Briefing Paper *April 25, 2025.*

UNDERSTANDING FARMER PRIORITIES: POLITICAL ALIGNMENT AND POLICY PREFERENCES IN THE LEAD-UP TO THE 2025 FEDERAL ELECTION

FOOD, AGRICULTURE, RESEARCH & POLICY.

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POLITICAL ALIGNMENT AND POLICY PREFERENCES IN THE LEAD-UP TO THE 2025 FEDERAL ELECTION

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ISSUE

As Canada approaches the 2025 federal election, the voices of farmers, who work at the intersection of economic productivity, food security, and public policy, are more critical than ever. The agriculture and the agri-food sector employ almost one out of every nine people in Canada and contributed nearly 7% to the 2023 GDP (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2024). Farmers are vital for maintaining Canadian food systems and ensuring food security. Despite having such a profound impact on the lives of Canadians, farmers, constituting almost 1.6% of the total population in Canada (Statistics Canada, 2023), feel that agricultural issues, needs and demands are forgotten, as other issues seem to engulf Canadian public life and election campaigns (Cummings, 2025). This makes examining the collective interests of the farming community, addressing their concerns, and communicating their aspirations and priorities to lawmakers, advocacy organizations, and the public a necessity.

With farmers' voices getting drowned out amidst contemporary issues shaping our political reality and policy landscape, the Simpson Centre recognized that there is a pressing need to highlight farmers' opinions about key topics, such as taxation, trade, Labour, sustainability, and environmental regulations and how it influences their political inclinations in the lead-up to the 2025 federal election. This matters because agriculture is a cornerstone of Canada's economy and food system and a sector where policy misalignment can have far-reaching impacts on rural livelihoods, national food security, and political representation.

BACKGROUND

Agriculture and agri-food are not only vital economic engines for Canada, contributing nearly $150 billion to the national GDP and employing more than 2.3 million individuals across the country, but also serve as critical pillars of food security, rural community wellbeing, and environmental stewardship (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2024). These sectors account for approximately one in every nine Canadian jobs and play a substantial role in shaping domestic and global perceptions of Canadian productivity and sustainability. However, despite their economic and societal importance, the prioritization of agriculture within federal policymaking has fluctuated significantly over the past two decades.

Between 2006 and 2015, under the Conservative Party of Canada (CPC), the agricultural sector experienced a gradual decline in its GDP share, from 8.1% in 2006 to 6.6% in 2014 (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2007, 2016). In the years that followed, under the Liberal Party of Canada (LPC), the agricultural sector maintained a relatively stable share, with agriculture contributing 6.7% in 2016 and 6.6% in 2022, rising slightly to around 7% in 2023 (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2024). Budgetary commitments have also reflected these shifting priorities. For example, the CPC allocated approximately $2.01 billion to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in 2014–2015, while the LPC budget for 2023–2024 stood at $1.59 billion (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2017, 2023). While both parties underscored risk management, their sustainability, research, and innovation approaches have notably diverged.

The LPC government has advanced a more climate-focused agricultural policy framework, most notably through the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership (Sustainable CAP), a $3.5 billion agreement for 2023–2028 that increases funding by 25% over its predecessor. This initiative emphasizes climate action, clean technology, and soil and water conservation. Other programs, such as the $250 million Resilient

Agricultural Landscape Program (RALP) and changes to AgriStability compensation rates, further highlight the LPC's focus on sustainability and ecosystem service payments. Initiatives like the Clean Fuel Standard (CFS) (2021) and the Food Policy for Canada (2019) also underscore the party's emphasis on environmentally friendly production and reducing food waste.

Conversely, the CPC's environmental and sustainability policies have leaned more toward voluntary frameworks and economic efficiency. Programs like Growing Forward (2008–2013) and Growing Forward 2 (2013–2018) (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2009) promoted Environmental Farm Plans (EFPs) and competitiveness with minimal regulatory enforcement. While the CPC government signed the Copenhagen Accord (2009) and pledged to reduce GHG emissions by 17% by 2020, agriculture was largely exempt from binding obligations (Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2014), reflecting a more market-oriented, low-regulation approach.

Jurisdiction over agriculture in Canada is constitutionally complex. While the federal government retains exclusive authority over food safety and the interprovincial transportation of agricultural goods, other areas such as taxation, trade, Labour, immigration, environmental regulation, and research are shared with provinces. As a result, Canadian producers operate within a layered policy environment where federal initiatives intersect with provincial program delivery. This dynamic shapes farmers' experiences with government and informs their political preferences, especially when federal approaches diverge from provincial realities. For instance, producers, particularly across the Prairie provinces, have expressed concerns about recent federal agricultural policies, citing challenges related to inflation, tax burdens, and rising land prices, which they feel have disproportionately affected their operations (Cummings, 2025).

These federal-provincial dynamics, compounded by the unique characteristics of Canada's commodity mix and regional diversity, have led to a patchwork of political inclinations and policy priorities. There are differences in priorities based on region and type of production. For example, export-driven producers (grain, oilseed, cattle farmers) in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba favour open trade. The Western Canadian Wheat Growers Association asserts that expanding international markets benefits grain growers, emphasizing tariff reduction and market access (Wheat Growers, 2018). The producers in Quebec, particularly in the dairy sector (as well as poultry and eggs), oppose trade liberalization. This was evident from issues in the past, as Dairy Farmers of Canada had warned that trade agreements such as CETA, CPTPP, and CUSMA could displace up to 18% of domestic dairy production by 2024, costing around $450 million annually (Dairy Farmers of Canada, 2022).

Within this broader economic, jurisdictional, and political context, the Simpson Centre initiated a comprehensive national survey to better understand the political alignment and policy preferences of Canadian farmers. Recognizing the growing disconnect between policy development and ground-level agricultural producer realities, this study sought to assess farmer sentiment regarding federal political parties, the adequacy of current farm programs, and what issues they believe should be prioritized in the lead-up to the 2025 federal election. With responses captured across every province, income bracket, and commodity group, the findings serve as a critical evidence base for policymakers, industry leaders, and advocacy organizations aiming to bridge the representation gap and better align federal policies with the needs and priorities of Canada's agricultural producers.

CURRENT STATUS

As Canada approaches the 2025 federal election, understanding the political context and party platforms becomes critical to interpreting how different federal parties approach agricultural policy. These platforms serve as blueprints for future governance, outlining each party's priorities and proposed interventions on matters ranging from taxation and trade to sustainability and Labour. Analyzing these platforms for a sector as diverse and strategically important as agriculture helps clarify how party agendas align or diverge from Canadian agricultural producers' lived realities and policy expectations.

It should be noted that alongside the current US administration's tariffs on Canadian goods (The White House, 2025), China also imposed tariffs on canola products, and specific pork, fish, and seafood products (Canada, 2025). With the global economic and trade systems facing immense turbulence, the recent and current party platforms come into intense scrutiny as policies across multiple sectors will profoundly impact the success of Canada's agriculture and agrifood sector.

At the time of this writing, the Liberal Party of Canada (LPC), the New Democratic Party (NDP), and the Conservative Party of Canada (CPC) have just released their 2025 election platforms. We analyzed party platforms from the last five years and the most recently launched ones. Compared to LPC's 2025 elections platform, "Mark Carney's plan to build a stronger Canada", and Conservative Party's 2025 election platform "Change" where both the parties outlined their respective visions with regards to tax, trade, labelling etc. that will impact farmers, the NDP's most recent release contains limited reference to agriculture and the agri-food sector, offering limited insight into the party's current stance on farming sustainability or support for farmers.

In response to President Trump's tariffs, the Liberal Party of Canada, led by Mark Carney, unveiled a plan to support farmers, ranchers, and agrifood workers while strengthening Canada's food sector. The plan commits to defending supply-managed sectors like dairy, poultry, and eggs, and keeping Canada's dairy sector off the table in trade negotiations. Key initiatives include making permanent the increased revenue protection under the AgriStability Program (from $3 million to $6 million per farm) and launching a new $200 million Domestic Food Processing Fund to boost rural and remote processing capacity. The Liberals will also invest an additional $30 million in the AgriMarketing Program to help producers access new markets and provide a $30 million top-up for farm equipment upgrades to the Agriculture Clean Technology Program. Furthermore, they plan to double the Canadian Agricultural Loans Act loan guarantee limit from $500,000 to $1 million and extend repayment terms by 5–10 years. Carney emphasized that these measures would protect Canada's economic sovereignty and position the country as the fastest-growing economy in the G7 (Liberal Party of Canada, 2025). The Liberal Party of Canada's 2023 platform similarly highlights food security risk driven by climate change and geopolitical instability, calls for increased support for farmers through direct payments for ecological services and sustainable practices, viewing the new Sustainable Canadian Agriculture Partnership as a positive shift (Liberal Party of Canada, 2023, pp. 18-19). It emphasizes sustainable farming, citing gaps in Canada's GHG Inventory Report and recommends supporting farmers in adopting sustainable practices, improving nitrogen, manure, livestock, soil, wetland, and tree management, and providing publicly funded education and support services (Liberal Party of Canada, 2023, pp. 23-24). The 2021 platform aligns with these commitments by emphasizing green jobs, cutting pollution, and supporting rural communities (Liberal Party of Canada, 2021).

The Conservative Party's 2025 election platform presents an agenda emphasizing reducing regulatory burdens, boosting domestic trade, and protecting agricultural assets. A key promise is to axe the planned food packaging tax on fresh produce, potentially raising grocery costs by up to 30%. Scrapping this tax would ease operational costs for produce growers, processors, and distributors. Similarly, repealing the Liberal plastics ban would allow farmers and agri-businesses to continue using cost-effective packaging, removing logistical and financial burdens tied to compliance with alternative packaging mandates (Conservative Party of Canada, 2025).

The platform also pledges to dismantle interprovincial trade barriers and reduce red tape, which could open up more domestic market opportunities for agricultural producers. By fast-tracking amendments to the Canadian Free Trade Agreement and introducing a Free Trade Bonus to incentivize provincial cooperation, the Conservatives aim to improve the flow of agricultural goods and labour across provinces, potentially lowering input costs. From an investment perspective, the Conservatives plan to scrap the proposed capital gains tax hike and remove the tax on reinvestment within Canada. These measures are expected to incentivize farmers to upgrade equipment, expand operations, or transfer assets within families without punitive tax consequences. Additionally, the Farmland Protection Act would bar foreign governments and corporations from purchasing Canadian farmland, a move intended to safeguard national agricultural sovereignty. Reforms to Investment Tax Credits targeting clean Canadian production could benefit farm operations investing in sustainable technologies, aligning environmental goals with economic growth in rural communities (Conservative Party of Canada, 2025).

The Conservative Party of Canada's previous platforms have significantly emphasized agriculture, recognizing it as a key strategic economic sector. The party acknowledged the competitive advantages of different regions and sectors within Canada and stressed the importance of developing agriculture policies in consultation with agricultural producers (Conservative Party of Canada, 2023). Ensuring the safety, security, and sustainability of Canada's food supply is a high priority, with the platform advocating for self-sufficiency and diversification of agricultural and food production. Enhancing export opportunities for agricultural products, particularly processed and finished commodities, is also emphasized (Conservative Party of Canada, 2023). The 2021 platform further reinforces the party's commitment to agriculture by outlining support for the sector. These include defending supply management for dairy and poultry farms, encouraging entry into new markets for livestock, grain, and oilseed producers, and finalizing compensation programs for supply-managed processors affected by trade agreements like CPTPP, CETA, and CUSMA (Conservative Party of Canada, 2021).

The Bloc Québécois highlights the importance of protecting supply management in future free trade and international agreements (Bloc Québécois, 2021). The Bloc advocates for increasing slaughter capacity to reduce market concentration, improve animal welfare, and minimize food waste. They push for more federal financial support to recognize farmers' multifunctionality and emphasize small agricultural producers' contributions (Bloc Québécois, 2021). The Bloc Québécois also proposes mandatory labeling of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and encourages local purchasing. To provide Quebecers with fresh and healthy food is a top priority for the Bloc. So they criticize federal policies favoring pesticide multinationals, calling for the elimination of neonicotinoid pesticides, $300 million investment in finding alternatives, facilitating transitional support, and an investigation into potential cronyism between Health Canada and multinational pesticide companies (Bloc Québécois, 2021). Agriculture is significant, compared to their other commitments, but ranks below Quebec sovereignty, cultural identity, and climate transition (Bloc Québécois, 2021). Recently, they reiterated their support for supply management in the face of threats from the USA (Cabrera et al., 2025).

The New Democratic Party (NDP) of Canada's 2021 platform emphasizes robust support for agriculture, highlighting the importance of quality products, ensuring long-term income for farmers, and protecting small producers (NDP, 2021a). The NDP plans to work with provinces to provide accessible business risk management programs and encourage young people to take up farming through enhanced training and mentorship. They advocate for sustainable practices, including organic farming, crop diversity, and reduced pesticide use. The NDP also aims to restore the Canadian Wheat Board and maintain supply-managed sectors like dairy and poultry (NDP, 2021a). Additionally, they support cooperatives and propose a payment protection program for produce growers (NDP, 2021b). The "Ready for Better" document aligns with these commitments by proposing a Canadian Food Strategy to address regional needs, support rural livelihoods, and ensure high-speed broadband access for farmers (NDP, 2021b). Compared to other commitments, agriculture is a supporting theme rather than a central focus, ranking below priorities like climate action, healthcare, and economic justice.

This briefing note analyzes party positions using recently released platforms and those published over the past five years. Evaluating platform evolution over time also enables a more nuanced understanding of continuity, change, and emerging trends in how major parties engage with agricultural stakeholders.

KEY FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

As A survey was conducted to capture Canadian farmers' political preferences and policy priorities in the lead-up to the 2025 federal election. The primary objectives are threefold: (1) to assess farmers' perceptions of political representation and policy fairness, (2) to identify the most pressing policy issues they wish to see addressed by federal parties, and (3) to analyze how these preferences align with or diverge from current party platforms.

