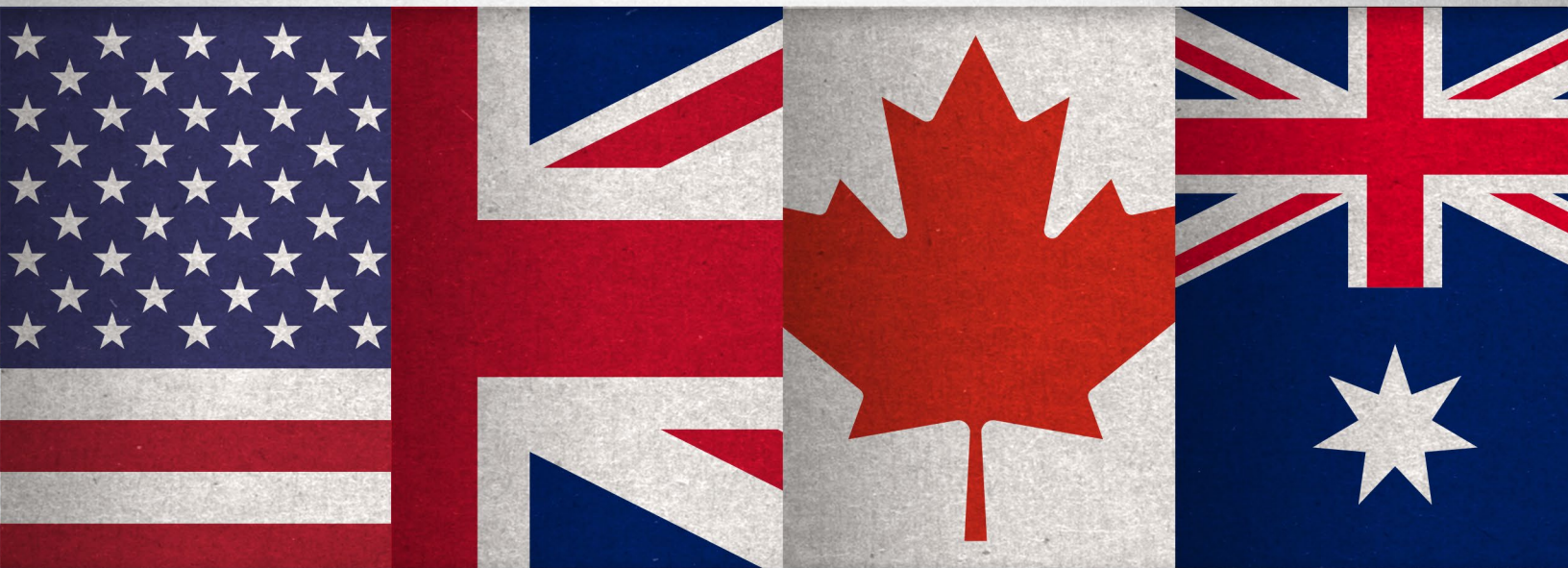


PERSPECTIVES ON CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM

Polling Results from Canada, the United States,
Australia and the United Kingdom

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REALITIES OF
SOCIALISM

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Executive Summary

This study was done in conjunction with Leger and included surveying respondents in Canada, the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom in the fall of 2022. The survey and this report are structured around three distinct sets of questions. The first section of this study examines perceptions of and support for capitalism and socialism. The second section identifies how respondents define socialism. The final section assesses respondents' preferences for different tax increases to pay for socialism.

1. Perceptions of and Support for Capitalism and Socialism

One major objective of this study is to better understand perceptions of and support for capitalism and more importantly socialism, as well as how attitudes towards capitalism and socialism differ across age groups, particularly those of respondents under age 35 compared to older respondents.

Support for capitalism amongst those aged 18–34 is at best tepid outside of the United States. The total agreement versus total disagreement on whether capitalism is the ideal economic system is essentially identical in Canada and Australia. The United States shows a net positive level of support for capitalism as the ideal economic system among those aged 18–34, with 52 percent in agreement versus 33 percent in disagreement—a net positive difference of 19 percentage points. The United Kingdom is the only other country to record a meaningful net positive view of capitalism, at 9 percentage points.

Agreement that capitalism is the ideal economic system clearly increases with age across all countries except in the United Kingdom, where there is no discernible difference in responses across age groups. The most pronounced increase based on age is in Canada, where agreement that capitalism is the ideal economic system increases from 39 percent of respondents for those 18–34 to 60 percent for those aged 55 and over.

Support for socialism as the ideal economic system is strongest amongst those aged 18–34 regardless of country. The total agreement (strongly agree and agree) that socialism is the ideal economic system amongst the 18–34 age cohort ranged from 43 percent in the United States to 53 percent in the United Kingdom.

Support for socialism as the ideal economic system declines as age increases and conversely, opposition to socialism increases as age increases across all countries covered in the survey.

Crucially, unlike the responses for capitalism, there is a clear net preference for socialism amongst those aged 18–34 in all countries, although this net preference is markedly weaker in the United States at just 3 percentage points. In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, 53 percent of young people (aged 18–34) agree that socialism is the ideal economic system versus only 27 percent in disagreement for a net preference for socialism of 26 percentage points. A comparably strong net preference for socialism is also reported for both Australia (50 percent vs. 30 percent) and Canada (46 percent vs. 29 percent).

Perhaps most indicative of broad support for socialism among respondents is the fact that all age groups across all four countries agreed, to varying extents, that a transition to socialism would improve the economy and well-being of their citizens. This agreement was more pronounced across most age groups in Australia than in the other three countries, but respondents in all four countries indicated relative support for the idea that socialism would result in an improved economy and enhanced well-being of citizens. However, the strength of the view that socialism would improve the economy and well-being of citizens decreased with age in all four countries.

2. Defining “Socialism”

Three alternative definitions of socialism were provided to respondents. Several key insights can be drawn from how respondents defined “socialism”. First, support for the traditional definition of socialism as the state owning the means of production, or as phrased in the survey as “the government taking control of companies and industries so that the state rather than individuals control the economy”, had the least support of the three definitions provided. This traditional definition of socialism failed to garner more than 40 percent total agreement (total of all age groups) in any of the countries.

The second definition, socialism as the government providing more services to people, received the highest level of total agreement (total of all age groups) in three countries (Canada, the United States, and Australia), with agreement ranging from 55 percent in the United Kingdom to 65 percent in both Canada and Australia.

The level of total agreement for the third definition of socialism, wherein the government provides a minimum level of guaranteed income to its citizens, was close to the results for the second definition, i.e., government providing more services. In most cases, the level of total agreement that socialism is best defined as government providing a minimum guaranteed income (total of all age groups) trailed behind the level of total agreement for socialism defined as the government providing more social services by approximately 10 percentage points. The exception is the United Kingdom, where the third definition received slightly higher total agreement (57 percent) compared to the second definition (55 percent). However, in all cases, the third definition exceeded the level of total agreement for the traditional definition of socialism.

These results hold, albeit at higher levels of support, when only respondents supporting socialism are included in the analysis. For additional information, please see the data in Appendices A4.1 through A4.7.

It’s clear that respondents were defining socialism as an expanded role for the state, either in providing more services and/or in guaranteeing a minimum level of income.

3. Paying for Socialism

This final section focuses on questions about how to pay for a larger government. Specifically, four different tax proposals were provided to respondents. The total level of support is highest for the two targeted tax increases, namely a new wealth tax imposed on the top 1 percent of high-income citizens and a new higher personal income tax imposed on the top 10 percent of income earners. This is an important observation, because it’s

likely that in answering this question, the vast majority of respondents assumed that the tax increase would not affect them.

Across all age cohorts, the level of total support for the wealth tax ranges between 66 percent in the United States and 72 percent in both Canada and Australia. The level of total support falls, although it is still quite high, for a new higher personal income tax imposed on high income earners, ranging from 53 percent in the United Kingdom to 59 percent in Canada.

The two broad-based tax increases, specifically an increase in personal income taxes for most citizens (with exceptions for lower-income workers) and a 20 percent VAT (with exemptions for lower-income workers) garnered much lower levels of total support in all four countries. Again, this is an important insight because most respondents likely assumed that they would be affected by these two tax increases, both of which received much lower levels of total support than for the targeted tax proposals.

The proposed broad-based personal income tax increase received less total support than the proposed targeted personal income tax increase for the top 10 percent, but it garnered higher total agreement than the 20 percent VAT option. Specifically, the total support (total for all age groups) for a broad-based increase in personal income taxes ranged from 31 percent in Canada to 39 percent in Australia. The 20 percent VAT option received the lowest level of total support amongst the four tax options, ranging from 16 percent in Canada to 29 percent in the United States.

These results again hold when only respondents favouring socialism are included in the analysis, although the levels of support for all four tax increases are higher than they are for all respondents.

Summary

In summary, there is less support for capitalism across most age groups in most countries compared to the support for socialism amongst the younger age group (18–34). Support for capitalism and opposition to socialism generally increase as age increases. The definition of socialism favoured by respondents is different from its traditional meaning. Indeed, the traditional definition received the lowest level of support. Respondents primarily identified socialism as entailing more government spending and provision of services and/or providing a guaranteed level of minimum income.

Critically, the results suggest that no age group in any of the surveyed countries indicated a general willingness to pay for the costs associated with their favoured definition(s) of socialism. The two broad-based tax increases, specifically a large increase in personal income taxes (with exceptions for lower-income workers) and a 20 percent VAT (with exemptions for lower-income workers) received by far the lowest levels of total support. At the same time, the two targeted tax increases, namely a new wealth tax imposed on the top 1 percent and a higher personal income tax imposed on the top 10 percent garnered strong support. The clear implication is that a large proportion of supporters of socialism, defined as higher levels of government for expanded and new programs and/or transfers to provide a guaranteed minimum of income, want someone else to pay for the associated costs. This finding generally holds even when the group of respondents is narrowed to include only those people who identify socialism as the ideal economic system.

Introduction

A series of polls in recent years, as well as a rise of socialist-leaning political candidates in many countries over the same period, identify an increasing interest in and, indeed, support for socialism. This is particularly true for the portion of the population too young to have first-hand knowledge of the consequences of widespread socialism prior to its essential demise in the late 1980s and early 1990s. [1] A poll taken in late 2017, for instance, reported that a majority of American millennials indicated they would prefer to live in a “socialist, communist, or fascist nation than in a capitalist one.” More specifically, socialism received 44 percent support, while both communism and fascism received 7 percent each (Richardson, 2017). In a 2010 Gallup Poll, 68 percent of young people (18–29 years old) in the United States said they approved of capitalism, while 51 percent said they approved of socialism (Newport, 2010). Fast-forward to August 2018, and that same age group supported socialism over capitalism, 51 percent to 45 percent (Newport, 2018). A more recent 2021 poll in the United Kingdom found that roughly 40 percent of millennials had a favourable opinion of socialism and a similar proportion agreed with the statement that “communism could have worked if it had been better executed” (Niemietz, 2021). A February 2019 cover of *The Economist* magazine heralded “The Rise of Millennial Socialism” and featured poll results from Gallup showing 51 percent of young people aged 18–29 approved of socialism (*The Economist*, 2019).

Missing in most of these polls is what exactly was meant by the term socialism, particularly for those under the age of 34 who were not alive during the existence of real-world, widespread socialism. This project, undertaken in conjunction with Leger and leading think tanks in the United States (Foundation for Teaching Economics), Australia (Institute of Public Affairs), and the United Kingdom (Institute of Economic Affairs) remedies this omission by asking specific questions about the meaning of “socialism”. Our poll also explores how those favouring specific types of socialism plan to pay for the associated expansion of government. The poll covers all four participating countries and focuses on differences based on age, although results are available for other metrics such as gender, income, and education level.

[1] There is some debate about the specific dating of the fall of socialism. For example, the fall of the Berlin Wall and the opening of travel restrictions in many Soviet Bloc countries beginning on November 9, 1989 is clearly a key date or milestone in the demise of Soviet socialism. December 25, 1991, however, is also a critical date as it marks the last time the Soviet hammer and sickle flew above the Kremlin, which was replaced by the Russian Federation flag. Many point to this date, December 25th, 1991 as the effective collapse of Soviet socialism. For an interesting delineation of the milestone dates in this process see <<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1989-1992/collapse-sovietunion#:~:text=On%20December%2025%2C%201991%2C%20the,the%20newly%20independent%20Russian%20state>>.

The organization of the study is as follows. The essay first provides a brief overview of the methodology employed by Leger, who was contracted to conduct the surveys in all four countries in the fourth quarter of 2022. Section 1 then reports results pertaining to the economic systems favoured by respondents, specifically capitalism, socialism, communism, and fascism. Section 2 discusses how respondents define “socialism”. Section 3 looks at different alternatives and support for each alternative with respect to how to pay for the expanded role of government supported by those favouring socialism.

The primary focus of this study is on responses by the youngest age group, though results across all age groups are also presented. For each question, four separate tables are provided, one for each country, showing the results by age group. Appendices are also provided, showing the results based on gender, income, and education. A fourth appendix is included that shows the cross-tab results for questions on the definition of socialism and the different tax options presented to pay for socialism for only those respondents that indicated support for socialism in the first section when asked if socialism was the ideal economic system for their respective country. There are also several footnotes highlighting the response differences between all respondents and only those supporting socialism ([Appendix 4](#)).

Methodology ^[2]

A total of 4,037 respondents 18 years or older were included in the survey, with 1,006 in Canada, 1,025 in the United States, 1,006 in Australia, and 1,000 in the United Kingdom. Region, gender, and age quotas for each country were established to ensure representation. Age quotas were set up as 18–24, 25–34, and 35+, which is different from the reporting age groups. This was done to allow for a more accurate representation and in-depth analysis of the responses of younger people in each country. The weighting schemes for Canada, the US, and the UK were based on age, gender, and region, while the weighting for Australia was based on age and gender. The survey was in-field between the end of September and mid-October for Canada, the United States, and Australia, and slightly later (November 15 to 21) for the United Kingdom.

Responses to each question were provided on a scale, usually offering Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree, and Don't Know. ^[3] In each table, a summary of total agree and total disagree is presented.

Leger's online panel has roughly 400,000 members nationally and a retention rate of 90 percent. Leger imposes stringent quality control measures in line with the standards set by WAPOR. These measures are applied at every stage of the project: from data collection to processing through to analysis.

[2] We would like to express our thanks to the Leger team, and in particular Andrew Enns, Jeremy Morantz, and Ashley Simac.

[3] Please note that the UK portion of the survey included an additional response option for the last question in section one, which explored the perspectives on capitalism, socialism, communism, and fascism, and the entirety of section two, which detailed the definitions of socialism employed by respondents. The specific additional response option was "neither fully agree or disagree". This additional response option was not included in either of the Total Agree or Total Disagree, and may explain some of the response differences for these questions between the UK and the other three countries.

1. Attitudes Towards Alternative Economic Systems

Support for Different Economic Systems: All Age Groups

Tables 1.1a through to 1.1d summarize the responses for all age groups to the question regarding the ideal economic system for each respective country among the following alternatives: capitalism, socialism, communism, and fascism. Table 1.1e and figure 1a summarize the results for all four countries for the responses to capitalism and socialism across all age groups. Figures 1b and 1c summarize the total agreement and total disagreement by country for capitalism (figure 1b) and socialism (figure 1c) for all age groups, which better illustrates the gap for both between the levels of agreement and disagreement.

Tables 1.1a-1.1d: What is the Ideal Economic System, All Ages

1.1a Canada	Agree	Disagree
Capitalism	52%	33%
Socialism	42%	41%
Communism	6%	82%
Fascism	4%	82%

1.1b United States	Agree	Disagree
Capitalism	58%	29%
Socialism	31%	53%
Communism	11%	78%
Fascism	8%	78%

1.1c Australia	Agree	Disagree
Capitalism	47%	37%
Socialism	40%	43%
Communism	12%	76%
Fascism	7%	75%

1.1d United Kingdom	Agree	Disagree
Capitalism	45%	35%
Socialism	43%	39%
Communism	14%	71%
Fascism	9%	76%

Table 1.1e: Summary of Agreement and Disagreement for Capitalism and Socialism Across All Four Countries, All Ages

	<i>Capitalism</i>		<i>Socialism</i>	
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
Canada	52%	33%	42%	41%
United States	58%	29%	31%	53%
Australia	47%	37%	40%	43%
United Kingdom	45%	35%	43%	39%

Figure 1a: Summary of Agreement and Disagreement for Capitalism and Socialism Across All Four Countries, All Age Groups

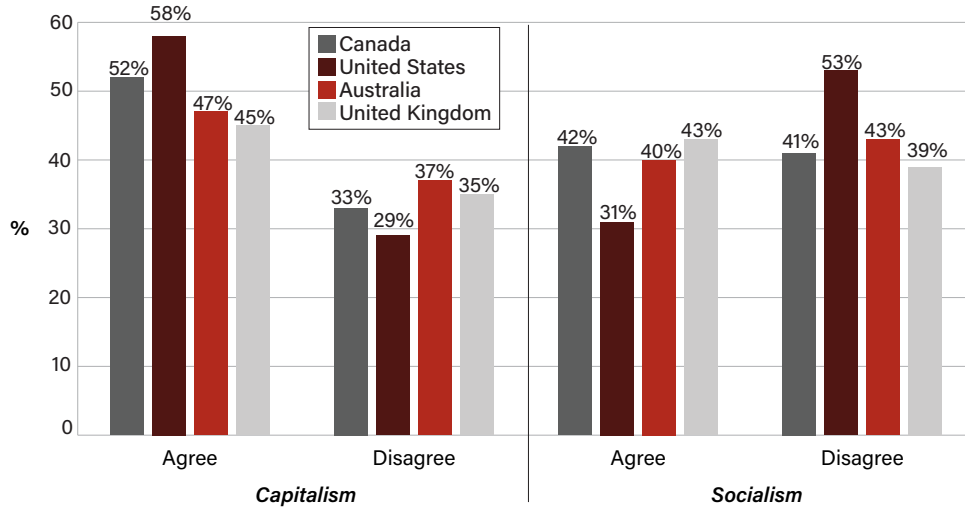


Figure 1b: Contrasting Support For and Against Capitalism, All Age Groups

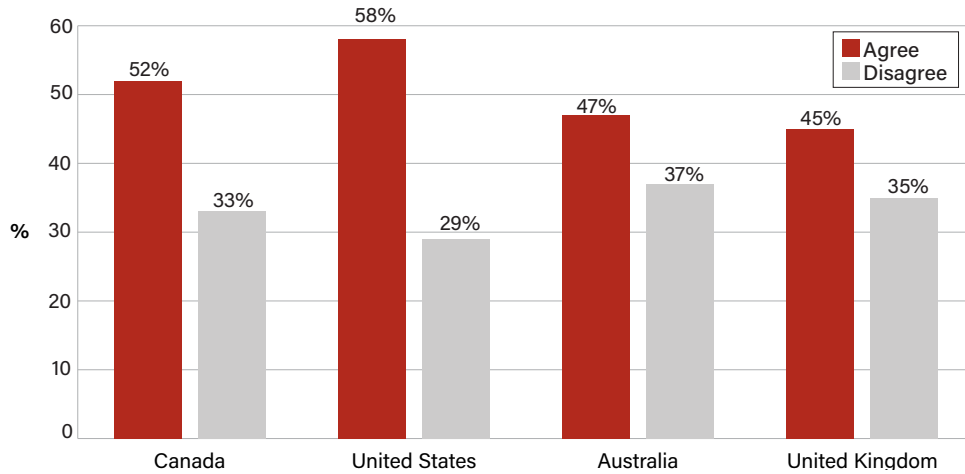
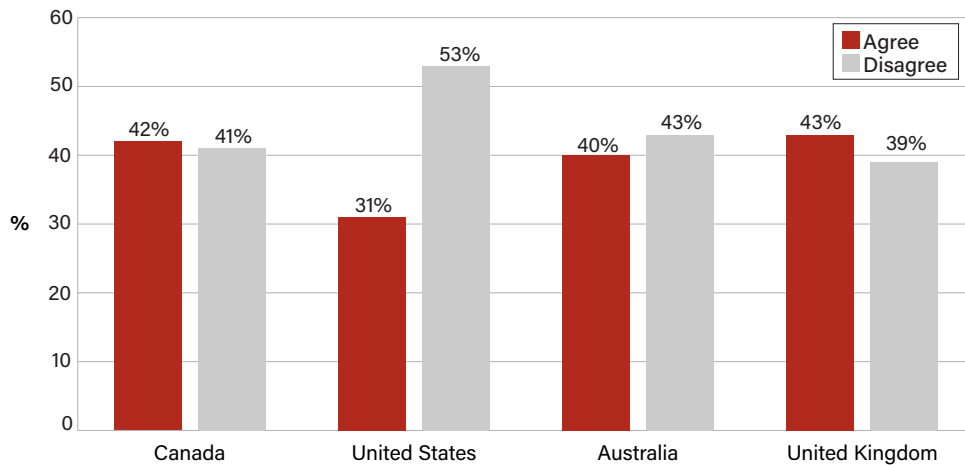


Figure 1c: Contrasting Support For and Against Socialism, All Age Groups



As depicted in figures 1a, 1b, and 1c, support (or agreement) for capitalism being the ideal economic system is strongest in the United States at 58 percent and, conversely, support (or agreement) for socialism being the ideal is weakest in the United States at 31 percent. Similarly, disagreement with capitalism as the ideal economic system is weakest in the United States (29 percent) while disagreement with socialism being the ideal economic system is the strongest in the United States (53 percent).

