0%</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>54.9%</b>	<b>38.6%</b>	<b>43.8%</b>
Men (n=560)	Women (n=513)	18 to 34 (n=219)	35 to 54 (n=413)	55 plus (n=441)
<b>40.9%</b>	<b>45.2%</b>	<b>42.5%</b>	<b>41.9%</b>	<b>44.6%</b>

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.

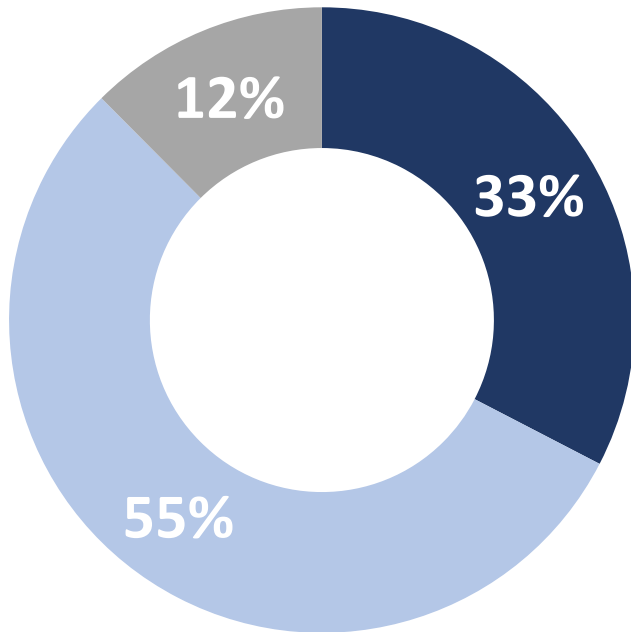
\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, August 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022, n=1073, accurate 3.0 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

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# Preferred approach for long-term care patients



■ Easing the pressure on hospitals ■ Protecting patient rights ■ Unsure

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.

\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, August 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022, n=1073, accurate 3.0 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

Q

The Ontario government recently announced a new policy that will allow hospitals to send patients who are awaiting a long-term care spot into a long-term care home that is not of their choosing, without their consent. The government says this will ease pressure on hospitals, but critics warn it could infringe on patient rights. What is more important today, [ROTATE] easing the pressure on hospitals OR protecting patient rights?

“

When it comes to a new policy that would allow hospitals to send patients to long-term care homes that is not of their choosing without their consent, Canadians are most likely to say protecting patient rights is more important today (55%) than easing the pressure on hospitals to Canadians (33%).

”

# Preferred approach for long-term care patients by demographics

**Q** The Ontario government recently announced a new policy that will allow hospitals to send patients who are awaiting a long-term care spot into a long-term care home that is not of their choosing, without their consent. The government says this will ease pressure on hospitals, but critics warn it could infringe on patient rights. What is more important today, [ROTATE] easing the pressure on hospitals OR protecting patient rights?

## Easing the pressure on hospitals

Atlantic (n=100)	Quebec (n=250)	Ontario (n=373)	Prairies (n=200)	BC (n=150)
<b>44.8%</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>31.4%</b>
Men (n=560)	Women (n=513)	18 to 34 (n=219)	35 to 54 (n=413)	55 plus (n=441)
<b>35.2%</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>

## Protecting patient rights

Atlantic (n=100)	Quebec (n=250)	Ontario (n=373)	Prairies (n=200)	BC (n=150)
<b>45.6%</b>	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>58.4%</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>54.1%</b>
Men (n=560)	Women (n=513)	18 to 34 (n=219)	35 to 54 (n=413)	55 plus (n=441)
<b>51.7%</b>	<b>58.0%</b>	<b>56.5%</b>	<b>56.2%</b>	<b>52.8%</b>

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.

\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, August 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022, n=1073, accurate 3.0 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

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Nanos conducted an RDD dual frame (land- and cell-lines) hybrid telephone and online random survey of 1,073 Canadians, 18 years of age or older, between August 27<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022 as part of an omnibus survey. Participants were randomly recruited by telephone using live agents and administered a survey online. The sample included both land- and cell-lines across Canada. 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 randomly called using random digit dialling with a maximum of five call backs.

The margin of error for this survey is  $\pm 3.0$  percentage points, 19 times out of 20.

