CITIZEN DIALOGUES
ON CANADA'S ENERGY FUTURE

Technical Report

GENERATION ENERGY
Moving Canada Forward

SFU MORRIS J. WOSK CENTRE FOR DIALOGUE

About the Citizen Dialogues on Canada's Energy Future

The Citizen Dialogues on Canada's Energy Future were independently designed and facilitated by Simon Fraser University's Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue and funded under a contribution agreement from Natural Resources Canada as part of the Generation Energy public consultation.

About the SFU Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

Simon Fraser University's Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue seeks to foster understanding and positive action through dialogue and engagement, working across sectors and borders to support communities locally, nationally and internationally. As a trusted convener, we create space for respectful conversations between diverse stakeholders, where mutual curiosity and collaborative inquiry act as alternatives to adversarial approaches.

About this document

The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed overview of the results from the Citizen Dialogues on Canada's Energy Future, launched in September 2017 and culminating in Winnipeg with a pan-Canadian dialogue in October 2017. The contents do not necessarily reflect the opinions of Simon Fraser University, Natural Resources Canada or the authors. This report is published in the Creative Commons (CC BY-ND) and may be reproduced without modification so long as credit is attributed to Simon Fraser University's Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue. Any works referring to this material should cite:

Simon Fraser University's Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue. (2017) *Technical Report, Citizen Dialogues on Canada's Energy Future*.

Additional materials on this project

Simon Fraser University's Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue. (2017) *Discussion Guide, Citizen Dialogues on Canada's Energy Future*.

Forum Research. (2017) *Recruitment Process Report,* September 5, 2017 (updated January 10, 2018).

Simon Fraser University's Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue. (2017) *Getting to 2050, Citizen Recommendations, Citizen Dialogues on Canada's Energy Future*.

Simon Fraser University's Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue. (2017) *Regional Summary Report, Citizen Dialogues on Canada's Energy Future*.

Regional dialogue "what we heard" reports:

- British Columbia and Yukon
- Alberta, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan
- Quebec
- Nunavut and Ontario
- New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

All materials and additional resources available at www.canadaenergyfuture.ca

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Energy in Canada can be a difficult conversation, with Canadians often struggling to agree on what the future of energy should look like. The Citizen Dialogues on Canada's Energy Future approached this conversation differently by seeking to understand where representative Canadians can find agreement when considering the best interest of Canada as a whole.

Over September and October 2017, these dialogues marked the first time ever that randomly selected citizens met and deliberated across Canada to advise the federal government on energy policy. Coming from different hometowns, perspectives and backgrounds, almost 150 Canadians sat down with one another to learn about each other's lives and aspirations. Together, they sought a shared path forward in shaping Canada's energy future, informed by the best evidence-based information available and the spirit of curiosity.

Commissioned by Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) as part of its larger Generation Energy public consultation, the dialogues were independently designed and implemented by Simon Fraser University's Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue. The deliberative dialogue process used reflects a relatively new way for governments to engage citizens and demonstrates true leadership by NRCan within the global open government movement.

The project consisted of five phases. During the first phase, almost 4,000 participants from all major regions indicated their interest in participating after being contacted by a market research firm using random digit dialing. Approximately 150 of these citizens were selected to ensure that their geographic location, demographic characteristics and attitudes toward energy issues reflected the diversity of Canadians at large. To reduce barriers to participation, citizens were provided with an honorarium, full coverage of travel-related expenses and funding for child care or other support required.

The second phase consisted of the framing of the dialogues and the production of easy-to-understand information materials. A discussion guide and summary video outlined the purpose and context of the dialogues, reviewed a diverse range of ideas and approaches related to this topic and provided factual information about the impacts of different policy options.

The five regional dialogues took place in September 2017 during the third phase of the

project. Approximately 30 citizens gathered in each of Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax for two days of deliberations, where they developed concrete recommendations to shape Canada's energy future.

Thirty-five of the regional participants were invited to participate in the pan-Canadian dialogue in Winnipeg in October 2017 as part of the fourth phase of the project. The selection process again ensured that participants reflected the diversity of Canadians using key demographic and attitudinal criteria. During the three-day dialogue in Winnipeg, participants reviewed and built on the outcomes of the regional dialogues, refining their vision for the future of energy in Canada.

The pan-Canadian dialogue culminated in a final set of consensus recommendations to the government. These recommendations include a set of decision criteria, principles to guide policy and decision-making, as well as specific recommendations related to governance and actions to advance Canada's energy future. Citizens expressed a strong desire for an energy future that achieves a more sustainable and clean environment while continuing to provide employment and affordable energy.

In their final recommendations, citizens called for a national energy plan supported by independent oversight and a communications strategy. Enabled through education and engagement as well as financial resources, the plan will include actions in four areas: a transition plan for communities affected – in economic and other respects – by the shift to a cleaner and healthier energy system; investments in infrastructure; incentives for clean tech and clean energy; and regulations that provide strict standards with clear accountability and enforcement.

Participants of the pan-Canadian dialogue also worked through a series of trade-offs Canada faces in shaping its energy future. Participants found majority agreement for how to balance several of these trade-offs, including a desire for federal leadership in collaboration with other levels of government, a willingness to shoulder direct financial impacts to support the transition to clean energy, a belief that action is necessary to limit climate change to a 1.5 degree temperature increase, a desire to lead by example on climate action internationally and a preference to take action now using present-day technologies rather than depending on new technologies that may or may not emerge.

The Citizen Dialogues on Canada's Energy Future provide both a set of specific and actionable recommendations to inform Canadian energy policy, while also serving as a demonstration project for good practices in public engagement. Between the beginning and the end of the regional dialogues, the share of participants who thought it was likely that Canada can develop an energy policy that meets the needs of all regions increased from 53% to 84%, while by the end of the pan-Canadian dialogue, 94% of participants felt that hearing from other participants had a great impact or some impact on their own views. By focusing on the future, providing transparent and evidence-based information, relating policy options to participants' values, providing space for all viewpoints to be heard and being responsive to participants' needs and questions, the dialogues managed to achieve a collaborative and productive outcome in one of Canada's most challenging policy spaces.

Why a citizen dialogue on Canada's energy future?

Energy has the most profound implications in each of our lives and those of the people who surround us, from heating our homes, to creating jobs, to producing emissions that alter our environment. When we talk about energy, we talk about our way of life, our identity as a people and our hopes and fears for the future that our children will inherit.

When grappling with a complex and profound question like the future of energy, all too often we shout at each other instead of speaking with each other, separated by vast geographical distances and the challenge of imagining what it is like to be from a place we may never have even visited.

The Citizen Dialogues on Canada's Energy Future marked the first time ever that randomly selected citizens met and deliberated across Canada to advise the federal government on energy policy. Coming from different hometowns, perspectives and backgrounds, these participants sat down at the same table to learn about each other's lives, ideas and aspirations.

Together, participants created recommendations to help inform Canada's energy future, supported by the best evidence-based information available and the spirit of curiosity. They worked hard to imagine themselves in the shoes of their elected representatives, with all the constraints and trade-offs this entails. In doing so, they provided a critical reference point for government to understand the values and interests of citizens in future policy decisions.

In light of current policy debates about energy in Canada, it is noteworthy that all 35 citizens who attended the final pan-Canadian dialogue in Winnipeg endorsed a single set of consensus recommendations. This level of agreement helps to demonstrate that, while challenging differences of opinion do exist about the present, Canadians are remarkably unified about the energy future they desire.

These recommendations call for Canada-wide collaboration on a national energy plan that encompasses infrastructure investments, technology innovation and regulations. As a public engagement practitioner, I was particularly struck by the amount of emphasis participants placed on measures to restore public confidence in energy decision-making, for instance, by the participants' call for substantial third-party oversight and reporting. Also noteworthy was the inclusion of a transition plan that would ensure that vulnerable communities and individuals continue to participate in the opportunities our energy future provides. These recommendations remind us that a technically perfect plan may still fall short in achieving the energy future Canadians desire if it fails to address fundamental issues of public confidence and equity.

The Citizen Dialogues on Canada's Energy Future reflect a comparatively rare way for national governments to engage citizens and demonstrate true leadership by Natural Resources Canada within the global open government movement. In a world that seems increasingly inclined to tight message control and selective arguments, these dialogues proceeded with complete editorial autonomy so that citizens could examine a full range of ideas and perspectives without censorship. The results speak for themselves.

Robin Prest,
Program Director
Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue
Simon Fraser University

Convened by the SFU Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue, the Citizen Dialogues on Canada's Energy Future engaged approximately 150 randomly selected Canadians over a series of six dialogues held across the country in September and October 2017. This citizen consultation went beyond "the usual suspects" and sought the perspectives of everyday citizens who were reflective of the broader population. Through the process of deliberative dialogue, participants worked together in plenary and in small groups to listen deeply to each other's perspectives, consider trade-offs and develop recommendations for Canada's energy future.

The goals of this project were to:

- Provide an opportunity for participating citizens to develop recommendations for critical policy issues related to energy, climate change and the economy.
- Create a shared fact base on Canadian energy that is inclusive to diverse perspectives, credible across stakeholder groups and grounded by evidence-based information.
- Increase knowledge and literacy about potential options for Canada's energy future, including the associated trade-offs and impacts for each option.
- Depolarize tensions over Canada's energy future by modelling empathy and dialogue.
- Create high-quality citizen input into Canada's energy vision and roadmap from Canadians who reflect the full diversity of the country.
- Support NRCan's larger efforts in citizen and stakeholder engagement as part of its Generation Energy consultation.

The resulting recommendations have been simultaneously released to the public and submitted to NRCan to inform decision-making processes on Canada's energy future. The five phases of this project—framing and discussion materials, recruitment, regional dialogues, pan-Canadian dialogue and knowledge mobilization—are described in the next chapter.

Framing and discussion materials

Designed as a deliberative dialogue process, the project provided space for Canadians who reflect the diversity of their country to study an issue at greater depth than typical consultations and make recommendations. The central question addressed by the dialogues was, What should Canada's energy future look like over the course of a generation and how do we get there? In framing this question, the SFU Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue further challenged participants to consider the best interest of the country as a whole. To help ensure that the framing of the dialogue remained neutral and inclusive to a wide range of perspectives, Centre for Dialogue staff produced a discussion guide based on an extensive review of over 40 existing research materials, stakeholder position papers and outcomes from previous public engagement projects. In addition, staff solicited and considered comments on the draft materials through an external review with stakeholders who reflected expertise and interests in financial services, fossil fuel industries, academic research, business advocacy, clean energy, sustainability and energy policy.

The discussion guide used plain language, infographics and other methods to ensure that Canadians have a common fact base when discussing important issues. Such a common fact base enables meaningful dialogue by separating rumour from fact and by closing the gap between public input and the real-world constraints faced by decision-makers. The discussion guide and an accompanying summary explainer video were sent to participants in advance of the first dialogue and provided:

- Information about the regional dialogues and Generation Energy.
- Factual information about energy systems in Canada.
- An overview of common perspectives on Canada's energy future, along with evidence-based information about the potential positive and negative impacts of these diverse policy approaches.
- Trends in energy systems around the world.
- Discussion questions for participants to consider.

The full text of the discussion guide as well as the accompanying explainer video can be accessed at www.canadaenergyfuture.ca

Who participated in the dialogues?

The Centre for Dialogue worked with market research firm Forum Research to recruit participants who reflected the most relevant geographic, attitudinal and demographic diversities of Canadians. Participants were offered an honorarium of $400 for the regional dialogues and $600 for the pan-Canadian dialogue to encourage participation, especially among low-income earners. Once participants were selected, the Centre for Dialogue's project team arranged all participant travel, logistics and stipends, which were paid for from the project budget. The project also provided accessibility funding to cover costs such as childcare or support for individuals with disabilities.

Forum Research recruited participants using a two-stage process. First, random digit dialing was used to create a pool of almost 4,000 interested Canadians. Second, final participants were selected from this pool to reflect the diversity of Canadians at large. Primary demographic selection criteria included gender, age, family income, education, Aboriginal identity and visible minority status. Several secondary demographic selection criteria were considered to reduce participation bias, including participants' employment status, the presence of children under 25 years of age in participants' households and whether participants voted in the last election (see Appendix E for a full list of recruitment indicators).

Attitudinal diversity was matched to a baseline public opinion poll (see Appendix D for results of the baseline poll), with criteria including whether participants believed meeting Canada's greenhouse gas reduction targets would positively or negatively impact their financial situation, the relative importance participants placed on the economy versus the environment, and participants' trust levels in the information provided by environmental groups and industry. A minimum of two participants were recruited from each province and territory for the regional dialogues, with quotas for specific economic sub-regions within larger provinces.[1] At least one participant from each province and territory attended the pan-Canadian dialogue.

