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BOLD IS BACK:

HARPER AND MULCAIR NOT

[Ottawa – June 14, 2016] The purpose of this report is to provide a retrospective on how citizens are scoring the parties and leaders after the first session of Parliament.

It has been nearly eight months since Canadians handed the Trudeau-led Liberals a majority government and yet the party continues to soar. At nearly 45 points, the party is showing no signs of waning. These numbers represent a truly breathtaking transformation from the political landscape just one year ago when the Liberals seemed to be headed to another third-place finish. They have since doubled their support, while the NDP have run from clear frontrunner to having their support cut by nearly three-fold (12 per cent). At these levels, the NDP would have difficulty achieving official party status in 2019. At 27 points, the Conservative Party is exactly where they were last June. What a difference a year makes!

The demographic and regional patterns reveal few surprises. The Liberals continue to do very well in Ontario and Quebec and would once again sweep Atlantic Canada if an impromptu election were held tomorrow. Alberta, meanwhile, remains a Conservative stronghold. British Columbia, a highly unpredictable province that seems to switch allegiances every 15 minutes, is uncharacteristically committed to the Liberal Party, which has led handily in the province in every poll we have conducted so far this year.

One out of every two women supports the Liberals and the party leads in every age and educational cohort. The Conservatives continue to draw the bulk of their support from men and the college educated.

Confidence in direction of both country and federal government also remain at near historic highs. With the exception of Conservative supporters, everyone seems very confident in the direction of both the country and the federal government.

Federal vote intention vs. 1 year ago

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

EKOS poll (June 2016)

(Change from June 2015 poll below)



BASE: Canadians; June 3-7, 2016, n=2,371, MOE +/- 2.0%, 19 times out of 20

EKOS Poll (June 2015)



BASE: Canadians; June 3-9, 2015, n=2,491, MOE +/- 2.0%, 19 times out of 20

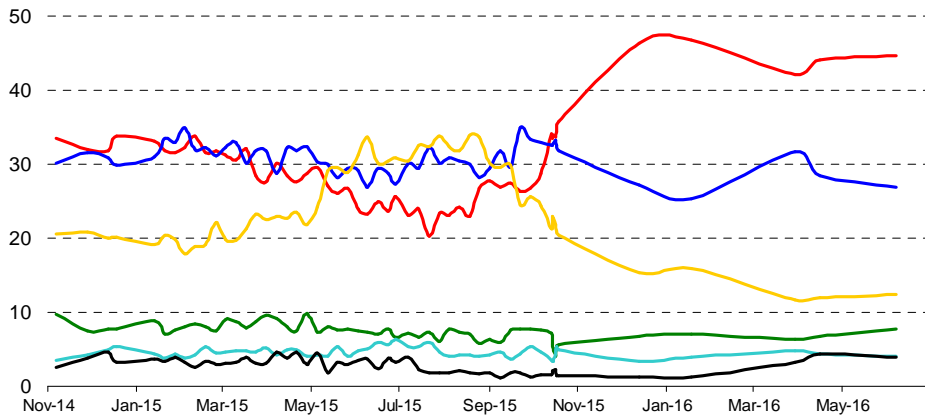
Legend: ■ Liberal Party ■ Conservative Party ■ NDP ■ Green Party ■ Bloc Québécois ■ Other

Note: These figures are based on decided and leaning voters only; 9.8% of respondents say they are undecided, are ineligible to vote, or skipped the question.

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Tracking federal vote intention

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



Legend: — Liberal — Conservative — NDP — green — BLOC QUEBECOIS — Other

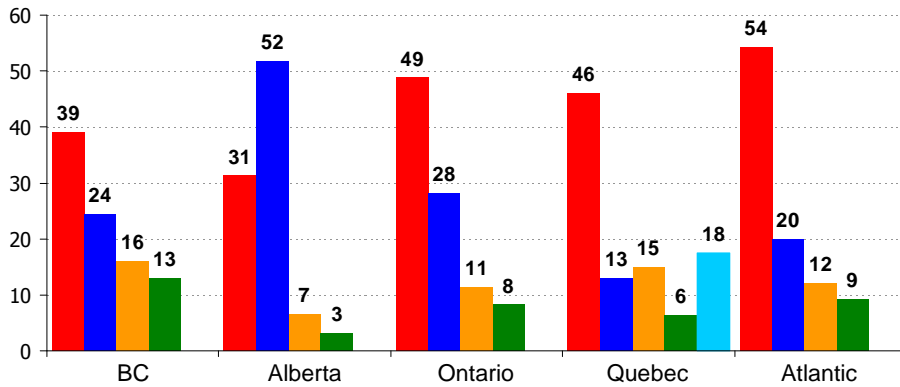
Note: These figures are based on decided and leaning voters only; 9.8% of respondents say they are undecided, are ineligible to vote, or skipped the question.

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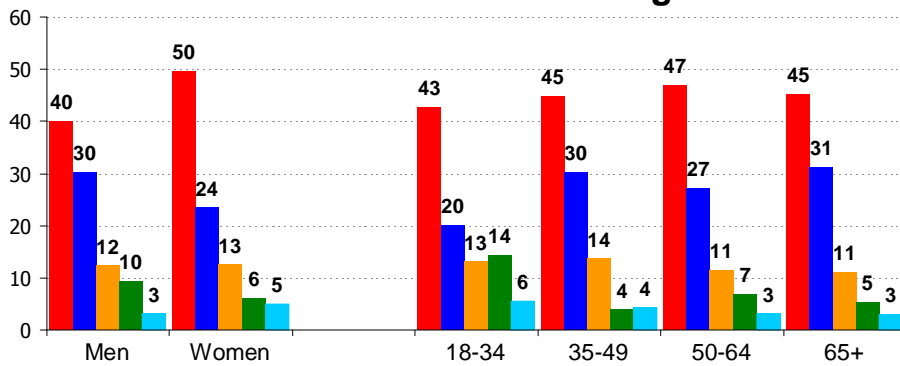
BASE: Canadians; June 3-7, 2016, n=2,371, MOE +/- 2.0%, 19 times out of 20

Vote intention by region/demographics

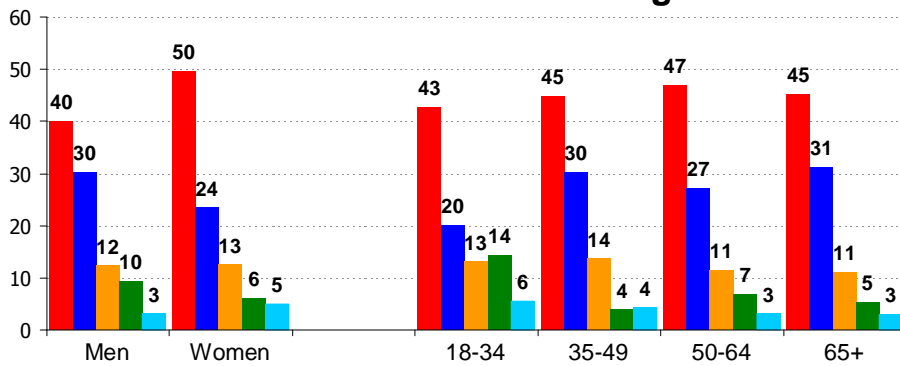
Q. If a federal election were held tomorrow, which party would you vote for?



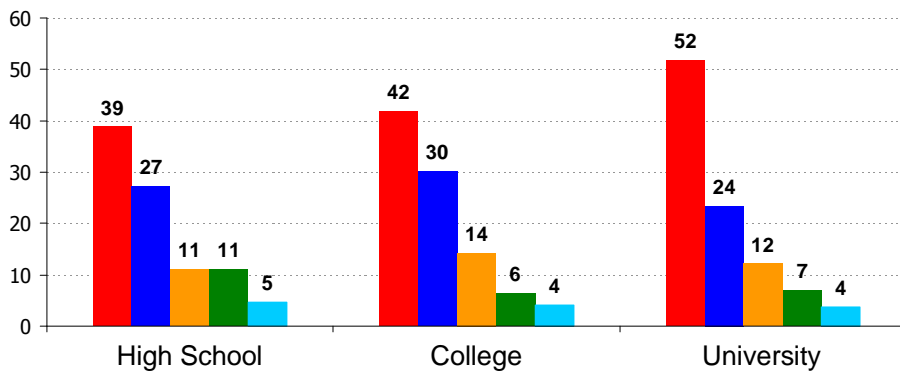
Gender



Age



Education



Liberal
 Conservative
 NDP
 Green
 BLOC
 Other

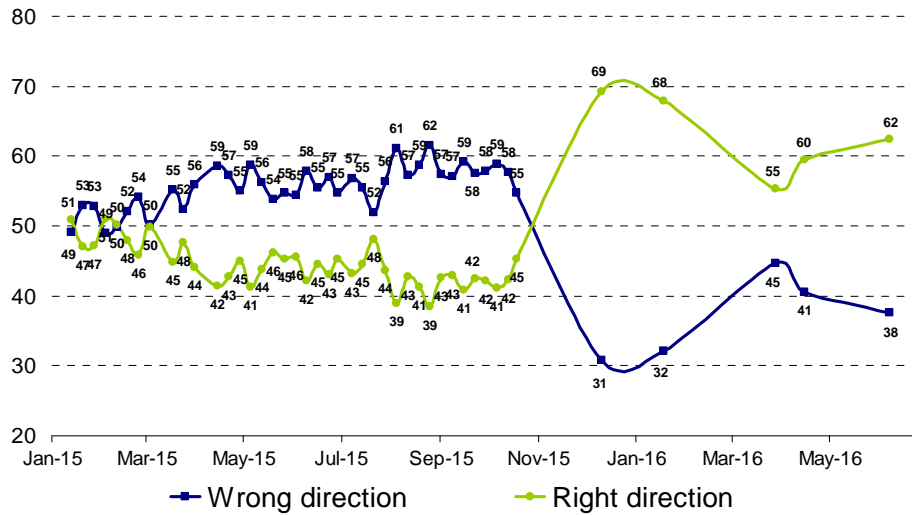
Note: Results for Saskatchewan/Manitoba not presented due to the small sample sizes.

