

# CONSERVATIVES SWING INTO LEAD

IDEA OF COALITION GOVERNMENT REMAINS POPULAR EVERYWHERE OUTSIDE CONSERVATIVE BASE

This survey was sponsored by La Presse.

The full article is available on their website at: <http://goo.gl/9Ax5DU>

[Ottawa – September 24, 2015] In the span of one week, what was a three-way race has become a Conservative lead with the Liberals and NDP trailing. Whether these movements are the result of the government’s handling of the Syrian refugee crisis, the announcement of a budget surplus, Harper’s debate performance, his challenging of the Niqab ruling, or something else is unclear, but the party is recovering the constituencies that were key to its majority victory in 2011.

## Federal vote intention

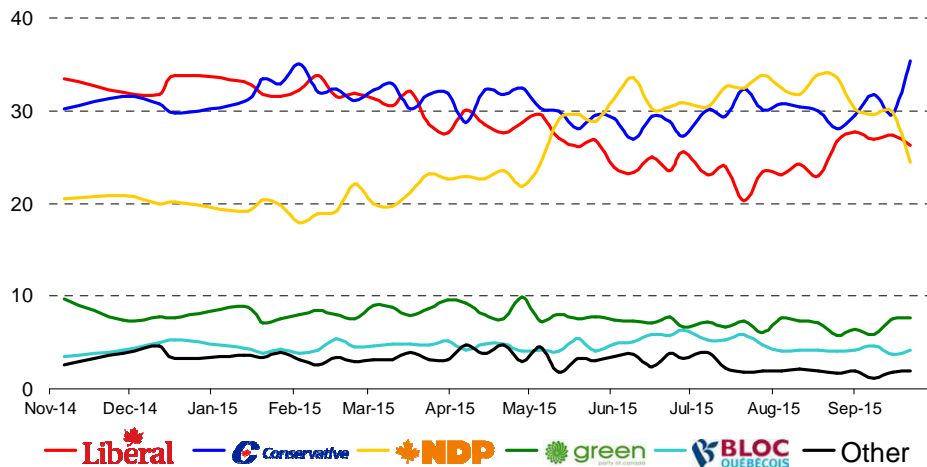
Q. If a federal election were held tomorrow, which party would you vote for?

### National Results

(Change over September 9-15 poll below)



### 2011 Election Results



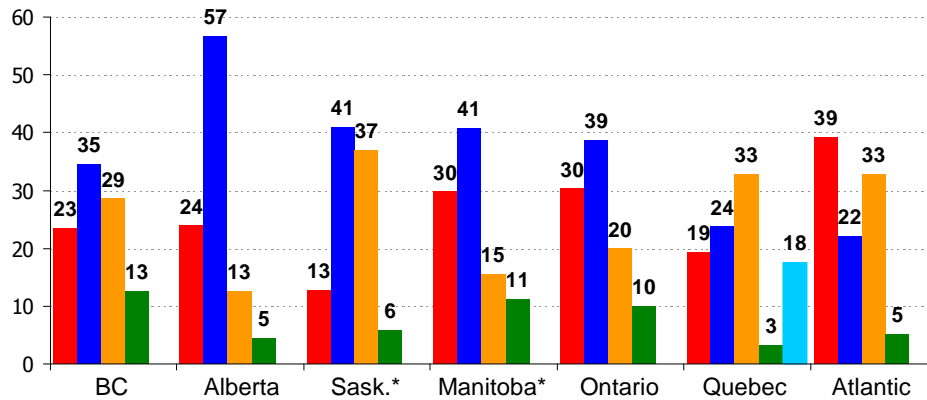
Note: These figures are based on decided and leaning voters only; 6.1% of respondents say they are undecided and 6.5% are ineligible to vote / skipped the question.

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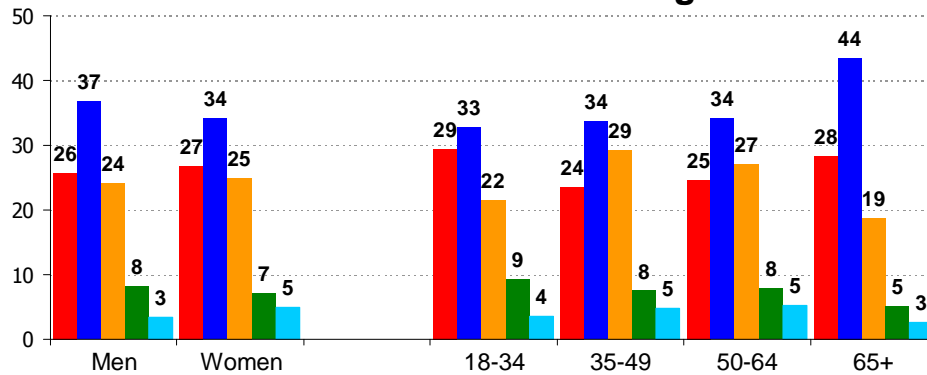
BASE: Canadians; September 17-22, 2015 (n=2,343), MOE +/- 2.0%, 19 times out of 20