In total, Forum Research recruited 190 participants for the regional dialogues. After cancellations and attrition, a total of 146 participants attended a regional dialogue event. The unpredictable nature of attrition increased the margin of error between participant demographics and those of the Canadian population at large. However, the diversity of participants present at each dialogue was qualitatively and quantitatively excellent and marked a substantial improvement over the self-selected participants who frequently attend conventional public engagement events (see Appendix E for detailed recruitment results). Gender balance, youth participation, income distribution, participation by Indigenous people and participation by visible minorities were particularly well-matched to the Canadian population. Some shortages existed in participants aged 25-44 and participants with high school education or less, but the proportion of participants with bachelor's degrees—a demographic that often dominates public consultations—did not exceed 30% of participants.

The Centre for Dialogue invited 35 of the regional dialogue participants to attend the pan-Canadian dialogue in Winnipeg. Centre for Dialogue staff based participant selection again on geographic, demographic and attitudinal characteristics to ensure that citizens reflected the diversity of Canadians at large as closely as possible. Due to the challenge of meeting the full range of selection criteria with a smaller sample size of 35 participants, the selection process concentrated on age, gender, geographic representation (regional and sub-regional), attitudes towards trade-offs between the economy and the environment, as well as perceived impact of emissions reduction targets on individuals' financial situation.

1 Due to a last-minute participant cancellation, only one individual from Nunavut attended the Toronto dialogue.

Regional dialogue process

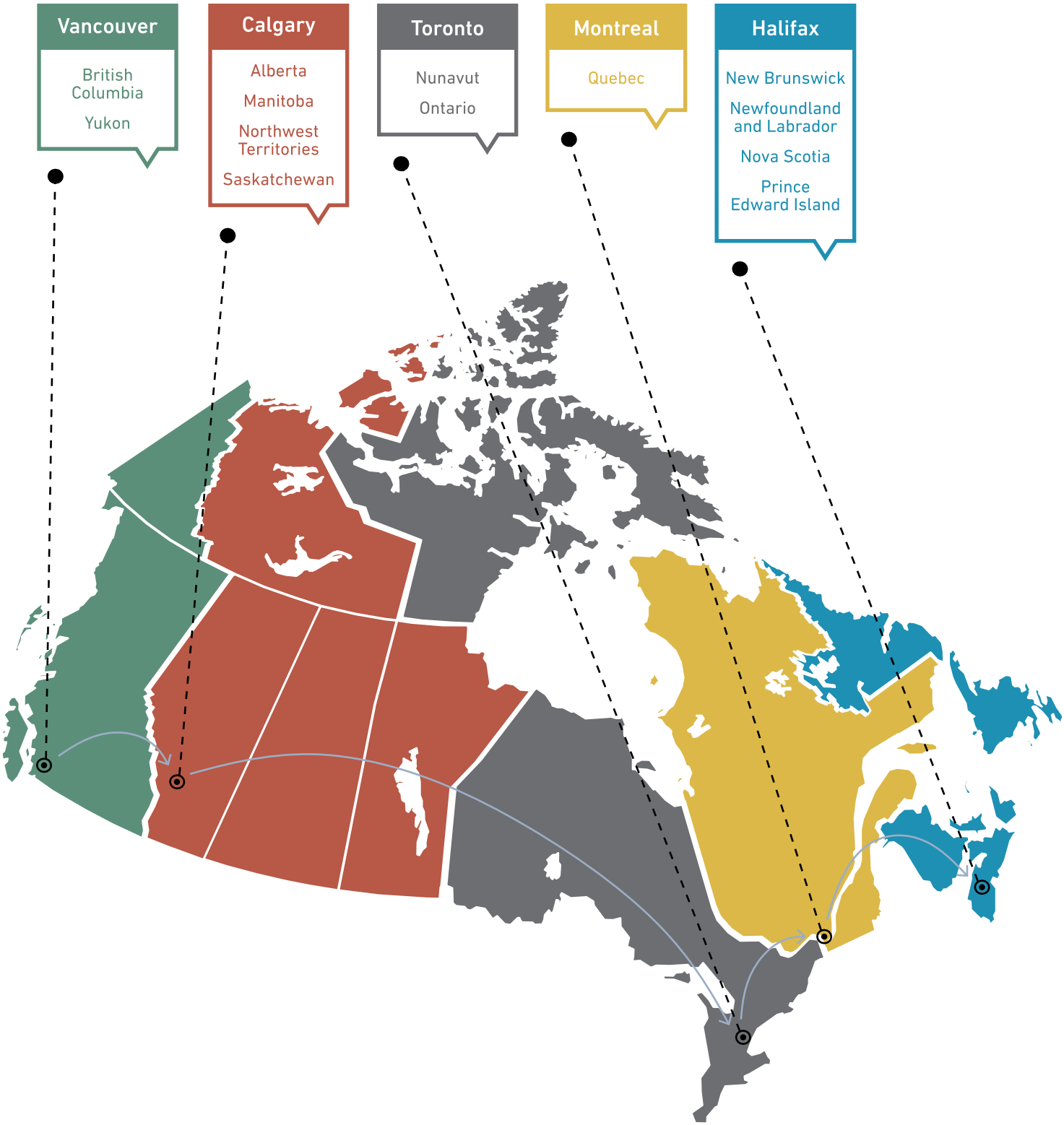
Over the course of their two-day regional dialogue experience, citizens participated in a range of large and small group activities to learn about energy issues and develop group recommendations to create an energy future that is in the best interest of Canada as a whole. Major activities at the regional dialogue sessions included:[2]

- **What is energy?** (small group activity): Participants used flash cards with images and discussion questions to stimulate discussion. The purpose of this exercise was to link the topic of energy to participants' personal experiences and to allow them to learn about the lives of other participants in their group.
- **Energy timeline** (large group activity): Participants collaboratively created a timeline of Canada's energy history from pre-colonial times to today. The purpose of this exercise was to help participants consider how energy systems evolve and change over time.
- **Soft shoe shuffle** (large group activity): This activity is part of the Deep Democracy methodology developed by Myrna Lewis.[3] Participants were asked to respond to a series of values-based questions about energy. By physically moving towards statements they agreed with and away from statements they disagreed with, participants explored areas of convergence and divergence in opinion.
- **Canada's energy profile** (large group activity): Dissenting participants reviewed information provided in the discussion guide through an explainer video, a presentation and a question and answer session. Centre for Dialogue staff collected outstanding factual questions and provided answers to participants on day two of the dialogue.
- **Approaches to Canada's energy future** (large group activity): Centre for Dialogue staff described seven potential approaches for energy in Canada that were included in the discussion guide, including common advantages and disadvantages of each approach. Participants were asked to reflect and share what they personally liked and didn't like most about each approach.

2 The detailed process design is available at www.canadaenergyfuture.ca.

3 To learn more about Deep Democracy, see https://deep-democracy.net/

- **Values, interests and assets** (large group activity): Participants identified what they saw as the values, interests and assets of Canadians when it comes to energy, with theme clusters identified by facilitators.
- **Vision for the future** (small & large group activity): Each breakout group moved through four drawing stations that invited them to draw what they imagined their "home", "community", "region" and "country" would look like in the year 2050, followed by a large group debrief.
- **Criteria for assessment** (large group activity): Participants brainstormed potential criteria for deciding Canada's energy future. Facilitators grouped participant ideas into a list of 6-8 potential criteria, before presenting participants with a list of criteria previously provided by Natural Resources Canada (jobs, greenhouse gas reductions, innovation and international competitiveness). Participants then decided whether to add the NRCan criteria to their list (if not already covered). In a final step, participants voted on their top 3-5 criteria using audience response devices.
- **Developing a path forward** (small & large group activity): In their breakout groups, participants developed three key actions to shape Canada's long-term energy future that were in the best interest of Canada as a whole. Where groups didn't come to agreement on all actions, participants had the option of presenting a minority report. After the presentations, participants were given three votes to identify their preferred actions across all group recommendations.
- **Surveys** (individual activity): Participants were asked to complete surveys at different stages of the process to measure their attitudes towards energy issues, their support for specific policy actions as well as their satisfaction with the dialogue process. This included a first, brief survey during the recruitment phase, an entrance survey as they arrived on the first day of the regional dialogue and an exit survey after the completion of the regional dialogue.


Vancouver
British Columbia
Yukon
Calgary
Alberta
Manitoba
Northwest Territories
Saskatchewan
Toronto
Nunavut
Ontario
Montreal
Quebec
Halifax
New Brunswick
Newfoundland and Labrador
Nova Scotia
Prince Edward Island

Regional dialogue outcomes

The five regional dialogues produced substantial agreement on elements of Canada's energy future. Most participants supported an energy transition that results in a cleaner and healthier natural environment or reduces greenhouse gas emissions, with 42 out of 61 proposed actions explicitly supporting these goals, and 9 additional actions involving infrastructure or information that would likely support such a transition.

Participants of the regional dialogues identified the economy and the environment as the most important types of decision criteria when considering Canada's energy future, including such factors as affordability/accessibility, international competitiveness, jobs, a sustainable and healthy natural environment and greenhouse gas reductions.

Regional variations in emphasis included additional weight on "affordability" at the Halifax dialogue, on "innovation" at the Toronto dialogue, and on "balancing the economy and the environment" at the Calgary dialogue. Participants at some regional dialogues proposed criteria that were popular within their region but not raised as criteria elsewhere. These included "safety" at the Montreal dialogue, the "impact on people, including Aboriginal peoples" at the Calgary dialogue, "effective and transparent government" at the Toronto dialogue, and a "Canada first approach to energy sovereignty and security" at the Vancouver dialogue.

At each regional dialogue, participants separated into 4 breakout groups to develop a set of actions to create an energy future in 2050 that is in the best interest of Canada as a whole. Most participants supported a transition in Canada's energy system that results in a cleaner and healthier natural environment or reduces greenhouse gas emissions, with all 20 regional dialogue breakout groups including at least one action towards this goal.[4]

In addition, 6 dominant themes emerged after a detailed review of the recommendations, decision criteria, exit surveys and key messages confirmed by participants at the regional dialogues.[5] These were:

1. **New forms of governance and oversight** for energy issues.
2. **Investments in clean technology research** and innovation to build the new energy economy.
3. **Incentives to accelerate the adoption** of existing green or low-carbon energy technologies.
4. **Regulations to protect the environment** or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
5. **Investing in energy infrastructure** that serves Canada and its communities.
6. **Addressing impacts on Canadians** during changes to our energy economy.

For more detailed results from the regional sessions, see the survey data in Appendix C as well as the Regional Dialogues Summary Report available at www.canadaenergyfuture.ca.

4 While the dialogues were situated in the context of Canada's current commitments to reducing carbon emissions, participants were free to choose actions that did not align with those commitments when making their recommendations.

5 The combined summary report from the regional dialogues as well as full datasets from each regional dialogue are available at www.canadenergyfuture.ca.

Pan-Canadian dialogue

The pan-Canadian dialogue in Winnipeg was designed to build on the outcomes of the regional dialogues and confirm a final set of consensus recommendations for the future of energy in Canada. Thirty-five of the regional dialogue participants came together over three days to deliberate.[6] Major activities included:

- **Reviewing regional outcomes** (large group activity): Participants reviewed the results of the regional dialogues, which they also received in report format prior to the dialogue.
- **Building on the vision** (small & large group activity): Participants from each regional dialogue recreated their vision for the future based on the outcomes of the regional dialogues and discussed similarities and differences between the regional visions.
- **Pan-Canadian values, interests and assets** (large group activity): Participants reviewed the values, interests and assets that emerged from the regional dialogues and voted on what they thought were the three most important items in each category.
- **Pan-Canadian criteria** (large group activity): Participants reviewed the assessment criteria that emerged from the regional dialogues and voted on their top choices.
- **Addressing trade-offs** (small & large group activity): Participants were asked to reflect on where they stand on eight trade-offs related to energy decisions. In a combination of large and small group discussions, participants explored ways to overcome the tensions associated with these trade-offs.
- **Consensus building** (small & large group activity): In small and large group formats, participants discussed a set of principles and recommendations that emerged from the regional dialogues and the deliberations in Winnipeg. Modifications to the content and language were made and approved in plenary to ensure all participants supported the final version.

6 Simultaneous translation in both official languages was provided

Knowledge mobilization was a key component of the project to maximize the impact of the dialogue outcomes on decision-making and the public narrative on the future of energy.

Throughout the project, Centre for Dialogue staff increased awareness about the dialogues through social media engagement and media outreach, including placing opinion pieces in major national publications and giving radio interviews. At the pan-Canadian dialogue, participants discussed their work with stakeholders as part of Natural Resources Canada's Generation Energy Forum. The presentation of the citizens' final recommendations was attended by representatives from NRCan, academia, non-profit organizations and industry.

Following the release of the citizens' recommendation summary "Getting to 2050", Centre for Dialogue staff presented results to various government and stakeholder audiences and continued public outreach. The latter included connecting dialogue participants with local and other media to further publicize the results of the project.

Guiding principles

At the pan-Canadian dialogue in Winnipeg, participants reached consensus on the following principles to guide Canada's energy future:

Principle #1

Canadians seek an energy future by 2050 that achieves a more sustainable and clean environment while continuing to provide employment and affordable energy. Effective and transparent government, as well as innovation, will help to enable this transition.