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BASE: Canadians; June 3-7, 2016, n=2,371, MOE +/- 2.0%, 19 times out of 20

Direction of country*

Q. All things considered, would you say the country is moving in the right direction or the wrong direction?



*Figures adjusted to exclude those who skipped the question.

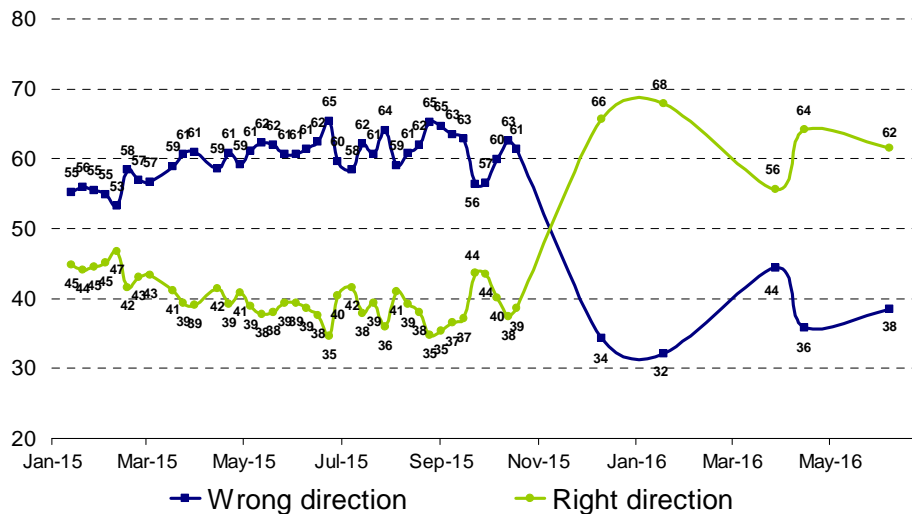
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BASE: Canadians (half-sample); June 3-7, 2016 (n=1,148), MOE +/- 2.9%, 19 times out of 20

Direction of government*

Q. All things considered, would you say the Government of Canada is moving in the right direction or the wrong direction?



*Figures adjusted to exclude those who skipped the question.

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BASE: Canadians (half-sample); June 3-7, 2016 (n=1,223), MOE +/- 2.8%, 19 times out of 20

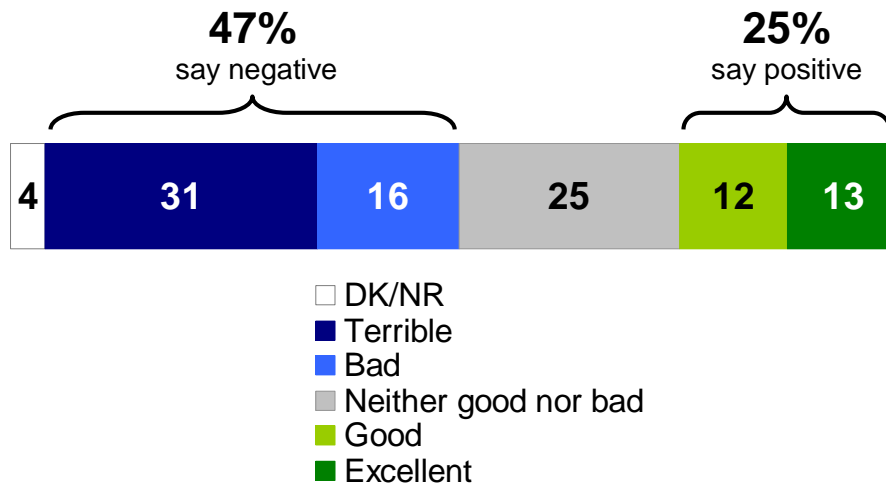
Tainted legacy?

Justin Trudeau generously extended praise to Stephen Harper for his contributions to Canada at the last Liberal convention. While this magnanimity is admirable and probably linked to his high approval ratings, Bob Rae's gag (since apologized) was probably more reflective of the overall public judgement of the Harper era.

When we asked Canadians how they would rate Stephen Harper's legacy, the modal response was downright awful. Only 13 per cent would give him a rating of "excellent" (i.e., a five on a five-point scale), while more than twice that many (31 per cent) would categorize his performance as "terrible". Rather than praise, the strong majority of the public are offering up a collective raspberry by a margin of nearly two-to-one.

Views on Stephen Harper's legacy

Q. As you know, Stephen Harper stepped down as Prime Minister after his party's defeat in the 2015 federal election after nearly 10 years in power. All things considered, how would you rate his legacy? Please use a five-point scale where 1 means terrible, 5 means excellent, and the midpoint, 3, means neither good nor bad.



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BASE: Canadians (half-sample); June 3-7, 2016, n=1,158, MOE +/- 2.9%, 19 times out of 20

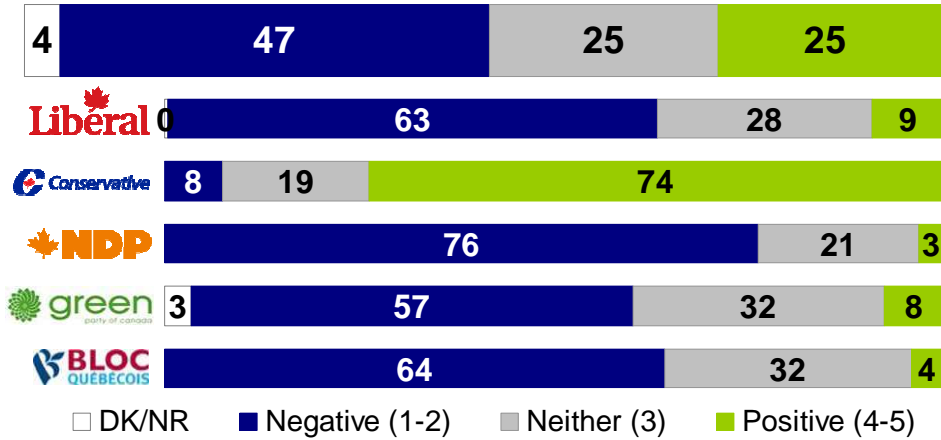
Particularly scornful are young people and the university educated, while Albertans are the only regional or demographic group that look back on the Harper era with a sense of fondness. Predictably, positive ratings are largely isolated to the dwindled Conservative base. Two-fifths of Conservative supporters think he did an excellent job; the corresponding numbers for the remaining 70 per cent of the electorate range from a scant one to four per cent.

It is important to keep in mind, however, that Stephen Harper has been out of office less than a year. Canadians have not had much of a chance to reflect on his legacy. These numbers could change as time goes on.

Views on Harper's legacy by party support

Q. As you know, Stephen Harper stepped down as Prime Minister after his party's defeat in the 2015 federal election after nearly 10 years in power. All things considered, how would you rate his legacy? Please use a five-point scale where 1 means terrible, 5 means excellent, and the midpoint, 3, means neither good nor bad.

Overall



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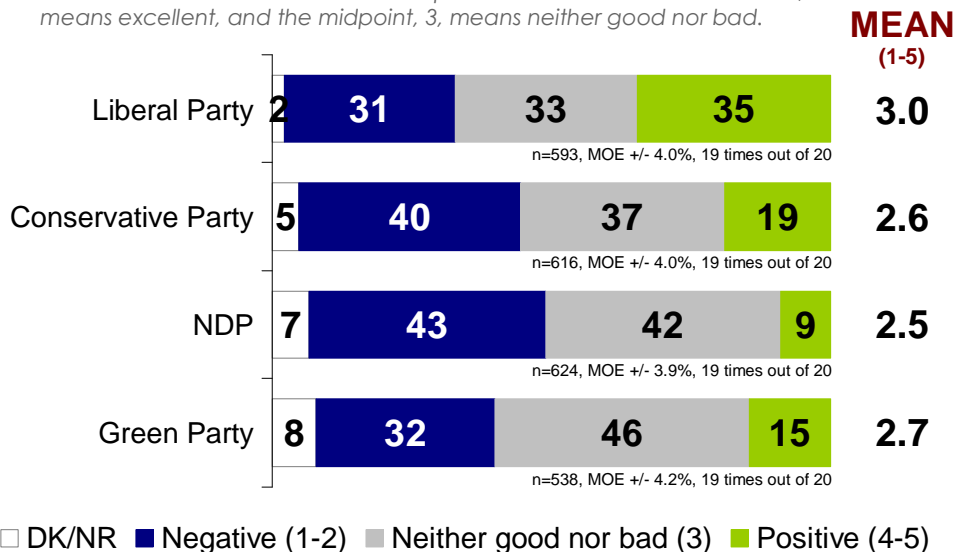
BASE: Canadians (half-sample); June 3-7, 2016, n=1,158, MOE +/- 2.9%, 19 times out of 20

First session report card gives high marks to Liberals, surprisingly positive assessment of Rona Ambrose

School is out for the summer and the parties' marks are in. We asked Canadians to rate the performance of the four federalist parties over the past six months and the results are quite revealing. First up is the Liberal Party, which gets a 'B'. Roughly equal numbers of Canadians would rate the performance as good, neutral, and bad. As one would expect, the Liberals are ecstatic about the party's achievements, while Conservatives are unremittingly negative. NDP supporters are on the fence with a clear plurality rating them as neither good nor bad.

Rating of the four federalist parties

Q. All things considered, how would you rate the performance of the <*> over the last six months? Please use a five-point scale where 1 means terrible, 5 means excellent, and the midpoint, 3, means neither good nor bad.



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BASE: Canadians (quarter-sample each); June 3-7, 2016

Next up is the Conservative Party. The verdict? 'C-'. The party has succeeded in keeping its own diminished base happy, but finds itself unloved nearly everywhere else. Indeed, negative marks outweigh positive marks by a margin of two-to-one.

Now on to the NDP, which gets a rather dreadful 'D+'. The party receives lousy marks across the board, with four times as many Canadians rating the party's performance as negative than as positive. Indeed, even the party loyalists seem dismayed with the party's direction, with just one in three NDP supporters giving out a passing grade.