The results for Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom in terms of agreement and disagreement with either capitalism and socialism being the ideal economic system for each respective country are comparable, ranging between 45 percent and 52 percent agreement for capitalism versus 33 percent and 37 percent disagreement (figure 1b), and between 40 percent and 43 percent agreement for socialism and between 39 percent and 43 percent disagreement (figure 1c).

The key insight from tables 1.1a to 1.1e and figures 1a–c is that the gap between agreement for capitalism versus disagreement (29 percentage points) is largest in the United States compared to the three other countries. The agreement-disagreement gaps for both capitalism and socialism are smaller in the three other countries, meaning that there is less overall support for capitalism in Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom than in the United States.

The main interest of this poll and its analysis, however, is to identify differences in responses based on age. The next section breaks down each set of responses to the various alternative economic systems based on age groups.

Support for Capitalism

Tables 1.2a to 1.2d report the results by country for agreement and disagreement for capitalism being the ideal economic system for each country by age group. [4] Recall that three different age groups are profiled: 18–34, 35–54, and 55+.

Figure 2 summarizes the affirmative responses for 18–34 year-olds by country, delineating between strong agreement and agreement for capitalism as the ideal economic system for their respective country. The United States by far enjoys the strongest total support for capitalism amongst 18–34 year-olds at 52 percent. The levels of total support for capitalism for the remaining three countries are comparable ranging from 39 percent in Canada to 45 percent in the United Kingdom.

The United States also has the highest level of “strong agreement” for capitalism at 20 percent compared to just 10 percent strong agreement in Canada, 9 percent in Australia, and 13 percent in the United Kingdom.

[4] It should be noted that no specific definition of capitalism was provided to respondents. It is, therefore, possible that respondents assumed the status quo was capitalism and that their responses are more reflective of their views of the status quo in their respective countries than of capitalism per se. This is a potentially important caveat given the marked differences between traditional capitalism and the mixed economic systems that exist in all four countries.

Table 1.2a: Ideal Economic System for Canada is Capitalism

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	41%	38%	39%	51%	60%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	14%	8%	10%	17%	20%
<i>Agree</i>	28%	29%	29%	34%	40%
TOTAL DISAGREE	41%	41%	41%	36%	27%
<i>Disagree</i>	28%	26%	27%	24%	16%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	13%	16%	14%	11%	11%
Don't know	18%	21%	20%	13%	13%

Table 1.2b: Ideal Economic System for the United States is Capitalism

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	50%	53%	52%	56%	66%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	16%	23%	20%	21%	39%
<i>Agree</i>	34%	31%	32%	34%	26%
TOTAL DISAGREE	36%	31%	33%	29%	24%
<i>Disagree</i>	22%	16%	19%	17%	14%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	14%	15%	14%	12%	11%
Don't know	13%	16%	15%	15%	10%

Table 1.2c: Ideal Economic System for Australia is Capitalism

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	45%	39%	41%	47%	52%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	10%	8%	9%	11%	17%
<i>Agree</i>	35%	32%	33%	36%	35%
TOTAL DISAGREE	36%	43%	40%	35%	36%
<i>Disagree</i>	23%	31%	28%	24%	17%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	14%	11%	12%	11%	19%
Don't know	19%	18%	18%	19%	12%

Table 1.2d: Ideal Economic System for the United Kingdom is Capitalism

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	47%	44%	45%	42%	46%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	18%	10%	13%	10%	11%
<i>Agree</i>	29%	35%	32%	32%	35%
TOTAL DISAGREE	34%	37%	36%	34%	36%
<i>Disagree</i>	22%	27%	25%	17%	19%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	12%	11%	11%	16%	17%
Don't know	20%	18%	19%	24%	18%

Figure 2: Agreement for Capitalism as the Ideal Economic System, by Country, 18-34 Year-Olds

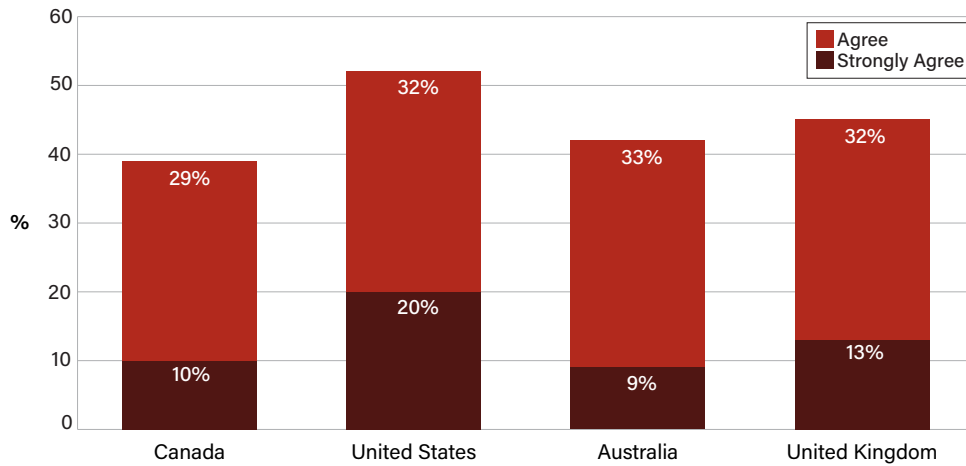
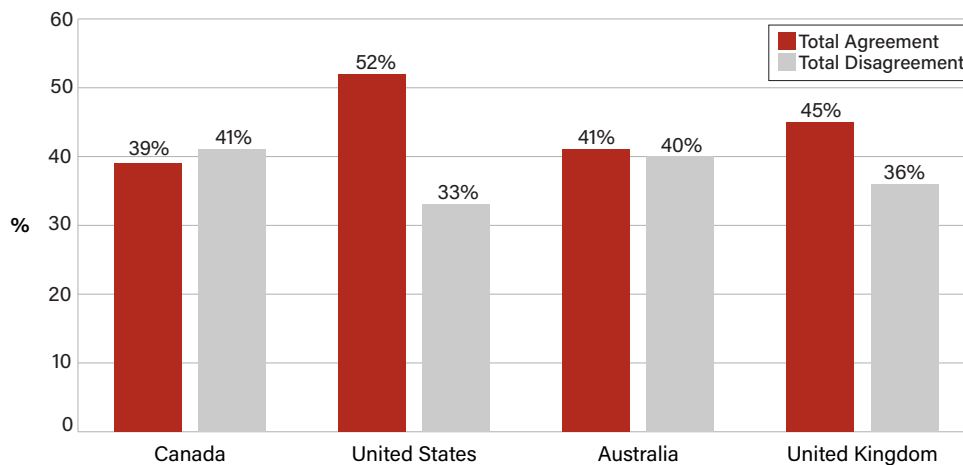


Figure 3 compares the levels of total agreement (strong agreement and agreement) for capitalism as the ideal economic system for each respective country for 18–34 year-olds compared to the level of total disagreement (strong disagreement and disagreement). Two clear insights emerge from figure 3 regarding the attitudes of 18–34 year-olds towards capitalism. First, the United States and the United Kingdom both have a net positive view of capitalism, specifically 19 percentage points in the United States (52 percent vs. 33 percent) and 9 percentage points in the United Kingdom (45 percent vs. 36 percent). Second, Canada and Australia have essentially the same level of support for capitalism amongst 18–34 year-olds as they do disagreement, with Canadian youth slightly disagreeing with capitalism as the ideal system (net negative 2 percentage points) and Australian youth slightly positive in their agreement that capitalism is the ideal economic system (net 1 percentage point). In other words, there is no observable net support for capitalism in Canada or Australia for respondents under the age of 35.

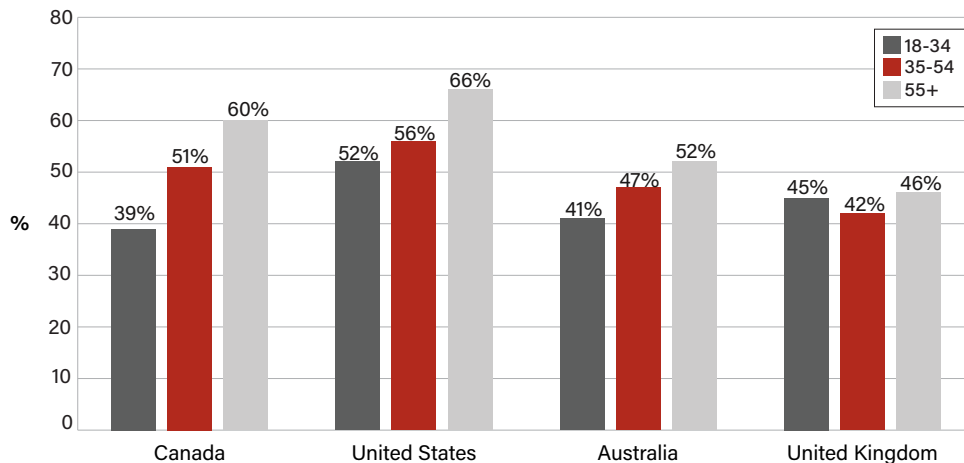
Figure 3: Total Agreement vs. Disagreement for Capitalism as the Ideal Economic System, 18-34 Year-Olds



Finally, **figure 4** compares the total agreement (strongly agree and agree) for capitalism as the ideal economic system by age group (18–34, 35–54, and 55+) for each respective country. It's clear that total agreement (i.e., support) for capitalism as the ideal economic system increases as age increases in Canada, the United States, and Australia, which links directly to the idea that people who have knowledge about real-life experiences with alternatives to capitalism such as socialism and communism more strongly prefer capitalism.

The results in the United Kingdom, however, do not align with those of the other three countries. Specifically, there is no discernible relationship between the level of agreement for capitalism as the ideal economic system and the age group of respondents. This is best illustrated by examining the gap between the level of support expressed by those ages 18–34 compared to those aged 55 and over (figure 4). The gaps in Canada, the United States, and Australia range from 11 percentage points to 21 percentage points compared to just 1 percentage point in the United Kingdom.

Figure 4: Agreement (Strongly Agree and Agree) for Capitalism as the Ideal Economic System, by Country, by Age Group



Support for Socialism

Tables 1.3a to 1.3d contain the results for agreement and disagreement with regard to socialism being the ideal economic system for each country by age group. **Figure 5** illustrates the total agreement, both strongly agree and agree, for 18–34 year-old respondents by country, for socialism as the ideal economic system for their respective country. The United Kingdom maintains the highest level of total agreement for socialism amongst 18–34 year olds at 53 percent, followed closely by Australia at 50 percent, while the United States records the lowest support (43 percent). It should be noted, however, that all four countries recorded at least 4 out of 10 respondents between 18 and 34 years of age indicating agreement or strong agreement that socialism is the ideal economic system for their country.

Table 1.3a: Ideal Economic System for Canada is Socialism

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	50%	44%	46%	43%	38%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	11%	9%	10%	6%	8%
<i>Agree</i>	38%	35%	36%	37%	30%
TOTAL DISAGREE	27%	30%	29%	42%	48%
<i>Disagree</i>	19%	17%	18%	17%	19%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	8%	12%	11%	24%	29%
Don't know	23%	26%	25%	16%	13%

Table 1.3b: Ideal Economic System for the United States is Socialism

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	45%	42%	43%	32%	19%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	8%	13%	11%	7%	4%
<i>Agree</i>	37%	29%	32%	25%	15%
TOTAL DISAGREE	39%	40%	40%	50%	69%
<i>Disagree</i>	20%	21%	20%	19%	20%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	19%	19%	19%	31%	49%
Don't know	15%	18%	17%	18%	12%

Table 1.3c: Ideal Economic System for Australia is Socialism

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	53%	48%	50%	41%	30%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	14%	9%	11%	6%	6%
<i>Agree</i>	39%	39%	39%	35%	25%
TOTAL DISAGREE	27%	32%	30%	42%	53%
<i>Disagree</i>	17%	26%	23%	22%	26%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	10%	6%	8%	20%	28%
Don't know	20%	20%	20%	17%	17%

Table 1.3d: Ideal Economic System for the United Kingdom is Socialism

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	52%	54%	53%	42%	36%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	11%	14%	13%	7%	10%
<i>Agree</i>	41%	40%	40%	34%	26%
TOTAL DISAGREE	27%	26%	27%	39%	48%
<i>Disagree</i>	20%	15%	17%	27%	25%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	7%	11%	10%	12%	23%
Don't know	21%	20%	20%	19%	16%

Figure 5: Agreement for Socialism as the Ideal Economic System, by Country, 18-34 Year-Olds

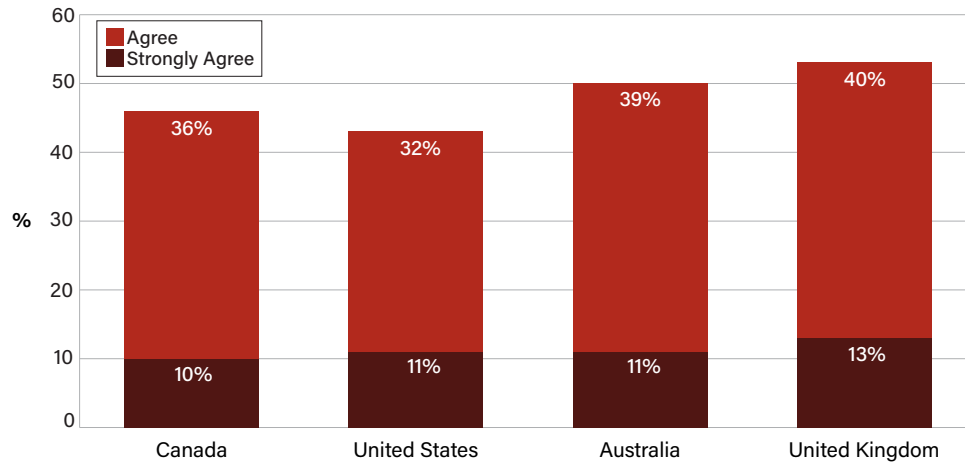


Figure 6 compares the levels of total agreement (strong agreement and agreement) for socialism as the ideal economic system for each respective country for 18–34 year-olds compared to the level of total disagreement (strong disagreement and disagreement).

There are two important takeaways from figure 6 regarding the attitudes of 18–34 year-olds towards socialism. First, Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom all show a marked level of net agreement—the difference between total agreement and total disagreement—for socialism as the ideal economic system. The United Kingdom records the highest level of net support at 26 percentage points (53 percent vs. 27 percent). This stands in contrast to the results shown in figure 3 for capitalism as the ideal economic system. Consider that of the three countries, only the United Kingdom showed net agreement for 18–34 year-olds that capitalism was the ideal economic system (figure 3) but in figure 6, the United Kingdom clearly has the highest level of net agreement for socialism as the ideal economic system.

Second, the United States records only a small net support for socialism (3 percentage points) amongst 18–34 year-olds as the ideal economic system with 43 percent in total agreement versus 40 percent in total disagreement.

Finally, **figures 7 and 8** compare the total agreement (strongly agree and agree) and total disagreement (strongly disagree and disagree) for socialism as the ideal economic system by age group (18–34, 35–54, and 55+) for each respective country. It's evident that age is related to the responses for both the total agreement and total disagreement that socialism is the ideal economic system across all four countries. Specifically, total agreement that socialism is the ideal economic system decreases quite markedly in the cases of the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom as age increases. Consider, for instance, that in the United States, total agreement for socialism as the ideal economic system falls from 43 percent for 18–34 year-olds to just 19 percent for those aged 55 and over.

Similarly, total disagreement for socialism as the ideal economic system increases, again quite markedly in all four countries as age increases. Total disagreement in the United States, for instance, increases from 40 percent for 18–34 year-olds to 69 percent for those aged 55 and over.

