THE YORK UNIVERSITY/TORONTO STAR SURVEY

THE GROWING INCOME INEQUALITY GAP IN CANADA: A NATIONAL SURVEY

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Growing income inequality in Canada has been at the forefront of recent public debate. It has been a key driver of recent policy developments in areas such as minimum wage rates, labour market regulations, and skills training. Although expert opinion on income inequality is well canvased, little is known about what ordinary Canadians think about the growing income inequality gap, its significance, its causes, the impact on their life prospects and opportunities, and the policy options available to the Federal and provincial governments. This is surprising because the income gap is likely to be a central theme in a series of upcoming elections.

The York University/Toronto Star national survey of 1800 Canadians, conducted by York s Institute for Social Research, provides a snapshot of the concerns and issues Canadians believe the growing income inequality gap gives rise to. The survey allows for regional comparisons as well as other comparisons based on demographics and party identification.

The Institute for Social Research at York University houses the largest university-based survey research centre in Canada. It conducts across the country many major survey research projects by telephone, mail and the web, in research areas that include population health, education, social service delivery, gender, the environment and voting behaviour. ISR also undertakes a range of qualitative research, including focus group studies, provides expert consulting in social statistics, and operates York's Statistics Canada Research Data Centre.

MAJOR FINDINGS

THE INCOME GAP

- close to eight of every ten Canadians (77.7%) think the income gap has grown in the last 5 years and 40% think the income gap has become much larger

LAST FIVE YEARS INCOME GAP IN CANADA HAS BECOME:
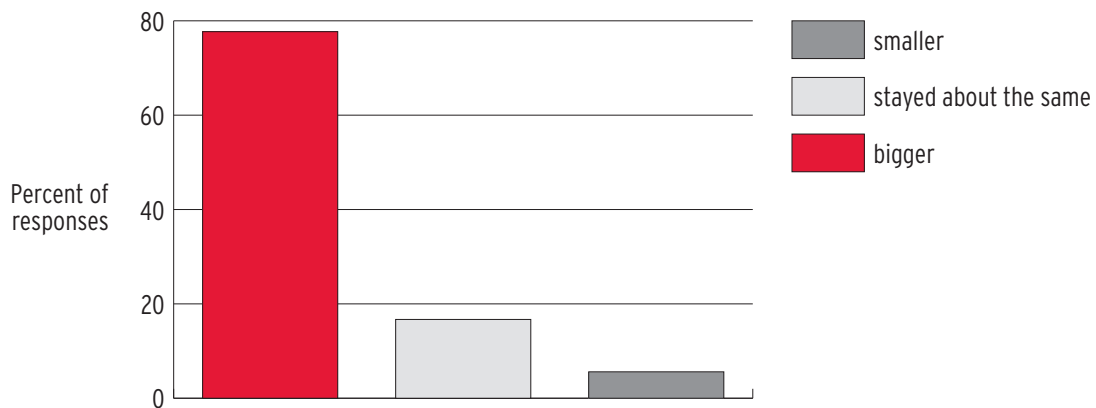
- there is no real variation in the likelihood of saying the income gap has become worse by gender, being born in Canada or elsewhere and whether or not the person works for pay

- while there is some variation in views on the growth of the income gap by age, education, income, region and political party identification, it is also the case that at least 70 percent of every group examined think that the income gap has become larger in Canada in the last five years

- concern about growth in the income gap is Canada wide and deeply rooted, there are few social or political issues in Canada where so many Canadians from all parts of the country, young and old, rich and poor, men and women are in agreement

- 70% of Canadians think growth in the income gap has made Canada a less fair society and even a higher proportion of those who think the gap has become much bigger (80%) think Canada has become a less fair society

INCREASING INCOME GAP HAS MADE CANADA A LESS FAIR SOCIETY
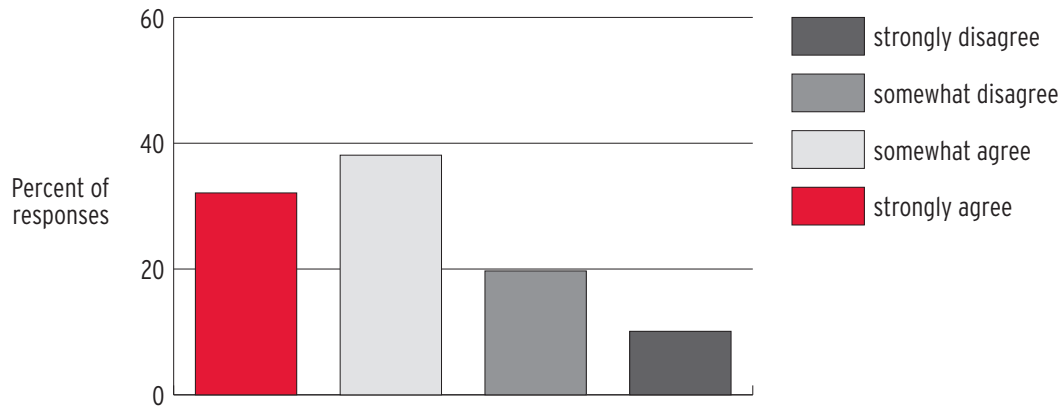
REDUCING THE INCOME GAP

- 75% of Canadians felt that increasing the minimum wage would reduce the income gap

- the same percentage of Canadians (75%) felt that getting a university education would reduce the likelihood of having a low income

THE GROWTH OF THE INCOME GAP BY SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- while there are limited differences in the extent to which Canadians think the income gap has grown in the last five years according to various socio-demographics characteristics there is variation in the likelihood of saying the income gap has become *much bigger* (as opposed to much bigger and somewhat bigger)

  ◦ the likelihood of saying the gap has become *much bigger* increases with age: the percentage saying it has become much bigger are: 22, 34, 48, and 50% for the following for age groups (less than 35, 35 to 49, 50 to 64 and 65 and older) respectively

INCOME GAP HAS BECOME MUCH BIGGER BY AGE GROUP
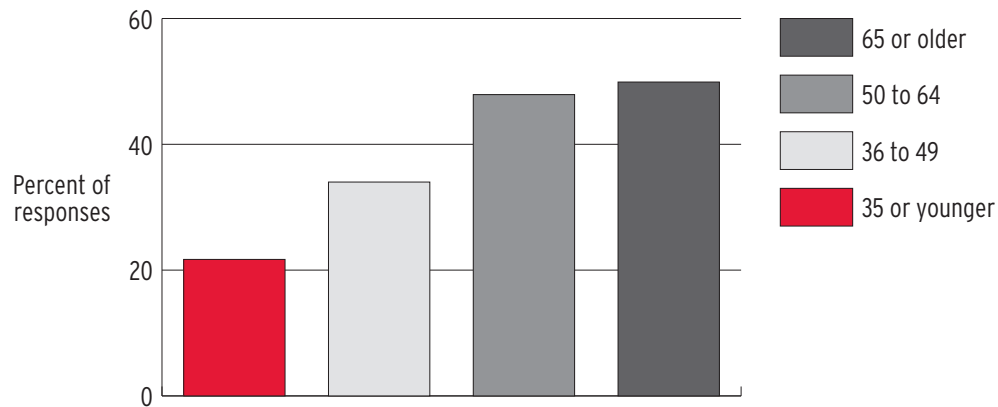
- Conservatives (33%) and Liberals (37%) are much less likely to say the income gap has become much bigger than those who identify as NDP supporters (50%)

