Prepared by:

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2015 Budget Research



Telephone Survey of General Population

Government of Alberta



February 17, 2015

:: Draft Final Report ::

STRICTLY PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL

Methodology

The following telephone survey was conducted by INNOVATIVE Research Group on behalf of the Government of Alberta. From February 5th to 11th, 2015, a total of 1024 Albertans of age 18 or older were randomly selected and contacted on their landlines (n=838) or cellphones (n=186).

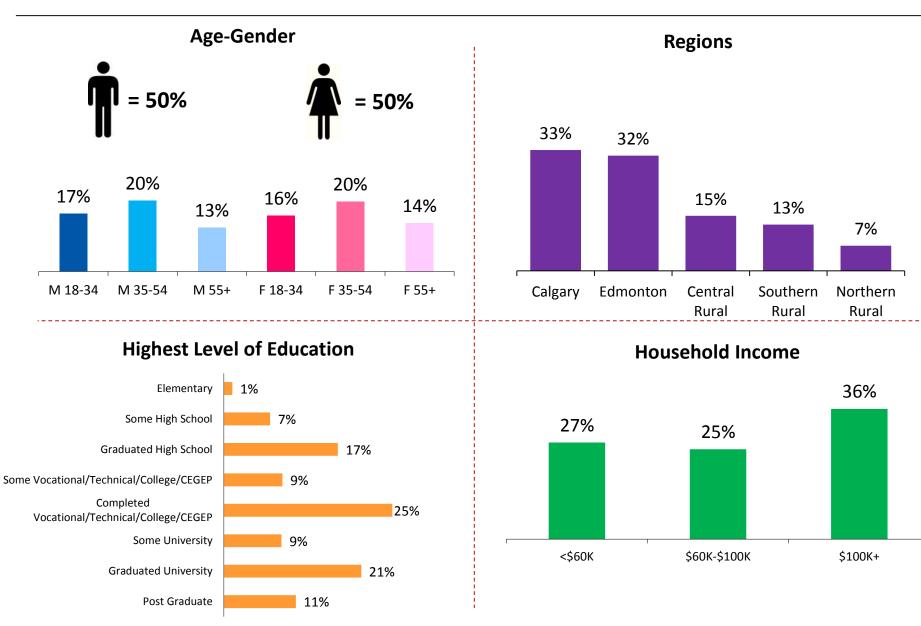
To ensure meaningful analysis, the less-populated rural regions Alberta were oversampled. Unweighted regional sample sizes and their associated margins of error are in the table below.

To ensure it reflects Alberta's actual population, the sample was weighted by age, gender and region based on the 2011 Census. The weighted sample of 915 has a margin of error of ±3.2%, 19 times out of 20.

Region	Unweighted Sample Size	Margin of Error
Calgary	305	5.6%
Edmonton	261	6.1%
Central Rural Alberta	151	8.0%
Southern Rural Alberta	150	8.0%
Northern Rural Alberta	157	7.8%

Note: Graphs may not always total 100% due to rounding values rather than any error in data. Sums are added before rounding numbers.

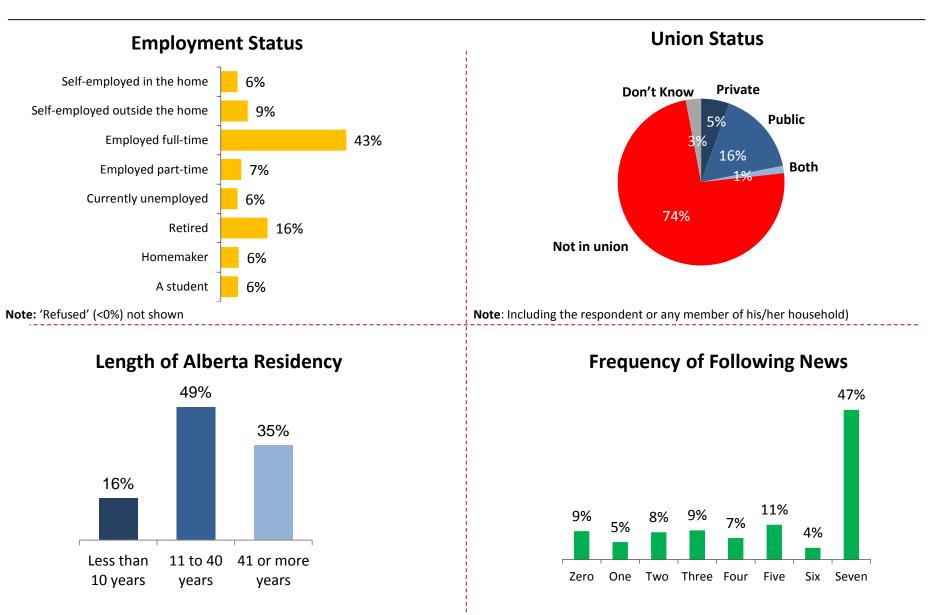
Demographics: *Respondent profile*



Note: 'Refused' (<1%) not shown

Note: 'Refused' (12%) not shown

Demographics: Respondent profile

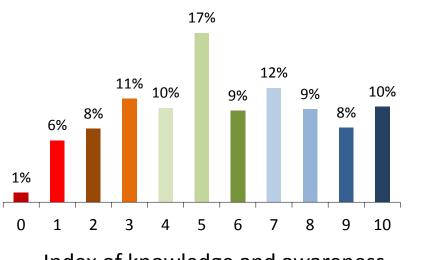


Note: 'Don't know' (<0%) not shown

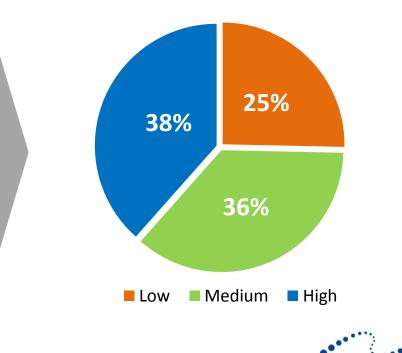
Knowledge Index

The knowledge index is calculated based on the responses to five knowledge and awareness questions in the survey: 1. Awareness of the projected deficit; 2. Awareness of savings from oil in general; 3. Awareness of specific oil saving funds; 4. Familiarity with flat taxes; and 5. Knowledge of Alberta's tax system.

Responses to the questions were aggregated into an index ranging from 0 to 10, and subsequently categorized into three categories: low (0-3), medium (4-6) and high (7-10).



