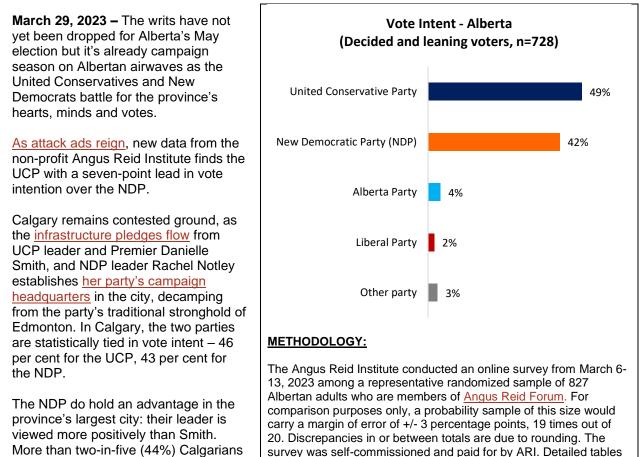
# ANGUS REID NSTITUTE

Canada's Non-Profit Foundation Committed to Independent Research

# Alberta Spotlight: Smith and UCP lead as the NDP fights in Calgary to convert warmth for Notley into votes

Majority of Albertans 35 and over say they intend to vote UCP; NDP leads among 18- to 34-year-olds



Notley while fewer than two-in-five (39%) approve of Smith's performance as premier so far.

say they have a positive impression of

In both vote intent and impressions of party leadership, the gap is much wider elsewhere in the province. In Edmonton, the NDP hold an advantage in both, while outside of the two major cities, the UCP are far ahead.

are found at the end of this release.

While cost of living remains a dominant issue in the province (70% of Albertans select it as a top issue), there are divergent priorities among likely voters for the two leading parties. Those who say they intend to vote NDP are much more concerned about health care, education and the environment than those who say they would vote UCP if an election were held today. Meanwhile, likely UCP voters prioritize the economy, energy policy and government spending at higher rates.



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#### More Key Findings:

- Half (51%) of 18- to 34-year-olds say they would vote NDP if the election were today. That is the only age group the NDP are the preferred party, however. The UCP hold a 53% to 38% advantage among Albertans aged 35 to 54 and a 57% to 37% lead among those over the age of 54. Voting turnout is typically lower for younger voters in Canadian elections.
- Approaching three-in-five (57%) men approve of Smith while one-third (34%) hold a favourable view of Notley. Women have a more positive assessment of Notley (48%) than Smith (36%).
- Outside of Calgary and Edmonton, energy policy is believed to be an issue of higher import (28%) than within the province's largest cities (Calgary, 21%; Edmonton, 18%). Those in Calgary and Edmonton select poverty (Calgary, 14%; Edmonton, 16%) and housing affordability (Calgary, 27%; Edmonton, 23%) at higher rates than those elsewhere in the province (poverty, 6%; housing affordability, 15%).

# About ARI

The **Angus Reid Institute (ARI)** was founded in October 2014 by pollster and sociologist, Dr. Angus Reid. ARI is a national, not-for-profit, non-partisan public opinion research foundation established to advance education by commissioning, conducting and disseminating to the public accessible and impartial statistical data, research and policy analysis on economics, political science, philanthropy, public administration, domestic and international affairs and other socio-economic issues of importance to Canada and its world.

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#### Part One: Albertans on the leaders

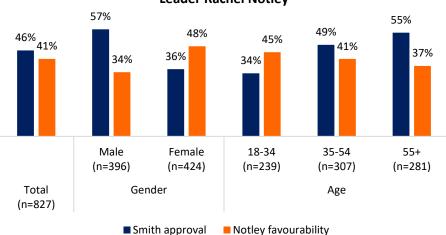
Alberta's election is a battle between two relatively known quantities. Premier and UCP leader Danielle Smith was well established on the province's political scene long before she replaced former Premier Jason Kenney as UCP leader. NDP leader Rachel Notley contested the previous two elections at the helm of her party and served as premier from 2015 to 2019. Indeed, only one-in-20 Albertans say they don't have an opinion on Smith (5%) or Notley (6%).

