

Canadians want a diversified energy export portfolio – Believe governments in Canada are doing a poor job at creating a positive investment environment for energy projects.

The research gauged the opinions among Canadians on oil and gas, more particularly how important they are to Canada's current and future economy as well as expanding oil and gas exports for a more secure global energy supply and to help combat climate change worldwide. Questions were also asked about government performance creating a positive environment for investors building energy infrastructure and about decision-making on energy and climate change and what regions Canada should look to for its energy exports.

Nanos conducted an RDD dual frame (land- and cell-lines) hybrid telephone and online random survey of 1007 Canadians, 18 years of age or older, between February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026 as part of an omnibus survey.

The margin of error for a random survey of 1007 Canadians is  $\pm 3.1$  percentage points, 19 times out of 20.

The statistical tabulations including the unweighted and weighted number of interviews can be accessed [here](#).

The research was commissioned by the University of Ottawa's Positive Energy program and was conducted by Nanos Research.

# KEY FINDINGS

1

## **OIL AND GAS STILL SEEN AS HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO CANADA'S CURRENT AND FUTURE ECONOMY DESPITE SLIGHT DECLINE FROM PAST WAVES**

Four in five Canadians rate oil and gas as important to Canada's current economy (score of 7-10 out of 10) ([81%](#)). Additionally, around three in five ([63%](#)) see oil and gas as important to the future economy, down [7 percentage points](#) since February 2025 but still representing a [22-point increase](#) from the benchmark wave in 2020.

2

## **CANADIANS AGREE THAT OIL AND GAS EXPORTS SHOULD BE EXPANDED TO HELP THE WORLD HAVE MORE SECURE AND RELIABLE ENERGY SUPPLIES**

Seven in ten Canadians agree ([41%](#)) or somewhat agree ([29%](#)) that Canada should expand oil and gas exports to help the world have more secure energy supplies (an 8-percentage point increase from February 2025 – [36% agree; 26% somewhat agree](#)). Of note, right-leaning Canadians ([69% agree; 22% somewhat agree](#)) are twice as likely to report agreeing/somewhat agreeing than left-leaning Canadians ([14% agree; 26% somewhat agree](#)).

3

## **CANADIANS AGREE THAT OIL AND GAS EXPORTS CAN CONTRIBUTE TO COMBATTING CLIMATE CHANGE IF THEY DISPLACE MORE DAMAGING ENERGY SOURCES**

Canadians are over two times as likely to agree/somewhat agree ([69%](#)) that Canada's oil and gas exports can contribute to combatting global climate change if they displace other energy sources that are more damaging to the climate than they are to disagree/somewhat disagree ([25%](#)). Residents of the Prairies are more likely to agree/somewhat agree ([79%](#)) than residents of Quebec ([52%](#)).

4

## **CANADIANS MORE LIKELY TO THINK GOVERNMENTS DO A POOR OR AVERAGE JOB AT PROVIDING POLICY/REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT FOR ENERGY INVESTMENTS RATHER THAN A GOOD JOB**

Canadians are more likely to say governments are doing a poor job ([20% poor; 17% very poor](#)) at providing a clear, predictable and competitive policy and regulatory environment for investors building energy infrastructure to help Canada meet its climate change targets. Over one in five Canadians say governments do a very good/good job ([5% very good; 17% good](#)), an increase from previous waves. Additionally, almost a third of Canadians report that governments are doing an average job ([30%](#)).

5

## **CANADIANS TWICE AS LIKELY TO SAY GOVERNMENTS ARE DOING A POOR/VERY POOR JOB AT ENABLING COMPANIES TO GET ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE BUILT QUICKLY ENOUGH TO DIVERSIFY ENERGY EXPORTS THEN A GOOD/VERY GOOD JOB**

Canadians are two times as likely to rate the job done by governments at enabling companies to get energy infrastructure built quickly enough to diversify Canada's energy exports as very poor ([20%](#)) or poor ([22%](#)) rather than very good ([6%](#)) or good ([12%](#)). Three in five residents of the Prairies ([20% poor; 40% very poor](#)) report that governments are doing a poor/very poor job.

# KEY FINDINGS - Continued

6

## CANADIANS RATE THE JOBS DONE BY THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS COLLABORATING ON ENERGY AND CLIMATE AS POOR

Canadians are still twice as likely to rate the jobs done by federal and provincial governments at collaborating on energy and climate issues as poor ([decision-making on energy: 18% very poor; 28% poor](#), [decision-making on climate change: 20% very poor, 29% poor](#), and [decision-making to get energy projects built: 19% very poor, 28% poor](#)). However, the number of Canadians saying the federal and provincial governments have done a good/very good job collaborating on energy and climate issues tracking has reached highs this wave ([Decision-making on energy: 3% very good; 16% good](#), [decision-making on climate change: 2% very good, 13% good](#), and [decision-making to get energy projects built: 3% very good, 15% good](#)).

7

## CANADIANS WANT A DIVERSIFIED ENERGY EXPORT PORTFOLIO, WITH EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES AS THEIR TWO TOP DESTINATIONS

When asked about the allocation of Canada's energy exports across the globe, Canadians want a diversified portfolio, with roughly a quarter of energy exports going to Europe ([27%](#)) or the United States ([24%](#)) and the remainder to Asia ([20%](#)), Mexico ([13%](#)), Central/South America ([10%](#)) and Africa ([7%](#)). The top reasons for the selection being proximity to export markets ([20%](#)), followed by market demand ([12%](#)).

8

## CANADIANS DIVIDED OVER JOB DONE BY GOVERNMENTS ENABLING COMPANIES TO GET ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE BUILT THAT STRENGTHENS DOMESTIC ENERGY SECURITY

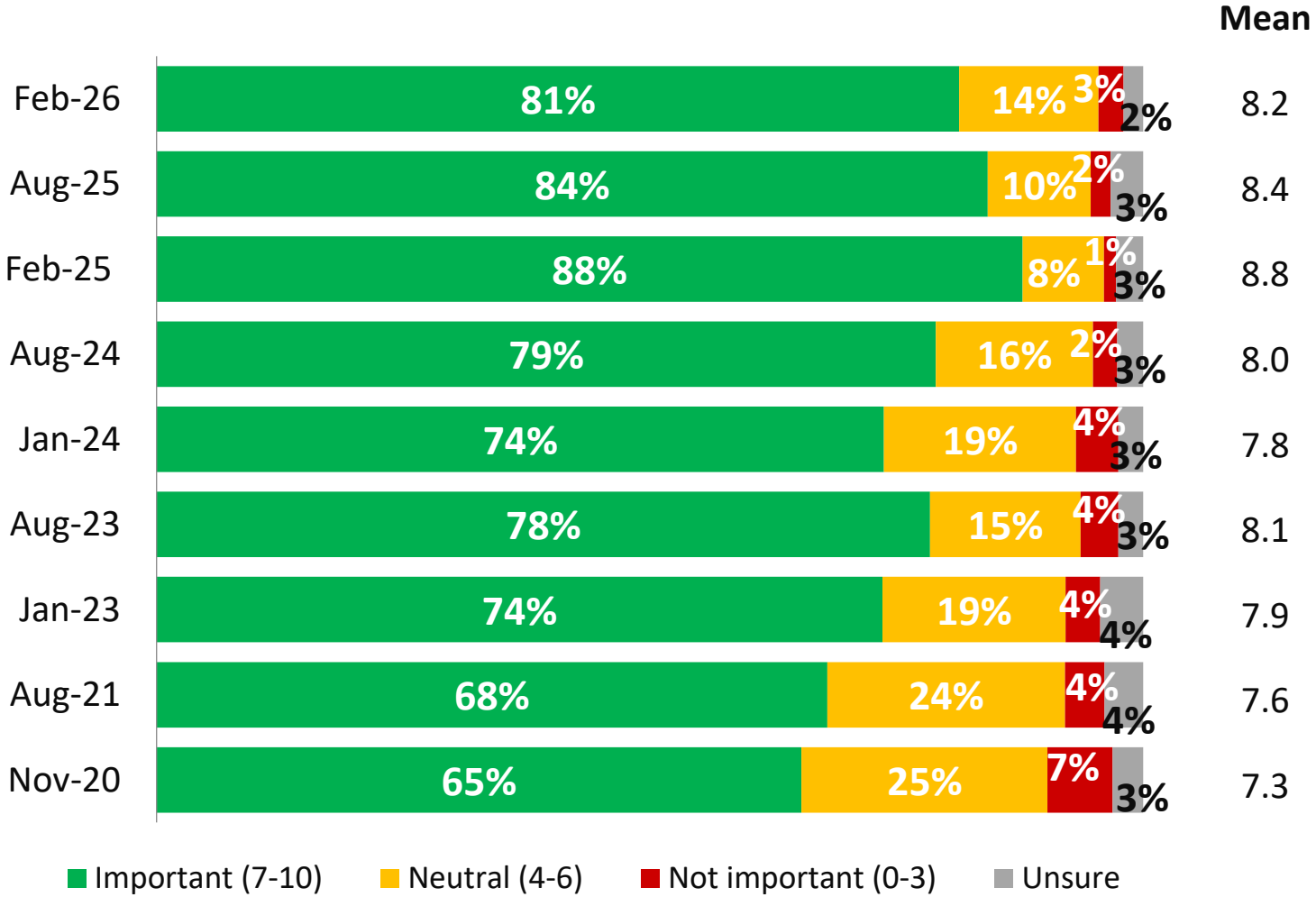
One in three Canadians rate the job done by governments enabling companies to get energy infrastructure built to strengthen domestic energy security as very poor or poor ([34%](#)) or average ([33%](#)), while almost one in four rate the job done as very good or good ([23%](#)). Residents of the Prairies ([51%](#)) and men ([42%](#)) are more likely to report that governments are doing a poor/very poor job.

# Current and future of oil and gas



# Importance of oil and gas to Canada's current economy

Canadians rated the importance of oil and gas to Canada's current economy an 8.2 out of ten, a marginal decline from August. Right-leaning Canadians gave it an importance score of 9.3 out of ten while left-leaning Canadians rated the importance of oil and gas to Canada's current economy 7.1 out of ten.



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

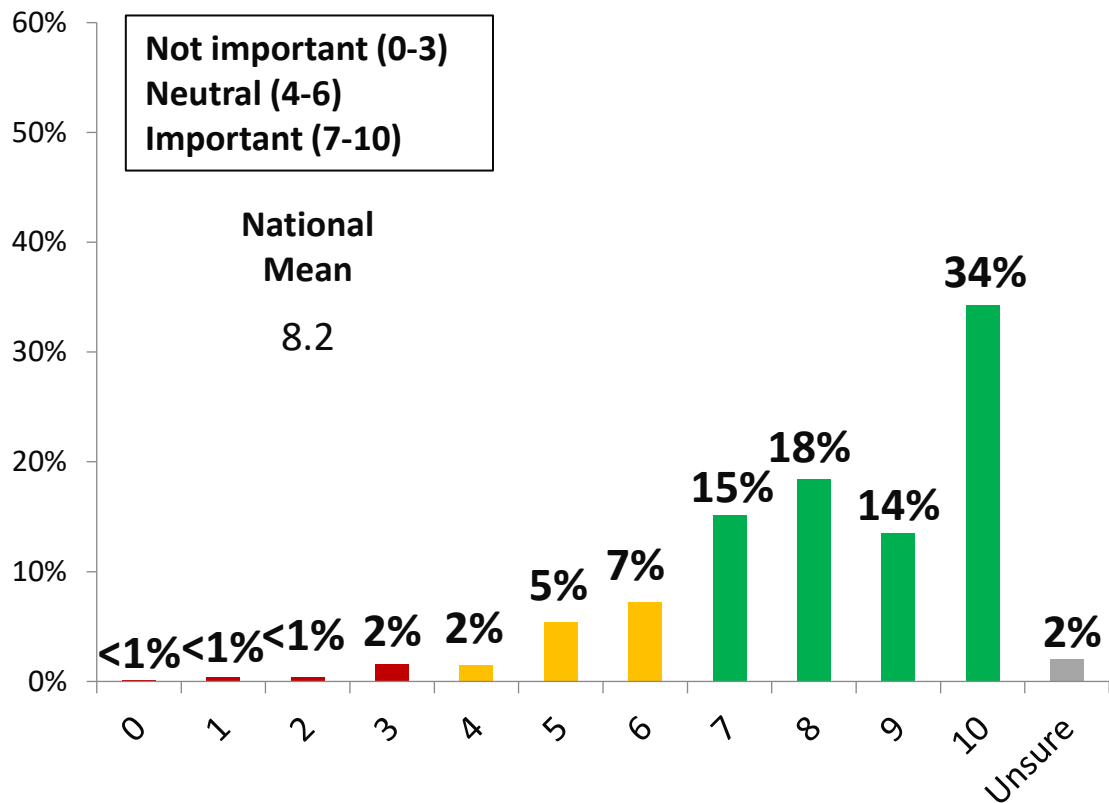
Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.