INCOME GAP HAS BECOME MUCH BIGGER BY POLITICAL PARTY IDENTIFICATION
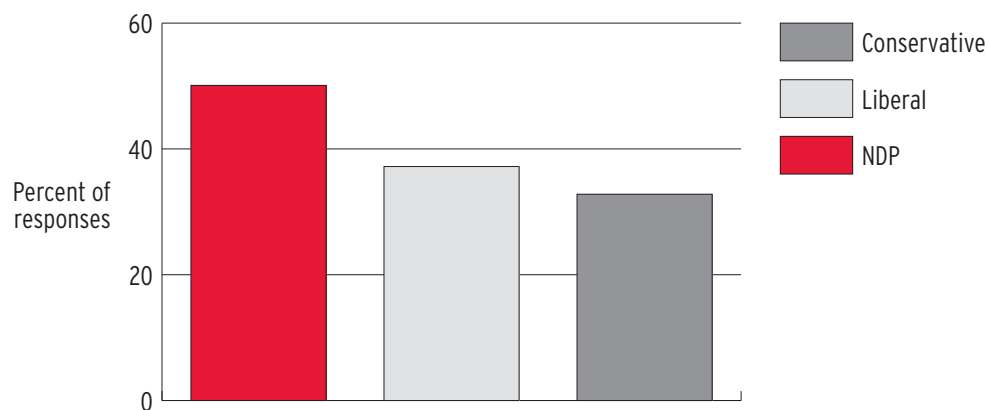
- while those with yearly incomes less than $30,000 and those with yearly incomes more than $80,000 were equally likely to say the gap had become bigger over the last five years, those with lower incomes were significantly more likely to say the gap had become much larger (51%) than those with higher incomes (33%)

  ◦ a related finding is that with higher education (35% to 39%) were less likely to say the gap had become much bigger than those with lower levels of education (44% and 46%)

- a clear majority of Canadians (55%) are worried about their financial security and an even a higher number - 67% - are worried about the children's financial future

- while 30 of Canadians reported they lost or changed jobs in the last five years, 25% of them reported their new job was worse as it had a lower salary and or benefits

EXPLAINING THE INCOME GAP

- when asked about cause for the growth of the income gap two factors stand out: loss of jobs and increasing salaries to business leaders

  ◦ 69% of the Canadians surveyed said there were just not enough jobs that paid a decent wage and 58% identified the lost of jobs to countries that pay low wages as major reasons for the growth of the income gap

  ◦ increasing salaries to business leaders were seen as major reason for the growth of the income gap by two-thirds of Canadians (65%)

- changes in government policies such as Employment Insurance and Old Age Security were seen as a major reason for the increase in the income gap by 41% of the survey respondents

  ◦ many fewer Canadians, felt unions (26%) or immigrants (30%) were responsible for the growth in the income gap, these numbers are less than half as substantial as those for job losses and business leaders salaries

PERCENT SAYING EACH OF THE FOLLOWING IS A MAJOR REASON FOR THE INCOME GAP

Legend:
- unionization
- immigration
- change in government programs
- job loss to countries that pay low wages
- increasing salaries for business leaders
- fewer jobs pay a decent wage
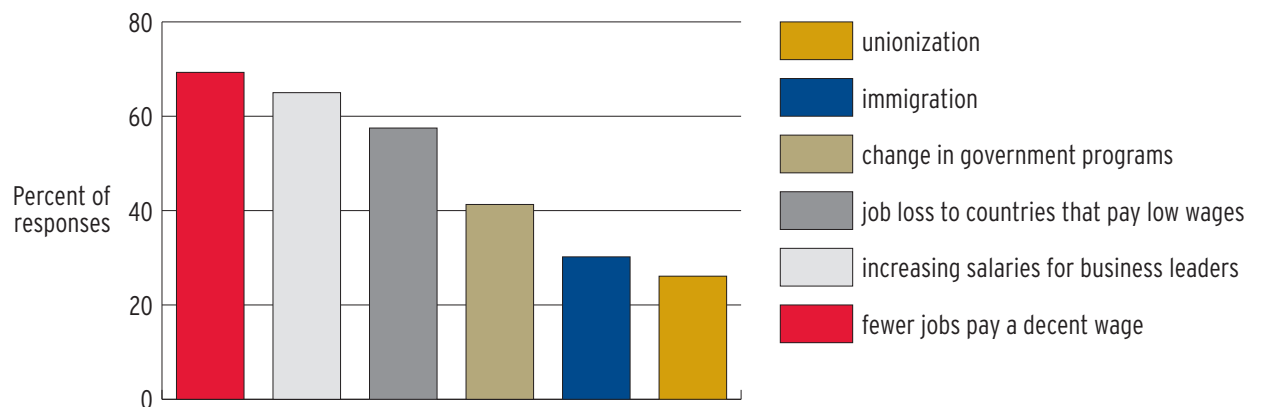
WHAT THE GOVERNMENT COULD DO AND WHAT THEY HAVE DONE

- one in every two Canadians believe that their federal and provincial governments could do a lot to reduce income inequality, indeed about 80% of Canadians think the federal and the provincial government could "do a lot" or something to help reduce income inequality (with about 15% saying there "is little" governments could do and 5% saying there is "nothing at all" they could do)

- while about half of Canadians think there is "a lot" the federal and provincial could do in reducing income inequality about 5% think the government has done "a lot," and about 60% of Canadian think the federal and provincial government has done "a little" or "nothing at all"

- the size of the gap between Canadian beliefs of what their governments could do and actually do to reduce income inequality is huge, we would not be surprised if this gap contributes to a lack of confidence in government institutions

- about the same number of Canadians who think governments could do a lot to reduce inequality among Canadians think Business and Private Sector (51%) could do so

- only a limited percentage of respondents (28%) felt that unions could do a lot to reduce inequality

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MARGINAL DISTRIBUTIONS

Last five years, income gap in Canada has become

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Much bigger	40.2%	1.4%	718
Somewhat bigger	37.5%	1.4%	671
Stayed about the same	16.7%	1.0%	298
Somewhat smaller	3.4%	.5%	62
Much smaller	2.2%	.4%	39
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1787**