To achieve this, a national survey was conducted across all ten provinces from March 26 to April 13, 2025, targeting a representative sample of at least 50 Canadian farmers operating with a Gross Farm Income (GFI) for each segment between "Less than $100,000" (on the lower end) and "2 million and over'' (on the higher end). The Simpson Centre and Stratus Ag Research collaborated on developing the survey instrument, which was translated into French for Quebec respondents and administered online following extensive internal and pre-field testing to collect necessary data. A portion of the data summary and associated survey questions used can be found in the appendix. It should be noted that Stratus Ag Research is Canada's leading market research company focused entirely on agriculture. The Stratus database includes several thousand commercial farmers participating in surveys annually.

979 completed responses were collected, representing 0.52% of 189,874 Canadian farms per the last farm census 2021 (Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, 2021). Provincial quotas were set based on Statistics Canada's distribution of farms above the GFI threshold to ensure geographic representation. Overall, the study offers a robust snapshot of farmer sentiment, stratified by region, farm size, and commodity type, enabling a nuanced understanding of political alignment and policy demands in Canadian agriculture. We received the following number of responses from the respective provinces:

Alberta (AB)	Atlantic Canada (comprising of Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	British Columbia (BC)	Manitoba (MB)	Ontario (ON)	Quebec (QC)	Saskatchewan (SK)
222	22	46	124	225	103	237

Notable Findings include:

High Level of Political Engagement: The farming community is a demographic that is highly likely to be involved in political discussions, express their opinions, and exercise their democratic rights by voting in elections. Since there is no published data on voter turnout rates specifically for this demographic, the survey's findings indicate potential for farmers' high turnout during federal elections.

Of the 979 farmers surveyed, 906 voted in the last federal elections, and 942 intend to vote during the 2025 Federal Election. Please refer to Figure 1 and Figure 2 for province-wise breakdowns and values in percentages.

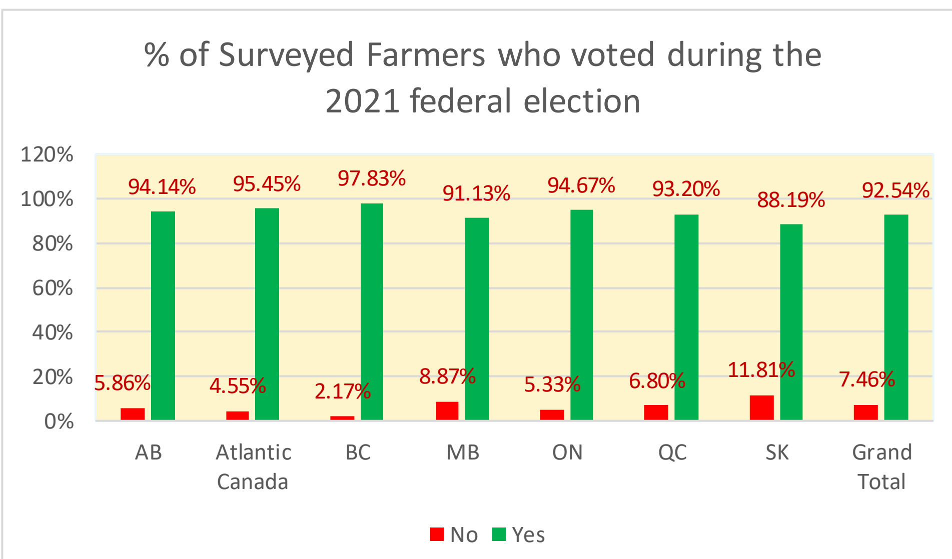


Figure 1 (Please refer to Table 1 of the Appendix for more details)

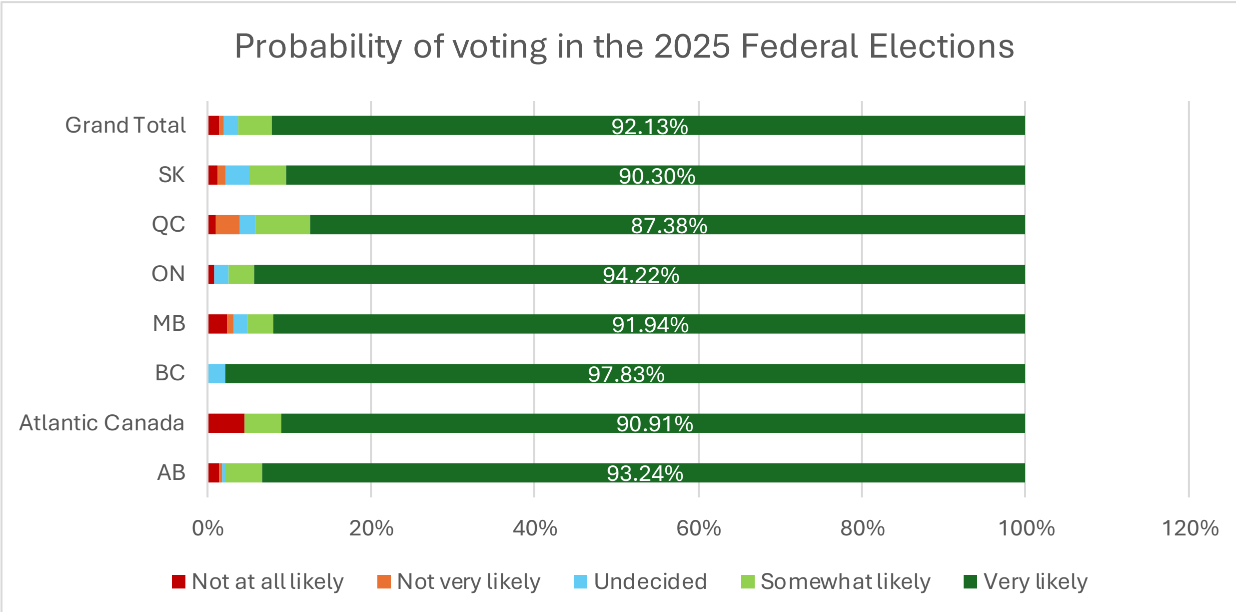


Figure 2 (Please refer to Table 2 of the Appendix for more details)

As summarized in Figure 3 in percentage values, of the 979 farmers who responded to the survey, 481 said they are frequently involved in political discussions, and 398 occasionally discuss politics. This indicates a politically motivated community more likely to exercise democratic tendencies and express its political views. Given this high level of engagement, it is in the interest of political parties to be cognizant of farmers' concerns, as their priorities are likely to influence voting patterns and electoral outcomes in rural constituencies.

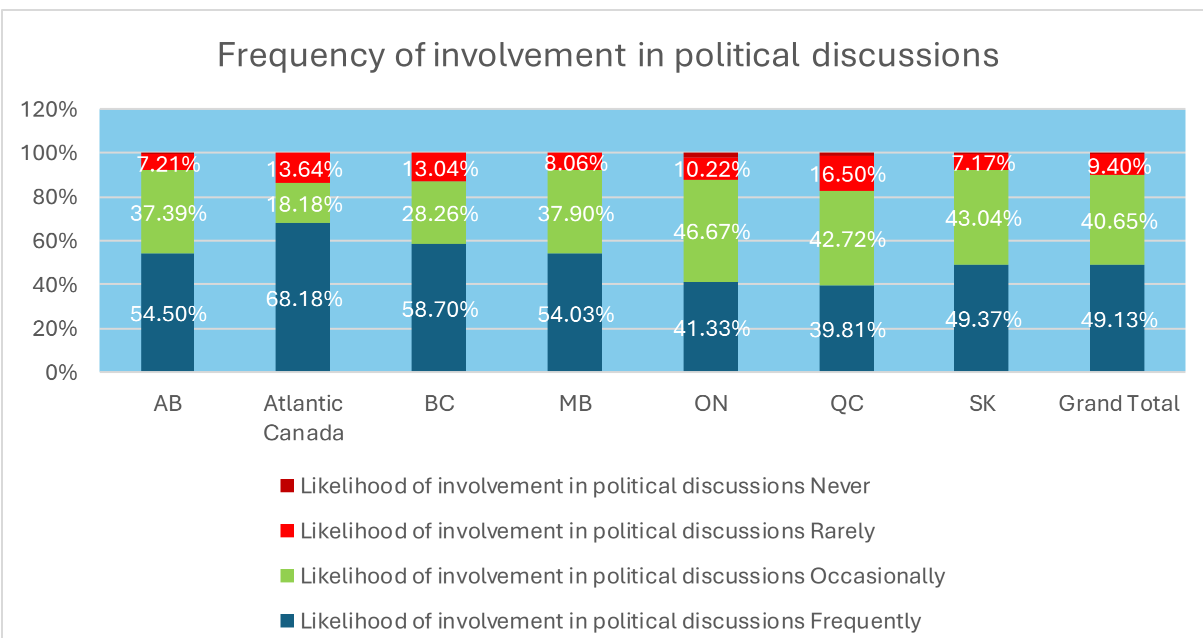


Figure 3 (Please refer to Table 3 of the Appendix for more details)

Political Inclinations: The survey asked the farmers about their perspectives on federal political parties and which party they believed represented the interests of farmers the most and least. As shown in Figure 4 below, 69.15% of surveyed Canadian farmers believe the Conservative Party of Canada (CPC) best represents their interests, positioning the CPC as the dominant political voice in agriculture ahead of the 2025 federal election. Overall, the national ranking places the CPC well ahead of all other parties, followed by the Liberals (15.32%) and Bloc Québécois (3.68%), with minor shares for the Greens (1.74%), PPC (2.96%), NDP (0.92%), and Others (6.23%). These results reveal farmers' deep trust in the CPC and highlight key regional dynamics that other parties must pay attention to if they hope to gain ground in rural Canada.

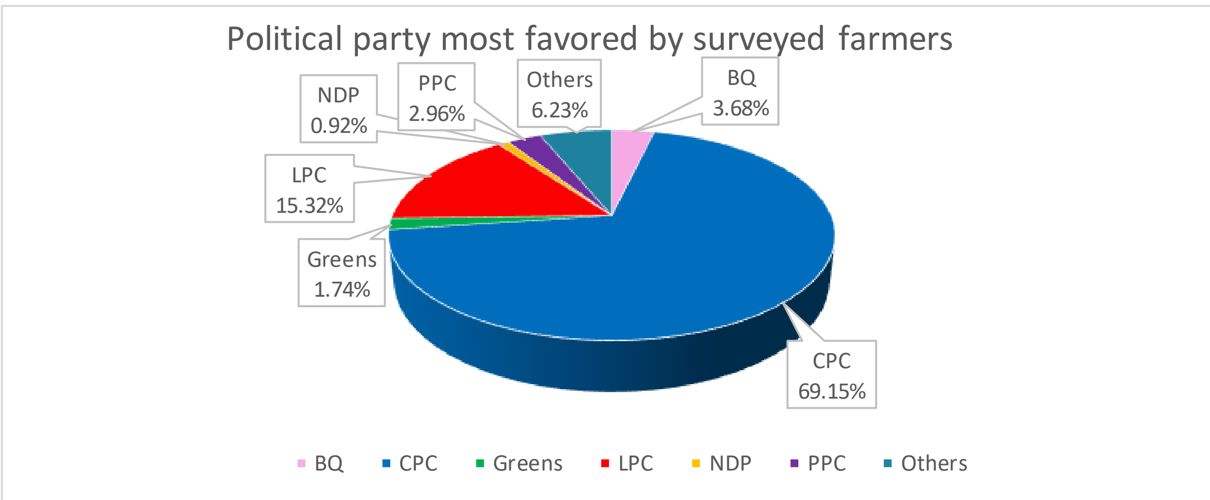


Figure 4 (Please refer to Table 4 of the Appendix for more details)

As shown in Figure 5 below, this CPC dominance is especially striking across the Prairie Provinces of Alberta (83.78%), Saskatchewan (78.48%), and Manitoba (72.58%), where CPC support is nearly absolute. These numbers underscore a strong alignment between farmers' priorities in Canada's agricultural heartland and Conservative Party policies and commitments. This is also evident from CPC's election platform. In contrast, Quebec farmers favored the Bloc Québécois (34.95%) and Liberal Party (35.92%), indicating a unique political landscape in the province. Atlantic Canada showed a more diverse spread, and British Columbia has a fragmented picture, with CPC leading with 54.35%. Still, the Greens (10.87%) and Liberals (19.57%) also saw notable support in BC.

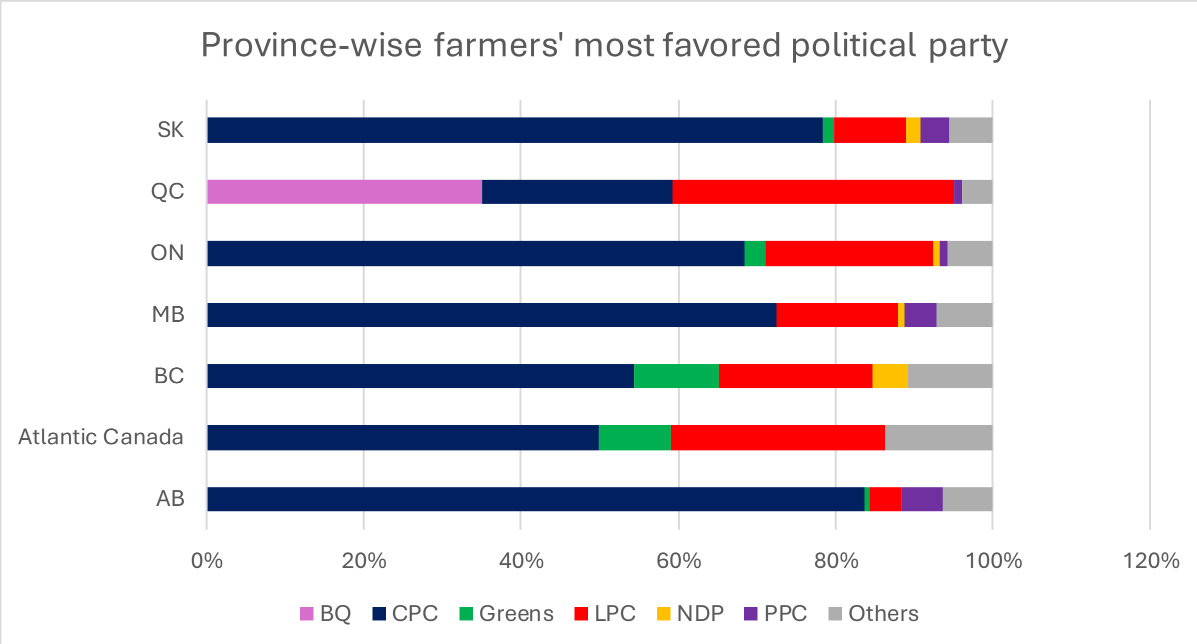


Figure 5 (Please refer to Table 4 of Appendix for more details)

Survey responses as illustrated in Figure 6 (for national level data) and Figure 7 (for provincial breakdown) shows that the Liberal Party of Canada (LPC) may need to make up ground with agricultural producers, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, where a significant share of respondents in Saskatchewan (46.41%), Alberta (40.09%), and Manitoba (39.52%) identified it as the party that least represents their interests. The Green Party (24.11%) and New Democratic Party (21.65%) also appeared more frequently in this category across several regions, suggesting room for improved engagement on agricultural issues. The Conservative Party of Canada (CPC) was mentioned by 6.13% of respondents overall, with the highest provincial figure in British Columbia (23.91%). These findings illustrate the regional variability in political alignment and offer insight into where parties may need to further engage with agricultural stakeholders to build trust or clarify policy positions.

