

RACE TIGHTENS TO THREE-WAY RACE AGAIN AS NDP SLIPS:

THE DUCEPPE EFFECT AND SIGNS OF LIFE FOR THE LIBERALS

[Ottawa – June 19, 2015] The NDP continues to hold on to an insignificant lead, but they have been brought back to Earth by the return of Gilles Duceppe in Quebec and a mild resuscitation of the flagging Liberal and Conservative fortunes. There is some encouraging news for the Liberals who have seen a mild rebound, which is possibly linked to the major announcements of early week. This rebound has left the Liberal Party only five points out of the lead, half the distance they encountered last week.

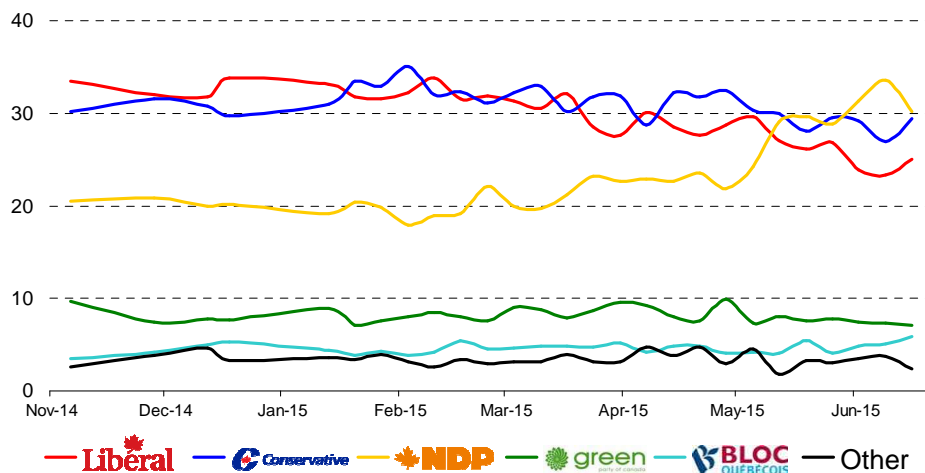
Federal vote intention

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

National Results



2011 Election Results



Note: These figures are based on decided and leaning voters only; 8.6% of respondents say they are undecided and 9.5% are either ineligible to vote or skipped the question.

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BASE: Canadians; June 10-16, 2015 (n=3,834), MOE +/- 1.6%, 19 times out of 20

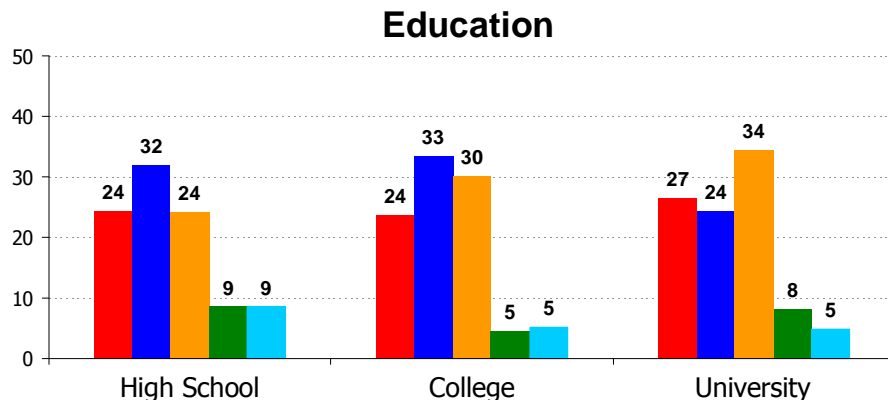
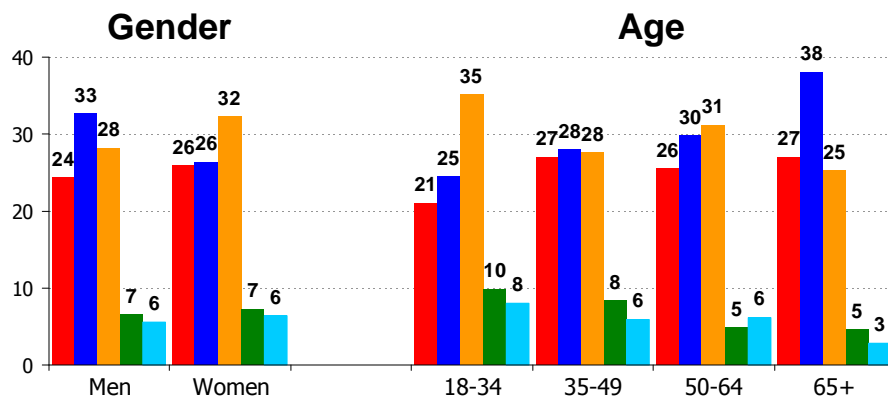
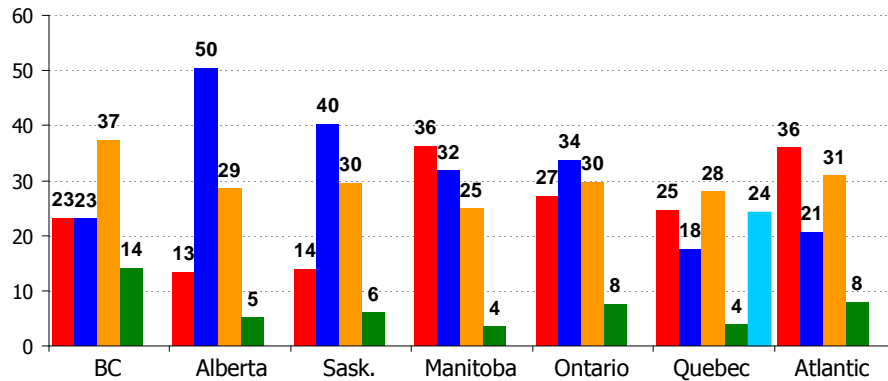
The brief ascension of the NDP to lead in Ontario has halted (we urged caution on reading too deeply last week¹) and the Conservatives now have a slight lead with the NDP and Liberals tightly bunched at 30 and 27 points, respectively. This is a potentially major development in favour of

¹ EKOS Research Associates, "NDP Continues to Rise as Liberals and Conservatives Continue to Slide", June 12, 2015. Available online at: <http://goo.gl/3Jx8k3>

the Conservatives who will now see many more seats won with slender pluralities due to vote splitting on the center-left, if these numbers were to persist. The NDP decline was also particularly pronounced with men.