Index of knowledge and awareness



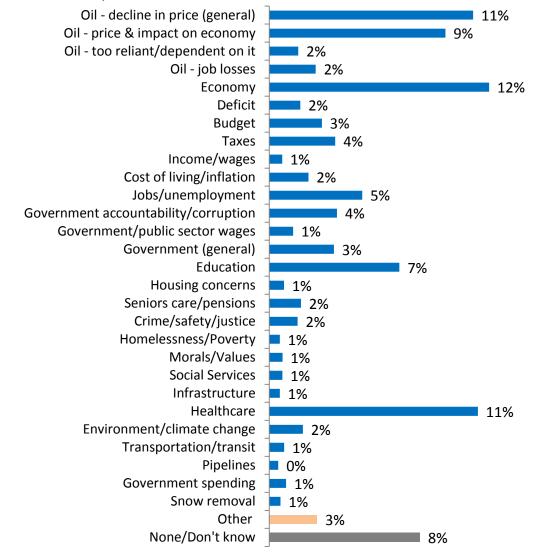


Context



Most Important Issues: Oil, economy and healthcare are top of mind, followed by education

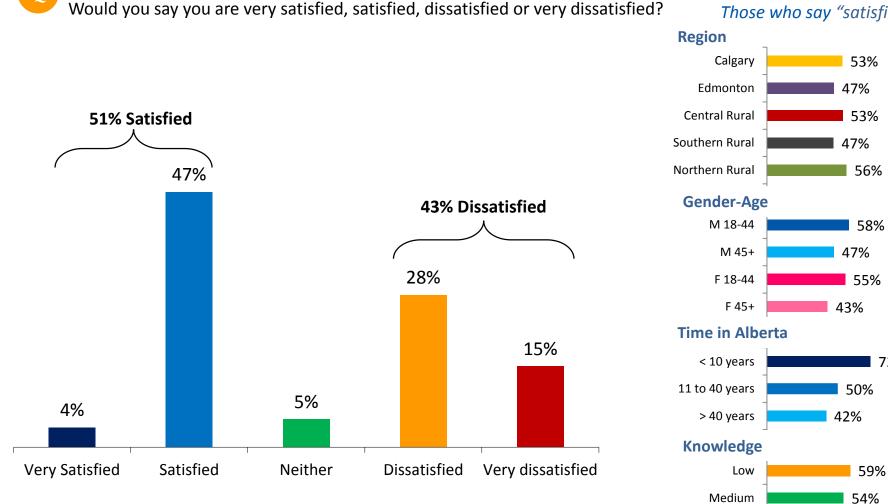
What is the most important issue in Alberta today, in other words, the one that concerns you personally the most? Please be specific.





Overall Satisfaction: Slim majority are satisfied; New and ^{*} younger Albertans more likely to be satisfied

How satisfied are you with the overall performance of the provincial government?



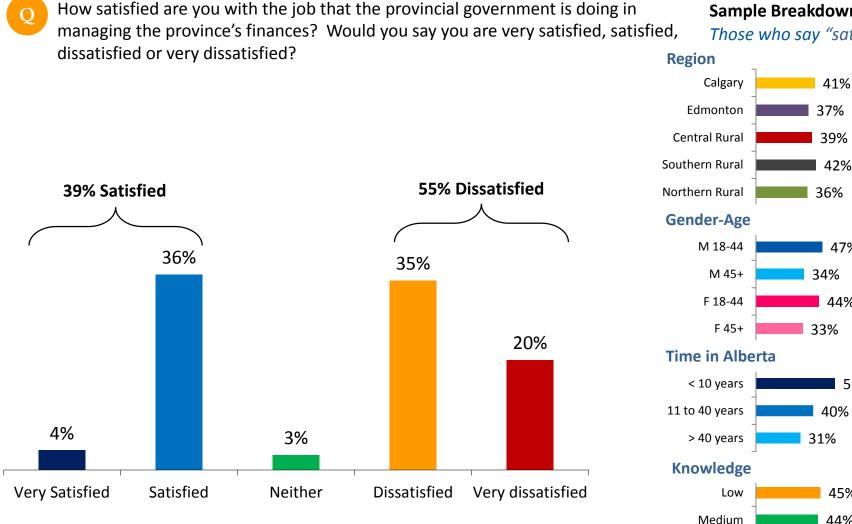
Sample Breakdown ►► Those who say "satisfied"

73%

42%

High

Financial Management: Over 1-in-3 satisfied; New and younger Albertans more likely to be satisfied



Sample Breakdown ▶▶ Those who say "satisfied"

42%

47%

44%

56%

45%

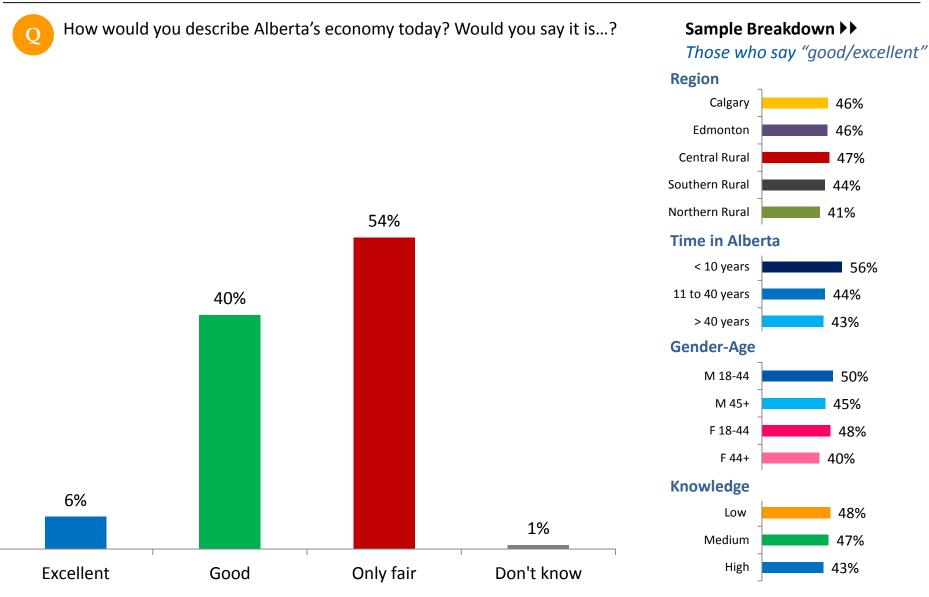
44%

32%

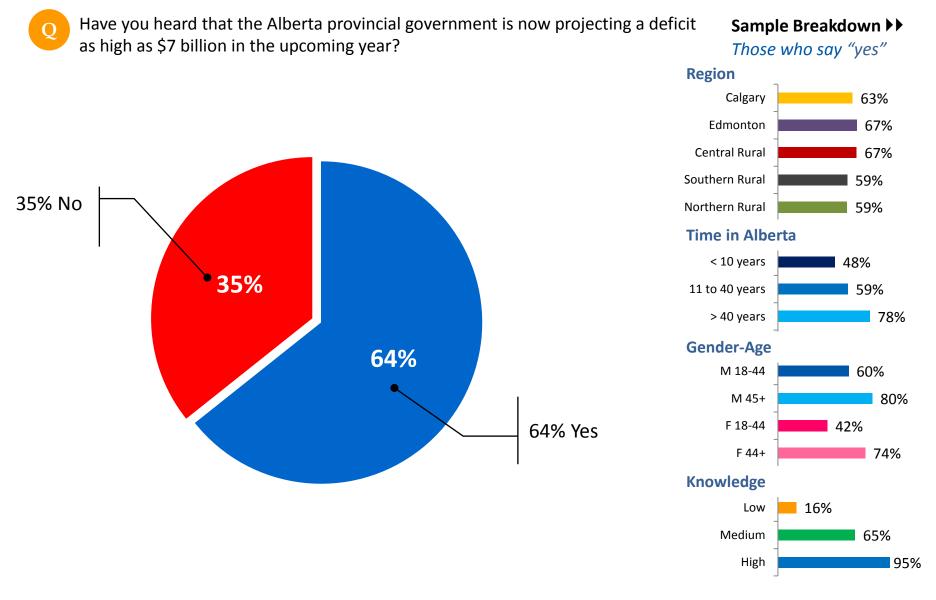
High

Note: 'Don't know/Refused' (3%) not shown

Description of AB's Economy: Over 40% of respondents characterize the economy as "good" or better