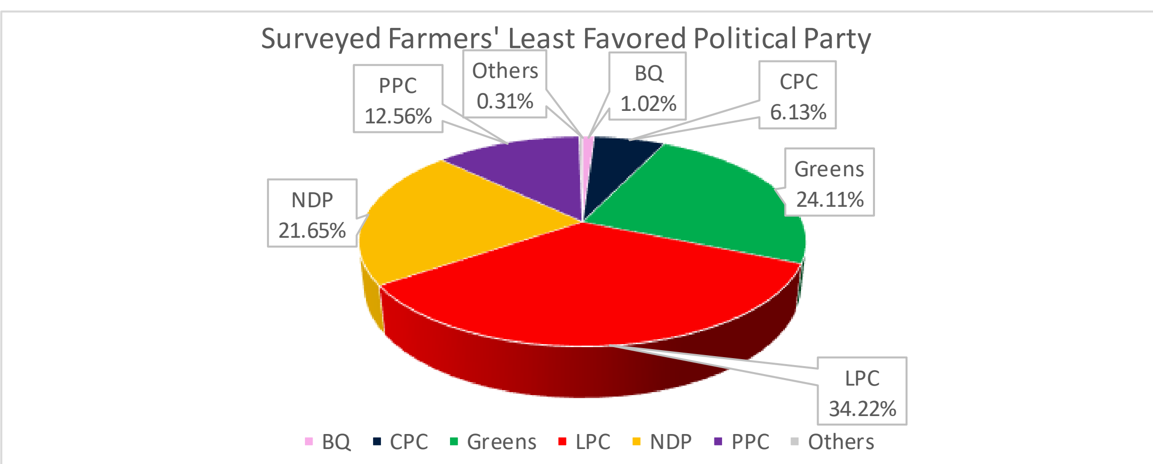


Figure 6 (Please refer to Table 5 of the Appendix for more details)

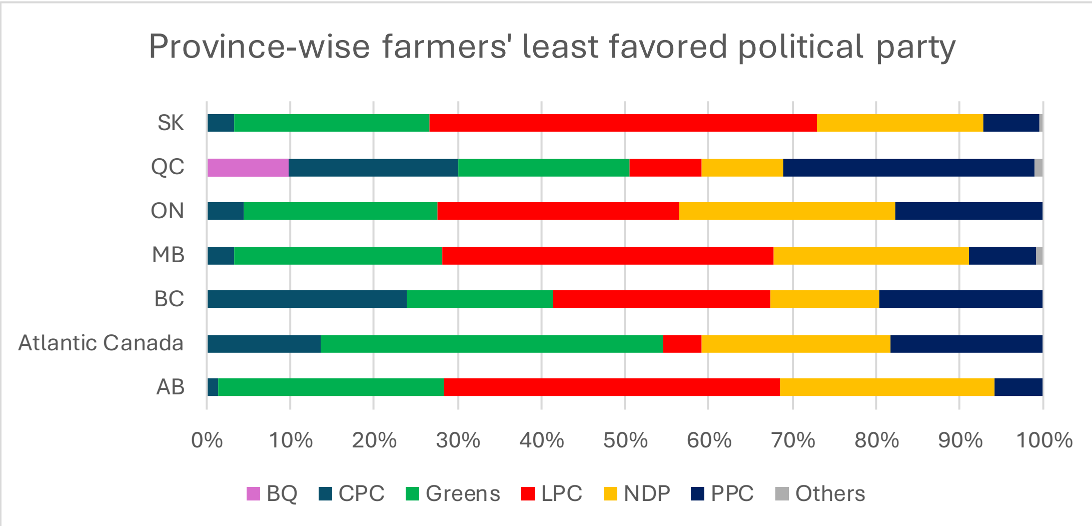


Figure 7 (Please refer to Table 5 of the Appendix for more details)

Policy Priorities: The 979 farmers who responded to the survey were asked to pick their top 3 policy priorities before the federal election. As Figure 8 shows, Farmers across Canada most frequently selected "Trade and Market Access" (79.16%), with particularly high support in Alberta (89.64%), Manitoba (85.48%), and Saskatchewan (87.76%), as shown in Figure 9. This signals a strong interest in reducing trade barriers, expanding international markets, and resolving interprovincial and cross-border trade challenges. Tax breaks and Financial Support for Producers also emerged as a widely prioritized area (58.84%) (Figure 8), receiving consistent backing across all regions, especially in Atlantic Canada (68.18%) (Figure 13), British Columbia (69.57%) (Figure 12), and Quebec (66.02%) (Figure 10). Other key issues reflected regional variation: for example, Programs for Sectoral Risk Management received 54.55% support in Atlantic Canada (Figure 13) and 37.86% in Quebec (Figure 10). In comparison, Supply Management Protections were notably prioritized in Quebec (70.87%) (Figure 10) and British Columbia (43.48%) (Figure 12).

While topics like Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability (13.79%), Labour and Immigration Policies (8.58%), and Agricultural Data Governance (3.37%) received lower overall selection (Figure 8), their importance in specific provinces such as labour policies in Atlantic Canada (31.82%) (Figure 13) and BC (23.91%) (Figure 12) suggests targeted relevance in regional contexts. These findings highlight a diverse policy landscape and can support political parties and policymakers in aligning their platforms with producers' most pressing concerns while acknowledging the nuances across provinces and sectors.

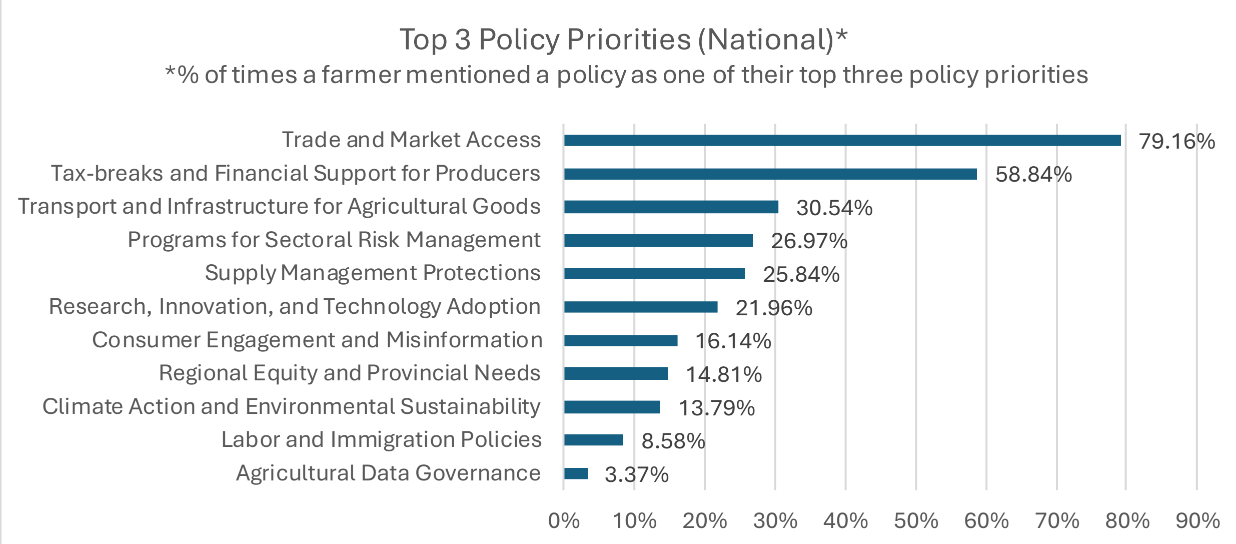
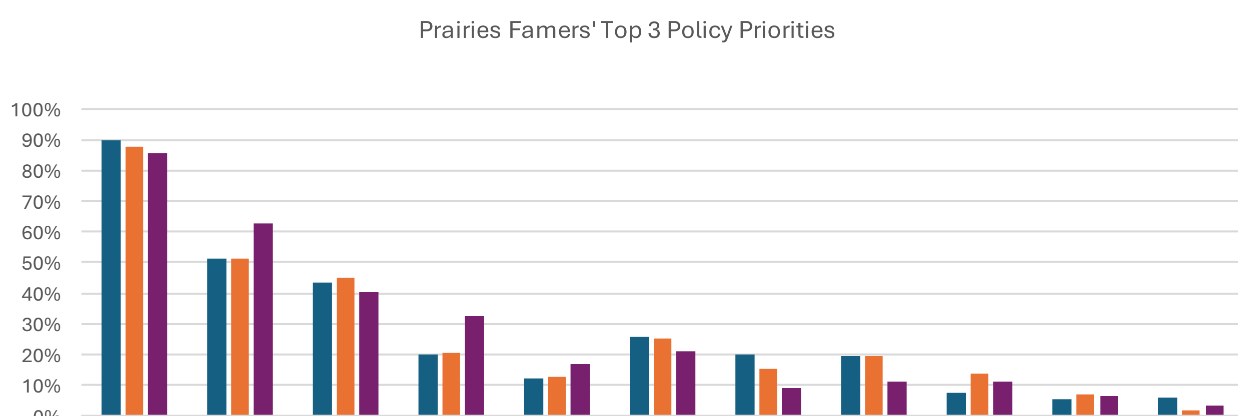


Figure 8 (Please refer to Table 6 of the Appendix for more details)



	Trade and Market Access	Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers	Transport and Infrastructure for Agricultural Goods	Programs for Sectoral Risk Management	Supply Management Protections	Research, Innovation, and Technology Adoption	Consumer Engagement and Misinformation	Regional Equity and Provincial Needs	Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability	Labor and Immigration Policies	Agricultural Data Governance
AB	89.64%	51.35%	43.24%	19.82%	12.16%	25.68%	19.82%	19.37%	7.66%	5.41%	5.86%
SK	87.76%	51.48%	45.15%	20.68%	12.66%	25.32%	15.19%	19.41%	13.50%	7.17%	1.69%
MB	85.48%	62.90%	40.32%	32.26%	16.94%	20.97%	8.87%	11.29%	11.29%	6.45%	3.23%

AB SK MB

Figure 9 (Please refer to Table 6 of the Appendix for more details)

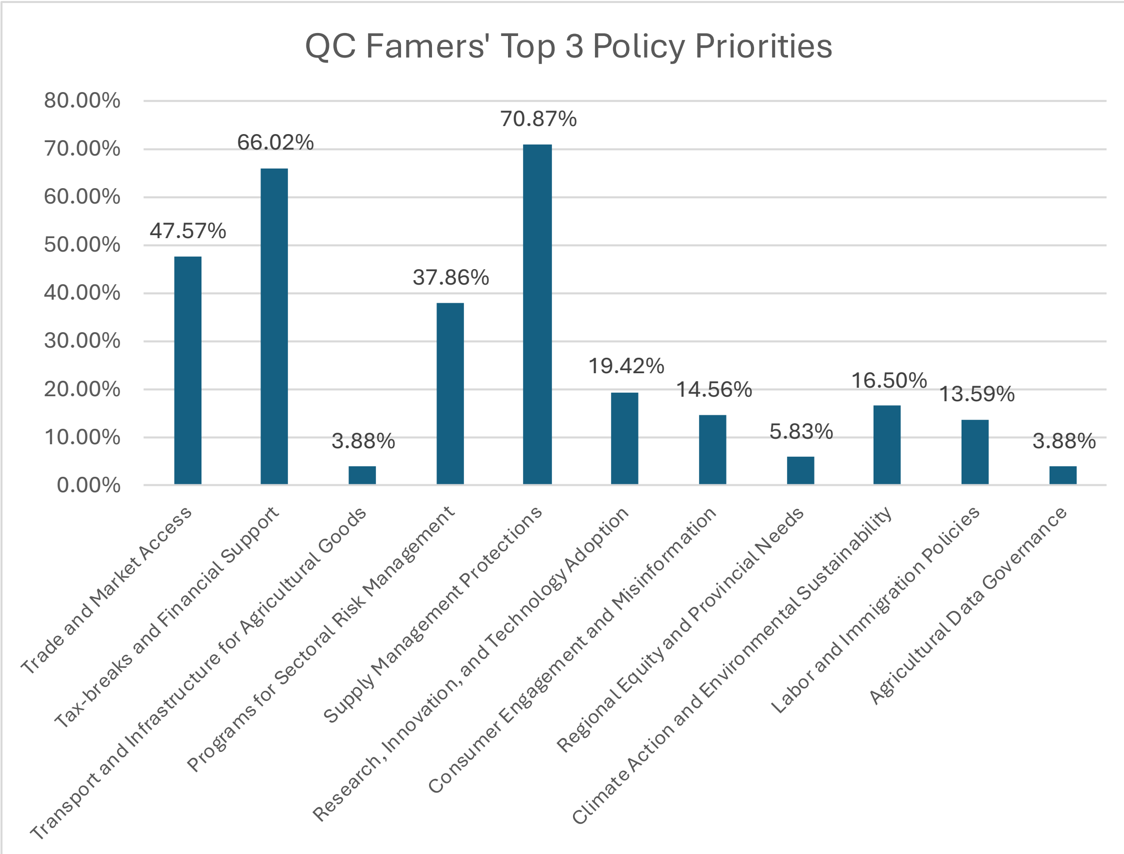


Figure 10 (Please refer to Table 6 of the Appendix for more details.