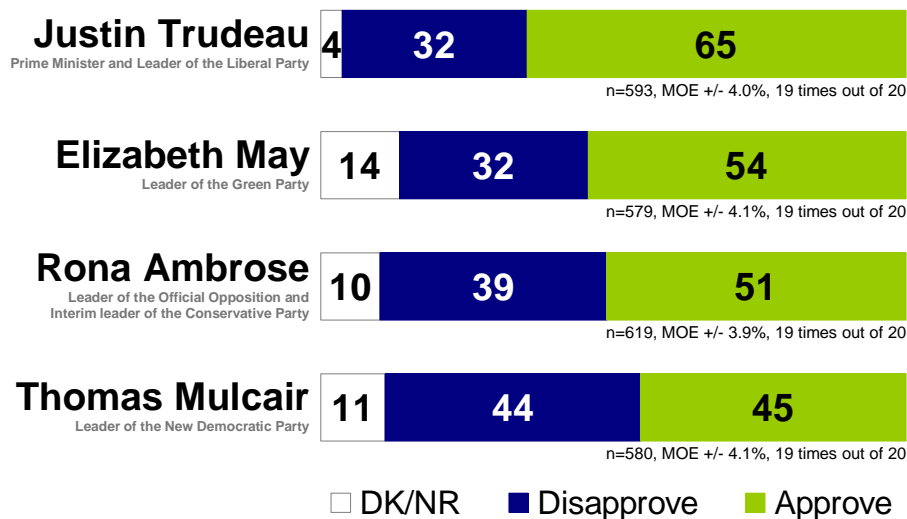
Last up is the Green Party, which gets a 'C'. Just one on seven Canadians offer a positive appraisal of the direction the party has taken, but the party receives relatively fewer negative reviews when compared to the other parties. Indeed, the clear plurality of seem to have no

opinion on the party one way or the other, reflecting what has consistently been one of the party's biggest weakness – it's lack of visibility.

We are also going to give a report card to the leaders. First up is Justin Trudeau who gets an 'A'. Indeed, Mr. Trudeau enjoys stratospheric approval, with nearly two-thirds of Canadians indicating their satisfaction with his performance. Of course, the scores look very different depending on one's partisan affiliation. Fully 95 per cent of Liberal supporters approve of the Prime Minister, a figure that falls to just 16 per cent among Conservatives. Interestingly, NDP supporters approve of his performance by an impressive three-to-one margin, despite "elbowgate".

Job approval ratings: federal leaders

Q. Do you approve or disapprove of the way <*> is handling her/his job?



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BASE: Canadians (quarter-sample each); June 3-7, 2016

The most interesting story here, however, is that of Rona Ambrose, who earns a very respectable 'B'. More than half of Canadians – 54 per cent – give the interim leader a proverbial thumbs up. This is a highly significant improvement over December¹ when one-third of respondents had not even heard of her. More importantly, this is higher than any approval score that her predecessor – Stephen Harper – had earned at any point since we began tracking approval in 2006. Voters may not be warming to the Conservative Party, but they are certainly warming to Ms. Ambrose. Indeed, the party may want to rethink its commitment to not allowing her to run for leader; she's possibly their best bet right now.

Next, we come to Thomas Mulcair who earns a 'C'. While a 45 per cent approval rating is still a respectable showing by Canadian standards, the party's misfortunes seem to be taking their toll. His approval rating has dropped nearly 15 points over the last year and he has – by far – the

¹ EKOS Research Associates, "National Mood Soars as Direction of Federal Government Hits Highest Levels since 2001", available online at: <http://goo.gl/JxhTLk>

lowest in-party approval rating of any leader, with just 68 per cent of NDP supporters singing his praises.

Finally, we come to Elizabeth May who earns a 'B'. Once again, Ms. May comes out as one of Canada's most well-liked party leaders and enjoys high approval ratings everywhere outside of the Conservative Party. Now if only she could translate those approval scores into votes...

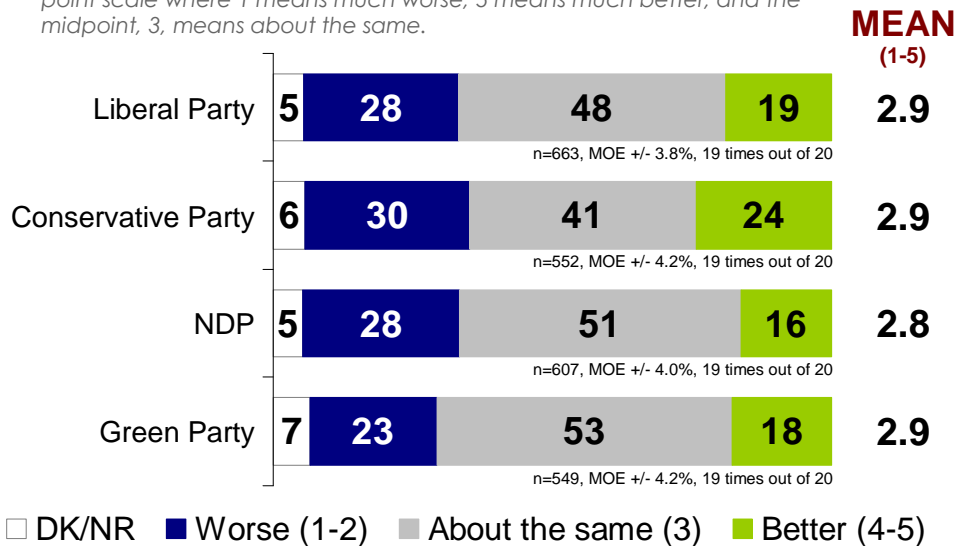
Looking forward (wisdom of crowds?)

In the wake of the 2011 election, we asked Canadians² about their predictions for the future of each of the three main federalist parties. While there was a great deal of confusion among experts and pundits, the public nailed it on the big questions of where the three major federalist parties were headed. Indeed, with remarkable unanimity, the public confidently predicted the Conservative Party's loss, the return of the Liberal Party, and the relegation of the NDP to third place.

Inspired by the public's collective wisdom, we asked Canadians once again what they thought was in store for the four federalist parties in the next election. Interestingly, the public think the Liberals will repeat their historic victory in 2019 (although perhaps by a somewhat reduced margin). Also, despite a big bump in the party's approval numbers, Canadians believe that the Conservative Party will do about the same in 2019 (if not a bit worse). In terms of the NDP, the public see the party as maintaining their status (or maybe doing worse). Finally, nobody has particularly high hopes for the Green Party, who the public believe are mired in place under the country's first-past-the-post system.

Predictions for 2019

Q. If you were to make your best guess as to how the <*> will fare in the next federal election, how well do you think they would do? Please use a five-point scale where 1 means much worse, 5 means much better, and the midpoint, 3, means about the same.



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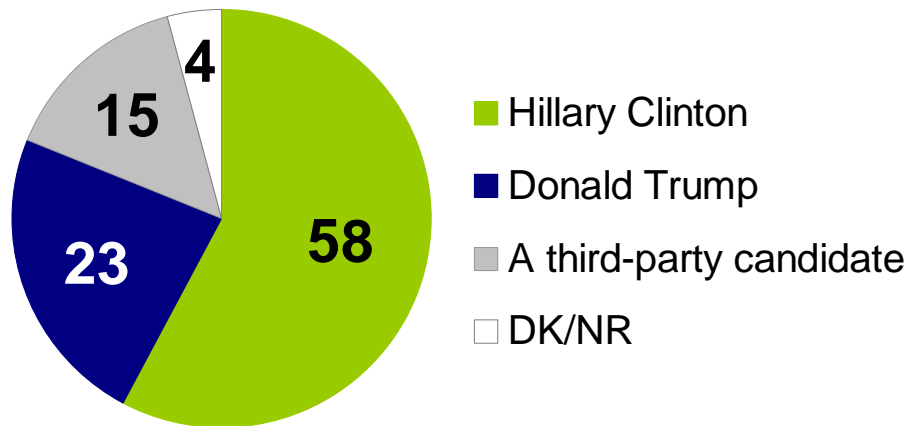
BASE: Canadians (quarter-sample each); June 3-7, 2016

² EKOS Research Associates, "Wise Crowds and the Future", April 26, 2016. Available online at: <http://goo.gl/JOYRQS>

We also took this opportunity to dip into the U.S. election. By a huge margin, Canadians are predicting a Clinton victory, which may reflect hope as much as prediction. Canadians have an incredibly dark outlook on what would happen if Donald Trump were to be successful. Indeed, Canadians had better hope they're right about Clinton, because the predicted impacts of a Trump victory on Canada are heart-stoppingly negative

Predictions for U.S. presidential election

Q. Assuming that Hillary Clinton wins the Democratic nomination, who do you think will win the U.S. presidential election of 2016?



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BASE: Canadians (half-sample); June 3-7, 2016, n=1,213, MOE +/- 2.8%, 19 times out of 20

Impact of U.S. presidential election

Q. If <*> were to win the next U.S. presidential election, what impact do you believe this would have on Canada? Please use a five-point scale where 1 means extremely negative, 5 means extremely positive, and the midpoint, 3, means neither negative nor positive.

Hillary Clinton



BASE: Canadians (quarter-sample); June 3-7, 2016, n=592, MOE +/- 4.0%, 19 times out of 20

Donald Trump



BASE: Canadians (quarter-sample); June 3-7, 2016, n=621, MOE +/- 3.9%, 19 times out of 20

DK/NR
 Negative (1-2)
 Neither (3)
 Positive (4-5)

The paradox of a gloomy economy

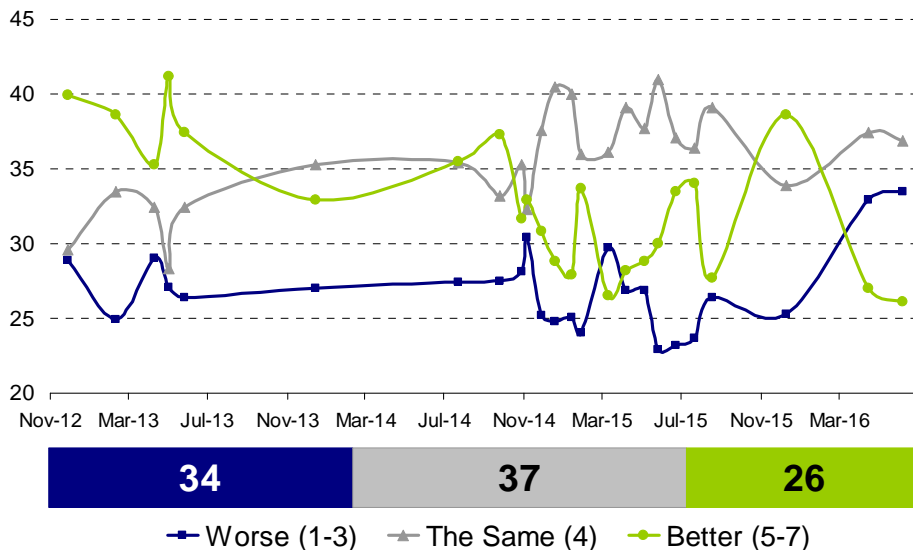
There is a paradox in the highly elevated confidence in the direction of country and federal government and an economy which continues to produce unremitting gloom about the future. In fact, the medium-term optimism numbers have dropped to 26 per cent, which is the lowest score we have ever recorded. At the beginning of the century, optimism outweighed pessimism by a margin of three-to-one. Today, pessimism outweighs optimism by a four-to-three.