Q – On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all important and 10 is extremely important, how important is oil and gas to Canada's **current** economy?

# Importance of oil and gas to Canada's current economy – By demographics

Q – On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all important and 10 is extremely important, how important is oil and gas to Canada's current economy?



	Atlantic (n=96)	Quebec (n=212)	Ontario (n=334)	Prairies (n=215)	BC (n=150)
<b>Mean</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>
	Men (n=529)	Women (n=478)	18 to 34 (n=143)	35 to 54 (n=384)	55 plus (n=480)
<b>Mean</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>
	Usually votes LPC (n=340)	Usually votes CPC (n=298)	Usually votes NDP (n=114)	Left-leaning (n=213)	Right-leaning (n=240)
<b>Mean</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.3</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 February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

Reason for opinion on importance of oil & gas to Canada's current economy

Q – Why do you have that opinion? [OPEN]

	Total			Important (7-10)			Neutral (4-6)			Not Important (0-3)		
	2026-02 (n=810)	2025-07 (n=826)	2025-01 (n=766)	2026-02 (n=677)	2025-07 (n=707)	2025-01 (n=683)	2026-02 (n=102)	2025-07 (n=84)	2025-01 (n=64)	2026-02 (n=20)*	2025-07 (n=19)*	2025-01 (n=19)*
Contributes/tied to Canadian/provincial economy, exports, jobs	30.8%	26.5%	38.5%	35.8%	29.0%	41.6%	10.8%	13.4%	15.2%			
We are still reliant/dependent on it	15.1%	12.0%	3.0%	17.0%	13.6%	3.3%	6.9%	3.8%	1.3%			
Oil and gas are important Canadian natural resources/we have a lot of it/produce it	10.2%	14.4%	9.2%	12.2%	16.4%	10.2%	0.9%	1.9%	2.0%			
Should be exploited more/exporting more and importing less/energy independence	7.1%	7.2%	9.7%	7.9%	8.0%	10.3%	4.9%	2.4%	5.1%			
Need to look into more sustainable, renewable and greener options (solar, wind, tidal etc.)	6.3%	4.8%	5.4%	1.8%	1.3%	3.5%	28.6%	29.4%	20.5%			
Needed for our lifestyle and the cold weather (vehicle and transportation, heating etc.)	4.8%	6.1%	3.2%	5.8%	6.7%	3.7%	0.4%	2.9%	-			
Oil and gas is no longer/not as relevant to the country/our economy	4.5%	2.4%	1.8%	1.4%	1.6%	1.0%	16.7%	6.8%	10.1%			
Important for Alberta/west in particular	3.9%	6.4%	4.5%	3.5%	6.0%	4.3%	7.6%	9.9%	6.6%			
We do not have/have not yet developed a reliable alternative/the transition to renewables is too slow	3.0%	4.7%	3.8%	3.3%	5.2%	3.1%	1.8%	2.0%	11.1%			
Other	3.9%	3.3%	1.8%	3.7%	3.2%	1.8%	3.8%	3.6%	1.4%			
Unsure	1.1%	1.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	-	-	3.3%			

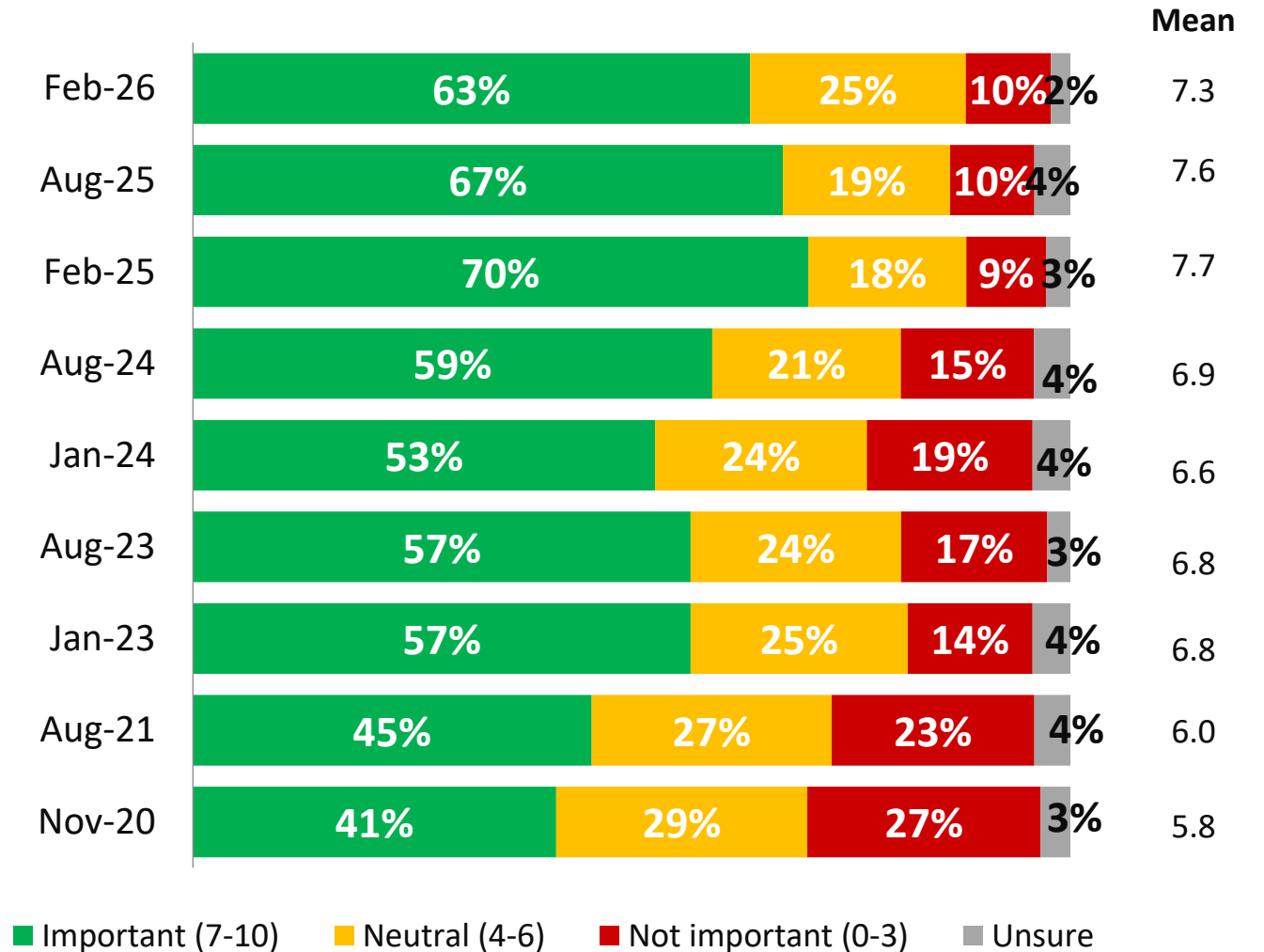
\*Shaded due to small sample size

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=810, accurate 3.5 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

# Importance of oil and gas to Canada's future economy

The importance rating of oil and gas to Canada's future economy saw a marginal decline for the second wave in a row but remains higher than pre-2025 mean scores. Thirty-one percent of Canadians rated it a 10 out of 10 in importance, while right-leaning (9.1 out of ten) Canadians were more likely to rate oil and gas as important to Canada's future economy than left-leaning Canadians (5.6 out of ten).

Q – On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all important and 10 is extremely important, how important is oil and gas to Canada's **future** economy?



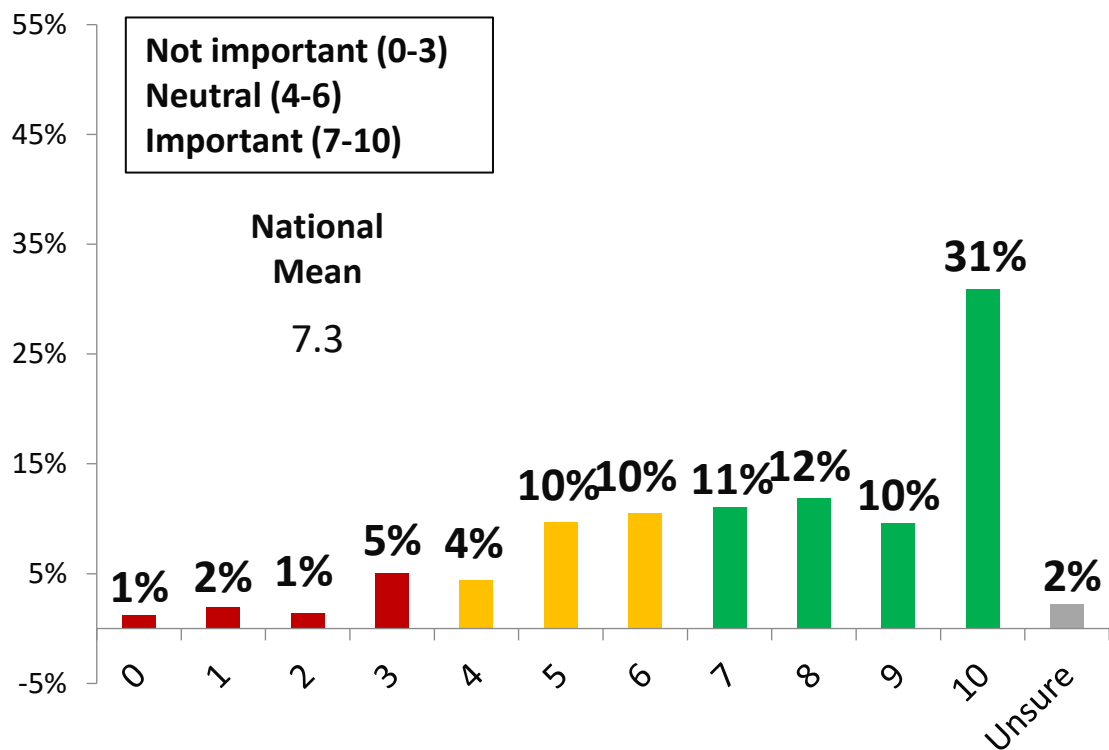
\*Weighted to the true population proportion.

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

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

# Importance of oil and gas to Canada's future economy – By demographics

Q – On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all important and 10 is extremely important, how important is oil and gas to Canada's **future** economy?