Income gap reason: Loss of jobs to countries paying lower wages

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Major reason	57.5%	1.4%	993
Minor reason	33.3%	1.3%	575
Not a reason	9.3%	.9%	160
Total	100.0%	0.0%	1728

Income gap reason: Increasing salaries for business leaders

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Major reason	65.0%	1.4%	1129
Minor reason	28.1%	1.3%	489
Not a reason	6.9%	.7%	120
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1738**

Income gap reason: Decline in unionization

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Major reason	26.1%	1.3%	422
Minor reason	50.8%	1.5%	821
Not a reason	23.1%	1.2%	373
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1616**

Income gap reason: Decline in number of jobs that pay a decent wage

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Major reason	69.3%	1.3%	1195
Minor reason	23.9%	1.2%	412
Not a reason	6.8%	.7%	118
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1725**

Income gap reason: Increased immigration

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Major reason	30.2%	1.3%	522
Minor reason	43.2%	1.4%	747
Not a reason	26.6%	1.3%	460
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1730**

Income gap reason: Changes in government programs (such as OAS and EI)

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Major reason	41.3%	1.4%	694
Minor reason	41.4%	1.4%	695
Not a reason	17.3%	1.1%	291
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1680**

Your financial circumstances

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Well off	14.2%	.9%	260
Getting ahead	34.0%	1.3%	623
Just getting by	44.1%	1.4%	807
Falling behind	7.7%	.7%	140
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1831**

Worried about your future financial security

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Yes	55.5%	1.4%	1039
No	44.5%	1.4%	832
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1871**

Worried about your children's future financial security

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Yes	66.5%	1.4%	1067
No	33.5%	1.4%	537
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1604**

Increase in the minimum wage would reduce the income gap

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Strongly agree	32.2%	1.3%	595
Somewhat agree	43.0%	1.4%	794
Somewhat disagree	14.9%	1.0%	276
Strongly disagree	10.0%	.8%	184
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1849**

University education will reduce the likelihood of having a low income

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Strongly agree	40.4%	1.3%	750
Somewhat agree	34.5%	1.3%	640
Somewhat disagree	16.8%	1.0%	311
Strongly disagree	8.3%	.8%	154
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1855**

Increasing income inequality has made Canada a less fair society

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Strongly agree	32.1%	1.3%	557
Somewhat agree	38.1%	1.4%	662
Somewhat disagree	19.7%	1.1%	341
Strongly disagree	10.1%	.9%	176
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1737**

Reduce income inequality: Federal government could do

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
A lot	55.6%	1.4%	1024
Some	28.8%	1.2%	531
A little	12.6%	.9%	232
Nothing at all	3.0%	.5%	55
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1842**

Reduce income inequality: Federal government is doing

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
A lot	5.3%	.6%	91
Some	29.7%	1.3%	508
A little	47.2%	1.4%	807
Nothing at all	17.8%	1.1%	304
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1711**

Reduce income inequality: Provincial government could do

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
A lot	49.8%	1.4%	909
Some	32.4%	1.3%	591
A little	14.5%	1.0%	266
Nothing at all	3.3%	.5%	61
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1826**

Reduce income inequality: Provincial government is doing

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
A lot	4.1%	.5%	69
Some	32.8%	1.3%	557
A little	48.1%	1.4%	815
Nothing at all	15.0%	1.0%	254
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1696**

Reduce income inequality: Businesses and private sector could do

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
A lot	51.2%	1.4%	930
Some	30.9%	1.3%	561
A little	14.9%	1.0%	270
Nothing at all	3.0%	.5%	55
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1816**

Reduce income inequality: Unions could do

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
A lot	28.0%	1.3%	492
Some	34.4%	1.3%	604
A little	26.8%	1.2%	469
Nothing at all	10.7%	.9%	188
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1754**

Lost or changed job in the last five years

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Yes	34.0%	1.5%	496
No (includes worked in one job for less than five years)	66.0%	1.5%	964
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1460**

New job compared to old job

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Better	40.9%	3.1%	149
Worse	25.4%	2.7%	93
About the same	33.8%	3.0%	123
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**365**

Party: think of yourself as

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
No / no party / other party	31.3%	1.3%	518
Liberal	26.6%	1.3%	441
Conservative	23.5%	1.2%	389
N.D.P.	14.3%	1.0%	237
Green Party	4.2%	.6%	70
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1655**

Party closest to your views

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
No party / Other	47.3%	3.0%	192
Liberal	17.4%	2.3%	71
Conservative	16.4%	2.3%	66
N.D.P.	14.0%	1.9%	57
Green Party	5.0%	1.3%	20
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**406**

Party Inclination

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Liberal	30.9%	1.3%	512
Conservative	27.5%	1.2%	455
N.D.P.	17.8%	1.1%	294
Other	23.9%	1.2%	395
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1655**

Gender

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Male	56.8%	1.3%	1076
Female	43.2%	1.3%	817
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1892**

Highest level of education

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
No schooling	.1%	.0%	2
Some elementary school	.8%	.3%	16
Completed elementary school	1.9%	.4%	36
Some secondary / high school	6.9%	.7%	130
Completed secondary / high school	22.1%	1.1%	414
Some technical, community college, CEGEP, College Classique	7.4%	.7%	138
Completed technical, community college, CEGEP,College Classique	21.7%	1.1%	409
Some university	5.8%	.6%	109
Bachelor's degree	22.9%	1.1%	430
Master's degree	6.7%	.7%	126
Professional degree or doctorate	3.7%	.5%	69
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1879**

Highest Level of Education

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Less than High School	9.8%	.8%	184
High School	22.1%	1.1%	414
Post High School	34.9%	1.3%	656
University Degree	33.3%	1.3%	626
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1879**

Age

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
35 years or younger	18.2%	1.1%	335
36-49 years of age	22.0%	1.1%	405
50-64 years of age	38.6%	1.4%	712
65 years or older	21.2%	1.0%	390
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1842**

Household income

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Below $30,000	16.0%	1.0%	275
Between $30,000 and $80,000	39.7%	1.4%	683
More than $80,000	44.3%	1.4%	763
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1720**

Employment status

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Self-employed	10.7%	.8%	202
Working for pay full-time	40.8%	1.3%	770
Working part-time	8.6%	.8%	162
Unemployed	4.7%	.6%	88
A student	2.9%	.5%	55
Retired	25.2%	1.1%	475
Taking care of family	3.0%	.5%	57
Other	4.1%	.5%	78
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1886**

Employment Status

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Working	60.1%	1.3%	1134
Other	39.9%	1.3%	752
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1886**

Country of birth

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Other	11.1%	.9%	209
Canada, Quebec, Newfoundland before confederation	81.7%	1.1%	1535
United States	1.0%	.2%	19
China, Hong Kong, Taiwan	.7%	.3%	14
France	.5%	.2%	9
Germany	.7%	.2%	13
India	1.7%	.4%	32
Italy	.9%	.3%	16
Netherlands (Holland)	.7%	.2%	13
Poland	.4%	.2%	7
Portugal	.4%	.2%	8
Scotland	.2%	.1%	3
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1878**