People who are the most pessimistic are the most vulnerable, particularly those of lower socioeconomic status. British Columbia appears relatively more bullish on its economic prospects.

Ultimately, it is the economy that will be the acid test for the government as to whether they can make good on their promise to restore Canada's middle class.

Medium-term financial outlook

Q. Thinking ahead over the next **FIVE YEARS** or so, do you think your personal financial situation will be better or worse than it is today?



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BASE: Canadians (half-sample); June 3-7, 2016 (n=1,200), MOE +/- 2.8%, 19 times out of 20

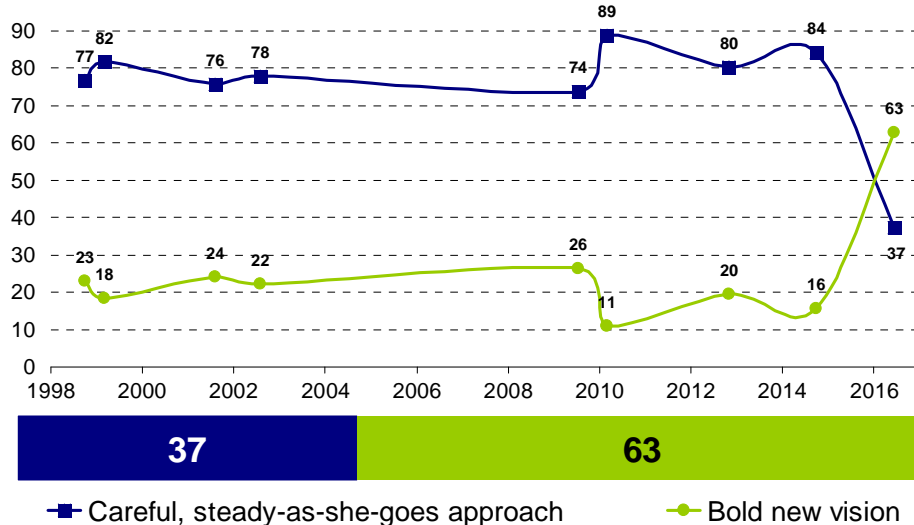
Boldness and the “V” thing

For nearly 20 years, we have been asking Canadians what type of vision they prefer for Canada’s future – a steady-as-she-goes approach or a bold, new vision. Even over the course of three governments and four Prime Ministers, Canadians have never wavered from their clear position that governments should be pursuing a new vision. Typically, the perception of boldness versus careful approach is very different from the preferred balance.

For the first time ever, we now see a consonance between what the public want and what they feel they are getting. By a margin of 63-37, Canadians see the federal government as headed in a bold new direction, as opposed to maintaining the status quo. Voters, particularly Liberals, University educated, younger people, and Quebeckers, all were seeking a bold new vision and, to this point, are rewarding the government for a bold new vision. The dwindled Conservative base is less content with this approach.

Perceived government vision*

Q. Which of the following BEST describes the way the Government of Canada is currently operating?



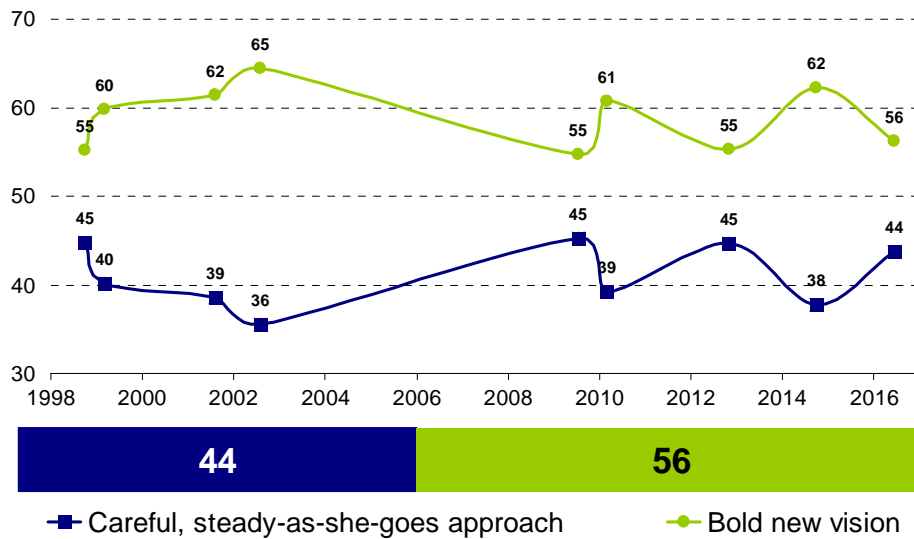
*Figures adjusted to exclude those who skipped the question.

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BASE: Canadians; June 3-7, 2016, n=2,371, MOE +/- 2.0%, 19 times out of 20

Preferred government vision*

Q. And which way would you PREFER the Government of Canada to operate?



*Figures adjusted to exclude those who skipped the question.

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BASE: Canadians; June 3-7, 2016, n=2,371, MOE +/- 2.0%, 19 times out of 20

Concluding remarks

Justin Trudeau and the Liberals continue to soar. While Mr. Trudeau's approval numbers are focussed mainly among Liberal supporters, this group now makes up almost half of electorate.

Rona Ambrose is extremely popular, even though her party is mired in place. While she has vowed not to run in her party's upcoming leadership race, poll results suggest that the party may wish to consider releasing her from this commitment.

Despite having reasonably good approval numbers, Mr. Mulcair is presiding over a train wreck. Not only is the party at 12 points (which puts them in danger of losing official party status), they get the worst marks (by far) and their prospects do not look any brighter as we look to 2019. Watch out for the F-bomb.

The Green Party is stuck under Canada's first-past-the-post quagmire. If the party is to have any real chance of succeeding in 2019, they need electoral reform to happen. Our polls consistently show that Canadians like the party and its leader, but don't seem willing to vote for them, either out of fear of splitting the progressive vote or concern that their vote won't make a difference.

Detailed Tables:

National Federal Vote Intention (decided and leaning voters only)								
<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	Conservative Party	NDP	Green Party	Bloc Québécois	Other	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	44.7%	26.9%	12.4%	7.8%	4.1%	4.0%	2146	2.1
REGION								
British Columbia	39.0%	24.4%	16.0%	13.0%	–	7.6%	327	5.4
Alberta	31.3%	51.7%	6.5%	3.1%	–	7.4%	246	6.3
Saskatchewan*	37.1%	36.7%	18.6%	7.0%	–	0.6%	96	10.0
Manitoba*	39.9%	46.2%	8.2%	4.4%	–	1.3%	64	12.3
Ontario	48.9%	28.2%	11.3%	8.2%	–	3.3%	753	3.6
Quebec	46.0%	13.1%	14.9%	6.3%	17.5%	2.2%	396	4.9
Atlantic Canada	54.4%	19.9%	12.0%	9.3%	–	4.4%	253	6.2
GENDER								
Male	40.0%	30.2%	12.4%	9.5%	3.2%	4.7%	985	3.1
Female	49.7%	23.5%	12.5%	6.1%	5.0%	3.2%	1142	2.9
AGE								
<35	42.7%	20.1%	13.2%	14.4%	5.6%	4.1%	189	7.1
35-49	44.8%	30.2%	13.7%	3.9%	4.3%	3.0%	343	5.3
50-64	46.9%	27.2%	11.4%	6.8%	3.2%	4.6%	737	3.6
65+	45.3%	31.2%	11.1%	5.3%	2.9%	4.0%	862	3.3
EDUCATION								
High school or less	38.8%	27.1%	11.0%	11.0%	4.7%	7.5%	515	4.3
College or CEGEP	41.9%	30.1%	14.2%	6.3%	4.2%	3.3%	708	3.7
University or higher	51.8%	23.5%	12.2%	6.9%	3.7%	1.8%	903	3.3

*Results for Saskatchewan and Manitoba should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Direction of Country

Q. [Half-sample only] All things considered, would you say the country is moving in the right direction or the wrong direction?

	Right Direction	Wrong Direction	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	57.7%	34.8%	7.5%	1148	2.9
REGION					
British Columbia	61.0%	34.7%	4.3%	184	7.2
Alberta	45.7%	47.3%	6.9%	132	8.5
Saskatchewan*	52.7%	33.1%	14.3%	58	12.9
Manitoba*	41.8%	39.1%	19.1%	31	17.6
Ontario	60.9%	30.6%	8.6%	388	5.0
Quebec	60.8%	34.7%	4.6%	212	6.7
Atlantic Canada	51.4%	38.9%	9.7%	138	8.3
GENDER					
Male	55.3%	39.3%	5.5%	519	4.3
Female	63.5%	31.1%	5.4%	589	4.0
AGE					
<35	59.9%	30.9%	9.3%	100	9.8
35-49	56.1%	39.6%	4.2%	159	7.8
50-64	60.6%	36.1%	3.3%	399	4.9
65+	58.8%	36.3%	4.8%	454	4.6
EDUCATION					
High school or less	47.4%	45.9%	6.7%	277	5.9
College or CEGEP	58.4%	38.5%	3.2%	363	5.1
University or higher	68.7%	24.7%	6.6%	467	4.5
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION					
Liberal Party	90.2%	5.8%	4.1%	476	4.5
Conservative Party	23.1%	73.8%	3.1%	292	5.7
NDP	54.0%	39.9%	6.1%	117	9.1
Green Party	45.9%	41.7%	12.4%	73	11.5
Bloc Québécois	55.4%	44.6%	0.0%	29	18.2

*Results for Saskatchewan and Manitoba should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Direction of Government

Q. [Half-sample only] All things considered, would you say the Government of Canada is moving in the right direction or the wrong direction?