## Vote intention by region/demographics

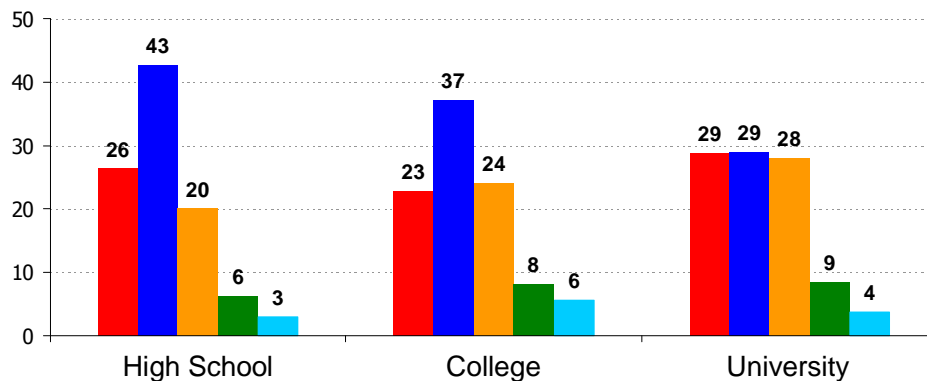
Q. If a federal election were held tomorrow, which party would you vote for?



### Gender



### Education



■ Liberal
 ■ Conservative
 ■ NDP
 ■ Green
 ■ BLOC
 ■ Other

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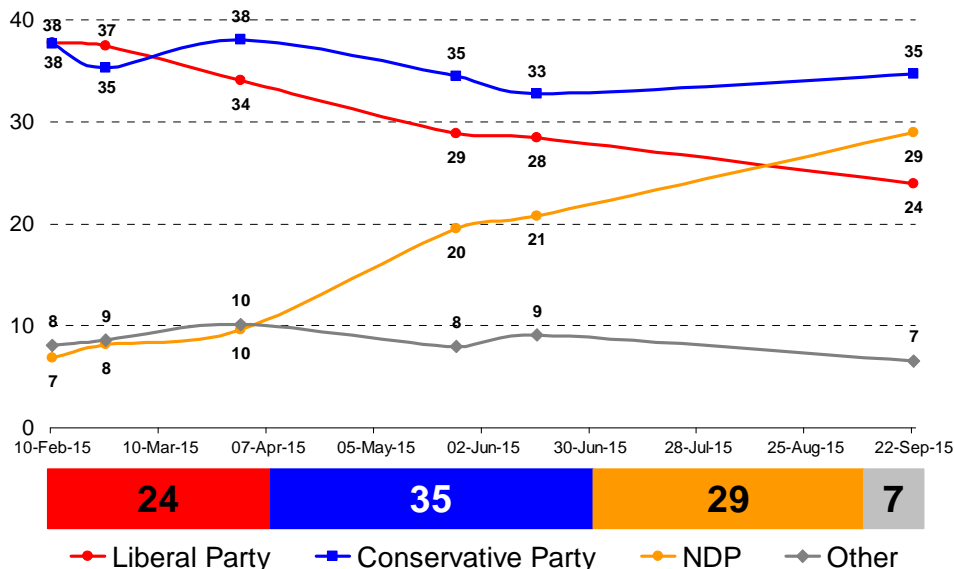
BASE: Canadians; September 17-22, 2015 (n=2,343), MOE +/- 2.0%, 19 times out of 20

The Conservative Party is doing much better in Alberta and Ontario and, interestingly, they're showing some renewed signs of life in Quebec. Indeed, the party is now back in a position where we would expect them to capture some seats, namely in the Quebec City area (we suspect this rise is linked to the refugee and Niqab issues). More importantly, however, their current elevation has been greatly assisted by their ownership of the senior vote; in 2011, nothing was more important to the party that this constituency.

Nevertheless, the public have not yet caught up with these shifts. While a plurality thinks the Conservatives will win on October 19<sup>th</sup> (a finding that has remained stable since the beginning of the summer), there has been a sharp rise in percentage of Canadians who see the NDP winning. The Liberals are seen as less likely to win, despite their recovery since the start of the campaign.