Birth Place

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Canada	81.7%	1.1%	1535
Other	18.3%	1.1%	343
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1878**

Region

	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of Interviews
Atlantic	7.4%	.2%	140
Quebec	24.3%	.5%	461
Ontario	38.3%	.6%	725
Manitoba and Sasketchewan	6.5%	.2%	123
Alberta	10.2%	.3%	193
BC	13.3%	.3%	251
Total	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**1893**

CROSS TABS

Last five years, income gap in Canada has become		Increasing income inequality has made Canada a less fair society				Your financial circumstances			
		Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Well off	Getting ahead	Just getting by	Falling behind
Much bigger	Estimate	57.3%	35.7%	24.8%	25.1%	33.2%	34.4%	45.5%	51.6%
	Standard Error	2.5%	2.2%	2.9%	3.9%	3.5%	2.4%	2.1%	5.1%
Somewhat bigger	Estimate	29.9%	43.4%	46.0%	30.9%	42.7%	42.8%	34.3%	23.2%
	Standard Error	2.4%	2.3%	3.3%	4.2%	3.6%	2.5%	2.0%	4.1%
Stayed about the same	Estimate	8.3%	15.8%	23.6%	33.4%	20.5%	18.2%	14.7%	12.0%
	Standard Error	1.4%	1.6%	2.7%	4.6%	3.2%	1.9%	1.4%	3.4%
Somewhat smaller	Estimate	2.0%	3.1%	3.3%	7.2%	2.9%	3.4%	2.8%	6.3%
	Standard Error	.7%	.8%	1.1%	2.5%	1.5%	1.0%	.7%	2.4%
Much smaller	Estimate	2.4%	1.9%	2.3%	3.4%	.7%	1.1%	2.7%	7.0%
	Standard Error	.8%	.7%	.8%	1.5%	.5%	.4%	.7%	2.3%
Total	**Estimate**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Standard Error	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
	Pearson	*0.000*				*.000*			

Last five years, income gap in Canada has become		Worried about your future financial security		Lost or changed job in the last five years	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Much bigger	Estimate	44.4%	34.7%	34.6%	39.6%
	Standard Error	1.9%	2.0%	2.7%	1.9%
Somewhat bigger	Estimate	37.8%	37.2%	44.7%	36.8%
	Standard Error	1.8%	2.1%	2.8%	1.9%
Stayed about the same	Estimate	13.2%	21.4%	16.8%	18.4%
	Standard Error	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%	1.5%
Somewhat smaller	Estimate	2.5%	4.6%	2.8%	3.3%
	Standard Error	.6%	1.0%	1.1%	.7%
Much smaller	Estimate	2.2%	2.1%	1.1%	1.9%
	Standard Error	.5%	.6%	.5%	.5%
Total	**Estimate**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Standard Error	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
	Pearson	*.000*		*.208*	

		Household income			Age				Highest Level of Education			
Last five years, income gap in Canada has become		Below $30,000	Between $30,000 and $80,000	More than $80,000	35 years or younger	36-49 years of age	50-64 years of age	65 years or older	Less than High School	High School	Post High School	University Degree
Much bigger	Estimate	51.1%	44.3%	33.4%	21.7%	34.0%	47.9%	49.9%	48.3%	46.4%	39.0%	35.1%
	Standard Error	3.4%	2.3%	2.1%	3.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.7%	4.3%	3.0%	2.3%	2.3%
Somewhat bigger	Estimate	23.3%	37.0%	41.4%	47.7%	40.7%	32.8%	33.2%	20.6%	35.4%	38.3%	43.7%
	Standard Error	2.8%	2.2%	2.2%	3.7%	2.8%	2.2%	2.6%	3.5%	3.0%	2.3%	2.4%
Stayed about the same	Estimate	13.9%	14.6%	20.2%	21.9%	22.3%	13.4%	11.4%	18.4%	13.1%	17.7%	17.0%
	Standard Error	2.2%	1.6%	1.8%	2.9%	2.4%	1.6%	1.7%	3.2%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%
Somewhat smaller	Estimate	5.7%	2.1%	3.7%	6.5%	2.1%	3.4%	2.4%	8.4%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%
	Standard Error	1.7%	.6%	.9%	1.9%	.7%	.9%	.8%	2.5%	.9%	1.0%	.8%
Much smaller	Estimate	5.9%	2.1%	1.3%	2.2%	.9%	2.4%	3.1%	4.4%	2.2%	2.0%	1.7%
	Standard Error	1.6%	.6%	.5%	1.0%	.5%	.7%	.9%	1.5%	.8%	.7%	.6%
Total	**Estimate**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Standard Error	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
	Pearson	*.000*			*.000*				*.000*			

Last five years, income gap in Canada has become		Gender		Employment Status		Birth Place	
		Male	**Female**	**Working**	**Other**	**Canada**	**Other**
Much bigger	Estimate	39.0%	41.8%	36.9%	45.4%	40.6%	39.8%
	Standard Error	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.2%	1.5%	3.5%
Somewhat bigger	Estimate	38.8%	35.8%	40.6%	32.9%	38.0%	33.8%
	Standard Error	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	1.5%	3.4%
Stayed about the same	Estimate	16.4%	17.0%	18.7%	13.4%	16.0%	19.4%
	Standard Error	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	2.8%
Somewhat smaller	Estimate	3.3%	3.6%	2.3%	5.2%	3.6%	2.9%
	Standard Error	.7%	.8%	.6%	1.0%	.6%	1.2%
Much smaller	Estimate	2.5%	1.7%	1.5%	3.2%	1.8%	4.0%
	Standard Error	.6%	.5%	.4%	.7%	.4%	1.4%
Total	**Estimate**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Standard Error	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
	Pearson	*.669*		*.000*		*.199*	

Last five years, income gap in Canada has become		Party Inclination				Region					
		Liberal	**Conservative**	**N.D.P.**	**Other**	**Atlantic**	**Quebec**	**Ontario**	**Man/ Sask**	**Alberta**	**BC**
Much bigger	Estimate	37.2%	32.8%	50.1%	41.3%	33.9%	46.2%	40.4%	32.0%	35.2%	39.8%
	Standard Error	2.6%	2.6%	3.5%	3.1%	3.0%	3.2%	2.4%	4.2%	3.5%	3.3%
Somewhat bigger	Estimate	38.2%	40.7%	35.0%	36.0%	42.0%	29.2%	39.6%	37.1%	43.4%	40.2%
	Standard Error	2.6%	2.7%	3.4%	3.1%	3.2%	3.0%	2.4%	4.3%	3.7%	3.4%
Stayed about the same	Estimate	19.0%	23.2%	8.3%	14.7%	19.3%	13.9%	16.3%	22.1%	17.4%	18.3%
	Standard Error	2.1%	2.3%	1.9%	2.2%	2.7%	2.1%	1.8%	3.6%	2.7%	2.8%
Somewhat smaller	Estimate	3.8%	2.8%	1.0%	5.5%	3.5%	5.7%	2.6%	6.1%	2.3%	1.2%
	Standard Error	1.1%	1.0%	.5%	1.6%	1.1%	1.5%	.9%	1.9%	1.1%	.6%
Much smaller	Estimate	1.9%	.4%	5.6%	2.5%	1.3%	4.9%	1.1%	2.7%	1.7%	.6%
	Standard Error	.7%	.4%	1.5%	1.0%	.6%	1.2%	.5%	1.3%	1.0%	.4%
Total	**Estimate**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Standard Error	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
	Pearson	*.000*				*.000*					