	Right Direction	Wrong Direction	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	58.5%	36.5%	5.0%	1223	2.8
REGION					
British Columbia	61.3%	32.7%	6.0%	164	7.7
Alberta	40.9%	49.1%	10.0%	138	8.3
Saskatchewan*	63.4%	26.5%	10.1%	55	13.2
Manitoba*	57.3%	40.2%	2.5%	38	15.9
Ontario	57.6%	37.9%	4.5%	438	4.7
Quebec	64.2%	33.9%	1.9%	229	6.5
Atlantic Canada	66.3%	27.9%	5.8%	153	7.9
GENDER					
Male	56.7%	40.1%	3.2%	539	4.2
Female	61.3%	33.9%	4.8%	668	3.8
AGE					
<35	55.8%	38.4%	5.8%	105	9.6
35-49	60.7%	34.9%	4.5%	217	6.7
50-64	59.2%	38.8%	2.0%	403	4.9
65+	61.4%	34.5%	4.1%	481	4.5
EDUCATION					
High school or less	45.8%	49.3%	4.9%	306	5.6
College or CEGEP	55.9%	39.1%	5.0%	397	4.9
University or higher	72.9%	24.5%	2.6%	501	4.4
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION					
Liberal Party	90.1%	8.2%	1.7%	524	4.3
Conservative Party	18.5%	77.1%	4.4%	312	5.6
NDP	64.0%	30.5%	5.4%	142	8.2
Green Party	55.1%	42.0%	2.8%	64	12.3
Bloc Québécois	45.7%	54.3%	0.0%	35	16.6

*Results for Saskatchewan and Manitoba should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Views on Stephen Harper's Legacy

Q. As you know, Stephen Harper stepped down as Prime Minister after his party's defeat in the 2015 federal election after nearly 10 years in power. All things considered, how would you rate his legacy? Please use a five-point scale where 1 means terrible, 5 means excellent, and the midpoint, 3, means neither good nor bad.

	Negative (1-2)	Neither positive nor negative (3)	Positive (4-5)	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	46.6%	24.8%	24.7%	3.9%	1158	2.9
REGION						
British Columbia	53.5%	15.5%	27.9%	3.2%	176	7.4
Alberta	31.2%	19.4%	48.6%	0.8%	128	8.7
Saskatchewan*	49.2%	13.7%	34.3%	2.8%	51	13.7
Manitoba*	38.8%	11.9%	34.8%	14.5%	30	17.9
Ontario	48.2%	26.0%	22.2%	3.6%	398	4.9
Quebec	46.8%	34.7%	16.9%	1.6%	240	6.3
Atlantic Canada	51.8%	20.6%	14.9%	12.7%	130	8.6
GENDER						
Male	49.2%	19.3%	29.4%	2.1%	498	4.4
Female	45.9%	30.6%	21.3%	2.2%	634	3.9
AGE						
<35	54.3%	19.9%	21.2%	4.6%	110	9.3
35-49	46.2%	25.2%	25.9%	2.6%	180	7.3
50-64	45.3%	26.9%	27.3%	0.5%	394	4.9
65+	40.4%	32.8%	26.8%	0.0%	445	4.7
EDUCATION						
High school or less	39.5%	32.6%	23.3%	4.6%	276	5.9
College or CEGEP	42.5%	27.8%	28.6%	1.1%	367	5.1
University or higher	56.8%	18.4%	23.4%	1.3%	485	4.5
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION						
Liberal Party	62.9%	27.5%	9.2%	0.4%	504	4.4
Conservative Party	7.5%	18.7%	73.8%	0.0%	281	5.9
NDP	76.2%	20.7%	3.1%	0.0%	126	8.7
Green Party	56.8%	32.3%	7.6%	3.4%	67	12.0
Bloc Québécois	64.3%	31.8%	4.0%	0.0%	42	15.1

*Results for Saskatchewan and Manitoba should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Rating of the Liberal Party

Q. [QUARTER-SAMPLE ONLY] All things considered, how would you rate the performance of the Liberal Party over the last six months? Please use a five-point scale where 1 means terrible, 5 means excellent, and the midpoint, 3, means neither good nor bad.

	Negative (1-2)	Neither good nor bad (3)	Positive (4-5)	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	30.6%	32.7%	34.5%	2.1%	593	4.0
REGION*						
British Columbia	42.8%	23.6%	30.0%	3.6%	75	11.3
Alberta	51.2%	36.4%	10.6%	1.9%	61	12.6
Saskatchewan	25.9%	29.6%	40.2%	4.3%	33	17.1
Manitoba	46.1%	19.8%	34.0%	0.0%	15	25.3
Ontario	31.1%	27.1%	40.5%	1.2%	229	6.5
Quebec	13.5%	51.4%	32.7%	2.4%	101	9.8
Atlantic Canada	31.2%	25.1%	38.9%	4.8%	75	11.3
GENDER*						
Male	36.5%	29.1%	34.2%	0.2%	275	5.9
Female	24.3%	37.5%	35.7%	2.4%	308	5.6
AGE*						
<35	31.6%	25.2%	40.2%	3.0%	43	14.9
35-49	34.4%	29.3%	35.5%	0.9%	93	10.2
50-64	28.0%	39.1%	32.0%	0.9%	230	6.5
65+	27.9%	39.1%	32.6%	0.5%	220	6.6
EDUCATION*						
High school or less	31.2%	44.1%	24.7%	0.0%	148	8.1
College or CEGEP	38.5%	34.8%	26.2%	0.4%	188	7.2
University or higher	22.7%	23.4%	51.3%	2.6%	247	6.2
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION*						
Liberal Party	9.9%	27.4%	61.9%	0.8%	256	6.1
Conservative Party	67.6%	28.9%	2.2%	1.4%	156	7.9
NDP	27.9%	40.0%	27.8%	4.3%	67	12.0
Green Party	43.0%	34.2%	22.8%	0.0%	24	20.0
Bloc Québécois	29.1%	40.2%	30.7%	0.0%	16	24.5

*Regional and demographic breakdowns should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Rating of the Conservative Party

Q. [QUARTER-SAMPLE ONLY] All things considered, how would you rate the performance of the Conservative Party over the last six months? Please use a five-point scale where 1 means terrible, 5 means excellent, and the midpoint, 3, means neither good nor bad.

	Negative (1-2)	Neither good nor bad (3)	Positive (4-5)	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	39.7%	36.5%	19.0%	4.8%	616	4.0
REGION*						
British Columbia	47.1%	32.6%	16.2%	4.1%	86	10.6
Alberta	18.0%	45.7%	26.0%	10.2%	69	11.8
Saskatchewan	15.5%	65.2%	16.4%	2.8%	22	20.9
Manitoba	38.4%	18.1%	43.5%	0.0%	15	25.3
Ontario	42.4%	33.3%	22.3%	2.0%	214	6.7
Quebec	45.6%	39.9%	12.1%	2.4%	125	8.8
Atlantic Canada	30.5%	36.7%	12.9%	19.9%	85	10.6
GENDER*						
Male	42.4%	32.3%	23.1%	2.2%	266	6.0
Female	39.0%	41.2%	16.3%	3.5%	333	5.4
AGE*						
<35	47.6%	23.2%	25.7%	3.5%	57	13.0
35-49	35.2%	45.0%	16.2%	3.6%	95	10.1
50-64	38.4%	42.0%	17.1%	2.5%	199	7.0
65+	39.4%	43.4%	16.2%	1.0%	250	6.2
EDUCATION*						
High school or less	38.4%	43.7%	13.7%	4.2%	166	7.6
College or CEGEP	38.9%	33.0%	26.7%	1.4%	199	7.0
University or higher	44.5%	35.3%	16.9%	3.2%	235	6.4
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION*						
Liberal Party	49.2%	39.2%	9.3%	2.3%	263	6.0
Conservative Party	10.8%	36.2%	52.4%	0.6%	157	7.8
NDP	65.5%	32.0%	2.5%	0.0%	68	11.9
Green Party	67.8%	26.9%	1.2%	4.2%	36	16.3
Bloc Québécois	50.5%	46.7%	2.8%	0.0%	19	22.5

*Regional and demographic breakdowns should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Rating of the NDP

Q. [QUARTER-SAMPLE ONLY] All things considered, how would you rate the performance of the New Democratic Party over the last six months? Please use a five-point scale where 1 means terrible, 5 means excellent, and the midpoint, 3, means neither good nor bad.

	Negative (1-2)	Neither good nor bad (3)	Positive (4-5)	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	42.5%	41.9%	9.0%	6.5%	624	3.9
REGION*						
British Columbia	35.5%	51.9%	6.4%	6.1%	102	9.7
Alberta	68.0%	23.3%	8.1%	0.6%	76	11.2
Saskatchewan	36.5%	43.7%	3.4%	16.4%	35	16.6
Manitoba	31.0%	26.5%	21.3%	21.2%	20	21.9
Ontario	47.2%	40.0%	7.6%	5.2%	205	6.8
Quebec	28.8%	50.5%	12.3%	8.5%	107	9.5
Atlantic Canada	45.1%	41.6%	9.7%	3.7%	79	11.0
GENDER*						
Male	48.5%	39.0%	9.9%	2.6%	277	5.9
Female	38.3%	46.6%	8.4%	6.7%	329	5.4
AGE*						
<35	46.1%	35.6%	7.0%	11.3%	47	14.3
35-49	47.0%	40.7%	10.3%	2.1%	104	9.6
50-64	42.8%	44.1%	10.1%	3.0%	196	7.0
65+	35.8%	53.0%	9.1%	2.1%	258	6.1
EDUCATION*						
High school or less	44.0%	44.9%	3.9%	7.2%	141	8.3
College or CEGEP	41.3%	47.0%	11.2%	0.6%	200	6.9
University or higher	44.4%	39.6%	11.1%	4.9%	261	6.1
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION*						
Liberal Party	46.3%	41.4%	9.5%	2.9%	264	6.0
Conservative Party	59.3%	36.5%	3.7%	0.4%	150	8.0
NDP	17.4%	43.7%	32.3%	6.6%	70	11.7
Green Party	48.0%	45.4%	6.6%	0.0%	34	16.8
Bloc Québécois	42.5%	54.5%	0.0%	3.0%	14	26.2

*Regional and demographic breakdowns should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Rating of the Green Party

Q. [QUARTER-SAMPLE ONLY] All things considered, how would you rate the performance of the New Democratic Party over the last six months? Please use a five-point scale where 1 means terrible, 5 means excellent, and the midpoint, 3, means neither good nor bad.