Deficit Awareness: Over 1-in-3 unaware of the projected deficit; Lower awareness among new Albertans



Note: 'Don't know' (<1%) not shown

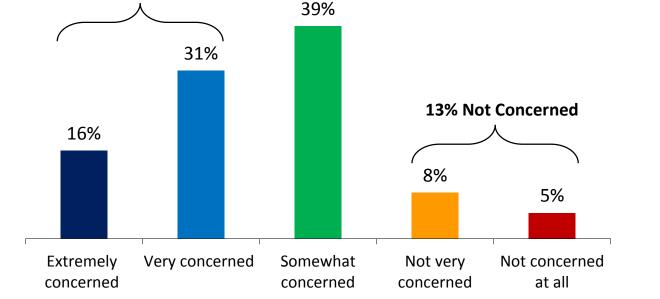
¹¹

Deficit Concern: About half at least 'very concerned'; Long-time Albertans more likely to be concerned

In fact the provincial government is projecting a deficit of up to \$7 billion next year. How concerned are you about the deficit? Are you extremely concerned, very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned or not concerned at all?

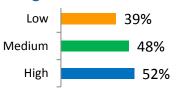
Sample Breakdown ►► Those who say "concerned"





> 40 years 56% Gender-Age M 18-44 M 45+ F 18-44 F 44+

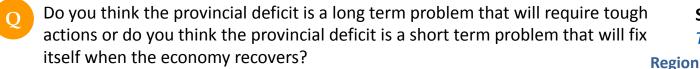
Knowledge



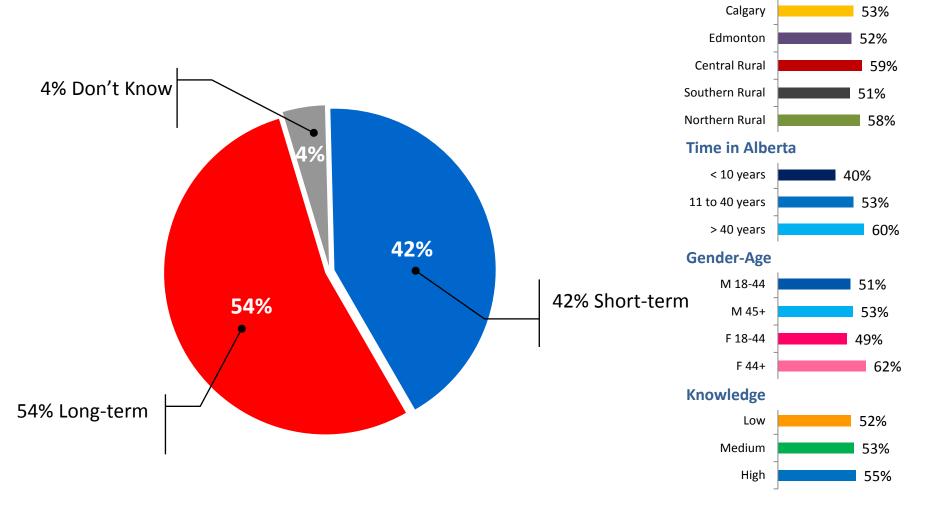
12

47% Concerned

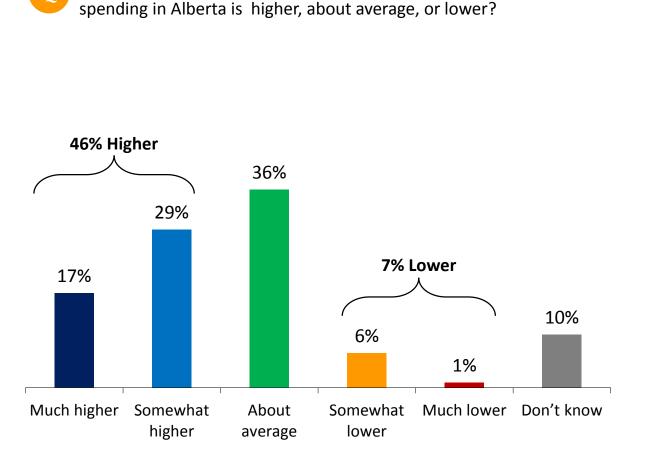
Short or Long-term Problem: Slim majority, particularly long-time Albertans, think deficit is a long-term problem

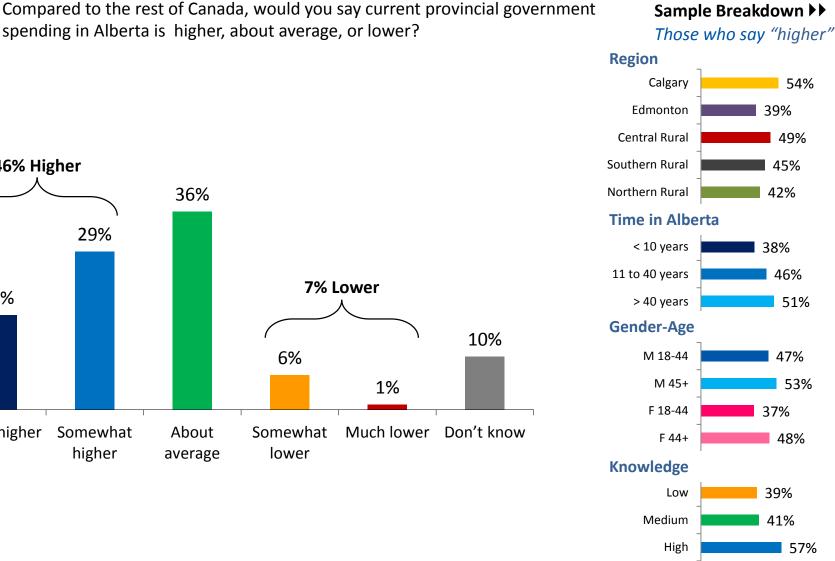






Comparative Spending Level: Close to half think AB gov't spends more than other provinces





Reasons for Deficit: Oil reliance, executives' compensations and govn't inefficiencies top reasons

I am going to read you several things some people say are reasons for the projected \$7 billion provincial deficit. Using a scale of 0 to 10 where 0 means the reason doesn't matter at all and 10 means the reason is critically important, please tell me how big a factor each reason is for the provincial deficit.