Last five years, income gap in Canada has become		Income gap reason: Loss of jobs to countries paying lower wages			Income gap reason: Increasing salaries for business leaders			Income gap reason: Decline in unionization		
		Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason
Much bigger	Estimate	47.9%	34.2%	38.7%	50.6%	29.1%	20.9%	54.9%	39.1%	35.3%
	Standard Error	1.9%	2.4%	4.9%	1.8%	2.5%	4.7%	2.9%	2.0%	3.1%
Somewhat bigger	Estimate	36.6%	47.8%	33.7%	36.7%	47.6%	34.0%	33.8%	42.7%	42.7%
	Standard Error	1.9%	2.5%	4.6%	1.7%	2.7%	5.8%	2.8%	2.1%	3.2%
Stayed about the same	Estimate	15.5%	18.0%	27.7%	12.7%	23.3%	45.1%	11.3%	18.2%	22.0%
	Standard Error	1.3%	1.9%	4.7%	1.2%	2.3%	5.9%	1.7%	1.6%	2.7%
Total	**Estimate**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Standard Error	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
	Pearson	*.000*			*0.000*			*.000*		

Last five years, income gap in Canada has become		Income gap reason: Decline in number of jobs that pay a decent wage			Income gap reason: Increased immigration			Income gap reason: Changes in government programs		
		Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason
Much bigger	Estimate	47.0%	35.3%	26.1%	47.9%	39.7%	40.4%	51.0%	37.2%	35.7%
	Standard Error	1.8%	2.9%	4.9%	2.6%	2.2%	2.8%	2.2%	2.2%	3.6%
Somewhat bigger	Estimate	38.7%	44.4%	32.0%	30.4%	43.4%	44.8%	36.2%	45.4%	37.8%
	Standard Error	1.7%	2.9%	4.9%	2.4%	2.2%	2.9%	2.2%	2.3%	3.6%
Stayed about the same	Estimate	14.3%	20.2%	41.9%	21.7%	16.9%	14.8%	12.8%	17.4%	26.5%
	Standard Error	1.2%	2.3%	5.6%	2.1%	1.6%	2.1%	1.5%	1.7%	3.3%
Total	**Estimate**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Standard Error	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
	Pearson	*.000*			*.001*			*.000*		

Last five years, income gap in Canada has become		Reduce income inequality: Federal government could do				Reduce income inequality: Federal government is doing			
		A lot	Some	A little	Nothing at all	A lot	Some	A little	Nothing at all
Much bigger	Estimate	46.5%	33.0%	30.8%	39.5%	34.9%	33.9%	38.8%	59.2%
	Standard Error	1.9%	2.5%	3.8%	8.2%	6.1%	2.5%	2.1%	3.3%
Somewhat bigger	Estimate	35.4%	42.4%	39.4%	23.2%	37.6%	44.2%	38.0%	26.8%
	Standard Error	1.8%	2.6%	4.0%	6.7%	6.1%	2.6%	2.1%	3.0%
Stayed about the same	Estimate	12.4%	20.7%	23.8%	26.4%	20.7%	16.6%	17.5%	10.6%
	Standard Error	1.2%	2.1%	3.5%	6.5%	4.9%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%
Somewhat smaller	Estimate	3.5%	2.2%	4.1%	4.3%	1.9%	4.2%	3.3%	1.2%
	Standard Error	.7%	.8%	1.8%	3.2%	1.1%	1.1%	.8%	.5%
Much smaller	Estimate	2.2%	1.7%	1.9%	6.6%	5.0%	1.1%	2.4%	2.2%
	Standard Error	.5%	.6%	1.2%	3.2%	2.8%	.4%	.6%	1.0%
Total	**Estimate**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Standard Error	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
	Pearson	*.000*				*.000*			

Last five years, income gap in Canada has become		Reduce income inequality: Provincial government could do				Reduce income inequality: Provincial government is doing			
		A lot	Some	A little	Nothing at all	A lot	Some	A little	Nothing at all
Much bigger	Estimate	48.8%	31.0%	31.3%	37.5%	31.6%	37.4%	37.5%	60.1%
	Standard Error	2.0%	2.3%	3.4%	7.2%	6.6%	2.5%	2.0%	3.6%
Somewhat bigger	Estimate	32.5%	44.9%	41.8%	26.5%	42.3%	40.3%	40.3%	24.5%
	Standard Error	1.9%	2.5%	3.8%	6.5%	7.1%	2.5%	2.1%	3.2%
Stayed about the same	Estimate	13.7%	19.3%	19.1%	29.8%	21.8%	16.0%	16.6%	11.7%
	Standard Error	1.4%	2.0%	3.0%	6.5%	5.7%	1.9%	1.6%	2.3%
Somewhat smaller	Estimate	2.9%	2.8%	5.3%	3.5%	1.3%	3.7%	3.7%	1.6%
	Standard Error	.6%	.9%	1.8%	2.5%	1.3%	1.0%	.8%	.8%
Much smaller	Estimate	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	2.5%	1.8%	2.1%
	Standard Error	.5%	.6%	1.3%	2.2%	2.5%	.8%	.5%	1.1%
Total	**Estimate**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Standard Error	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
	Pearson	*.000*				*.000*			

Last five years, income gap in Canada has become		Increase in the minimum wage would reduce the income gap				University education will reduce the likelihood of having a low income			
		Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Much bigger	Estimate	44.7%	39.5%	30.9%	41.9%	39.9%	35.8%	47.4%	43.8%
	Standard Error	2.5%	2.1%	3.3%	4.5%	2.2%	2.2%	3.4%	4.9%
Somewhat bigger	Estimate	35.9%	41.4%	45.5%	15.9%	37.8%	42.9%	32.9%	23.4%
	Standard Error	2.4%	2.1%	3.6%	3.1%	2.2%	2.4%	3.1%	4.2%
Stayed about the same	Estimate	12.9%	15.1%	20.6%	30.0%	17.0%	15.8%	14.8%	23.2%
	Standard Error	1.6%	1.5%	3.0%	4.3%	1.7%	1.7%	2.3%	4.3%
Somewhat smaller	Estimate	3.6%	2.4%	1.9%	9.1%	3.5%	3.3%	3.8%	3.4%
	Standard Error	.9%	.6%	.9%	3.3%	.9%	.9%	1.3%	1.7%
Much smaller	Estimate	2.9%	1.7%	1.0%	3.0%	1.7%	2.2%	1.1%	6.1%
	Standard Error	.8%	.5%	.7%	1.6%	.5%	.7%	.6%	2.1%
Total	**Estimate**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Standard Error	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
	Pearson	*.000*				*.004*			