	Negative (1-2)	Neither good nor bad (3)	Positive (4-5)	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	32.2%	45.5%	14.6%	7.8%	538	4.2
REGION*						
British Columbia	21.5%	46.6%	26.7%	5.3%	85	10.6
Alberta	38.9%	50.1%	7.0%	4.0%	64	12.3
Saskatchewan	45.7%	51.1%	3.2%	0.0%	23	20.4
Manitoba	41.8%	39.7%	8.8%	9.8%	19	22.5
Ontario	31.5%	37.1%	21.9%	9.5%	178	7.4
Quebec	33.2%	53.2%	5.2%	8.3%	108	9.4
Atlantic Canada	30.1%	54.7%	10.0%	5.2%	52	13.6
GENDER*						
Male	40.6%	34.7%	18.2%	6.5%	240	6.3
Female	24.6%	58.0%	11.3%	6.1%	287	5.8
AGE*						
<35	40.4%	36.5%	15.4%	7.8%	58	12.9
35-49	31.1%	48.1%	15.1%	5.6%	84	10.7
50-64	27.7%	53.6%	12.8%	5.9%	177	7.4
65+	26.4%	52.8%	15.8%	5.0%	207	6.8
EDUCATION*						
High school or less	33.6%	43.9%	13.1%	9.4%	128	8.7
College or CEGEP	29.6%	52.8%	12.1%	5.5%	173	7.5
University or higher	34.7%	42.9%	18.3%	4.1%	225	6.5
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION*						
Liberal Party	29.3%	49.8%	15.6%	5.4%	217	6.7
Conservative Party	56.9%	36.2%	3.2%	3.7%	141	8.3
NDP	18.8%	62.8%	12.1%	6.2%	54	13.3
Green Party	14.5%	35.4%	45.1%	4.9%	43	14.9
Bloc Québécois	28.1%	63.7%	8.1%	0.0%	15	25.3

*Regional and demographic breakdowns should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Approval Ratings: Justin Trudeau

Q. [QUARTER-SAMPLE ONLY] Do you approve or disapprove of the way Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister and leader of the Liberal Party of Canada, is handling his job?

	Approve	Disapprove	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	64.7%	31.7%	3.6%	593	4.0
REGION*					
British Columbia	61.3%	37.2%	1.5%	79	11.0
Alberta	44.6%	50.6%	4.9%	71	11.6
Saskatchewan	56.3%	36.0%	7.7%	28	18.5
Manitoba	53.2%	34.5%	12.3%	17	23.8
Ontario	62.4%	34.9%	2.8%	212	6.7
Quebec	80.6%	17.8%	1.7%	106	9.5
Atlantic Canada	67.8%	22.4%	9.8%	76	11.2
GENDER*					
Male	63.2%	35.3%	1.5%	251	6.2
Female	68.5%	28.8%	2.7%	327	5.4
AGE*					
<35	72.0%	26.4%	1.6%	51	13.7
35-49	70.9%	28.5%	0.6%	86	10.6
50-64	59.9%	35.8%	4.3%	202	6.9
65+	59.4%	39.1%	1.5%	240	6.3
EDUCATION*					
High school or less	62.4%	35.1%	2.4%	146	8.1
College or CEGEP	58.2%	39.8%	2.0%	196	7.0
University or higher	74.6%	23.0%	2.4%	238	6.4
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION*					
Liberal Party	95.3%	3.4%	1.3%	248	6.2
Conservative Party	15.6%	84.4%	0.0%	153	7.9
NDP	74.3%	24.3%	1.4%	67	12.0
Green Party	48.7%	51.3%	0.0%	34	16.8
Bloc Québécois	76.8%	21.3%	2.0%	23	20.4

*Regional and demographic breakdowns should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Approval Ratings: Rona Ambrose

Q. [QUARTER-SAMPLE ONLY] Do you approve or disapprove of the way Rona Ambrose, leader of the Official Opposition and interim leader of the Conservative Party of Canada, is handling her job?

	Approve	Disapprove	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	51.2%	38.6%	10.2%	619	3.9
REGION*					
British Columbia	52.4%	33.1%	14.5%	71	11.6
Alberta	67.3%	23.9%	8.8%	82	10.8
Saskatchewan	34.8%	45.6%	19.6%	26	19.2
Manitoba	86.1%	11.7%	2.3%	15	25.3
Ontario	55.5%	35.9%	8.6%	225	6.5
Quebec	33.0%	54.4%	12.6%	119	9.0
Atlantic Canada	50.0%	41.8%	8.2%	78	11.1
GENDER*					
Male	53.0%	40.4%	6.6%	263	6.0
Female	51.5%	38.2%	10.2%	344	5.3
AGE*					
<35	45.3%	41.2%	13.5%	50	13.9
35-49	49.6%	45.8%	4.6%	104	9.6
50-64	56.7%	33.6%	9.6%	208	6.8
65+	58.7%	34.9%	6.4%	245	6.3
EDUCATION*					
High school or less	59.2%	35.5%	5.3%	135	8.4
College or CEGEP	48.7%	41.8%	9.5%	198	7.0
University or higher	51.1%	40.7%	8.1%	266	6.0
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION*					
Liberal Party	47.2%	45.8%	7.0%	256	6.1
Conservative Party	81.0%	13.0%	6.0%	169	7.5
NDP	29.0%	58.0%	13.0%	68	11.9
Green Party	55.9%	39.5%	4.6%	28	18.5
Bloc Québécois	4.4%	95.6%	0.0%	13	27.2

*Regional and demographic breakdowns should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Approval Ratings: Thomas Mulcair

Q. [QUARTER-SAMPLE ONLY] Do you approve or disapprove of the way Thomas Mulcair, leader of the New Democratic Party of Canada, is handling his job?

	Approve	Disapprove	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	45.4%	43.6%	11.0%	580	4.1
REGION*					
British Columbia	51.0%	42.5%	6.4%	99	9.9
Alberta	20.4%	57.8%	21.9%	64	12.3
Saskatchewan	38.1%	38.1%	23.8%	28	18.5
Manitoba	22.2%	53.3%	24.5%	18	23.1
Ontario	47.1%	43.2%	9.8%	190	7.1
Quebec	57.4%	36.9%	5.8%	112	9.3
Atlantic Canada	36.9%	44.7%	18.4%	66	12.1
GENDER*					
Male	47.3%	44.2%	8.5%	271	6.0
Female	45.1%	44.8%	10.1%	292	5.7
AGE*					
<35	43.2%	40.6%	16.2%	54	13.3
35-49	44.0%	46.4%	9.6%	96	10.0
50-64	49.8%	45.4%	4.8%	191	7.1
65+	51.0%	45.9%	3.1%	226	6.5
EDUCATION*					
High school or less	46.2%	44.1%	9.7%	143	8.2
College or CEGEP	42.6%	49.7%	7.7%	194	7.0
University or higher	50.1%	39.0%	10.9%	230	6.5
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION*					
Liberal Party	48.3%	47.3%	4.4%	250	6.2
Conservative Party	37.7%	55.0%	7.3%	135	8.4
NDP	68.3%	29.0%	2.7%	71	11.6
Green Party	52.5%	27.5%	20.0%	38	15.9
Bloc Québécois	60.2%	39.8%	0.0%	19	22.5

*Regional and demographic breakdowns should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Approval Ratings: Elizabeth May

Q. [QUARTER-SAMPLE ONLY] Do you approve or disapprove of the way Elizabeth May, leader of the Green Party of Canada, is handling her job?

	Approve	Disapprove	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	54.2%	32.3%	13.5%	579	4.1
REGION*					
British Columbia	67.2%	25.3%	7.5%	99	9.9
Alberta	32.3%	55.8%	11.8%	53	13.5
Saskatchewan	49.8%	35.3%	14.8%	31	17.6
Manitoba	71.9%	28.1%	0.0%	19	22.5
Ontario	50.2%	34.7%	15.0%	199	7.0
Quebec	58.0%	24.9%	17.1%	104	9.6
Atlantic Canada	56.5%	30.8%	12.8%	71	11.6
GENDER*					
Male	55.3%	37.6%	7.1%	273	5.9
Female	55.5%	27.8%	16.8%	294	5.7
AGE*					
<35	49.5%	34.2%	16.3%	50	13.9
35-49	55.0%	31.3%	13.7%	90	10.3
50-64	58.5%	31.8%	9.7%	201	6.9
65+	60.9%	33.0%	6.1%	224	6.6
EDUCATION*					
High school or less	56.6%	34.1%	9.3%	159	7.8
College or CEGEP	52.8%	37.6%	9.6%	172	7.5
University or higher	56.8%	27.1%	16.1%	234	6.4
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION*					
Liberal Party	63.4%	25.9%	10.7%	246	6.3
Conservative Party	30.3%	56.5%	13.1%	147	8.1
NDP	75.2%	18.4%	6.4%	53	13.5
Green Party	87.9%	3.8%	8.3%	37	16.1
Bloc Québécois	59.6%	40.4%	0.0%	9	32.7

*Regional and demographic breakdowns should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Predictions for 2019: Liberal Party

Q. [QUARTER-SAMPLE ONLY] If you were to make your best guess as to how the Liberal Party will fare in the next federal election, how well do you think they would do? Please use a five-point scale where 1 means much worse, 5 means much better, and the midpoint, 3, means about the same.