				50	0/				et Importance (6 to 10) – (0 to 4)]
Too much reliance on fluctuating oil revenues	28%	1()%	219		14%	8% 11	% 2 2378%	+74%
Unreasonably high wages and benefits for people at the top of government	31%		8%	16%		14% 69	% 10% 4	1%37 2128	+63%
Inefficiencies in the way government operates	25%	5%	17	%	15%	5 11%	14%	5%2 122%	+62%
- Wasteful uses of government programs and services such as fraud and abuse of welfare or misuse of health services by patients	16% 5%	14%		13%	11%	15%	6% 6%	5%2% <mark>4</mark> %	+37%
Unreasonably high wages and benefits for government workers and front line public sector workers such as doctors, nurses and teachers.	8% <mark>2</mark> % 9%	10% 1	10%	17%	,	10% 9%	9% 5	5 <mark>%</mark> 8%	-3%

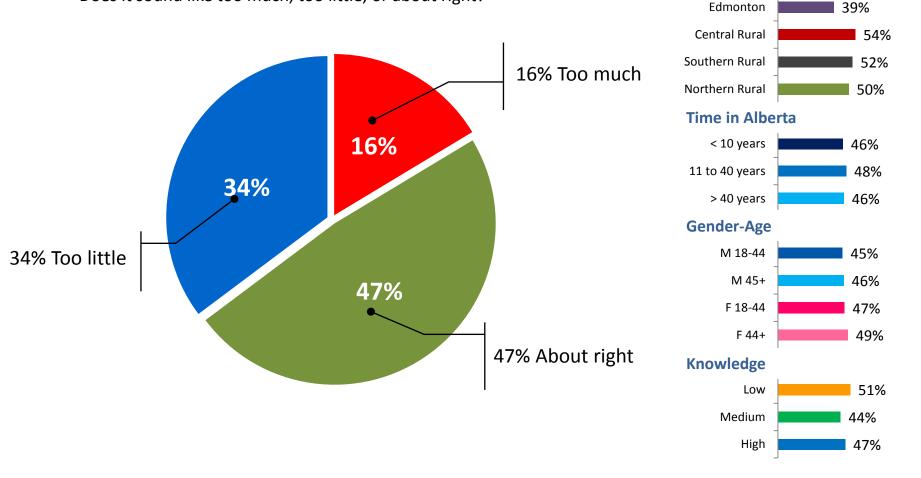


Oil Revenues



Revenue from Oil and Gas: About half feel 20% sounds about right; Edmontonians less likely to think so

Before the recent decline in the price of oil, about 20% of provincial revenues came from oil and gas royalties, almost 50% came from various taxes, and the remaining third came from things like investment income and federal transfers. How does 20% of revenue coming from oil and gas sound to you? Does it sound like too much, too little, or about right?



Sample Breakdown ►► Those who say "about right"

48%

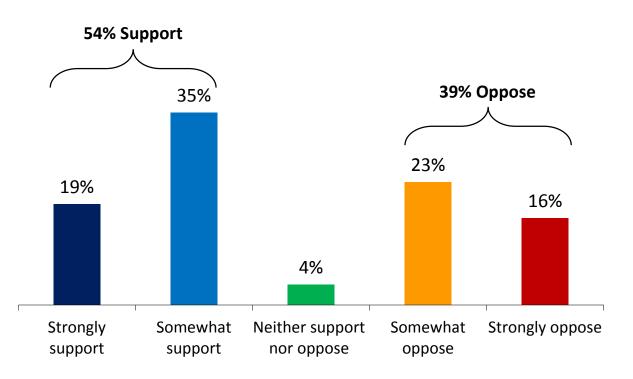
Region

Calgary

Reliance on Oil Royalties: Slim majority, especially Edmontonians & new Albertans, support less reliance

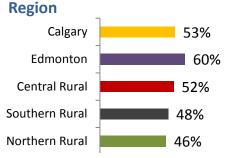
Q R o

Right now most of the money from oil revenues is used for day to day operating spending. Some people have suggested Alberta should change how it uses oil revenue in the future. Reducing the amount of oil royalties used for day to day operating spending will mean cutting spending or raising other fees and taxes. Do you support or oppose the general idea of reducing the amount of oil royalties used for day to day operating spending?

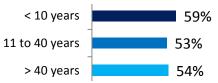


Sample Breakdown 🕨

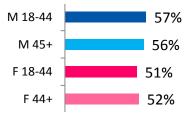
Those who say "support"



Time in Alberta



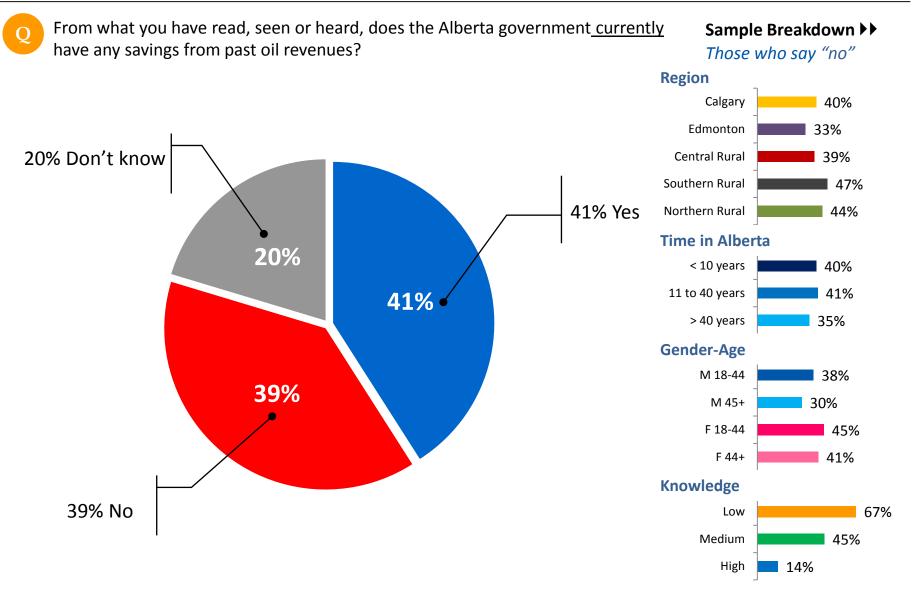
Gender-Age



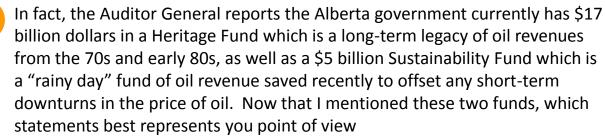
Knowledge

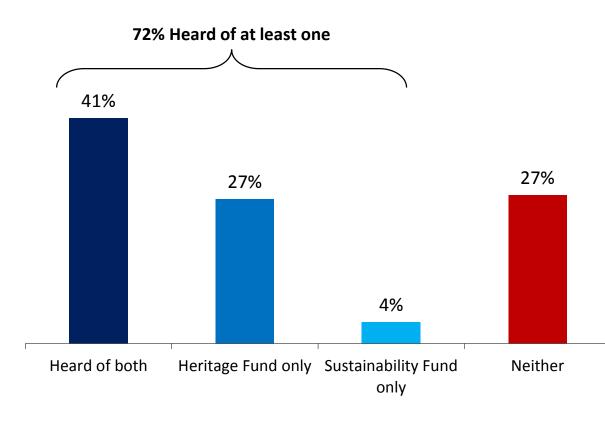


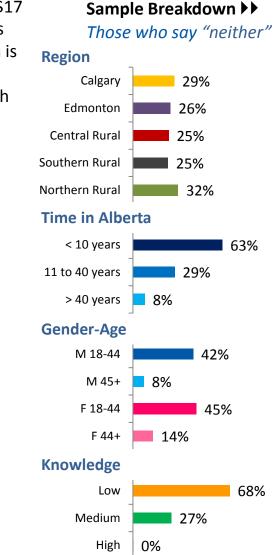
Awareness of Savings: 2-in-5 believe there are savings from past oil revenue; Awareness lowest in Edmonton



Awareness of Funds: Majority have heard of at least one; ²⁰ Awareness lowest among new and younger Albertans







Options for Using Oil Revenue: All three options enjoy the support of more than 4 in 5 respondents

Please tell me if you support or oppose each of the following ideas for what the provincial government could do with oil royalties. How about ...?