Last five years, income gap in Canada has become		Reduce income inequality: Businesses and private sector could do				Reduce income inequality: Unions could do			
		A lot	Some	A little	Nothing at all	A lot	Some	A little	Nothing at all
Much bigger	Estimate	45.8%	35.7%	31.9%	27.8%	43.9%	38.0%	35.9%	46.7%
	Standard Error	2.0%	2.4%	3.4%	7.4%	2.7%	2.3%	2.7%	4.5%
Somewhat bigger	Estimate	37.2%	37.1%	39.9%	30.1%	36.2%	40.5%	39.6%	30.1%
	Standard Error	1.9%	2.4%	3.7%	8.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%	4.5%
Stayed about the same	Estimate	13.5%	19.8%	21.0%	29.2%	14.7%	15.4%	19.2%	19.1%
	Standard Error	1.3%	2.0%	3.0%	8.0%	1.9%	1.8%	2.2%	3.4%
Somewhat smaller	Estimate	2.1%	4.6%	4.1%	12.1%	3.6%	4.5%	2.1%	1.8%
	Standard Error	.6%	1.3%	1.3%	5.3%	1.1%	1.1%	.7%	1.1%
Much smaller	Estimate	1.5%	2.8%	3.0%	.7%	1.6%	1.5%	3.1%	2.2%
	Standard Error	.4%	.9%	1.1%	.7%	.6%	.6%	1.0%	1.1%
Total	**Estimate**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Standard Error	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
	Pearson	*.000*				*.100*			

Increasing income inequality has made Canada a less fair society		Household income			Age				Highest Level of Education			
		Below $30,000	Between $30,000 and $80,000	More than $80,000	35 years or younger	36-49 years of age	50-64 years of age	65 years or older	Less than High School	High School	Post High School	University Degree
Strongly agree	Estimate	39.0%	34.0%	27.8%	21.1%	30.7%	36.1%	34.4%	33.6%	31.5%	28.7%	35.4%
	Standard Error	3.5%	2.2%	2.1%	2.9%	2.9%	2.3%	2.7%	4.5%	3.0%	2.1%	2.3%
Somewhat agree	Estimate	38.5%	39.0%	37.4%	41.1%	38.9%	36.3%	39.7%	34.4%	39.3%	40.3%	36.1%
	Standard Error	3.4%	2.3%	2.2%	3.6%	2.9%	2.3%	2.7%	4.0%	3.1%	2.4%	2.3%
Somewhat disagree	Estimate	11.9%	18.9%	22.2%	24.6%	19.7%	18.1%	18.1%	19.7%	20.4%	20.5%	18.3%
	Standard Error	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	3.1%	2.4%	1.8%	2.2%	3.7%	2.4%	2.0%	1.9%
Strongly disagree	Estimate	10.6%	8.1%	12.5%	13.2%	10.7%	9.5%	7.9%	12.3%	8.7%	10.5%	10.2%
	Standard Error	2.3%	1.3%	1.5%	2.4%	1.9%	1.3%	1.6%	3.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%
Total	**Estimate**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Standard Error	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
	Pearson	*.004*			*.018*				*.697*			

Increasing income inequality has made Canada a less fair society		Gender		Employment Status		Birth Place	
		Male	Female	Working	Other	Canada	Other
Strongly agree	Estimate	32.7%	31.4%	31.3%	33.2%	32.4%	30.4%
	Standard Error	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%	2.1%	1.4%	3.3%
Somewhat agree	Estimate	38.1%	38.0%	37.7%	38.7%	39.2%	33.5%
	Standard Error	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	1.5%	3.3%
Somewhat disagree	Estimate	18.0%	22.0%	20.1%	19.2%	19.0%	22.4%
	Standard Error	1.5%	1.8%	1.5%	1.8%	1.2%	3.1%
Strongly disagree	Estimate	11.2%	8.6%	10.9%	8.9%	9.4%	13.7%
	Standard Error	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	.9%	2.4%
Total	**Estimate**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Standard Error	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
	Pearson	*.193*		*.644*		*.138*	

Increasing income inequality has made Canada a less fair society		Party Inclination				Region					
		Liberal	Conservative	N.D.P.	Other	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Man/Sask	Alberta	BC
Strongly agree	Estimate	32.0%	19.6%	45.0%	33.8%	28.1%	46.6%	27.2%	22.9%	28.3%	29.2%
	Standard Error	2.6%	2.2%	3.5%	3.1%	2.9%	3.3%	2.1%	3.8%	3.5%	3.2%
Somewhat agree	Estimate	39.9%	38.4%	32.2%	40.4%	45.7%	34.3%	38.0%	38.6%	39.9%	39.7%
	Standard Error	2.7%	2.8%	3.4%	3.1%	3.3%	3.1%	2.4%	4.2%	3.6%	3.5%
Somewhat disagree	Estimate	19.0%	25.3%	16.4%	18.6%	18.2%	11.5%	22.8%	24.3%	22.3%	22.1%
	Standard Error	2.1%	2.4%	2.7%	2.5%	2.6%	2.0%	2.1%	3.9%	3.1%	2.9%
Strongly disagree	Estimate	9.1%	16.7%	6.4%	7.2%	8.1%	7.6%	12.0%	14.2%	9.4%	9.0%
	Standard Error	1.6%	2.1%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	3.4%	2.2%	2.0%
Total	**Estimate**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Standard Error	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
	Pearson	*.000*				*.000*					