	Atlantic (n=96)	Quebec (n=212)	Ontario (n=334)	Prairies (n=215)	BC (n=150)
<b>Mean</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>
	Men (n=529)	Women (n=478)	18 to 34 (n=143)	35 to 54 (n=384)	55 plus (n=480)
<b>Mean</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>
	Usually votes LPC (n=340)	Usually votes CPC (n=298)	Usually votes NDP (n=114)	Left-leaning (n=213)	Right-leaning (n=240)
<b>Mean</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>9.1</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 February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

# Reason for opinion on the importance of oil and gas to Canada's future economy

Q – Why do you have that opinion? [OPEN]

	Total			Important (7-10)			Neutral (4-6)			Not Important (0-3)		
	2026-02 (n=764)	2025-07 (n=819)	2025-01 (n=759)	2026-02 (n=501)	2025-07 (n=558)	2025-01 (n=529)	2026-02 (n=175)	2025-07 (n=154)	2025-01 (n=145)	2026-02 (n=78)	2025-07 (n=81)	2025-01 (n=73)
Moving towards clean energy/reducing reliance on fossil fuels	<b>26.9%</b>	20.6%	19.4%	<b>7.2%</b>	8.0%	8.1%	<b>57.9%</b>	48.5%	49.4%	<b>75.0%</b>	55.6%	38.5%
Remains a large part of Canada's economy/still contributing to Canada's economy	<b>21.2%</b>	17.2%	20.1%	<b>31.3%</b>	24.3%	29.5%	<b>4.6%</b>	2.1%	0.6%	<b>2.3%</b>	3.0%	-
Switching to clean energy is far from ready to replace fossil fuels/there will be a demand for oil and gas for years to come	<b>18.0%</b>	14.0%	16.1%	<b>25.3%</b>	17.1%	22.4%	<b>6.8%</b>	12.0%	3.4%	<b>2.3%</b>	1.5%	-
Oil and gas remains the main energy source/key resource in Canada/nothing can/will replace oil and gas	<b>7.6%</b>	15.2%	12.6%	<b>11.4%</b>	22.2%	17.8%	<b>1.3%</b>	1.1%	0.6%	-	-	3.8%
Need to shift energy sources to control climate change	<b>4.3%</b>	6.4%	8.9%	<b>1.4%</b>	0.5%	1.5%	<b>5.9%</b>	17.7%	22.3%	<b>17.0%</b>	22.2%	32.9%
Self-sufficiency/autonomy/use of own natural resources	<b>3.7%</b>	-	-	<b>5.1%</b>	-	-	<b>1.9%</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Renewable energy sources can help diversify the economy and energy supply	<b>3.5%</b>	3.7%	4.7%	<b>2.9%</b>	2.5%	2.8%	<b>6.9%</b>	6.6%	9.3%	-	3.6%	8.9%
Oil and gas still needed for transportation	<b>2.7%</b>	2.3%	1.5%	<b>4.2%</b>	3.3%	2.2%	<b>0.5%</b>	0.2%	-	-	-	-
Products (plastics, petroleum products, manufacturing) will still be needed	<b>2.2%</b>	1.7%	2.4%	<b>2.5%</b>	2.2%	2.8%	<b>1.9%</b>	1.1%	2.4%	-	-	-
Our reserves will eventually be depleted	<b>2.0%</b>	1.9%	2.2%	<b>0.4%</b>	0.9%	1.0%	<b>5.8%</b>	3.6%	5.7%	<b>2.3%</b>	6.2%	2.5%
This is just what I hope/common sense	<b>1.5%</b>	1.3%	3.6%	<b>1.0%</b>	1.5%	2.3%	<b>3.2%</b>	0.5%	5.0%	<b>1.2%</b>	1.9%	9.4%

\*Self-sufficiency/autonomy/use of own natural resources is a new response for the 2026 wave.

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=764, accurate 3.6 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

The image shows a series of large, parallel pipes or conduits running through a forest. The pipes are dark and have a ribbed texture. They are supported by small wooden posts. The background is a dense forest of tall, thin trees. The overall scene is dimly lit, with a dark green overlay on the right side. The text "Oil and gas exports for security and climate" is overlaid on the image in a light green and white font.

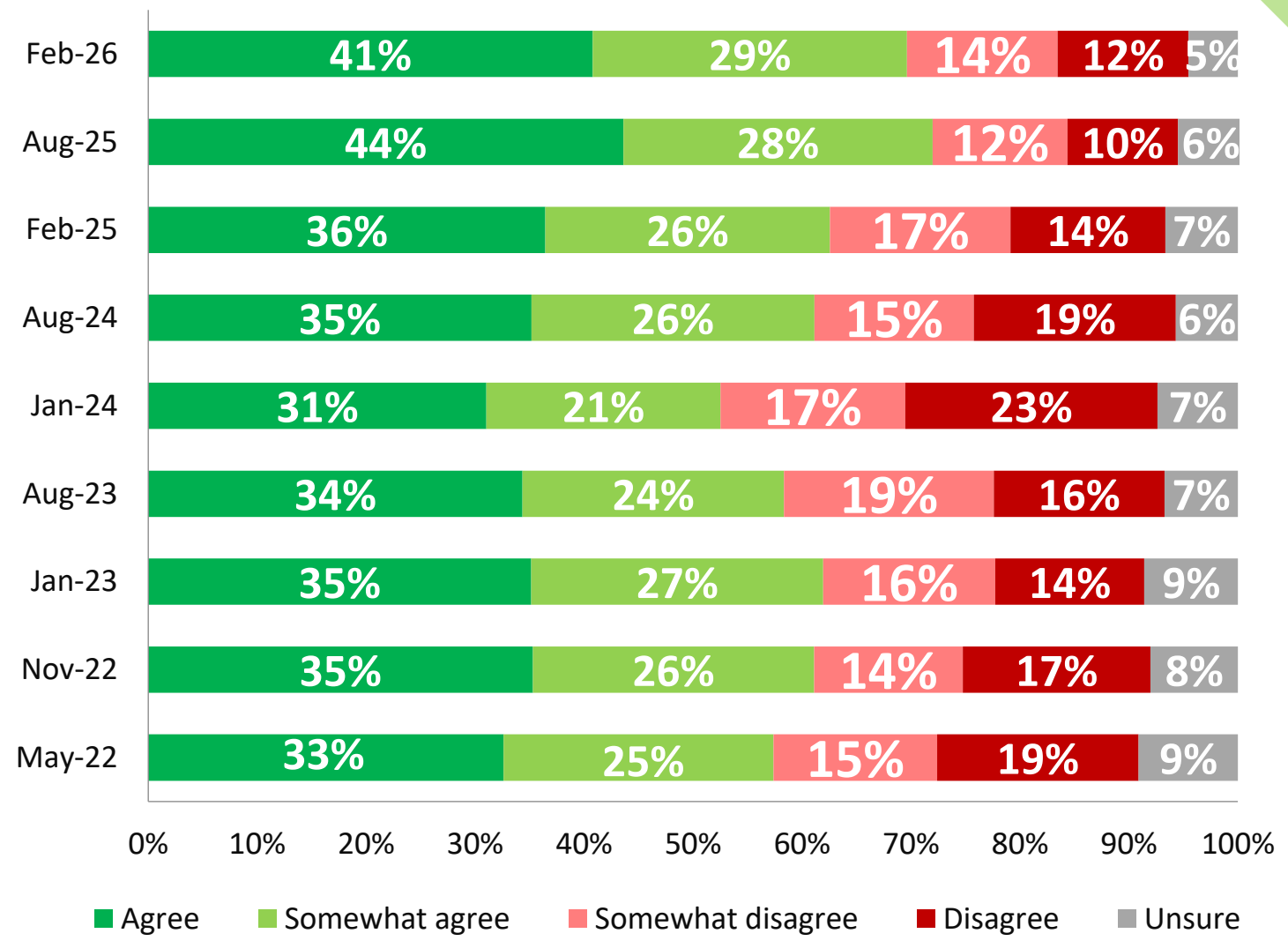
# Oil and gas exports for security and climate

# Level of agreement that Canada should expand oil and gas exports to help the world have more secure energy supplies

Seven out of ten Canadians agree or somewhat agree that Canada should expand oil and gas exports to help the world have more secure energy supplies. Residents of the Prairies agree/somewhat agree at a higher rate than the Canadian average at 81 percent while residents of Quebec have a lower likelihood of agreeing/somewhat agreeing at 57 percent.

Right-leaning Canadians (91%) are over twice as likely to report agreeing/somewhat agreeing than left-leaning Canadians (40%).

Q – Do you agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or disagree with the following statement: **Canada should expand oil and gas exports to help the world have more secure and reliable energy supplies?**

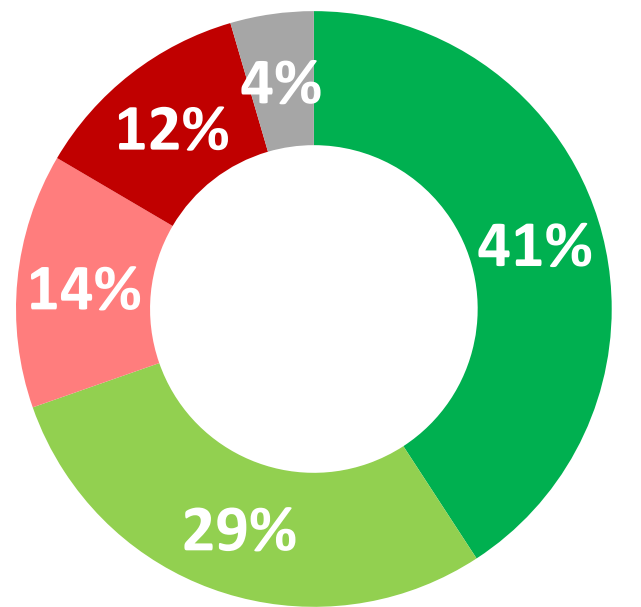


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Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

# Level of agreement that Canada should expand oil and gas exports to help the world have more secure energy supplies – By demographics

Q – Do you agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or disagree with the following statement: Canada should expand oil and gas exports to help the world have more secure and reliable energy supplies?

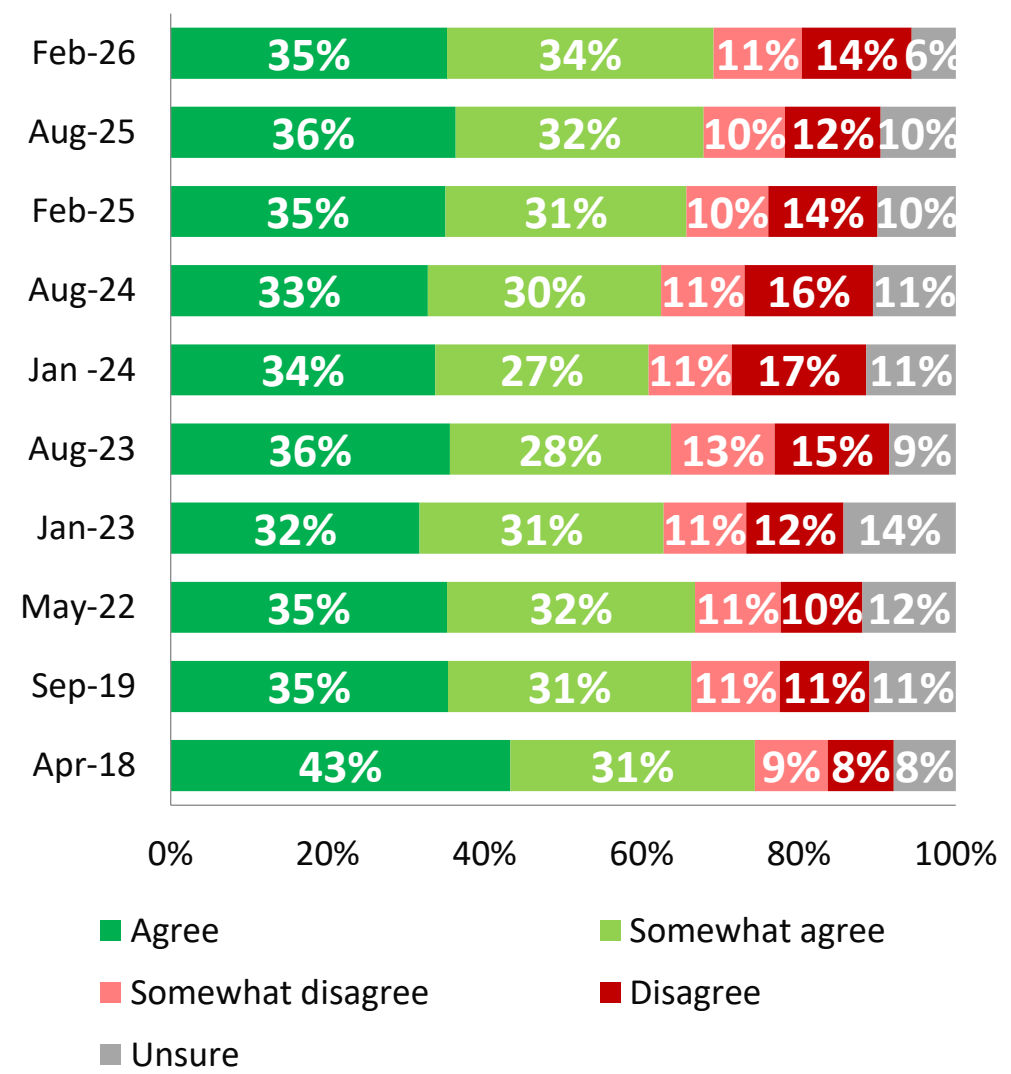


■ Agree  
■ Somewhat agree  
■ Somewhat disagree  
■ Disagree  
■ Unsure

	Atlantic (n=96)	Quebec (n=212)	Ontario (n=334)	Prairies (n=215)	BC (n=150)
<b>Agree / Somewhat agree</b>	<b>75.6%</b>	<b>57.5%</b>	<b>75.5%</b>	<b>81.1%</b>	<b>56.2%</b>
	Men (n=529)	Women (n=478)	18 to 34 (n=143)	35 to 54 (n=384)	55 plus (n=480)
	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>64.5%</b>	<b>61.7%</b>	<b>72.9%</b>	<b>72.2%</b>
	Usually votes LPC (n=340)	Usually votes CPC (n=298)	Usually votes NDP (n=114)	Left-leaning (n=213)	Right-leaning (n=240)
	<b>69.4%</b>	<b>92.8%</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>90.9%</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 February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.