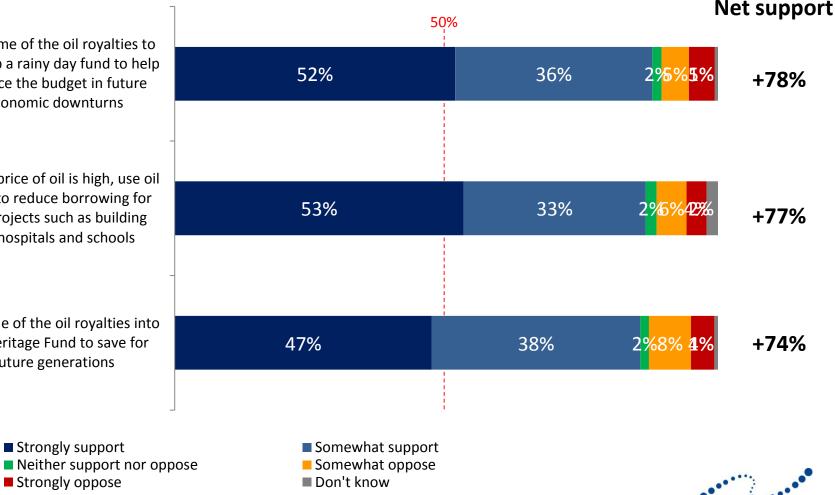
Use some of the oil royalties to build up a rainy day fund to help balance the budget in future economic downturns

When the price of oil is high, use oil royalties to reduce borrowing for capital projects such as building roads, hospitals and schools

Put some of the oil royalties into the Heritage Fund to save for future generations

■ Strongly support

Strongly oppose



Initial Actions



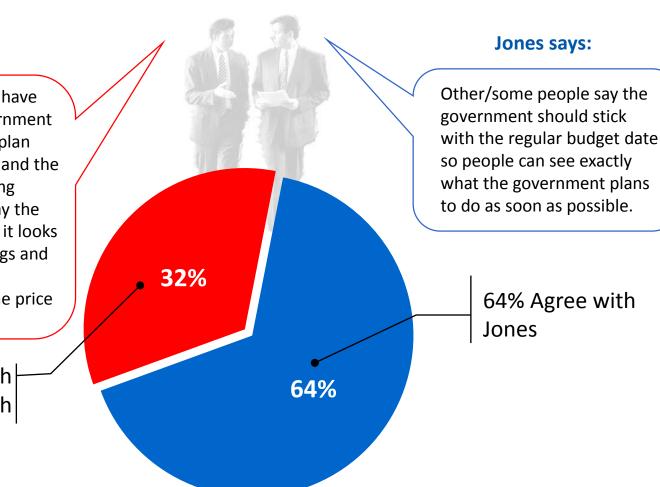
Wait and See, or Act Now: Close to two-third believe government should stick with the regular budget date

Which of the following points of view is closest to your own.

Smith says:

Some/other people have suggested the government set out a long term plan setting out its goals and the principles for meeting those goals but delay the actual budget while it looks for immediate savings and waits to see further developments on the price of oil.

32% Agree with – Smith



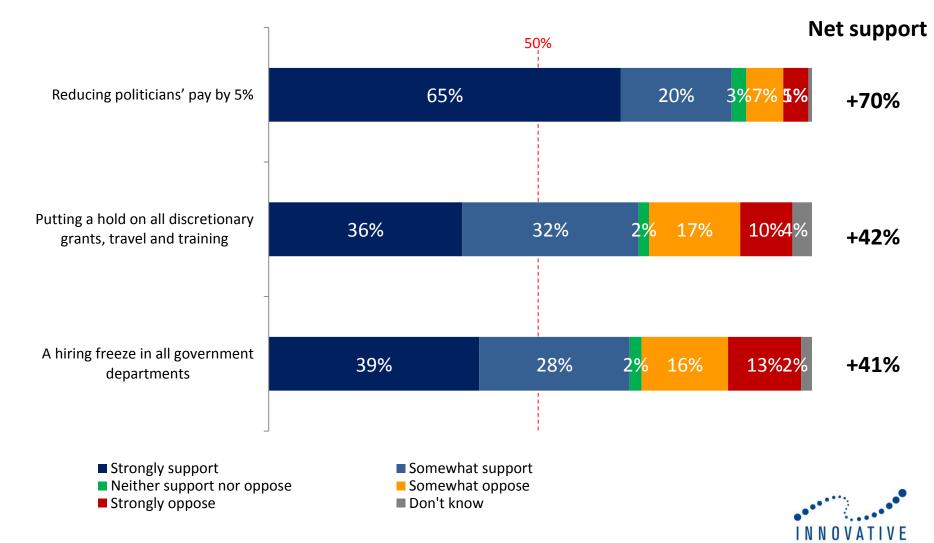


Note: Statements randomized. 'Don't Know' (4%) not shown.

Steps Already Taken: All initiatives received over 65% support; Cutting politicians' pay has most support

24

I am going to read to you a list of initiatives the government has already taken to begin to address the current deficit. Please tell me if you support or oppose each of these initiatives. How about...?



Covering the Shortfall: Sustainability Fund has the highest ²⁵ acceptance; cutting program spending least accepted

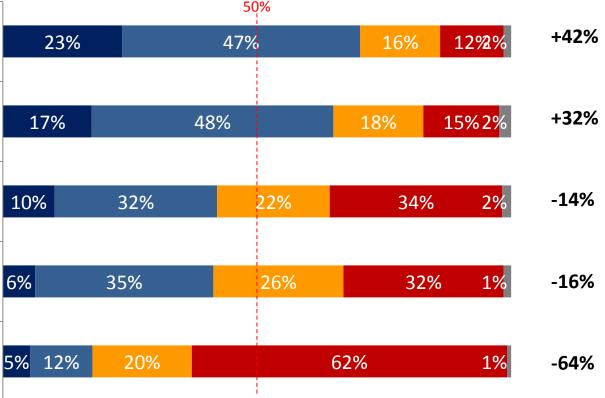
The Alberta Government is forecasting up to a \$7 billion revenue shortfall for the coming year due to the recent drop in the price of oil. The government has said its first priority is to make cuts at the top to lead by example and to look for efficiencies, but experts say that is unlikely to be enough to solve the problem. How acceptable do you think it is for the government to [...]?

Take money out of government's \$5 billion "rainy day" account to cover the current shortfall in revenues while we wait for oil prices to rebound Take money out of government's \$5 billion "rainy day" account to give government time to find more efficient ways of delivering services

> Raise taxes and user fees to reduce reliance on oil revenues in order to balance the budget

Borrow money to cover the current shortfall in revenues while we wait for oil prices to rebound

Cut spending on programs and services like healthcare and education in order to balance the budget



Net Acceptance



Strategic Principles



Dealing with the Deficit: Over 87% agree with long-term ²⁷ planning, diversification and protecting low-income

I am going to read you a series of statements people have made about what government should or shouldn't do as it deals with the deficit. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following. How about **INSERT STATEMENT**? Would you say ...?