Region		Income gap reason: Loss of jobs to countries paying lower wages				Income gap reason: Increasing salaries for business leaders				Income gap reason: Decline in unionization			
		Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Total	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Total	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Total
Atlantic	Estimate	59.0%	31.0%	10.0%	100.0%	67.0%	27.5%	5.5%	100.0%	28.9%	48.5%	22.6%	100.0%
	Standard Error	3.2%	3.0%	2.2%	0.0%	3.1%	3.0%	1.5%	0.0%	3.0%	3.4%	2.9%	0.0%
Quebec	Estimate	57.0%	36.6%	6.4%	100.0%	65.4%	29.8%	4.8%	100.0%	23.7%	58.8%	17.4%	100.0%
	Standard Error	3.3%	3.2%	1.7%	0.0%	3.2%	3.1%	1.6%	0.0%	3.0%	3.5%	2.7%	0.0%
Ontario	Estimate	64.3%	26.1%	9.7%	100.0%	64.4%	26.7%	8.9%	100.0%	28.1%	46.1%	25.8%	100.0%
	Standard Error	2.4%	2.2%	1.5%	0.0%	2.3%	2.1%	1.4%	0.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.2%	0.0%
Man / Sask	Estimate	50.2%	42.6%	7.2%	100.0%	71.0%	24.9%	4.1%	100.0%	24.8%	54.0%	21.2%	100.0%
	Standard Error	4.6%	4.6%	2.2%	0.0%	4.4%	4.1%	2.7%	0.0%	4.1%	4.8%	3.9%	0.0%
Alberta	Estimate	42.7%	45.7%	11.6%	100.0%	65.2%	27.6%	7.2%	100.0%	21.7%	49.3%	29.0%	100.0%
	Standard Error	3.7%	3.8%	2.6%	0.0%	3.6%	3.3%	1.9%	0.0%	3.3%	3.8%	3.5%	0.0%
BC	Estimate	52.6%	35.7%	11.8%	100.0%	61.8%	31.6%	6.7%	100.0%	26.9%	52.0%	21.1%	100.0%
	Standard Error	3.5%	3.4%	2.4%	0.0%	3.4%	3.3%	1.7%	0.0%	3.1%	3.5%	2.8%	0.0%
Total	**Estimate**	**57.5%**	**33.3%**	**9.3%**	**100.0%**	**65.0%**	**28.1%**	**6.9%**	**100.0%**	**26.1%**	**50.8%**	**23.1%**	**100.0%**
	Standard Error	**1.4%**	**1.3%**	**.9%**	**0.0%**	**1.4%**	**1.3%**	**.7%**	**0.0%**	**1.3%**	**1.5%**	**1.2%**	**0.0%**
	Pearson	*.000*				*.501*				*.044*			

Party Inclination		Income gap reason: Loss of jobs to countries paying lower wages				Income gap reason: Increasing salaries for business leaders				Income gap reason: Decline in unionization			
		Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Total	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Total	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Total
Liberal	Estimate	59.8%	29.4%	10.8%	100.0%	66.9%	29.4%	3.7%	100.0%	29.9%	52.0%	18.1%	100.0%
	Standard Error	2.7%	2.4%	1.9%	0.0%	2.6%	2.5%	1.0%	0.0%	2.6%	2.8%	2.1%	0.0%
Conservative	Estimate	55.8%	35.7%	8.5%	100.0%	60.8%	29.1%	10.1%	100.0%	19.1%	47.1%	33.8%	100.0%
	Standard Error	2.7%	2.6%	1.6%	0.0%	2.7%	2.5%	1.7%	0.0%	2.2%	2.8%	2.7%	0.0%
N.D.P.	Estimate	62.3%	31.4%	6.3%	100.0%	74.4%	22.5%	3.1%	100.0%	36.7%	51.9%	11.3%	100.0%
	Standard Error	3.6%	3.6%	1.7%	0.0%	3.1%	2.9%	1.4%	0.0%	3.5%	3.7%	2.3%	0.0%
Other	Estimate	56.9%	33.8%	9.2%	100.0%	59.6%	31.4%	9.0%	100.0%	25.1%	52.8%	22.0%	100.0%
	Standard Error	3.2%	3.0%	2.0%	0.0%	3.2%	3.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.8%	3.3%	2.8%	0.0%
Total	Estimate	58.5%	32.6%	9.0%	100.0%	64.8%	28.5%	6.6%	100.0%	27.0%	50.8%	22.2%	100.0%
	Standard Error	1.5%	1.4%	.9%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	.8%	0.0%	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%	0.0%
	Pearson	.451				.001				.000			

Party Inclination		Income gap reason: Decline in number of jobs that pay a decent wage				Income gap reason: Increased immigration				Income gap reason: Changes in government programs			
		Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Total	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Total	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Total
Liberal	Estimate	70.2%	24.1%	5.7%	100.0%	29.5%	45.3%	25.2%	100.0%	44.5%	38.4%	17.1%	100.0%
	Standard Error	2.5%	2.3%	1.3%	0.0%	2.5%	2.7%	2.4%	0.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.1%	0.0%
Conservative	Estimate	67.4%	23.8%	8.7%	100.0%	30.2%	44.2%	25.6%	100.0%	30.5%	46.9%	22.6%	100.0%
	Standard Error	2.5%	2.3%	1.5%	0.0%	2.4%	2.7%	2.4%	0.0%	2.5%	2.8%	2.3%	0.0%
N.D.P.	Estimate	73.3%	23.4%	3.3%	100.0%	26.7%	45.3%	28.1%	100.0%	52.0%	35.7%	12.3%	100.0%
	Standard Error	3.4%	3.3%	1.2%	0.0%	3.2%	3.7%	3.3%	0.0%	3.7%	3.6%	2.8%	0.0%
Other	Estimate	69.2%	22.9%	7.8%	100.0%	31.2%	39.4%	29.4%	100.0%	39.8%	44.3%	15.8%	100.0%
	Standard Error	3.0%	2.7%	1.8%	0.0%	2.9%	3.1%	3.1%	0.0%	3.2%	3.3%	2.6%	0.0%
Total	Estimate	69.8%	23.6%	6.6%	100.0%	29.6%	43.6%	26.8%	100.0%	40.8%	41.6%	17.5%	100.0%
	Standard Error	1.4%	1.3%	.7%	0.0%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%	0.0%
	Pearson	.331				.756				.000			

REGRESSION RESULTS

REGRESSION MODEL RESULTS FOR FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PERCEPTION OF INCOME GAP IN CANADA

Factors associated with the perception that the income gap in Canada in the last five years has become bigger or smaller are listed below. These results were obtained using regression models with the following explanatory (or predictor) factors or variables:

i) gender, ii) employment status, iii) birthplace, iv) income, v) education, vi) region in Canada, vii) political party inclination, and viii) age.

The results below need to be viewed in the context of being controlled for all the seven other explanatory factors or variables mentioned above. In other words, the results are holding all else equal, or taking into account, the other explanatory factors or variables.

• As age increased, people tended to view the income gap as bigger.

• Persons with less than high school education tended to view the income gap as smaller compared to those with at least high school education.

• People in Ontario tended to view the income gap as bigger compared to those in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

• People whose political party identification or inclination was Liberal and, more so, Conservative tended to view the income gap as smaller compared to those whose political party identification or inclination was N.D.P.

• Gender and employment status were not found to be factors associated with people's perception of the income gap getting bigger or smaller.

• People born in Canada, and also people with lower income, may view the income gap as bigger, but these regressions were not conclusive on these points (in the context of taking into account all the other explanatory factors mentioned above).

