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Election 2015: NDP leads; Mulcair best PM; CPC base most solid

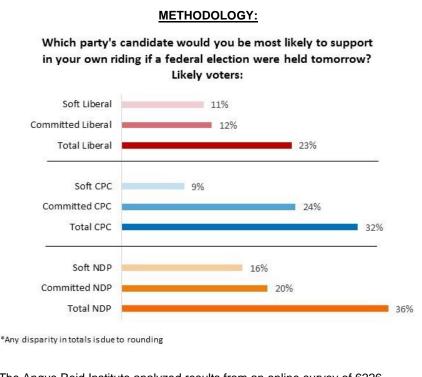
Nearly one-in-three Canadians choose a Liberal-NDP coalition as the most preferred election outcome

August 26, 2015 – As the 2015 general election in Canada closes out the first month of campaigning, the New Democratic Party (NDP) carries momentum – and the lead – among likely voters.

But lest "Orange Crush" drinkers get too excited, new polling data also shows both Conservative and Liberal campaigns with advantages they'll be looking to build on in the weeks ahead. For the Conservative Party (CPC), it is the notable solidifying of its vote base. For the Liberal Party (LPC), a notable jump in favourability for leader Justin Trudeau.

The Party Standings:

An online survey of more than 6,000 eligible Canadian voters – analyzed and released by the Angus Reid Institute – indicates the NDP ahead



The Angus Reid Institute analyzed results from an online survey of 6226 Canadian adults who are Angus Reid Forum panelists taken from August 19 – 24, 2015. The survey data were donated by Vision Critical. The sample plan included large over-samples in many provinces, weighted back to provide a representative national picture. A probability sample with this design and sample size would carry a margin of error in the range of +/- 1.2%, 19 times out of 20. Detailed tables and graphs are found at the end of this release.

by a nose in the national horserace, with 36 per cent of decided support among **likely voters** (see notes on methodology at the end of this report), four points ahead of the governing Conservatives (32%), while the Liberals pull up third at 23 per cent.

Perhaps reflecting the fact that the electorate is squeezing out the last of summer, these results are statistically unchanged from data <u>released by the Institute in June</u>.

These latest survey findings show the NDP and leader Tom Mulcair holding their own in the first four weeks since the writ was dropped – and in the wake of the <u>first leaders' debate</u> held Aug. 6. Despite what has been generally viewed as a competent campaign thus far for the LPC and Trudeau, the party remains

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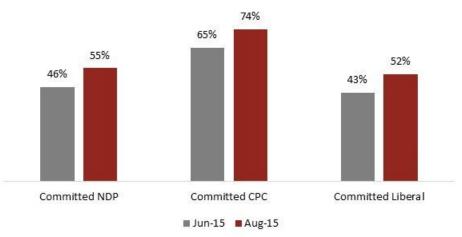
stuck with about one-fifth of the likely vote. And while the Conservatives have taken a pounding in the news cycle, seen <u>their leader's credibility come into question</u> in the wake of testimony from the Mike Duffy trial, the party's fortunes among those most expected to cast a ballot haven't fallen. Neither, however, have they improved.

The Uncommitted: A Key Advantage for the Conservatives

While political junkies may sift the tealeaves for what these – and many other – polling results actually mean so early in the race – one picture begins to emerge: the CPC may not have gained much momentum with the electorate at large, but it has spent the summer successfully locking in an already largely committed base.

Indeed, the number of uncommitted voters in Election 2015 is significant. Each wave of this poll asks respondents not only *which party* they intend to support, but also *how certain* they are that they will vote for the party (versus changing their mind before election day). The most recent wave shows the uncommitted comprising roughly half the electorate (50%), slightly lower than the 56 per cent measured in June.

The reduction in the ranks of the uncommitted may be explained in the graph below: as each party has managed to build on the number of committed – or certain – voters over the last two and a half months.