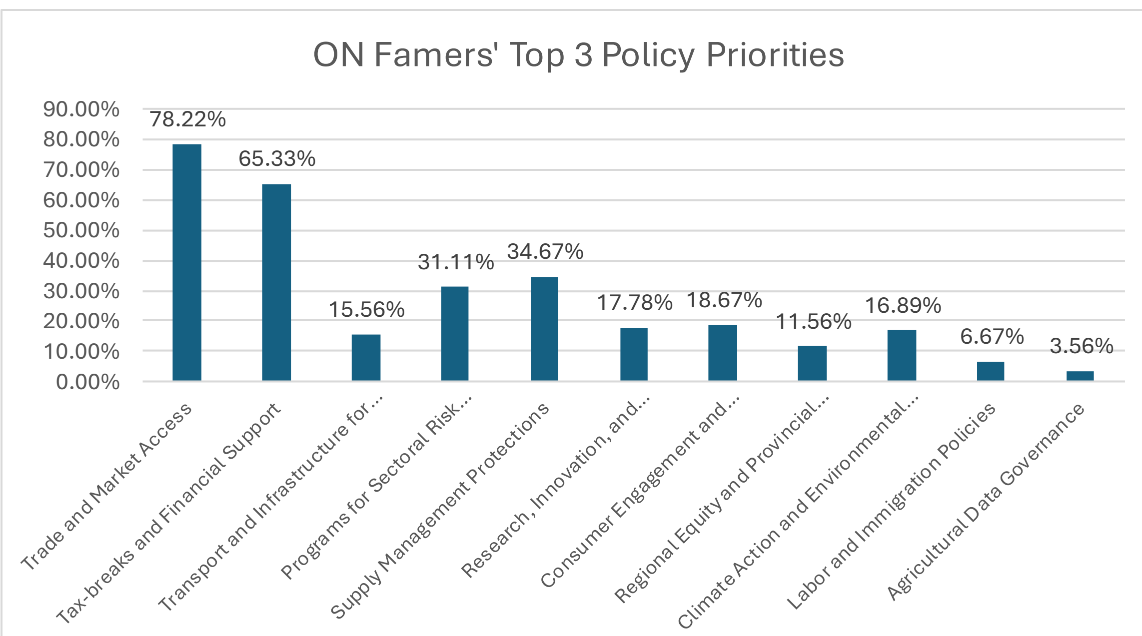


Figure 11 (Please refer to Table 6 of the Appendix for more information)

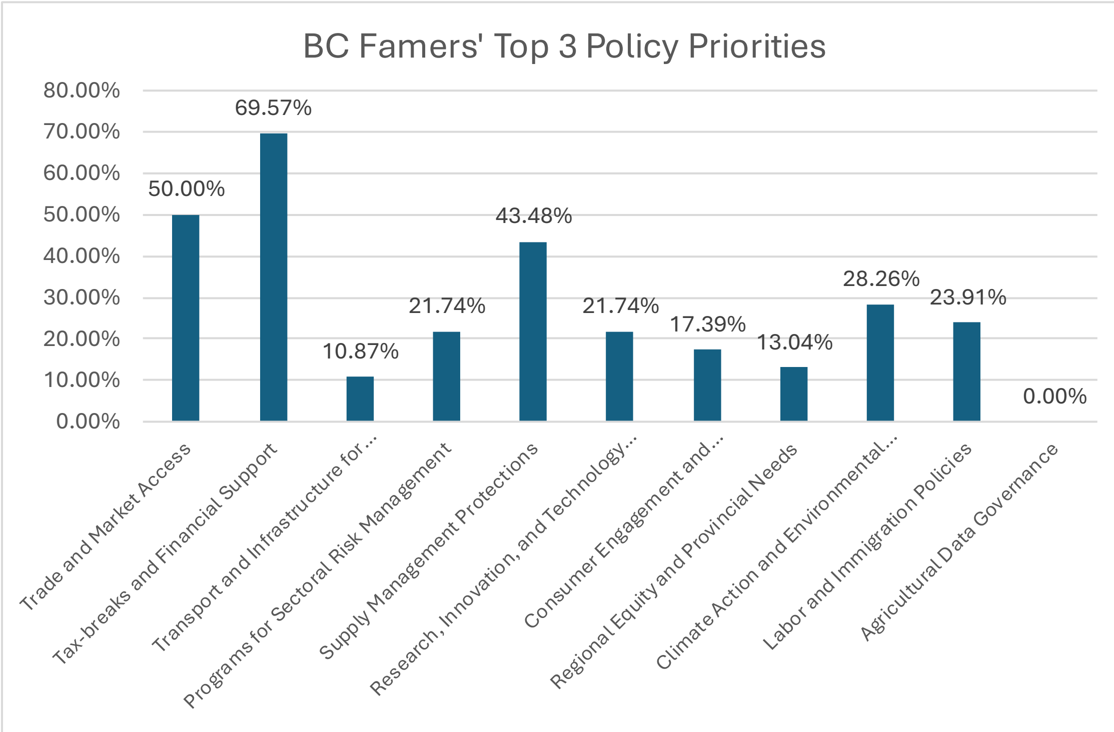


Figure 12 (Please refer to Table 6 of the Appendix for more details)

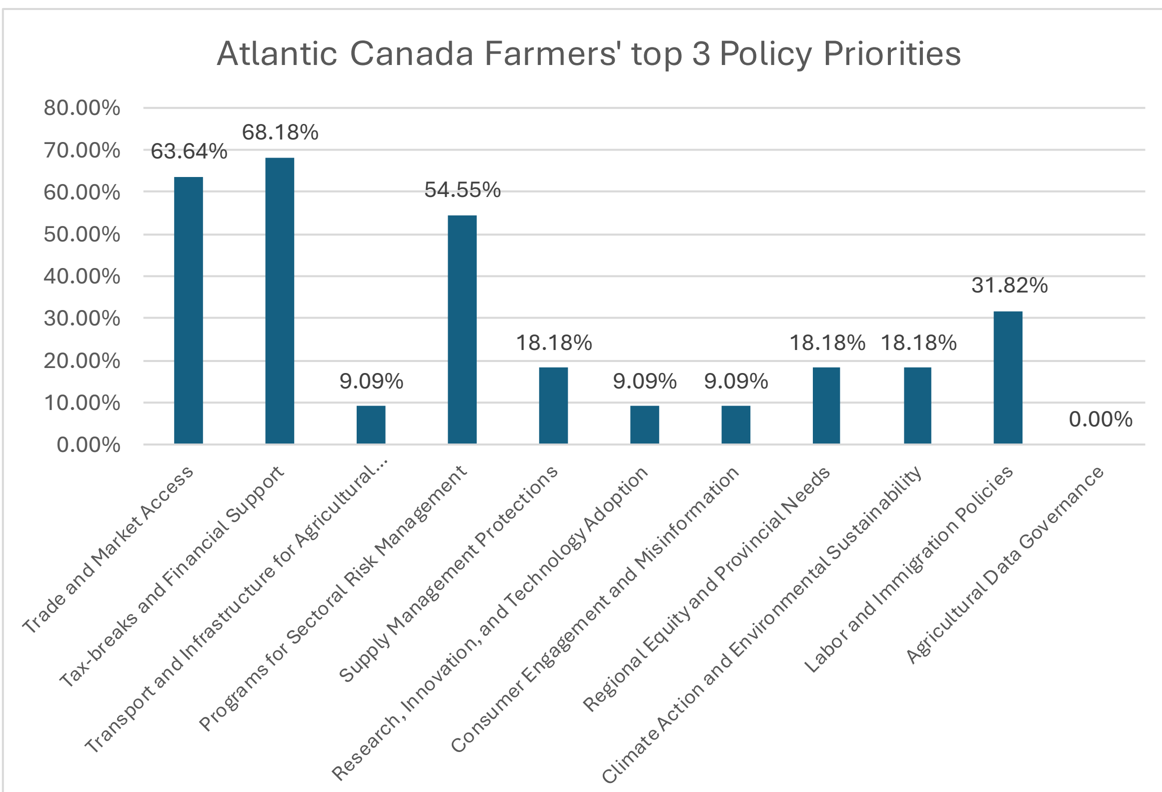


Figure 13 (Please refer to Table 6 of the Appendix for more details)

Political Inclinations Based on the Size (Revenue) of the Operations: Survey responses reveal a notable relationship between gross farm income and political preference, particularly in support of the Conservative Party of Canada (CPC). As shown in Figure 14, among respondents with less than $100,000 in gross farm receipts, 71.43% favored the CPC, and support remains consistently strong and generally increases across income brackets, reaching 78.91% among farms earning $2 million and over. This trend suggests that both small- and large-scale producers find alignment with CPC platforms, though the strength of support becomes more pronounced as income levels rise. In contrast, support for the Liberal Party of Canada (LPC) is more prominent in the lower to mid-income ranges, peaking at 23.74% in the $100,000–$249,999 bracket, before tapering off to 4.76% in the highest income group.

Of note, 36 out of 103 Quebec-based respondents across income groups selected the Bloc Québécois (3.68% of all 979 respondents) as their most favored party, a significant outcome for a party that contests federal elections exclusively in Quebec. These results highlight the value of examining political alignment through the lens of farm income. They reveal how economic scale may shape producers' policy priorities and partisan preferences, offering actionable insights for those engaging with Canada's agricultural community.

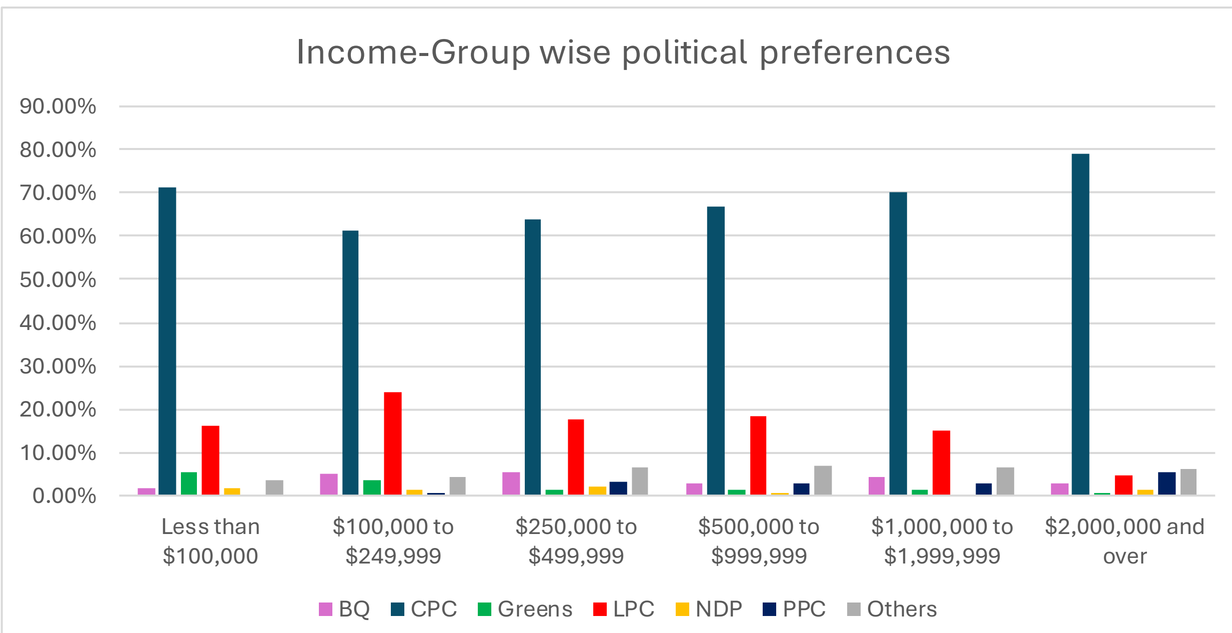


Figure 14 (Please refer to Table 7 of the Appendix for more details)

Political Inclinations Based on the nature of production (Or commodity producer): Producer responses by commodity type reveal clear patterns in political alignment, with the Conservative Party of Canada (CPC) consistently receiving the highest level of support across all commodity groups. Support for the CPC ranges from 45% among orchard producers to over 73% among those in poultry and egg production, indicating broad-based appeal across both crop and livestock sectors. Beef cattle (72.5%), field crops (71.1%), hogs (71.2%), and poultry and eggs (73.8%) show firm support for the CPC, suggesting that conventional commodity producers may be more closely aligned with the party's agricultural policy priorities.

Meanwhile, the Liberal Party of Canada (LPC) sees more competitive support in specific segments such as greenhouse/nursery (23.1%), vegetable other than canola, corn, soybeans, and wheat (22.2%), and potatoes (21.4%). Support for the Green Party is comparatively low overall. Still, it reaches 15.4% among greenhouse/nursery producers and 20% among orchard producers, potentially reflecting higher prioritization of sustainability or climate-related policy among those sectors. Dairy producers present a more diverse political profile, with 49.5% supporting the CPC and 29.5% backing the LPC, the highest LPC support rate among all commodity groups.

The Bloc Québécois receives notable backing among dairy producers (13.7%), consistent with its strong base in Quebec and the province's significant interest in supply-managed sectors.

These insights highlight how commodity specialization can influence political orientation, offering political parties a clearer view of the sectoral dynamics shaping farmer sentiment.