Principle #2

We believe that by being among the leading countries and implementing lessons from abroad we will inspire international action to address climate change, and will ensure that Canada is competitive in tomorrow's energy economy. We are willing to accept the risks of taking measured steps to reduce greenhouse gasses.

Principle #3

The urgency to transition our energy economy is paired with an urgency to support fossil fuel producing communities during this transition, and to mitigate impacts on those most affected including: low-income people, rural areas, northern communities and trade-exposed industries.

Principle #4

The federal government should play a leadership role in partnership with provinces, territories, indigenous peoples, local government and citizens in shaping and advancing a shared Canadian vision for energy. The use of independent, non-partisan agencies will ensure that government programs are effective, evidence-based and efficient. This will increase continuity beyond election cycles, hold governments to account, and inspire public confidence.

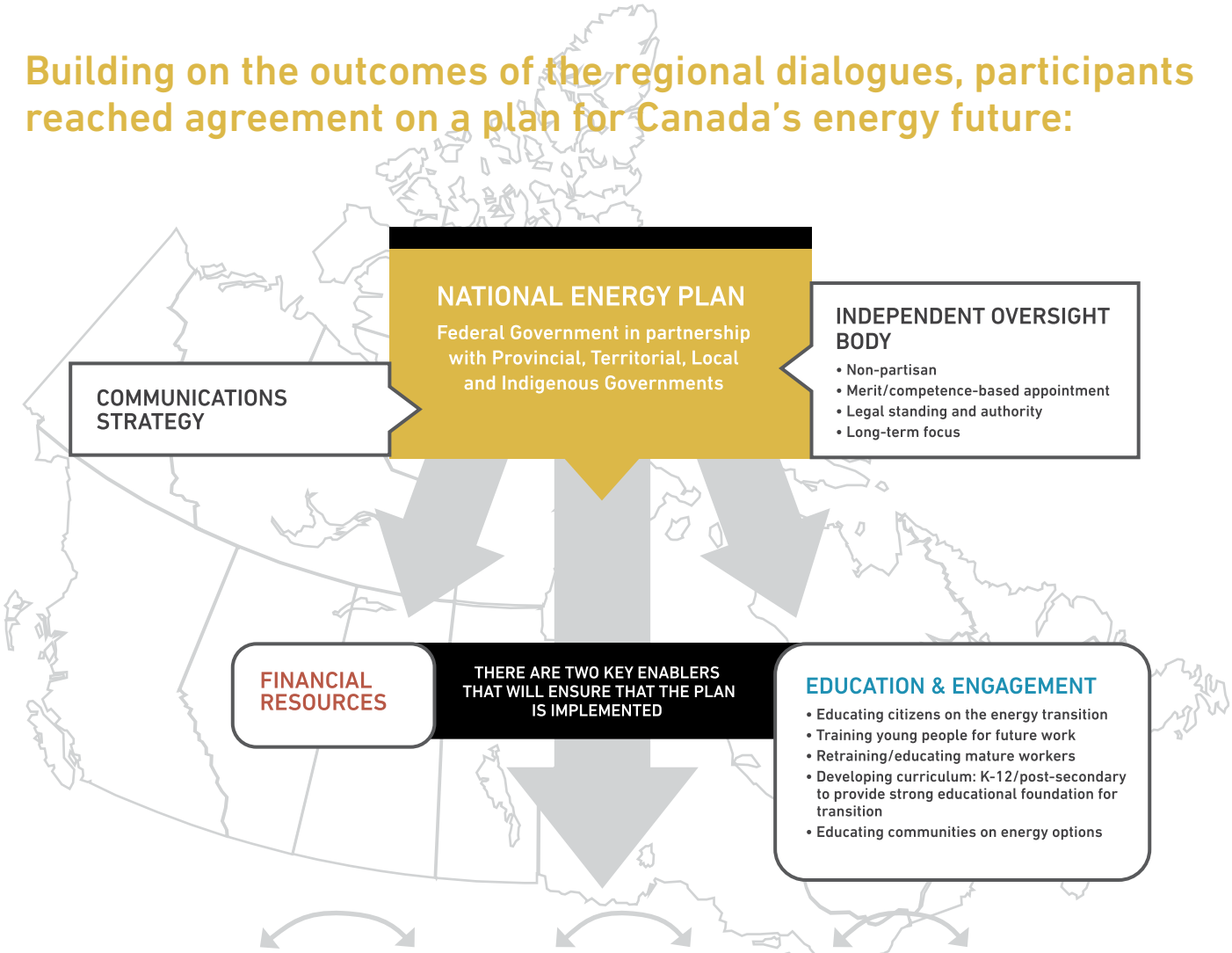
Principle #5

A successful and timely energy transition requires both immediate action using available technologies, as well as research and development to reduce long-term costs and impacts. This process should include learning and evaluation to focus efforts on those solutions that show the most promise at any point in time.

Citizens' top 5 criteria to shape decisions on Canada's energy future:

1. Sustainable & clean environment
2. Effective & transparent government
3. Innovation
4. Jobs
5. Affordability

Building on the outcomes of the regional dialogues, participants reached agreement on a plan for Canada's energy future:



TRANSITION PLAN

Developed in consultation with affected communities:

- Remote communities
- Rural & Northern
- Fossil fuel dependent
- Vulnerable individuals/ sectors/small businesses

OUTCOMES

- New energy opportunities
- Economic development & long-term opportunities (not boom & bust)
- Job retraining
- Community self-sufficiency
- Affordability
- Accessibility

INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE

- Two-way electric grid coast-to-coast-to-coast
- Distributed energy
- EV highway
- High-speed rail
- Value-added, greener oil & gas (including pipelines) [6]

OUTCOMES

- Energy security
- Maximizing the value of our conventional energy
- Transitioning to green electricity
- Modernizing transportation

INCENTIVES FOR CLEAN TECH AND CLEAN ENERGY

- Greening of conventional energy
- Renewable energy
- Transportation
- Buildings (including residential)
- Research and development

OUTCOMES

- Innovation
- Supporting entrepreneurs
- Supporting citizens, consumers & residents to act
- International

REGULATIONS

- Reduce GHGs
- Protect natural environment
- Address health impacts
- Energy efficiency
- Clean production & distribution of energy

OUTCOMES

- Strict, enforced standards
- Increased accountability
- Protecting the environment, resources & health for future generations
- Healthier & more liveable communities

Note: The order in which pillars and sub-actions are presented does not indicate priority.

Description of the citizens' plan for Canada's energy future:

1. The Federal government, in partnership with provincial, territorial, local and Indigenous governments will develop a **National Energy Plan** – a well-communicated Pan-Canadian vision to guide Canada's transition to an energy future that achieves a more sustainable and clean environment, while continuing to provide employment and affordable energy.
2. An **independent, non-partisan body** will be set up to provide oversight. Appointments to this body will be based on merit and competence. It will have a legal foundation and its orientation will be to preserve Canada's long-term commitments.
3. This plan has four pillars:[7]
    a. **A Transition Plan for Vulnerable Communities.** The transition plan will be developed in consultation with affected communities that include remote and Northern communities and fossil fuel dependent communities. Attention will be focused on vulnerable people, sectors and small businesses. The transition plan should address economic development, job retraining, community self-sufficiency and long-term energy access and affordability.

    b. **Investment in Infrastructure.** Four key investments are essential to ensure Canada's energy accessibility and security, increase international competitiveness and modernize our transportation system. These include:

        i. A two-way electric grid from coast-to-coast-to coast that includes distributed energy

        ii. An EV Highway with high-speed electric charging stations

        iii. A high-speed rail system

        iv. Value-added oil and gas production and distribution, including pipelines

    c. **Incentives to Support Clean Technology and Clean Energy.** Innovation is key to Canada's energy future and global competitiveness. It is also key to supporting citizens, consumers, businesses and communities to take action. Incentives will be designed to support the greening of conventional energy, the development of renewable and alternative energy sources, energy efficiency in buildings and residences and other innovative technologies that reduce GHG emissions.

    d. **Regulations.** Regulations that provide strict standards with clear accountability and enforcement is key to creating healthy and livable communities and protecting our environment and resources for future generations. Regulations that reduce GHGs, target polluters, safeguard our health and protect our natural environment and wildlife, must be accompanied by monitoring and enforcement.

4. There are two key enablers that will ensure that the plan is implemented:
    i. **Education and Engagement.** Canadians need to be well-informed and fully engaged in the energy transition. Curriculum for K–12 and post-secondary needs to evolve to provide the educational foundation for the transition. Young people need to be trained for the future labour market, mature workers need retraining and education and remote communities need to understand their energy options.

7 The order in which pillars and sub-actions are presented does not indicate priority.

ii. **Resources.** Participants recognize their recommended actions require financial resources and are willing to contribute their share. They highlighted funding mechanisms that:

- Raise revenue from the private sector in addition to existing government funds
- Ensure all new revenue is spent directly on supporting the energy transition
- Follow a polluter-pays principle
- Mitigate cost impacts on vulnerable individuals and sectors
- Ensure full transparency of cost impacts and spending decisions

In their exit surveys, 50% of participants expressed a clear willingness to contribute a share of their income toward the transition to clean energy, compared to 16% clearly opposed. 88% supported "a carbon price that grows progressively higher […] to discourage GHG emissions" (9% opposed).

Participant perspectives on pipelines

The final participant recommendations include a specific mention of pipelines in the context of infrastructure investments to support greener, value-added oil and gas products. However, participants had differing views on what this consensus statement meant and what the appropriate role for pipelines should be. Participants also expressed sometimes conflicting desires related to pipelines and oil and gas production in their exit surveys, which may reflect the reality that there was limited ability to work through information and trade-offs related to pipelines in the context of the larger dialogue. In the exit surveys, 63% of participants expressed support for the idea of "diversify[ing] oil and gas export markets [...] by building new infrastructure such as pipelines" compared to 29% opposed. On the other hand, 46% of participants supported "ban[ning] new investments in the extraction and movement of fossil fuels, compared to 37% opposed to such a ban. 40% supported "maximizing the development of oil and gas reserves" compared to 46% opposed.

Most important values, interests and assets

At each regional dialogue, participants generated ideas for what they saw as Canadians' values, interests and assets when it comes to the future of energy. This resulted in a consolidated list of approximately 20 items for each category. In Winnipeg, each participant was asked to vote for the three values, interests and assets they thought were most important for Canadians. Tables 1–3 show the results of this voting.

The three values that received the most votes in Winnipeg are (ranked in order of number of votes received): (1) fairness, equality and inclusiveness, (2) energy efficiency, and (3) human rights and democracy.

The three interests that received the most votes are: (1) well-being of future generations, (2) economy (jobs, growth, profits), (3) environment/conservation.

Finally, the the three assets most frequently chosen by participants in Winnipeg are: (1) education and knowledge, (2) strong economy and (3) quality of life.

Table 1: Values

Value	# of votes
Fairness, equality and inclusiveness	20
Energy efficiency	17
Human rights and democracy	14
Transparency	9
Respect for life	9
Truth and Integrity	7
Responsibility	6
Humanity and good citizenship	5
Reconciliation	4
Respect	3
Leadership/exemplarity	3
Freedom	2
Localism	2
Engagement	2
Altruism	2
Tolerance	1
Trust	1
Community	0
Security/safety	0
Balance	0

Table 2: Interests

Interest	# of votes
Well-being of future generations	21
Economy (jobs, growth, profit)	20
Environment/conservation	18
Costs/affordability	8
Sustainability	7
Health	6
Global markets and competitiveness	5
Innovation	4
Regional development	4
Good decision-making	1
Global leadership and cooperation	1
Infrastructure	1
Public transit	1
Way of life continuity	1
Independence	0
Security	0
Freedom	0
Power	0

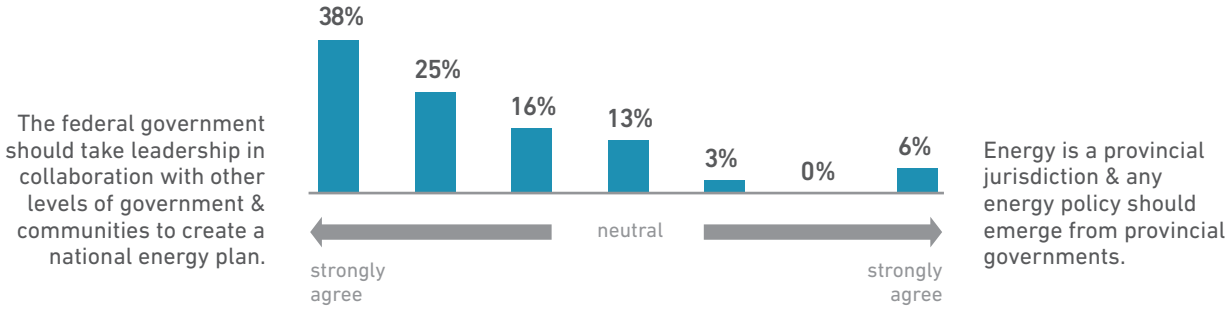
Table 3: Assets

Asset	# of votes
Education and knowledge	19
Strong economy	13
Quality of life	11
Wildlife and natural environment	10
Natural resource wealth	7
Political stability	7
People, skills and talent	6
Health	6
Access to jobs	6
Diversity	6
Family	6
Social innovation	2
Creativity	1
Freedom	1
Home	0
Presence on the world stage	0
Wealth	0

The regional dialogues surfaced a number of trade-offs that Canada faces when it comes to shaping its energy future, such as questions about speed, cost, jurisdiction and international leadership. Participants in Winnipeg were asked to discuss possible ways for Canada to work through the tensions and tough choices associated with eight prominent trade-offs using small group discussion formats. This allowed participants to address these trade-offs in their final recommendations in a way that was acceptable to everyone in the room.