]	50	Net Agreement	
The government needs to take a more long term view in its planning	69%	25% 1	<mark>3%</mark> +90%
The provincial government should do more to diversify the economy to reduce Alberta's dependence on oil and gas	57%	31% 1 <mark>%</mark> ?	<mark>28%</mark> +79%
The government should make it a priority to protect people at lower income levels from the impact of spending cuts and tax increases	54%	33% 1 <mark>%8%</mark>	<mark>4</mark> % +76%
The government should protect key services such as health and education from cuts, even if that means running a deficit	51%	33% 1 <mark>%10%</mark>	<mark>4%</mark> +70%
Municipalities should be asked to find savings in programs that receive some funding by the province	30%	52% 2 <mark>%10%</mark> 4	<mark>2%</mark> +68%
 Strongly agree Neither agree nor disagree Strongly disagree 	 Somewhat agree Somewhat disagree Don't know 	ч	INNOVATIVE Research group

Dealing with the Deficit: Less than one-third agree with asking public sector workers to make sacrifices

I am going to read you a series of statements people have made about what government should or shouldn't do as it deals with the deficit. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following. How about **INSERT STATEMENT**? Would you say ...?

50% **Net Agreement** It is okay for the provincial government to borrow money for things like hospitals, roads and schools +56%82% 34% 42% 2%12% because future generations will also enjoy them and should share the cost The government should take steps to improve +55% efficiency even if public sector unions are opposed 37% 38% 1%12% 9%% to those changes The government should increase capital spending on things such as roads, schools and hospitals to +17%19% 15%2% 37% 2% 24% stimulate the economy during economic downturns, even if it has to borrow money to do so The government should slow down spending on -6% capital such as roads, schools and hospitals in tough 14% 32% 1% 27% 24% 1% times When the economy experiences a downturn, public -33% sector workers such as doctors, nurses and teachers 10% 21% 2% 25% 40% 1% should be asked to make sacrifices to share the pain Strongly agree Somewhat agree Neither agree nor disagree Don't know Somewhat disagree Strongly disagree

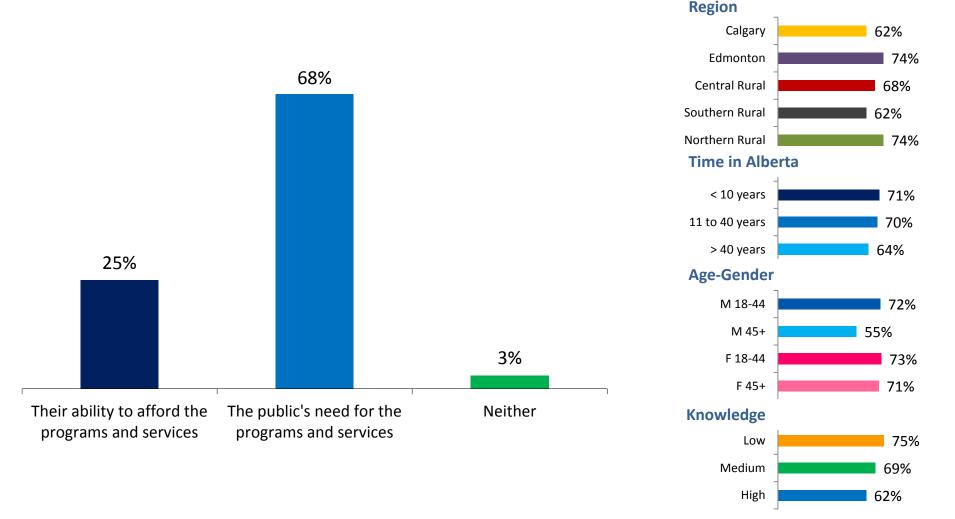
Programs and Services: More than two-third believe spending decisions should be based on public's needs



When governments make major decisions concerning spending on programs and services, do you think they should be basing their decisions mainly on ...

Sample Breakdown 🕨

Those who say "public's needs"



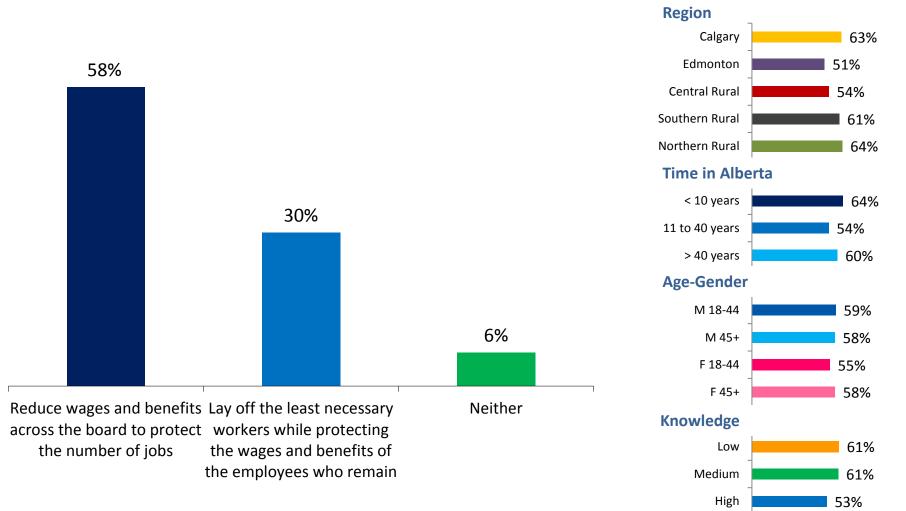
Spending Reduction: Just under 60% choose wage and benefit cut over layoffs; lowest in Edm and Central Rural



If the government needs to reduce spending on public sector wages to balance the budget, is it better for government to ...

Sample Breakdown

Those who say "across the board"



Note: 'Don't know' (6%) not shown

Role of Government: Respondents split on the role of government; 'active partner' highest in cities

2%

Neither



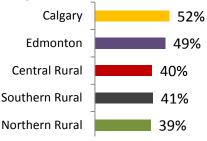
Thinking about the role of the provincial government when it comes to the economy, which statement is closest to your point of view?

Sample Breakdown

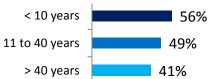
Those who say "active partner"

31

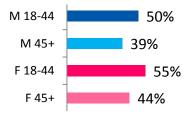




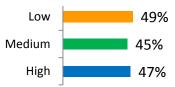
Time in Alberta



Age-Gender



Knowledge



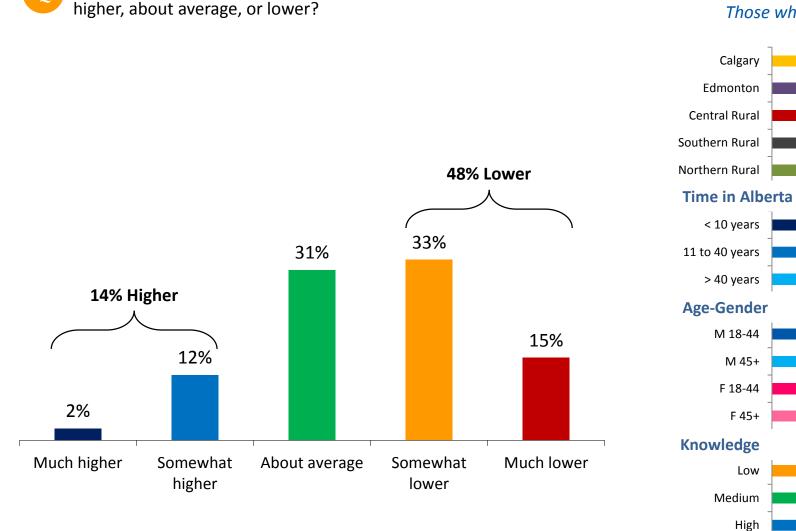
47% 47%

Government needs to be an Government helps business active partner to help the best by reducing taxes Alberta businesses compete and red tape and staying out in the world with incentives of the way, not by trying to to encourage research and development, training money. programs and other initiatives to support high potential industries