Vote intention by key demographics

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



Liberal
 Conservative
 NDP
 green
 BLOC
 Other

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BASE: Canadians; June 10-16, 2015 (n=3,834), MOE +/- 1.6%, 19 times out of 20

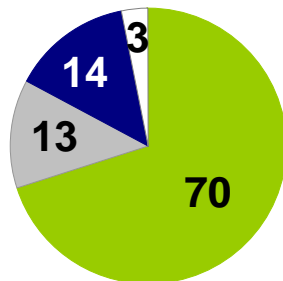
The Duceppe effect

Gilles Duceppe's surprising return to lead the Bloc Québécois has produced a modest but significant shake up of the Quebec voter landscape. The development has been nearly universally noted by Quebec voters and has been met with mixed reactions. One-quarter of Quebecers say they are now more likely to vote for the Bloc Québécois, while two-fifths say they are less likely.

Impact of Return of Gilles Duceppe

Level of attention

Q. [Quebec only] As you may have heard, Gilles Duceppe has returned as leader of the Bloc Québécois. Before this survey, had you heard of this development?

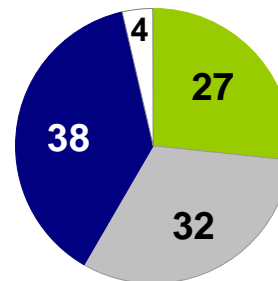


■ Yes, clearly
■ Yes, vaguely
■ No, not at all
■ DK/NR

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Impact on vote intention

Q. [IF YES] Are you more or less likely to vote for the Bloc Québécois now that Gilles Duceppe is the leader?



■ More likely (4-7)
■ Neither (4)
■ Less likely (1-3)
■ DK/NR

BASE: Quebec residents; June 10-16, 2015 (n=599), MOE +/- 4.0%, 19 times out of 20

Looking at the impact of Mr. Duceppe's return to politics broken down by party affiliation, we see that Bloc Québécois supporters are largely excited; two-thirds say they are now more likely to vote for their party. Conservative and Liberal supporters, meanwhile, couldn't care less, with virtually nobody in these groups saying they are more likely to vote Bloc. NDP supporters, however, are somewhat more open to voting Bloc now that Mr. Duceppe is back in the captain's chair and it appears that many former Bloc supporters who have since defected to the NDP are now re-considering their options.

In the end, the net impacts of Mr. Duceppe's return may end up being insignificant, but the immediate impact has been to greatly shore up the existing Bloc Québécois base and to eat into the NDP's now much smaller lead in Quebec. The Liberals have seen a sharp uptick in Quebec and now find themselves within the margin of error of the somewhat diminished NDP (flowers on the way to Gilles from Justin, no doubt).

Impact on vote intention by party support

Q. [IF AWARE OF GILLES DUCEPPE'S RETURN] Are you more or less likely to vote for the Bloc Québécois now that Gilles Duceppe is the leader?

Overall



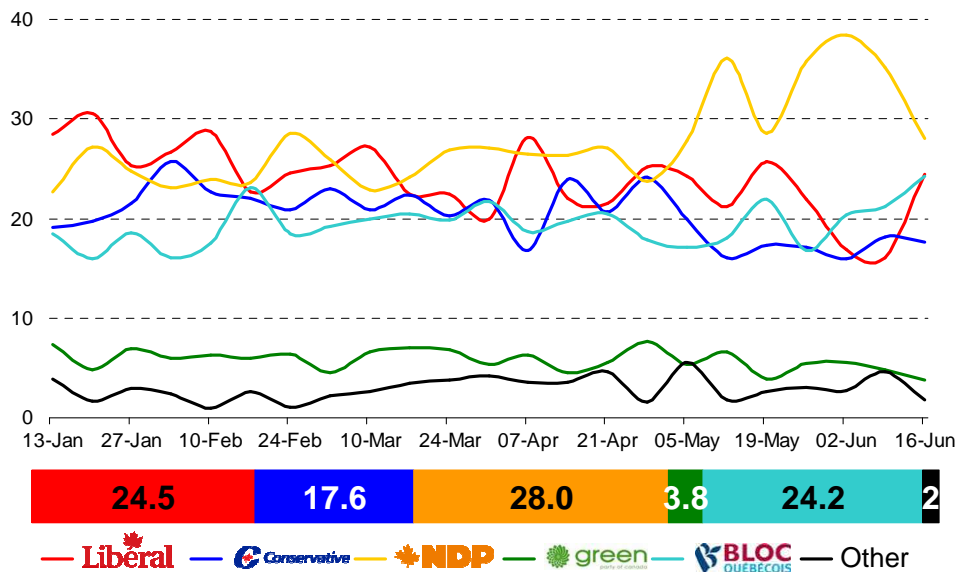
□ DK/NR ■ Less likely (1-3) ■ Neither (4) ■ More likely (5-7)

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BASE: Quebec residents; June 10-16, 2015 (n=599), MOE +/- 4.0%, 19 times out of 20

Tracking vote intention: Quebec

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



Note: The data on federal vote intention are based on decided and leaning voters only.
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BASE: Quebec residents; June 10-16, 2015 (n=599), MOE +/- 4.0%, 19 times out of 20

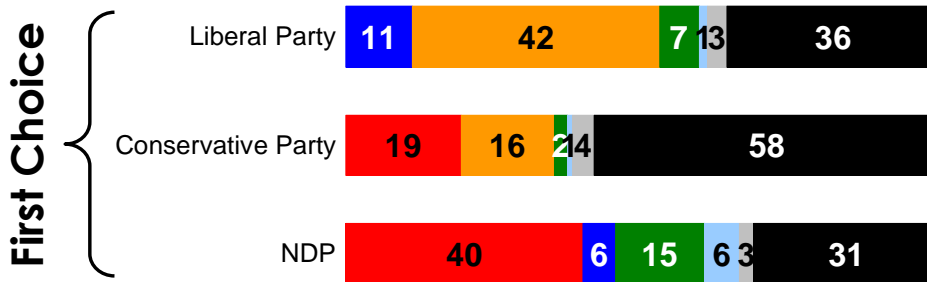
Second choice

The second choice responses continue to point to the depth of Stephen Harper's challenges. The Conservatives have very little room to grow whereas the NDP and Liberals have large and ample ceilings. Unfortunately for those seeking a change of government, the symmetry of second choice across Liberal and NDP voters shows they are fishing from the same pond and that growth in one will be cannibalized from the other progressive party, which will abet Harper's prospects. That is pretty critical for the Conservatives because not only do they have precious little room for growth, but the ratings of broad direction of the federal government have reached one of their worst scores in seven years (inauspicious timing as we approach Election).