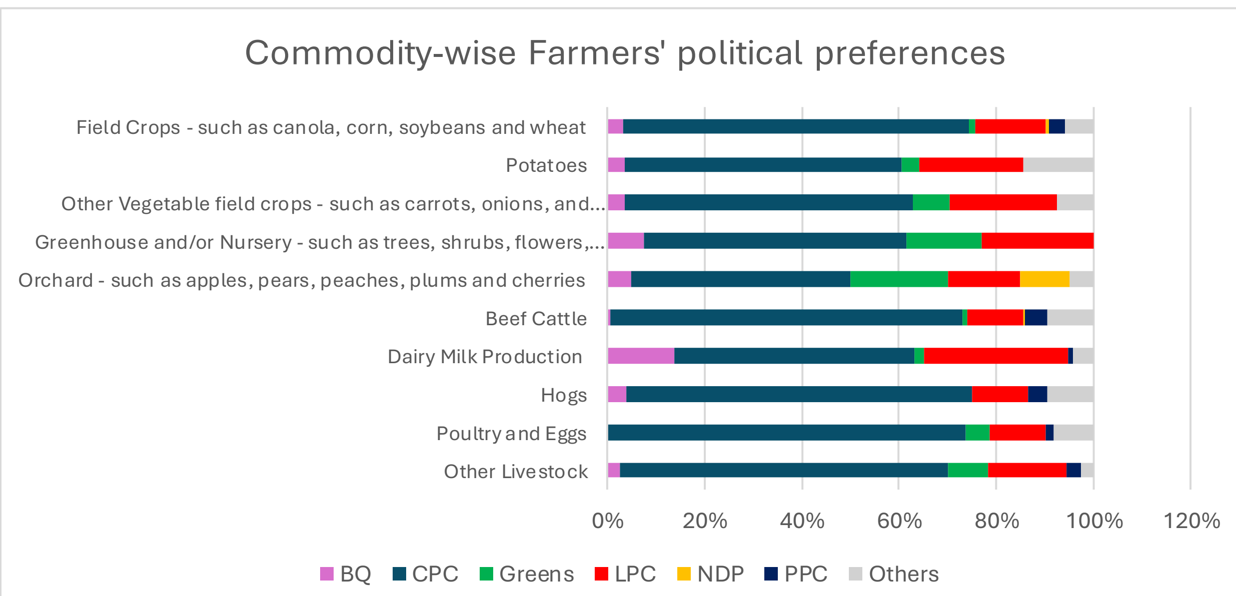


Figure 15 (Please refer to Table 8 of the Appendix for more details)

Policy Priorities Based on the nature of production (Or commodity producer): The 979 farmers who responded to the survey were asked to pick their top 3 policy priorities in the buildup to the federal election. When asked which policy issues political parties should prioritize before the next federal election, the farmers producing different commodities mentioned different priorities and differing levels. It should be noted that one farmer can be involved with the production of multiple crops, livestock, or both. Priorities for farmers based on production-nature are elaborated as follows:

Figure 16 shows that among field crop producers, the top three policy priorities are Trade and Market Access (81.91%), Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers (58.65%), and Transport and Infrastructure for Agricultural Goods (32.25%). These results strongly emphasize market access, financial viability, and logistical efficiency.

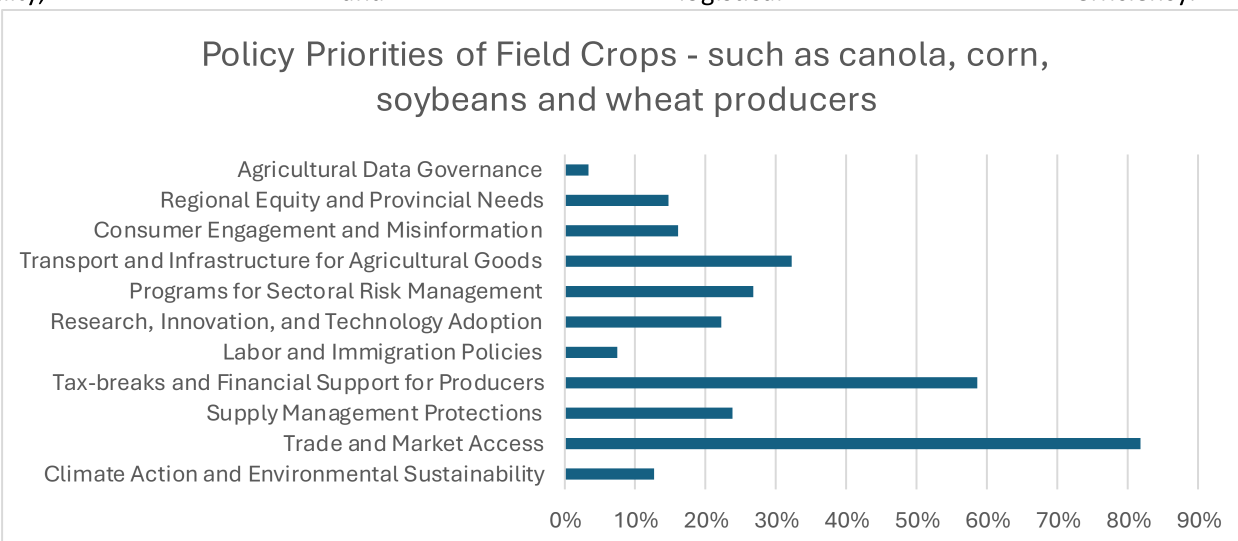


Figure 16 (Please refer to Table 9 of the Appendix for more details)

For potato producers, the top policy priorities are Tax breaks and Financial Support for Producers (71.43% mentions), Trade and Market Access (67.86%), and Programs for Sectoral Risk Management (50%) (Please refer to Figure 17). This indicates a focus on financial relief, improved market access, and protection against volatility.

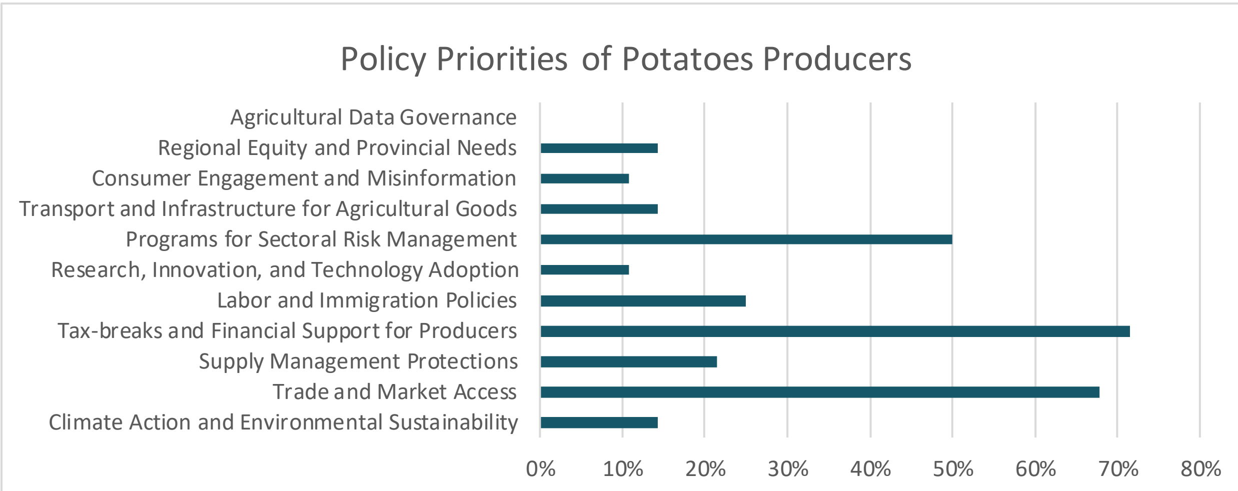


Figure 17 (Please refer to Table 10 of the Appendix for more details)

For producers of other vegetable field crops, the top policy priorities are Trade and Market Access (62.96%), Tax Breaks and Financial Support for Producers (59.26%), and a three-way tie among Supply Management Protections, Research and Innovation, and Programs for Sectoral Risk Management (25.93%), as shown in Figure 18. This reflects a strong interest in market opportunities and financial support and a moderate emphasis on stability and innovation.

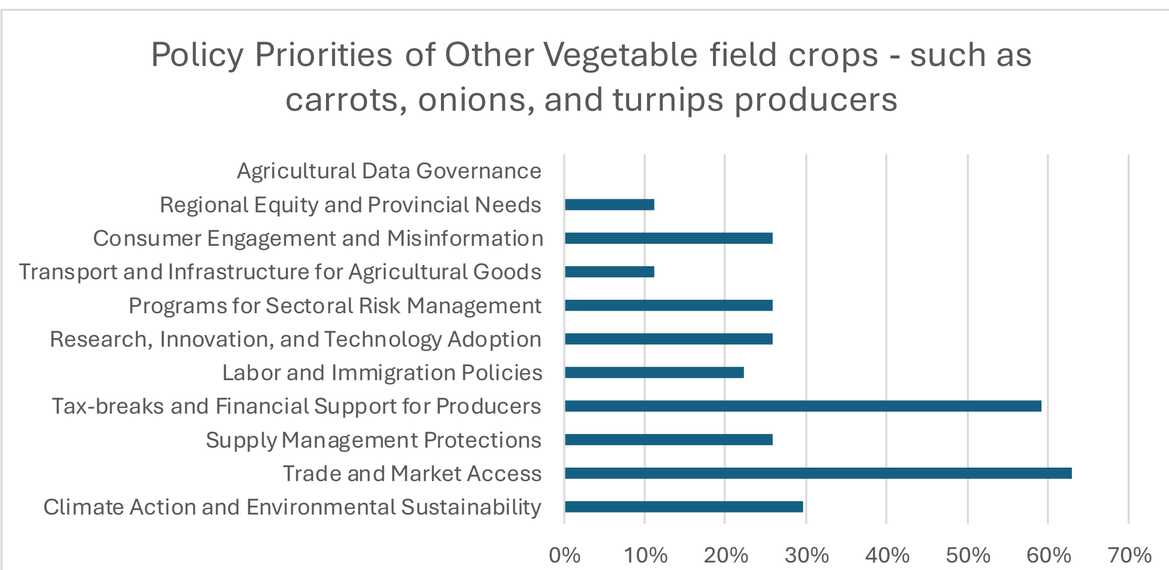


Figure 18 (Please refer to Table 11 of the Appendix for more details)

As shown in Figure 19, the top policy priorities for greenhouse and nursery producers are Tax Breaks, Financial Support for Producers, and Labour and Immigration Policies (53.85%), followed by Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability (38.46%). This reflects a focus on operational cost relief and Labour availability alongside concern for environmental sustainability.

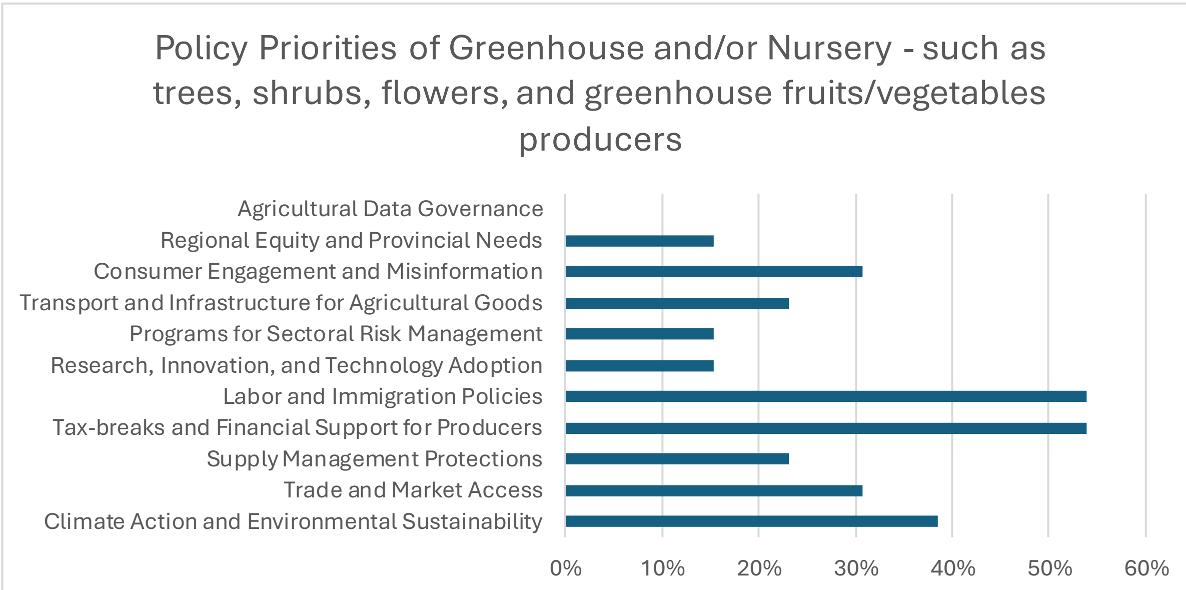


Figure 19 (Please refer to Table 12 of the Appendix for more details)

For orchard producers, the top policy priorities are Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers (60%), Trade and Market Access (45%), and Programs for Sectoral Risk Management (40%) as summarized in Figure 20. This indicates a focus on financial support, market access, and managing production risks.