Awareness of Tax Rate and Structure



Comparative Tax Rate: Just under half believe Alberta has ³³ lower tax rates compared to the rest of Canada



Compared to the rest of Canada, would you say current tax rates in Alberta are

Sample Breakdown ►► Those who say "lower"

53%

47%

47%

47%

58%

58%

52%

49%

35%

39%

46%

57%

51%

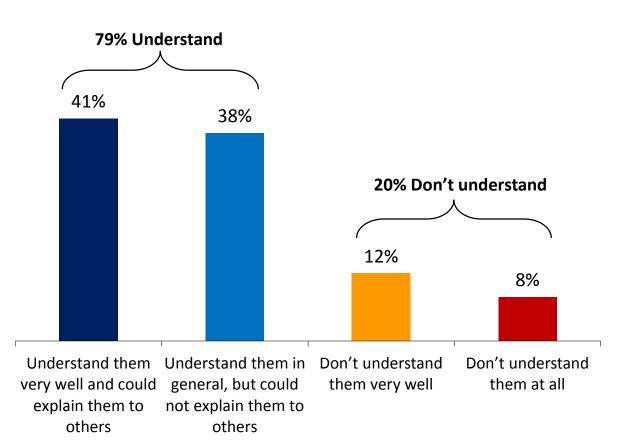
40%

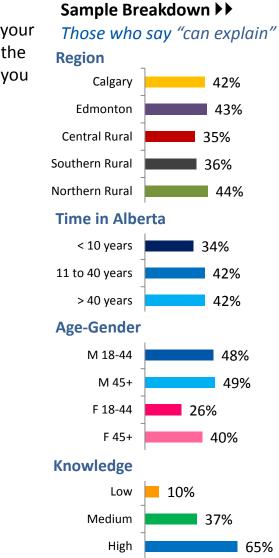
41%

Understanding of Tax Systems: Majority say they understand two systems at least in general

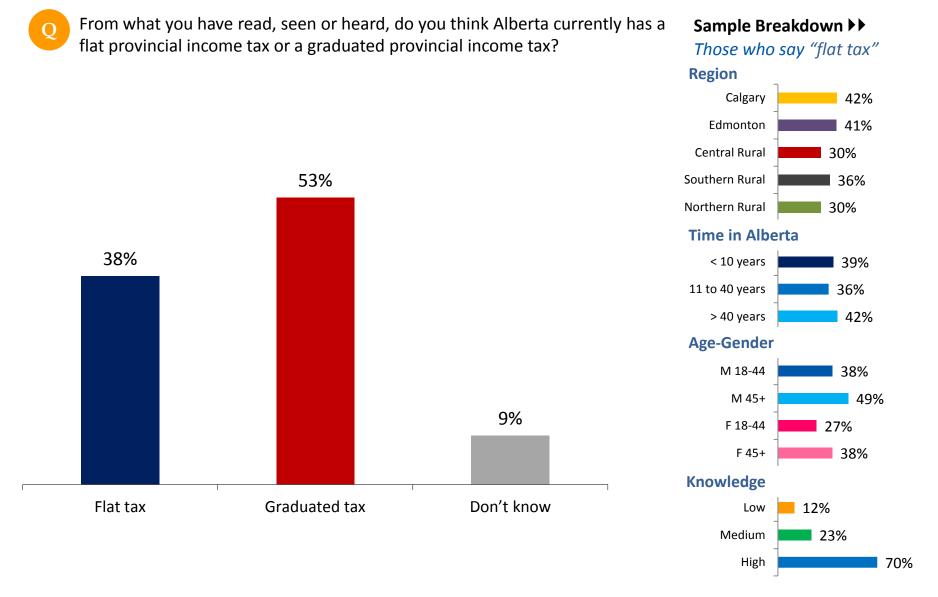


When it comes to income taxes, some places have a "flat tax" and others have a "graduated tax". With a flat tax, the percentage of tax you pay on your taxable income is the same at all levels of income. With a graduated tax, the tax rate rises in steps as your taxable income increases. How familiar are you with these two ways of collecting income taxes? Would you say you ...?

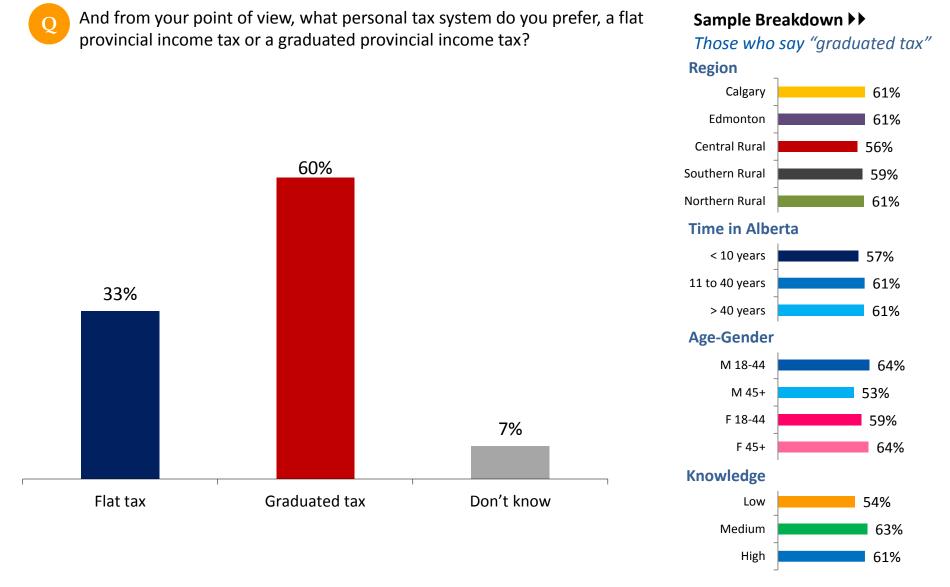




Current Tax System: Slightly less than 40% think Alberta has flat provincial income tax, majority say graduated



Preferred Tax System: 3-in-5 respondents prefer graduated income tax over flat tax



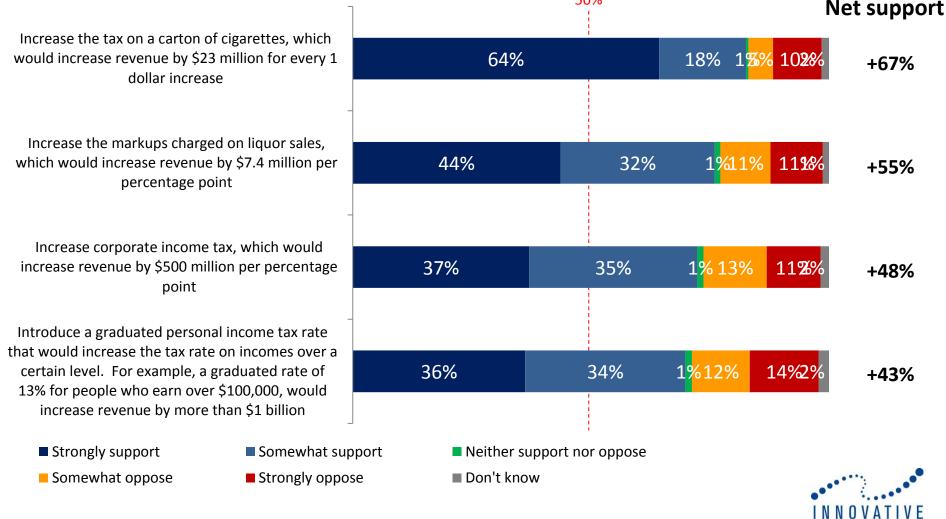
Note: Options randomized.