However, this familiarity is a boon to neither leader. Two-in-five strongly disapprove of Smith (38%) and as many have a very unfavourable (39%) view of Notley (<u>see detailed tables</u>). In both cases, that proportion of strong negative sentiment is equal or just below those who have positive impressions of the leaders. More than two-in-five (46%) say they approve of Smith so far in her role as premier; two-in-five (41%) say they have a favourable view of Notley.

#### Notley viewed more favourably by women, under 35s

The two have different demographic strengths. Smith has the edge in positive assessments among men (57% approval) and Albertans over the age of 54 (55%). Meanwhile, Notley is more positively viewed by women (48% favourable) and those aged 18 to 34 (45% favourable). However, among both groups, the NDP leader has as many positive appraisals as negative ones (women 48% favourable, 45% unfavourable; 18-34 45% favourable, 43% unfavourable, see detailed tables).

<u>Historically in Canadian elections</u>, younger adults are less likely to vote than older ones. In the last two federal elections in Alberta, turnout was six to seven points higher for those over the age of 55 compared to those under the age of 35.



# Approval of Premier Daniel Smith vs. favourability of NDP Leader Rachel Notley

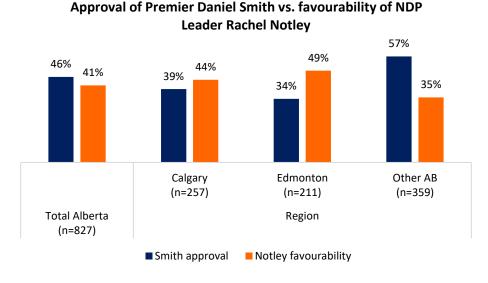
#### Smith holds edge outside of cities

The NDP typically have performed strongly in Edmonton. Nineteen of the party's current 23 seats in the legislature are in Edmonton (including one in the Edmonton-adjacent St. Albert). There, Notley holds a



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significant advantage in appraisal over Smith. She also holds a slight edge in Calgary, where the NDP will be looking to reclaim some of the seats it won in 2015 but lost in 2019. Outside of the province's two largest cities, however, Smith is viewed much more favourably than her opponent:



#### Part Two: The issues

#### Inflation top issue for likely UCP voters; health care for likely NDP voters

Though inflation has shown signs of abating in recent months, it remains a top issue for Albertans. Seven-in-ten (70%) believe it to be a top-three concern facing the province. Cost of living is far more selected than health care (49%) and the economy (29%), the next closest issues.

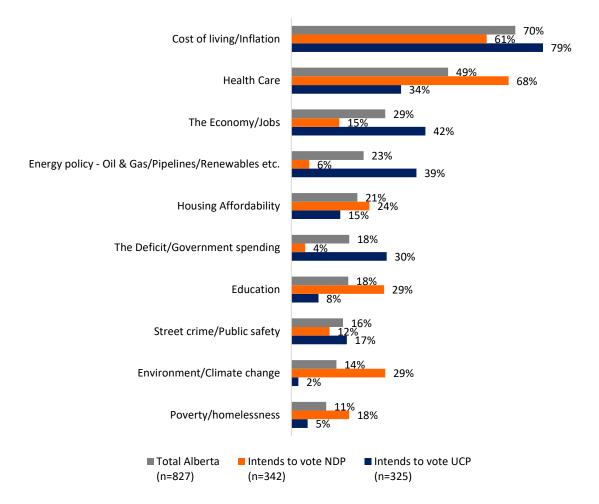
Already, both campaigns are looking to paint <u>the other as the party Albertans can't afford</u> in attack ads. The NDP label the UCP as the party of health care privatization, which will cost Albertans money <u>"out of pocket"</u>. Meanwhile, those who say they would vote NDP if they election were held today are more likely (68%) to select health care as a top issue facing the province than those who are leaning UCP (34%).

There are other divergent priorities among the two groups of likely voters. Likely NDP voters select education, the environment and poverty as top issues at much higher rates than likely UCP voters, who are more likely to say the economy more generally, energy policy and government spending:



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# And which of those issues would you say are the most important to you, personally. Please select up to three (Those with more than 10% overall shown)



Across all demographics, the top issue is inflation and the second most selected concern is health care. However, there is variation on the latter – women more than men, and older Albertans more than younger ones, believe health care to be a top issue.