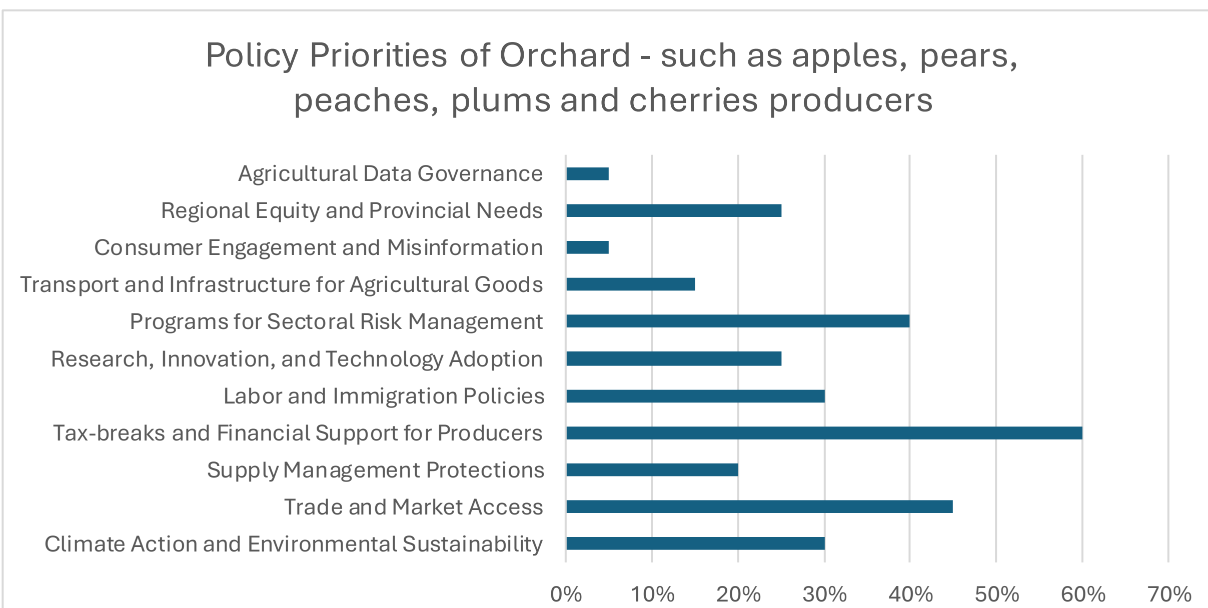


Figure 20 (Please refer to Table 13 of the Appendix for more details)

Figure 21 shows that for beef cattle producers, the top policy priorities are Trade and Market Access (80%), Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers (57%), and Transport and Infrastructure for Agricultural Goods (33%). These priorities strongly focus on improving market conditions, reducing operational costs, and enhancing logistics.

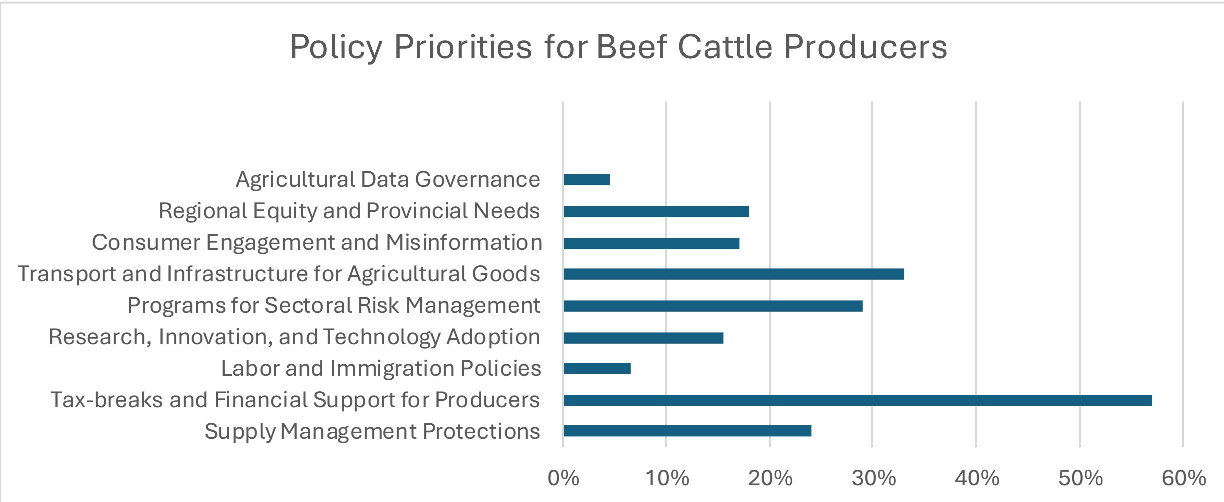


Figure 21 (Please refer to Table 14 of the Appendix for more details)

Figure 22 shows that for dairy producers, the top policy priorities are Supply Management Protections (88.42%), Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers (58.95%), and Trade and Market Access (49.47%). This reflects the strong interest in maintaining pricing stability, ensuring operational viability, and securing market opportunities.

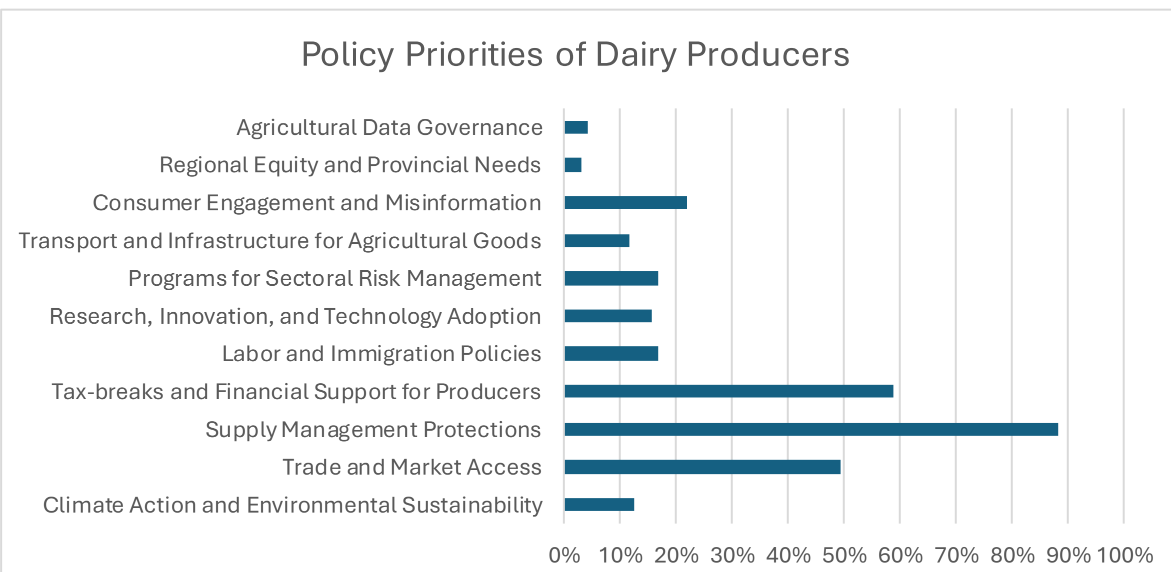


Figure 22 (Please refer to Table 15 of Appendix for more details)

As Figure 23 shows, hog producers' top policy priorities are Trade and Market Access (71.15%), Tax Breaks and Financial Support for Producers (55.77%), and Supply Management Protections (34.62%). These preferences suggest focusing on stable market access, financial viability, and pricing frameworks.

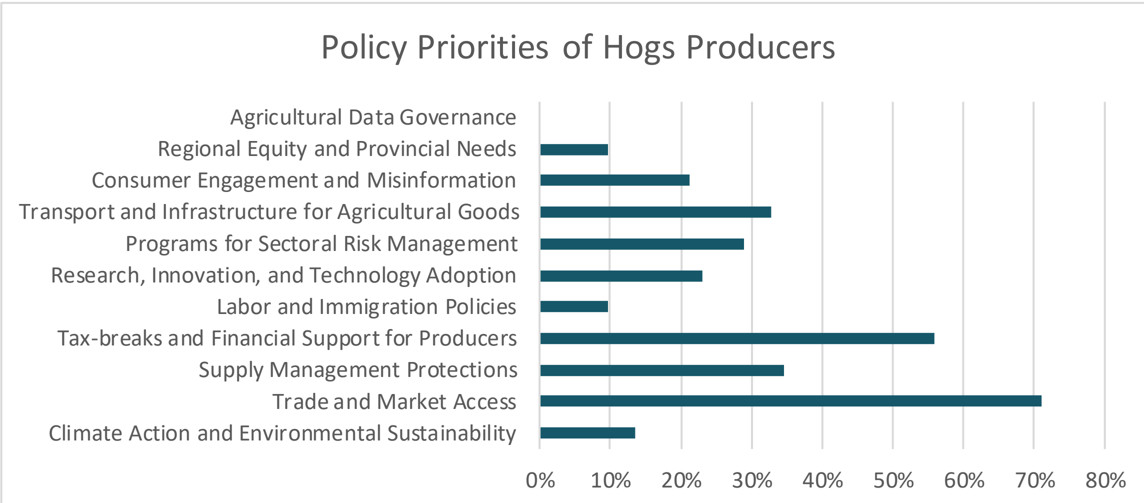


Figure 23 (Please refer to Table 16 of the Appendix for more details)

For poultry and egg producers, the top policy priorities are Supply Management Protections (67.21%), Trade and Market Access (62.30%), and Tax Breaks and Financial Support for Producers (59.02%), Figure 24 suggests. These priorities strongly emphasize maintaining stable pricing structures, accessing markets, and managing input costs.

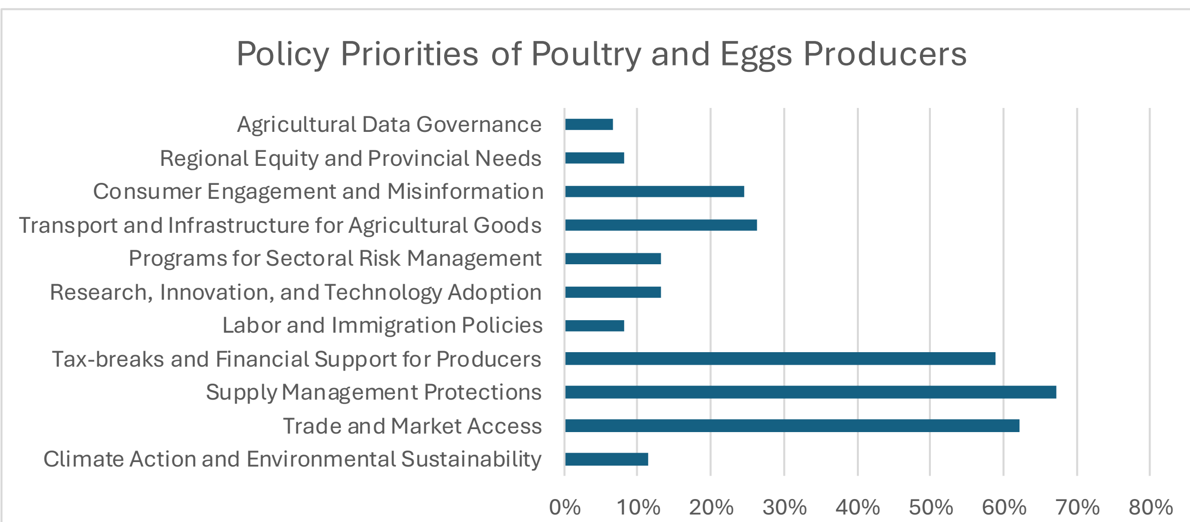


Figure 24 (Please refer to Table 17 of the Appendix for more details)

For other livestock producers, the top policy priorities are Trade and Market Access (75.68%), Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers (51.35%), and Transport and Infrastructure for Agricultural Goods

(37.84%). As Figure 25 implies, these results indicate prioritization of improving market conditions, reducing financial pressures, and enhancing distribution efficiency.

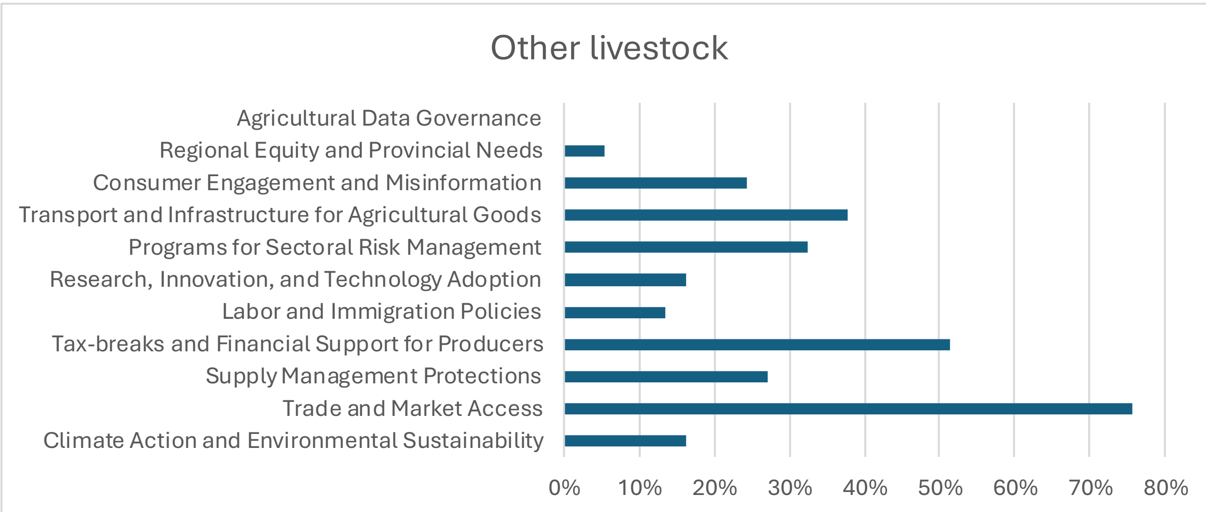


Figure 25 (Please refer to Table 18 of the Appendix for more details)

Confidence Level: Confidence (or agreement levels) on Federal agencies, crown corporations, and federal policies compared to Provincial Ministries.

The survey results show an evident disenchantment among producers regarding federal policy representation. Respondents disagreed (40.25%) or strongly disagreed (31.87%) with the statement that agricultural interests are fairly represented in federal policies, meaning disagreement levels over 72%. Only 7.36% agreed or strongly agreed, pointing to a widespread perception that federal policymaking does not fully align with producer concerns.