Figure 6: Total Agreement vs. Disagreement for Socialism as the Ideal Economic System, 18-34 Year-Olds

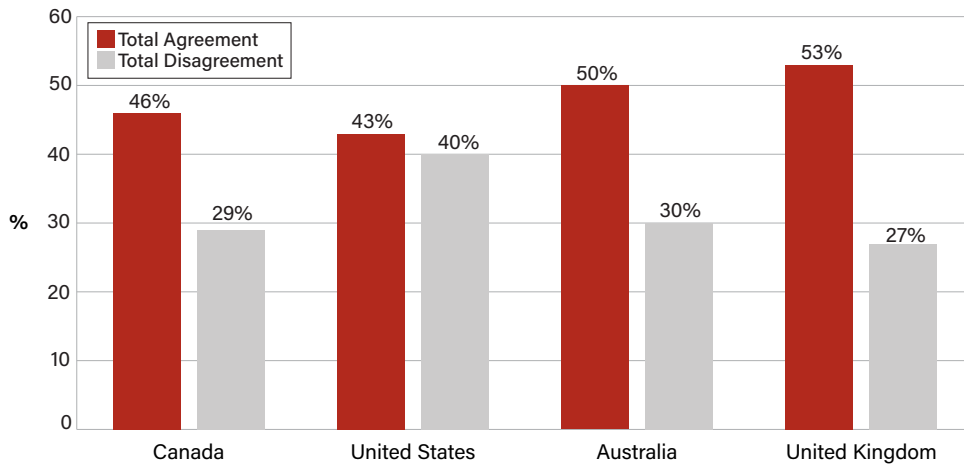


Figure 7: Agreement (Strongly Agree and Agree) for Socialism as the Ideal Economic System, by Country, by Age Group

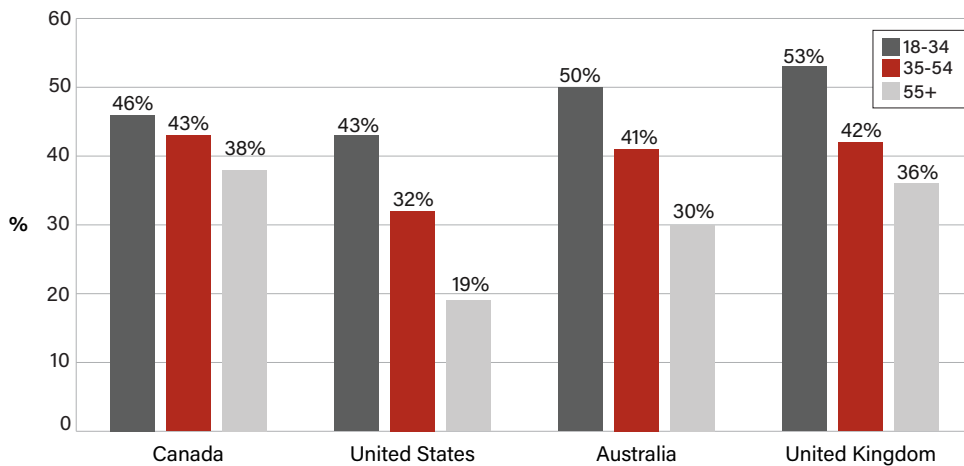
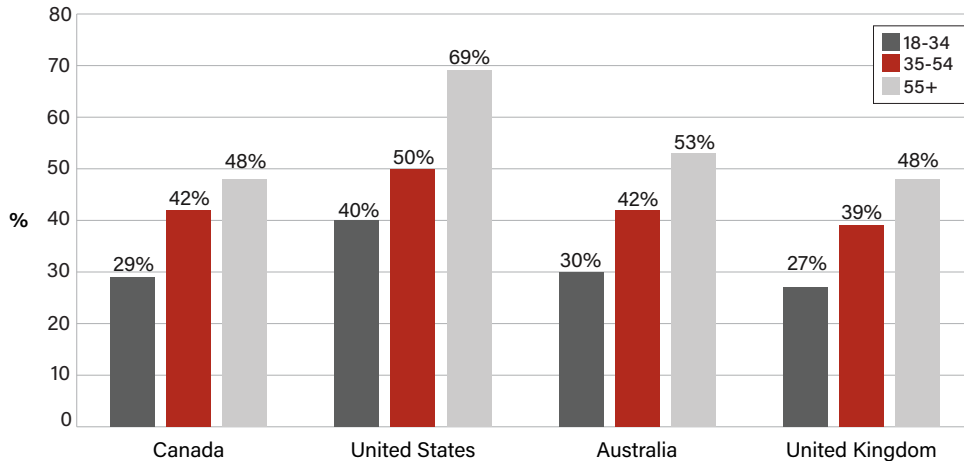


Figure 8: Disagreement (Strongly Disagree and Disagree) for Socialism as the Ideal Economic System, by Country, by Age Group



Support for Communism and Fascism

Figures 9 and 10 summarize the level of total agreement (strongly agree and agree) for communism and fascism as the ideal economic systems for each country. The detailed results by age for each country are included in tables 1.4a through to 1.4d.

Figure 9: Agreement (Strongly Agree and Agree) for Communism as the Ideal Economic System, by Country, by Age Group

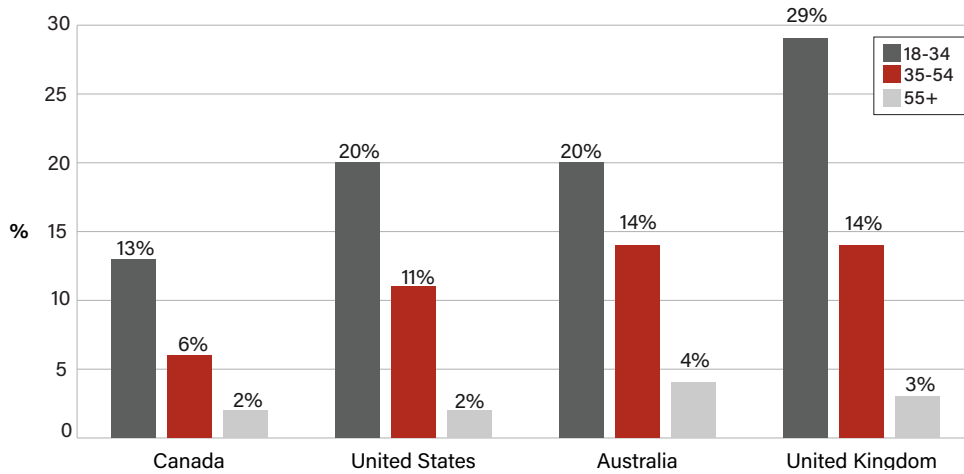
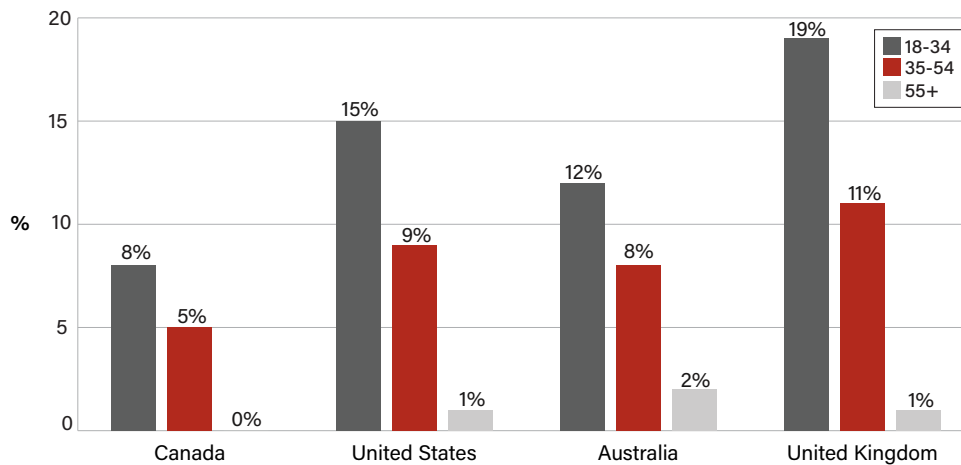


Figure 10: Agreement (Strongly Agree and Agree) for Fascism as the Ideal Economic System, by Country, by Age Group



There are a few observations worth noting from figures 9 and 10. First, the level of total agreement (strongly agree and agree) that either communism or fascism is the ideal economic system receives relatively low levels of support across all age groups and in all four countries, although the absolute levels of support are still notable.

Specifically, the level of total agreement for communism as the ideal economic system among those aged 18–34 years is disturbingly high in the United Kingdom (29 percent) and to a lesser extent in the United States (20 percent) and Australia (20 percent).

The level of total agreement for fascism as the ideal economic system for 18–34-year-olds is also disturbingly high in the United Kingdom (19 percent), the United States (15 percent), and Australia (12 percent).

Second, as shown in figures 9 and 10, agreement that either communism or fascism is the ideal economic system declines quite substantially as age increases. For instance, total agreement that communism is the ideal economic system declines from 29 percent in the 18–34 age cohort in the United Kingdom to just 3 percent for those aged 55 and over (figure 9). Similarly, the level of total agreement for communism as the ideal economic system drops from 20 percent for those 18–34 years of age in both the United States and Australia to just 2 percent and 4 percent, respectively, for those aged 55 and over (figure 9).

Finally, as will be discussed in section two of this report, some caution is needed with respect to what respondents deemed the terms “communism” and “fascism” to mean. As will be explained in section two, there is a substantial gap between the traditional or actual meaning of “socialism” and how respondents defined the term. A similar gap between the traditional meaning of terms like “communism” and “fascism” and the respondents’ interpretations of their meanings may have influenced responses.

Table 1.4a: Ideal Economic System for Canada is Communism or Fascism

		18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
COMMUNISM	TOTAL AGREE	17%	11%	13%	6%	2%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	6%	3%	4%	1%	0%
	<i>Agree</i>	11%	8%	10%	5%	1%
	TOTAL DISAGREE	63%	69%	67%	83%	91%
	<i>Disagree</i>	30%	24%	26%	24%	11%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	33%	45%	40%	59%	80%
	<i>Don't know</i>	20%	20%	20%	11%	7%
FASCISM	TOTAL AGREE	10%	6%	8%	5%	0%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	4%	1%	2%	1%	0%
	<i>Agree</i>	6%	5%	5%	4%	0%
	TOTAL DISAGREE	72%	71%	72%	81%	89%
	<i>Disagree</i>	22%	14%	17%	15%	9%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	51%	57%	55%	66%	80%
	<i>Don't know</i>	17%	23%	21%	14%	11%

Table 1.4b: Ideal Economic System for the United States is Communism or Fascism

		18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
COMMUNISM	TOTAL AGREE	16%	23%	20%	11%	2%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	6%	10%	8%	3%	0%
	<i>Agree</i>	11%	13%	12%	8%	2%
	TOTAL DISAGREE	69%	63%	66%	76%	91%
	<i>Disagree</i>	29%	21%	24%	20%	9%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	40%	43%	42%	56%	82%
	<i>Don't know</i>	14%	13%	14%	13%	7%
FASCISM	TOTAL AGREE	12%	17%	15%	9%	1%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	3%	9%	6%	3%	0%
	<i>Agree</i>	9%	9%	9%	6%	1%
	TOTAL DISAGREE	70%	65%	67%	75%	90%
	<i>Disagree</i>	21%	22%	21%	20%	11%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	49%	43%	46%	55%	79%
	<i>Don't know</i>	18%	17%	17%	17%	9%

Table 1.4c: Ideal Economic System for Australia is Communism or Fascism

		18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
COMMUNISM	TOTAL AGREE	19%	20%	20%	14%	4%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	4%	5%	4%	2%	2%
	<i>Agree</i>	15%	15%	15%	12%	2%
	TOTAL DISAGREE	63%	67%	65%	73%	88%
	<i>Disagree</i>	29%	33%	31%	26%	17%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	33%	34%	34%	48%	71%
	<i>Don't know</i>	18%	13%	15%	13%	8%
FASCISM	TOTAL AGREE	11%	14%	12%	8%	2%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	2%	3%	3%	2%	1%
	<i>Agree</i>	8%	10%	10%	5%	1%
	TOTAL DISAGREE	61%	68%	66%	72%	86%
	<i>Disagree</i>	19%	31%	27%	24%	14%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	41%	37%	39%	48%	73%
	<i>Don't know</i>	28%	18%	22%	21%	12%

Table 1.4d: Ideal Economic System for the United Kingdom is Communism or Fascism

		18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
COMMUNISM	TOTAL AGREE	24%	32%	29%	14%	3%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	1%	7%	5%	5%	0%
	<i>Agree</i>	23%	25%	24%	9%	3%
	TOTAL DISAGREE	52%	53%	53%	69%	84%
	<i>Disagree</i>	25%	22%	23%	22%	13%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	28%	30%	29%	47%	71%
	<i>Don't know</i>	23%	16%	19%	17%	12%
FASCISM	TOTAL AGREE	16%	21%	19%	11%	1%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	5%	8%	7%	3%	0%
	<i>Agree</i>	11%	13%	12%	7%	1%
	TOTAL DISAGREE	61%	64%	63%	74%	86%
	<i>Disagree</i>	14%	20%	18%	17%	8%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	47%	43%	45%	56%	78%
	<i>Don't know</i>	23%	15%	18%	16%	13%

"Transitioning to Socialism Will Improve the Economy and Well-Being of Citizens"

One final question was posed to respondents in this first section with respect to their support for different economic systems. This final question asked respondents whether a transition to socialism in their country would improve the economy and the well-being of citizens. **Figure 11** summarizes the total agreement (strong agreement and agreement) that socialism would improve the economy and well-being of citizens for each of the countries by age group. **Tables 1.5a to 1.5d** contain the detailed responses by age and country to this last question in section one.

Figure 11: Total Agreement (Strongly Agree and Agree) that Socialism will Improve the Economy and Well-Being of Citizens, By Age

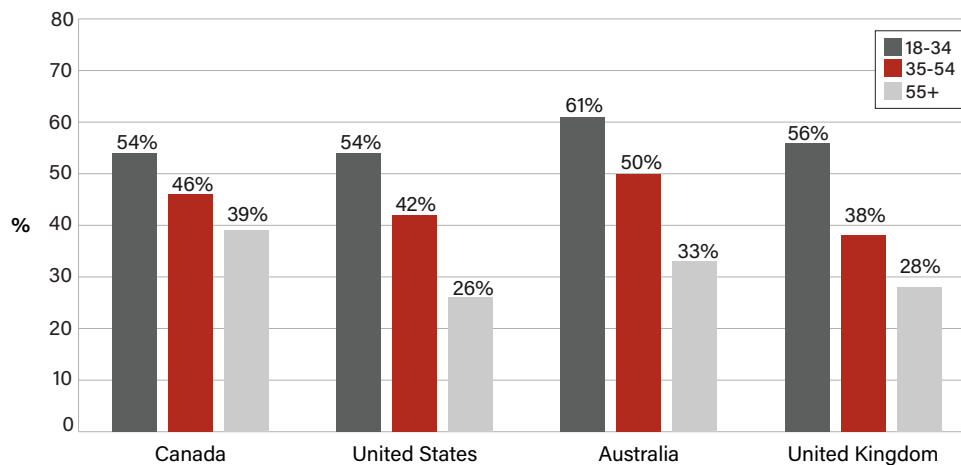


Table 1.5a: Shift to Socialism in Canada would Improve the Economy and Well-Being of Canadians

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	58%	51%	54%	46%	39%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	16%	14%	15%	9%	8%
<i>Agree</i>	42%	37%	39%	37%	31%
TOTAL DISAGREE	15%	28%	23%	33%	38%
<i>Disagree</i>	12%	19%	17%	16%	19%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	3%	8%	6%	18%	19%
Don't know	27%	21%	23%	21%	24%

Table 1.5b: Shift to Socialism in the United States would Improve the Economy and Well-Being of Americans

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	54%	54%	54%	42%	26%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	16%	22%	19%	13%	4%
<i>Agree</i>	38%	32%	35%	29%	22%
TOTAL DISAGREE	30%	27%	28%	36%	55%
<i>Disagree</i>	17%	12%	14%	12%	18%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	12%	15%	14%	24%	36%
Don't know	17%	19%	18%	22%	19%

Table 1.5c: Shift to Socialism in Australia would Improve the Economy and Well-Being of Australians

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	59%	62%	61%	50%	33%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	14%	9%	11%	8%	8%
<i>Agree</i>	45%	53%	50%	42%	25%
TOTAL DISAGREE	20%	16%	18%	30%	42%
<i>Disagree</i>	14%	13%	13%	19%	23%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	6%	4%	5%	11%	19%
Don't know	21%	21%	21%	20%	25%

Table 1.5d: Shift to Socialism in the United Kingdom would Improve the Economy and Well-Being of Britons

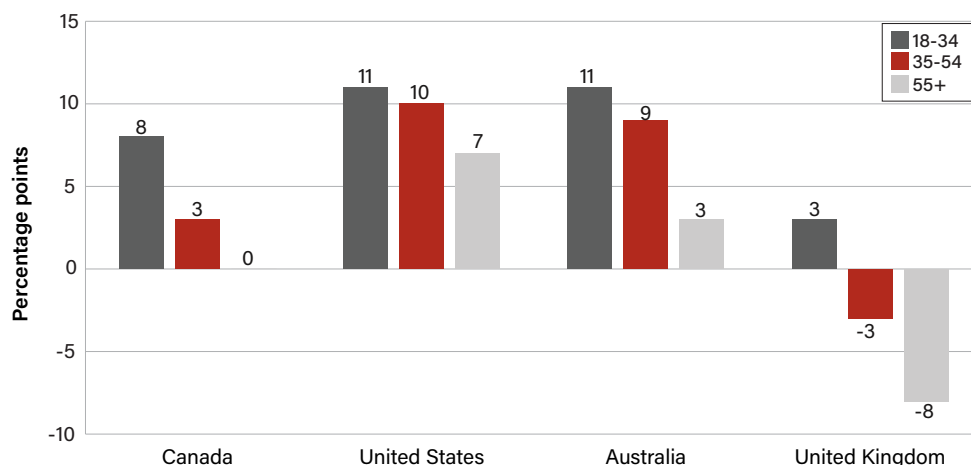
	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	52%	58%	56%	38%	28%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	13%	17%	16%	10%	9%
<i>Agree</i>	39%	41%	40%	28%	19%
TOTAL DISAGREE	9%	8%	9%	21%	35%
<i>Disagree</i>	6%	6%	6%	12%	17%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	4%	2%	3%	9%	18%
Don't know	10%	10%	10%	14%	11%

There are several insights from figure 11. First, there is generally strong agreement across all four countries among 18–34 and 35–54 year-olds that a transition to socialism in their country would result in an improved economy and well-being of citizens. Agreement amongst 18–34 year-olds ranged from 54 percent in Canada and the United States to 61 percent in Australia, while agreement amongst 35–54 year-olds ranged from 38 percent in the United Kingdom to 50 percent in Australia.