	Worse (1-2)	About the same (3)	Better (4-5)	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	27.7%	48.0%	18.9%	5.4%	663	3.8
REGION*						
British Columbia	31.4%	30.1%	30.5%	8.0%	102	9.7
Alberta	49.5%	34.4%	13.3%	2.8%	78	11.1
Saskatchewan	52.7%	31.7%	8.9%	6.7%	32	17.3
Manitoba	23.2%	41.8%	9.4%	25.6%	16	24.5
Ontario	23.4%	52.6%	20.1%	3.8%	231	6.5
Quebec	18.2%	63.0%	16.8%	2.0%	111	9.3
Atlantic Canada	34.4%	44.8%	13.0%	7.8%	87	10.5
GENDER*						
Male	31.9%	42.3%	22.5%	3.3%	282	5.8
Female	25.0%	53.5%	16.9%	4.6%	366	5.1
AGE*						
<35	23.8%	52.6%	16.2%	7.3%	62	12.5
35-49	32.5%	45.1%	18.5%	3.9%	118	9.0
50-64	26.3%	46.9%	24.6%	2.2%	209	6.8
65+	29.4%	50.3%	18.4%	1.9%	262	6.1
EDUCATION*						
High school or less	25.8%	43.9%	22.3%	8.0%	174	7.4
College or CEGEP	35.0%	47.5%	16.1%	1.4%	227	6.5
University or higher	23.6%	54.8%	19.2%	2.4%	247	6.2
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION*						
Liberal Party	8.3%	59.2%	31.4%	1.1%	283	5.8
Conservative Party	60.7%	29.8%	8.2%	1.3%	158	7.8
NDP	27.2%	58.1%	11.8%	2.8%	69	11.8
Green Party	45.0%	28.6%	23.0%	3.4%	34	16.8
Bloc Québécois	27.6%	60.5%	11.9%	0.0%	20	21.9

*Regional and demographic breakdowns should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Predictions for 2019: Conservative Party

Q. [QUARTER-SAMPLE ONLY] If you were to make your best guess as to how the Conservative Party will fare in the next federal election, how well do you think they would do? Please use a five-point scale where 1 means much worse, 5 means much better, and the midpoint, 3, means about the same.

	Worse (1-2)	About the same (3)	Better (4-5)	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	29.6%	40.5%	24.2%	5.6%	552	4.2
REGION*						
British Columbia	28.8%	40.6%	26.1%	4.4%	88	10.5
Alberta	27.1%	25.0%	43.0%	4.9%	58	12.9
Saskatchewan	23.9%	28.2%	47.9%	0.0%	23	20.4
Manitoba	15.9%	37.2%	46.9%	0.0%	14	26.2
Ontario	27.5%	43.7%	23.3%	5.5%	203	6.9
Quebec	35.5%	41.2%	15.1%	8.1%	106	9.5
Atlantic Canada	31.3%	48.0%	17.7%	3.1%	58	12.9
GENDER*						
Male	31.6%	36.7%	27.9%	3.9%	253	6.2
Female	28.7%	45.3%	21.6%	4.4%	289	5.8
AGE*						
<35	36.0%	35.1%	20.1%	8.8%	54	13.3
35-49	34.1%	40.9%	22.9%	2.1%	96	10.0
50-64	22.9%	43.6%	30.7%	2.8%	184	7.2
65+	23.0%	48.6%	26.3%	2.1%	208	6.8
EDUCATION*						
High school or less	34.7%	35.9%	23.2%	6.2%	118	9.0
College or CEGEP	24.3%	48.7%	24.8%	2.3%	175	7.4
University or higher	31.4%	38.5%	25.4%	4.7%	247	6.2
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION*						
Liberal Party	36.7%	45.3%	13.2%	4.8%	224	6.6
Conservative Party	10.0%	30.4%	59.1%	0.5%	147	8.1
NDP	44.8%	35.5%	18.2%	1.5%	59	12.8
Green Party	40.4%	50.9%	0.0%	8.7%	28	18.5
Bloc Québécois	33.7%	62.7%	3.6%	0.0%	22	20.9

*Regional and demographic breakdowns should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Predictions for 2019: NDP

Q. [QUARTER-SAMPLE ONLY] If you were to make your best guess as to how the New Democratic Party will fare in the next federal election, how well do you think they would do? Please use a five-point scale where 1 means much worse, 5 means much better, and the midpoint, 3, means about the same.

	Worse (1-2)	About the same (3)	Better (4-5)	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	28.0%	50.5%	16.2%	5.3%	607	4.0
REGION*						
British Columbia	33.9%	54.1%	12.0%	0.0%	84	10.7
Alberta	55.6%	32.7%	3.4%	8.3%	67	12.0
Saskatchewan	34.8%	27.5%	32.7%	5.0%	25	19.6
Manitoba	22.8%	53.4%	19.0%	4.7%	22	20.9
Ontario	23.6%	50.0%	21.5%	4.9%	205	6.8
Quebec	23.3%	56.9%	14.2%	5.5%	125	8.8
Atlantic Canada	18.4%	55.3%	13.9%	12.4%	77	11.2
GENDER*						
Male	30.6%	51.1%	15.4%	2.9%	274	5.9
Female	25.3%	52.4%	17.8%	4.4%	319	5.5
AGE*						
<35	27.3%	47.5%	19.1%	6.0%	43	14.9
35-49	31.3%	51.2%	15.6%	2.0%	80	11.0
50-64	25.1%	54.7%	16.3%	3.8%	218	6.6
65+	30.1%	51.7%	15.0%	3.1%	253	6.2
EDUCATION*						
High school or less	26.7%	47.5%	18.2%	7.6%	160	7.8
College or CEGEP	28.1%	54.1%	16.7%	1.1%	170	7.5
University or higher	29.1%	53.1%	15.1%	2.7%	265	6.0
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION*						
Liberal Party	29.0%	56.4%	11.8%	2.8%	270	6.0
Conservative Party	45.0%	36.5%	14.0%	4.6%	154	7.9
NDP	4.9%	54.8%	37.8%	2.5%	72	11.6
Green Party	15.1%	62.6%	18.0%	4.3%	32	17.3
Bloc Québécois	30.3%	65.4%	0.0%	4.3%	13	27.2

*Regional and demographic breakdowns should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Predictions for 2019: Green Party

Q. [QUARTER-SAMPLE ONLY] If you were to make your best guess as to how the Green Party will fare in the next federal election, how well do you think they would do? Please use a five-point scale where 1 means much worse, 5 means much better, and the midpoint, 3, means about the same.

	Worse (1-2)	About the same (3)	Better (4-5)	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	22.7%	52.9%	17.8%	6.6%	549	4.2
REGION*						
British Columbia	6.5%	67.9%	22.4%	3.1%	74	11.4
Alberta	34.3%	35.5%	20.4%	9.8%	67	12.0
Saskatchewan	34.0%	30.4%	20.7%	14.9%	33	17.1
Manitoba	11.6%	79.9%	8.5%	0.0%	17	23.8
Ontario	23.1%	54.4%	16.1%	6.4%	187	7.2
Quebec	26.7%	47.6%	19.4%	6.3%	99	9.9
Atlantic Canada	14.3%	63.3%	15.0%	7.3%	69	11.8
GENDER*						
Male	28.5%	44.1%	23.0%	4.4%	249	6.2
Female	17.6%	65.1%	13.2%	4.1%	283	5.8
AGE*						
<35	12.9%	52.4%	29.2%	5.5%	46	14.5
35-49	29.4%	51.3%	14.1%	5.2%	82	10.8
50-64	25.7%	58.0%	15.3%	0.9%	191	7.1
65+	26.0%	56.2%	13.8%	4.1%	212	6.7
EDUCATION*						
High school or less	24.3%	45.4%	25.3%	5.0%	131	8.6
College or CEGEP	22.8%	55.5%	17.2%	4.5%	188	7.2
University or higher	22.2%	60.8%	14.5%	2.5%	209	6.8
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION*						
Liberal Party	19.2%	56.1%	20.6%	4.1%	223	6.6
Conservative Party	38.9%	51.5%	5.3%	4.2%	145	8.1
NDP	20.2%	68.6%	9.2%	1.9%	59	12.8
Green Party	2.4%	45.0%	51.6%	1.0%	43	14.9
Bloc Québécois	28.8%	71.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9	32.7

*Regional and demographic breakdowns should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Predictions for U.S. Presidential Election

Q. [HALF-SAMPLE ONLY] Assuming that Hillary Clinton wins the Democratic nomination, who do you think will win the U.S. presidential election of 2016?

	Hillary Clinton	Donald Trump	A third-party candidate	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	57.9%	23.1%	14.7%	4.3%	1213	2.8
REGION						
British Columbia	62.5%	20.3%	13.4%	3.8%	172	7.5
Alberta	44.4%	33.7%	12.6%	9.2%	142	8.2
Saskatchewan*	47.1%	28.5%	12.3%	12.2%	62	12.5
Manitoba*	61.3%	24.7%	11.2%	2.7%	39	15.7
Ontario	59.9%	21.1%	15.3%	3.7%	428	4.7
Quebec	61.3%	21.1%	15.3%	2.2%	201	6.9
Atlantic Canada	52.4%	25.8%	17.8%	4.0%	161	7.7
GENDER						
Male	54.9%	28.2%	14.5%	2.4%	560	4.1
Female	63.5%	18.7%	15.1%	2.7%	623	3.9
AGE						
<35	49.1%	25.4%	24.3%	1.2%	95	10.1
35-49	58.6%	23.9%	13.9%	3.7%	196	7.0
50-64	63.9%	22.6%	10.2%	3.3%	408	4.9
65+	65.6%	21.9%	10.3%	2.1%	490	4.4
EDUCATION						
High school or less	48.5%	27.5%	23.3%	0.7%	307	5.6
College or CEGEP	60.8%	21.2%	14.8%	3.2%	393	4.9
University or higher	67.3%	22.0%	7.3%	3.4%	483	4.5
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION						
Liberal Party	71.0%	13.2%	14.8%	1.0%	496	4.4
Conservative Party	45.7%	36.8%	11.2%	6.3%	323	5.5
NDP	71.7%	20.4%	7.1%	0.8%	133	8.5
Green Party	41.5%	31.5%	23.2%	3.8%	70	11.7
Bloc Québécois	50.2%	44.3%	5.5%	0.0%	22	20.9

*Results for Saskatchewan and Manitoba should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Impacts of a Clinton Presidency

Q. [QUARTER-SAMPLE ONLY] If Hillary Clinton were to win the next U.S. presidential election, what impact do you believe this would have on Canada? Please use a five-point scale where 1 means extremely negative, 5 means extremely positive, and the midpoint, 3, means neither negative nor positive.