Options to Increase Revenues



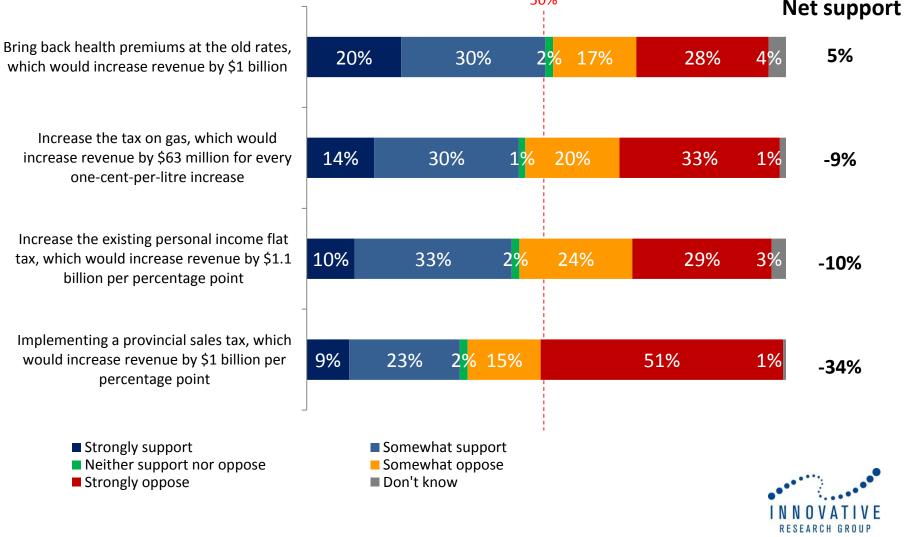
Revenue-raising Options: Over 75% support increasing taxes on cigarettes, liquor and corporate income

There are different changes to taxes that some people have proposed publicly for increasing revenue in Alberta. I am going to read you a list of these options, and I'd like you to tell me if you support or oppose each option. How about...?



Revenue-raising Options: Less than one-third support provincial sales tax

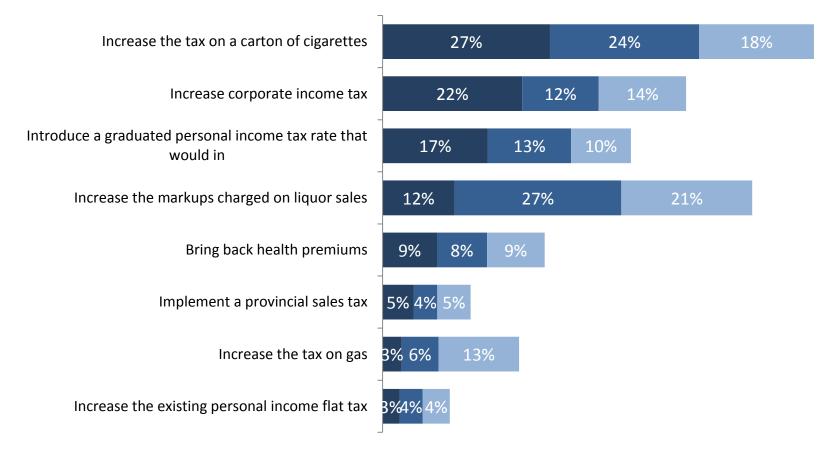
There are different changes to taxes that some people have proposed publicly for increasing revenue in Alberta. I am going to read you a list of these options, and I'd like you to tell me if you support or oppose each option. How about...?



Options Ranking: Cigarettes tax and corporate income tax are top choices

Q

I'd like to quickly review these options again, and I'd like you to tell me which would be your first choice. And which would be your second [third] choice?



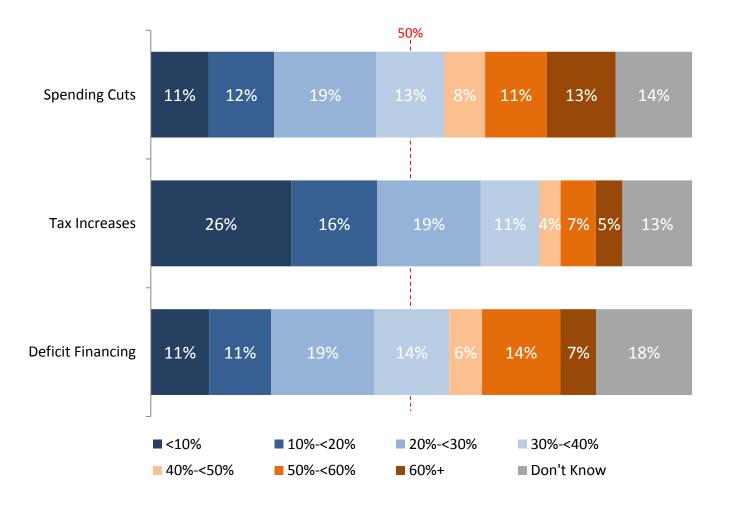


Balance



The Three Key Levers: Taxes least preferred option, spending cuts and deficits more acceptable

As we have discussed, the government has three key levers to deal with the projected \$7 billion gap between spending and revenue. It can cut spending, it can raise taxes or it can run a deficit. Thinking about the upcoming budget for the next year in terms of percentages, what percentage of the \$7 billion gap do you think should come from ...





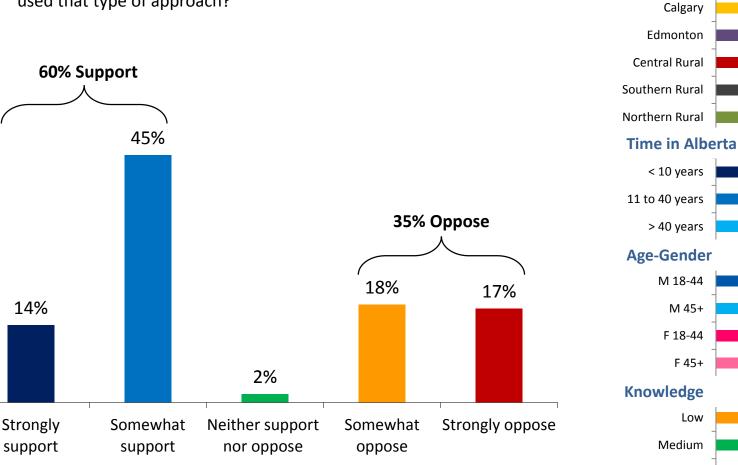
A Balanced Approach: 3-in-5 support a balanced approach; strongest among new Albertans

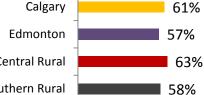


Some people have suggested an appropriate balance in this year's budget among the three options to be 1/3 from spending cuts, 1/3 from tax increases and 1/3 from deficit financing. Would you support or oppose a budget that used that type of approach?

Sample Breakdown ▶▶

Those who say "support"

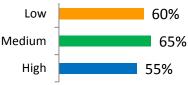




Region







62%



Research-based strategic advice.

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