Second choice

Q. Which party would be your second choice?

Overall



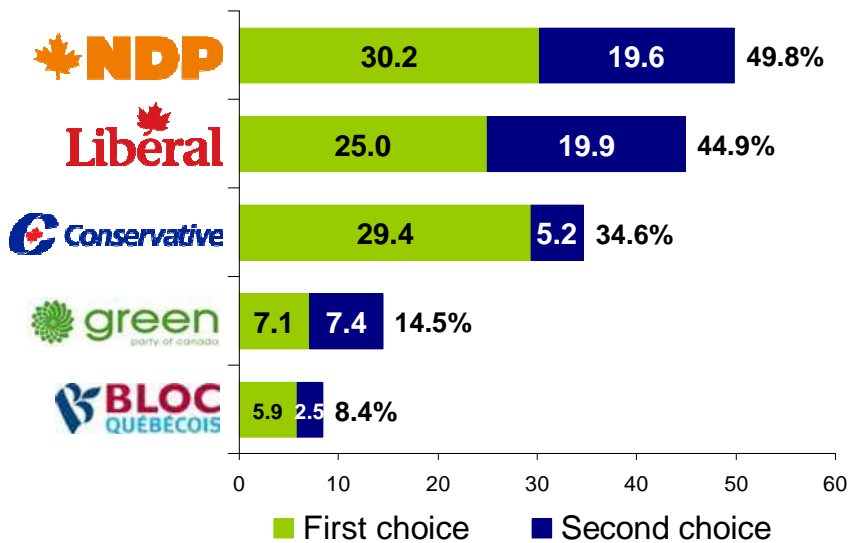
Liberal
 Conservative
 NDP
 green
 BLOC QUÉBÉCOIS
 Other
 Don't know/None

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BASE: Canadians with a first choice; June 10-16, 2015 (n=3,199), MOE +/- 1.7%, 19 times out of 20

Theoretical party ceilings

Q. If a federal election were held tomorrow, which party would you vote for?
 [IF DECIDED] Which party would be your second choice?

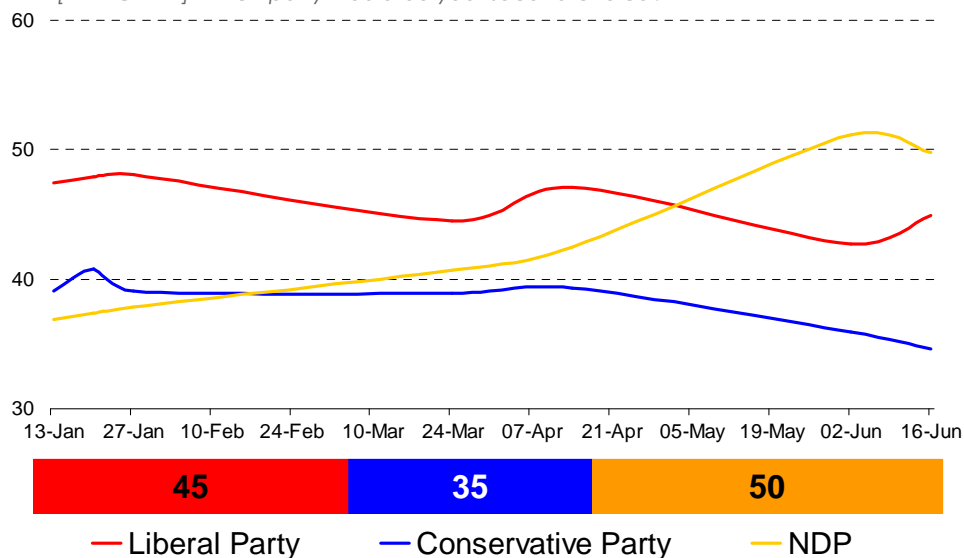


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BASE: Canadians with a first choice; June 10-16, 2015 (n=3,199), MOE +/- 1.7%, 19 times out of 20

Tracking theoretical party ceilings

Q. If a federal election were held tomorrow, which party would you vote for?
 [IF DECIDED] Which party would be your second choice?

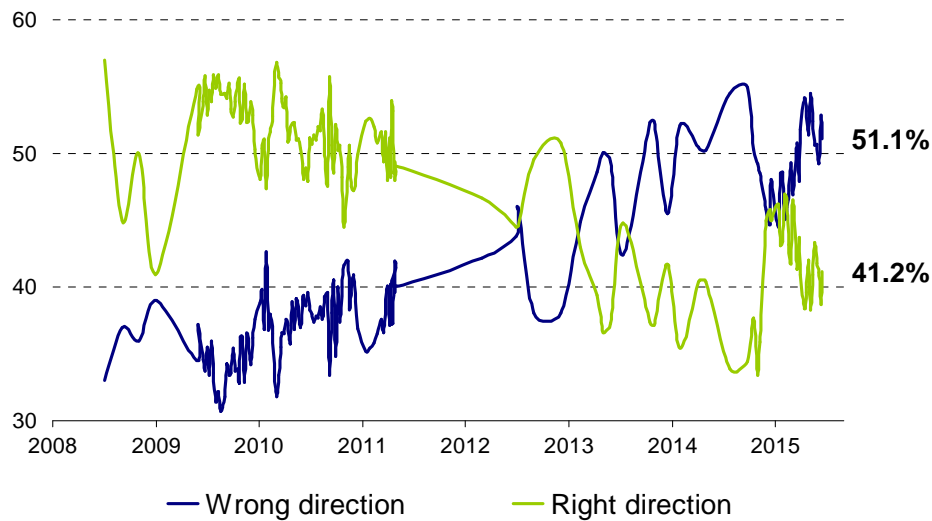


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BASE: Canadians with a first choice; June 10-16, 2015 (n=3,199), MOE +/- 1.7%, 19 times out of 20