This study was commissioned by the Globe and Mail and the research was conducted by Nanos Research.

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

# METHODOLOGY

Element	Description	Element	Description
Research sponsor	The Globe and Mail	Weighting of Data	The results were weighted by age and gender using the latest Census information (2021) 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	1073 Randomly selected individuals.	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.
Source of Sample	Nanos Probability Panel	Excluded Demographics	Individuals younger than 18 years old; individuals without land or cell lines, and individuals without internet access could not participate.
Type of Sample	Probability	Stratification	By age and gender using the latest Census information (2021) 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.
Margin of Error	±3.0 percentage points, 19 times out of 20.	Estimated Response Rate	13 percent, consistent with industry norms.
Mode of Survey	RDD dual frame (land- and cell-lines) hybrid telephone and online omnibus survey	Question Order	Question order in the preceding report reflects the order in which they appeared in the original questionnaire.
Sampling Method Base	The sample included both land- and cell-lines RDD (Random Digit Dialed) across Canada.	Question Content	Topics on the omnibus ahead of the survey content included: views on political issues, views on economic issues, medical assistance in dying, and the truckers' protest.
Demographics (Captured)	Atlantic Canada, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies, British Columbia; Men and Women; 18 years and older. Six digit postal code was used to validate geography.	Question Wording	The questions in the preceding report are written exactly as they were asked to individuals.
Fieldwork/Validation	Individuals were recruited using live interviews with live supervision to validate work, the research questions were administered online	Research/Data Collection Supplier	Nanos Research
Number of Calls	Maximum of five call backs to those recruited.	Contact	Contact Nanos Research for more information or with any concerns or questions. <a href="http://www.nanos.co">http://www.nanos.co</a> Telephone:(613) 234-4666 ext. 237 Email: info@nanosresearch.com.
Time of Calls	Individuals recruited were called between 12-5:30 pm and 6:30-9:30pm local time for the respondent.		
Field Dates	August 27 <sup>th</sup> to 29 <sup>th</sup> , 2022.		
Language of Survey	The survey was conducted in both English and French.		
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. <a href="https://canadianresearchinsightscouncil.ca/standards/">https://canadianresearchinsightscouncil.ca/standards/</a>		





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ABOUT NANOS



# TABULATIONS



**2022-2211 – Globe and Mail/Nanos Survey – August Omni - STAT SHEET**

			Region					Gender		Age			
			Canada 2022-08	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia	Male	Female	18 to 34	35 to 54	55 plus
Question - Based on your personal experience with the health care system, would you say access to health care has improved, worsened or is it about the same as it was before the pandemic?	Total	Unwgt N	1073	100	250	373	200	150	560	513	219	413	441
		Wgt N	1000	67	233	381	186	133	488	512	273	341	386
	Improved	%	2.1	0.0	2.0	2.7	1.1	3.3	1.7	2.5	2.7	1.9	2.0
	Worsened	%	69.6	78.3	66.2	71.3	65.7	71.5	67.3	71.7	66.1	73.9	68.2
	About the same	%	25.0	20.6	28.8	22.7	28.5	22.0	28.1	22.0	26.0	20.8	27.9
	Unsure	%	3.3	1.0	3.0	3.3	4.6	3.2	2.8	3.8	5.2	3.3	1.9

			Region					Gender		Age			
			Canada 2022-08	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia	Male	Female	18 to 34	35 to 54	55 plus
Question - On a scale of 0 to 10 where 0 is an absolute crisis and 10 is working very well, how would you rate the state of Canada's health care system today?	Total	Unwgt N	1073	100	250	373	200	150	560	513	219	413	441
		Wgt N	1000	67	233	381	186	133	488	512	273	341	386
		Mean	3.8	2.8	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.9
		Median	4.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Absolute crisis (0)	%	10.5	22.6	12.0	8.3	10.7	7.9	8.9	12.1	8.8	10.8	11.5
	1	%	5.3	11.8	4.7	4.1	4.1	8.5	4.3	6.3	5.2	6.3	4.6
	2	%	10.3	15.5	5.0	11.5	12.5	10.3	9.4	11.1	9.0	12.4	9.3
	3	%	18.5	13.1	15.1	21.7	14.4	23.5	19.6	17.4	16.4	18.5	20.0
	4	%	17.0	14.1	14.5	19.5	18.1	14.0	16.2	17.7	24.8	15.5	12.8
	5	%	13.5	8.7	19.1	12.4	13.6	8.7	11.4	15.4	10.3	13.4	15.8
	6	%	10.6	5.5	16.9	7.9	8.3	13.3	11.6	9.7	11.8	9.2	11.1
	7	%	8.5	3.9	9.2	8.6	9.4	7.8	11.5	5.5	7.7	8.4	9.0
	8	%	4.3	4.0	3.2	3.9	7.6	2.9	5.3	3.3	5.0	3.8	4.1
	9	%	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	2.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.1
	Working very well (10)	%	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Unsure	%	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.5