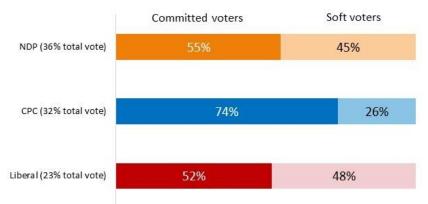
Which party's candidate would you be most likely to support in your own riding if a federal election were held tomorrow?

The next graph shows the significance of this "locking-in" for the Conservative Party. In the case of the NDP and the Liberals, support is essentially split between committed voters who say they won't budge – and "soft" voters who leave themselves the option to switch parties between now and Oct. 19 (55% versus 45% NDP and 52% versus 48% Liberal respectively).

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But the CPC enjoys the advantage of its committed vote outnumbering its soft vote by a margin of nearly three-to-one: 74 to 26 per cent.



Which party's candidate would you be most likely to support in your own riding if a federal election were held tomorrow?

Second Choices: Who Stands to Gain Most?

In a campaign as long as this one, gaffes, twists and surprises can change the direction, momentum and ultimate outcome of the election result. When something goes wrong enough for a party leader to turn supporters off entirely, voters' second choices take on more significance.

At the end of month one, the NDP and Liberals have the most advantage on second choice:

- The NDP: picked by one-third (34%) of soft CPC voters and nearly two-thirds (61%) of soft Liberal voters as second choice
- The LPC: picked by 28 per cent of soft CPC voters and half (50%) of soft NDP voters
- The CPC: second choice of just one-in-ten soft LPC voters (10%) and about the same number (11%) of soft NDP voters.

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Preferred election outcomes:

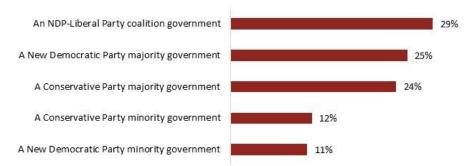
Given their second-choice options, it may come as little surprise that Canadians also choose an NDP-Liberal coalition as the most preferred of likely election outcomes.

With polls and seat projections pointing to <u>one of the closest elections in this country's history</u>, respondents were asked about five possible outcomes to the election that appear – based on polling analysis – to be more probable than others at this stage of the campaign. The Angus Reid Institute listed these five possible for those surveyed:

- A Conservative majority
- A Conservative minority
- An NDP majority
- An NDP minority
- An NDP-Liberal coalition government

It was this latter response that respondents opted for more than others, but in essence, Canadians were split three ways between a coalition, an NDP majority, and a CPC majority. These follow general voting intention preferences. Totals for all five choices may be seen below:

As you may know, a federal election has been called for October 19. Based on recent polling results, it appears there are five most likely outcomes of the vote. Please tell us which of these outcomes you would prefer:



The clear preference in these results is for a government with the seats necessary to form a majority, which makes sense – partisans would prefer to see their party dominate than eke out a narrow victory.

The relatively high level of support for a coalition comes largely from those who are inclined to support the Liberals in the upcoming election. Almost three-quarters (73%) of this group favour a coalition, despite the fact that Liberal Leader Justin Trudeau has <u>repeatedly rejected such an arrangement</u>.

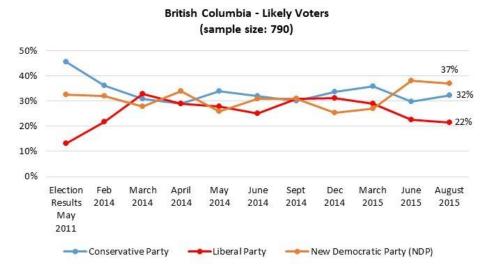
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The Regional Picture:

Election 2015 has been described as a series of provincial elections across the country – with niche campaigns created for key regional battlegrounds. The sample size of this poll – well over 6000 respondents – enables the Angus Reid Institute to provide rich data sets on voter preference, not only in terms of national voter intent, but provincially and regionally too.