Direction of country

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

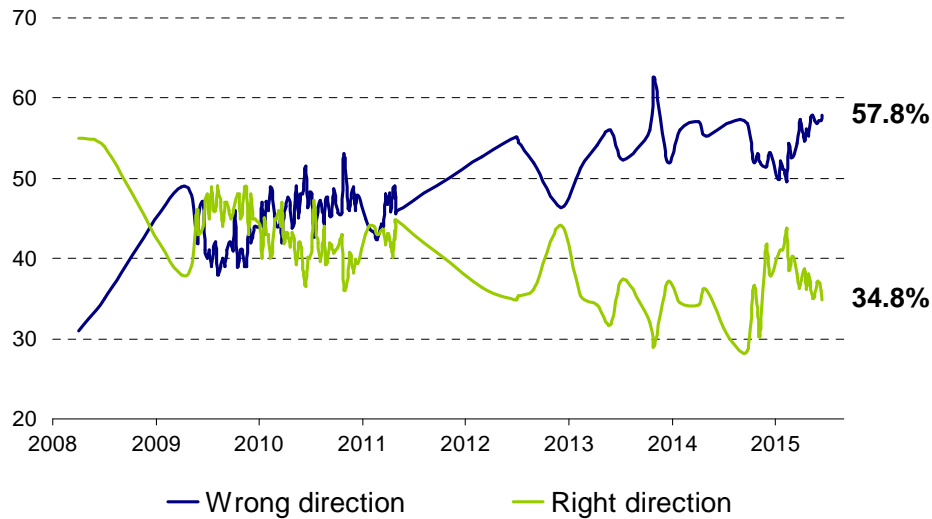


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BASE: Canadians (half-sample); June 10-16, 2015 (n=1,881), MOE +/- 2.3%, 19 times out of 20

Direction of government

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



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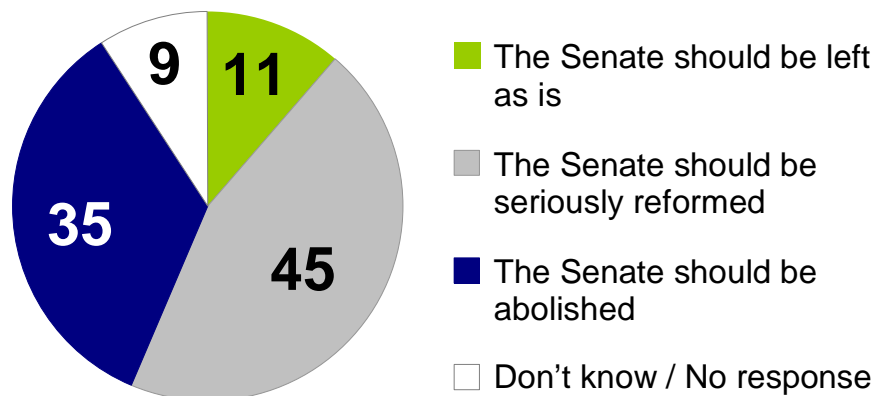
BASE: Canadians (half-sample); June 10-16, 2015 (n=1,953), MOE +/- 2.2%, 19 times out of 20

Canadians prefer reform to abolition when it comes to the Senate

From coast to coast, Canadians believe that something needs to be done about the Senate. Just one in ten Canadians are content with the status quo, at least in the face of the constitutional hurdles associated with other options. It seems that amid all the partisan noise about outright abolition versus fixing the Senate’s democratic deficit and glaring lack of accountability, reform has come out one top. Forty-five per cent say the Senate reform is the best option, while 35 per cent say only abolition will do. Interestingly, even NDP supporters, whose leader has been leading the fight for abolition for some time, still prefer reform to abolition, although by a much narrower margin than supporters of other parties.

Views on the Senate

Q. Thinking about the future of the Canadian Senate, which of the following comes closest to your own point of view?



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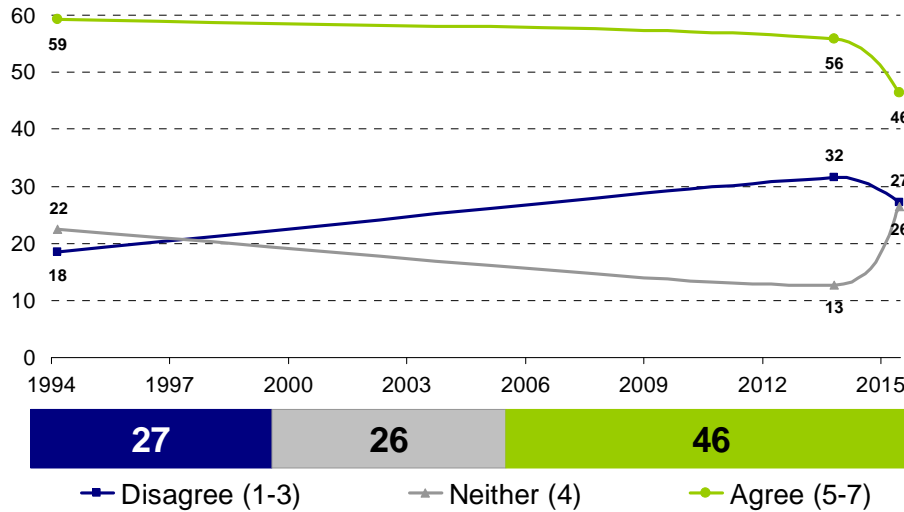
BASE: Canadians (half-sample); June 10-16, 2015 (n=1,944), MOE +/- 2.2%, 19 times out of 20

Our tracking on Senate abolition reveals that, despite the plethora of scandals that have rocked the upper house in recent years, support for abolition has actually receded in recent years (an important caveat, however, is needed: we last asked this question during the height of the Senate spending scandal, just days after Mike Duffy alleged that Stephen Harper had coerced him into accepting a personal cheque). Not surprisingly, support is notably higher among NDP supporters.

Whatever fate ultimately decrees for the Canadian Senate, it is clear that average citizens want to be part of the decision making process. Six in ten would like to see a national referendum on the issue, rather than leave the matter in the hands of our leaders.