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

# Level of agreement that Canada's oil and gas exports can contribute to combatting global climate change if they displace other energy sources that are more damaging to the climate

**Canadians are almost 3 times as likely**

to agree/somewhat agree that that Canada's oil and gas exports can contribute to combatting global climate change if they displace other energy sources that are more damaging to the climate than they are to disagree/somewhat disagree. Nine out of ten Canadians who usually vote for the Conservative party agree/somewhat agree that Canada's oil and gas exports could contribute to fighting climate change if they displaced more damaging energy sources while 67 percent of those who usually vote for the Liberal party agree or somewhat agree.

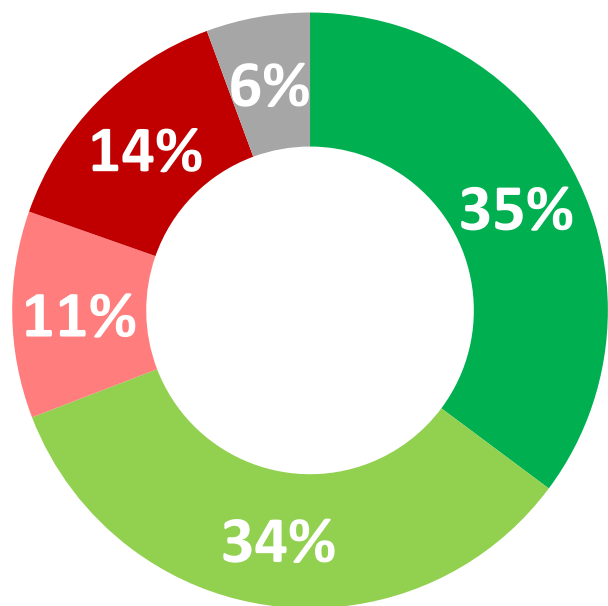
Q – Do you agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or disagree with the following statement: **Exports from Canada's oil and gas sector can contribute to combatting global climate change if our exports displace energy sources in other countries that are more damaging to the climate?**

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.



# Agreement that Canada's oil and gas exports can contribute to combatting global climate change – By demographics

Q – Do you agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or disagree with the following statement: Exports from Canada's oil and gas sector can contribute to combatting global climate change if our exports displace energy sources in other countries that are more damaging to the climate?



■ Agree  
■ Somewhat agree  
■ Somewhat disagree  
■ Disagree  
■ Unsure

	Atlantic (n=96)	Quebec (n=212)	Ontario (n=334)	Prairies (n=215)	BC (n=150)
Agree / Somewhat agree	<b>77.9%</b>	<b>52.1%</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>79.0%</b>	<b>67.7%</b>
	Men (n=529)	Women (n=478)	18 to 34 (n=143)	35 to 54 (n=384)	55 plus (n=480)
	<b>71.6%</b>	<b>66.8%</b>	<b>65.6%</b>	<b>71.6%</b>	<b>69.6%</b>
	Usually votes LPC (n=340)	Usually votes CPC (n=298)	Usually votes NDP (n=114)	Left-leaning (n=213)	Right-leaning (n=240)
	<b>67.4%</b>	<b>91.0%</b>	<b>52.1%</b>	<b>55.7%</b>	<b>85.8%</b>

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

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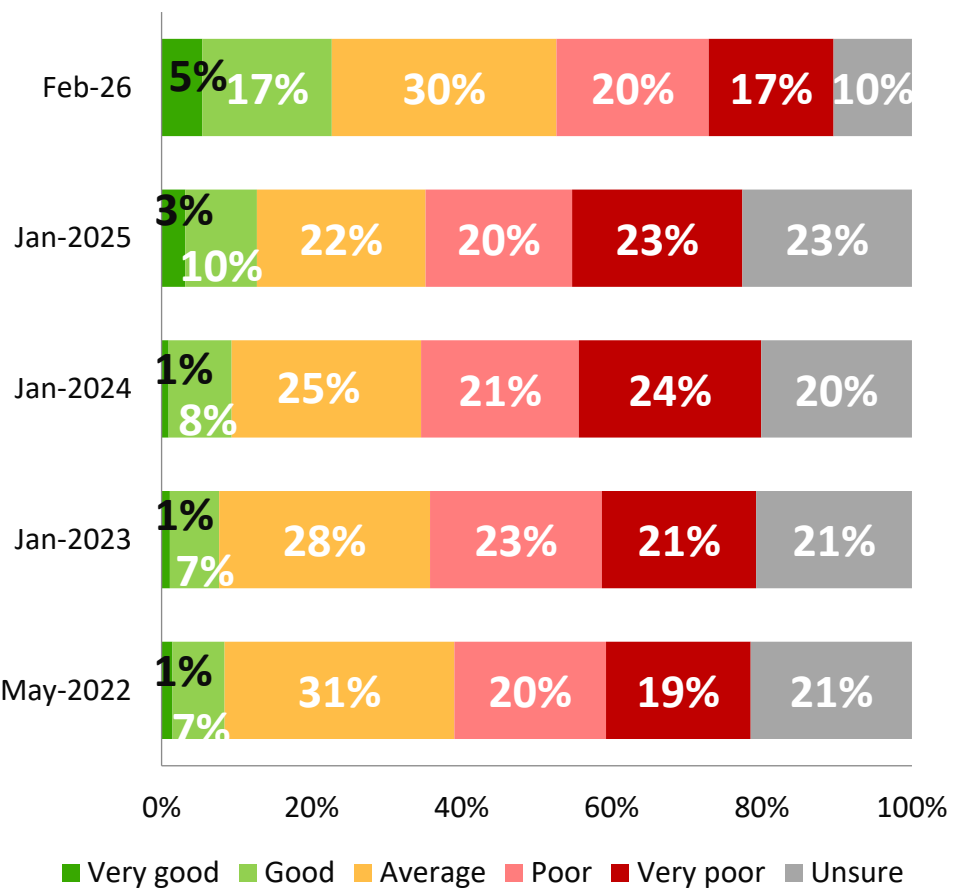
An aerial photograph of a dense forest with a river winding through it. The image is dark and moody. In the top right corner, there is a bright green geometric shape, possibly a triangle or a corner cutout. The text "Investment environment for energy projects" is overlaid on the image.

# Investment environment for energy projects

# Job done by governments in Canada at providing a supportive policy/regulatory environment for investors building energy infrastructure

Nearly **2 in 5** Canadians

report that governments in Canada have done a poor or very poor job at providing a supportive policy/regulatory environment for investors building energy infrastructure. However, there has been a significant increase in those who say governments are doing a very good or good job compared to the previous wave (22% in February 2026 vs. 13% in January 2025). Those who vote for the Liberal party of Canada (33%) are more than twice as likely to say this than those who vote for the Conservative party of Canada (14%).



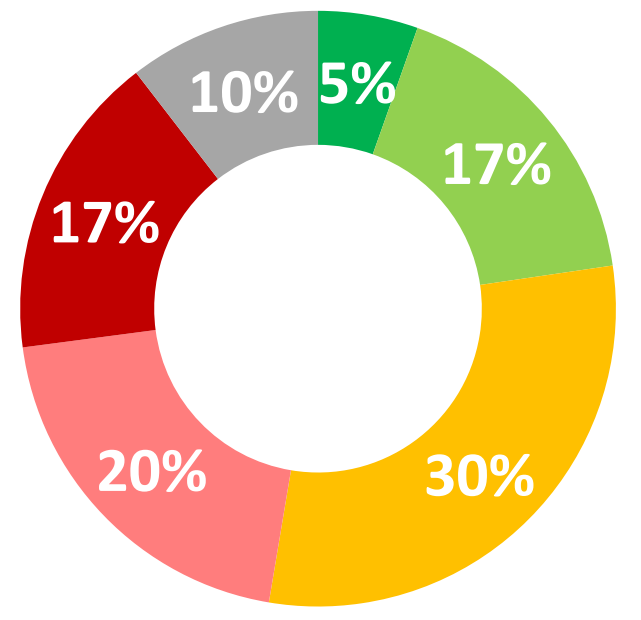
\*Weighted to the true population proportion.  
 \*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Q – Do governments in Canada do a very good, good, average, poor or very poor job at providing a clear, predictable and competitive policy and regulatory environment for investors building energy infrastructure to help Canada meet its climate change targets?

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

# Job done by governments in Canada at providing a supportive policy/regulatory environment for investors building energy infrastructure – By demographics

Q – Do governments in Canada do a very good, good, average, poor or very poor job at providing a clear, predictable and competitive policy and regulatory environment for investors building energy infrastructure to help Canada meet its climate change targets?



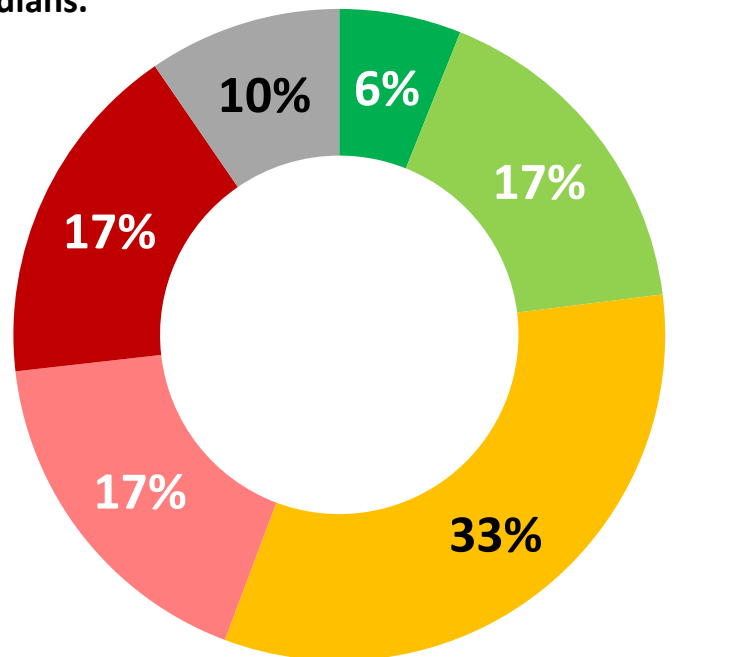
■ Very good    ■ Good    ■ Average  
■ Poor    ■ Very poor    ■ Unsure

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

	Atlantic (n=96)	Quebec (n=212)	Ontario (n=334)	Prairies (n=215)	BC (n=150)
<b>Very good / good</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>
	Men (n=529)	Women (n=478)	18 to 34 (n=143)	35 to 54 (n=384)	55 plus (n=480)
	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>17.8%</b>
	Usually votes LPC (n=340)	Usually votes CPC (n=298)	Usually votes NDP (n=114)	Left-leaning (n=213)	Right-leaning (n=240)
	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

Q – Do governments in Canada do a very good, good, average, poor or very poor job at the following:  
[RANDOMIZE] **Enabling companies to build energy infrastructure that strengthens energy security at home for Canadians.**



■ Very good job      ■ Good job      ■ Average job  
■ Poor job      ■ Very poor job      ■ Unsure

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.