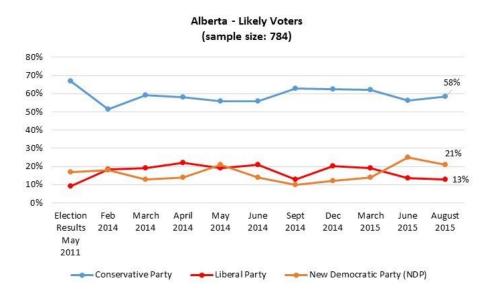
The NDP remains in the lead in British Columbia, though the gap between it and the second-place Conservatives has shrunk slightly:



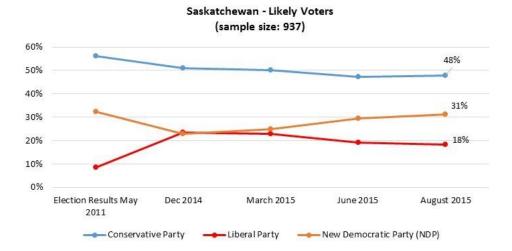
In Alberta, the Conservative lead remains as commanding as ever, while the bump the federal NDP experienced after Rachel Notley's victory in the provincial election has kept it ahead of the Liberals in second place:

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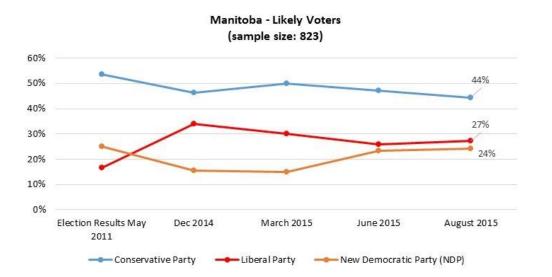


Likewise, the Conservatives still hold commanding leads in Saskatchewan and Manitoba:

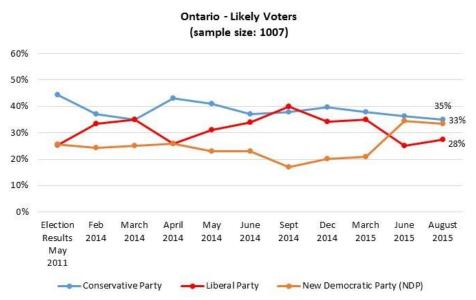


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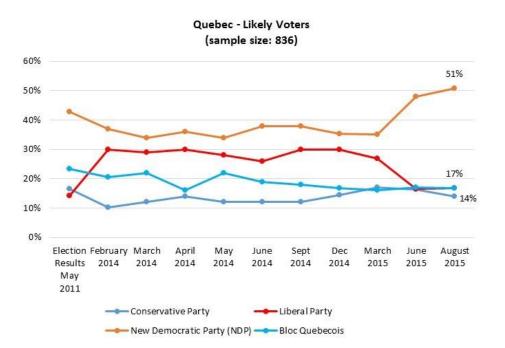
In Ontario, the race has remained tight since the national NDP surge began this spring. In fact, it's gotten tighter:



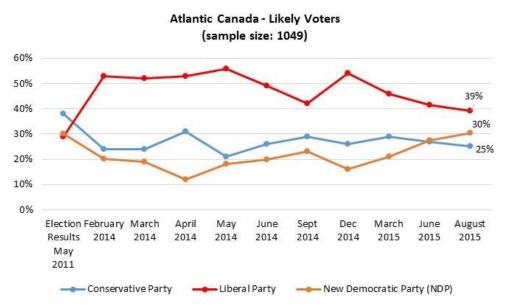
Unlike Ontario, Quebec has seen the gap between parties widen and stay wide. A narrow majority of Quebecers now say they support the NDP, while the re-emergence of Gilles Duceppe as the leader of the Bloc Quebecois has had no practical impact on that parties fortunes in la belle province.