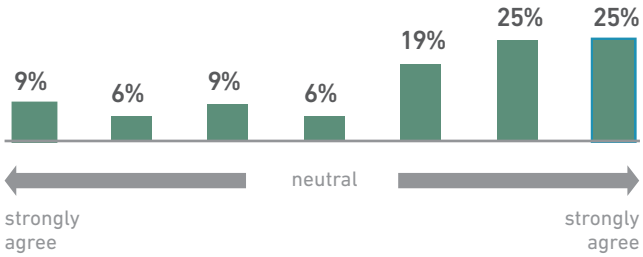
At the end of the pan-Canadian dialogue, participants' exit surveys measured their individual positions regarding these tradeoffs. The data show clear preferences by the majority of participants on how to balance several trade-offs such as questions around the speed and costs of the transition, government jurisdiction and international leadership.

Trade-off 1: Leadership, collaboration & jurisdiction



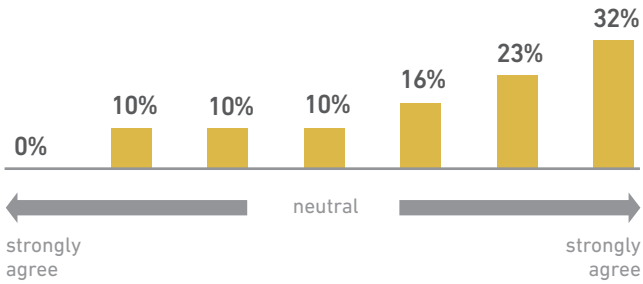
On the question of the relationship between federal, provincial and other levels of government on energy policy, 63% of participants clearly supported federal leadership in collaboration with other levels of government, with another 16% leaning towards that side of the spectrum. Only 6% strongly felt that energy policy should only be dealt with at the provincial level.

Trade-off 2: Paying for the transition



When it comes to personal contributions to funding an energy transition, 50% of participants expressed a clear willingness to pay a share of their annual income to "transition to clean energy," with an additional 19% leaning in this direction. 15% expressed an unwillingness to pay any additional taxes, with an additional 9% leaning in this direction.[8]

Trade-off 3: Environmental & health impacts of climate change

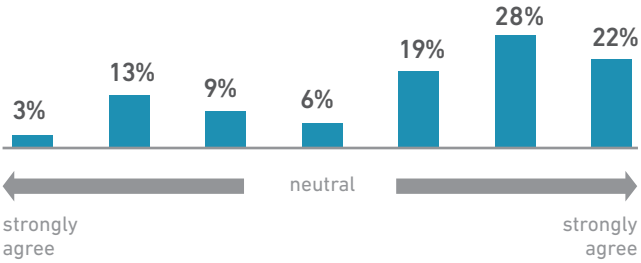


The majority of participants further expressed an unwillingness to accept the environmental and health impacts of burning fossil fuels and emitting greenhouse gases, and want Canada to "do what is necessary to ensure a clean environment and keep global temperature increase to 1.5 degrees C." 55% of participants clearly supported taking action, with another 16% leaning in this direction. Only 10% were somewhat willing to accept environmental and health impacts of burning fossil fuels (no participants expressed strong support), with another 10% leaning in this direction.

8 Small sample size and prioritization of geographic and attitudinal representation led to an over-sampling of citizens in the highest income bracket. However, this does not affect the conclusions drawn from the results on this question since participants in the highest income bracket were less likely to express willingness to pay up to 3 percent of their annual income for the transition.

Trade-off 4: Canada's global role & impact

We are only 2% of the global GHG problem & we need to wait for large emitters before we act.

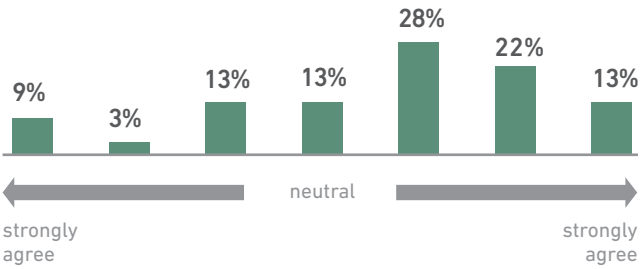


Canada is a large per capita GHG emitter & we can lead by example globally by reducing our GHG emissions.

50% of participants clearly believe that Canada should lead by example globally on reducing GHG emissions because it is a large per capita emitter, with another 19% leaning in this direction. Only 16% showed support for the notion that Canada should wait for large emitters before acting because it accounts for only 2% of global emissions, with another 9% leaning in this direction.

Trade-off 5: Viability of technology solutions

I trust that technologies will evolve to solve the GHG problem in time.

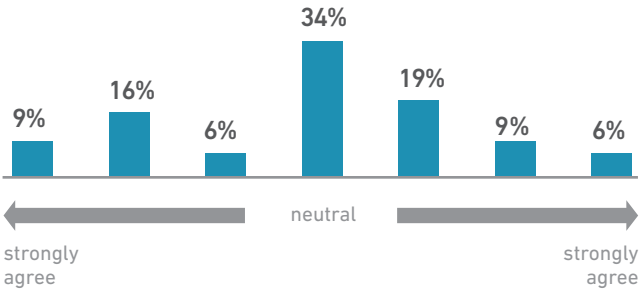


We can't risk waiting on technologies that may never evolve – we need to take other actions to reduce our GHGs.

When it comes to whether Canada should trust technologies to solve the problem of GHG emissions in time, many participants landed close to the centre of the spectrum. At 35%, however, the share of participants who deem it too risky to rely on technologies alone is almost 3 times the share of those who want to trust that technology will evolve in time (12%).

Trade-off 6: Creating certainty & taking risks

I want to ensure that we have studied critical energy issues and are certain of what we should do before we act.

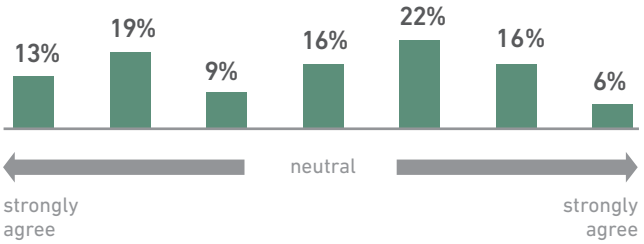


Acting on critical energy issues may require taking risks that I am willing to accept.

Participant opinions trended less clearly towards one side or the other on the three remaining trade-offs. When it comes to studying critical energy issues further or taking risks in acting on them, the majority of participants situated themselves in or close to the middle of the spectrum (59%).

Trade-off 7: Impacts on fossil-fuel dependent communities

I am not willing to accept that fossil fuel dependent communities & sectors will suffer economic hardship & job loss caused by a rapid transition to clean energy.

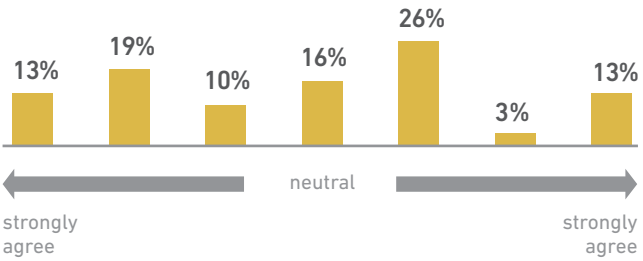


I am willing to accept that fossil fuel dependent communities & sectors will face economic hardship for the greater good.

On the question of accepting economic hardship for fossil fuel dependent communities and sectors in order to achieve the greater good, participant opinions were relatively spread out across the spectrum. At 32%, the share of those unwilling to accept such impacts was larger than the share of those on the other side of the spectrum (22%).

Trade-off 8: Pace of transition

If we move towards low-carbon energy options, it must be a careful & gradual transition.



We have no time to lose & need to act now to drastically reduce GHG emissions.

A very similar pattern as the one seen for trade-off 7 emerges regarding the pace of the transition, where the share of those in favour of a careful and gradual transition is 32% compared to 16% who support acting now to drastically reduce emissions.

Citizens were asked to indicate their personal attitudes towards a list of possible actions in exit surveys. Table 4 lists results from all six dialogue sessions, sorted by the level of support expressed by participants of the pan-Canadian dialogue (for the full survey results, see Appendix C). This information provides insight into the beliefs that participants hold outside of a consensus decision-making process, as well as into regional differences in support for various actions.

Table 4: Support for actions to shape the future of energy in Canada (exit surveys)

Action	BC & Yukon Dialogue	Prairies & North West Territories	Quebec Dialogue	Nunavut & Ontario Dialogue	Atlantic Canada Dialogue	Regional Dialogues Average	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Support local power production for Indigenous peoples and rural communities to promote energy sovereignty and create economic opportunities	97%	96%	93%	86%	85%	91%	100%
Invest in research and development of low-carbon technologies and provide incentives for innovation and low-carbon energy start-ups	93%	100%	100%	100%	96%	98%	100%
Invest in livable cities through expanded public transit, shared energy systems and people-centred urban planning	93%	92%	96%	97%	93%	94%	97%
Create a jobs program with a focus on equity and retraining for the low-carbon economy	93%	92%	100%	86%	96%	93%	97%

Table 4 continued: Support for actions to shape the future of energy in Canada (exit surveys)

Action	BC & Yukon Dialogue	Prairies & North West Territories	Quebec Dialogue	Nunavut & Ontario Dialogue	Atlantic Canada Dialogue	Regional Dialogues Average	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Fund strategic national infrastructure projects such as building out the east-west electricity grid and electric vehicle charging stations	93%	96%	96%	86%	89%	92%	97%
Subsidize and support the early adoption of low-carbon technologies, for example, through electric vehicle rebates and green bonds	90%	83%	96%	100%	85%	91%	97%
Provide financing to retrofit existing homes and buildings for energy efficiency	87%	92%	100%	93%	89%	92%	97%
Use revenues from oil and gas to invest in a prosperity fund for future generations or to pay for the transition to a low-carbon economy	97%	92%	88%	76%	100%	90%	94%
Set progressively stronger energy efficiency standards for vehicles, appliances and buildings	90%	96%	100%	96%	96%	96%	94%
Set progressively stronger greenhouse gas emissions intensity standards for the energy sector and other industrial sectors (e.g. emissions per barrel of oil produced)	83%	92%	100%	89%	81%	89%	91%

Table 4 continued: Support for actions to shape the future of energy in Canada (exit surveys)

Action	BC & Yukon Dialogue	Prairies & North West Territories	Quebec Dialogue	Nunavut & Ontario Dialogue	Atlantic Canada Dialogue	Regional Dialogues Average	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Finance research into potential new technologies that remove existing greenhouse gases from the atmosphere to make products such as carbon neutral cement	93%	96%	78%	93%	81%	88%	89%
Institute a carbon price that grows progressively higher in order to discourage greenhouse gas emissions	70%	71%	96%	62%	67%	73%	88%
Mandate hard greenhouse gas emissions caps on the energy sector and other industrial sectors	90%	71%	96%	89%	74%	85%	86%
Invest in carbon capture and storage and other technologies that allow the use of fossil fuels to continue with far fewer emissions than we see today	83%	88%	65%	86%	89%	82%	80%
Mandate rapid and legally binding caps on Canada's greenhouse gas emissions	67%	48%	81%	71%	59%	65%	80%
Phase out industries with the highest greenhouse gas emissions	77%	56%	77%	69%	63%	69%	71%

Table 4 continued: Support for actions to shape the future of energy in Canada (exit surveys)

Action	BC & Yukon Dialogue	Prairies & North West Territories	Quebec Dialogue	Nunavut & Ontario Dialogue	Atlantic Canada Dialogue	Regional Dialogues Average	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Remove subsidies on fossil fuels to ensure a level playing field for all industries and technologies	77%	63%	77%	69%	74%	72%	66%
Diversify oil and gas export markets beyond the US to Asia and beyond by building new infrastructure such as pipelines	63%	84%	31%	46%	67%	58%	63%
Maximize the export of uranium and Canada nuclear technology	50%	60%	27%	39%	44%	44%	57%
Monitor compliance toward domestic and international climate obligations but don't lock into costly choices until our close trading partners do the same	50%	67%	56%	45%	48%	53%	51%
Ban new investments in the extraction and movement of fossil fuels	30%	32%	58%	41%	41%	40%	46%
Maintain fossil fuel subsidies to keep Canada's oil and gas industry competitive	37%	54%	27%	32%	35%	37%	43%
Maximize the development of oil and gas reserves	31%	56%	8%	32%	59%	37%	40%

Building common ground and finding compromise

What allowed 35 citizens from all parts of the country and with different points of view to create consensus recommendations for Canada's energy future? Below, we present reflections based on the facilitators' observations and data collected during the project.