Support for Senate abolition

Q. Please rate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statement:
I think that the Canadian Senate should be abolished immediately.



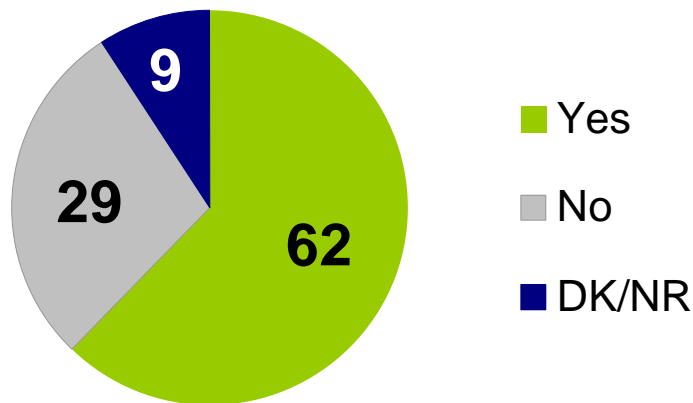
Note: Figures adjusted to exclude those who skipped the question

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BASE: Canadians (half-sample); June 10-16, 2015 (n=1,890), MOE +/- 2.3%, 19 times out of 20

Support for holding referendum on Senate

Q. Regardless of your views on the Canadian Senate, do you believe that we should hold a national referendum on whether to reform the Senate, abolish the Senate, or leave the Senate as is?



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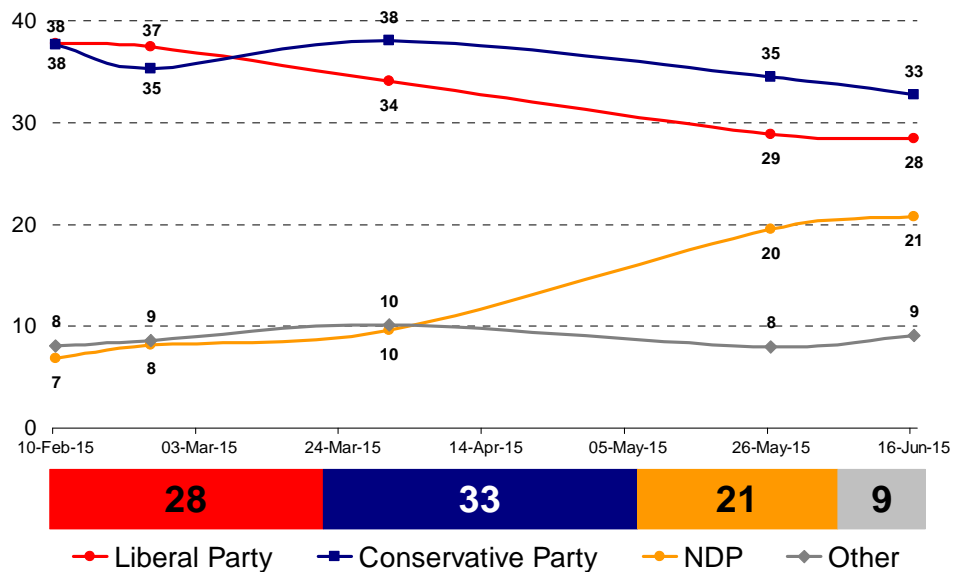
BASE: Canadians; June 10-16, 2015 (n=3,834), MOE +/- 1.6%, 19 times out of 20

Predicted winner

Overall, the mild NDP regression to a statistical tie may be reflective of an electorate that are now catching up with their newfound prominence. We see a lot of uncertainty among voters as to what will happen in October, but a very sharp rise in the incidence of those who see the NDP as a potential winner. No doubt this new outlook is causing a more critical look at the NDP and other possible configurations. It may also have raised some hackles with Conservative supporters who are up marginally from last week.

Tracking predicted election outcome

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



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BASE: Canadians; June 10-16, 2015 (n=3,834), MOE +/- 1.6%, 19 times out of 20

Concluding remarks

Overall, we see a renewed three-way race with still surprising but clear NDP strength. Justin Trudeau's Liberals may be showing signs of 'getting their mojo back' on the heels of a pretty bold and visible set of concrete ideas for change. The public are now as uncertain as we are of what is going to happen in October, but the race continues to evolve and shift as we approach the real campaign period.

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	Conser- vative Party	NDP	Green Party	Bloc Québécois	Other	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	25.0%	29.4%	30.2%	7.1%	5.9%	2.4%	3199	1.7
REGION								
British Columbia	23.2%	23.0%	37.3%	14.1%	–	2.5%	511	4.3
Alberta	13.4%	50.4%	28.5%	5.1%	–	2.7%	408	4.9
Saskatchewan	13.9%	40.3%	29.5%	6.1%	–	10.3%	156	7.9
Manitoba	36.2%	31.8%	24.9%	3.5%	–	3.6%	123	8.8
Ontario	27.2%	33.7%	29.8%	7.6%	–	1.7%	1214	2.8
Quebec	24.5%	17.6%	28.0%	3.8%	24.2%	1.8%	509	4.3
Atlantic Canada	36.0%	20.7%	30.9%	7.9%	–	4.5%	267	6.0
GENDER								
Male	24.4%	32.6%	28.2%	6.5%	5.5%	2.8%	1539	2.5
Female	25.8%	26.3%	32.3%	7.3%	6.4%	2.0%	1631	2.4
AGE								
<35	21.1%	24.5%	35.1%	9.8%	8.0%	1.6%	256	6.1
35-49	27.0%	27.9%	27.6%	8.4%	5.9%	3.2%	589	4.0
50-64	25.5%	29.8%	31.2%	4.8%	6.1%	2.6%	1075	3.0
65+	27.0%	38.0%	25.2%	4.6%	2.8%	2.4%	1255	2.8
EDUCATION								
High school or less	24.3%	32.0%	24.2%	8.6%	8.6%	2.4%	720	3.7
College or CEGEP	23.7%	33.4%	30.1%	4.5%	5.2%	3.0%	1086	3.0
University or higher	26.5%	24.3%	34.3%	8.1%	4.8%	1.9%	1356	2.7

Awareness of Return of Gilles Duceppe (Quebec only)

Q. As you may have heard, Gilles Duceppe has returned as leader of the Bloc Québécois. Before this survey, had you heard of this development?