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Atlantic Canada remains the only region where the Liberals hold a lead. Although it has narrowed in recent months, it remains a sizeable one. This sounding also finds the NDP ahead of the Conservatives in the region for the first time since before the 2011 election:



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Leaders' Favourability and Momentum

Favourability

Asked whether they have a favourable or unfavourable opinion of each of the party leaders, almost twothirds of Canadians (64%) say they have an unfavourable view of Stephen Harper, while majorities express favourable views of the other leaders:

- Mulcair leads the way with 63 per cent favourability
- Green Party Leader Elizabeth May has the next-highest favourability rating (53%)
- And Trudeau is a close third, with just over half the population (52%) expressing a favourable view of him

Fully two-fifths of respondents (41%) say their opinion of Harper is "very unfavourable," nearly triple the total reporting a "very favourable" view of the Conservative leader (15%).

Among soft voters, nearly seven-in-ten (69%) have an unfavourable view of Harper, roughly the same number as have a favourable view of Mulcair (71%). Soft voters also tend to be more favourable toward Trudeau than the general population (61% favourable among soft voters, compared to 53% overall).

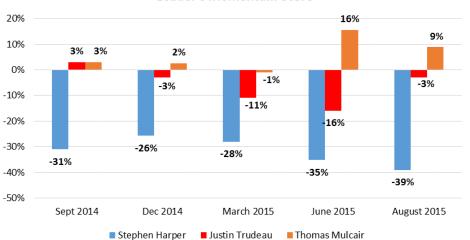
<u>Momentum</u>

The general pattern seen in favourability ratings is also reflected in each leader's "momentum score" – derived by subtracting the percentage of people reporting that their opinion of a leader has worsened in the last three months from the percentage who say it has improved.

- On this metric, there is reason for Justin Trudeau and his Liberals to be sunny. Though his score remains in negative territory (-3) significantly more people have an improved view of him view of him since June up by 13 points since June. Indeed, 24 per cent of respondents report seeing him in a better light over the course of the summer
- Stephen Harper enjoys no such warmth from Canadians: his <u>credibility bruised</u> as a result of conflicting testimony from the Duffy trial (56% reported a worsened impression of him last week) the PM's current momentum score is -39. This represents a decline from the -35 he registered in June, and -28 in March
- While Tom Mulcair remains the only main party leader with a positive momentum score (+9), his momentum has actually *declined* more than Harper's off five points since June:

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Leader's Momentum Score

Best Prime Minister:

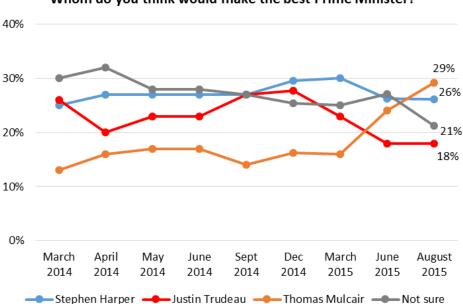
Mulcair is viewed as the federal leader would make the best prime minister – 29 per cent of Canadians now say so. The NDP leader's fortunes have changed substantially since March, when just 16 per cent reported him as their top choice, well behind incumbent Stephen Harper, who held a seven-point lead on his closest challenger at the time, Justin Trudeau (30% to 23%).

Where Mulcair has gained, Harper and Trudeau have ceded ground.

- Roughly one-quarter (26%) say Stephen Harper is still the best man for the job. Harper has trended downward in the past six months (see chart below).
- Trudeau, who last held a lead on this question in February 2014, is now the choice of 18 per cent of Canadians.
- 21 per cent of Canadians are yet unsure whom would be the best person in the Prime Minister's Office.

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Whom do you think would make the best Prime Minister?

Best on Key issues:

Just one issue dominates Canadian minds in this election: the economy. Fully two-in-five (42%) list it as one of the two most important issues facing Canada today, up significantly from the 30 per cent who listed it as such back in June.

The percentage of respondents choosing the economy as a top-two issue is more than double the 20 per cent who choose each of the next two most-selected issues: "jobs/unemployment" (itself a type of economic concern) and "health care."

The dominant position of economic issues in the minds of Canadians could bode well for Harper's reelection effort. More respondents (29%) see him as the best party leader on the economy – the highest endorsement among the three main party leaders.