Focusing on the future

Focusing on the future out to 2050 allowed the group to identify a significant amount of shared values that may not have been as obvious if the discussion had been focused on the present. The process included several activities, such as visioning exercises that supported people in taking a forward-thinking perspective. Twenty-one of the Winnipeg participants chose the well-being of future generations as one of the three most important interests when it comes to shaping the future of energy in Canada. One in five participants mentioned in their exit interviews that, for them, concern for future generations was the most important part of the final recommendations.

Creating a shared knowledge base and trust in the process

75% of participants responded in their entrance survey that they felt the discussion guide presented information on the topic in a neutral way. This in itself is a strong result given the level of controversy surrounding questions of energy and current levels of distrust in the information provided by major institutions. When asked in the exit survey whether the information presented at the dialogue was neutral, this share rose to 92%. In addition, 97% of participants in the regional dialogues felt that the facilitation team stayed neutral on the topics discussed. The organizers believe this increase in trust resulted from participants having an opportunity to express their viewpoints and feel heard, interact with evidence-based information through group discussion, and pose fact-based questions that were then researched and answered by the facilitation team.[9]

9 Any facts presented at the dialogue were strictly limited to what was included in the discussion guide, except for where participants asked for additional information to be researched by Centre for Dialogue staff.

General support for an energy transition

The data discussed in the previous chapters indicate that by the end of the pan-Canadian dialogue, the majority of participants had found common ground on a number of important questions, including: general support for a transition to a cleaner and healthier energy system, the desire for a national energy plan, the desire for investments in technology, a willingness to contribute to the costs of the transition and the need to mitigate impacts for vulnerable individuals and communities.

Given the foundational nature of the question, the issue of support for a transition to cleaner and healthier energy deserves additional attention: The data on trade-off 3 show that no participant felt strongly that the environmental and health impacts of burning fossil fuels and emitting greenhouse gases were acceptable, and the majority of participants supported Canada to "do what is necessary to ensure a clean environment and keep global temperature increase to 1.5 degrees C." This is in line with the finding that all regional breakout groups included at least one action towards this goal.

In qualitative interviews conducted after the pan-Canadian dialogue, 16 out of 35 participants referred to the transition to cleaner energy when asked what part of the final recommendations was most important to them.[10] The exit survey data from Winnipeg also showed strong support for a transition.

Table 5 shows participants' responses when asked to choose one out of three approaches to addressing Canada's future energy needs: (1) an immediate transition to renewables, (2) a gradual transition and (3) the expansion of fossil fuel development. The results show that all participants of the pan-Canadian dialogue chose either option (1) or (2). This indicates that they wanted the government to take an approach that would involve a transition to renewable energy sources — either through reducing the use of fossil fuels as quickly as possible (23%) or by using economic benefits from the development of Canada's fossil fuels to fund a gradual transition (77%)

Table 5: Approaches to addressing Canada's energy needs

Question: In your opinion, which ONE of the following approaches should the government take to address Canada's future energy needs?	
Reduce the use of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas as quickly as possible and transition immediately to renewable energy sources.	23%
Use economic benefits from the development of Canada's fossil fuels to fund a gradual transition toward renewable energy sources.	77%
Expand the development of fossil fuels to maximize the wealth created for Canadians	0%
None of the above	0%
Don't know/not sure	0%

10 The next most frequently mentioned aspects were addressing the needs of future generations (7), a national energy plan (5) and accountability/ oversight measures (5).

Giving and taking

The data in Table 5 show that disagreement remained regarding the pace of the transition and the role of fossil fuel development in the process. This is also reflected in the data on trade-off 8 as well as in the differing views of participants on the issue of pipelines already discussed on p. 17.

One important factor in making the final recommendations acceptable to participants appears to have been that the recommendations were not presented as individual actions, but rather as a package that considers the various interests and concerns that were brought forward. This was one of the most frequently cited reasons that allowed participants to support the parts of the final outcomes they found hardest to accept. As one citizen put it: "it is a pretty fair compromise and the way it was structured just made sense. Everyone got something they wanted […] it was a plan that represented the whole of Canada." The latter sentiment was shared by 97% of participants, who indicated in their exit surveys that the results of the dialogue were in the best interests of all Canadians.

Being heard and hearing from others

Another factor appears to be grounded in the process of deliberation itself. Many regional groups felt unheard in the national public discourse coming into the regional dialogues and benefited from the opportunity to express themselves and see their views recorded. 94% of participants indicated after the regional dialogues that they had opportunities to express their views in a way that felt comfortable to them. This share increased to 97% after the pan-Canadian dialogue. 96% of regional dialogue participants felt that other group members listened to them, with 91% expressing this sentiment after the pan-Canadian dialogue. The organizers suspect that the act of feeling heard allowed participants to then engage in collaborative group work to build shared recommendations on the second day of the regional dialogues. The share of participants who thought it was likely that Canada can develop an energy policy that meets the needs of all regions increased from 53% –84% between the beginning and the conclusion of the regional dialogues.

The reasons most frequently cited in the exit interviews for allowing participants to come to consensus was hearing from others and working through disagreements. According to one of the citizens, what allowed them to get behind the recommendation was "the thought and the different levels of capacity that people brought to the table […] [and] the fact that we all worked really hard together to come up with that consensus."

After the pan-Canadian dialogue, 94% of participants felt that hearing from other participants had a great impact or some impact (51% and 43% respectively) on their own views on Canada's energy future (3% each perceived a limited or no impact on their views). The same share of participants (94%) indicated that the dialogue process gave participants a better understanding of why they held different positions in areas where disagreement existed.

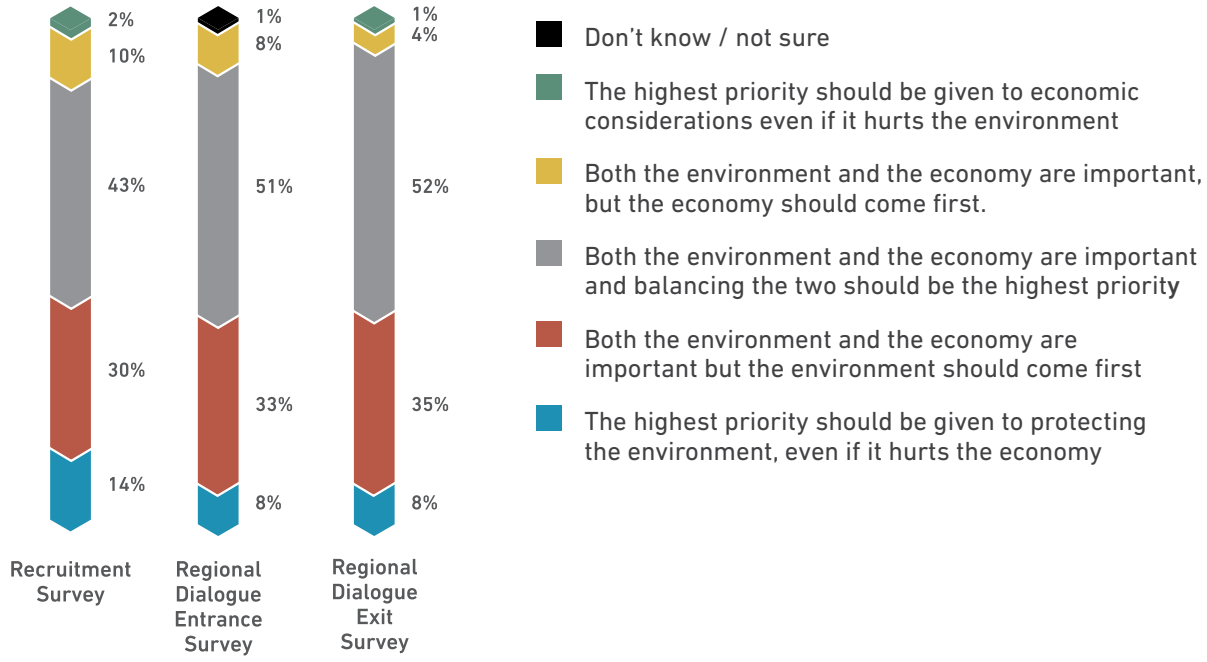
Depolarizing views

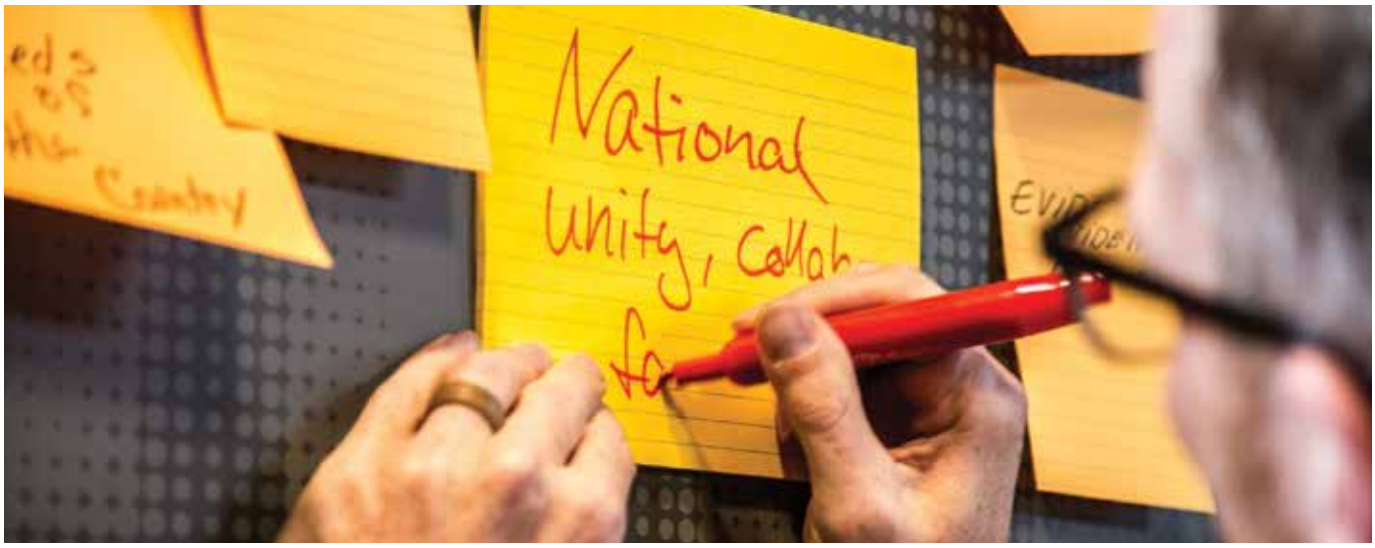
74% of pan-Canadian dialogue participants stated in their exit interviews that some of their views had shifted during the dialogues. The most commonly reported shifts were an increased understanding of natural resource management, climate change issues in Canada and region-specific issues. Other frequent responses included a greater appreciation of a need for collaboration and the perception of having moved away from polarized views.

On the question of whether to prioritize the economy or the environment, opinion shifts and depolarization are clearly discernible in the participant responses tracked over the course of the entire project. This was one of the questions used to ensure selected participants reflected the attitudes of Canadians at large towards energy. Table 6 shows the responses of

pan-Canadian dialogue participants across the three times they were surveyed on this question. The first data column labeled "recruitment survey" shows participant responses before attending the dialogues. As a result of the selection process, the breakdown matches the national poll results closely (see p. 48). The remaining columns show that over the course of the dialogues attitudes shifted towards the centre of the spectrum. The share of participants who gave balancing the economy and the environment the highest priority rose from 43% to 52% during the regional dialogues. Among participants of the pan-Canadian dialogue, their share increased from 34% to 63%. Further analysis of Winnipeg participants' individual responses shows that 37% of them moved closer to the centre of the spectrum, with 11% moving away from the centre and 51% maintaining their opinion (half of those participants who maintained their opinion gave balancing the economy and the environment the highest priority).

Table 6: Trade-offs: environment, economy or both





The Citizen Dialogues on Canada's Energy Future represented a unique opportunity for involving Canadians in policy-making on one of the most important and difficult questions of our time. To succeed in addressing this challenge, the dialogue process was designed using industry-leading standards for meaningful and effective engagement, such as:

- Seeking out participants who reflect the full diversity of interests and perspectives.
- Creating conditions for informed and actionable public judgement.
- Embracing a multitude of learning and communication styles.
- Using dialogue to bridge differences and increase shared understanding.
- Including a knowledge mobilization strategy to increase the impact of the process outcomes and create opportunities for citizens to directly interact with decision-makers.
- Providing transparency and closing the loop with participants.