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

## Job done by governments in Canada in enabling companies to build energy infrastructure that strengthens energy security at home for Canadians

# 1 in 3 Canadians

report that governments in Canada do a poor or very poor job at enabling companies to build energy infrastructure that strengthens energy security at home for Canadians. Over forty percent of men (42%) say governments are doing a poor/very poor job while 28 percent of women report that governments in Canada are doing a poor or very poor job at enabling companies to build energy infrastructure that strengthens energy security at home for Canadians.

## Job done by governments in Canada in enabling companies to build energy infrastructure that strengthens energy security at home for Canadians – by demographics

Do governments in Canada do a very good, good, average, poor or very poor job at the following: [RANDOMIZE] **Enabling companies to build energy infrastructure that strengthens energy security at home for Canadians.**

	Canada 2026-02 (n=1007)	Atlantic (n=96)	Quebec (n=212)	Ontario (n=334)	Prairies (n=215)	British Columbia (n=150)	Male (n=529)	Female (n=478)	18 to 34 (n=143)	35 to 54 (n=384)	55 plus (n=480)
Very good	6.1%	3.1%	6.3%	5.6%	8.6%	5.1%	8.5%	3.8%	7.7%	7.3%	4.0%
Good	17.0%	13.4%	16.7%	18.1%	14.4%	19.0%	18.2%	15.7%	16.9%	17.4%	16.6%
Average	32.7%	35.0%	37.5%	34.5%	20.9%	33.4%	27.6%	37.6%	31.5%	32.0%	34.0%
Poor	17.5%	16.3%	14.5%	16.7%	21.5%	20.5%	20.0%	15.1%	13.1%	15.9%	21.6%
Very poor	17.2%	21.6%	13.0%	15.5%	29.3%	11.6%	22.0%	12.6%	21.5%	16.4%	15.1%
Unsure	9.6%	10.5%	11.9%	9.6%	5.4%	10.4%	3.6%	15.3%	9.3%	11.0%	8.7%

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

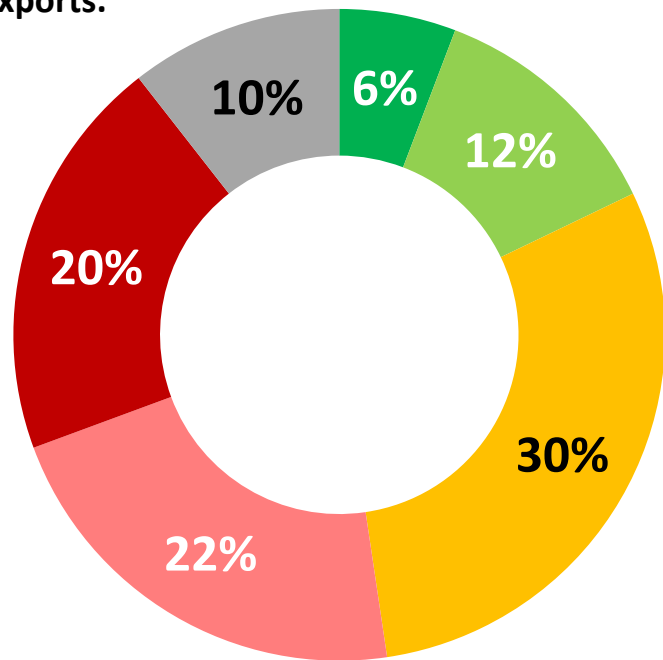
## Job done by governments in Canada in enabling companies to build energy infrastructure that strengthens energy security at home for Canadians – by political vote and lean

Do governments in Canada do a very good, good, average, poor or very poor job at the following: [RANDOMIZE]

**Enabling companies to build energy infrastructure that strengthens energy security at home for Canadians.**

	Canada 2026-02 (n=1007)	Usually votes LPC (n=340)	Usually votes CPC (n=298)	Usually votes NDP (n=114)	Left-leaning (n=213)	Right-leaning (n=240)
Very good	6.1%	6.7%	6.3%	4.5%	4.6%	6.3%
Good	17.0%	25.8%	8.0%	16.4%	20.0%	10.2%
Average	32.7%	42.5%	21.7%	36.7%	38.5%	22.1%
Poor	17.5%	12.5%	20.6%	22.3%	13.2%	20.4%
Very poor	17.2%	3.8%	39.1%	5.5%	7.8%	37.3%
Unsure	9.6%	8.6%	4.3%	14.6%	15.9%	3.7%

Q – Do governments in Canada do a very good, good, average, poor or very poor job at the following:  
[RANDOMIZE] **Enabling companies to get energy infrastructure built quickly enough to diversify Canada's energy exports.**



■ Very good job      ■ Good job      ■ Average job  
■ Poor job      ■ Very poor job      ■ Unsure

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.

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

## Job done by governments in Canada in enabling companies to get energy infrastructure built quickly enough to diversify Canada's energy exports

### Over 2 in 5 Canadians

rate the job done by governments in Canada at enabling companies to get energy infrastructure built quickly enough to diversify Canada's energy exports as poor or very poor. Residents of Quebec are half as likely than residents of the Prairies to rate the job of governments in Canada as poor to some extent.

# Job done by governments in Canada in enabling companies to get energy infrastructure built quickly enough to diversify Canada's energy exports – by demographics

Q – Do governments in Canada do a very good, good, average, poor or very poor job at the following: [RANDOMIZE] Enabling companies to get energy infrastructure built quickly enough to diversify Canada's energy exports.

	Canada 2026-02 (n=1007)	Atlantic (n=96)	Quebec (n=212)	Ontario (n=334)	Prairies (n=215)	British Columbia (n=150)	Male (n=529)	Female (n=478)	18 to 34 (n=143)	35 to 54 (n=384)	55 plus (n=480)
Very good	5.8%	2.9%	8.4%	4.4%	5.9%	6.6%	8.3%	3.4%	6.9%	7.3%	3.9%
Good	12.1%	9.6%	11.5%	15.2%	8.0%	10.5%	12.0%	12.2%	12.0%	12.7%	11.7%
Average	29.8%	32.5%	37.4%	29.4%	20.7%	28.2%	28.1%	31.4%	29.5%	29.5%	30.2%
Poor	21.7%	24.0%	20.4%	21.8%	20.0%	24.7%	23.6%	19.9%	17.0%	20.4%	25.8%
Very poor	20.1%	21.3%	11.2%	18.1%	40.0%	14.7%	24.5%	15.8%	22.5%	19.7%	18.8%
Unsure	10.6%	9.7%	11.1%	11.0%	5.5%	15.3%	3.5%	17.3%	12.1%	10.5%	9.6%

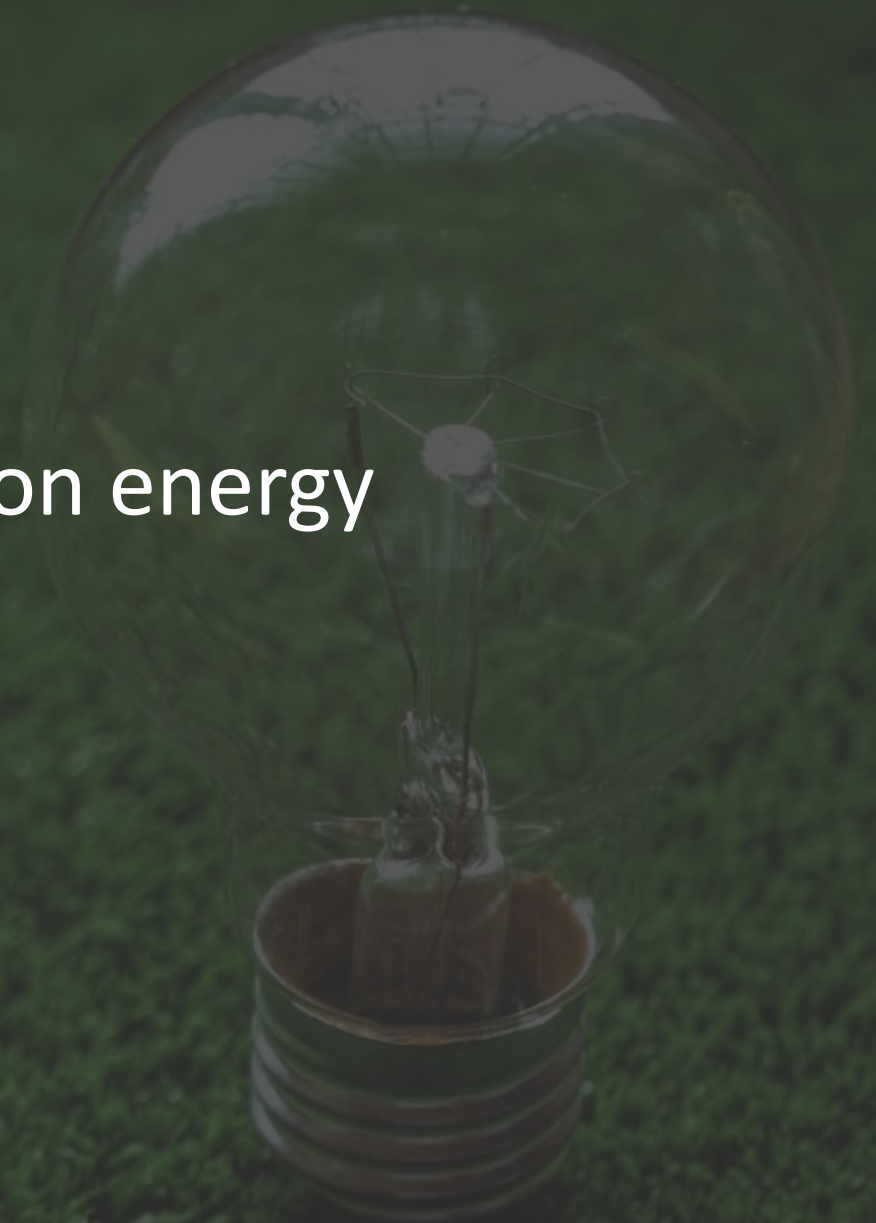
Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

# Job done by governments in Canada in Enabling companies to get energy infrastructure built quickly enough to diversify Canada's energy exports – by political lean and vote

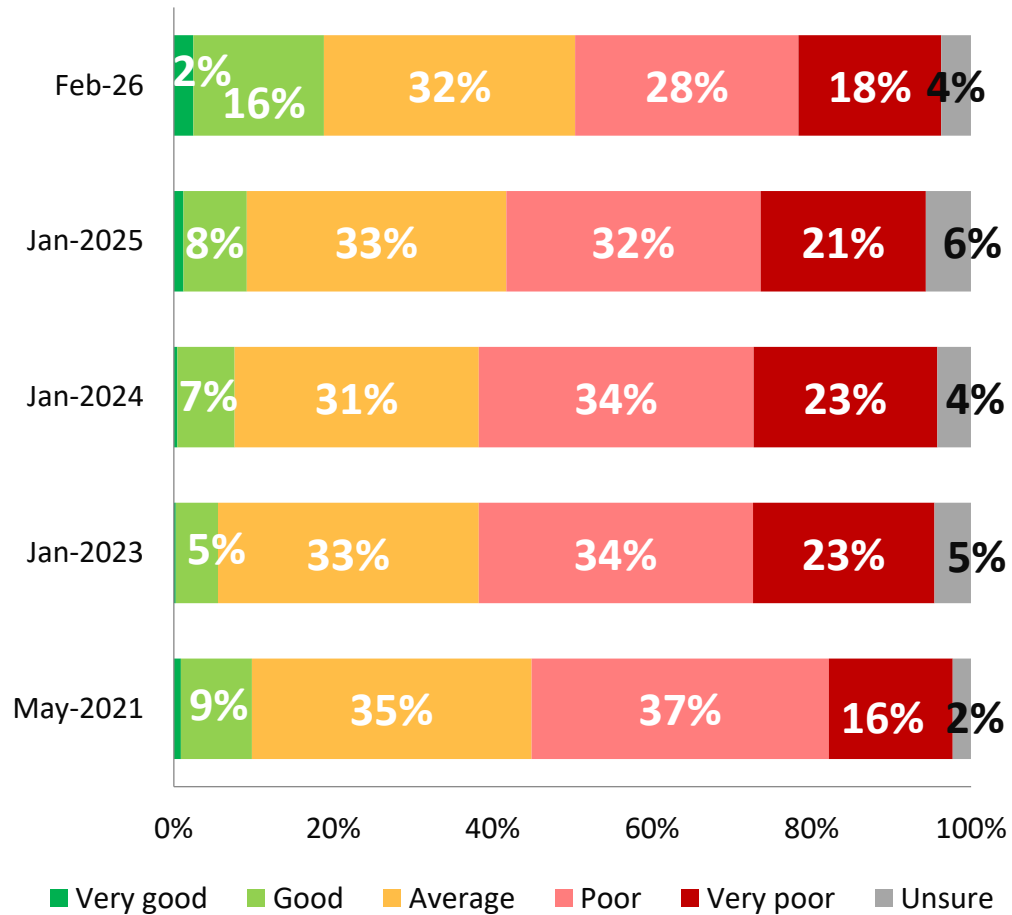
Q – Do governments in Canada do a very good, good, average, poor or very poor job at the following: [RANDOMIZE]  
Enabling companies to get energy infrastructure built quickly enough to diversify Canada's energy exports.