But Mulcair isn't far behind on this key metric. One-quarter (25%) of Canadians see Mulcair as best on economic issues. The NDP leader has narrowed the gap between he and Harper on this question since June, when 30 per cent chose Harper as best on the economy and 22 per cent chose Mulcair.

The percentage of people who choose Trudeau as best leader on the economy has also ticked up slightly, from 15 per cent in June to 17 per cent.

On other issues:

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- Mulcair is seen as best on health care (32%), well ahead of both Harper (20%) and Trudeau (15%)
- Harper is still seen as best to deal with crime and public safety, capturing the confidence of nearly one-in-three Canadians (30%), well ahead of Mulcair (19%) and Trudeau (15%)
- He leads by a similar margin on the issue of foreign affairs. Some 29 per cent choose Harper, compared to 21 per cent who choose Mulcair and 17 per cent who choose Trudeau
- The only metric on which Trudeau holds an advantage over Harper and Mulcair is "promoting unity among French and English Canadians" (28% versus 13% and 21%, respectively)
- Green Party Leader Elizabeth May is seen as the best on the environment by a wide margin. One-third (33%) of respondents choose her on this issue, compared to less than one-fifth who choose Mulcair (17%), Harper (14%), or Trudeau (11%)

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

A Note on Methodology

ARI has analyzed this political polling data through two sets of filters.

The data from all survey respondents or "**eligible voters**" uses standard census-based targets to ensure a national sample that is representative of the adult Canadian population as a whole by key demographics such as gender, age and education and region. All survey results are reported for this total group.

For the vote projection numbers, we also report on "**likely voters**" where we've applied a weighting structure that further adjusts our sample to reflect known variations in voter turnout – specifically across age groups – while also filtering based on respondents' own identified reported past voting attendance.

We have developed this approach because we feel strongly that it is the responsible thing to do when reporting on electoral projections. With declining voter turnout, there exists an increasingly important divergence between general public opinion – which still includes the still valid views of the almost 40 per cent of Canadian adults who don't vote -- and the political orientation of the 60 per cent of likely voters whose choices actually decide electoral outcomes.

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lf a federal	If a federal election were held tomorrow, which one of the following parties would you be most likely to support in your constituency? LIKELY VOTERS									
				Region						
Base: Decided Voters	Total (4861)	BC (561)	AB (615)	SK (801)	МВ (670)	ON (750)	QC (605)	ATL (829)		
Conservative Party	32%	32%	58%	48%	44%	35%	14%	25%		
Liberal Party	23%	22%	13%	18%	27%	28%	17%	39%		
New Democratic Party (NDP)	36%	37%	21%	31%	24%	33%	51%	30%		
Bloc Québécois	4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17%	N/A		
Green Party	4%	9%	6%	3%	4%	4%	1%	5%		
Other party	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		

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If a federal election were held tomorrow, which one of the following parties would you be most likely to support in your constituency? LIKELY VOTERS									
Gender				Age					
Base: Decided Voters	Total (4861)	Men (2676)	Women (2185)	18 – 34 (739)	35 – 54 (1523)	55+ (2599)			
Conservative Party	32%	35%	29%	24%	31%	36%			
Liberal Party	23%	21%	25%	24%	23%	23%			
New Democratic Party (NDP)	36%	34%	38%	45%	36%	33%			
Bloc Québécois	4%	5%	3%	3%	5%	4%			
Green Party	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%			
Other party	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%			

If a federal election were held tomorrow, which one of the following parties would you be most likely to support in your constituency? LIKELY VOTERS

Base: Decided Voters	Total (4861)	Committed Voters (2931)	Soft Voters (1930)
Conservative Party	32%	40%	21%
Liberal Party	23%	21%	27%
New Democratic Party (NDP)	36%	33%	40%
Bloc Québécois	4%	4%	4%
Green Party	4%	2%	7%
Other party	1%	0%	1%