Some of the citizen recommendations include actions already under discussion in the policy realm—decision-makers will benefit from knowing the level of support for these policies among citizens who reflect the diversity of all Canadians rather than those voices that are simply loudest or most proficient at advocating their positions to government. Other recommendations will require decision-makers to consider ideas that are new or currently under-emphasized in the public discourse. This includes, in particular the citizens' calls for:

- Third party oversight to increase public confidence in energy policies.
- A plan that would create the conditions for all parts of Canada to see themselves as part of a thriving energy future.

The evaluation results presented in Appendix B underscore the achievements of this project and participants' satisfaction with the process as well as with the result of their hard work. It is the organizers' hope that readers of this document will give it the thorough consideration it deserves.

Draft criteria based on regional dialogue results

Draft criteria	BC & Yukon Dialogue	Prairies & North West Territories	Quebec Dialogue	Nunavut & Ontario Dialogue	Atlantic Canada Dialogue	Total Votes
Economic impact, including jobs, affordability and/or international competitiveness	21[11]	37[12]	23	18	41	140
Environmental sustainability, including a healthy natural environment and/or greenhouse gas reductions	28	25[7]	25	24	14	116
Innovation	7	n/a	7	20	7	41
Health	15[6]	n/a	9	n/a	6	30

11 Vancouver participants introduced the criteria "healthy people, healthy environment", which is included in this table both under the categories of "health" and "environmental sustainability."

12 Calgary participants introduced the criteria "Balancing environment and economy", which is included in this table both under the categories "economic impact" and "environmental sustainability."

Results by dialogue

The tables in this section present data collected through exit surveys at each of the regional and the pan-Canadian dialogue.

Question:
Would you say that you had enough or not enough information to be able to provide input on the questions addressed at the dialogue?

	BC & Yukon Dialogue	Prairies & North West Territories	Quebec Dialogue	Nunavut & Ontario Dialogue	Atlantic Canada Dialogue	Regional Dialogues Average	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
More than enough info	33%	30%	23%	34%	27%	29%	24%
Just enough	57%	43%	65%	31%	62%	52%	47%
Not quite enough	3%	26%	10%	31%	0%	14%	26%
Not at all enough	7%	0%	3%	0%	8%	4%	0%
Don't know/not sure	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%	1%	3%

Results by dialogue (cont.)

		BC & Yukon Dialogue	Prairies & North West Territories	Quebec Dialogue	Nunavut & Ontario Dialogue	Atlantic Canada Dialogue	Regional Dialogues Average	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Question: Did you find the information provided at the dialogue easy to understand?	Very easy	48%	33%	39%	48%	33%	41%	59%
	Fairly easy	41%	38%	48%	38%	63%	46%	35%
	Neither easy nor difficult	10%	21%	10%	14%	4%	11%	3%
	Fairly difficult	0%	8%	3%	0%	0%	2%	3%
	Very difficult	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Question: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "The information provided at the dialogue was presented in a neutral way"	Strongly agree	83%	58%	68%	43%	81%	67%	53%
	Somewhat agree	10%	29%	26%	46%	15%	25%	41%
	Neither agree nor disagree	3%	4%	6%	4%	4%	4%	6%
	Somewhat disagree	3%	4%	0%	7%	0%	3%	0%
	Strongly disagree	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Question: To what extent, if at all, do you feel you've been able to increase your knowledge of energy issues in Canada by participating in this dialogue?	To a great extent	70%	64%	52%	55%	70%	62%	60%
	To some extent	27%	32%	32%	45%	22%	32%	37%
	To a limited extent	3%	4%	16%	0%	7%	6%	3%
	Not at all	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Question: To what extent, if at all, do you feel you've been able to increase your knowledge of measures to increase energy efficiency by participating in this dialogue?	To a great extent	63%	36%	26%	48%	56%	46%	51%
	To some extent	30%	48%	52%	45%	26%	40%	43%
	To a limited extent	3%	12%	19%	7%	15%	11%	3%
	Not at all	3%	4%	3%	0%	0%	2%	3%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%	0%
Question: Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your experience as a participant at the dialogue?	Completely satisfied	93%	76%	84%	83%	85%	84%	66%
	Somewhat satisfied	7%	20%	16%	10%	15%	13%	31%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	0%	4%	0%	7%	0%	2%	3%
	Completely dissatisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Question: Would you say that you had plenty of chances or few chances to express your views in a way that felt comfortable to you?	Plenty of chances	70%	68%	45%	76%	78%	67%	60%
	A fair number of chances	27%	24%	48%	10%	22%	27%	37%
	A limited # of chances	3%	4%	3%	10%	0%	4%	3%
	Very few chances	0%	4%	3%	3%	0%	2%	0%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Results by dialogue (cont.)

		BC & Yukon Dialogue	Prairies & North West Territories	Quebec Dialogue	Nunavut & Ontario Dialogue	Atlantic Canada Dialogue	Regional Dialogues Average	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Question: Did you feel that other group members listened or didn't listen to what you had to say?	Listened all of the time	47%	48%	68%	75%	59%	60%	49%
	Listened most of the time	53%	44%	26%	18%	41%	36%	43%
	Listened some of the time	0%	4%	3%	4%	0%	2%	9%
	Did not listen at all	0%	4%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%	0%
Question: To what extent, if at all, did hearing from other participants have an impact on your views on Canada's energy future?	Great impact	57%	36%	31%	68%	59%	50%	51%
	Some impact	40%	44%	63%	29%	37%	43%	43%
	Limited impact	3%	16%	0%	4%	4%	5%	3%
	No impact	0%	4%	6%	0%	0%	2%	3%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Question: To what extent, if at all, would you say this dialogue gave participants a better understanding of why they held different positions in areas where disagreement existed?	To a great extent	52%	56%	50%	29%	33%	44%	60%
	To some extent	45%	32%	34%	64%	52%	45%	34%
	To a limited extent	3%	4%	3%	7%	7%	5%	3%
	Not at all	0%	4%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	4%	9%	0%	7%	4%	3%
Question: Do you agree with the following statement: "The facilitation team remained neutral on the topics discussed?"	Strongly agree	87%	72%	75%	79%	89%	80%	66%
	Somewhat agree	7%	20%	25%	18%	11%	16%	23%
	Neither agree nor disagree	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	11%
	Somewhat disagree	3%	8%	0%	4%	0%	3%	0%
	Somewhat disagree	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Question: In your opinion, how likely or unlikely is it that Canada can develop an energy policy that meets the needs of all regions?	Very likely	47%	36%	16%	43%	26%	33%	26%
	Somewhat likely	40%	44%	66%	36%	67%	51%	57%
	Somewhat unlikely	10%	16%	19%	14%	4%	13%	14%
	Very unlikely	3%	4%	0%	7%	0%	3%	3%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%	0%
Question: In your opinion, how likely or unlikely is it that Canada can develop an energy policy that reflects the different perspectives on energy that exist in Canada?	Very likely	47%	42%	16%	24%	30%	31%	17%
	Somewhat likely	47%	42%	72%	59%	63%	57%	69%
	Somewhat unlikely	3%	17%	3%	14%	7%	8%	14%
	Very unlikely	3%	0%	6%	3%	0%	3%	0%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%

Results by dialogue (cont.)

		BC & Yukon Dialogue	Prairies & North West Territories	Quebec Dialogue	Nunavut & Ontario Dialogue	Atlantic Canada Dialogue	Regional Dialogues Average	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Question: Would you say that, over the two days, participants moved closer to or further away from identifying a broadly supported vision for Canada's energy future?	Moved much closer to a broadly supported vision	73%	64%	53%	61%	67%	63%	63%
	Moved somewhat closer to a broadly supported vision	27%	32%	44%	36%	33%	35%	29%
	Moved neither closer or further away	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%	9%
	Moved somewhat further away	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Moved much further away	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	4%	3.1%	0%	0%	1.4%	0%
Question: Do you trust or distrust the Federal government to take into account citizen voices when making decisions on Canada's energy future?	Trust a great deal	17%	12%	6%	3%	0%	8%	6%
	Trust somewhat	70%	44%	71%	31%	63%	56%	66%
	Neither trust nor distrust	7%	12%	3%	17%	19%	11%	6%
	Distrust somewhat	7%	24%	19%	41%	15%	21%	17%
	Distrust a great deal	0%	8%	0%	7%	4%	4%	6%
Question: Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the quality of the recommendations presented at the end of the dialogue?	Completely satisfied	83%	72%	63%	62%	77%	72%	54%
	Somewhat satisfied	13%	24%	32%	38%	19%	25%	43%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	3%	4%	5%	0%	4%	3%	3%
	Completely dissatisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Question: To what extent, if at all, would you say the results of this dialogue are in the best interests of all Canadians?	To a great extent	80%	64%	75%	75%	74%	74%	69%
	To some extent	17%	24%	25%	21%	15%	20%	29%
	To a limited extent	3%	8%	0%	4%	7%	4%	3%
	Not at all	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%	1%	0%
Question: To what extent do the outcomes of the dialogue reflect or not reflect real-world trade-offs and impacts that Canada will face when deciding its energy future?	Reflect a great deal	60%	42%	52%	37%	54%	49%	63%
	Reflect somewhat	30%	54%	45%	59%	42%	46%	34%
	Reflect little	7%	0%	3%	4%	0%	3%	3%
	Reflect very little	3%	4%	0%	0%	4%	2%	0%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Results by survey

Evaluation data was collected at three points during the project: 1) through an entrance survey at each of the regional dialogues, 2) through an exit survey at each of the regional dialogues and 3) through an exit survey at the pan-Canadian dialogue. The tables below include some of the same questions reported on in the previous section, this time broken down by survey. Please note that the exit survey results for the pan-Canadian dialgue are based on a much smaller sample of 35 participants and therefore do not necessarily indicate an opinion shift compared to the the surveys collected from all 146 regional dialogue participants.

		Regional dialogue entrance survey	Regional dialogue exit survey	Pan-Canadian dialogue exit survey
Question: Please describe your level of familiarity or unfamiliarity with the Federal Government's plans for the future of energy in Canada	Very familiar	6%	15%	17%
	Somewhat familiar	38%	61%	51%
	Somewhat unfamiliar	38%	16%	26%
	Very unfamiliar	15%	8%	6%
	Don't know/not sure	3%	1%	0%
Question: Please describe your level of familiarity or unfamiliarity with measures to increase energy efficiency	Very familiar	2%	30%	29%
	Somewhat familiar	52%	54%	60%
	Somewhat unfamiliar	35%	13%	11%
	Very unfamiliar	15%	2%	0%
	Don't know/not sure	3%	1%	0%
Question: In your opinion, how likely or unlikely is it that Canada can develop an energy policy that meets the needs of all regions?	Very likely	11%	33%	26%
	Somewhat likely	42%	51%	57%
	Somewhat unlikely	30%	13%	14%
	Very unlikely	15%	3%	3%
	Don't know/not sure	3%	1%	0%
Question: In your opinion, how likely or unlikely is it that Canada can develop an energy policy that reflects the different perspectives on energy that exist in Canada?	Very likely	10%	31%	17%
	Somewhat likely	45%	57%	69%
	Somewhat unlikely	33%	8%	14%
	Very unlikely	10%	3%	0%
	Don't know/not sure	2%	1%	0%
Question: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "People I disagree with on the future of energy in Canada can make an important contribution to this conversation."	Strongly agree	69%	72%	76%
	Somewhat agree	23%	18%	18%
	Neither agree nor disagree	7%	5%	3%
	Somewhat disagree	1%	2%	3%
	Strongly disagree	0%	1%	0%
	Don't know/not sure	0%	1%	0%
Question: Do you trust or distrust the Federal government to take into account citizen voices when making decisions on Canada's energy future?	Very likely	6%	8%	6%
	Somewhat likely	44%	56%	66%
	Somewhat unlikely	21%	11%	6%
	Very unlikely	19%	21%	17%
	Don't know/not sure	9%	4%	6%

Participants' individual attitudes towards specific policy actions (exit surveys)