	Negative (1-2)	Neither negative nor positive (3)	Positive (4-5)	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	22.0%	55.7%	18.6%	3.8%	592	4.0
REGION*						
British Columbia	14.6%	57.4%	21.8%	6.2%	74	11.4
Alberta	37.3%	43.6%	13.7%	5.3%	72	11.6
Saskatchewan	28.1%	51.0%	13.0%	7.9%	31	17.6
Manitoba	8.5%	77.6%	13.9%	0.0%	23	20.4
Ontario	25.7%	54.0%	17.3%	3.0%	213	6.7
Quebec	13.3%	61.8%	22.5%	2.5%	95	10.1
Atlantic Canada	17.3%	58.1%	19.2%	5.4%	78	11.1
GENDER*						
Male	25.3%	55.3%	17.3%	2.1%	280	5.9
Female	18.5%	58.0%	20.3%	3.1%	296	5.7
AGE*						
<35	28.8%	51.5%	17.9%	1.8%	46	14.5
35-49	27.1%	52.9%	18.5%	1.5%	84	10.7
50-64	16.6%	61.2%	18.4%	3.9%	200	6.9
65+	16.8%	61.3%	19.8%	2.2%	251	6.2
EDUCATION*						
High school or less	34.5%	50.3%	13.2%	2.0%	163	7.7
College or CEGEP	18.1%	58.4%	20.0%	3.5%	180	7.3
University or higher	13.2%	62.4%	22.4%	1.9%	236	6.4
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION*						
Liberal Party	11.8%	53.8%	33.1%	1.3%	235	6.4
Conservative Party	36.8%	53.2%	6.2%	3.7%	171	7.5
NDP	21.0%	56.3%	20.9%	1.8%	70	11.7
Green Party	16.2%	74.2%	7.0%	2.6%	28	18.5
Bloc Québécois	32.4%	59.6%	7.9%	0.0%	11	29.6

*Regional and demographic breakdowns should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Impacts of a Trump Presidency

Q. [QUARTER-SAMPLE ONLY] If Hillary Clinton were to win the next U.S. presidential election, what impact do you believe this would have on Canada? Please use a five-point scale where 1 means extremely negative, 5 means extremely positive, and the midpoint, 3, means neither negative nor positive.

	Negative (1-2)	Neither negative nor positive (3)	Positive (4-5)	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	65.2%	24.7%	6.8%	3.2%	621	3.9
REGION*						
British Columbia	67.7%	29.3%	2.0%	1.0%	98	9.9
Alberta	60.3%	22.5%	14.0%	3.2%	70	11.7
Saskatchewan	43.4%	16.0%	30.0%	10.7%	31	17.6
Manitoba	53.3%	23.3%	17.0%	6.4%	16	24.5
Ontario	69.9%	24.3%	4.5%	1.3%	215	6.7
Quebec	58.1%	28.4%	7.9%	5.6%	106	9.5
Atlantic Canada	77.3%	14.6%	2.0%	6.1%	83	10.8
GENDER*						
Male	63.4%	27.0%	9.4%	0.2%	280	5.9
Female	69.2%	23.8%	4.7%	2.3%	327	5.4
AGE*						
<35	75.3%	15.9%	8.8%	0.0%	49	14.0
35-49	64.4%	26.2%	6.4%	3.1%	112	9.3
50-64	63.0%	29.8%	6.2%	1.0%	208	6.8
65+	62.3%	30.7%	6.5%	0.5%	239	6.3
EDUCATION*						
High school or less	68.8%	23.4%	7.1%	0.7%	144	8.2
College or CEGEP	67.7%	23.6%	7.1%	1.6%	213	6.7
University or higher	63.7%	28.4%	6.4%	1.5%	247	6.2
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION*						
Liberal Party	71.8%	23.3%	3.2%	1.7%	261	6.1
Conservative Party	51.8%	33.6%	13.2%	1.3%	152	8.0
NDP	76.8%	14.8%	5.7%	2.8%	63	12.4
Green Party	82.0%	13.8%	1.9%	2.3%	42	15.1
Bloc Québécois	47.4%	52.6%	0.0%	0.0%	11	29.6

*Regional and demographic breakdowns should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Medium-Term Financial Outlook

Q. [HALF-SAMPLE ONLY] Thinking ahead over the next five years or so, do you think your personal financial situation will be better or worse than it is today? Please use a 7-point scale where 1 means much worse, 7 means much better, and the midpoint, 4, means about the same.

	Worse (1-3)	About the same (4)	Better (5-7)	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	33.5%	36.9%	26.1%	3.5%	1200	2.8
REGION						
British Columbia	32.1%	31.2%	32.9%	3.8%	183	7.2
Alberta	37.3%	28.5%	26.6%	7.6%	137	8.4
Saskatchewan*	44.7%	26.8%	21.8%	6.8%	55	13.2
Manitoba*	16.7%	42.7%	40.6%	0.0%	29	18.2
Ontario	34.6%	37.0%	26.2%	2.2%	418	4.8
Quebec	29.5%	45.9%	22.4%	2.2%	223	6.6
Atlantic Canada	40.0%	29.0%	23.7%	7.4%	150	8.0
GENDER						
Male	35.5%	32.4%	31.0%	1.0%	523	4.3
Female	32.4%	42.7%	22.5%	2.4%	652	3.8
AGE						
<35	33.9%	23.2%	40.0%	2.9%	101	9.8
35-49	30.0%	32.8%	34.5%	2.7%	193	7.1
50-64	39.6%	42.8%	17.0%	0.6%	401	4.9
65+	32.1%	58.2%	8.9%	0.8%	483	4.5
EDUCATION						
High school or less	39.5%	36.0%	22.0%	2.6%	293	5.7
College or CEGEP	38.7%	37.7%	22.1%	1.4%	395	4.9
University or higher	25.9%	38.9%	34.1%	1.2%	485	4.5
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION						
Liberal Party	22.2%	40.5%	35.8%	1.6%	507	4.4
Conservative Party	48.2%	31.1%	18.7%	2.0%	304	5.6
NDP	37.4%	34.2%	27.1%	1.3%	132	8.5
Green Party	34.6%	46.3%	19.1%	0.0%	65	12.2
Bloc Québécois	45.2%	44.4%	10.4%	0.0%	34	16.8

*Results for Saskatchewan and Manitoba should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Perceived Government Vision

Q. Which of the following BEST describes the way the Government of Canada is currently operating?

	Careful, steady-as-she-goes approach	Bold new vision for the future of the country	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	32.7%	55.1%	12.2%	2371	2.0
REGION					
British Columbia	31.9%	56.9%	11.2%	348	5.3
Alberta	37.1%	42.2%	20.8%	270	6.0
Saskatchewan*	27.2%	52.4%	20.4%	113	9.2
Manitoba*	38.2%	45.5%	16.3%	69	11.8
Ontario	31.9%	55.5%	12.5%	826	3.4
Quebec	30.6%	62.5%	6.9%	441	4.7
Atlantic Canada	38.4%	50.7%	10.8%	291	5.7
GENDER					
Male	35.0%	51.4%	13.7%	1058	3.0
Female	31.8%	60.7%	7.5%	1257	2.8
AGE					
<35	30.1%	56.3%	13.6%	205	6.8
35-49	33.7%	56.0%	10.2%	376	5.1
50-64	34.7%	55.8%	9.5%	802	3.5
65+	35.9%	56.7%	7.5%	935	3.2
EDUCATION					
High school or less	36.9%	52.9%	10.2%	583	4.1
College or CEGEP	30.5%	58.5%	11.0%	760	3.6
University or higher	33.1%	57.3%	9.6%	968	3.2
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION					
Liberal Party	26.8%	70.8%	2.4%	1000	3.1
Conservative Party	42.2%	37.6%	20.2%	604	4.0
NDP	31.3%	59.7%	9.0%	259	6.1
Green Party	48.8%	36.8%	14.4%	137	8.4
Bloc Québécois	36.2%	61.3%	2.6%	64	12.3

*Results for Saskatchewan and Manitoba should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Preferred Government Vision					
<i>Q. And which way would you PREFER the Government of Canada to operate?</i>					
	Careful, steady-as-she-goes approach	Bold new vision for the future of the country	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	40.9%	52.4%	6.7%	2371	2.0
REGION					
British Columbia	39.4%	54.7%	5.9%	348	5.3
Alberta	43.6%	44.9%	11.6%	270	6.0
Saskatchewan*	40.7%	43.2%	16.1%	113	9.2
Manitoba*	59.0%	31.9%	9.1%	69	11.8
Ontario	43.8%	50.2%	5.9%	826	3.4
Quebec	33.3%	62.8%	3.8%	441	4.7
Atlantic Canada	39.3%	51.2%	9.4%	291	5.7
GENDER					
Male	40.7%	53.8%	5.5%	1058	3.0
Female	42.5%	53.3%	4.2%	1257	2.8
AGE					
<35	31.9%	60.3%	7.8%	205	6.8
35-49	40.3%	55.0%	4.7%	376	5.1
50-64	46.2%	50.7%	3.1%	802	3.5
65+	51.8%	45.0%	3.2%	935	3.2
EDUCATION					
High school or less	46.2%	48.2%	5.7%	583	4.1
College or CEGEP	41.9%	53.0%	5.1%	760	3.6
University or higher	38.2%	58.5%	3.4%	968	3.2
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION					
Liberal Party	29.1%	69.8%	1.2%	1000	3.1
Conservative Party	70.0%	21.9%	8.1%	604	4.0
NDP	30.0%	67.7%	2.4%	259	6.1
Green Party	33.8%	56.9%	9.3%	137	8.4
Bloc Québécois	25.7%	73.6%	0.7%	64	12.3

*Results for Saskatchewan and Manitoba should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Methodology:

This survey 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 June 3-7, 2016. In total, a random sample of 2,371 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.