	Canada 2026-02 (n=1007)	Usually votes LPC (n=340)	Usually votes CPC (n=298)	Usually votes NDP (n=114)	Left-leaning (n=213)	Right-leaning (n=240)
Very good	5.8%	6.9%	5.1%	3.0%	3.4%	6.7%
Good	12.1%	18.1%	4.3%	15.8%	17.0%	4.3%
Average	29.8%	37.0%	19.1%	35.3%	28.6%	20.1%
Poor	21.7%	20.6%	24.4%	22.9%	21.1%	21.9%
Very poor	20.1%	5.3%	43.5%	6.4%	7.7%	43.2%
Unsure	10.6%	12.1%	3.7%	16.7%	22.1%	3.9%

**Federal-provincial collaboration** on energy  
and climate



## Job done by federal and provincial governments cooperating on decision-making on energy



Over two in five Canadians (46%) believe the federal and provincial governments are doing a poor or very poor job cooperating on decision-making on energy. Nearly one in five (18%) believe they are doing a good or very good job, which is an increase since the previous wave (9% in 2024). Canadians who usually vote for the Liberal Party (30%) are more likely to report they are doing a very good/good job than those who vote for the Conservative Party (11%).

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.

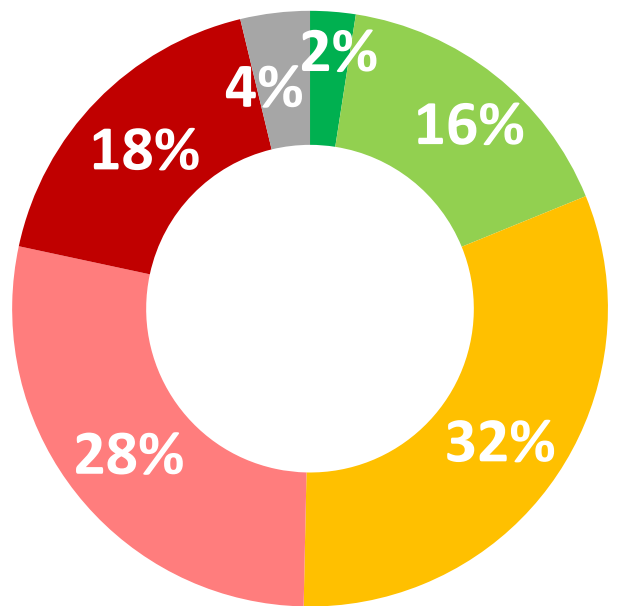
\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Q – Do you think federal and provincial governments together are doing a very good, good, average, poor, or very poor job cooperating on:  
**Decision-making on energy**

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

# Job done by federal and provincial governments cooperating on decision-making on energy – By demographics

Q – Do you think federal and provincial governments together are doing a very good, good, average, poor, or very poor job cooperating on: **Decision-making on energy**



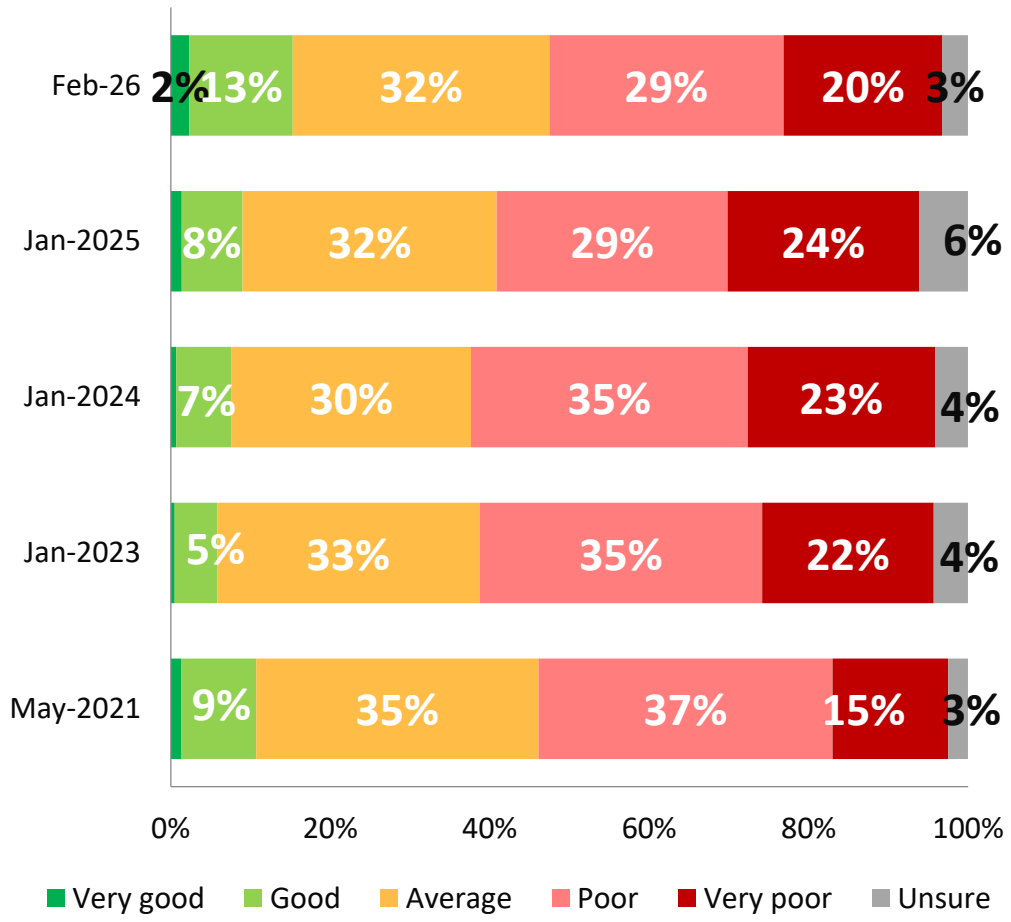
■ Very good    ■ Good    ■ Average  
■ Poor    ■ Very poor    ■ Unsure

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

	Atlantic (n=96)	Quebec (n=212)	Ontario (n=334)	Prairies (n=215)	BC (n=150)
<b>Very good / good</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>
	Men (n=529)	Women (n=478)	18 to 34 (n=143)	35 to 54 (n=384)	55 plus (n=480)
	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>
	Usually votes LPC (n=340)	Usually votes CPC (n=298)	Usually votes NDP (n=114)	Left-leaning (n=213)	Right-leaning (n=240)
	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

# Job done by federal and provincial governments cooperating on decision-making on climate change



Nearly **1 in 2** Canadians

report that the provincial and federal governments have done a poor or very poor job at cooperating on decision making on climate change. Canadians who usually vote for the Liberal party of Canada (25%) are more likely to rate the job done by federal and provincial governments as very good or good than those who usually vote for the NDP (2%).

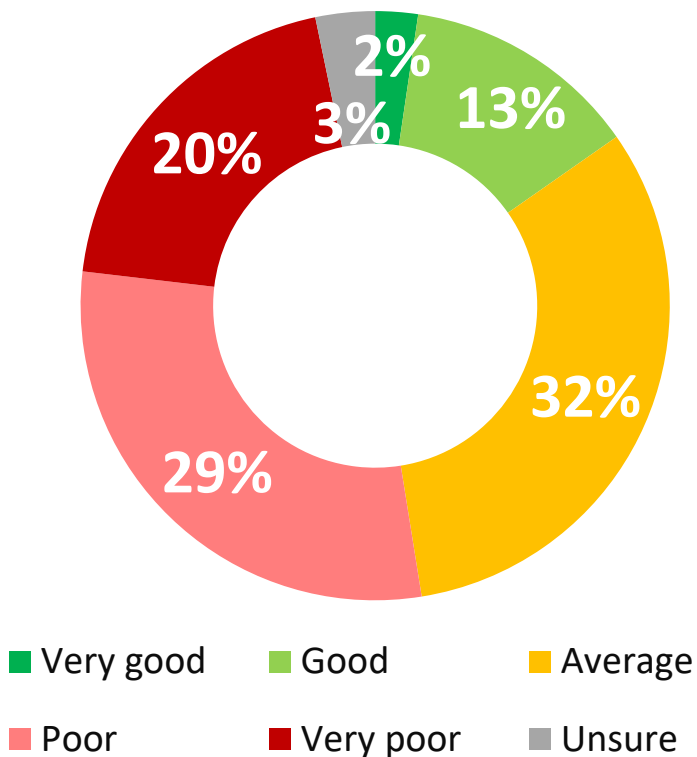
\*Weighted to the true population proportion.  
 \*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Q – Do you think federal and provincial governments together are doing a very good, good, average, poor, or very poor job cooperating on: **Decision-making on climate change**

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

# Job done by federal and provincial governments cooperating on decision-making on climate change – By demographics

Q – Do you think federal and provincial governments together are doing a very good, good, average, poor, or very poor job cooperating on: **Decision-making on climate change**



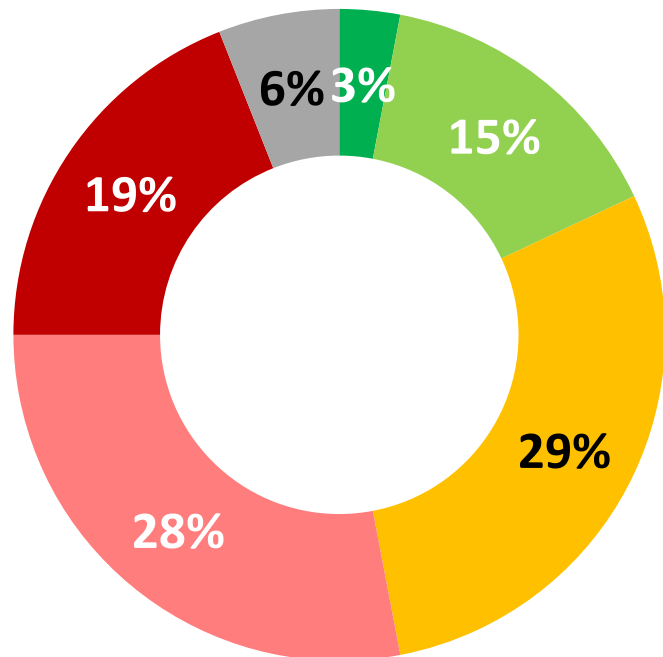
\*Weighted to the true population proportion.  
 \*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

	Atlantic (n=96)	Quebec (n=212)	Ontario (n=334)	Prairies (n=215)	BC (n=150)
<b>Very poor / poor</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>48.2%</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	<b>56.8%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>
	Men (n=529)	Women (n=478)	18 to 34 (n=143)	35 to 54 (n=384)	55 plus (n=480)
	<b>50.5%</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>55.0%</b>	<b>47.0%</b>	<b>47.3%</b>
	Usually votes LPC (n=340)	Usually votes CPC (n=298)	Usually votes NDP (n=114)	Left-leaning (n=213)	Right-leaning (n=240)
	<b>35.7%</b>	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>68.1%</b>	<b>57.7%</b>	<b>54.5%</b>

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

Q - Do you think federal and provincial governments together are doing a very good, good, average, poor, or very poor job cooperating on: [ROTATE]

### Decision-making to get energy projects built



■ Very good job      ■ Good job      ■ Average job  
■ Poor job      ■ Very poor job      ■ Unsure

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.