## Predicted election outcome

Q. Regardless of your current choice, who do you think will win the next election?



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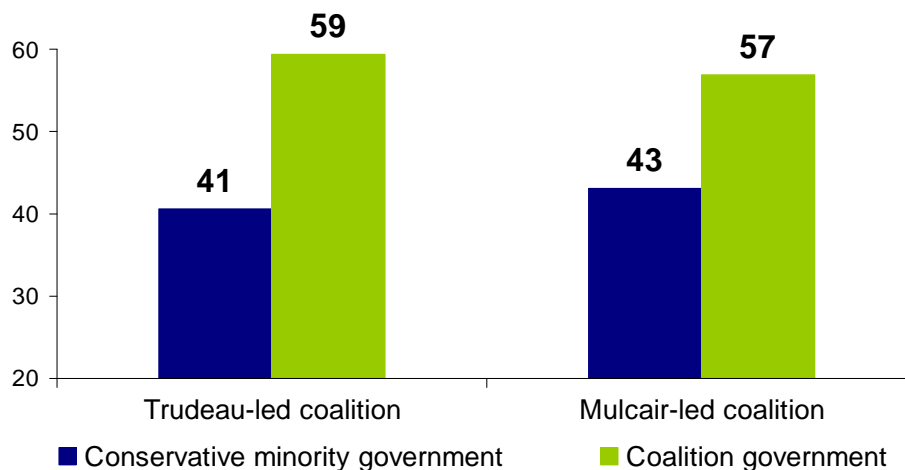
BASE: Canadians; September 17-22, 2015 (n=2,343), MOE +/- 2.0%, 19 times out of 20

## Coalitions popular everywhere outside Conservative base

Coalitions remain a popular choice, particularly outside of Conservative supporters. Indeed, among progressive voters, it really doesn't matter if one is a Liberal supporter or an NDP supporter or whether the question is framed in the context of a Trudeau-led coalition or a Mulcair-led coalition; support for a coalition is very high and certainly much higher than in 2011.

### Support for coalition government

Q. If you were forced to choose between a Conservative minority government led by Stephen Harper and a coalition government made up of Liberals and New Democrats/New Democrats and Liberals and led by Liberal leader Justin Trudeau/NDP leader Thomas Mulcair, which would you prefer?



Note: Figures adjusted to exclude those who skipped the question

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No reproduction without permission. **BASE:** Canadians (half-sample); September 17-22, 2015 (n=1,181/1,162), MOE +/- 2.9%, 19 times out of 20

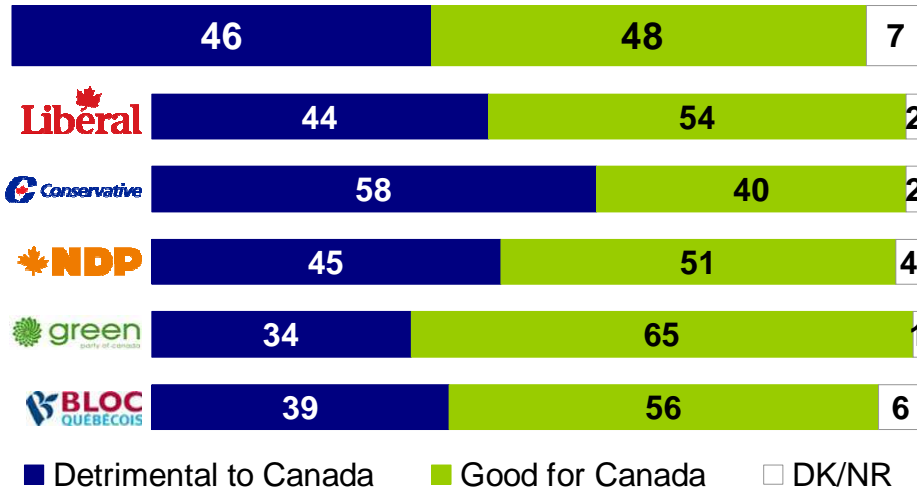
Canadians are dead split on the merits of a minority government. Conservative supporters are far less likely to favour a minority government, while progressive voters lean more towards to a minority government. These differences are not entirely surprising since both Mr. Mulcair and Mr. Trudeau have stated that they will not support a Harper-led government and any Conservative minority would therefore have a short shelf life.

Turning to the preferred lifespan of a coalition government, there is a clear preference for something long-term. Indeed, if we take Conservative supporters (who are dead-set against the idea of a coalition) out of the equation, we see a lean to a full four-year term.

## Impact of a minority government

Q. Do you believe that the election of a minority government would be good for Canada or detrimental to Canada?

### Overall

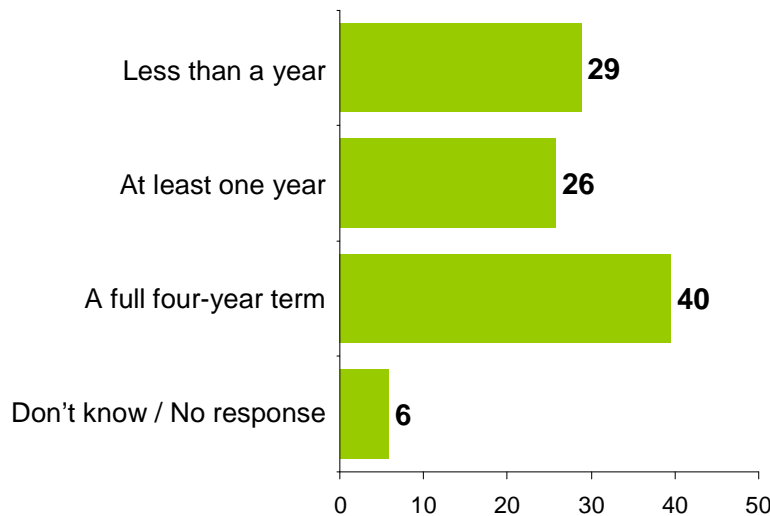


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BASE: Canadians; September 17-22, 2015 (n=2,343), MOE +/- 2.0%, 19 times out of 20