TABLE: REGRESSION MODEL COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES[a]

Factor or Variable	Coeff. Estimate	Std. Error	Hypothesis Test		
			t	df	p
(Intercept)	2.729	.236	11.553	14260	.000
Gender: male	.011	.061	.183	14260	.855
Gender: female	.000[b]	.	.	.	.
Employ: working	-.103	.070	-1.471	14260	.141
Employ: other	.000[b]	.	.	.	.
Birthplace: Canada	-.175	.094	-1.872	14260	.061
Birthplace: other	.000[b]	.	.	.	.
Income: <$30,000	-.011	.115	-.098	14260	.922
Income: ≥$30,000 and ≤$80,000	-.133	.070	-1.893	14260	.059
Income: >$80,000	.000[b]	.	.	.	.
Educ.: university degree	-.249	.139	-1.797	14260	.072
Educ.: post high school	-.244	.132	-1.846	14260	.065
Educ.: high school	-.340	.135	-2.511	14260	.012
Educ.: less than high school	.000[b]	.	.	.	.
Region: Atlantic	.098	.078	1.258	14260	.209
Region: Quebec	.235	.098	2.411	14260	.016[c]
Region: MB and SK	.246	.106	2.322	14260	.020
Region: Alberta	.049	.086	.571	14260	.568
Region: BC	.002	.076	.023	14260	.982
Region: Ontario	.000[b]	.	.	.	.
Party: Liberal	.206	.096	2.146	14260	.032
Party: Conservative	.255	.097	2.634	14260	.009
Party: Other	.082	.101	.807	14260	.420
Party: N.D.P.	.000[b]	.	.	.	.
Age (in years)	-.011	.002	-5.117	14260	.000

a. Model: Last five years, income gap in Canada has become = (Intercept) + gender + employ + birthplace + income + education + region + party + age. The income gap variable was coded: 1 much bigger, 2 somewhat bigger, 3 stayed about the same, 4 somewhat smaller, and 5 much smaller. This variable is an ordinal variable which may also be plausibly considered as an equally spaced scale/continuous variable, so both an ordinal logistic regression and a multiple linear regression were performed as a check. The results were quite similar. The multiple linear regression results are shown above.

b. Set to zero because this parameter is the base (comparison) category.

c. The corresponding p-value in the ordinal logistic regression was .130.

HOW WE DID THE SURVEY

Telephone interviews were completed by the Institute for Social Research (ISR) at York University using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) software from the Computer-assisted Survey Methods (CSM) Program at the University of California, Berkeley. Pretesting was completed in late December 2013 and data collection was completed between January 3 and January 22, 2014.

A list of residential telephone numbers in Canada was used as a surrogate for a list of households in Canada. By randomly selecting telephone numbers, we had a random selection of households. When more than one person 18 years of age lived in a household, the interviewer randomly selected an adult in the household as the survey respondent. In addition to randomly selecting residential numbers, interviews were also attempted with a sample of 1,200 cell phone numbers. Just under 10% of the interviews were completed with cell phone users.

The distribution of the sample among the provinces was deigned to allow for regional comparisons. The number of interviews in each region and the sample error for each region are detailed in the table below.

Region	Number of Interviews	Sample Error
Atlantic	364	5.1%
Quebec	311	5.6%
Ontario	556	4.2%
Manitoba and Saskatchewan	172	7.5%
Alberta	227	6.5%
British Columbia	268	6.0%
Total	1,898	2.2%

The data were weighted to correct for the over representation of the smaller regions and to correct for the unequal probabilities of selection within households. (An adult in a one adult household has a 100% of being selected for the interview whereas an adult in a two adult household has a 50% chance, etc.). The complex sample procedure in SPSS was used for analyzing the data.

Interviews were completed in English and French. Al interviewing was completed from ISR's in house survey centre. The interviews took, on average 10 minutes to complete.

INCOME GAP QUESTIONNAIRE

(EASY TO READ VERSION)

>Q1<

In the last five years do you think the income gap in Canada has become much bigger, somewhat bigger, stayed about the same, become somewhat smaller, or become much smaller?

>Q2A< [skip q2 if think gap is decreasing]

I am going to read you a list of things that might have helped to cause the growing income gap. For each please tell us if you think it is a major reason, a minor reason or not a reason for the income gap.

The loss of jobs to countries that pay lower wages?

>Q2B<

Increasing salaries for business leaders?

>Q2C<

Decline in unionization?

>Q2D<

Decline in the number of jobs that pay a decent wage?

>Q2E<

Increased immigration?

>Q2F<

Changes in government programs such as Employment Insurance and Old Age Security?

>Q3<

Which of the following best describes your financial circumstances: are you well off, are you getting ahead, are you just getting by, or are you falling behind?

>Q4<

Do you worry about your financial security in the future?

>Q5<

What about your children? Do you worry about your children's financial security in the future?

>Q6A<

Please tell us if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements.

An increase in the minimum wage would reduce the income gap?

>Q6B<

Obtaining a university education will reduce the likelihood of having a low income.

>Q6C<

Increasing income inequality has made Canada a less fair society.

>Q7A<

How much COULD each of the following do to reduce income inequality: would you say a lot, some, a little, or nothing at all?

How about the federal government? How much COULD they do: a lot, some, a little, or nothing at all?

>Q7B<

And how much is the federal government doing: a lot, some, a little, or nothing at all?

>Q7C<

How much COULD the provincial government do to reduce income inequality?

>Q7D<

And how much are they doing: a lot, some, a little, or nothing at all?

>Q7E<

How much COULD businesses and the private sector of the economy do to reduce income inequality?

>Q7F<

How much COULD unions do?

>YRBIRTH< [define <r><9999>]

These last questions will help us make sure we have a good representation of all adults in [fill PROVINCE] and help us analyze the results of the survey.

In what year where you born?

>BIRTH_CO<

In what country were you born?

>EDU<

What is the highest level of education you have completed to date?

>EMPLOY<

What is your present employment status: are you self-employed, working for pay full-time, working part-time, unemployed, a student, retired, or taking care of a family?

>RETIRE< (if retired at employ)

How many years ago did you retire?

>JOB_LOSS1<

Have you lost or changed your job in the last five years?

>JOB_LOSS2<

When it comes to wages and benefits is your new job better, worse, or about the same as your old job?

>PP_ID1<

Do you usually think of yourself as a: Liberal, Conservative, N.D.P, or Green Party supporter?

>PP_ID2< [if no party in previous question]

If you had to choose, which party comes closest to your views?

>HH_SIZE1<

COUNTING YOURSELF, how many people LIVE IN your household?

>HH_SIZE2<

How many people in your household are 17 years of age or younger?

>INCOME<

Could you please tell me if your total household income is below 30 thousand dollars, between 30 and 80 thousand dollars, or more than 80 thousand dollars?

>PCODE<

Can you tell me your postal code please?