		BC & Yukon Dialogue	Prairies & North West Territories	Nunavut & Ontario Dialogue	Quebec Dialogue	Atlantic Canada Dialogue	Regional Dialogues Average	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Fund strategic national infrastructure projects such as building out the east-west electricity grid and electric vehicle charging stations	Strongly support	87%	65%	61%	79%	52%	69%	74%
	Somewhat support	7%	30%	25%	18%	37%	23%	23%
	Neither support nor oppose	3%	0%	14%	4%	7%	6%	0%
	Somewhat oppose	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%	3%
	Strongly oppose	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Mandate hard greenhouse gas emissions caps on the energy sector and other industrial sectors	Strongly support	53%	42%	46%	61%	30%	47%	49%
	Somewhat support	37%	29%	43%	36%	44%	38%	37%
	Neither support nor oppose	3%	8%	4%	4%	7%	5%	9%
	Somewhat oppose	3%	13%	7%	0%	11%	7%	6%
	Strongly oppose	3%	8%	0%	0%	7%	4%	0%
Set progressively stronger greenhouse gas emissions intensity standards for the energy sector and other industrial sectors (e.g. emissions per barrel of oil produced)	Strongly support	53%	50%	57%	71%	52%	57%	60%
	Somewhat support	30%	42%	32%	29%	30%	32%	31%
	Neither support nor oppose	10%	4%	7%	0%	11%	7%	6%
	Somewhat oppose	3%	4%	4%	0%	4%	3%	3%
	Strongly oppose	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%	0%
Set progressively stronger energy efficiency standards for vehicles, applicances and buildings	Strongly support	73%	58%	56%	89%	58%	67%	66%
	Somewhat support	17%	38%	41%	11%	38%	29%	29%
	Neither support nor oppose	7%	0%	4%	0%	4%	6%	6%
	Somewhat oppose	3%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Strongly oppose	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Invest in research and development of low-carbon technologies and provide incentives for innovation and low-carbon energy start-ups	Strongly support	90%	79%	82%	79%	78%	82%	83%
	Somewhat support	3%	21%	18%	21%	19%	16%	17%
	Neither support nor oppose	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%	0%
	Somewhat oppose	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
	Strongly oppose	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Subsidize and support the early adoption of low-carbon technologies, for example, through electric vehicle rebates and green bonds	Strongly support	67%	75%	79%	79%	67%	73%	71%
	Somewhat support	23%	8%	21%	18%	19%	18%	26%
	Neither support nor oppose	3%	13%	0%	0%	7%	4%	0%
	Somewhat oppose	0%	4%	0%	4%	4%	2%	3%
	Strongly oppose	7%	0%	0%	0%	4%	2%	0%

Participants' individual attitudes towards specific policy actions (exit surveys)

		BC & Yukon Dialogue	Prairies & North West Territories	Nunavut & Ontario Dialogue	Quebec Dialogue	Atlantic Canada Dialogue	Regional Dialogues Average	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Finance research into potential new technologies that remove existing greenhouse gasses from the atmosphere to make products such as carbon neutral cement	Strongly support	50%	64%	69%	63%	52%	59%	57%
	Somewhat support	43%	32%	24%	15%	30%	29%	31%
	Neither support nor oppose	3%	4%	7%	11%	11%	7%	11%
	Somewhat oppose	0%	0%	0%	11%	7%	4%	0%
	Strongly oppose	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Create a jobs program with a focus on equity and retraining for the low-carbon economy	Strongly support	67%	68%	69%	63%	52%	59%	57%
	Somewhat support	27%	32%	24%	15%	30%	29%	31%
	Neither support nor oppose	3%	4%	7%	11%	11%	7%	11%
	Somewhat oppose	0%	0%	0%	11%	7%	4%	0%
	Strongly oppose	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Support local power production for Indigenous peoples and rural communities to promote energy sovereignty and create economic opportunities	Strongly support	73%	75%	69%	70%	59%	69%	80%
	Somewhat support	23%	21%	17%	22%	26%	22%	20%
	Neither support nor oppose	0%	0%	14%	4%	11%	6%	0%
	Somewhat oppose	3%	4%	0%	4%	4%	3%	0%
	Strongly oppose	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Invest in livable cities through expanded public transit, shared energy systems and people-centrered urban planning	Strongly support	77%	68%	66%	77%	44%	66%	66%
	Somewhat support	17%	24%	31%	19%	48%	28%	31%
	Neither support nor oppose	3%	0%	0%	4%	7%	3%	3%
	Somewhat oppose	3%	4%	3%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	Strongly oppose	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Provide financing to retrofit existing homes and buildings for energy efficiency	Strongly support	70%	76%	62%	69%	63%	68%	80%
	Somewhat support	17%	16%	31%	31%	26%	24%	17%
	Neither support nor oppose	7%	4%	7%	0%	7%	5%	3%
	Somewhat oppose	7%	4%	0%	0%	4%	3%	0%
	Strongly oppose	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Invest in carbon capture and storage and other technologies that allow the use of fossil fuels to continue with far fewer emissions than we see today	Strongly support	53%	56%	59%	38%	41%	50%	57%
	Somewhat support	30%	32%	28%	27%	48%	33%	23%
	Neither support nor oppose	3%	8%	14%	12%	11%	9%	17%
	Somewhat oppose	10%	4%	0%	15%	0%	6%	3%
	Strongly oppose	3%	0%	0%	8%	0%	2%	0%

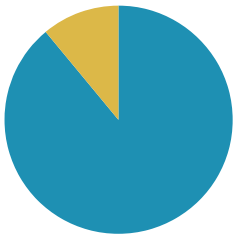
Participants' individual attitudes towards specific policy actions (exit surveys)

		BC & Yukon Dialogue	Prairies & North West Territories	Nunavut & Ontario Dialogue	Quebec Dialogue	Atlantic Canada Dialogue	Regional Dialogues Average	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Use revenues from oil and gas to invest in a prosperity fund for future generations or to pay for the transition to a low-carbon economy	Strongly support	67%	71%	52%	58%	74%	64%	74%
	Somewhat support	30%	21%	24%	31%	26%	26%	20%
	Neither support nor oppose	0%	4%	10%	4%	0%	4%	3%
	Somewhat oppose	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	3%	0%
	Strongly oppose	3%	4%	0%	8%	0%	3%	3%
Institute a carbon price that grows progressively higher In order to discourage greenhouse gas emissions	Strongly support	33%	38%	28%	56%	33%	37%	36%
	Somewhat support	37%	33%	34%	40%	33%	36%	33%
	Neither support nor oppose	10%	8%	17%	4%	19%	12%	12%
	Somewhat oppose	13%	8%	10%	0%	11%	9%	6%
	Strongly oppose	7%	13%	10%	0%	4%	7%	12%
Remove subsidies on fossil fuels to ensure a level playing field for all industries and technologies	Strongly support	43%	38%	41%	50%	37%	42%	34%
	Somewhat support	33%	25%	28%	27%	37%	30%	31%
	Neither support nor oppose	13%	4%	24%	12%	19%	15%	26%
	Somewhat oppose	10%	25%	7%	12%	7%	12%	9%
	Strongly oppose	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Maintain fossil fuel subsidies to keep Canada's oil and gas industry competitive	Strongly support	20%	21%	7%	8%	8%	13%	11%
	Somewhat support	17%	33%	25%	19%	27%	24%	31%
	Neither support nor oppose	23%	21%	25%	15%	23%	22%	26%
	Somewhat oppose	23%	17%	21%	31%	24%	24%	9%
	Strongly oppose	17%	8%	21%	27%	18%	18%	23%
Monitor compliance toward domestic and international climate obligations but don't lock into costly choices until our close trading partners do the same	Strongly support	30%	33%	21%	20%	19%	24%	17%
	Somewhat support	20%	33%	24%	36%	30%	28%	34%
	Neither support nor oppose	7%	8%	21%	16%	22%	15%	17%
	Somewhat oppose	27%	13%	21%	8%	11%	16%	11%
	Strongly oppose	17%	13%	14%	20%	19%	16%	20%
Maximize the development of oil and gas reserves	Strongly support	10%	32%	11%	8%	22%	16%	9%
	Somewhat support	21%	24%	21%	0%	37%	21%	31%
	Neither support nor oppose	21%	16%	25%	8%	19%	18%	14%
	Somewhat oppose	28%	24%	21%	23%	11%	21%	26%
	Strongly oppose	21%	4%	21%	62%	11%	24%	20%

Participants' individual attitudes towards specific policy actions (exit surveys)

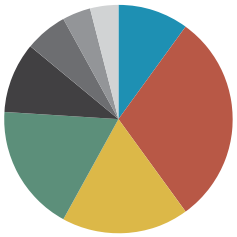
		BC & Yukon Dialogue	Prairies & North West Territories	Nunavut & Ontario Dialogue	Quebec Dialogue	Atlantic Canada Dialogue	Regional Dialogues Average	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Ban new investments in the extraction and movement of fossil fuels	Strongly support	17%	8%	14%	42%	22%	20%	14%
	Somewhat support	13%	24%	28%	15%	19%	20%	31%
	Neither support nor oppose	33%	20%	14%	8%	19%	19%	17%
	Somewhat oppose	23%	24%	34%	23%	26%	26%	29%
	Strongly oppose	13%	24%	10%	12%	15%	15%	9%
Phase out industries with the highest greenhouse gas emissions	Strongly support	37%	24%	38%	54%	19%	34%	29%
	Somewhat support	40%	32%	31%	23%	44%	34%	43%
	Neither support nor oppose	10%	16%	14%	12%	22%	15%	17%
	Somewhat oppose	10%	24%	14%	8%	11%	13%	6%
	Strongly oppose	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	6%
Diversify oil and gas export markets beyonds the US to Asia and beyond by building new infrastructure such as pipelines	Strongly support	30%	56%	11%	8%	37%	28%	37%
	Somewhat support	33%	28%	36%	23%	30%	30%	26%
	Neither support nor oppose	7%	4%	29%	23%	19%	16%	9%
	Somewhat oppose	17%	0%	14%	8%	11%	10%	17%
	Strongly oppose	13%	12%	11%	38%	4%	15%	11%
Maximize the export of uranium and Canada nuclear technology	Strongly support	3%	32%	25%	8%	15%	16%	23%
	Somewhat support	47%	28%	14%	19%	30%	28%	34%
	Neither support nor oppose	33%	16%	21%	31%	33%	27%	23%
	Somewhat oppose	7%	16%	29%	23%	15%	18%	9%
	Strongly oppose	10%	8%	11%	19%	7%	11%	11%
Mandate rapid and legally binding caps on Canada's greenhouse gas emissions	Strongly support	33%	28%	36%	38%	15%	30%	40%
	Somewhat support	33%	20%	36%	42%	44%	35%	40%
	Neither support nor oppose	13%	16%	4%	12%	19%	13%	9%
	Somewhat oppose	17%	24%	21%	8%	15%	17%	3%
	Strongly oppose	3%	12%	4%	0%	7%	5%	9%

Question:
Did you vote in the last Federal Election held in October 2015?



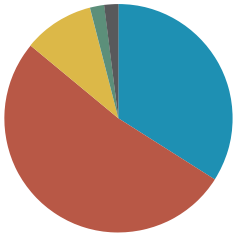
- **89%** – Yes
- **10%** – No
- **0%** – Was not eligible to vote
- **0%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
Overall, which of the following issues would you say is the most important one facing Canada today?



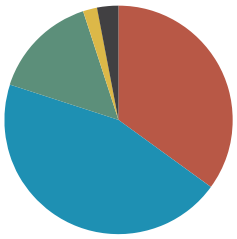
- **10%** – Education
- **29%** – The economy
- **18%** – Healthcare
- **18%** – The environment
- **10%** – Immigration issues
- **6%** – National security
- **5%** – Building infrastructure
- **5%** – Other

Question:
Please describe your level of familiarity or unfamiliarity with the way energy is produced in Canada.



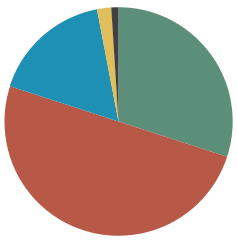
- **34%** – Very familiar
- **52%** – Somewhat familiar
- **10%** – Somewhat unfamiliar
- **2%** – Very unfamiliar
- **2%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
Please describe your level of familiarity or unfamiliarity with the way energy is transported in Canada.



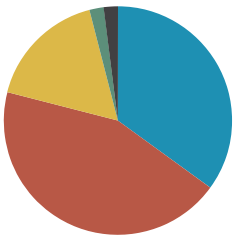
- **35%** – Very familiar
- **45%** – Somewhat familiar
- **15%** – Somewhat unfamiliar
- **2%** – Very unfamiliar
- **3%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
Please describe your level of familiarity or unfamiliarity with the way energy is used in Canada.



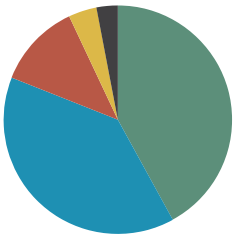
- **30%** – Very familiar
- **50%** – Somewhat familiar
- **17%** – Somewhat unfamiliar
- **2%** – Very unfamiliar
- **1%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
Please describe your level of familiarity or unfamiliarity with the role of energy in the Canadian economy.



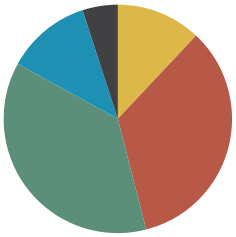
- **35%** – Very familiar
- **43%** – Somewhat familiar
- **17%** – Somewhat unfamiliar
- **2%** – Very unfamiliar
- **2%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
Please describe your level of familiarity or unfamiliarity with the role of energy in the production of greenhouse gases.



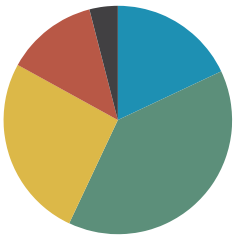
- **42%** – Very familiar
- **39%** – Somewhat familiar
- **13%** – Somewhat unfamiliar
- **4%** – Very unfamiliar
- **3%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
Please describe your level of familiarity or unfamiliarity with the Federal Government's plans for the future of energy in Canada.