## Preferred lifespan of a coalition government

Q. In the event that the NDP and the Liberal Party form a coalition government, would you like to see this government stay in power for less than a year, at least one year or a full four-year term?



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BASE: Canadians; September 17-22, 2015 (n=2,343), MOE +/- 2.0%, 19 times out of 20

## Canadians receptive to constitutional talks... as long as it's not about Quebec

Finally, there is strong majority support for opening up the constitution, particularly when it comes to Senate reform. NDP and Conservative supporters are particularly enthusiastic about opening up a dialogue on the future of the Senate, while Liberal supporters are a bit more hesitant. Support for opening up the constitution to address Aboriginal claims is also very strong (outside of the Conservative base, that is).

### Receptivity to opening up the constitution

Q. Would you support the next government convening the provinces for a new round of constitutional talks to...

...decide the future of the Senate?



...respond to Aboriginal claims?



...secure Quebec's ratification of the constitution?



DK/NR       No       Yes

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BASE: Canadians (third-sample each); September 17-22, 2015

Securing Quebec's ratification of the constitution, meanwhile, is a clear non-starter (although Quebecers themselves are more open to the idea). Indeed, despite some of the national unity issues being tossed back and forth between Mr. Mulcair and Mr. Trudeau, revisiting this issue doesn't seem to be a particularly high priority for voters at this time.

## Quebec vs. Rest of Canada

Q. Would you support the next government convening the provinces for a new round of constitutional talks to secure Quebec's ratification of the constitution?

### Quebec



### Rest of Canada

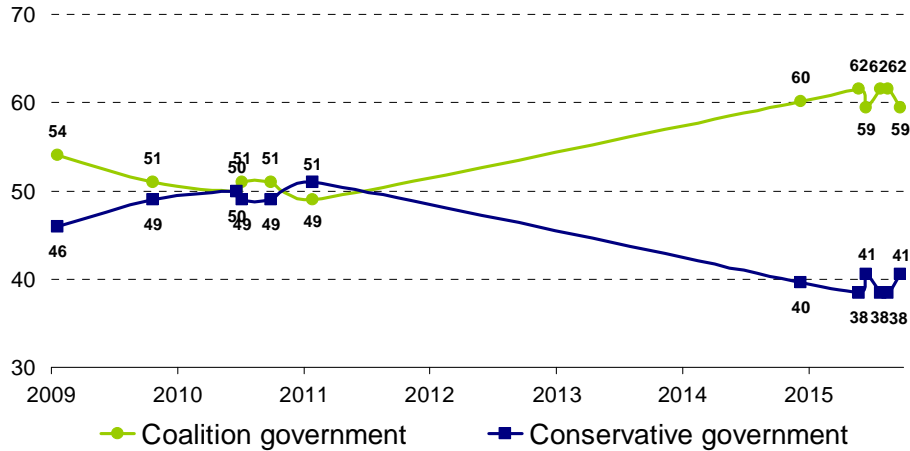


DK/NR     No     Yes

## Tracking support for coalitions

### Support for Trudeau-led coalition

Q. If you were forced to choose between a Conservative minority government led by Stephen Harper and a coalition government made up of Liberals and New Democrats and led by Liberal leader Justin Trudeau\*, which would you prefer?



Note: Figures adjusted to exclude those who did not provide a valid response.

\*Prior to the 2011 federal election, respondents were asked about a coalition government led by then-Liberal leader Michael Ignatieff.

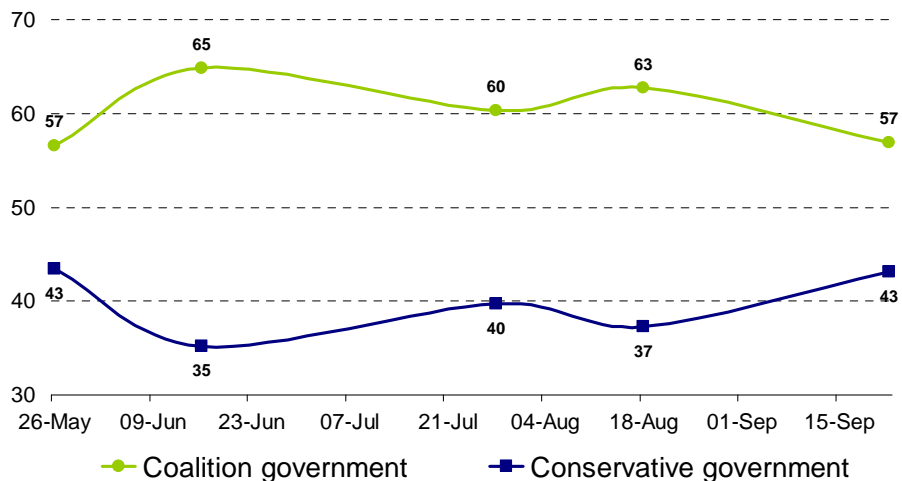
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BASE: Canadians (half-sample); September 17-22, 2015 (n=1,181), MOE +/- 2.9%, 19 times out of 20