Below those two dominating priorities there is more variation among demographics. There is a gender divide on education (13% men, 22% women), energy policy (29% men, 17% women), and government spending (25% men, 12% women). Meanwhile, there is disagreement among age groups on the pressing nature of the environment, energy policy and housing affordability:

| And which of those issues would you say are the most important to you, personally. Please select up to three (Those with more than 10% overall shown) |                             |                 |                   |                  |                  |                |  |  |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--|--|
|   | Total<br>Alberta<br>(n=827) | Gender          |                   | Age              |                  |                |  |  |
|   |                             | Male<br>(n=396) | Female<br>(n=424) | 18-34<br>(n=239) | 35-54<br>(n=307) | 55+<br>(n=281) |  |  |
| Cost of Living/<br>Inflation  | 70%                         | 70%             | 71%               | 69%              | 73%              | 68%            |  |  |
| Health Care   | 49%                         | 39%             | 58%               | 39%              | 49%              | 60%            |  |  |
| The Economy/<br>Jobs  | 29%                         | 34%             | 25%               | 29%              | 34%              | 24%            |  |  |
| Energy policy – Oil<br>& Gas/ Pipelines/<br>Renewables  | 23%                         | 29%             | 17%               | 18%              | 20%              | 30%            |  |  |
| Housing<br>Affordability  | 21%                         | 22%             | 19%               | 29%              | 19%              | 14%            |  |  |
| The Deficit/<br>Government<br>spending  | 18%                         | 25%             | 12%               | 13%              | 21%              | 20%            |  |  |
| Education   | 18%                         | 13%             | 22%               | 17%              | 21%              | 14%            |  |  |
| Street crime/<br>public safety  | 16%                         | 16%             | 17%               | 14%              | 14%              | 21%            |  |  |
| Environment/<br>Climate Change  | 14%                         | 13%             | 15%               | 22%              | 10%              | 10%            |  |  |
| Poverty/<br>homelessness  | 11%                         | 10%             | 12%               | 14%              | 9%               | 10%            |  |  |

#### **Regional variations on issues**

Cost of living and health care rank as the top two issues across all regions of the province. However, energy policy ranks as much more important outside of the two urban centres (28%) than within (Calgary, 21%; Edmonton, 15%). Meanwhile, issues of poverty and housing affordability are believed to be of greater import in Calgary and Edmonton than outside of them:

|   |                             |                    |                     | Page <b>7</b> of <b>11</b> |  |  |  |  |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| And which of those issues would you say are the most important to you, personally. Please select up to three (Those with more than 10% overall shown) |                             |                    |                     |                            |  |  |  |  |
|   | Total<br>Alberta<br>(n=827) | Region             |                     |                            |  |  |  |  |
|   |                             | Calgary<br>(n=257) | Edmonton<br>(n=211) | Other Alberta<br>(n=359)   |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of Living/ Inflation   | 70%                         | 64%                | 70%                 | 75%                        |  |  |  |  |
| Health Care   | 49%                         | 45%                | 53%                 | 50%                        |  |  |  |  |
| The Economy/ Jobs   | 29%                         | 30%                | 28%                 | 30%                        |  |  |  |  |
| Energy policy – Oil & Gas/<br>Pipelines/ Renewables   | 23%                         | 21%                | 15%                 | 28%                        |  |  |  |  |
| Housing Affordability   | 21%                         | 27%                | 23%                 | 15%                        |  |  |  |  |
| The Deficit/ Government spending  | 18%                         | 15%                | 12%                 | 24%                        |  |  |  |  |
| Education   | 18%                         | 17%                | 20%                 | 17%                        |  |  |  |  |
| Street crime/ public safety   | 16%                         | 19%                | 18%                 | 13%                        |  |  |  |  |
| Environment/ Climate<br>Change  | 14%                         | 16%                | 16%                 | 12%                        |  |  |  |  |
| Poverty/ homelessness   | 11%                         | 14%                | 16%                 | 6%                         |  |  |  |  |