Second, the level of agreement that a transition to socialism would improve the economy and the well-being of citizens declined with age. In the United States, for instance, support for the idea that a transition to socialism would improve the economy and well-being of Americans declined from 54 percent for those 18–34 to 26 percent—less than half of the percentage of the 18–34 age group—for those aged 55 and over. Similar declines are observed for Australia and the United Kingdom with less marked declines observed for Canada.

There is an interesting contrast between the results from the question on socialism being the ideal system (see figure 7) and this question focusing on the benefits of a transition to socialism, namely an improved economy and well-being of citizens. **Figure 12** illustrates the percentage-point gap between the total agreement (strongly agree and agree) that socialism results in an improved economy and well-being of citizens (figure 11) versus the level of total agreement that socialism is the ideal economic system (figure 7).

Figure 12: Percentage Point Difference between Support for Socialism and Agreement that Socialism will Improve the Economy and Well-Being of Citizens, By Age



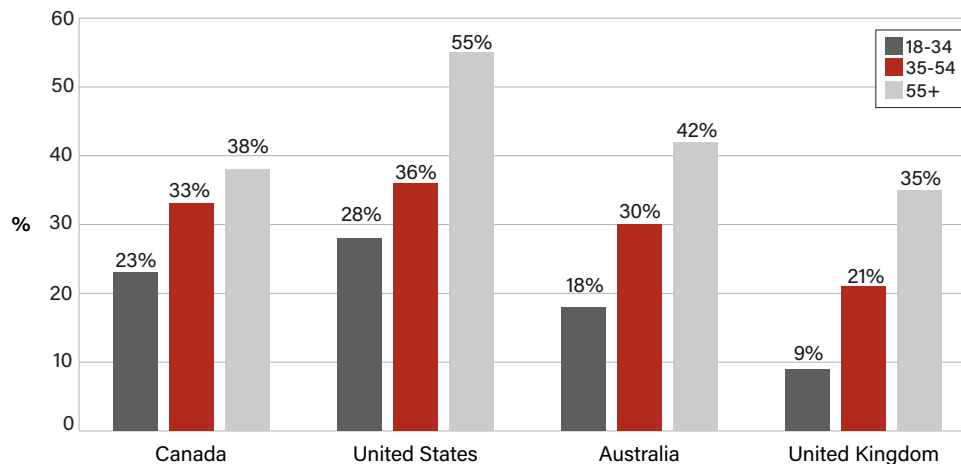
There are significant gaps between agreement that socialism would improve the economy and the well-being of citizens compared to agreement that socialism is the ideal economic system. The gaps between the two are consistently highest for 18–34 year-old respondents followed by 35–54 year-old respondents. The smallest gaps are for those aged 55 and over, except for the United Kingdom.

The gaps across all three age groups in Canada, the United States and Australia indicate that there is a higher level of support (agreement) that socialism is the ideal economic system than there is agreement that a transition to socialism would improve

the economy and well-being of citizens. The implication is that respondents in these three countries have other non-economic reasons for supporting socialism as the ideal economic system. Conversely, for those aged 35–54 and those aged 55 and over in the United Kingdom, there is less agreement that socialism is the ideal economic system than there is agreement that it would yield improved economic performance and greater well-being for citizens.

Finally, **figure 13** shows the level of total disagreement (strongly disagree and disagree) that a transition to socialism would improve the economy and well-being of citizens. As with previous results, disagreement increases as age increases. For instance, the level of disagreement amongst 18–34 year-olds ranges from 9 percent in the United Kingdom to 28 percent in the United States compared to disagreement amongst those aged 55 and over, which ranges from 35 percent in United Kingdom to 55 percent in the United States.

Figure 13: Total Disagreement (Strongly Disagree and Disagree) that Socialism will Improve the Economy and Well-Being of Citizens, By Age



Conclusion, Section 1

There is a wealth of data presented in section one regarding the perceptions of and support for different economic systems. The main interest of this study, however, is to better understand differences in perceptions and support for capitalism and more importantly socialism based on age.

Net agreement—difference between total agreement and total disagreement—that capitalism is the ideal economic system amongst those 18–34 is tepid outside of the United States. Total agreement and total disagreement for capitalism as the ideal economic system are essentially equal in Canada and Australia. The United States shows a net positive level of agreement (i.e. support) for capitalism as the ideal economic system for those aged 18–34, with 52 percent in agreement versus 33 percent in disagreement—a 19 percentage net agreement. The United Kingdom has less net agreement at 9 percentage points but still a clear net positive agreement that capitalism is the ideal economic system.

The level of total agreement that capitalism is the ideal economic system clearly increases with age across all countries except in the United Kingdom, which shows no age effect on results. Figure 4 highlights this insight with major increases observed in older age groups in the other three countries for the percentages agreeing that capitalism is the ideal economic system. The most pronounced increase, for example, is in Canada, where agreement that capitalism is the ideal economic system increases from 39 percent for those 18–34 to 60 percent for those aged 55 and over.

Alternatively, support for socialism as the ideal economic system is strongest amongst those aged 18–34 regardless of country. The total agreement (strongly agree and agree) that socialism is the ideal economic system amongst 18–34 ranged from 43 percent in the United States to 53 percent in the United Kingdom for respondents aged 18–34.

Support for socialism as the ideal economic system declines as age increases and conversely, opposition to socialism increases as age increases across all countries.

Critically, unlike the data for capitalism, there is a clear net preference for socialism amongst those 18–34 in all countries, although it is markedly weaker in the United States at just 3 percentage points. Figure 6 contrasts the total agreement versus total disagreement for socialism as an ideal economic system across all four countries for 18–34 year-olds. In the United Kingdom, for instance, 53 percent of young people (aged 18–34) agree that socialism is the ideal economic system versus only 27 percent in disagreement. Positive spreads exist in both Australia (50 percent vs. 30 percent) and Canada (46 percent vs. 29 percent).

Perhaps most indicative of the support for socialism is the fact that all groups across all four countries agreed, to varying extents, that a transition to socialism would improve the economy and well-being of their citizens (see figures 11 to 13). Agreement for such a view was strongest across most age groups in Australia compared to other countries, but all four countries indicated relative support for this view of the positive benefits of socialism. However, the strength of the view that socialism would improve the economy and well-being of citizens declined with age in all four countries.

2. Defining Socialism

A significant contribution of this study is exploring the meaning of “socialism”. Three separate and distinct meanings were presented to respondents in the context of the changes that would be made to their respective economies if a transition to socialism occurred. The results are broken down by the same age groups presented in section one. In addition, the results for all respondents are contrasted with those for the subset of respondents supporting socialism in the first section, which related to what economic system was ideal for the respondent’s respective country.

Defining Socialism as the State Owning the Means of Production

The term “socialism” traditionally means that the state controls the means of production, namely the raw materials, capital such as machinery and equipment, and buildings necessary to convert various inputs into goods and services. Put more simply, traditional socialism means the government rather than individuals and entrepreneurs controls and directs companies and industries. In the context of this survey, the relevant question was phrased as the government taking control of companies and industries so that the state, rather than individuals, would control and direct the economy.

Tables 2.1a to 2.1d contain the detailed results by age group for each country. Figure 14 summarizes the results for total agreement (strongly agree and agree) by age group that transitioning to socialism means the government takes control of companies and industries, often referred to as nationalization. None of the age groups in any of the countries record more than 46 percent total agreement that a transition to socialism involves state nationalizations, that is, the state taking control of firms and entire industries. Specifically, total agreement for this definition of socialism ranges from 36 percent in Canada to 46 percent in the United Kingdom for respondents ages 18–34; 19 percent in Canada to 40 percent in Australia for those aged 35–54; and between 18 percent in the United States to 35 percent in the United Kingdom for those aged 55 and over. It’s worth noting that the respondents in the United Kingdom consistently record the highest or near highest level of agreement for defining socialism in its traditional terms relative to the three other countries across all three age groups.

The results for only respondents indicating support for socialism (Appendix 4) shows a higher level of support for this traditional definition of socialism. Specifically, the total agreement that socialism is defined as the government taking control of the economy by owning and directing individual companies and entire industries ranged from 35 percent in Canada to 56 percent in the United Kingdom. In comparison to the responses from all participants, support for this definition increased by between 10 percentage points in Canada to 21 percentage points in the United States (see Appendix 4.1).

Table 2.1a: Socialism in Canada Involves the Government Taking Control of Companies and Industries to Control the Economy

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	39%	33%	36%	19%	23%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	12%	8%	10%	4%	6%
<i>Agree</i>	27%	25%	26%	15%	17%
TOTAL DISAGREE	44%	45%	44%	65%	65%
<i>Disagree</i>	31%	28%	29%	34%	27%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	13%	16%	15%	31%	38%
Don't know	17%	22%	20%	16%	12%

Table 2.1b: Socialism in the United States Involves the Government Taking Control of Companies and Industries to Control the Economy

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	36%	48%	43%	35%	18%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	10%	19%	15%	14%	5%
<i>Agree</i>	26%	29%	28%	21%	13%
TOTAL DISAGREE	46%	40%	42%	52%	72%
<i>Disagree</i>	26%	24%	25%	23%	25%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	19%	16%	17%	28%	47%
Don't know	18%	12%	15%	13%	10%

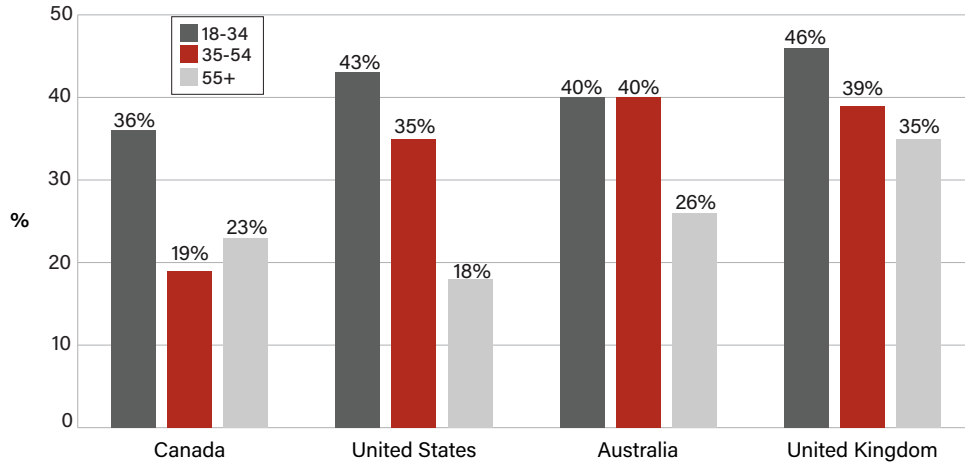
Table 2.1c: Socialism in Australia Involves the Government Taking Control of Companies and Industries to Control the Economy

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	38%	41%	40%	40%	26%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	7%	7%	7%	8%	4%
<i>Agree</i>	31%	34%	33%	33%	23%
TOTAL DISAGREE	45%	44%	44%	47%	60%
<i>Disagree</i>	34%	31%	32%	31%	29%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	11%	12%	12%	17%	31%
Don't know	17%	16%	16%	12%	14%

Table 2.1d: Socialism in the United Kingdom Involves the Government Taking Control of Companies and Industries to Control the Economy

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	45%	47%	46%	39%	35%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	11%	18%	16%	10%	11%
<i>Agree</i>	34%	29%	31%	29%	24%
TOTAL DISAGREE	24%	22%	23%	29%	38%
<i>Disagree</i>	15%	15%	15%	17%	19%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	10%	7%	8%	12%	19%
Don't know	9%	4%	6%	7%	5%

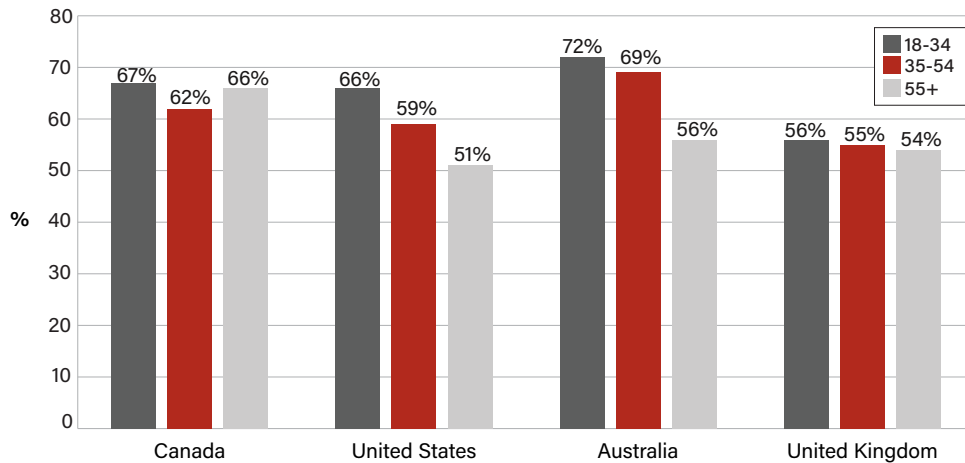
Figure 14: Total Agreement (Strongly Agree and Agree) that Socialism is Defined as the Government Taking Control of Businesses and Industries



Defining Socialism as the State Providing More Services

Figure 15 presents the results for socialism defined as the government providing more services such as health care, K-12 education, and daycare. The idea behind this definition is that government is more involved in the financing and provision of social services relative to societies relying primarily on private financing and delivery of those services.

Figure 15: Total Agreement (Strongly Agree and Agree) that Socialism is Defined as Government Providing More Services



The most striking result reported in figure 15 is the markedly higher support for this definition of socialism across all age groups and all four countries compared to the traditional definition of socialism as applied to the previous question. Indeed, the lowest level of total agreement (strongly agree and agree) for this definition of socialism is for people aged 55 and over in the United States at 51 percent, which is higher than any of the responses across any age group and country for the traditional definition of socialism as the state owning the means of production, which peaked at 46 percent for those between 18 and 34 years of age in Australia (see figure 14).

Indeed, there is a clear divide with respect to the level of agreement that socialism entails the government providing more services versus the traditional definition used in the previous question. The levels of agreement across all age groups and countries for the former definition exceed 50 percent and in most cases are above 60 percent—except in the United Kingdom—compared to the highest level of agreement for the traditional definition of socialism at 46 percent for respondents aged 18–34 in the United Kingdom (see figure 14).

Tables 2.2a through 2.2d contain the detailed responses by age for all four countries.

Table 2.2a: Socialism in Canada Involves the Government Providing More Services like Health Care, Education, and Daycare

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	66%	67%	67%	62%	66%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	27%	19%	22%	22%	19%
<i>Agree</i>	39%	47%	44%	40%	46%
TOTAL DISAGREE	16%	18%	17%	26%	23%
<i>Disagree</i>	14%	11%	12%	14%	10%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	2%	7%	5%	11%	13%
Don't know	18%	15%	16%	12%	11%

Table 2.2b: Socialism in the United States Involves the Government Providing More Services like Health Care, Education, and Daycare

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	65%	67%	66%	59%	51%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	27%	34%	31%	25%	17%
<i>Agree</i>	38%	33%	35%	34%	34%
TOTAL DISAGREE	24%	23%	23%	28%	39%
<i>Disagree</i>	17%	16%	16%	11%	15%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	7%	7%	7%	17%	24%
Don't know	11%	11%	11%	13%	10%

Table 2.2c: Socialism in Australia Involves the Government Providing More Services like Health Care, Education, and Daycare

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	71%	72%	72%	69%	56%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	19%	19%	19%	16%	12%
<i>Agree</i>	52%	53%	53%	52%	44%
TOTAL DISAGREE	17%	17%	17%	22%	28%
<i>Disagree</i>	14%	13%	13%	15%	16%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	3%	4%	4%	6%	12%
Don't know	12%	12%	12%	10%	16%

Table 2.2d: Socialism in the United Kingdom Involves the Government Providing More Services like Health Care, Education, and Daycare

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	51%	60%	56%	55%	54%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	16%	22%	20%	15%	15%
<i>Agree</i>	34%	38%	36%	40%	39%
TOTAL DISAGREE	14%	12%	13%	14%	18%
<i>Disagree</i>	9%	8%	9%	7%	12%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	5%	3%	4%	7%	6%
Don't know	9%	6%	7%	10%	9%

Interestingly, the results for the subset of respondents indicating support for socialism compared to all respondents is even stronger for the definition of socialism as government providing more services compared to the traditional definition (Appendix 4.2). The level of agreement for socialism defined as the government providing more services to citizens compared to the traditional definition increases by between 19 percentage points in Australia to 27 percentage points in the United States. Overall, total agreement that socialism should be defined as the government providing more services ranges from 76 percent in the United Kingdom to 85 percent in Canada and the United States.

Defining Socialism as the State Providing a Minimum Guaranteed Income

The final definition of socialism entails the government providing a minimum guaranteed level of income to all citizens. **Figure 16** illustrates the level of total agreement (strongly agree and agree) across all age groups and all four countries for this definition of socialism.

The level of total agreement is generally lower than in the case of the previous question (defining socialism as the government providing more services) but higher than in the case of the original question (defining socialism as the government owning the means of production). The level of support is lower compared to the previous question (socialism as the government providing more services) for every age group in all four countries except for the 18–34 and 35–54 age groups in the United Kingdom. However, the level of agreement for this definition of socialism is quite high and exceeds the level of total agreement across all age groups and countries compared to the first question, which defined socialism as the state owning the means of production.

The specific levels of total agreement for defining socialism as the state providing a minimum guaranteed income ranged from 53 percent in the United States to 62 percent in Australia for those aged 18–34; between 53 percent in both Canada and the United States and 60 percent in the United Kingdom for those between 35 and 54 years of age; and between 35 percent in the United States and 57 percent in Canada for those aged 55 and over.

Tables 2.3a to 2.3d contain the specific results for each country and all age groups.