	Yes, clearly	Yes, vaguely	No, not at all	DK/NR	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	70.1%	12.6%	14.3%	3.0%	599	4.0
GENDER						
Male	77.6%	9.9%	12.3%	0.2%	260	6.1
Female	66.1%	15.5%	17.0%	1.4%	316	5.5
AGE						
<35	71.7%	14.1%	14.3%	0.0%	66	12.1
35-49	72.2%	13.4%	12.3%	2.1%	117	9.1
50-64	74.0%	9.9%	15.0%	1.0%	214	6.7
65+	66.2%	14.3%	19.6%	0.0%	181	7.3
EDUCATION						
High school or less	56.9%	23.5%	17.9%	1.7%	140	8.3
College or CEGEP	74.2%	7.6%	17.5%	0.7%	202	6.9
University or higher	81.0%	8.8%	9.9%	0.3%	234	6.4
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION						
Liberal Party	72.2%	11.3%	14.4%	2.0%	129	8.6
Conservative Party	77.4%	9.0%	13.6%	0.0%	93	10.2
NDP	78.5%	11.4%	10.1%	0.0%	152	8.0
Green Party	78.1%	16.6%	5.2%	0.0%	15	25.3
Bloc Québécois	72.7%	7.7%	19.6%	0.0%	110	9.3

Impact of Return of Gilles Duceppe (Quebec only)

Q. Are you more or less likely to vote for the Bloc Québécois now that Gilles Duceppe is the leader?

	Less likely (1-3)	Neither (4)	More likely (5-7)	DK/NR	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	38.0%	31.6%	26.6%	3.7%	599	4.0
GENDER						
Male	45.2%	26.6%	26.3%	1.9%	260	6.1
Female	33.3%	37.3%	28.1%	1.4%	316	5.5
AGE						
<35	33.8%	34.2%	32.0%	0.0%	66	12.1
35-49	33.1%	33.0%	30.8%	3.1%	117	9.1
50-64	47.2%	26.8%	23.4%	2.5%	214	6.7
65+	46.5%	36.3%	16.4%	0.9%	181	7.3
EDUCATION						
High school or less	42.5%	28.5%	25.8%	3.2%	140	8.3
College or CEGEP	41.1%	31.4%	26.9%	0.7%	202	6.9
University or higher	34.3%	36.0%	28.6%	1.2%	234	6.4
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION						
Liberal Party	42.5%	42.0%	13.1%	2.4%	129	8.6
Conservative Party	56.1%	34.4%	9.5%	0.0%	93	10.2
NDP	37.9%	34.2%	27.6%	0.3%	152	8.0
Green Party	56.8%	27.1%	12.8%	3.3%	15	25.3
Bloc Québécois	19.8%	17.1%	63.1%	0.0%	110	9.3

Second Choice

Q. [Decided Voters Only] Talking again in terms of a federal election, which party would be your second choice?

	Liberal Party	Conservative Party	NDP	Green Party	Bloc Québécois	Other	None	DK/ NR	Sample Size	MOE (+/-)
NATIONALLY	19.9%	5.2%	19.6%	7.4%	2.5%	3.7%	39.8%	2.0%	3199	1.7
REGION										
British Columbia	21.2%	5.4%	14.5%	14.5%	–	2.6%	40.2%	1.6%	511	4.3
Alberta	17.9%	5.3%	11.8%	6.3%	–	4.0%	52.1%	2.6%	408	4.9
Saskatchewan	22.0%	3.7%	14.8%	5.6%	–	6.1%	44.8%	3.1%	156	7.9
Manitoba	19.8%	4.1%	19.0%	6.1%	–	4.9%	41.9%	4.3%	123	8.8
Ontario	20.6%	4.1%	20.9%	7.9%	–	3.7%	41.6%	1.3%	1214	2.8
Quebec	18.1%	6.6%	23.8%	2.9%	10.5%	3.8%	31.9%	2.4%	509	4.3
Atlantic Canada	21.9%	7.0%	21.7%	8.4%	–	3.1%	35.2%	2.6%	267	6.0
GENDER										
Male	19.6%	5.5%	19.9%	7.2%	2.4%	3.9%	40.2%	1.3%	1539	2.5
Female	20.4%	4.9%	19.3%	7.6%	2.8%	3.3%	39.3%	2.4%	1631	2.4
AGE										
<35	25.1%	2.6%	19.7%	7.3%	3.3%	3.0%	37.5%	1.5%	256	6.1
35-49	18.6%	6.7%	21.5%	8.8%	2.7%	3.2%	35.6%	2.8%	589	4.0
50-64	20.1%	6.1%	17.9%	7.3%	2.6%	4.6%	40.0%	1.4%	1075	3.0
65+	14.6%	5.6%	19.1%	5.5%	1.3%	3.8%	48.4%	1.8%	1255	2.8
EDUCATION										
High school or less	16.4%	5.2%	14.6%	5.9%	1.2%	6.0%	49.5%	1.1%	720	3.7
College or CEGEP	18.7%	5.4%	17.6%	8.8%	2.4%	3.5%	41.2%	2.3%	1086	3.0
University or higher	23.6%	5.1%	24.7%	7.4%	3.6%	2.1%	31.6%	1.9%	1356	2.7
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION										
Liberal Party	–	11.2%	41.6%	6.7%	1.3%	3.3%	33.7%	2.2%	825	3.4
Conservative Party	19.4%	–	15.6%	2.3%	0.9%	3.6%	56.5%	1.7%	1054	3.0
NDP	39.8%	5.6%	–	14.9%	5.7%	2.5%	29.5%	1.9%	932	3.2
Green Party	16.6%	4.2%	23.5%	–	2.2%	4.2%	47.6%	1.7%	193	7.1
Bloc Québécois	13.2%	4.6%	43.4%	4.7%	–	2.0%	29.5%	2.6%	110	9.3