### Support for Mulcair-led coalition

Q. If you were forced to choose between a Conservative minority government led by Stephen Harper and a coalition government made up of New Democrats and Liberals and led by NDP leader Thomas Mulcair, which would you prefer?



Note: Figures adjusted to exclude those who skipped the question

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BASE: Canadians (half-sample); September 17-22, 2015 (n=1,162), MOE +/- 2.9%, 19 times out of 20



## Detailed Tables:

<b>National Federal Vote Intention (decided and leaning voters only)</b>								
<i>Q. If a federal election were held tomorrow, which party would you vote for? [If undecided] Even if you do not have a firm idea, are you leaning towards a party? [If yes] As it stands, towards which party are you leaning?</i>								
	Liberal Party	Conser- vative Party	NDP	Green Party	Bloc Québécois	Other	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
<b>NATIONALLY</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>35.4%</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>2104</b>	<b>2.1</b>
REGION								
British Columbia	23.4%	34.5%	28.5%	12.5%	–	1.1%	351	5.2
Alberta	23.9%	56.7%	12.6%	4.5%	–	2.3%	211	6.8
Saskatchewan	12.8%	40.9%	36.9%	5.9%	–	3.5%	112	9.3
Manitoba	29.8%	40.7%	15.4%	11.1%	–	3.0%	94	10.1
Ontario	30.3%	38.7%	19.9%	10.0%	–	1.1%	528	4.3
Quebec	19.3%	23.7%	32.8%	3.3%	17.5%	3.5%	621	3.9
Atlantic Canada	39.2%	22.0%	32.8%	5.1%	–	0.8%	181	7.3
GENDER								
Male	25.7%	36.8%	24.2%	8.1%	3.4%	1.7%	1040	3.0
Female	26.8%	34.1%	24.9%	7.1%	5.0%	2.2%	1050	3.0
AGE								
<35	29.4%	32.7%	21.5%	9.2%	3.6%	3.5%	166	7.6
35-49	23.5%	33.7%	29.2%	7.6%	4.8%	1.1%	401	4.9
50-64	24.6%	34.1%	27.1%	7.8%	5.2%	1.3%	769	3.5
65+	28.3%	43.5%	18.7%	5.1%	2.6%	1.7%	756	3.6
EDUCATION								
High school or less	26.4%	42.6%	20.1%	6.2%	3.0%	1.7%	409	4.9
College or CEGEP	22.9%	37.1%	24.1%	8.1%	5.6%	2.2%	699	3.7
University or higher	28.8%	29.0%	28.1%	8.5%	3.8%	1.8%	979	3.1

### **Support for Trudeau-Led Coalition**

*Q. If you were forced to choose between a Conservative minority government led by Stephen Harper and a coalition government made of up Liberals and New Democrats and led by Liberal leader Justin Trudeau, which would you prefer?*

	A Conservative government	A coalition government	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
<b>NATIONALLY</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>55.1%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>1181</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>REGION</b>					
British Columbia	33.1%	57.4%	9.5%	205	6.8
Alberta	58.8%	34.2%	7.0%	106	9.5
Saskatchewan	42.7%	42.2%	15.1%	61	12.6
Manitoba	35.1%	56.7%	8.2%	57	13.0
Ontario	41.2%	51.6%	7.2%	289	5.8
Quebec	31.7%	62.3%	6.0%	358	5.2
Atlantic Canada	19.2%	74.4%	6.4%	100	9.8
<b>GENDER</b>					
Male	40.2%	56.4%	3.3%	572	4.1
Female	37.1%	56.5%	6.4%	570	4.1
<b>AGE</b>					
<35	30.1%	59.7%	10.1%	107	9.5
35-49	41.2%	55.5%	3.3%	228	6.5
50-64	39.4%	57.6%	2.9%	399	4.9
65+	46.9%	50.1%	3.0%	415	4.8
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
High school or less	44.2%	49.9%	5.8%	222	6.6
College or CEGEP	41.6%	52.2%	6.2%	384	5.0
University or higher	30.7%	65.5%	3.8%	537	4.2
<b>CURRENT VOTE INTENTION</b>					
Liberal Party	4.7%	94.6%	0.8%	259	6.1
Conservative Party	95.2%	4.2%	0.6%	364	5.1
NDP	10.9%	87.0%	2.1%	271	6.0
Green Party	9.3%	84.6%	6.1%	68	11.9
Bloc Québécois	36.4%	56.5%	7.1%	48	14.1