Figure 16: Total Agreement (Strongly Agree and Agree) that Socialism is Defined as Government Providing A Minimum Guaranteed Income

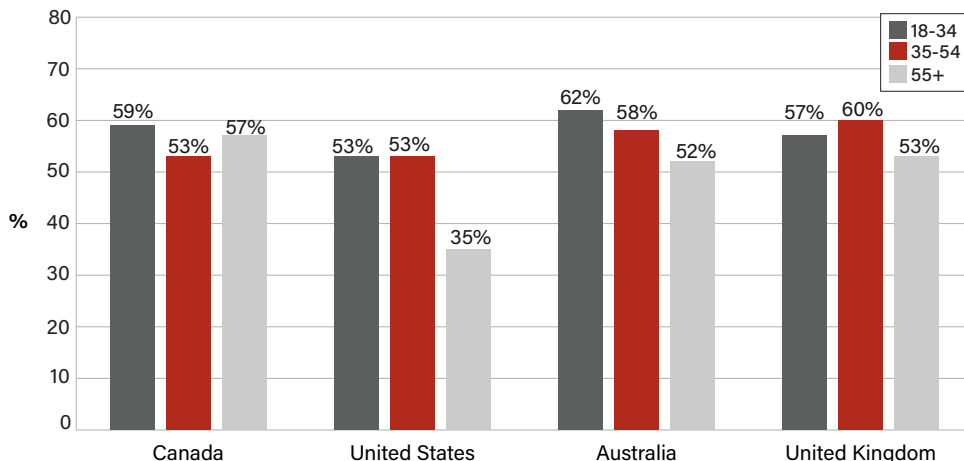


Table 2.3a: Socialism in Canada Involves the Government Guaranteeing a Certain Level of Income for All Citizens

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	64%	57%	59%	53%	57%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	21%	16%	18%	17%	18%
<i>Agree</i>	43%	41%	42%	36%	40%
TOTAL DISAGREE	24%	29%	27%	34%	33%
<i>Disagree</i>	18%	18%	18%	19%	18%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	5%	10%	8%	15%	15%
Don't know	12%	15%	14%	13%	10%

Table 2.3b: Socialism in the United States Involves the Government Guaranteeing a Certain Level of Income for All Citizens

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	51%	54%	53%	53%	35%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	18%	22%	20%	20%	9%
<i>Agree</i>	33%	32%	33%	33%	26%
TOTAL DISAGREE	38%	34%	36%	37%	54%
<i>Disagree</i>	24%	19%	21%	15%	25%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	14%	15%	15%	22%	28%
Don't know	11%	12%	11%	10%	12%

Table 2.3c: Socialism in Australia Involves the Government Guaranteeing a Certain Level of Income for All Citizens

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	59%	63%	62%	58%	52%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	14%	15%	15%	14%	14%
<i>Agree</i>	45%	48%	47%	44%	38%
TOTAL DISAGREE	29%	25%	27%	34%	33%
<i>Disagree</i>	20%	17%	19%	26%	19%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	9%	8%	8%	9%	15%
Don't know	11%	12%	12%	8%	14%

Table 2.3d: Socialism in the United Kingdom Involves the Government Guaranteeing a Certain Level of Income for All Citizens

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL AGREE	53%	60%	57%	60%	53%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	19%	22%	21%	24%	14%
<i>Agree</i>	34%	38%	37%	37%	39%
TOTAL DISAGREE	16%	16%	16%	18%	20%
<i>Disagree</i>	10%	11%	11%	9%	13%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	6%	4%	5%	9%	7%
Don't know	7%	3%	5%	6%	6%

The level of support for this third definition of socialism, specifically the government providing a guaranteed level of income, is again higher when only those respondents supporting socialism are included (Appendix 4.3) compared to the results when all respondents are included. The level of total agreement (strongly agree and agree) increases by between 18 percentage points in Australia to 22 percentage points in the United States. Total agreement ranges from 69 percent in the United States to 77 percent in Canada when only respondents supporting socialism are included. This is lower than support for socialism defined as the government providing more services to citizens but higher than the traditional definition of socialism as the government controlling the economy by controlling companies and industries.

Conclusion, Section 2

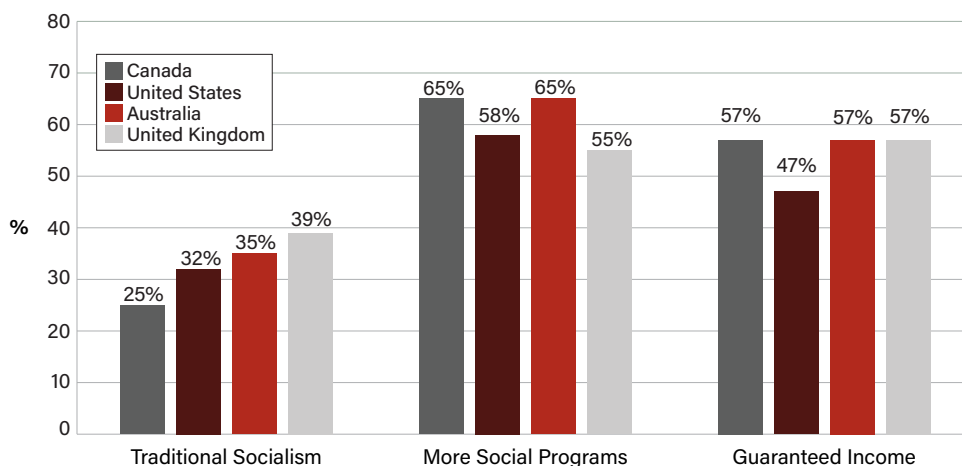
There are several key insights from this section, which are highlighted in **figure 17** comparing the level of total agreement (strongly agree and agree) to the different definitions of socialism for all age groups across all four countries. First, support for the traditional definition of socialism as the state owning the means of production, or—as phrased in the survey—the government taking control of companies and industries so that the state rather than individuals control the means of production, has the lowest levels of agreement (i.e., support) of the three definitions provided. This traditional definition of socialism did not garner above 40 percent total agreement (all ages) in any of the

countries (figure 17). It was also the lowest when only respondents supporting socialism are included (Appendix 4).

The second definition, socialism as the government providing more services to people, received the highest level of total agreement in three countries (Canada, the United States, and Australia), with agreement ranging from 55 percent in the United Kingdom to 65 percent in both Canada and Australia. This is also the case when only respondents indicating support for socialism are included (Appendix 4.2).

The level of total agreement for the third definition of socialism, wherein the government provides a minimum level of guaranteed income to its citizens, was close to that for the second definition, government providing more services. In most cases, the level of total agreement (all age groups) trailed behind the level of total agreement for socialism defined as the government providing more social services by approximately 10 percentage points. However, it did receive slightly higher levels of agreement in the United Kingdom (57 percent) compared to the level of agreement for socialism defined as government providing more services (55 percent). In all cases, this definition exceeded the level of total agreement for the traditional definition of socialism. This finding generally holds true when only respondents supporting socialism are included. Thus, it's clear that respondents were defining socialism as an expanded role for the state, either in providing more services and/or guaranteeing a minimum level of income, regardless of whether or not they supported socialism as the ideal economic system.

Figure 17: Comparing Total Agreement (Strongly Agree and Agree) for Definitions of Socialism Across Countries, All Ages



3. Who Pays for Socialism?

In addition to exploring the definition of socialism as discussed in the preceding section, the survey adds additional insight by analyzing how respondents favour paying for socialism. This is particularly important given that the two definitions of socialism most strongly supported across all age groups and countries entail the government spending at significantly higher levels, which requires proportionately higher taxes. This section summarizes the results from a series of questions related to different types of taxes, namely a wealth tax, personal income taxes, and a value-add tax (VAT), linked to the financing of socialism. [5] Specifically, the questions assumed that a form of socialism was introduced combining government provision of more services and a minimum guaranteed income for lower- and middle-class families.

New Wealth Tax on the Top 1%

The first tax proposed to help finance the socialism defined in section two is a new wealth tax [6] imposed narrowly on the top 1 percent of high-income citizens. There are two important aspects of this proposed tax worth noting. First, it would only be applied to a very small group of citizens. And second, it would apply to wealth rather than income. The plausible assumption underlying this question is that most respondents would interpret this tax as being imposed on other citizens rather than themselves.

Figure 18 illustrates the levels of total support (strongly support and support) by age group, across all four countries, related to introducing a new wealth tax on the top 1 percent of citizens to finance socialism. **Tables 3.1a** through **3.1d** provide the detailed results by country and age group.

Two insights are clear. First, there is a very high level of support for such a tax, with total support at or exceeding 64 percent in every age group across all countries. Specifically, the total support for a new wealth tax imposed on the top 1 percent ranged from 64 percent in the United States for those aged 55 and over to 77 percent in Canada for those aged 55 and over. The results are even stronger if only respondents supporting socialism are included compared to the results when all respondents are included. Specifically, support for a new wealth tax increases to between 82 percent in the United Kingdom to 88 percent in Canada (Appendix 4.4).

[5] Economic efficiency is an important consideration in tax design, and the options provided vary with respect to their implications for economic efficiency. For a summary discussion of the comparative efficiencies of different types of taxes see Clemens, Veldhuis, and Palacios (2007).

[6] For information on wealth taxes, particularly the experience of those high-income countries that have experimented with such taxes, please see Cross (2020).

Second, there are no material differences in the level of agreement between age groups within any of the four countries. In other words, the levels of agreement are generally consistent across age groups within each country with respect to support for a new wealth tax to finance socialism.

Figure 18: Total Support (Strongly Support and Support) that Socialism Should be Financed by a New Wealth Tax on the Top 1% of Citizens

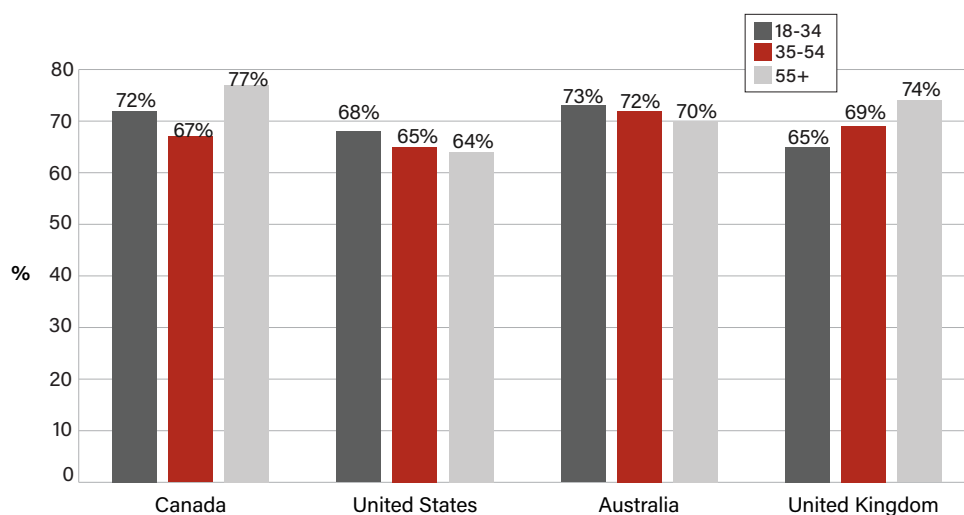


Table 3.1a: Financing Socialism in Canada with a New Wealth Tax on the Top 1% of High-Income Citizens

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL SUPPORT	72%	73%	72%	67%	77%
<i>Strongly support</i>	44%	45%	45%	43%	46%
<i>Support</i>	28%	27%	28%	23%	31%
TOTAL OPPOSE	16%	16%	16%	27%	17%
<i>Oppose</i>	11%	9%	10%	13%	8%
<i>Strongly oppose</i>	5%	6%	6%	14%	10%
Don't know	12%	12%	12%	6%	6%

Table 3.1b: Financing Socialism in the United States with a New Wealth Tax on the Top 1% of High-Income Citizens

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL SUPPORT	63%	72%	68%	65%	64%
<i>Strongly support</i>	38%	46%	42%	40%	39%
<i>Support</i>	25%	26%	26%	25%	25%
TOTAL OPPOSE	24%	17%	20%	25%	29%
<i>Oppose</i>	12%	10%	10%	9%	8%
<i>Strongly oppose</i>	13%	7%	10%	16%	20%
Don't know	13%	11%	12%	10%	8%

Table 3.1c: Financing Socialism in Australia with a New Wealth Tax on the Top 1% of High-Income Citizens

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL SUPPORT	71%	74%	73%	72%	70%
<i>Strongly support</i>	32%	38%	36%	38%	38%
<i>Support</i>	39%	36%	37%	34%	32%
TOTAL OPPOSE	19%	18%	18%	21%	21%
<i>Oppose</i>	9%	12%	11%	12%	11%
<i>Strongly oppose</i>	10%	6%	7%	9%	10%
Don't know	10%	8%	9%	7%	9%

Table 3.1d: Financing Socialism in the United Kingdom with a New Wealth Tax on the Top 1% of High-Income Citizens

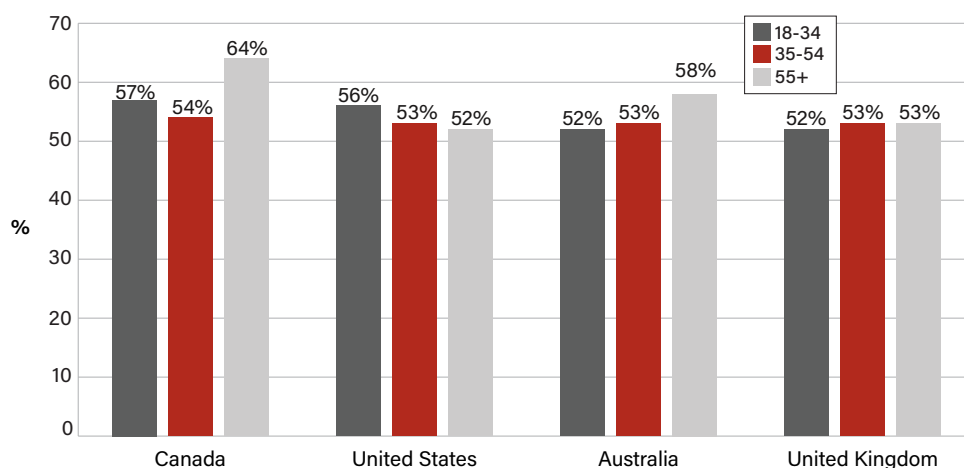
	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL SUPPORT	61%	67%	65%	69%	74%
<i>Strongly support</i>	35%	40%	38%	43%	45%
<i>Support</i>	27%	27%	27%	26%	28%
TOTAL OPPOSE	30%	29%	29%	23%	23%
<i>Oppose</i>	26%	23%	24%	19%	16%
<i>Strongly oppose</i>	5%	5%	5%	4%	7%
Don't know	8%	4%	6%	8%	3%

Substantially Higher Personal Income Tax on the Top 10% of High-Income Citizens

The second tax alternative identified to finance socialism was a higher personal income tax but only applied to the top 10 percent of high-income earners in a country. In other words, like the narrow targeting of the wealth tax in the previous question, this higher personal income tax would only be applied to a relatively small group of people, specifically the top 10 percent of high-income earners, making it a narrowly applied tax such that many, if not most respondents, likely would not believe that such a tax would apply to them.

Figure 19 summarizes the total support (strongly support and support) for the introduction of a new higher personal income tax on the top 10 percent of high-income citizens. The total support for a new, higher personal income tax narrowly applied to only the top 10 percent of income earners exceeded 50 percent in all age groups across all countries. The specific levels of total support ranged from a low of 52 percent in the United States and the United Kingdom for those aged 55 and over to a high of 64 percent in Canada for those aged 55 and over. It should be noted that the levels of support were lower in every age group for all four countries compared to a wealth tax (previous question).

Figure 19: Total Support (Strongly Support and Support) that Socialism Should be Financed by a Substantially Higher Personal Income Tax on the Top 10% of High-Income Citizens



The levels of support for a targeted increase in personal income taxes are higher when only respondents indicating support for socialism are included compared to the support levels when all respondents are included (Appendix 4.5). Specifically, support for a targeted increase in personal income taxes increases by between 12 percentage points (Australia) and 19 percentage points (United States). Overall total support ranges from 66 percent in Australia to 75 percent in Canada when only those supporting socialism as the ideal economic system (section one) are included.

Tables 3.2a to 3.2d report the more detailed information by age group and country for the question on a new, higher personal income tax imposed on the top 10 percent of high-income citizens.

Table 3.2a: Financing Socialism in Canada with a Substantially Higher Personal Income Tax on the Top 10% of High-Income Citizens

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL SUPPORT	56%	58%	57%	54%	64%
<i>Strongly support</i>	28%	28%	28%	25%	34%
<i>Support</i>	27%	30%	29%	29%	31%
TOTAL OPPOSE	30%	28%	29%	35%	26%
<i>Oppose</i>	20%	13%	16%	15%	14%
<i>Strongly oppose</i>	11%	15%	13%	20%	12%
<i>Don't know</i>	14%	14%	14%	11%	9%

Table 3.2b: Financing Socialism in the United States with a Substantially Higher Personal Income Tax on the Top 10% of High-Income Citizens

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL SUPPORT	51%	60%	56%	53%	52%
<i>Strongly support</i>	23%	33%	29%	25%	28%
<i>Support</i>	27%	27%	27%	28%	25%
TOTAL OPPOSE	36%	26%	30%	35%	38%
<i>Oppose</i>	19%	16%	17%	16%	13%
<i>Strongly oppose</i>	16%	11%	13%	19%	25%
Don't know	13%	14%	14%	13%	10%

Table 3.2c: Financing Socialism in Australia with a Substantially Higher Personal Income Tax on the Top 10% of High-Income Citizens

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL SUPPORT	48%	54%	52%	53%	58%
<i>Strongly support</i>	15%	23%	20%	21%	25%
<i>Support</i>	33%	31%	32%	32%	32%
TOTAL OPPOSE	37%	31%	33%	37%	30%
<i>Oppose</i>	25%	20%	22%	19%	16%
<i>Strongly oppose</i>	12%	11%	12%	18%	14%
Don't know	15%	15%	15%	10%	12%

Table 3.2d: Financing Socialism in the United Kingdom with a Substantially Higher Personal Income Tax on the Top 10% of High-Income Citizens

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL SUPPORT	48%	54%	52%	53%	53%
<i>Strongly support</i>	20%	29%	25%	26%	26%
<i>Support</i>	28%	25%	26%	27%	27%
TOTAL OPPOSE	45%	41%	43%	40%	42%
<i>Oppose</i>	37%	31%	33%	31%	31%
<i>Strongly oppose</i>	8%	10%	9%	9%	11%
Don't know	7%	5%	6%	7%	5%

Higher Personal Income Taxes on All Citizens Except Lower-Income Workers

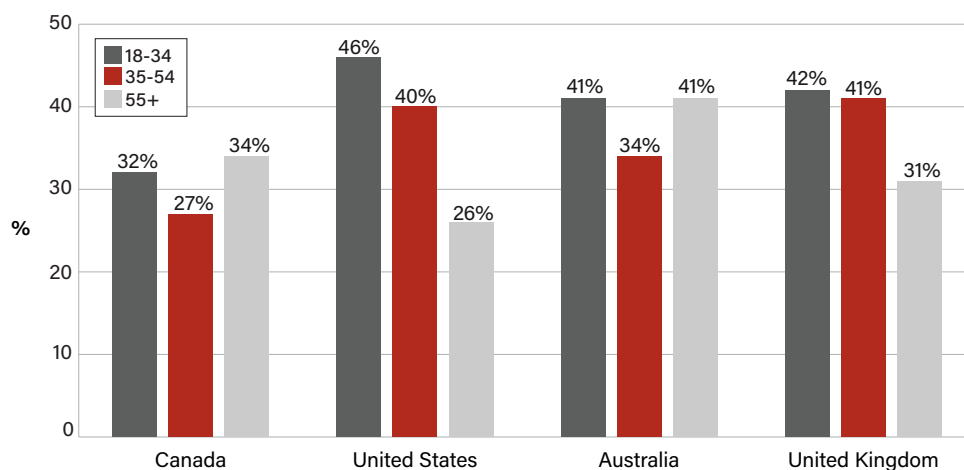
The third tax alternative proposed as a method to finance expanded government spending for the socialism defined in section two was a broad-based increase in personal income taxes. Specifically, the question stated that personal income taxes would be raised for all citizens except lower-income earners. This is an important departure from the first two tax alternatives because it is the first proposed tax option that is broadly imposed on most

citizens, meaning that more respondents would likely assume they would incur higher personal income taxes under this option. [7]

Figure 20 illustrates the levels of total support (strongly support and support) for the introduction of higher personal income taxes for most citizens with exceptions for lower-income workers. Across all age groups and all four countries, the level of total support is less than observed in figure 19, which provided for a more targeted increase in personal income taxes, specifically for those in the top 10 percent of high-income earners. None of the age categories in any of the countries exceeded 50 percent support for the broader-based income tax. For context, the lowest level of support observed in the previous question, which provided for a narrowly imposed increase in personal income taxes on the top 10 percent of high-income citizens was 52 percent for those aged 55 and over in the United States and 18–34 year-olds in both Australia and the United Kingdom (figure 19) compared to the highest level of support for a broad-based increase in personal income taxes, which was 46 percent for those aged 18–34 in the United States.