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	DK/NR	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	41.2%	51.1%	7.6%	1881	2.3
REGION					
British Columbia	38.3%	53.9%	7.8%	309	5.6
Alberta	49.0%	37.2%	13.8%	241	6.3
Saskatchewan	55.3%	41.1%	3.6%	90	10.3
Manitoba	35.7%	54.7%	9.5%	85	10.6
Ontario	39.0%	53.3%	7.7%	715	3.7
Quebec	43.9%	51.8%	4.4%	262	6.1
Atlantic Canada	39.1%	55.3%	5.6%	172	7.5
GENDER					
Male	44.0%	53.2%	2.9%	842	3.4
Female	42.5%	54.2%	3.3%	935	3.2
AGE					
<35	37.4%	58.6%	4.0%	147	8.1
35-49	41.9%	54.6%	3.4%	324	5.4
50-64	43.1%	54.6%	2.3%	612	4.0
65+	52.4%	44.5%	3.0%	695	3.7
EDUCATION					
High school or less	48.0%	47.3%	4.7%	437	4.7
College or CEGEP	42.6%	55.3%	2.1%	601	4.0
University or higher	39.5%	57.6%	3.0%	728	3.6
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION					
Liberal Party	32.5%	64.6%	2.9%	400	4.9
Conservative Party	77.1%	20.6%	2.3%	510	4.3
NDP	27.8%	69.7%	2.5%	460	4.6
Green Party	18.8%	77.6%	3.6%	105	9.6
Bloc Québécois	27.4%	71.8%	0.8%	50	13.9

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	DK/NR	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	34.8%	57.8%	7.4%	1953	2.2
REGION					
British Columbia	30.6%	61.0%	8.4%	283	5.8
Alberta	48.1%	39.7%	12.2%	257	6.1
Saskatchewan	46.1%	33.8%	20.1%	97	10.0
Manitoba	58.4%	34.9%	6.7%	74	11.4
Ontario	33.1%	58.8%	8.1%	730	3.6
Quebec	31.1%	65.7%	3.2%	337	5.3
Atlantic Canada	28.1%	67.9%	4.0%	166	7.6
GENDER					
Male	38.5%	57.4%	4.1%	872	3.3
Female	33.5%	61.9%	4.6%	994	3.1
AGE					
<35	28.9%	65.0%	6.0%	162	7.7
35-49	32.6%	63.2%	4.2%	360	5.2
50-64	38.3%	58.6%	3.1%	608	4.0
65+	48.1%	48.3%	3.7%	739	3.6
EDUCATION					
High school or less	42.7%	50.9%	6.4%	437	4.7
College or CEGEP	38.9%	58.0%	3.1%	646	3.9
University or higher	28.4%	68.1%	3.5%	780	3.5
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION					
Liberal Party	24.5%	73.4%	2.1%	425	4.8
Conservative Party	83.1%	13.4%	3.5%	544	4.2
NDP	14.3%	84.6%	1.1%	472	4.5
Green Party	19.6%	76.3%	4.0%	88	10.5
Bloc Québécois	15.4%	79.5%	5.1%	60	12.7

Views on the Senate

Q. Thinking about the future of the Canadian Senate, which of the following comes closest to your own point of view?

	The Senate should be left as is	The Senate should be seriously reformed	The Senate should be abolished	DK/NR	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	11.3%	45.0%	34.5%	9.2%	1944	2.2
REGION						
British Columbia	9.0%	54.4%	28.5%	8.2%	299	5.7
Alberta	12.0%	43.9%	33.6%	10.5%	242	6.3
Saskatchewan	13.6%	42.1%	29.7%	14.6%	88	10.5
Manitoba	6.9%	51.3%	28.6%	13.2%	71	11.6
Ontario	11.8%	48.6%	30.4%	9.2%	746	3.6
Quebec	10.5%	36.3%	45.3%	7.9%	315	5.5
Atlantic Canada	15.2%	36.0%	39.2%	9.7%	176	7.4
GENDER						
Male	14.1%	43.7%	38.2%	4.0%	892	3.3
Female	9.5%	50.4%	34.1%	6.0%	951	3.2
AGE						
<35	19.7%	47.7%	26.3%	6.2%	175	7.4
35-49	9.9%	50.8%	32.2%	7.1%	350	5.2
50-64	7.5%	43.7%	44.8%	4.0%	628	3.9
65+	7.4%	45.2%	46.1%	1.3%	691	3.7
EDUCATION						
High school or less	17.9%	42.1%	34.7%	5.3%	437	4.7
College or CEGEP	7.7%	49.2%	37.7%	5.4%	622	3.9
University or higher	10.0%	49.9%	36.2%	3.9%	770	3.5
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION						
Liberal Party	11.4%	52.6%	31.0%	5.0%	413	4.8
Conservative Party	15.1%	47.2%	33.5%	4.1%	531	4.3
NDP	6.0%	48.5%	43.4%	2.1%	479	4.5
Green Party	12.3%	58.0%	26.1%	3.5%	97	10.0
Bloc Québécois	11.9%	29.6%	51.4%	7.1%	63	12.4

Support for Senate Abolition

Q. Please rate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: 'I think that the Canadian Senate should be abolished immediately.'

	Disagree (1-3)	Neither (4)	Agree (5-7)	DK/NR	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	25.2%	24.4%	42.9%	7.5%	1890	2.3
REGION						
British Columbia	24.2%	20.5%	47.2%	8.0%	293	5.7
Alberta	20.0%	25.5%	39.2%	15.3%	256	6.1
Saskatchewan	27.8%	18.8%	40.4%	13.0%	99	9.9
Manitoba	24.0%	24.0%	40.3%	11.7%	88	10.5
Ontario	27.4%	26.2%	41.0%	5.3%	699	3.7
Quebec	23.1%	25.0%	47.2%	4.7%	284	5.8
Atlantic Canada	30.7%	21.4%	39.6%	8.4%	162	7.7
GENDER						
Male	27.2%	23.3%	46.9%	2.6%	822	3.4
Female	25.5%	27.5%	42.3%	4.6%	978	3.1
AGE						
<35	27.0%	24.2%	42.2%	6.6%	134	8.5
35-49	29.3%	23.6%	41.5%	5.6%	334	5.4
50-64	20.9%	27.2%	49.8%	2.2%	592	4.0
65+	27.1%	27.4%	43.9%	1.6%	743	3.6
EDUCATION						
High school or less	30.2%	28.2%	36.6%	5.0%	437	4.7
College or CEGEP	21.8%	25.9%	49.4%	2.9%	625	3.9
University or higher	26.9%	23.0%	45.7%	4.4%	738	3.6
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION						
Liberal Party	32.6%	23.2%	41.5%	2.7%	412	4.8
Conservative Party	30.9%	25.1%	41.2%	2.9%	523	4.3
NDP	19.5%	21.7%	57.1%	1.7%	453	4.6
Green Party	35.3%	15.5%	43.6%	5.7%	96	10.0
Bloc Québécois	9.2%	39.1%	51.6%	0.0%	47	14.3

Support for Referendum on the Canadian Senate

Q. Regardless of your views on the Canadian Senate, do you believe that we should hold a national referendum on whether to reform the Senate, abolish the Senate, or leave the Senate as is?