### **Support for Mulcair-Led Coalition**

*Q. If you were forced to choose between a Conservative minority government led by Stephen Harper and a coalition government made of up New Democrats and Liberals and led by NDP leader Thomas Mulcair, which would you prefer?*

	A Conservative government	A coalition government	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
<b>NATIONALLY</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>53.5%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>1162</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>REGION</b>					
British Columbia	34.4%	57.6%	8.0%	195	7.0
Alberta	58.1%	35.8%	6.1%	126	8.7
Saskatchewan	31.0%	55.9%	13.1%	65	12.2
Manitoba	52.5%	39.8%	7.7%	48	14.1
Ontario	44.1%	50.5%	5.4%	286	5.8
Quebec	31.4%	64.0%	4.6%	322	5.5
Atlantic Canada	33.5%	60.7%	5.7%	117	9.1
<b>GENDER</b>					
Male	39.8%	54.1%	6.1%	549	4.2
Female	42.8%	54.9%	2.3%	583	4.1
<b>AGE</b>					
<35	35.6%	56.9%	7.4%	83	10.8
35-49	39.9%	56.7%	3.4%	220	6.6
50-64	41.4%	56.7%	1.9%	424	4.8
65+	50.9%	44.7%	4.3%	406	4.9
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
High school or less	52.7%	41.3%	5.9%	246	6.3
College or CEGEP	42.2%	54.7%	3.1%	377	5.1
University or higher	31.3%	66.2%	2.5%	507	4.4
<b>CURRENT VOTE INTENTION</b>					
Liberal Party	15.1%	81.8%	3.2%	264	6.0
Conservative Party	95.3%	3.8%	0.9%	353	5.2
NDP	9.1%	90.1%	0.8%	278	5.9
Green Party	12.9%	85.4%	1.7%	75	11.3
Bloc Québécois	21.0%	79.0%	0.0%	55	13.2

### **Perceived Impact of a Minority Government**

*Q. Do you believe that the election of a minority government would be good for Canada or detrimental to Canada?*

	Good for Canada	Detrimental to Canada	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
<b>NATIONALLY</b>	<b>47.6%</b>	<b>45.9%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>2343</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>REGION</b>					
British Columbia	44.2%	47.1%	8.7%	400	4.9
Alberta	53.2%	41.2%	5.6%	232	6.4
Saskatchewan	36.6%	51.0%	12.4%	126	8.7
Manitoba	37.9%	53.0%	9.0%	105	9.6
Ontario	50.7%	43.4%	5.9%	575	4.1
Quebec	43.1%	51.1%	5.8%	680	3.8
Atlantic Canada	51.7%	41.7%	6.5%	217	6.7
<b>GENDER</b>					
Male	50.4%	46.5%	3.1%	1121	2.9
Female	47.2%	47.2%	5.5%	1153	2.9
<b>AGE</b>					
<35	47.9%	45.5%	6.6%	190	7.1
35-49	45.5%	50.1%	4.4%	448	4.6
50-64	50.2%	46.4%	3.4%	823	3.4
65+	52.6%	44.7%	2.7%	821	3.4
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
High school or less	49.8%	45.7%	4.5%	468	4.5
College or CEGEP	45.5%	51.0%	3.6%	761	3.6
University or higher	50.6%	44.3%	5.2%	1044	3.0
<b>CURRENT VOTE INTENTION</b>					
Liberal Party	54.0%	43.7%	2.3%	523	4.3
Conservative Party	40.1%	57.7%	2.2%	717	3.7
NDP	51.2%	45.3%	3.5%	549	4.2
Green Party	65.1%	33.6%	1.3%	143	8.2
Bloc Québécois	55.7%	38.5%	5.8%	103	9.7

### **Preferred Lifespan of a Coalition Government**

*Q. In the event that the NDP and the Liberal Party form a coalition government, would you like to see this government stay in power for less than a year, at least one year or a full four-year term?*