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

## Job done by federal and provincial governments cooperating on decision-making to get energy projects built

### Almost half of Canadians

say that federal and provincial governments have done a very poor / poor job at cooperating on decision-making to get energy projects built. Residents of the Prairies (32%) are twice as likely as residents of British Columbia (15%) and Quebec (13%) to report that the provincial and federal governments have done a very poor job at cooperating on decision-making relating to getting energy projects built.

## Job done by federal and provincial governments cooperating on decision-making to get energy projects built – by demographics

Q - Do you think federal and provincial governments together are doing a very good, good, average, poor, or very poor job cooperating on: [ROTATE]

### Decision-making to get energy projects built

	Canada 2026-02 (n=1007)	Atlantic (n=96)	Quebec (n=212)	Ontario (n=334)	Prairies (n=215)	British Columbia (n=150)	Male (n=529)	Female (n=478)	18 to 34 (n=143)	35 to 54 (n=384)	55 plus (n=480)
Very good job	2.8%	2.1%	4.2%	3.6%	1.4%	-	3.0%	2.5%	3.6%	3.7%	1.4%
Good job	15.3%	17.9%	8.4%	18.8%	13.6%	17.6%	14.6%	15.9%	17.9%	16.3%	12.7%
Average job	28.9%	30.3%	43.0%	27.3%	16.0%	25.1%	27.9%	29.8%	20.6%	30.1%	33.2%
Poor job	28.3%	27.2%	27.3%	25.6%	33.2%	31.6%	28.6%	27.9%	28.9%	22.2%	32.6%
Very poor job	18.7%	16.7%	12.8%	17.9%	32.2%	14.9%	23.3%	14.4%	22.3%	20.6%	14.9%
Unsure	6.1%	5.8%	4.3%	6.8%	3.6%	10.8%	2.6%	9.5%	6.7%	7.0%	5.1%

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

## Job done by federal and provincial governments cooperating on decision-making to get energy projects built – by political

Q - Do you think federal and provincial governments together are doing a very good, good, average, poor, or very poor job cooperating on: [ROTATE]

### Decision-making to get energy projects built

	Canada 2026-02 (n=1007)	Usually votes LPC (n=340)	Usually votes CPC (n=298)	Usually votes NDP (n=114)	Left-leaning (n=213)	Right-leaning (n=240)
Very good job	2.8%	4.1%	1.2%	1.5%	1.7%	2.6%
Good job	15.3%	24.8%	7.1%	14.7%	15.2%	7.8%
Average job	28.9%	33.9%	17.2%	28.7%	32.9%	19.1%
Poor job	28.3%	24.8%	32.4%	34.5%	24.1%	29.9%
Very poor job	18.7%	6.1%	40.0%	10.4%	12.4%	38.4%
Unsure	6.1%	6.4%	2.2%	10.2%	13.6%	2.2%

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, February 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

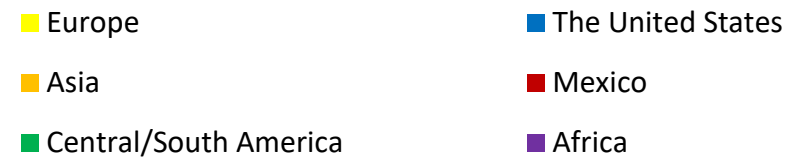
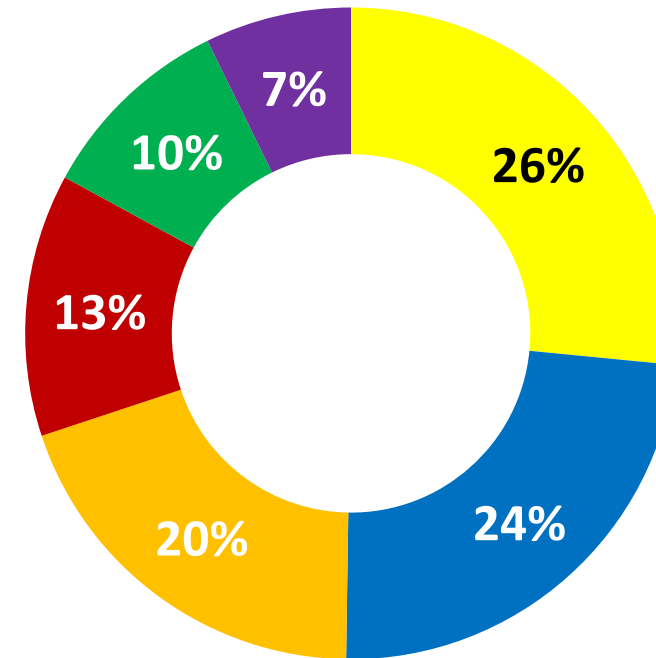
# Canada's energy export portfolio



## Preferred energy export portfolio

Q - [NEW] Thinking of Canada's energy exports, please allocate the proportion of exports that you think should go to the following destinations (total must add to 100) [RANDOMIZE]

When asked about the allocation of Canada's energy exports, Canadians would like the country to have a diversified export portfolio. They reported that roughly a quarter of energy exports should go to Europe (27%) or the United States (24%) followed by Asia at 20%. The results were very similar across demographic groupings although right-leaning Canadians say they would allocate one third (34%) of Canada's energy exports to the United States while left leaning say they would allocate 19 percent of Canada's energy exports to the United States.



## Energy export destination preference – by demographics

Q - [NEW] Thinking of Canada's energy exports, please allocate the proportion of exports that you think should go to the following destinations (total must add to 100)  
[RANDOMIZE]

	Canada 2026-02 (n=857)	Atlantic (n=59)	Quebec (n=208)	Ontario (n=325)	Prairies (n=145)	British Columbia (n=121)	Male (n=436)	Female (n=421)	18 to 34 (n=143)	35 to 54 (n=384)	55 plus (n=480)
Europe	26.6%	32.6%	25.3%	27.7%	24.9%	24.5%	26.3%	26.8%	23.6%	25.3%	29.5%
The United States	23.7%	17.7%	25.6%	22.5%	26.9%	22.7%	26.7%	20.6%	24.0%	24.7%	22.7%
Asia	19.7%	18.2%	16.3%	19.9%	21.0%	24.0%	22.7%	16.5%	18.8%	19.0%	20.7%
Mexico	13.0%	13.0%	15.4%	12.3%	11.1%	13.1%	10.6%	15.5%	14.9%	14.4%	10.8%
Central/South America	9.8%	9.5%	11.0%	9.7%	9.0%	9.1%	7.6%	12.0%	11.3%	9.4%	9.1%
Africa	7.3%	9.0%	6.4%	7.8%	7.1%	6.6%	6.0%	8.6%	7.4%	7.2%	7.2%

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, February 8th to 16th, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

## Energy export destination preference – by political

Q - [NEW] Thinking of Canada's energy exports, please allocate the proportion of exports that you think should go to the following destinations (total must add to 100)  
[RANDOMIZE]

	Canada 2026-02 (n=857)	Usually votes LPC (n=306)	Usually votes CPC (n=244)	Usually votes NDP (n=89)	Left-leaning (n=194)	Right-leaning (n=206)
Europe	26.6%	27.7%	24.9%	26.0%	24.8%	23.9%
The United States	23.7%	20.1%	31.1%	19.5%	18.6%	34.0%
Asia	19.7%	20.9%	20.4%	18.0%	17.0%	19.8%
Mexico	13.0%	14.5%	10.1%	13.9%	17.7%	9.5%
Central/South America	9.8%	9.9%	7.0%	11.6%	12.7%	6.6%
Africa	7.3%	6.9%	6.5%	11.0%	9.2%	6.1%

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, February 8th to 16th, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

# Reason for export destination preference

Q – [NEW] For your top choice for energy exports, why did you choose that destination? [OPEN]

## TOP RESPONSES

When asked why they choose their top choice for energy exports twenty percent of Canadians reported that proximity to export markets was the main factor in their choice, followed by market demand (12%) and support for allies (7%). Canadians aged 18 to 34 (28%) were twice as likely to say that proximity to export markets informed their top choice compared to Canadians 55 and older (14%).

	<b>Canada 2026-02 (n=796)</b>
Proximity to export markets	20.5%
Market demand	12.2%
Support for allies	7.1%
Reliable trading partners	6.3%
Diversification of export markets	5.4%
Existing trade relationships	4.9%
Other	8.7%
Unsure	3.8%

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, February 8th to 16th, 2026, n=796, accurate 3.5 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

## Reason for export destination preference – by demographics

Q – [NEW] For your top choice for energy exports, why did you choose that destination?  
[OPEN]

	Canada 2026-02 (n=796)	Atlantic (n=69)	Quebec (n=175)	Ontario (n=254)	Prairies (n=178)	British Columbia (n=120)	Male (n=428)	Female (n=368)	18 to 34 (n=106)	35 to 54 (n=293)	55 plus (n=397)
Proximity to export markets	20.5%	24.8%	27.7%	16.2%	19.8%	18.7%	20.7%	20.3%	27.8%	23.7%	13.9%
Market demand	12.2%	6.4%	14.3%	12.6%	8.4%	15.0%	13.6%	10.8%	12.0%	10.4%	13.7%
Support for allies	7.1%	13.0%	5.6%	8.9%	5.1%	5.2%	4.1%	10.3%	9.5%	5.2%	7.2%
Reliable trading partners	6.3%	6.0%	2.5%	7.8%	7.6%	7.1%	6.8%	5.8%	7.3%	6.5%	5.6%
Diversification of export markets	5.4%	3.2%	8.9%	5.2%	3.8%	3.1%	6.8%	4.0%	5.8%	6.6%	4.4%
Existing trade relationships	4.9%	2.8%	2.9%	3.6%	9.6%	6.4%	4.6%	5.2%	2.9%	4.0%	6.7%
Other	8.7%	8.4%	9.0%	8.2%	7.0%	11.7%	6.4%	10.9%	8.2%	8.4%	9.1%
Unsure	3.8%	4.9%	3.5%	4.5%	4.1%	1.8%	2.9%	4.8%	-	4.2%	5.8%

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, February 8th to 16th, 2026, n=796, accurate 3.5 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

## Reason for export destination preference – by political

Q – [NEW] For your top choice for energy exports, why did you choose that destination?  
[OPEN]

	Canada 2026-02 (n=796)	Usually votes LPC (n=264)	Usually votes CPC (n=242)	Usually votes NDP (n=83)	Left-leaning (n=164)	Right-leaning (n=200)
Proximity to export markets	20.5%	14.8%	24.4%	20.0%	25.0%	25.4%
Market demand	12.2%	15.1%	11.3%	14.1%	9.8%	13.8%
Support for allies	7.1%	8.0%	8.0%	4.9%	7.8%	10.1%
Reliable trading partners	6.3%	6.8%	7.1%	3.1%	5.8%	4.8%
Diversification of export markets	5.4%	5.6%	6.5%	4.6%	4.5%	6.1%
Existing trade relationships	4.9%	5.4%	7.6%	3.5%	1.0%	8.3%
Other	8.7%	9.0%	7.7%	7.0%	6.5%	5.5%
Unsure	3.8%	3.7%	2.5%	2.6%	3.3%	2.0%