	Yes	No	DK/NR	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	62.2%	28.6%	9.2%	3834	1.6
REGION					
British Columbia	63.3%	25.6%	11.1%	592	4.0
Alberta	58.5%	28.4%	13.0%	498	4.4
Saskatchewan	60.3%	23.9%	15.8%	187	7.2
Manitoba	62.6%	23.4%	14.0%	159	7.8
Ontario	62.7%	29.0%	8.3%	1445	2.6
Quebec	62.9%	30.9%	6.2%	599	4.0
Atlantic Canada	62.8%	29.4%	7.8%	338	5.3
GENDER					
Male	67.7%	29.4%	2.9%	1714	2.4
Female	62.4%	30.3%	7.4%	1929	2.2
AGE					
<35	64.2%	28.0%	7.8%	309	5.6
35-49	64.4%	29.9%	5.7%	684	3.8
50-64	64.3%	31.3%	4.3%	1220	2.8
65+	67.4%	30.2%	2.5%	1434	2.6
EDUCATION					
High school or less	68.7%	26.2%	5.0%	874	3.3
College or CEGEP	66.3%	28.9%	4.8%	1247	2.8
University or higher	61.1%	33.5%	5.4%	1508	2.5
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION					
Liberal Party	61.9%	34.1%	4.0%	825	3.4
Conservative Party	65.9%	30.2%	3.9%	1054	3.0
NDP	68.1%	27.9%	4.1%	932	3.2
Green Party	70.5%	24.9%	4.7%	193	7.1
Bloc Québécois	81.9%	17.5%	0.6%	110	9.3

Predicted Election Outcome

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

	Liberal Party	Conservative Party	NDP	Other	DK/NR	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	28.4%	32.7%	20.8%	9.1%	9.1%	3834	1.6
REGION							
British Columbia	27.2%	27.2%	24.4%	11.6%	9.7%	592	4.0
Alberta	16.4%	44.0%	17.8%	7.1%	14.7%	498	4.4
Saskatchewan	22.7%	33.4%	18.8%	12.8%	12.5%	187	7.2
Manitoba	24.2%	36.9%	20.1%	9.6%	9.1%	159	7.8
Ontario	30.3%	34.9%	18.1%	8.1%	8.6%	1445	2.6
Quebec	30.7%	29.2%	24.9%	10.2%	4.9%	599	4.0
Atlantic Canada	37.3%	22.7%	20.8%	6.2%	13.1%	338	5.3
GENDER							
Male	27.4%	38.9%	21.5%	8.1%	4.1%	1714	2.4
Female	31.7%	29.6%	22.1%	10.3%	6.4%	1929	2.2
AGE							
<35	35.0%	29.6%	21.4%	9.2%	4.8%	309	5.6
35-49	29.0%	31.6%	21.8%	11.4%	6.2%	684	3.8
50-64	28.4%	36.1%	22.5%	8.3%	4.8%	1220	2.8
65+	23.8%	41.3%	21.1%	8.3%	5.4%	1434	2.6
EDUCATION							
High school or less	30.9%	35.6%	15.2%	13.4%	5.0%	874	3.3
College or CEGEP	28.3%	36.2%	21.7%	8.9%	4.8%	1247	2.8
University or higher	29.5%	31.1%	27.1%	6.7%	5.5%	1508	2.5
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION							
Liberal Party	63.8%	16.8%	11.8%	4.4%	3.2%	825	3.4
Conservative Party	11.0%	80.2%	2.6%	3.2%	3.0%	1054	3.0
NDP	22.5%	17.1%	53.1%	4.0%	3.3%	932	3.2
Green Party	31.4%	17.9%	21.5%	25.2%	4.0%	193	7.1
Bloc Québécois	27.6%	11.7%	34.4%	24.3%	2.1%	110	9.3

Election Prediction: Majority vs. Minority

Q. [IF VALID RESPONSE TO PREVIOUS QUESTION] And do you think this will be a minority or a majority government?

	Minority	Majority	DK/NR	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	61.8%	36.6%	1.6%	3475	1.7
REGION					
British Columbia	64.4%	31.8%	3.8%	539	4.2
Alberta	56.0%	42.6%	1.4%	436	4.7
Saskatchewan	51.7%	45.1%	3.3%	167	7.6
Manitoba	62.2%	36.8%	1.0%	146	8.1
Ontario	62.0%	36.6%	1.4%	1310	2.7
Quebec	64.3%	34.9%	0.8%	560	4.1
Atlantic Canada	60.4%	38.5%	1.1%	304	5.6
GENDER					
Male	60.4%	38.0%	1.6%	1650	2.4
Female	63.3%	35.4%	1.3%	1790	2.3
AGE					
<35	64.2%	32.8%	2.9%	289	5.8
35-49	59.8%	39.3%	0.9%	642	3.9
50-64	60.6%	38.5%	0.9%	1160	2.9
65+	63.0%	36.2%	0.8%	1353	2.7
EDUCATION					
High school or less	57.5%	40.9%	1.6%	835	3.4
College or CEGEP	61.1%	37.5%	1.3%	1188	2.8
University or higher	66.0%	32.7%	1.3%	1409	2.6
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION					
Liberal Party	60.4%	38.3%	1.3%	797	3.5
Conservative Party	47.6%	51.4%	0.9%	1028	3.1
NDP	73.2%	26.3%	0.5%	893	3.3
Green Party	74.1%	23.9%	2.0%	184	7.2
Bloc Québécois	69.8%	30.2%	0.0%	108	9.4

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 June 10-16, 2015. In total, a random sample of 3,834 Canadian adults aged 18 and over responded to the survey. The margin of error associated with the total sample is +/-1.6 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.