	Less than a year	At least one year	A full four-year term	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
<b>NATIONALLY</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>2343</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>REGION</b>						
British Columbia	24.4%	27.6%	39.7%	8.4%	400	4.9
Alberta	47.0%	22.6%	25.5%	5.0%	232	6.4
Saskatchewan	32.0%	16.6%	40.2%	11.3%	126	8.7
Manitoba	43.3%	20.5%	29.7%	6.5%	105	9.6
Ontario	29.7%	26.2%	38.6%	5.6%	575	4.1
Quebec	22.2%	28.1%	44.7%	4.9%	680	3.8
Atlantic Canada	20.9%	25.3%	48.4%	5.4%	217	6.7
<b>GENDER</b>						
Male	30.2%	24.4%	41.9%	3.5%	1121	2.9
Female	28.7%	28.1%	39.0%	4.1%	1153	2.9
<b>AGE</b>						
<35	25.3%	30.3%	38.2%	6.2%	190	7.1
35-49	27.6%	26.6%	41.7%	4.0%	448	4.6
50-64	30.6%	24.2%	43.4%	1.7%	823	3.4
65+	36.7%	23.0%	36.9%	3.4%	821	3.4
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
High school or less	32.8%	28.6%	34.2%	4.4%	468	4.5
College or CEGEP	32.1%	28.5%	36.1%	3.3%	761	3.6
University or higher	24.3%	23.1%	49.5%	3.2%	1044	3.0
<b>CURRENT VOTE INTENTION</b>						
Liberal Party	9.3%	30.8%	58.3%	1.6%	523	4.3
Conservative Party	68.7%	15.2%	15.2%	1.0%	717	3.7
NDP	4.3%	32.3%	62.1%	1.3%	549	4.2
Green Party	15.2%	38.8%	44.6%	1.3%	143	8.2
Bloc Québécois	17.6%	29.1%	49.7%	3.6%	103	9.7

## **Predicted Election Outcome**

*Q. Regardless of your current choice, who do you think will win the next election?*

	Liberal Party	Conservative Party	New Democratic Party	Other	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
<b>NATIONALLY</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>34.7%</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>2343</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>REGION</b>							
British Columbia	23.7%	31.0%	29.8%	5.9%	9.6%	400	4.9
Alberta	12.6%	50.2%	25.0%	5.6%	6.7%	232	6.4
Saskatchewan	6.8%	42.8%	30.6%	7.8%	12.1%	126	8.7
Manitoba	21.6%	50.3%	16.7%	5.4%	6.0%	105	9.6
Ontario	27.8%	37.8%	24.3%	5.5%	4.7%	575	4.1
Quebec	20.5%	26.8%	40.6%	8.0%	4.2%	680	3.8
Atlantic Canada	38.5%	20.5%	27.0%	7.4%	6.6%	217	6.7
<b>GENDER</b>							
Male	23.2%	36.8%	31.1%	6.4%	2.5%	1121	2.9
Female	25.7%	34.4%	28.3%	6.7%	4.8%	1153	2.9
<b>AGE</b>							
<35	26.2%	30.3%	30.8%	7.7%	5.0%	190	7.1
35-49	24.9%	36.0%	30.4%	5.6%	3.0%	448	4.6
50-64	23.4%	35.6%	31.2%	6.4%	3.4%	823	3.4
65+	23.3%	42.7%	24.0%	6.5%	3.5%	821	3.4
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
High school or less	26.3%	37.6%	22.1%	8.9%	5.1%	468	4.5
College or CEGEP	22.2%	38.2%	30.5%	6.0%	3.1%	761	3.6
University or higher	25.4%	31.7%	34.8%	4.9%	3.3%	1044	3.0
<b>CURRENT VOTE INTENTION</b>							
Liberal Party	58.2%	13.0%	23.8%	3.3%	1.7%	523	4.3
Conservative Party	8.9%	76.8%	9.0%	2.5%	2.9%	717	3.7
NDP	9.9%	13.2%	73.5%	1.8%	1.7%	549	4.2
Green Party	32.1%	22.2%	25.3%	18.0%	2.4%	143	8.2
Bloc Québécois	21.4%	19.6%	40.1%	18.9%	0.0%	103	9.7

### **Support for Opening Constitutional Talks: Future of the Senate**

*Q. Would you support the next government convening the provinces for a new round of constitutional talks to decide the future of the Senate?*

	Yes	No	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
<b>NATIONALLY</b>	<b>68.7%</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>REGION</b>					
British Columbia	66.2%	22.4%	11.4%	135	8.4
Alberta	69.8%	19.8%	10.4%	72	11.6
Saskatchewan	55.7%	18.3%	26.0%	41	15.3
Manitoba	63.8%	18.1%	18.0%	34	16.8
Ontario	68.7%	23.1%	8.2%	205	6.8
Quebec	70.2%	21.1%	8.8%	219	6.6
Atlantic Canada	73.6%	25.7%	0.6%	74	11.4
<b>GENDER</b>					
Male	67.0%	27.0%	6.1%	379	5.0
Female	71.9%	18.4%	9.7%	384	5.0
<b>AGE</b>					
<35	58.8%	21.6%	19.6%	62	12.5
35-49	74.1%	21.8%	4.1%	161	7.7
50-64	72.6%	25.2%	2.2%	278	5.9
65+	75.2%	21.6%	3.1%	263	6.0
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
High school or less	62.4%	27.5%	10.1%	153	7.9
College or CEGEP	73.2%	19.9%	6.8%	277	5.9
University or higher	72.3%	20.8%	6.9%	331	5.4
<b>CURRENT VOTE INTENTION</b>					
Liberal Party	76.8%	19.2%	4.0%	167	7.6
Conservative Party	66.8%	23.3%	10.0%	243	6.3
NDP	82.5%	16.0%	1.5%	178	7.4
Green Party	68.9%	31.1%	0.0%	51	13.7
Bloc Québécois	56.7%	30.2%	13.1%	39	15.7