Tables 3.3a to 3.3d contain the detailed results for all four countries across all the age groups covered.

Figure 20: Total Support (Strongly Support and Support) that Socialism Should be Financed by Higher Personal Income Taxes on All Citizens Except Lower-Income Workers



[7] There is an important caveat to recognize in this question with respect to the distribution of personal income taxes. As a number of studies have pointed out, the share of people paying personal income taxes in many western countries has declined as the level of progressivity in the personal income tax system has increased. For example, estimates have consistently shown that roughly 40 percent of taxpayers in the United States pay no income taxes. For more information on the US personal income tax system see Watson (2021). Similar trends have been identified in Canada, where a growing share of taxpayers face no net personal income tax liability. See Clemens, Veldhuis, and Murphy (2013).

Table 3.3a: Financing Socialism in Canada with Higher Personal Income Taxes on All Citizens

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL SUPPORT	38%	29%	32%	27%	34%
<i>Strongly support</i>	13%	5%	8%	8%	8%
<i>Support</i>	25%	24%	24%	20%	26%
TOTAL OPPOSE	43%	53%	49%	61%	58%
<i>Oppose</i>	26%	31%	29%	34%	31%
<i>Strongly oppose</i>	17%	23%	21%	28%	28%
Don't know	19%	17%	18%	11%	8%

Table 3.3b: Financing Socialism in the United States with Higher Personal Income Taxes on All Citizens

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL SUPPORT	41%	48%	46%	40%	26%
<i>Strongly support</i>	13%	18%	16%	15%	8%
<i>Support</i>	29%	30%	30%	25%	18%
TOTAL OPPOSE	43%	38%	40%	50%	59%
<i>Oppose</i>	25%	26%	25%	26%	25%
<i>Strongly oppose</i>	19%	13%	15%	24%	35%
Don't know	15%	13%	14%	10%	15%

Table 3.3c: Financing Socialism in Australia with Higher Personal Income Taxes on All Citizens

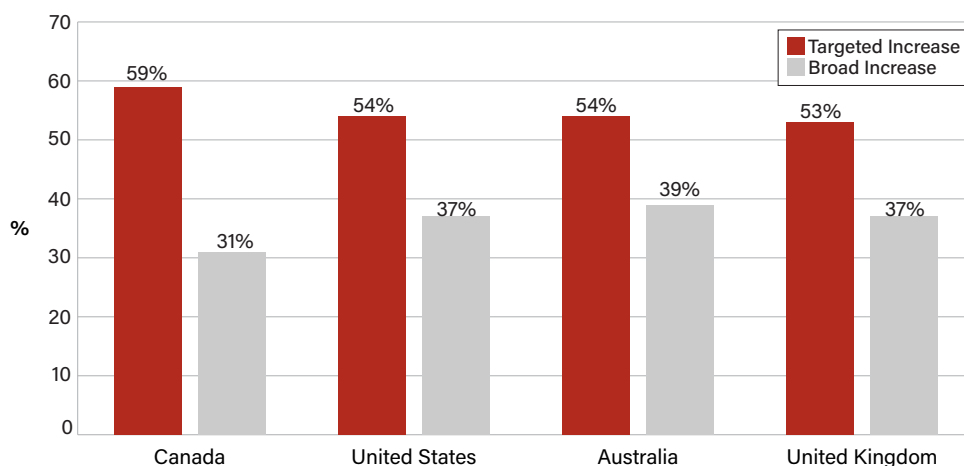
	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL SUPPORT	41%	41%	41%	34%	41%
<i>Strongly support</i>	8%	12%	10%	10%	10%
<i>Support</i>	34%	30%	31%	24%	31%
TOTAL OPPOSE	47%	46%	46%	55%	47%
<i>Oppose</i>	27%	33%	31%	30%	26%
<i>Strongly oppose</i>	20%	13%	16%	25%	21%
Don't know	12%	12%	12%	11%	12%

Table 3.3d: Financing Socialism in the United Kingdom with Higher Personal Income Taxes on All Citizens

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL SUPPORT	43%	42%	42%	41%	31%
<i>Strongly support</i>	16%	16%	16%	15%	7%
<i>Support</i>	27%	26%	26%	26%	25%
TOTAL OPPOSE	49%	52%	50%	53%	64%
<i>Oppose</i>	38%	42%	40%	38%	50%
<i>Strongly oppose</i>	11%	9%	10%	15%	14%
Don't know	8%	7%	7%	7%	5%

Figure 21 illustrates the difference in the level of total support between the two personal income tax options. In all four countries, there is a material decline in the level of total support for a broad-based personal income tax increase compared to a more narrowly focused increase in personal income taxes. The decline in support ranges from 15 percentage points in Australia to 28 percentage points in Canada (figure 21). It's also interesting to note that the country with the highest level of personal income taxes, namely Canada, experienced the most pronounced decline in support from a targeted income tax increase to a broad-based increase in personal income taxes.

Figure 21: Contrasting Support for Targeted vs. Broad Increases in Personal Income Taxes



The same results hold, albeit at higher levels of support, when only respondents supporting socialism are included (Appendix 4.6). Specifically, the level of support (strongly agree and agree) that a broad-based increase in personal income taxes should be introduced is higher when only respondents supporting socialism are included compared to the results for all respondents. However, like the results for all respondents, the level of support among respondents supporting socialism is lower for a broad-based increase in personal income taxes than for a targeted increase in personal income taxes.

Broad-Based VAT with Exemptions for Lower-Income Workers

The final tax option provided to respondents was a 20 percent national VAT. Like the previous question, which proposed a broad-based increase in personal income taxes with exceptions for lower-income workers, this proposal entailed the introduction of a 20 percent sales tax or VAT with exemptions for lower-income workers.

There are important nuances that were included in the survey regarding the specific situations in each country that are worth noting. Canada and Australia already have existing VATs. Specifically, Canada has a national GST at 5 percent, while Australia has a national VAT at 10 percent. The question for these two countries was framed as an increase in the national VAT to 20 percent. The United Kingdom, however, already has a VAT at 20 percent, so the question was posed as a substantial increase in the national

VAT. And finally, the United States does not have a national sales tax, so the question was posed as the introduction of a new national sales tax or VAT at 20 percent. All four questions included a phrase alluding to exemptions for lower-income citizens. In the remainder of the study we simply refer to the higher or increased VAT option, though as explained above, there are important nuances in each country.

Figure 22 summarizes the level of total support (strongly support and support) across all age groups and countries for the introduction of the relevant VAT option to finance socialism. **Tables 3.4a to 3.4d** contain the detailed information for each country. The levels of support for a higher national VAT to finance socialism are comparatively low, i.e., generally below 25 percent. Indeed, the level of support for an increased VAT is lower than the total support for a broad-based personal income tax increase (figure 20) for all ages and countries, meaning it is consistently the least supported tax option to finance socialism. Finally, like the previous questions, although to a lesser extent, there is a relative consistency for total support across ages within each country, except the United Kingdom, indicating a level of support that is not notably influenced by age. The United Kingdom is an exception where the level of support for a substantial increase in the national VAT to finance socialism is materially higher for those aged 18–34 (33 percent) compared to the support for those aged 55 and over (16 percent).

Figure 22: Total Support (Strongly Support and Support) that Socialism Should be Financed by a 20% VAT with Exemptions for Lower-Income Workers

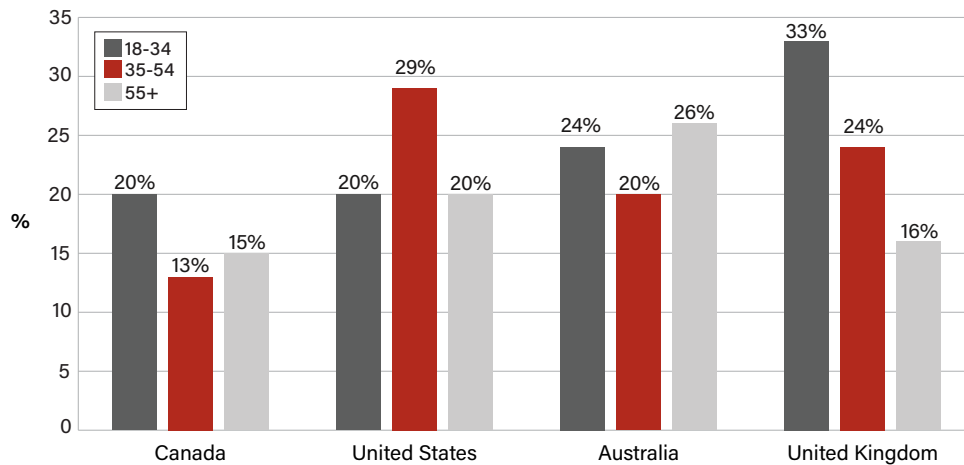


Table 3.4a: Financing Socialism in Canada with a 20% VAT (GST) with Exemptions for Lower-Income Families

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL SUPPORT	24%	18%	20%	13%	15%
<i>Strongly support</i>	7%	5%	6%	4%	4%
<i>Support</i>	17%	13%	14%	9%	11%
TOTAL OPPOSE	52%	66%	61%	77%	76%
<i>Oppose</i>	29%	35%	33%	28%	29%
<i>Strongly oppose</i>	24%	31%	28%	49%	47%
<i>Don't know</i>	24%	17%	19%	10%	9%

Table 3.4b: Financing Socialism in the United States with a 20% VAT (GST) with Exemptions for Lower-Income Families

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL SUPPORT	34%	45%	41%	29%	20%
<i>Strongly support</i>	11%	14%	13%	11%	5%
<i>Support</i>	23%	31%	28%	18%	15%
TOTAL OPPOSE	50%	39%	44%	56%	69%
<i>Oppose</i>	25%	24%	25%	26%	23%
<i>Strongly oppose</i>	24%	15%	19%	30%	46%
<i>Don't know</i>	16%	16%	16%	15%	12%

Table 3.4c: Financing Socialism in Australia with a 20% VAT (GST) with Exemptions for Lower-Income Families

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL SUPPORT	23%	25%	24%	20%	26%
<i>Strongly support</i>	7%	8%	8%	5%	8%
<i>Support</i>	16%	17%	17%	14%	18%
TOTAL OPPOSE	58%	61%	60%	70%	64%
<i>Oppose</i>	27%	39%	35%	38%	28%
<i>Strongly oppose</i>	31%	22%	26%	32%	36%
<i>Don't know</i>	19%	14%	16%	10%	10%

Table 3.4d: Financing Socialism in the United Kingdom with a Substantial Increase in the VAT with Exemptions for Lower-Income Families

	18-24	25-34	18-34	35-54	55+
TOTAL SUPPORT	31%	34%	33%	24%	16%
<i>Strongly support</i>	9%	14%	12%	10%	5%
<i>Support</i>	23%	19%	21%	14%	11%
TOTAL OPPOSE	59%	58%	59%	68%	77%
<i>Oppose</i>	47%	47%	47%	49%	50%
<i>Strongly oppose</i>	13%	11%	12%	19%	27%
<i>Don't know</i>	9%	8%	9%	8%	7%

The level of support for a new or higher VAT is again higher in the subset of respondents supporting socialism compared to the levels when all respondents are included. Appendix 4.7 summarizes the results for respondents supporting socialism and contrasts them with the all-respondent results. The level of support for a new or higher VAT increases by between 7 percentage points in Canada to 20 percentage points in the United States when comparing responses of the subset to those of all respondents. However, the overall level of support for a new or higher VAT is still the lowest amongst the four tax options, with support ranging from 22 percent in Canada to 49 percent in the United States.

Conclusion, Section 3

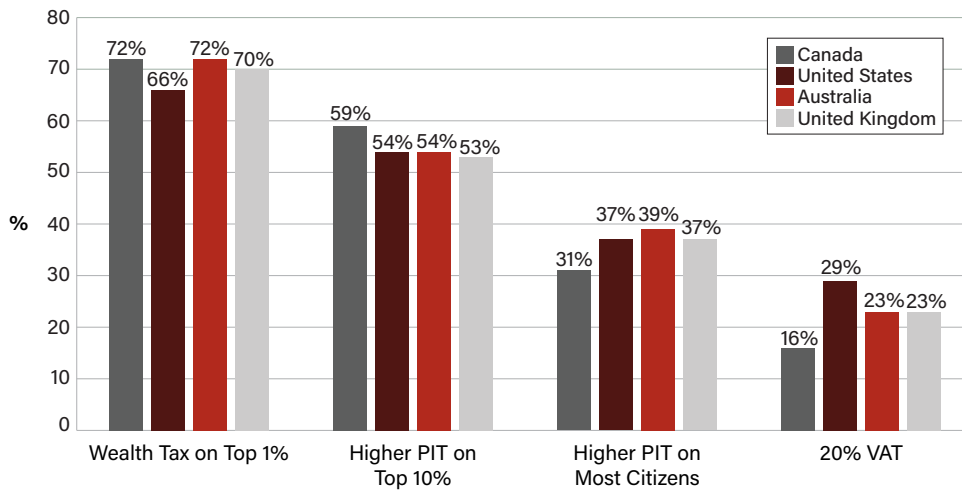
Figure 23 illustrates the level of total support (strongly support and support) for all four proposed taxes for all age groups across all four countries. The total level of support is highest for the two targeted tax increases, namely a new wealth tax imposed on the top 1 percent of high-income citizens and a new higher personal income tax imposed on the top 10 percent of high-income citizens. The level of total support for a wealth tax ranged between 66 percent in the United States and 72 percent in both Canada and Australia considering all age groups. The level of support falls but is still quite high for a new higher personal income tax imposed on high-income earners, ranging from 53 percent in the United Kingdom to 59 percent in Canada.

The two broad-based tax increases, specifically an increase in personal income taxes for most citizens (with exceptions for lower-income workers) and a new or higher VAT (with exemptions for lower-income workers) garnered much lower levels of total support across all countries. Support for a broad-based increase in personal income taxes was lower for every age group in all four countries compared to the level of support for a targeted increase of personal income taxes on high-income earners. Consider, for instance, that the lowest level of support for a targeted increase in personal income taxes, 53 percent (all ages) in the United Kingdom was higher than the highest level of support for a broad-based increase in personal income taxes, which was 39 percent in Australia (all ages).

The option of increasing the existing VAT or introducing a new 20 percent VAT, depending on the country, was by far the least supported tax option to pay for socialism. The highest level of support (for all ages) for the VAT option was 29 percent in the United States, which was less than the lowest level of support for a broad-based personal income tax increase, which was 31 percent for Canada.

These differences basically hold, albeit at higher levels of support, when only respondents supporting socialism are included as summarized in Appendices 4.5 to 4.7.

Figure 23: Comparing Total Support (Strongly Support and Support) for Different Tax Increases to Finance Socialism, by Country, All Ages



The results for the tax options implicitly linked to the preferred definitions of socialism are clear. Respondents preferred, by wide margins, the two tax options that are targeted at high-income citizens. Since most respondents would likely see themselves as being unaffected by the targeted tax increases, it can be inferred that those respondents preferred the tax options to finance socialism that would leave their individual tax burdens unchanged, preferring that other citizens bear the tax burden of socialism.