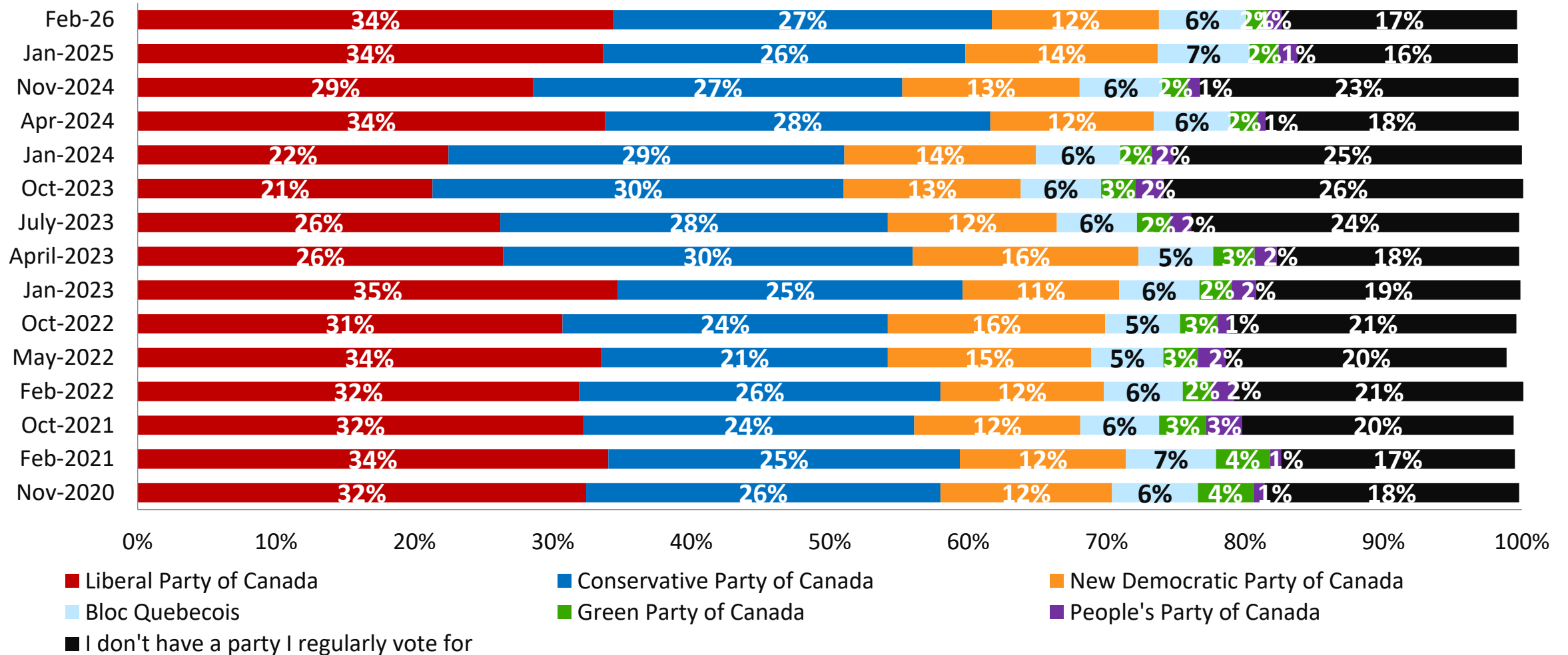
Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, February 8th to 16th, 2026, n=796, accurate 3.5 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

# Political questions

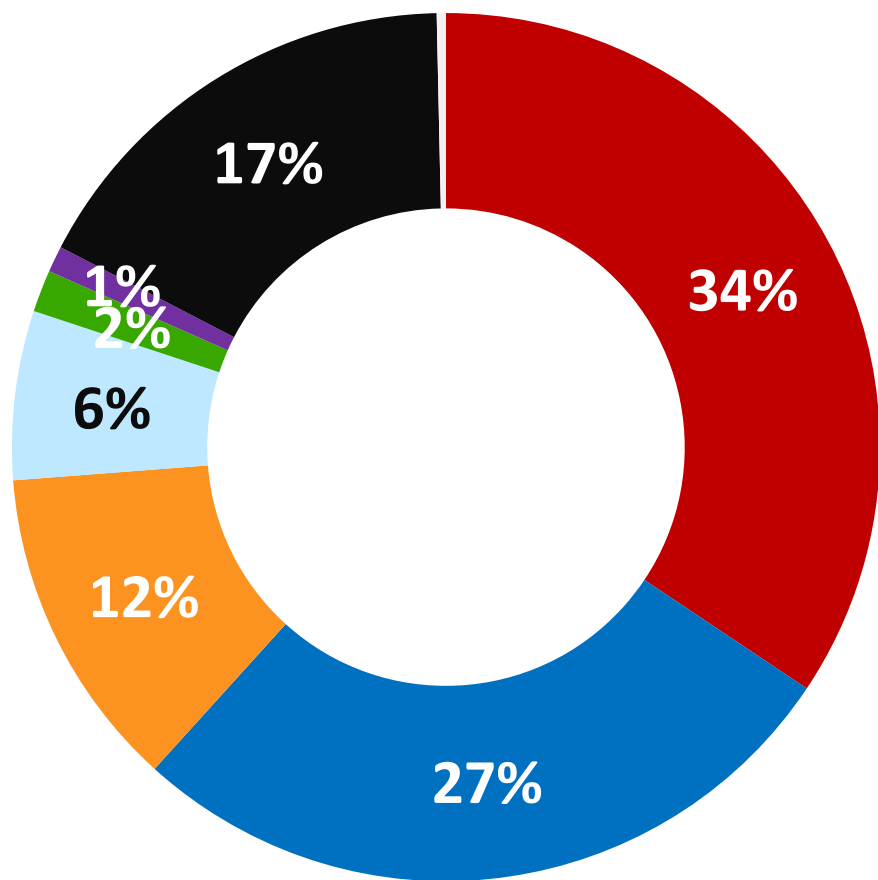


# Federal party usually supported – Tracking

Q - Thinking of federal elections, which federal party do you usually vote for [RANDOMIZE]



# Federal party usually supported



\*Weighted to the true population proportion.

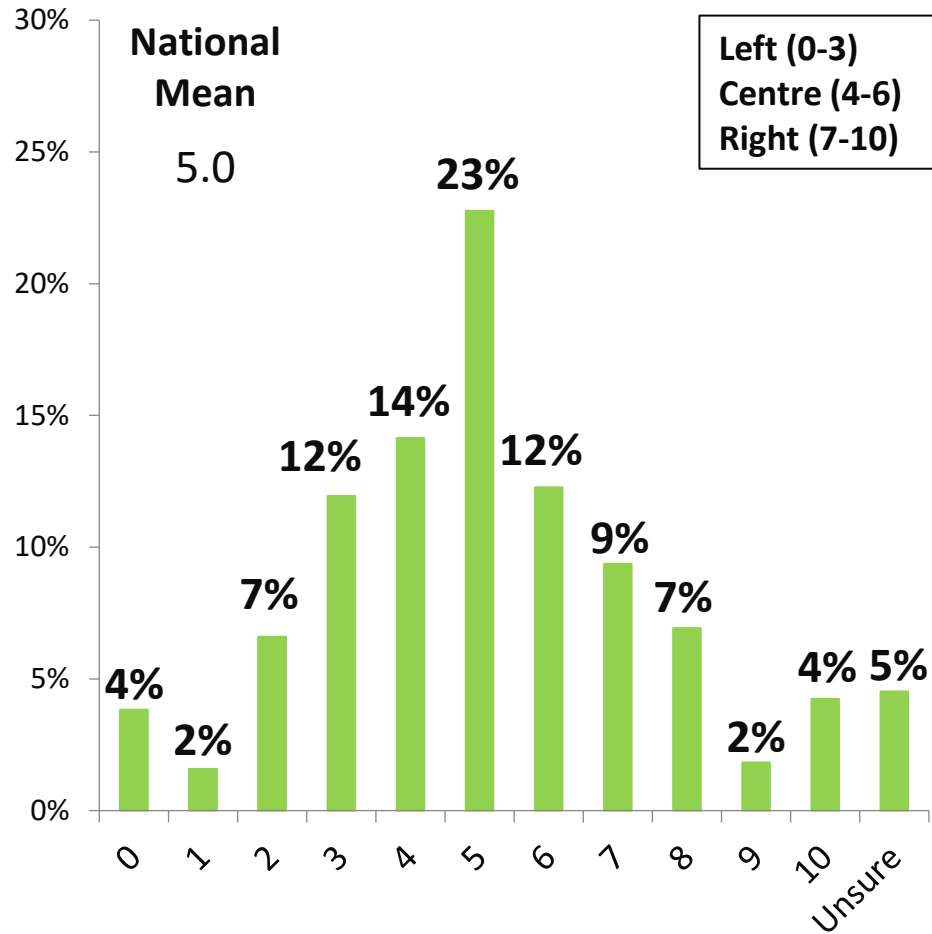
\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

- Liberal Party of Canada
- Conservative Party of Canada
- New Democratic Party of Canada
- Bloc Quebecois
- Green Party of Canada
- People's Party of Canada
- I don't have a party I regularly vote for
- Other

Q - Thinking of federal elections, which federal party do you usually vote for [RANDOMIZE]

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey February 8th to 16th, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

# Political views scale



	Atlantic (n=96)	Quebec (n=212)	Ontario (n=334)	Prairies (n=215)	BC (n=150)
Mean	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.6	4.5
	Male (n=529)	Female (n=478)	18 to 34 (n=143)	35 to 54 (n=384)	55 plus (n=480)
	5.3	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.2

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

Q –In politics people sometimes talk of left and right. In terms of your political views, where would you place yourself on a scale where 0 means left and 10 means right?

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey February 8th to 16th, 2026, n=1007, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

Nanos conducted an RDD dual frame (land- and cell-lines) hybrid telephone and online random survey of 1007 Canadians, 18 years of age or older, between February 8<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>, 2026, as part of an omnibus survey. Participants were randomly recruited by telephone using live agents and administered a survey online. The results were statistically checked and weighted by age and gender using the latest Census information and the sample is geographically stratified to be representative of Canada.

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

The margin of error for a random survey of 1007 Canadians is  $\pm 3.1$  percentage points, 19 times out of 20.

The research was commissioned by Positive Energy at the University of Ottawa and was conducted by Nanos Research.

**Full data tables with weighted and unweighted number of interviews is [here](#)**

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



Element	Description
Research sponsor	Positive Energy at the University of Ottawa
Population and Final Sample Size	1007 Randomly selected individuals.
Source of Sample	Nanos Probability Panel
Type of Sample	Probability
Margin of Error	±3.1 percentage points, 19 times out of 20.
Mode of Survey	RDD dual frame (land- and cell-lines) hybrid telephone and online omnibus survey
Sampling Method Base	The sample included both land- and cell-lines RDD (Random Digit Dialed) across Canada.
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.
Fieldwork/Validation	Live CATI interviews with live supervision to validate work.
Number of Calls	Maximum of five call backs.
Time of Calls	Individuals were called between 6:30-9:30pm local time for the respondent.
Field Dates	February 8 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> , 2026.
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>

Element	Description
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.
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.
Excluded Demographics	Individuals younger than 18 years old; individuals without land or cell lines, and individuals without internet access could not participate.
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.
Estimated Response Rate	9 per cent, consistent with industry norms.
Question Order	Question order in the tabulations appended to this report reflects the order in which they appeared in the original questionnaire.
Question Content	Topics on the omnibus ahead of the survey content included: Views on political issues, views on economic issues.
Question Wording	The questions in the preceding report are written exactly as they were asked to individuals.
Research/Data Collection Supplier	Nanos Research
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.
Data Tables	<a href="#">By region, age and gender</a> <a href="#">By political leaning</a>



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

EthicStratēgies

Ethic Strategies was created by the founding partners of [PAA Advisory](#) and the [Nanos Research Corporation](#), both recognized leaders in research, advocacy, and advisory. Ethic provides bespoke strategic counsel, advice, and communications strategies to organizations facing serious issues. [www.ethicstrategies.com](http://www.ethicstrategies.com)

# Any questions?

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