### **Support for Opening Constitutional Talks: Quebec's Ratification of the Constitution**

*Q. Would you support the next government convening the provinces for a new round of constitutional talks to secure Quebec's ratification of the constitution?*

	Yes	No	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
<b>NATIONALLY</b>	<b>35.7%</b>	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>REGION</b>					
British Columbia	33.6%	52.0%	14.4%	130	8.6
Alberta	22.4%	65.0%	12.7%	82	10.8
Saskatchewan	35.0%	49.7%	15.3%	35	16.6
Manitoba	48.7%	46.9%	4.5%	38	15.9
Ontario	25.2%	63.6%	11.1%	197	7.0
Quebec	58.6%	33.4%	8.0%	214	6.7
Atlantic Canada	37.4%	44.6%	18.0%	73	11.5
<b>GENDER</b>					
Male	40.2%	55.3%	4.5%	367	5.1
Female	33.0%	53.7%	13.2%	383	5.0
<b>AGE</b>					
<35	33.2%	55.5%	11.3%	52	13.6
35-49	36.2%	50.6%	13.2%	139	8.3
50-64	35.7%	58.0%	6.3%	276	5.9
65+	42.2%	52.4%	5.3%	286	5.8
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
High school or less	34.4%	60.5%	5.1%	153	7.9
College or CEGEP	31.4%	56.9%	11.7%	248	6.2
University or higher	42.7%	47.6%	9.7%	348	5.3
<b>CURRENT VOTE INTENTION</b>					
Liberal Party	38.3%	54.5%	7.2%	179	7.3
Conservative Party	28.4%	62.4%	9.2%	240	6.3
NDP	49.7%	44.4%	5.9%	172	7.5
Green Party	37.1%	56.5%	6.5%	52	13.6
Bloc Québécois	67.5%	32.5%	0.0%	29	18.2



### **Support for Opening Constitutional Talks: Aboriginal Claims**

*Q. Would you support the next government convening the provinces for a new round of constitutional talks to respond to Aboriginal claims?*

	Yes	No	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
<b>NATIONALLY</b>	<b>57.2%</b>	<b>35.2%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>REGION</b>					
British Columbia	63.1%	23.7%	13.2%	135	8.4
Alberta	47.5%	49.5%	2.9%	78	11.1
Saskatchewan	57.7%	36.4%	5.9%	50	13.9
Manitoba	35.5%	53.5%	11.0%	33	17.1
Ontario	60.9%	33.0%	6.1%	173	7.5
Quebec	52.8%	38.8%	8.4%	247	6.2
Atlantic Canada	58.6%	33.5%	7.9%	70	11.7
<b>GENDER</b>					
Male	52.5%	42.3%	5.2%	375	5.1
Female	65.0%	30.6%	4.3%	386	5.0
<b>AGE</b>					
<35	53.3%	38.7%	8.0%	76	11.2
35-49	57.7%	38.3%	3.9%	148	8.1
50-64	62.4%	34.9%	2.7%	269	6.0
65+	64.0%	31.2%	4.8%	272	5.9
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
High school or less	57.1%	36.3%	6.6%	162	7.7
College or CEGEP	61.2%	35.5%	3.3%	236	6.4
University or higher	59.0%	36.3%	4.7%	365	5.1
<b>CURRENT VOTE INTENTION</b>					
Liberal Party	63.1%	34.7%	2.2%	177	7.4
Conservative Party	49.7%	47.6%	2.7%	234	6.4
NDP	76.5%	20.9%	2.6%	199	7.0
Green Party	68.0%	27.5%	4.4%	40	15.5
Bloc Québécois	57.2%	42.8%	0.0%	35	16.6

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## Methodology:

This study was conducted using High Definition Interactive Voice Response (HD-IVR™) technology, which allows respondents to enter their preferences by punching the keypad on their phone, rather than telling them to an operator. In an effort to reduce the coverage bias of landline only RDD, we created a dual landline/cell phone RDD sampling frame for this research. As a result, we are able to reach those with a landline and cell phone, as well as cell phone only households and landline only households.

The field dates for this survey are September 17-22, 2015. In total, a random sample of 2,343 Canadian adults aged 18 and over responded to the survey. The margin of error associated with the total sample is +/- 2.0 percentage points, 19 times out of 20.

Please note that the margin of error increases when the results are sub-divided (i.e., error margins for sub-groups such as region, sex, age, education). All the data have been statistically weighted by **age, gender, region, and educational attainment** to ensure the sample's composition reflects that of the actual population of Canada according to Census data.