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Appendix 1: Results by Gender

Appendix 1.1: Ideal Economic System is Capitalism

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NET AGREE	63%	41%	70%	47%	59%	35%	55%	34%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	23%	10%	35%	19%	19%	6%	14%	8%
<i>Agree</i>	40%	31%	35%	28%	40%	29%	42%	26%
NET DISAGREE	27%	39%	24%	33%	31%	42%	34%	36%
<i>Disagree</i>	19%	23%	14%	18%	19%	26%	21%	20%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	8%	15%	9%	15%	12%	17%	13%	17%
Don't know	9%	20%	6%	20%	10%	22%	11%	29%

Appendix 1.2: Ideal Economic System is Socialism

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NET AGREE	40%	43%	30%	32%	38%	41%	45%	40%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	6%	9%	7%	7%	9%	5%	11%	10%
<i>Agree</i>	34%	34%	23%	25%	29%	36%	34%	31%
NET DISAGREE	49%	34%	60%	47%	52%	34%	46%	33%
<i>Disagree</i>	19%	17%	21%	19%	29%	19%	30%	17%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	30%	16%	39%	28%	23%	15%	16%	16%
Don't know	11%	23%	9%	21%	11%	25%	10%	27%

Appendix 1.3: Ideal Economic System is Communism or Fascism

		Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
COMMUNISM	NET AGREE	7%	5%	12%	10%	12%	12%	16%	12%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	2%	1%	4%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%
	<i>Agree</i>	5%	4%	8%	6%	9%	10%	12%	9%
	NET DISAGREE	85%	78%	82%	74%	82%	72%	78%	64%
	<i>Disagree</i>	17%	21%	19%	16%	24%	24%	19%	19%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	68%	57%	63%	58%	58%	47%	59%	45%
	Don't know	8%	16%	6%	16%	7%	17%	7%	24%
FASCISM	NET AGREE	5%	2%	9%	8%	8%	6%	11%	7%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	1%	0%	4%	3%	3%	1%	4%	2%
	<i>Agree</i>	4%	2%	5%	5%	5%	5%	7%	5%
	NET DISAGREE	87%	77%	84%	72%	82%	69%	81%	70%
	<i>Disagree</i>	11%	15%	18%	17%	19%	22%	15%	13%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	76%	62%	66%	55%	62%	47%	66%	57%
	Don't know	8%	21%	7%	21%	11%	24%	8%	23%

Appendix 1.4: Shift to Socialism would Improve the Economy and Well-Being of Citizens

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
NET AGREE	43%	47%	39%	41%	46%	48%	40%	38%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	11%	9%	14%	9%	11%	7%	12%	11%
<i>Agree</i>	32%	38%	25%	32%	35%	41%	28%	28%
NET DISAGREE	40%	25%	46%	34%	38%	24%	29%	18%
<i>Disagree</i>	18%	16%	16%	13%	23%	15%	15%	11%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	22%	9%	30%	21%	15%	9%	14%	7%
Don't know	17%	28%	15%	24%	16%	28%	6%	17%

Appendix 1.5: Socialism Involves the Government Taking Control of Companies and Industries to Control the Economy

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
NET AGREE	25%	25%	33%	30%	36%	34%	43%	36%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	8%	5%	14%	9%	7%	5%	13%	11%
<i>Agree</i>	17%	20%	19%	21%	29%	29%	30%	25%
NET DISAGREE	66%	53%	58%	53%	56%	47%	32%	30%
<i>Disagree</i>	30%	30%	24%	25%	31%	30%	17%	18%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	36%	23%	35%	28%	25%	17%	15%	11%
Don't know	9%	21%	8%	16%	8%	20%	2%	9%

Appendix 1.6: Socialism Involves the Government Providing More Services like Health Care, Education, and Daycare

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
NET AGREE	62%	67%	57%	59%	66%	64%	58%	52%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	21%	21%	25%	23%	17%	14%	15%	17%
<i>Agree</i>	41%	46%	32%	36%	49%	50%	43%	34%
NET DISAGREE	29%	17%	34%	27%	28%	18%	17%	14%
<i>Disagree</i>	14%	10%	15%	13%	17%	13%	9%	10%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	15%	6%	19%	13%	11%	5%	7%	4%
Don't know	9%	16%	8%	15%	6%	18%	4%	14%

Appendix 1.7: Socialism Involves the Government Guaranteeing a Certain Level of Income for All Citizens

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
NET AGREE	55%	57%	49%	45%	57%	58%	56%	57%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	17%	18%	18%	15%	15%	14%	20%	18%
<i>Agree</i>	39%	40%	31%	30%	42%	44%	36%	39%
NET DISAGREE	36%	28%	44%	41%	35%	28%	20%	16%
<i>Disagree</i>	19%	18%	20%	21%	22%	20%	12%	10%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	17%	10%	24%	20%	13%	8%	8%	6%
Don't know	9%	15%	7%	15%	8%	14%	2%	9%

Appendix 1.8: Financing Socialism with a New Wealth Tax on the Top 1% of High-Income Citizens

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
NET AGREE	71%	73%	66%	64%	74%	69%	69%	70%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	47%	42%	39%	41%	42%	33%	43%	42%
<i>Agree</i>	24%	31%	27%	24%	32%	36%	26%	28%
NET DISAGREE	23%	17%	29%	22%	21%	19%	28%	22%
<i>Disagree</i>	11%	9%	9%	10%	11%	12%	22%	17%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	12%	9%	19%	12%	10%	8%	6%	5%
Don't know	5%	10%	5%	14%	5%	11%	3%	8%

Appendix 1.9: Financing Socialism with a Substantially Higher Personal Income Tax on the Top 10% of High-Income Citizens

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
NET AGREE	61%	58%	56%	51%	58%	50%	57%	49%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	30%	29%	28%	25%	24%	20%	28%	24%
<i>Agree</i>	31%	29%	28%	25%	34%	30%	29%	25%
NET DISAGREE	33%	27%	37%	33%	33%	34%	41%	43%
<i>Disagree</i>	15%	15%	16%	15%	18%	19%	31%	32%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	18%	12%	21%	18%	14%	16%	9%	11%
Don't know	6%	15%	7%	17%	9%	15%	3%	9%

Appendix 1.10: Financing Socialism with Higher Personal Income Taxes on All Citizens

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
NET AGREE	35%	27%	42%	32%	43%	34%	41%	34%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	9%	7%	15%	11%	12%	8%	13%	11%
<i>Agree</i>	26%	21%	27%	22%	31%	26%	28%	23%
NET DISAGREE	56%	58%	51%	49%	49%	50%	56%	57%
<i>Disagree</i>	26%	36%	25%	25%	27%	30%	42%	44%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	30%	22%	26%	24%	22%	20%	14%	13%
Don't know	9%	15%	7%	18%	8%	16%	3%	9%

Appendix 1.11: Financing Socialism with a 20% VAT (GST) with Exemptions for Lower-Income Families

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom*	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
NET AGREE	15%	16%	32%	26%	24%	23%	24%	22%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	5%	4%	11%	7%	9%	5%	9%	8%
<i>Agree</i>	10%	12%	21%	19%	15%	17%	15%	14%
NET DISAGREE	75%	70%	57%	56%	66%	64%	73%	66%
<i>Disagree</i>	30%	29%	21%	28%	34%	32%	48%	51%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	46%	40%	36%	28%	32%	31%	25%	15%
Don't know	10%	15%	11%	18%	10%	14%	3%	13%

* The question for the UK was slightly different given the existing VAT (20%). The question asked for a much higher VAT to finance socialism in the UK.

Appendix 2: Results by Income

Appendix 2.1: Ideal Economic System is Capitalism

	Canada			United States			Australia		
	Up to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Up to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Up to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	Over \$100,000
NET AGREE	43%	58%	59%	49%	63%	75%	46%	44%	53%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	13%	18%	22%	22%	27%	38%	11%	15%	14%
<i>Agree</i>	30%	40%	38%	27%	36%	37%	35%	29%	39%
NET DISAGREE	35%	33%	32%	33%	28%	21%	34%	45%	34%
<i>Disagree</i>	22%	21%	22%	18%	17%	13%	21%	28%	21%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	13%	11%	10%	15%	11%	8%	13%	17%	12%
Don't know	22%	9%	8%	18%	9%	4%	21%	11%	14%

	United Kingdom		
	Up to £20,000	£20,000 to £40,000	Over £40,000
NET AGREE	37%	44%	52%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	8%	7%	17%
<i>Agree</i>	29%	37%	35%
NET DISAGREE	37%	36%	35%
<i>Disagree</i>	22%	18%	23%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	15%	18%	12%
Don't know	27%	20%	14%

Appendix 2.2: Ideal Economic System is Socialism

	Canada			United States			Australia		
	Up to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Up to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Up to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	Over \$100,000
NET AGREE	46%	44%	38%	31%	29%	35%	39%	38%	42%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	9%	10%	6%	7%	8%	8%	8%	6%	8%
<i>Agree</i>	37%	35%	32%	24%	21%	26%	31%	33%	34%
NET DISAGREE	32%	44%	50%	49%	59%	59%	39%	49%	42%
<i>Disagree</i>	13%	21%	22%	19%	21%	22%	22%	24%	26%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	19%	23%	28%	30%	38%	37%	17%	25%	17%
Don't know	22%	12%	12%	20%	12%	6%	23%	13%	15%

	United Kingdom		
	Up to £20,000	£20,000 to £40,000	Over £40,000
NET AGREE	44%	43%	43%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	12%	7%	11%
<i>Agree</i>	32%	35%	32%
NET DISAGREE	32%	38%	44%
<i>Disagree</i>	21%	22%	27%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	11%	15%	17%
Don't know	24%	19%	13%

Appendix 2.3: Ideal Economic System is Communism or Fascism

		Canada			United States			Australia		
		<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>
COMMUNISM	NET AGREE	7%	8%	6%	11%	8%	13%	11%	12%	13%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	1%	2%	1%	3%	3%	6%	3%	3%	2%
	<i>Agree</i>	5%	5%	5%	8%	5%	7%	9%	10%	11%
	NET DISAGREE	76%	83%	88%	73%	85%	85%	73%	81%	77%
	<i>Disagree</i>	19%	17%	20%	20%	17%	14%	19%	28%	28%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	57%	66%	67%	53%	68%	72%	54%	53%	50%
	<i>Don't know</i>	17%	9%	6%	16%	7%	2%	16%	7%	9%
FASCISM	NET AGREE	4%	4%	3%	9%	6%	9%	7%	7%	8%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	1%	1%	0%	2%	2%	6%	2%	3%	1%
	<i>Agree</i>	3%	2%	3%	7%	4%	2%	5%	4%	7%
	NET DISAGREE	72%	88%	90%	72%	84%	86%	74%	78%	75%
	<i>Disagree</i>	13%	13%	13%	18%	15%	20%	15%	25%	25%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	59%	75%	76%	54%	69%	66%	58%	53%	50%
	<i>Don't know</i>	23%	8%	7%	19%	10%	5%	19%	15%	17%

		United Kingdom		
		<i>Up to £20,000</i>	<i>£20,000 to £40,000</i>	<i>Over £40,000</i>
COMMUNISM	NET AGREE	15%	12%	16%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	2%	3%	4%
	<i>Agree</i>	13%	9%	12%
	NET DISAGREE	63%	74%	72%
	<i>Disagree</i>	16%	18%	22%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	48%	56%	50%
	<i>Don't know</i>	22%	13%	12%
FASCISM	NET AGREE	11%	9%	10%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	4%	1%	4%
	<i>Agree</i>	6%	7%	5%
	NET DISAGREE	68%	76%	80%
	<i>Disagree</i>	11%	13%	17%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	57%	64%	63%
	<i>Don't know</i>	22%	15%	10%

Appendix 2.4: Shift to Socialism would Improve the Economy and Well-Being of Citizens

	Canada			United States			Australia		
	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>
NET AGREE	47%	49%	43%	40%	43%	44%	45%	45%	54%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	12%	9%	10%	11%	11%	15%	10%	6%	11%
<i>Agree</i>	35%	40%	33%	29%	32%	29%	35%	39%	43%
NET DISAGREE	24%	36%	40%	36%	45%	43%	30%	35%	29%
<i>Disagree</i>	15%	17%	21%	13%	19%	15%	20%	19%	18%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	9%	19%	19%	23%	26%	27%	10%	16%	11%
Don't know	29%	15%	17%	24%	13%	13%	25%	20%	17%

	United Kingdom		
	<i>Up to £20,000</i>	<i>£20,000 to £40,000</i>	<i>Over £40,000</i>
NET AGREE	39%	36%	45%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	15%	9%	13%
<i>Agree</i>	24%	27%	32%
NET DISAGREE	14%	21%	29%
<i>Disagree</i>	10%	13%	14%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	5%	9%	15%
Don't know	18%	13%	6%

Appendix 2.5: Socialism Involves the Government Taking Control of Companies and Industries to Control the Economy

	Canada			United States			Australia		
	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>
NET AGREE	30%	24%	22%	31%	32%	35%	36%	32%	38%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	8%	4%	6%	10%	10%	17%	7%	6%	6%
<i>Agree</i>	22%	20%	16%	21%	22%	19%	29%	26%	32%
NET DISAGREE	49%	65%	69%	53%	60%	59%	46%	54%	54%
<i>Disagree</i>	27%	30%	32%	24%	27%	23%	29%	31%	33%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	22%	34%	36%	28%	32%	36%	18%	23%	21%
Don't know	21%	11%	10%	16%	8%	6%	17%	14%	8%

	United Kingdom		
	<i>Up to £20,000</i>	<i>£20,000 to £40,000</i>	<i>Over £40,000</i>
NET AGREE	40%	38%	42%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	16%	9%	14%
<i>Agree</i>	24%	29%	29%
NET DISAGREE	20%	32%	34%
<i>Disagree</i>	11%	19%	18%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	8%	13%	16%
Don't know	8%	6%	3%

Appendix 2.6: Socialism Involves the Government Providing More Services like Health Care, Education, and Daycare

	Canada			United States			Australia		
	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>
NET AGREE	66%	63%	66%	55%	63%	65%	61%	61%	72%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	21%	21%	21%	22%	26%	32%	13%	15%	18%
<i>Agree</i>	45%	42%	45%	33%	37%	33%	48%	46%	54%
NET DISAGREE	18%	27%	25%	30%	31%	31%	22%	29%	20%
<i>Disagree</i>	10%	13%	13%	13%	16%	15%	16%	15%	14%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	7%	15%	13%	16%	16%	17%	6%	13%	6%
Don't know	16%	9%	9%	15%	6%	4%	17%	10%	7%

	United Kingdom		
	<i>Up to £20,000</i>	<i>£20,000 to £40,000</i>	<i>Over £40,000</i>
NET AGREE	46%	60%	55%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	15%	16%	17%
<i>Agree</i>	31%	44%	39%
NET DISAGREE	11%	14%	19%
<i>Disagree</i>	6%	10%	11%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	5%	4%	8%
Don't know	14%	8%	4%

Appendix 2.7: Socialism Involves the Government Guaranteeing a Certain Level of Income for All Citizens

	Canada			United States			Australia		
	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>
NET AGREE	63%	58%	49%	45%	50%	50%	58%	58%	58%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	23%	18%	12%	16%	14%	19%	17%	14%	12%
<i>Agree</i>	40%	40%	37%	29%	36%	32%	41%	43%	46%
NET DISAGREE	23%	33%	43%	41%	43%	42%	28%	33%	34%
<i>Disagree</i>	15%	20%	22%	20%	22%	19%	20%	20%	22%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	8%	13%	20%	21%	21%	23%	8%	13%	12%
Don't know	14%	9%	8%	14%	7%	7%	13%	9%	8%

	United Kingdom		
	<i>Up to £20,000</i>	<i>£20,000 to £40,000</i>	<i>Over £40,000</i>
NET AGREE	59%	62%	52%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	21%	22%	17%
<i>Agree</i>	38%	40%	35%
NET DISAGREE	14%	14%	24%
<i>Disagree</i>	10%	9%	13%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	3%	5%	11%
Don't know	6%	6%	3%

Appendix 2.8: Financing Socialism with a New Wealth Tax on the Top 1% of High-Income Citizens

	Canada			United States			Australia		
	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>
NET AGREE	77%	72%	69%	66%	66%	68%	72%	73%	73%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	52%	35%	44%	39%	41%	44%	39%	36%	38%
<i>Agree</i>	25%	36%	25%	27%	25%	24%	34%	37%	35%
NET DISAGREE	14%	22%	27%	22%	28%	28%	19%	19%	22%
<i>Disagree</i>	7%	11%	12%	8%	12%	9%	13%	9%	11%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	7%	11%	15%	13%	16%	19%	5%	9%	11%
Don't know	9%	7%	5%	13%	6%	3%	9%	8%	5%

	United Kingdom		
	<i>Up to £20,000</i>	<i>£20,000 to £40,000</i>	<i>Over £40,000</i>
NET AGREE	71%	76%	65%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	45%	44%	40%
<i>Agree</i>	26%	32%	25%
NET DISAGREE	22%	19%	32%
<i>Disagree</i>	20%	15%	23%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	2%	4%	9%
Don't know	6%	5%	3%

Appendix 2.9: Financing Socialism with a Substantially Higher Personal Income Tax on the Top 10% of High-Income Citizens

	Canada			United States			Australia		
	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>	<i>Up to \$60,000</i>	<i>\$60,000 to \$100,000</i>	<i>Over \$100,000</i>
NET AGREE	66%	61%	53%	52%	60%	55%	56%	57%	54%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	39%	26%	22%	25%	31%	31%	25%	22%	21%
<i>Agree</i>	28%	35%	31%	27%	29%	24%	31%	35%	33%
NET DISAGREE	21%	29%	40%	33%	33%	40%	29%	32%	37%
<i>Disagree</i>	9%	17%	17%	14%	15%	20%	19%	20%	17%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	12%	12%	23%	20%	18%	20%	10%	12%	19%
Don't know	13%	10%	6%	15%	8%	5%	15%	12%	9%

	United Kingdom		
	<i>Up to £20,000</i>	<i>£20,000 to £40,000</i>	<i>Over £40,000</i>
NET AGREE	51%	55%	53%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	28%	25%	26%
<i>Agree</i>	22%	30%	27%
NET DISAGREE	43%	39%	44%
<i>Disagree</i>	35%	32%	31%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	8%	8%	13%
Don't know	7%	6%	3%

Appendix 2.10: Financing Socialism with Higher Personal Income Taxes on All Citizens

	Canada			United States			Australia		
	Up to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Up to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Up to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	Over \$100,000
NET AGREE	46%	24%	25%	39%	38%	36%	45%	37%	38%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	14%	3%	7%	13%	13%	15%	13%	6%	11%
<i>Agree</i>	32%	20%	18%	26%	25%	21%	32%	31%	28%
NET DISAGREE	40%	67%	68%	44%	55%	58%	40%	53%	55%
<i>Disagree</i>	24%	37%	35%	24%	23%	29%	28%	29%	29%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	17%	30%	34%	20%	32%	29%	12%	24%	26%
Don't know	14%	9%	7%	17%	7%	6%	15%	11%	6%

	United Kingdom		
	Up to £20,000	£20,000 to £40,000	Over £40,000
NET AGREE	43%	40%	34%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	15%	12%	12%
<i>Agree</i>	27%	28%	23%
NET DISAGREE	49%	54%	63%
<i>Disagree</i>	39%	44%	45%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	9%	11%	17%
Don't know	9%	5%	3%

Appendix 2.11: Financing Socialism with a 20% VAT (GST) with Exemptions for Lower-Income Families

	Canada			United States			Australia		
	Up to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Up to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Up to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	Over \$100,000
NET AGREE	23%	13%	10%	32%	27%	29%	29%	23%	20%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	7%	1%	4%	9%	7%	13%	10%	4%	6%
<i>Agree</i>	16%	12%	6%	23%	20%	15%	20%	18%	14%
NET DISAGREE	60%	79%	82%	49%	65%	66%	57%	64%	73%
<i>Disagree</i>	28%	31%	30%	23%	29%	25%	30%	31%	39%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	32%	47%	53%	26%	36%	40%	27%	33%	34%
Don't know	17%	8%	8%	19%	9%	6%	13%	13%	7%

	United Kingdom*		
	Up to £20,000	£20,000 to £40,000	Over £40,000
NET AGREE	27%	24%	22%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	10%	8%	9%
<i>Agree</i>	17%	16%	13%
NET DISAGREE	64%	67%	73%
<i>Disagree</i>	52%	46%	50%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	11%	21%	23%
Don't know	10%	9%	5%

* The question for the UK was slightly different given the existing VAT (20%). The question asked for a much higher VAT to finance socialism in the UK.