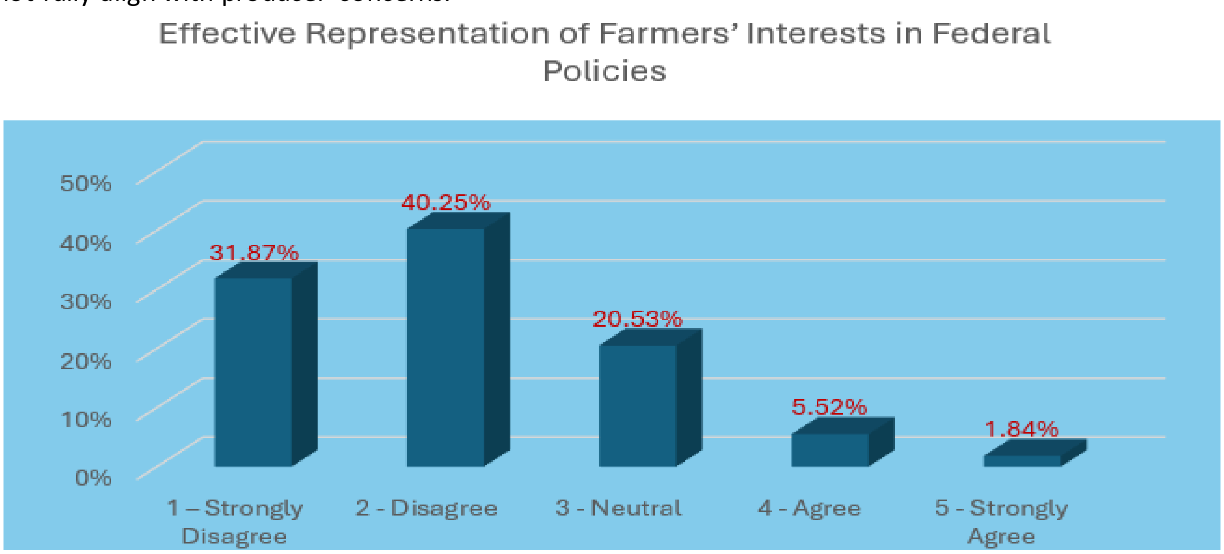


Figure 26 (Please refer to Table 19 of the Appendix for more details)

Confidence in agricultural institutions varies significantly, reflecting producers' differing experiences with federal versus provincial governance. The Provincial Ministry of Agriculture stands out as the most trusted institution overall, with 41.4% expressing high confidence (ratings 4 and 5 combined). This suggests that regional departments are seen as more responsive or in touch with local farming realities.

In contrast, federal institutions present a more mixed picture. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency earned relatively strong trust (38.6% high confidence), followed by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (26.6%) and the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (22.4%). However, Transport Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada received low trust scores, with over 62% and 63% rating them at 3 or below. Environment and Climate Change Canada has the highest outright distrust (38.17% rated it "1- No confidence").

These patterns highlight a clear distinction: technical or service-oriented agencies receive more favorable evaluations, while regulatory and climate-focused institutions face greater skepticism. This could signal the need for improved communication, transparency, and engagement from federal regulators on how policies align with on-the-ground agricultural realities.

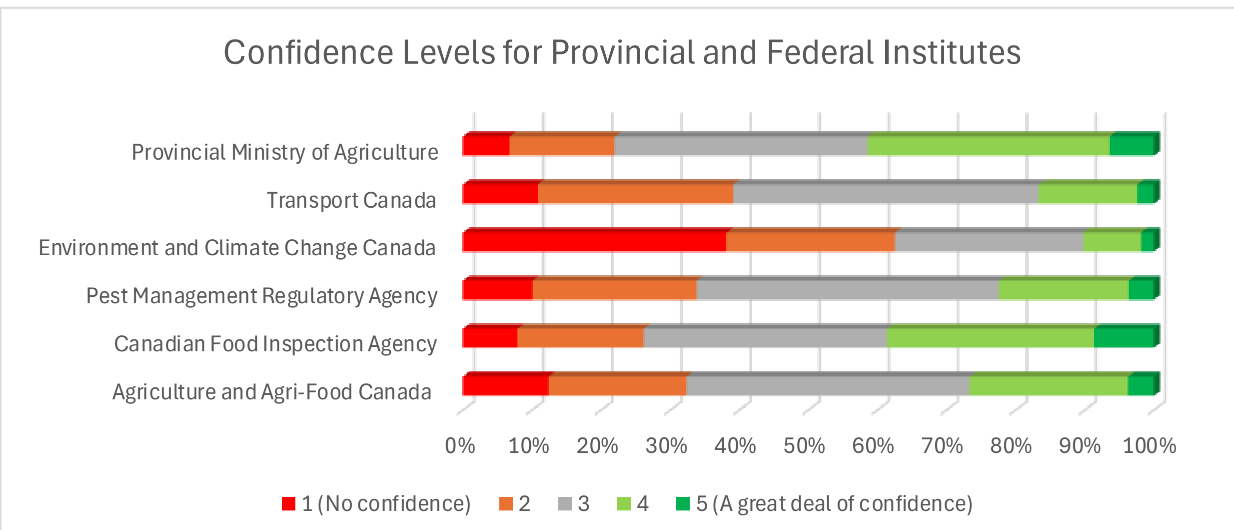


Figure 27 (Please refer to Table 20 of the Appendix for more details)

Among the institutions assessed, Farm Credit Canada emerges as the most trusted organization, with 57.2% of respondents expressing high confidence (ratings 4 or 5) and only 4.9% indicating no confidence. This highlights its strong reputation among producers, likely due to its direct role in financial services and investment support for the agricultural sector. In contrast, the Canadian Agricultural Human Resource Council (CAHRC) faces significant trust challenges, with over 43% expressing low confidence (ratings 1 or 2) and only 11.1% indicating high confidence. This may reflect limited visibility or perceived gaps in addressing workforce needs in a complex labour market. The Canadian Grain Commission enjoys moderate confidence, with 40.7% rating it 4 or 5, while the Dairy Commission of Canada received more mixed reviews. Though 30.6% expressed high confidence in the Dairy Commission, over 36% expressed low confidence, suggesting that opinions among dairy stakeholders are more polarized, possibly influenced by recent regulatory shifts or sector-specific challenges. Together with earlier results, these findings emphasize that service-oriented institutions (like Farm Credit Canada) have earned farmers' trust more.

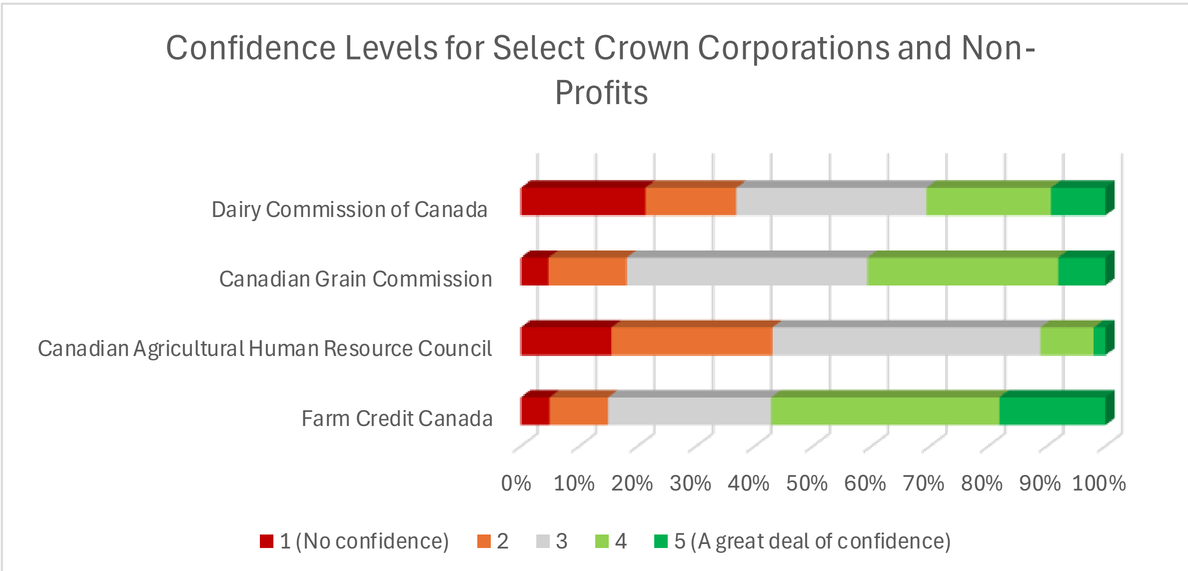


Figure 28 (Please refer to Table 21 of the Appendix for more details)

Together, these results indicate a disconnect between policy-level representation and institutional trust, with many producers feeling underrepresented at the federal policy level while still maintaining confidence in certain operational institutions. This highlights a key opportunity for bridging trust through more inclusive policy development and transparent communication of how institutional decisions align with producer priorities.

NEXT STEPS:

Building on the insights from this policy trends study, the Simpson Centre will undertake several initiatives to deepen understanding and expand knowledge mobilization. Future work will include developing additional briefing notes and full-length research papers that explore themes emerging from the survey data, such as regional disparities, sectoral priorities, and institutional trust, through a more granular analytical lens.

To enhance accessibility and stakeholder engagement, the research team will also create interactive knowledge mobilization tools, including infographics, data dashboards, and public-facing visualizations tailored to producers, policymakers, and advocacy organizations. These tools will help bring the data to life and ensure that key findings are translated into actionable insights.

Additionally, a comprehensive Index Scoring exercise is planned. This index will synthesize farmer perceptions, policy priorities, and satisfaction levels with previous governmental performance. It will also incorporate a detailed review of political party platforms and assess the degree of alignment between party positions and producers' expressed preferences. The resulting scores will offer a comparative framework to evaluate political responsiveness to agricultural needs, particularly in the backdrop of the 2025 federal elections. Although the framework development and the scoring exercise can only be completed after the polls on the 28th of April, due to the extremely short campaign period for this election, these would still be indicative of policy relevance and political responsiveness to farming priorities due to the recency of the data.

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APPENDIX:

1. Did you vote in the last federal election? The last federal election was held on September 20, 2021

a. No
b. Yes

Table-1:

Voted during the last federal election in 2021		
Province	**No**	**Yes**
AB	5.86%	94.14%
Atlantic Canada	4.55%	95.45%
BC	2.17%	97.83%
MB	8.87%	91.13%
ON	5.33%	94.67%
QC	6.80%	93.20%
SK	11.81%	88.19%
Grand Total	**7.46%**	**92.54%**

2. How likely is it that you will vote in the next federal election?

a. Very likely
b. Somewhat likely
c. Not very likely
d. Not at all likely
e. Undecided

Table-2:

Probability of voting in the 2025 Federal Elections					
Row Labels	**Not at all likely**	**Not very likely**	**Undecided**	**Somewhat likely**	**Very likely**
AB	1.35%	0.45%	0.45%	4.50%	93.24%
Atlantic Canada	4.55%	0.00%	0.00%	4.55%	90.91%
BC	0.00%	0.00%	2.17%	0.00%	97.83%
MB	2.42%	0.81%	1.61%	3.23%	91.94%
ON	0.89%	0.00%	1.78%	3.11%	94.22%

QC	0.97%	2.91%	1.94%	6.80%	87.38%
SK	1.27%	0.84%	2.95%	4.64%	90.30%
Grand Total	**1.33%**	**0.72%**	**1.74%**	**4.09%**	**92.13%**

3. **How often do you discuss agricultural policies or political issues with other producers in your region?**
    a. Frequently
    b. Occasionally
    c. Rarely
    d. Never

Table-3:

Likelihood of involvement in political discussions				
Row Labels	**Frequently**	**Occasionally**	**Rarely**	**Never**
AB	54.50%	37.39%	7.21%	0.90%
Atlantic Canada	68.18%	18.18%	13.64%	0.00%
BC	58.70%	28.26%	13.04%	0.00%
MB	54.03%	37.90%	8.06%	0.00%
ON	41.33%	46.67%	10.22%	1.78%
QC	39.81%	42.72%	16.50%	0.97%
SK	49.37%	43.04%	7.17%	0.42%
Grand Total	**49.13%**	**40.65%**	**9.40%**	**0.82%**

4. **"Of the following federal parties, which one do you believe BEST represents the interests of farmers and producers, and which LEAST represents them?" (Select one for BEST and one for LEAST.)**

	BEST	**LEAST**
Liberal Party of Canada (LPC)	☐	☐
Conservative Party of Canada (CPC)	☐	☐
New Democratic Party (NDP)	☐	☐
Bloc Québécois	☐	☐
Green Party of Canada	☐	☐

Other (please specify)	☐	☐

Table-4:

Farmers' Most Favored Party							
Province	**BQ**	**CPC**	**Greens**	**LPC**	**NDP**	**PPC**	**Others**
AB	0.00%	83.78%	0.45%	4.05%	0.00%	5.41%	6.31%
Atlantic Canada	0.00%	50.00%	9.09%	27.27%	0.00%	0.00%	13.64%
BC	0.00%	54.35%	10.87%	19.57%	4.35%	0.00%	10.87%
MB	0.00%	72.58%	0.00%	15.32%	0.81%	4.03%	7.26%
ON	0.00%	68.44%	2.67%	21.33%	0.89%	0.89%	5.78%
QC	34.95%	24.27%	0.00%	35.92%	0.00%	0.97%	3.88%
SK	0.00%	78.48%	1.27%	9.28%	1.69%	3.80%	5.49%
Grand Total	**3.68%**	**69.15%**	**1.74%**	**15.32%**	**0.92%**	**2.96%**	**6.23%**

Table 5:

Farmers' Least Favored Party							
Province	**BQ**	**CPC**	**Greens**	**LPC**	**NDP**	**PPC**	**Others**
AB	0.00%	1.35%	27.03%	40.09%	25.68%	5.86%	0.00%
Atlantic Canada	0.00%	13.64%	40.91%	4.55%	22.73%	18.18%	0.00%
BC	0.00%	23.91%	17.39%	26.09%	13.04%	19.57%	0.00%
MB	0.00%	3.23%	25.00%	39.52%	23.39%	8.06%	0.81%
ON	0.00%	4.44%	23.11%	28.89%	25.78%	17.78%	0.00%
QC	9.71%	20.39%	20.39%	8.74%	9.71%	30.10%	0.97%
SK	0.00%	3.38%	23.21%	46.41%	19.83%	6.75%	0.42%
Grand Total	**1.02%**	**6.13%**	**24.11%**	**34.22%**	**21.65%**	**12.56%**	**0.31%**