Nanos conducted an RDD dual frame (land- and cell- lines) hybrid telephone and online random survey of 1,073 Canadians, 18 years of age or older, between August 27<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The margin of error for this survey is ±3.0 percentage points, 19 times out of 20.

**2022-2211 – Globe and Mail/Nanos Survey – August Omni - STAT SHEET**

			Region					Gender		Age			
			Canada 2022-08	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia	Male	Female	18 to 34	35 to 54	55 plus
Question - Which level of government do you trust most to find solutions to make Canada's health care system strong? [ROTATE]	Total	Unwgt N	1073	100	250	373	200	150	560	513	219	413	441
		Wgt N	1000	67	233	381	186	133	488	512	273	341	386
	The provincial governments	%	27.3	20.1	47.2	15.4	27.4	30.1	32.6	22.2	25.1	26.0	30.0
	The federal government	%	25.7	20.9	12.1	36.9	25.3	20.1	23.4	27.9	22.7	26.2	27.3
	I trust neither	%	38.5	46.5	31.3	39.9	43.2	36.4	39.4	37.6	42.4	39.2	35.1
	Unsure	%	8.6	12.5	9.4	7.8	4.1	13.4	4.7	12.3	9.8	8.6	7.7

			Region					Gender		Age			
			Canada 2022-08	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia	Male	Female	18 to 34	35 to 54	55 plus
Question - The federal and provincial governments are currently in discussions about the future of federal transfers to the provinces for health care. [ROTATE] The provincial governments are calling for a significant increase of the transfers with few or no restrictions as they say any new money would help existing services that are under strain, while [ROTATE] the federal government says it wants to tie any additional new funding to specific areas such as health worker backlogs, increasing access to primary care, long term care and home care, addressing mental health and substance use and improving digital health and virtual care. Which of these two approaches is closer to your view?	Total	Unwgt N	1073	100	250	373	200	150	560	513	219	413	441
		Wgt N	1000	67	233	381	186	133	488	512	273	341	386
	The position of the provincial governments who say new federal transfers should come with few or no restrictions	%	44.0	42.3	61.3	30.4	49.8	45.6	49.9	38.4	39.2	47.5	44.4
	The federal government's position that new federal transfers should be tied to specific areas	%	43.1	44.0	26.7	54.9	38.6	43.8	40.9	45.2	42.5	41.9	44.6
	Unsure	%	12.9	13.7	12.0	14.6	11.7	10.6	9.2	16.4	18.3	10.6	11.0

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**2022-2211 – Globe and Mail/Nanos Survey – August Omni - STAT SHEET**

			Region					Gender		Age			
			Canada 2022-08	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia	Male	Female	18 to 34	35 to 54	55 plus
Question - The Ontario government recently announced a new policy that will allow hospitals to send patients who are awaiting a long-term care spot into a long-term care home that is not of their choosing, without their consent. The government says this will ease pressure on hospitals, but critics warn it could infringe on patient rights. What is more important today, [ROTATE] easing the pressure on hospitals OR protecting patient rights?	Total	Unwgt N	1073	100	250	373	200	150	560	513	219	413	441
		Wgt N	1000	67	233	381	186	133	488	512	273	341	386
	Easing the pressure on hospitals	%	32.6	44.8	31.5	29.3	37.2	31.4	35.2	30.2	33.5	32.2	32.3
	Protecting patient rights	%	54.9	45.6	56.1	58.4	50.4	54.1	51.7	58.0	56.5	56.2	52.8
	Unsure	%	12.4	9.6	12.4	12.3	12.4	14.5	13.1	11.8	10.1	11.6	14.9