Appendix 3: Results by Education Level

Appendix 3.1: Ideal Economic System is Capitalism

	Canada				United States			
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	37%	50%	52%	64%	39%	54%	63%	71%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	16%	21%	16%	17%	14%	25%	29%	36%
<i>Agree</i>	22%	29%	36%	47%	24%	29%	35%	35%
NET DISAGREE	35%	33%	35%	28%	32%	34%	26%	23%
<i>Disagree</i>	18%	18%	24%	20%	16%	22%	15%	13%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	16%	15%	11%	8%	16%	13%	11%	11%
Don't know	28%	16%	13%	8%	29%	12%	11%	5%

	Australia				United Kingdom		
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Under-graduate degree or diploma</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	37%	44%	52%	52%	39%	48%	52%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	8%	7%	17%	17%	10%	11%	17%
<i>Agree</i>	29%	37%	35%	35%	29%	37%	35%
NET DISAGREE	37%	36%	35%	35%	34%	37%	37%
<i>Disagree</i>	22%	18%	23%	23%	18%	21%	24%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	15%	18%	12%	12%	16%	15%	13%
Don't know	27%	20%	14%	14%	28%	16%	11%

Appendix 3.2: Ideal Economic System is Socialism

	Canada				United States			
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	28%	40%	43%	50%	33%	32%	22%	39%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	5%	9%	8%	9%	8%	6%	5%	12%
<i>Agree</i>	22%	31%	35%	41%	25%	26%	18%	27%
NET DISAGREE	39%	41%	42%	42%	39%	53%	63%	54%
<i>Disagree</i>	14%	23%	19%	16%	17%	20%	22%	20%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	25%	17%	23%	26%	22%	33%	41%	34%
Don't know	33%	20%	15%	8%	28%	15%	15%	7%

	Australia				United Kingdom		
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Under-graduate degree or diploma</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	33%	47%	40%	42%	34%	46%	51%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	5%	8%	7%	8%	6%	11%	17%
<i>Agree</i>	28%	39%	33%	34%	28%	35%	35%
NET DISAGREE	41%	34%	45%	46%	39%	39%	42%
<i>Disagree</i>	23%	17%	25%	26%	24%	23%	23%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	18%	16%	20%	19%	15%	16%	19%
Don't know	26%	19%	15%	12%	26%	15%	7%

Appendix 3.3: Ideal Economic System is Communism or Fascism

		Canada				United States			
		<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
COMMUNISM	NET AGREE	7%	9%	5%	6%	12%	9%	10%	13%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	7%
	<i>Agree</i>	5%	6%	4%	5%	9%	6%	7%	6%
	NET DISAGREE	69%	81%	85%	86%	63%	81%	82%	83%
	<i>Disagree</i>	10%	23%	19%	23%	21%	20%	16%	15%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	59%	58%	66%	62%	42%	61%	66%	68%
	Don't know	24%	11%	10%	8%	25%	10%	8%	5%
FASCISM	NET AGREE	6%	5%	2%	4%	9%	7%	5%	11%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	2%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	1%	7%
	<i>Agree</i>	4%	4%	2%	3%	7%	6%	3%	4%
	NET DISAGREE	65%	78%	85%	90%	61%	80%	85%	81%
	<i>Disagree</i>	11%	17%	13%	11%	22%	19%	17%	13%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	55%	60%	72%	79%	39%	61%	68%	68%
	Don't know	29%	17%	13%	6%	29%	13%	11%	7%

		Australia				United Kingdom		
		<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Under-graduate degree or diploma</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
COMMUNISM	NET AGREE	11%	10%	12%	13%	14%	13%	19%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	2%	2%	4%	2%	3%	2%	6%
	<i>Agree</i>	9%	8%	8%	11%	11%	10%	12%
	NET DISAGREE	70%	77%	80%	79%	64%	76%	73%
	<i>Disagree</i>	20%	20%	27%	28%	17%	20%	20%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	50%	57%	53%	51%	47%	56%	54%
Don't know	19%	13%	8%	8%	22%	12%	8%	
FASCISM	NET AGREE	6%	8%	8%	7%	10%	8%	13%
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	1%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	7%
	<i>Agree</i>	5%	7%	5%	5%	7%	6%	6%
	NET DISAGREE	69%	74%	78%	80%	69%	80%	81%
	<i>Disagree</i>	21%	16%	21%	24%	14%	13%	16%
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	48%	59%	57%	55%	55%	67%	65%
Don't know	25%	17%	14%	14%	21%	12%	6%	

Appendix 3.4: Shift to Socialism would Improve the Economy and Well-Being of Citizens

	Canada				United States			
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	36%	45%	46%	49%	42%	39%	36%	47%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	10%	10%	8%	15%	11%	11%	9%	16%
<i>Agree</i>	26%	35%	38%	35%	31%	27%	27%	31%
NET DISAGREE	29%	27%	33%	37%	32%	40%	44%	40%
<i>Disagree</i>	15%	14%	19%	17%	15%	15%	15%	14%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	15%	12%	14%	21%	16%	25%	30%	26%
Don't know	35%	29%	20%	14%	27%	21%	20%	13%

	Australia				United Kingdom		
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Under-graduate degree or diploma</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	40%	57%	44%	51%	30%	43%	52%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	6%	7%	9%	12%	7%	11%	22%
<i>Agree</i>	35%	50%	35%	39%	23%	32%	30%
NET DISAGREE	28%	25%	35%	33%	22%	24%	24%
<i>Disagree</i>	16%	14%	24%	19%	13%	13%	11%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	12%	11%	10%	14%	10%	11%	13%
Don't know	32%	18%	21%	16%	16%	11%	3%

Appendix 3.5: Socialism Involves the Government Taking Control of Companies and Industries to Control the Economy

	Canada				United States			
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	22%	30%	24%	28%	31%	28%	33%	35%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	5%	7%	6%	6%	11%	9%	11%	15%
<i>Agree</i>	17%	23%	17%	21%	20%	20%	22%	20%
NET DISAGREE	52%	56%	61%	64%	47%	59%	57%	57%
<i>Disagree</i>	24%	22%	32%	35%	22%	28%	22%	26%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	29%	33%	29%	29%	25%	31%	35%	31%
Don't know	26%	14%	15%	8%	22%	12%	9%	9%

	Australia				United Kingdom		
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Under-graduate degree or diploma</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	34%	33%	33%	38%	36%	40%	46%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	5%	6%	6%	7%	11%	11%	18%
<i>Agree</i>	29%	26%	28%	31%	25%	29%	28%
NET DISAGREE	48%	52%	53%	52%	28%	33%	31%
<i>Disagree</i>	31%	30%	30%	32%	15%	20%	12%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	17%	23%	22%	20%	13%	13%	18%
Don't know	18%	15%	14%	10%	9%	3%	3%

Appendix 3.6: Socialism Involves the Government Providing More Services like Health Care, Education, and Daycare

	Canada				United States			
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	53%	65%	67%	68%	55%	57%	53%	69%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	14%	19%	21%	27%	17%	22%	23%	34%
<i>Agree</i>	39%	46%	46%	41%	38%	36%	30%	35%
NET DISAGREE	25%	20%	21%	25%	24%	33%	36%	25%
<i>Disagree</i>	11%	12%	12%	11%	10%	17%	15%	12%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	13%	8%	9%	14%	13%	16%	21%	13%
Don't know	22%	15%	12%	7%	21%	10%	11%	6%

	Australia				United Kingdom		
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Under-graduate degree or diploma</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	58%	59%	69%	70%	48%	59%	62%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	9%	17%	17%	20%	13%	16%	29%
<i>Agree</i>	49%	42%	52%	50%	35%	43%	33%
NET DISAGREE	23%	25%	22%	23%	14%	16%	16%
<i>Disagree</i>	14%	18%	13%	16%	8%	11%	10%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	8%	7%	8%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Don't know	20%	15%	10%	7%	13%	6%	3%

Appendix 3.7: Socialism Involves the Government Guaranteeing a Certain Level of Income for All Citizens

	Canada				United States			
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	51%	57%	59%	54%	43%	46%	48%	50%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	16%	19%	16%	19%	13%	16%	17%	19%
<i>Agree</i>	35%	38%	43%	35%	30%	31%	31%	31%
NET DISAGREE	32%	26%	31%	38%	39%	44%	44%	41%
<i>Disagree</i>	16%	15%	19%	23%	21%	21%	17%	23%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	16%	11%	12%	16%	18%	23%	27%	18%
Don't know	17%	16%	10%	8%	19%	10%	8%	9%

	Australia				United Kingdom		
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Under-graduate degree or diploma</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	56%	60%	57%	57%	54%	58%	64%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	13%	15%	16%	14%	18%	18%	29%
<i>Agree</i>	43%	45%	41%	43%	35%	40%	35%
NET DISAGREE	29%	28%	35%	33%	15%	21%	17%
<i>Disagree</i>	21%	20%	22%	20%	8%	14%	7%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	8%	9%	12%	13%	7%	7%	10%
Don't know	15%	12%	8%	10%	8%	4%	1%

Appendix 3.8: Financing Socialism with a New Wealth Tax on the Top 1% of High-Income Citizens

	Canada				United States			
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	69%	69%	75%	70%	64%	69%	60%	69%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	39%	42%	47%	45%	36%	44%	36%	45%
<i>Agree</i>	30%	27%	28%	25%	29%	26%	24%	24%
NET DISAGREE	15%	23%	18%	27%	16%	22%	31%	27%
<i>Disagree</i>	9%	8%	10%	12%	9%	7%	11%	9%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	7%	15%	8%	15%	7%	14%	20%	18%
Don't know	16%	7%	7%	3%	19%	9%	8%	4%

	Australia				United Kingdom		
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Under-graduate degree or diploma</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	63%	79%	75%	73%	70%	72%	65%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	33%	38%	42%	37%	44%	42%	43%
<i>Agree</i>	30%	42%	33%	35%	26%	30%	22%
NET DISAGREE	21%	16%	19%	23%	23%	24%	34%
<i>Disagree</i>	13%	8%	10%	12%	17%	20%	25%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	8%	8%	10%	10%	6%	4%	9%
Don't know	16%	5%	5%	5%	8%	4%	1%

Appendix 3.9: Financing Socialism with a Substantially Higher Personal Income Tax on the Top 10% of High-Income Citizens

	Canada				United States			
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	53%	55%	64%	57%	48%	56%	49%	61%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	29%	22%	32%	28%	17%	29%	29%	31%
<i>Agree</i>	23%	33%	32%	29%	30%	27%	20%	30%
NET DISAGREE	32%	30%	27%	36%	30%	32%	40%	33%
<i>Disagree</i>	16%	17%	15%	14%	13%	14%	20%	13%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	16%	13%	12%	22%	17%	18%	20%	20%
Don't know	15%	15%	9%	7%	22%	12%	10%	6%

	Australia				United Kingdom		
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Under-graduate degree or diploma</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	48%	59%	58%	55%	47%	55%	62%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	19%	24%	22%	25%	25%	25%	33%
<i>Agree</i>	29%	35%	36%	31%	22%	30%	29%
NET DISAGREE	33%	28%	35%	35%	45%	41%	37%
<i>Disagree</i>	19%	17%	18%	20%	32%	33%	25%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	14%	12%	17%	15%	12%	8%	12%
Don't know	19%	13%	7%	9%	8%	4%	1%

Appendix 3.10: Financing Socialism with Higher Personal Income Taxes on All Citizens

	Canada				United States			
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	29%	37%	30%	32%	39%	37%	28%	45%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	15%	10%	5%	8%	13%	12%	9%	18%
<i>Agree</i>	14%	27%	25%	24%	26%	25%	19%	27%
NET DISAGREE	52%	53%	58%	60%	42%	50%	58%	48%
<i>Disagree</i>	28%	28%	34%	28%	24%	24%	29%	24%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	25%	25%	24%	32%	18%	26%	29%	24%
Don't know	19%	10%	11%	8%	19%	13%	13%	7%

	Australia				United Kingdom		
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Under-graduate degree or diploma</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	39%	34%	38%	40%	36%	38%	42%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	10%	10%	11%	10%	13%	11%	15%
<i>Agree</i>	30%	24%	28%	30%	23%	27%	27%
NET DISAGREE	41%	55%	55%	50%	56%	58%	55%
<i>Disagree</i>	25%	35%	30%	27%	41%	46%	43%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	16%	20%	25%	23%	16%	12%	12%
Don't know	20%	11%	6%	10%	7%	5%	3%

Appendix 3.11: Financing Socialism with a 20% VAT (GST) with Exemptions for Lower-Income Families

	Canada				United States			
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	18%	19%	13%	16%	36%	30%	25%	29%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	9%	6%	3%	3%	11%	9%	8%	11%
<i>Agree</i>	10%	13%	10%	13%	25%	22%	16%	18%
NET DISAGREE	62%	69%	74%	78%	44%	56%	61%	62%
<i>Disagree</i>	21%	27%	31%	34%	23%	26%	22%	27%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	41%	42%	43%	44%	20%	30%	39%	36%
Don't know	20%	12%	13%	6%	20%	14%	14%	9%

	Australia				United Kingdom*		
	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Some college +</i>	<i>Completed college +</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>	<i>HS or less</i>	<i>Under-graduate degree or diploma</i>	<i>Graduate degree</i>
NET AGREE	24%	19%	25%	24%	24%	22%	27%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	8%	8%	8%	5%	9%	7%	12%
<i>Agree</i>	16%	12%	17%	19%	15%	15%	15%
NET DISAGREE	58%	69%	68%	67%	66%	72%	70%
<i>Disagree</i>	29%	39%	31%	37%	44%	55%	41%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	29%	30%	37%	30%	21%	17%	28%
Don't know	18%	12%	8%	9%	11%	6%	4%

* The question for the UK was slightly different given the existing VAT (20%). The question asked for a much higher VAT to finance socialism in the UK.

Appendix 4: Contrasting All Responses with those Supporting Socialism

Appendix 4.1: Contrasting All Responses with those Supporting Socialism: Socialism Defined as the Government Taking Control of Companies and Industries to Control the Economy

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom	
	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>
TOTAL AGREE	25%	35%	32%	53%	35%	49%	39%	56%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	6%	8%	11%	19%	6%	9%	12%	21%
<i>Agree</i>	19%	27%	20%	34%	29%	40%	27%	35%
TOTAL DISAGREE	59%	55%	56%	40%	51%	42%	31%	20%
<i>Disagree</i>	30%	38%	24%	24%	31%	32%	17%	14%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	30%	17%	31%	16%	20%	10%	13%	6%
Don't know	15%	11%	13%	7%	14%	8%	6%	1%

Appendix 4.2: Contrasting All Responses with those Supporting Socialism: Socialism Defined as the Government Providing More Services like Health Care, Education, and Daycare

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom	
	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>
TOTAL AGREE	65%	85%	58%	85%	65%	84%	55%	76%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	21%	35%	24%	46%	16%	24%	16%	26%
<i>Agree</i>	44%	50%	34%	39%	49%	60%	38%	49%
TOTAL DISAGREE	22%	10%	30%	11%	23%	11%	15%	6%
<i>Disagree</i>	12%	8%	14%	8%	15%	9%	10%	5%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	11%	3%	16%	3%	8%	3%	6%	1%
Don't know	13%	5%	11%	4%	13%	4%	9%	2%

Appendix 4.3: Contrasting All Responses with those Supporting Socialism: Socialism Defined as the Government Guaranteeing a Certain Level of Income for All Citizens

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom	
	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>
TOTAL AGREE	57%	77%	47%	69%	57%	75%	57%	75%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	17%	28%	16%	32%	14%	22%	19%	29%
<i>Agree</i>	39%	49%	31%	37%	43%	53%	37%	46%
TOTAL DISAGREE	32%	17%	42%	26%	32%	21%	18%	8%
<i>Disagree</i>	18%	13%	20%	18%	21%	16%	11%	6%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	13%	4%	22%	8%	11%	5%	7%	2%
<i>Don't know</i>	12%	6%	11%	5%	11%	4%	5%	1%

Appendix 4.4: Contrasting All Responses with those Supporting Socialism: Financing Socialism in Canada with a New Wealth Tax on the Top 1% of High-Income Citizens

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom	
	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>
TOTAL AGREE	72%	88%	66%	85%	72%	83%	70%	82%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	45%	59%	40%	59%	38%	47%	43%	56%
<i>Agree</i>	27%	29%	25%	26%	34%	35%	27%	26%
TOTAL DISAGREE	20%	10%	25%	10%	20%	13%	25%	16%
<i>Disagree</i>	10%	8%	9%	5%	11%	8%	19%	14%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	10%	2%	15%	5%	9%	5%	6%	2%
<i>Don't know</i>	8%	2%	10%	5%	8%	4%	5%	2%

Appendix 4.5: Contrasting All Responses with those Supporting Socialism: Financing Socialism in Canada with a Substantially Higher Personal Income Tax on the Top 10% of High-Income Citizens

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom	
	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>
TOTAL AGREE	59%	75%	54%	73%	54%	66%	53%	71%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	30%	40%	27%	40%	22%	29%	26%	37%
<i>Agree</i>	30%	35%	27%	33%	32%	37%	27%	34%
TOTAL DISAGREE	30%	19%	34%	22%	33%	27%	42%	27%
<i>Disagree</i>	15%	11%	15%	14%	19%	17%	32%	23%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	15%	8%	19%	8%	15%	9%	10%	4%
<i>Don't know</i>	11%	6%	12%	5%	12%	7%	6%	2%

Appendix 4.6: Contrasting All Responses with those Supporting Socialism: Financing Socialism in Canada with Higher Personal Income Taxes on All Citizens

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom	
	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>
TOTAL AGREE	31%	46%	37%	64%	39%	50%	37%	52%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	8%	13%	13%	23%	10%	14%	12%	20%
<i>Agree</i>	23%	33%	24%	41%	29%	37%	25%	32%
TOTAL DISAGREE	57%	45%	50%	30%	50%	41%	57%	46%
<i>Disagree</i>	31%	32%	25%	20%	29%	28%	43%	38%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	26%	13%	25%	9%	21%	13%	13%	8%
Don't know	12%	9%	13%	6%	12%	9%	6%	2%

Appendix 4.7: Contrasting All Responses with those Supporting Socialism: Financing Socialism in Canada with a 20% VAT (GST) with Exemptions for Lower-Income Families

	Canada		United States		Australia		United Kingdom*	
	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>	<i>All Responses</i>	<i>Support Socialism Responses</i>
TOTAL AGREE	16%	22%	29%	49%	23%	34%	23%	35%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	4%	5%	9%	18%	7%	12%	8%	15%
<i>Agree</i>	11%	17%	20%	31%	16%	22%	15%	20%
TOTAL DISAGREE	72%	66%	56%	42%	65%	58%	69%	60%
<i>Disagree</i>	29%	34%	24%	27%	33%	35%	49%	47%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	43%	32%	32%	15%	32%	23%	20%	13%
Don't know	12%	11%	14%	9%	12%	8%	8%	4%

* The question for the UK was slightly different given the existing VAT (20%). The question asked for a much higher VAT to finance socialism in the UK.

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