5. **Which of the following policy issues do you believe political parties should prioritize the most in the lead-up to the next federal election?**
   (Please **select up to three policy issues** that are most important to you, then **rank them as per priority**)

POLICY ISSUES	**PRIORITY**

Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability	e.g., climate change, carbon pricing, soil health, water conservation initiatives for agriculture
Trade and Market Access	e.g., Dismantling Interprovincial Trade, expanding international markets, reducing non-tariff barriers, addressing Canada-USA trade conflicts
Supply Management Protections	e.g., safeguarding supply-managed industries like dairy, poultry, and eggs, ensuring fair compensation in trade deals
Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers	e.g., tax relief, carbon tax exemptions, financial aid for operational and equipment investments
Labor and Immigration Policies	e.g., enhancing Temporary Foreign Worker Programs, addressing labor shortages, pathways to permanent residency
Research, Innovation, and Technology Adoption	e.g., increased funding for agricultural research, digital tools for productivity and sustainability
Programs for Sectoral Risk Management	e.g., improving AgriStability and AgriInvest for managing market volatility, weather, and disease risks
Transport and Infrastructure for Agricultural Goods	e.g., improving transportation networks to reduce costs and delays for agri-products
Consumer Engagement and Misinformation	e.g., combating misconceptions about farming practices, improving public trust in agriculture
Regional Equity and Provincial Needs	e.g., ensuring federal policies reflect the unique needs of specific provinces and rural communities

#1 PRIORITY
#2 PRIORITY
#3 PRIORITY

Agricultural Data Governance	e.g. Regulations and Legislations around Agricultural data use, data sharing, privacy, and ownership

Table 6:

POLICY ISSUES	Across Canada	AB	Atlantic Canada	BC	MB	ON	QC	SK
Trade and Market Access	79.16%	89.64%	63.64%	50.00%	85.48%	78.22%	47.57%	87.76%
Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers	58.84%	51.35%	68.18%	69.57%	62.90%	65.33%	66.02%	51.48%
Transport and Infrastructure for Agricultural Goods	30.54%	43.24%	9.09%	10.87%	40.32%	15.56%	3.88%	45.15%
Programs for Sectoral Risk Management	26.97%	19.82%	54.55%	21.74%	32.26%	31.11%	37.86%	20.68%
Supply Management Protections	25.84%	12.16%	18.18%	43.48%	16.94%	34.67%	70.87%	12.66%
Research, Innovation, and Technology Adoption	21.96%	25.68%	9.09%	21.74%	20.97%	17.78%	19.42%	25.32%
Consumer Engagement and Misinformation	16.14%	19.82%	9.09%	17.39%	8.87%	18.67%	14.56%	15.19%
Regional Equity and Provincial Needs	14.81%	19.37%	18.18%	13.04%	11.29%	11.56%	5.83%	19.41%
Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability	13.79%	7.66%	18.18%	28.26%	11.29%	16.89%	16.50%	13.50%
Labour and Immigration Policies	8.58%	5.41%	31.82%	23.91%	6.45%	6.67%	13.59%	7.17%
Agricultural Data Governance	3.37%	5.86%	0.00%	0.00%	3.23%	3.56%	3.88%	1.69%

6. **In 2024, what were the total gross farm receipts (revenue) before deducting expenses, excluding the resale of commodities purchased and any receipts from non-farming activities?**
Include:
- receipts from all agricultural and forest products sold
- program payments and insurance payments
- receipts from custom work
Exclude:
- sale of capital assets (**e.g.,** quota, land, machinery)
- the sale of any goods purchased only for resale.
   - ☐ Less than $100,000
   - ☐ $100,000 to $249,999
   - ☐ $250,000 to $499,999
   - ☐ $500,000 to $999,999
   - ☐ $1,000,000 to $1,999,999
   - ☐ $2,000,000 and over)
   - ☐ Prefer Not to Answer

Table 7:

Farm Income Groups	BQ	CPC	Greens	LPC	NDP	PPC	Others
Less than $100,000	1.79%	71.43%	5.36%	16.07%	1.79%	0.00%	3.57%
$100,000 to $249,999	5.04%	61.15%	3.60%	23.74%	1.44%	0.72%	4.32%
$250,000 to $499,999	5.23%	64.05%	1.31%	17.65%	1.96%	3.27%	6.54%
$500,000 to $999,999	2.91%	66.99%	1.46%	18.45%	0.49%	2.91%	6.80%
$1,000,000 to $1,999,999	4.21%	70.09%	1.40%	14.95%	0.00%	2.80%	6.54%
$2,000,000 and over	2.72%	78.91%	0.68%	4.76%	1.36%	5.44%	6.12%
Prefer Not to Answer	1.56%	78.13%	0.00%	6.25%	0.00%	4.69%	9.38%
Grand Total	**3.68%**	**69.15%**	**1.74%**	**15.32%**	**0.92%**	**2.96%**	**6.23%**

7. Which of the following categories of agriculture are 5% or more of your farm income?

Please select all that apply.

Field Crops	such as canola, corn, soybeans and wheat	☐
Potatoes		☐
Other Vegetable field crops	such as carrots, onions, and turnips	☐
Greenhouse and/or Nursery	such as trees, shrubs, flowers, and greenhouse fruits/vegetables	☐
Orchard	such as apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries	☐
Beef cattle		☐
Dairy	Milk production	☐
Hogs		☐
Poultry & Eggs		☐
Other Livestock	Please specify ___________________________	☐

Table 8

Commodity Type	BQ	CPC	Greens	LPC	NDP	PPC	Others	Grand Total
Field Crops - such as canola, corn, soybeans and wheat	3.37%	71.12%	1.12%	14.49%	0.79%	3.15%	5.96%	100.00%
Potatoes	3.57%	57.14%	3.57%	21.43%	0.00%	0.00%	14.29%	100.00%

Other Vegetable field crops - such as carrots, onions, and turnips	3.70%	59.26%	7.41%	22.22%	0.00%	0.00%	7.41%	100.00%
Greenhouse and/or Nursery - such as trees, shrubs, flowers, and greenhouse fruits/vegetables	7.69%	53.85%	15.38%	23.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Orchard - such as apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries	5.00%	45.00%	20.00%	15.00%	10.00%	0.00%	5.00%	100.00%
Beef Cattle	0.50%	72.50%	1.00%	11.50%	0.50%	4.50%	9.50%	100.00%
Dairy Milk Production	13.68%	49.47%	2.11%	29.47%	0.00%	1.05%	4.21%	100.00%
Hogs	3.85%	71.15%	0.00%	11.54%	0.00%	3.85%	9.62%	100.00%
Poultry and Eggs	0.00%	73.77%	4.92%	11.48%	0.00%	1.64%	8.20%	100.00%
Other Livestock	2.70%	67.57%	8.11%	16.22%	0.00%	2.70%	2.70%	100.00%

Table 9

Producer Type	Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability	Trade and Market Access	Supply Management Protections	Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers	Labour and Immigration Policies	Research, Innovation, and Technology Adoption	Programs for Sectoral Risk Management	Transport and Infrastructure for Agricultural Goods	Consumer Engagement and Misinformation	Regional Equity and Provincial Needs	Agricultural Data Governance
Field Crops - such as canola, corn, soybeans and wheat	12.58%	81.91%	23.93%	58.65%	7.42%	22.25%	26.85%	32.25%	16.07%	14.83%	3.26%

Table 10

Producer Type	Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability	Trade and Market Access	Supply Management Protections	Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers	Labour and Immigration Policies	Research, Innovation, and Technology Adoption	Programs for Sectoral Risk Management	Transport and Infrastructure for Agricultural Goods	Consumer Engagement and Misinformation	Regional Equity and Provincial Needs	Agricultural Data Governance

Potatoes	14.29%	67.86%	21.43%	71.43%	25.00%	10.71%	50.00%	14.29%	10.71%	14.29%	0.00%

Table 11

Producer Type	Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability	Trade and Market Access	Supply Management Protections	Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers	Labour and Immigration Policies	Research, Innovation, and Technology Adoption	Programs for Sectoral Risk Management	Transport and Infrastructure for Agricultural Goods	Consumer Engagement and Misinformation	Regional Equity and Provincial Needs	Agricultural Data Governance
Other Vegetable field crops - such as carrots, onions, and turnips	29.63%	62.96%	25.93%	59.26%	22.22%	25.93%	25.93%	11.11%	25.93%	11.11%	0.00%

Table 12

Producer Type	Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability	Trade and Market Access	Supply Management Protections	Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers	Labour and Immigration Policies	Research, Innovation, and Technology Adoption	Programs for Sectoral Risk Management	Transport and Infrastructure for Agricultural Goods	Consumer Engagement and Misinformation	Regional Equity and Provincial Needs	Agricultural Data Governance

Greenhouse and/or Nursery - such as trees, shrubs, flowers, and greenhouse fruits/vegetables	38.46%	30.77%	23.08%	53.85%	53.85%	15.38%	15.38%	23.08%	30.77%	15.38%	0.00%

Table 13

Producer Type	Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability	Trade and Market Access	Supply Management Protections	Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers	Labour and Immigration Policies	Research, Innovation, and Technology Adoption	Programs for Sectoral Risk Management	Transport and Infrastructure for Agricultural Goods	Consumer Engagement and Misinformation	Regional Equity and Provincial Needs	Agricultural Data Governance
Orchard - such as apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries	30.00%	45.00%	20.00%	60.00%	30.00%	25.00%	40.00%	15.00%	5.00%	25.00%	5.00%

Table 14

Producer Type	Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability	Trade and Market Access	Supply Management Protections	Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers	Labour and Immigration Policies	Research, Innovation, and Technology Adoption	Programs for Sectoral Risk Management	Transport and Infrastructure for Agricultural Goods	Consumer Engagement and Misinformation	Regional Equity and Provincial Needs	Agricultural Data Governance

Beef Cattle	15.50%	80.00%	24.00%	57.00%	6.50%	15.50%	29.00%	33.00%	17.00%	18.00%	4.50%

Table 15

Producer Type	Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability	Trade and Market Access	Supply Management Protections	Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers	Labour and Immigration Policies	Research, Innovation, and Technology Adoption	Programs for Sectoral Risk Management	Transport and Infrastructure for Agricultural Goods	Consumer Engagement and Misinformation	Regional Equity and Provincial Needs	Agricultural Data Governance
Dairy Milk Production	12.63%	49.47%	88.42%	58.95%	16.84%	15.79%	16.84%	11.58%	22.11%	3.16%	4.21%

Table 16

Producer Type	Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability	Trade and Market Access	Supply Management Protections	Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers	Labour and Immigration Policies	Research, Innovation, and Technology Adoption	Programs for Sectoral Risk Management	Transport and Infrastructure for Agricultural Goods	Consumer Engagement and Misinformation	Regional Equity and Provincial Needs	Agricultural Data Governance

Hogs	13.46%	71.15%	34.62%	55.77%	9.62%	23.08%	28.85%	32.69%	21.15%	9.62%	0.00%

Table 17

Producer Type	Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability	Trade and Market Access	Supply Management Protections	Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers	Labour and Immigration Policies	Research, Innovation, and Technology Adoption	Programs for Sectoral Risk Management	Transport and Infrastructure for Agricultural Goods	Consumer Engagement and Misinformation	Regional Equity and Provincial Needs	Agricultural Data Governance
Poultry and Eggs	11.48%	62.30%	67.21%	59.02%	8.20%	13.11%	13.11%	26.23%	24.59%	8.20%	6.56%

Table 18

Producer Type	Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability	Trade and Market Access	Supply Management Protections	Tax-breaks and Financial Support for Producers	Labour and Immigration Policies	Research, Innovation, and Technology Adoption	Programs for Sectoral Risk Management	Transport and Infrastructure for Agricultural Goods	Consumer Engagement and Misinformation	Regional Equity and Provincial Needs	Agricultural Data Governance

Other livestock	16.22%	75.68%	27.03%	51.35%	13.51%	16.22%	32.43%	37.84%	24.32%	5.41%	0.00%

9. Please indicate your agreement with the following statement: “Agricultural interests are fairly represented in federal policies”.

1 – Strongly Disagree	2 Disagree	3 Neutral	4 Agree	5 - Strongly Agree
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Table 19:

Level of Agreement	1 – Strongly Disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Neutral	4 - Agree	5 - Strongly Agree
Federal Policies represent Farmers' interests effectively	31.87%	40.25%	20.53%	5.52%	1.84%

10. How much confidence do you have in the following institutions?
(Please select one option for each institution.)

Institution	**No confidence at all 1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**A great deal of confidence 5**
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ministry of Agriculture)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Canadian Food Inspection Agency	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Farm Credit Canada	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Canadian Grain Commission (if grain producer)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dairy Commission of Canada *(if dairy farmer)*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Pest Management Regulatory Agency	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Canadian Agricultural Human Resource Council	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Environment and Climate Change Canada	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Transport Canada	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Provincial Ministry of Agriculture	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Table 20

	Confidence Level				
Organization	1 (No confidence)	2	3	4	5 (A great deal of confidence)
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	12.38%	20.02%	40.97%	22.91%	3.72%
Canadian Food Inspection Agency	7.91%	18.28%	35.22%	29.98%	8.62%
Pest Management Regulatory Agency	10.07%	23.74%	43.78%	18.81%	3.60%

Environment and Climate Change Canada	38.17%	24.38%	27.26%	8.33%	1.85%
Transport Canada	10.81%	28.32%	44.18%	14.32%	2.37%
Provincial Ministry of Agriculture	6.78%	15.21%	36.59%	35.05%	6.37%

Table 21:

	Confidence Level				
Organization	1 (No confidence)	2	3	4	5 (A great deal of confidence)
Farm Credit Canada	4.92%	10.04%	27.87%	39.04%	18.14%
Canadian Agricultural Human Resource Council	15.48%	27.55%	45.82%	9.18%	1.96%
Canadian Grain Commission	4.70%	13.42%	41.16%	32.66%	8.05%
Dairy Commission of Canada	21.31%	15.57%	32.51%	21.31%	9.29%

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