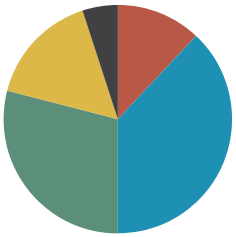
- **12%** – Very familiar
- **34%** – Somewhat familiar
- **37%** – Somewhat unfamiliar
- **12%** – Very unfamiliar
- **5%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
In your opinion, how likely or unlikely is it that Canada can develop an energy policy that meets the needs of all regions?



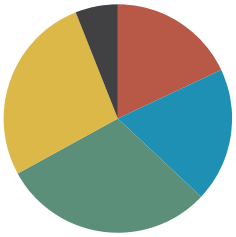
- **18%** – Very likely
- **40%** – Somewhat likely
- **26%** – Somewhat unlikely
- **13%** – Very unlikely
- **4%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
In your opinion, how likely or unlikely is it that Canada can develop an energy policy that reflects the different perspectives on energy that exist in Canada?



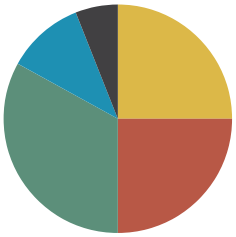
- **12%** – Very likely
- **38%** – Somewhat likely
- **29%** – Somewhat unlikely
- **16%** – Very unlikely
- **6%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
In your opinion, how trustworthy or untrustworthy are Scientists on predicting Canada's future energy needs?



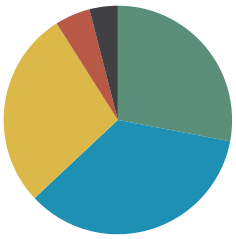
- **18%** – Very untrustworthy
- **19%** – Somewhat untrustworthy
- **30%** – Somewhat trustworthy
- **27%** – Very trustworthy
- **6%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
In your opinion, how trustworthy or untrustworthy are Environmental groups on predicting Canada's future energy needs?



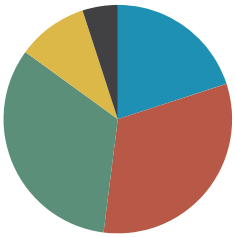
- **25%** – Very untrustworthy
- **25%** – Somewhat untrustworthy
- **33%** – Somewhat trustworthy
- **11%** – Very trustworthy
- **5%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
In your opinion, how trustworthy or untrustworthy is the media on predicting Canada's future energy needs?



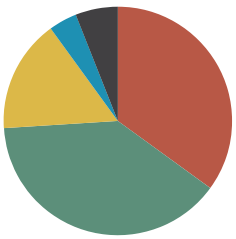
- **28%** – Very untrustworthy
- **35%** – Somewhat untrustworthy
- **28%** – Somewhat trustworthy
- **5%** – Very trustworthy
- **4%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
In your opinion, how trustworthy or untrustworthy is Industry on predicting Canada's future energy needs?



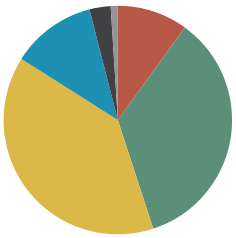
- **20%** – Very untrustworthy
- **32%** – Somewhat untrustworthy
- **33%** – Somewhat trustworthy
- **9%** – Very trustworthy
- **5%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
In your opinion, which of the following approaches should the government take to address Canada's future energy needs?



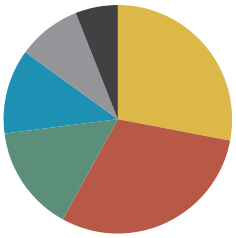
- **35%** – Reduce the use of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas as quickly as possible and transition immediately to renewable energy sources
- **39%** – Use economic benefits from the development of Canada's fossil fuels to fund a gradual transition toward renewable energy sources
- **16%** – Expand the development of fossil fuels to maximize the wealth created for Canadians
- **3%** – None of the above
- **6%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
Energy policy can involve difficult trade-offs between the economy and the environment. Which of the following statements best describes your view?



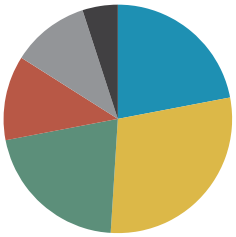
- **10%** – The highest priority should be given to protecting the environment, even if it hurts the economy.
- **35%** – Both the environment and the economy are important, but the environment should come first.
- **39%** – Both the environment and the economy are important and balancing the two should be the highest priority.
- **12%** – Both the environment and the economy are important and balancing the two should be the highest priority.
- **3%** – The highest priority should be given to economic considerations even if it hurts the environment.
- **1%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
If Canada meets its climate change targets and reduces emissions from the burning of fossil fuels, do you think this will have a positive effect, a negative effect, or no effect at all on Canada«s economy?



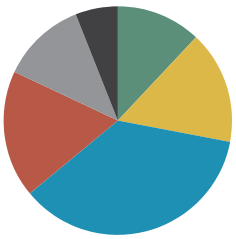
- **27%** – Very positive effect
- **29%** – Somewhat positive effect
- **15%** – No effect
- **12%** – Somewhat negative effect
- **9%** – Very negative effect
- **7%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
If Canada meets its climate change targets and reduces emissions from the burning of fossil fuels, do you think this will have a positive effect, a negative effect, or no effect at all on the economy of your local community?



- **22%** – Very positive effect
- **29%** – Somewhat positive effect
- **21%** – No effect
- **12%** – Somewhat negative effect
- **11%** – Very negative effect
- **5%** – Don't know / not sure

Question:
If Canada meets its climate change targets and reduces emissions from the burning of fossil fuels, do you think this will have a positive effect, a negative effect, or no effect at all on your personal financial situation?



- **12%** – positive effect
- **16%** – Somewhat positive effect
- **36%** – No effect
- **18%** – Somewhat negative effect
- **12%** – Very negative effect
- **6%** – Don't know / not sure

Primary recruitment indicators[13]

Share of participants by gender (compared to census data)

Gender	Canadian Population	Regional Dialogues (recruited)	Regional Dialogues (after attrition)	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Male	49%	55%	54%	49%
Female	51%	43%	44%	51%
Transgender / Other	no data	1%	1%	0%

Share of participants by family income (compared to census data)

Annual family Income (after tax)	Canadian Population	Regional Dialogues (recruited)	Regional Dialogues (after attrition)	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
$0 to $29,999	25%	23%	23%	26%
$30,000 to $49,999	21%	22%	20%	9%
$50,000 to $79,999	24%	26%	27%	20%
$80,000 and above	31%	28%	30%	46%

Share of participants identifying as Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (compared to census data)

Aboriginal identity	Canadian Population	Regional Dialogues (recruited)	Regional Dialogues (after attrition)	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Non-Aboriginal identity	95%	86%	88%	83%
Aboriginal identity	5%	14%	12%	17%

13 For a description of the full participant recruitment methodology and detailed results, see the report by Forum Research, which is publicly available at www.canadaenergyfuture.ca. Note that due to the small sample size of each of the dialogues, unplanned participant attrition and the interaction among various criteria, it is not possible to recruit a group of participants who match Canadian population data 1:1. Please also note that percentage figures may not add up 100% due to rounding.

Share of participants identifying as visible minority (compared to census data)

Visible minorities	Canadian Population	Regional Dialogues (recruited)	Regional Dialogues (after attrition)	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Visible minority	16%	20%	18%	14%
Caucasian / white	84%	80%	82%	86%

Share of participants by age group (compared to census data)

Age	Canadian Population	Regional Dialogues (recruited)	Regional Dialogues (after attrition)	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
65 and older	21%	22%	24%	26%
45–64	36%	42%	47%	40%
25–44	32%	23%	19%	20%
18–24	11%	12%	10%	14%

Participants' education levels (compared to census data)

Education	Canadian Population	Regional Dialogues (recruited)	Regional Dialogues (after attrition)	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Bachelor's degree or higher	20%	27%	29%	26%
Some post-secondary, including college or technical certificates or diplomas	34%	46%	45%	43%
High school or less	46%	27%	25%	31%

Participant views on energy trade-offs (compared to national baseline poll)

Question: Energy policy can involve difficult trade-offs between the economy and the environment. Which of the following statements best describes your view?	Canadian Population	Regional Dialogues (recruited)	Regional Dialogues (after attrition)	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
The highest priority should be given to protecting the environment, even if it hurts the economy.	10%	13%	14%	6%
Both the environment and the economy are important, but the environment should come first.	35%	33%	30%	43%
Both the environment and the economy are important and balancing the two should be the highest priority.	39%	44%	43%	34%
Both the environment and the economy are important, but the economy should come first.	12%	9%	10%	14%
The highest priority should be given to economic considerations even if it hurts the environment.	2%	2%	2%	3%
Don't know	1%	0%	0%	0%

Perceived financial impact of meeting emissions reduction targets (compared to national baseline poll)

Question: If Canada meets its climate change targets and reduces emissions from the burning of fossil fuels, do you think this will have a positive effect, a negative effect, or no effect at all on your personal financial situation?	Canadian Population	Regional Dialogues (recruited)	Regional Dialogues (after attrition)	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Very positive effect	13%	16%	16%	9%
Somewhat positive effect	16%	24%	23%	20%
No effect	36%	29%	29%	34%
Somewhat negative effect	17%	19%	21%	20%
Very negative effect	12%	9%	7%	9%
Don't know	6%	3%	3%	9%

Participants' trust in environmental groups in predicting Canada's future energy needs (compared to national baseline poll)

Question: In your opinion, how trustworthy or untrustworthy are Environmental groups on predicting Canada´s future energy needs?	Canadian Population	Regional Dialogues (recruited)	Regional Dialogues (after attrition)	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Very untrustworthy	25%	19%	18%	14%
Somewhat untrustworthy	25%	26%	24%	31%
Somewhat trustworthy	33%	39%	40%	31%
Very trustworthy	11%	11%	12%	17%
Don't know	6%	5%	6%	6%

Participants' trust in industry in predicting Canada's future energy needs (compared to national baseline poll)

Question: In your opinion, how trustworthy or untrustworthy is Industry on predicting Canada´s future energy needs?	Canadian Population	Regional Dialogues (recruited)	Regional Dialogues (after attrition)	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Very untrustworthy	20%	18%	18%	17%
Somewhat untrustworthy	33%	37%	33%	37%
Somewhat trustworthy	33%	36%	39%	31%
Very trustworthy	9%	5%	5%	6%
Don't know	5%	4%	4%	9%

Share of pan-Canadian participants by province/territory (compared to census data)[14]

Provinces and Territories	Canadian Population	Pan-Canadian Dialogue	
		%	#
Alberta	11.7%	11.4%	4
British Columbia	13.1%	11.4%	4
Manitoba	3.6%	2.9%	1
New Brunswick	2.1%	2.9%	1
Newfoundland & Labrador	1.4%	2.9%	1
Northwest Territories	0.1%	2.9%	1
Nova Scotia	2.6%	2.9%	1
Nunavut	0.1%	2.9%	1
Ontario	38.6%	31.4%	11
Prince Edward Island	0.4%	2.9%	1
Quebec	22.9%	20.0%	7
Saskatchewan	3.2%	2.9%	1
Yukon	0.1%	2.9%	1

14 Note: For the regional dialogues, participants were sampled so the participants at each dialogue would reflect the geography of the provinces and territories covered at the session rather than selecting them to reflect the population breakdown for Canada as a whole. For a detailed geographic breakdown of each regional dialogue, see the report by Forum Research available at www.canadaenergyfuture.ca.

Secondary recruitment indicators

Share of participants by employment status (compared to census data)

Employment Status	Canadian Population	Regional Dialogues (recruited)	Regional Dialogues (after attrition)	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Unemployed	7%	14%	12%	17%
Full Time	64%	41%	43%	29%
Part Time	15%	26%	26%	37%
Self Employed	14%	19%	18%	17%

Participants' familiarity with the Federal Government plans for the future of energy in Canada? (compared to national baseline poll)

Question: Please describe your level of familiarity or unfamiliarity with the Federal Government´s plans for the future of energy in Canada.	Canadian Population	Regional Dialogues (recruited)	Regional Dialogues (after attrition)	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Very familiar	12%	13%	14%	11%
Somewhat familiar	34%	47%	48%	43%
Somewhat unfamiliar	37%	26%	25%	34%
Very unfamiliar	12%	11%	10%	11%
Don't know	5%	4%	3%	0%

Share of participants with and without children under 25 years in household (compared to census data)

With children under 25 years of age in household	Canadian Population	Regional Dialogues (recruited)	Regional Dialogues (after attrition)	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Yes	51%	36%	33%	43%
No	49%	64%	67%	57%

Share of participants who voted in the last federal election (compared to Statistics Canada survey)[15]

Question: Did you vote in the last federal election?	Canadian Population	Regional Dialogues (recruited)	Regional Dialogues (after attrition)	Pan-Canadian Dialogue
Yes	78%	87%	87%	83%
No	22%	13%	13%	17%

15 Please note that Statistics Canada survey data on self-reported voting participation differ from actual voter turnout.

CITIZEN DIALOGUES
ON CANADA'S ENERGY FUTURE