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If a federal election were held tomorrow, which one of the following parties would you be most likely to support in your constituency? ELIGIBLE VOTERS									
				Region					
Base: All Respondents	Total (6226)	BC (790)	AB (784)	SK (937)	MB (823)	ON (1007)	QC (836)	ATL (1049)	
Conservative Party	27%	28%	49%	42%	42%	29%	11%	21%	
Liberal Party	21%	19%	13%	22%	23%	26%	15%	34%	
New Democratic Party (NDP)	33%	34%	22%	27%	24%	30%	44%	28%	
Bloc Québécois	4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16%	N/A	
Green Party	4%	8%	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	4%	
Other party	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	
Not sure/Can't say/Would not vote	11%	12%	9%	5%	8%	12%	11%	12%	

If a federal election were held tomorrow, which one of the following parties would you be most likely to support in your constituency? **ELIGIBLE VOTERS** Gender Age Total Women 18 - 34 35 - 54 Men 55+ **Base: All Respondents** (6226) (3023) (3203) (1800) (2171) (2254)**Conservative Party** 31% 22% 20% 26% 32% 27% 22% Liberal Party 21% 20% 22% 21% 21% New Democratic Party (NDP) 33% 32% 33% 39% 30% 31% Bloc Québécois 4% 3% 4% 5% 3% 4% 3% **Green Party** 3% 4% 4% 3% 4% 1% Other party 1% 0% 1% 1% 0% Not sure/Can't say/Would not vote 7% 15% 7% 11% 15% 12%

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If a federal election were held tomorrow, how certain are you about which party's candidate you would support? LIKELY VOTERS							
Base: Decided Voters	June 2015	August 2015					
Committed voters	44%	50%					
Soft voters 56% 50%							

Suppose you chose not to vote for your first choice, which party would then be your second choice? LIKELY VOTERS									
Base: Decided Voters	Total (4861)	Committed CPC	Soft CPC	Committed Liberal	Soft Liberal	Committed NDP	Soft NDP (605)		
Conservative Party	5%	N/A	N/A	6%	10%	5%	11%		
Liberal Party	21%	11%	28%	N/A	N/A	33%	50%		
New Democratic Party (NDP)	22%	14%	34%	51%	61%	N/A	N/A		
Bloc Québécois	4%	0%	0%	1%	2%	10%	7%		
Green Party	14%	8%	7%	18%	8%	28%	13%		
Other party	3%	9%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%		
Not sure/Can't say	30%	59%	29%	22%	20%	22%	17%		

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Suppose you chose not to vote for your first choice, which party would then be your second choice? LIKELY VOTERS										
				Region						
Base: Decided Voters	Total (4861)	BC (561)	AB (615)	SK (801)	MB (670)	ON (750)	QC (605)	ATL (829)		
Conservative Party	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%	5%	7%	6%		
Liberal Party	21%	24%	18%	22%	25%	20%	22%	22%		
New Democratic Party (NDP)	22%	20%	13%	15%	15%	27%	20%	28%		
Bloc Québécois	4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16%	N/A		
Green Party	14%	20%	13%	13%	14%	15%	10%	12%		
Other party	3%	3%	7%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%		
Not sure/Can't say	30%	28%	45%	44%	39%	30%	21%	30%		

Suppose you chose not to vote for your first choice, which party would then be your second choice? LIKELY VOTERS									
Gender				Age					
Base: Decided Voters	Total (4861)	Men (2676)	Women (2185)	18 – 34 (739)	35 – 54 (1523)	55+ (2599)			
Conservative Party	5%	4%	6%	5%	6%	5%			
Liberal Party	21%	22%	20%	27%	21%	19%			
New Democratic Party (NDP)	22%	22%	22%	24%	23%	21%			
Bloc Québécois	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%			
Green Party	14%	14%	15%	17%	12%	14%			
Other party	3%	4%	2%	4%	5%	2%			
Not sure/Can't say	30%	30%	30%	19%	31%	34%			

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Which of these leaders would make the best Prime Minister of Canada? ELIGIBLE VOTERS