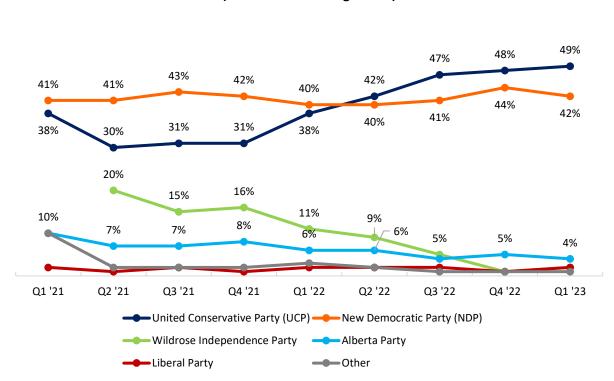
#### Part Three: Vote intention

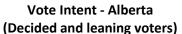
As the election nears, the UCP has widened its lead over the rival NDP. Half of Albertans (49%) say they would vote UCP if the election were held today, seven points more than those who say they would vote NDP (42%). Third-party options – such as the Alberta Party (4%), Wildrose Independence Party (2%) and Liberal Party (2%) – are all selected by fewer than one-in-20 Albertans.

Vote intention for the NDP has remained relatively consistent since March 2021, at about two-in-five. Meanwhile, Albertans have warmed up to the UCP since Kenney announced he was stepping down in May last year. Since Smith has been UCP leader, approaching half of Albertans profess support of the UCP:







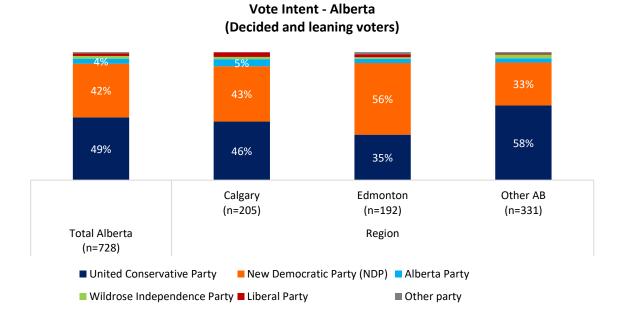


# By region

Former <u>Premier Ralph Klein described Alberta as a three-legged stool</u> when it comes to elections: one leg for Calgary, one for Edmonton and one for the rest of the province. To form government, he believed you needed to win two of the three legs. As it stands, the UCP and NDP are sawing the Calgary leg in half. Vote intent is statistically tied in Alberta's largest city at 46 per cent for the UCP and 43 per cent for the NDP. Elsewhere, the NDP hold majority support (56%) in Edmonton and the UCP majority support (58%) outside of the two major cities:







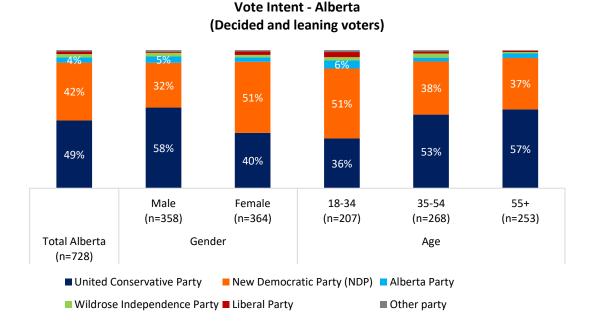
#### By age and gender

The UCP are the preferred party of a majority of men (58%), while half (51%) of women say they would vote NDP if the election were held today. Notably, the gap between the UCP and the NDP among men (+26 UCP) is much larger than the gap between the two among women (+11 NDP).

The NDP trail among Albertans over the age of 34, including by 20 points among those over the age of 54. Notley and her party perform best among 18- to 34-year-olds, half (51%) of whom say they intend to vote NDP:

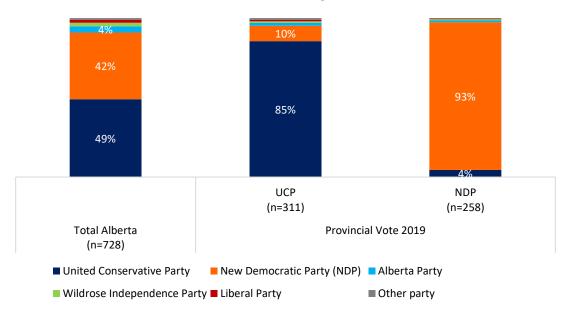


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#### Vote retention

Among those who voted in 2019, the NDP are retaining a higher proportion of their support than the UCP. Indeed, one-in-ten (10%) past UCP voters say they would vote NDP today, double the rate of past NDP voters who say they would vote UCP (4%):



# Vote retention (Decided and leaning voters)



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For detailed results by age, gender, region, education, and other demographics, click here.