	Region									
	Region									
Base: All respondents	Total (6226)	BC (790)	AB (784)	SK (937)	MB (823)	ON (1007)	QC (836)	ATL (1049)		
Stephen Harper	26%	27%	49%	42%	40%	27%	12%	20%		
Justin Trudeau	18%	16%	12%	21%	20%	20%	14%	28%		
Thomas Mulcair	29%	26%	16%	17%	18%	25%	48%	26%		
Not sure	21%	23%	19%	15%	19%	24%	19%	21%		

Which of these leaders would make the best Prime Minister of Canada? ELIGIBLE VOTERS								
Base: All respondents	Total	Ger	nder	Age				
	(6226)	Men (3023)	Women (3203)	18 – 34 (1800)	35 – 54 (2171)	55+ (2254)		
Stephen Harper	26%	31%	22%	19%	25%	33%		
Justin Trudeau	18%	16%	19%	19%	19%	16%		
Thomas Mulcair	29%	32%	27%	34%	24%	30%		
Not sure	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%		

Overall, do you approve or disapprove of each of the leader's performance? ELIGIBLE VOTERS

Base: All respondents	Stephen Harper	Justin Trudeau	Thomas Mulcair	Elizabeth May	Gilles Duceppe (Quebec only)
Very favourable	15%	13%	21%	10%	13%
Favourable	22%	39%	42%	43%	30%
Unfavourable	23%	29%	25%	35%	31%
Very unfavourable	41%	18%	12%	12%	26%

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Over the course of the past three months would you say your opinion of each of the following people has: ELIGIBLE VOTERS								
Base: All respondents	ese: All respondents Stephen Harper Justin Trudeau Thomas Mulcair Elizabeth May Gilles Ducepr (Quebec only							
Improved	9%	24%	27%	16%	10%			
Stayed the same	43%	50%	56%	73%	60%			
Worsened	48%	27%	18%	11%	30%			

Which of the following two statements best reflects how you feel today? ELIGIBLE VOTERS

Region									
Base: All respondents	Total (6226)	BC (790)	AB (784)	SK (937)	MB (823)	ON (1007)	QC (836)	ATL (1049)	
It is time for a change in government	61%	61%	40%	55%	52%	58%	72%	71%	
It is not time for a change in government	26%	26%	46%	36%	39%	27%	13%	19%	
Not sure	14%	13%	13%	10%	9%	15%	14%	10%	

Which of the following		tatements _IGIBLE V		ects how y	you feel to	oday?
		Ger	nder		Age	
Base: All Respondents	Total (6226)	Men (3023)	Women (3203)	18 – 34 (1800)	35 – 54 (2171)	55+ (2254)
It is time for a change in government	61%	59%	63%	66%	57%	60%
It is not time for a change in government	26%	31%	21%	20%	24%	31%
Not sure	14%	10%	17%	14%	18%	8%

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Which of these	leaders is best s	uited to deal with	each of the follo	wing issues?
Base: All respondents	Economy	Health Care	Crime	Promoting unity between French and English
Stephen Harper	29%	20%	30%	13%
Justin Trudeau	17%	15%	15%	28%
Thomas Muclair	25%	32%	19%	21%

A federal electio appears there	are five	most like these ou	ely outco itcomes y ELIGIBLE		he vote. I d prefer:	Please te		
Base: All respondents	Total (6226)	BC (790)	AB (784)	SK (937)	MB (823)	ON (1007)	QC (836)	ATL (1049)
A Conservative Party majority government	24%	25%	40%	37%	35%	25%	12%	19%
A Conservative Party minority government	12%	13%	17%	10%	15%	11%	10%	10%
A New Democratic Party majority government	25%	24%	15%	16%	13%	22%	37%	23%
A New Democratic Party minority government	11%	9%	10%	6%	8%	9%	17%	8%
An NDP-Liberal Party coalition government	29%	29%	19%	31%	29%	32%	24%	40%

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A federal election has been called for October 19. Based on recent polling results, it appears there are five most likely outcomes of the vote. Please tell us which of these outcomes you would prefer:

		Ger	nder		Age			
Base: All Respondents	Total (6226)	Men (3023)	Women (3203)	18 – 34 (1800)	35 – 54 (2171)	55+ (2254)		
A Conservative Party majority government	24%	26%	21%	18%	23%	29%		
A Conservative Party minority government	12%	11%	12%	10%	14%	11%		
A New Democratic Party majority government	25%	25%	26%	32%	24%	21%		
A New Democratic Party minority government	11%	13%	9%	13%	10%	10%		
An NDP-Liberal Party coalition government	29%	25%	33%	27%	30%	29%		

If a federal election were held tomorrow, which one of the following parties would you be most likely to support in your constituency?

		Gender						
Base: All Respondents	Total (6226)	Men (3023)	Women (3203)	18 – 34 (1800)	35 – 54 (2171)	55+ (2254)		
Committed Conservative	23%	28%	19%	17%	22%	30%		
Soft Conservative	10%	10%	10%	9%	12%	8%		
Committed Liberal Party	13%	12%	13%	11%	12%	14%		
Soft Lib	14%	12%	15%	16%	15%	11%		
Committed NDP	21%	21%	21%	25%	19%	20%		
Soft NDP	20%	18%	22%	23%	19%	17%		

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What do you feel are the most important issues facing Canada today?										
Region										
Base: All Respondents	Total (6226)	BC (790)	AB (784)	SK (937)	MB (823)	ON (1007)	QC (836)	ATL (1049)		
Economy	42%	41%	58%	38%	37%	43%	36%	45%		
Jobs / Unemployment	20%	13%	16%	12%	9%	25%	18%	26%		
Health Care	20%	24%	18%	15%	18%	17%	23%	25%		
Environment / Pollution	14%	17%	9%	10%	8%	13%	19%	8%		
The Deficit / Government spending	13%	12%	14%	14%	18%	13%	13%	13%		
Taxes	11%	9%	6%	6%	20%	13%	9%	11%		
Ethics / Accountability	9%	13%	11%	9%	13%	10%	5%	10%		
Income inequality	8%	8%	6%	7%	7%	8%	10%	8%		
Education / Post- secondary training	6%	9%	3%	5%	3%	7%	5%	4%		
Energy / Natural Resources	6%	8%	10%	8%	2%	5%	6%	4%		
Terrorism / Security	6%	5%	7%	11%	8%	5%	8%	6%		
The Senate	5%	5%	2%	12%	4%	4%	7%	4%		
Crime / Public safety	4%	5%	3%	9%	9%	4%	2%	3%		
First Nations issues / Aboriginal Affairs	3%	3%	1%	6%	10%	3%	4%	2%		
Other (specify)	3%	4%	4%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%		
National Unity (Quebec and Quebec separation)	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	3%	0%		

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		Gender				
Base: All Respondents	Total (6226)	Men (3023)	Women (3203)	18 – 34 (1800)	35 – 54 (2171)	55+ (2254)
Economy	42%	48%	37%	40%	45%	42%
Jobs / Unemployment	20%	17%	22%	21%	22%	17%
Health Care	20%	15%	25%	13%	21%	25%
Environment / Pollution	14%	14%	13%	21%	10%	12%
The Deficit / Government spending	13%	12%	14%	13%	12%	14%
Taxes	11%	11%	10%	12%	12%	9%
Ethics / Accountability	9%	11%	8%	8%	9%	11%
Income inequality	8%	9%	8%	11%	8%	6%
Education / Post-secondary training	6%	3%	8%	10%	6%	3%
Energy / Natural Resources	6%	6%	6%	7%	5%	6%
Terrorism / Security	6%	6%	6%	4%	5%	9%
The Senate	5%	6%	4%	2%	3%	9%
Crime / Public safety	4%	3%	5%	3%	4%	4%
First Nations issues / Aboriginal Affairs	3%	3%	4%	6%	2%	3%
Other (specify)	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%
National Unity (Quebec and Quebec separation)	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%