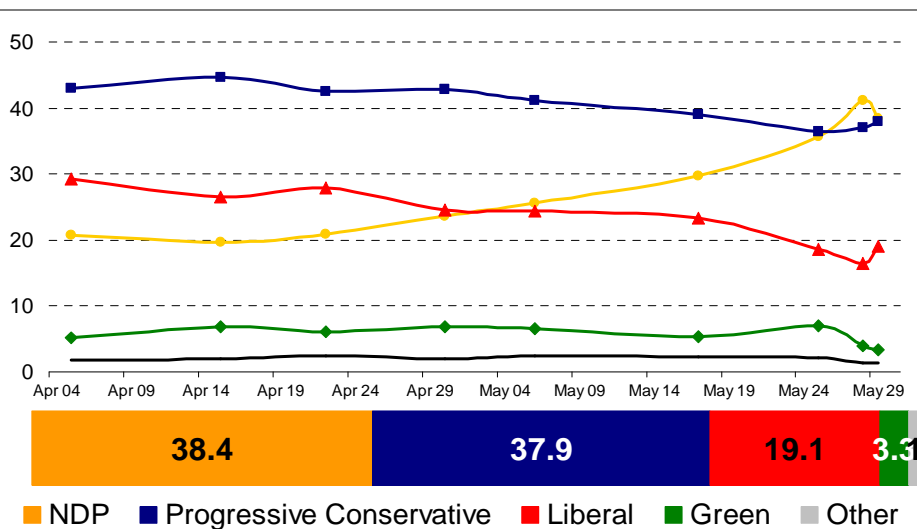


## RACE DEADLOCKED

[Ottawa – May 30, 2018] With just eight days until Election Day, the NDP finds itself locked into a statistical tie with the Progressive Conservatives. While the NDP enjoys a half-point lead over the PCs, the underlying regional patterns suggest that the PCs hold a significant advantage in terms of seat efficiency. Indeed, if these numbers hold, we will almost certainly be looking at some form of PC government on June 7<sup>th</sup>. The Liberals, meanwhile, have been stuck below 20 points for some time now.

### Ontario vote intention



Note: These figures are based only on decided voters, leaning voters, and those who have already voted; 7.8% of respondents say they are undecided, 1.5% say they are ineligible to vote, and 4.8% skipped the question.

Copyright 2018  
No reproduction without permission

BASE: Residents of Ontario; May 27-29, 2018, n=945, MOE +/- 3.2%, 19 times out of 20

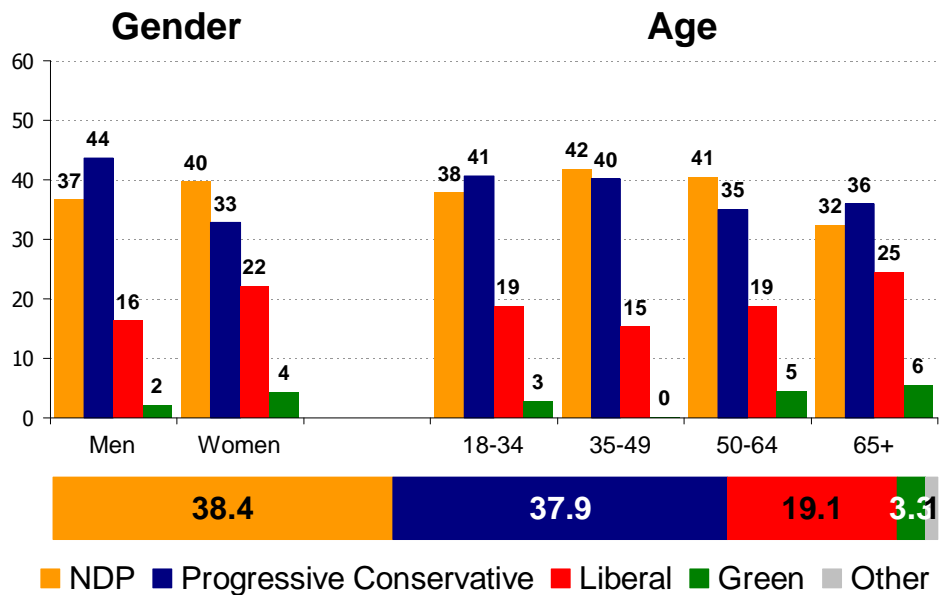
While the surge in overall NDP support seems to have stalled, the party has made a critical gain in the past week: increasingly, their support is shifting towards older Ontarians. Less than a week ago,<sup>1</sup> the party found its support disproportionately concentrated among those under 35 (a group that routinely fails to turn out to the polls on Election Day), while the PCs led comfortably with everyone over 50. Today, however, the NDP now leads with those ages 50-64 while PC losses have been offset with gains among the much less reliable millennial cohort. While these demographic shifts have not impacted the overall horserace numbers, they have certainly helped level the playing field in terms of turnout.

As it stands, the PCs would win the election if it were being held today. However, the election is not being held today; there is still a week to go – a veritable eternity by election campaign

<sup>1</sup> EKOS Research Associates, "A Volatile Electorate Producing a Newly-Tied Race", May 25, 2018, available online at: [goo.gl/MGuHci](http://goo.gl/MGuHci)

standards – and a couple of points from one party to the other would radically change the outcome.

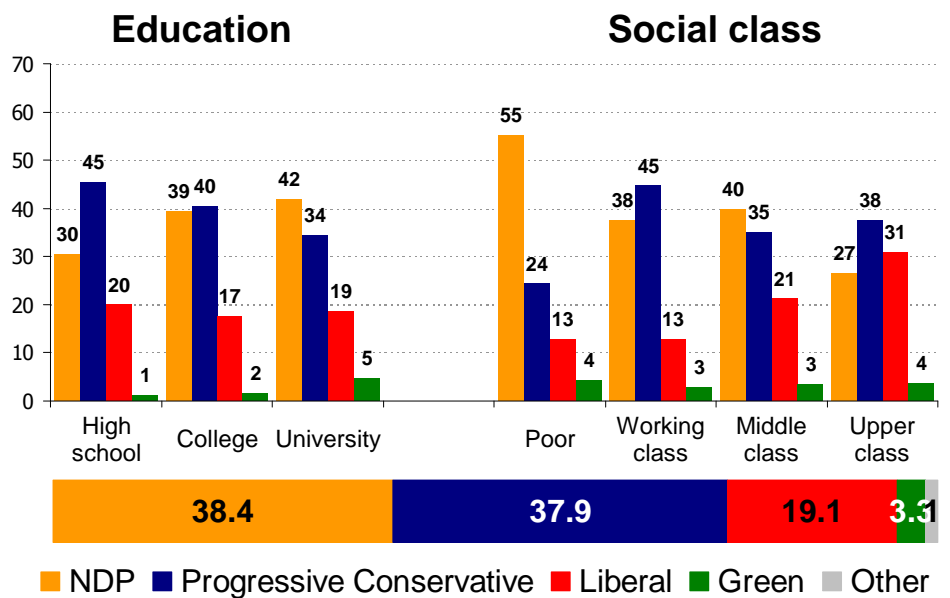
## Vote intention by demographics (i)



Copyright 2018  
No reproduction without permission

BASE: Residents of Ontario; May 27-29, 2018, n=945, MOE +/- 3.2%, 19 times out of 20

## Vote intention by demographics (ii)



Copyright 2018  
No reproduction without permission

BASE: Residents of Ontario; May 27-29, 2018, n=945, MOE +/- 3.2%, 19 times out of 20

## Detailed Results:

<b>Ontario Vote Intention</b> <i>(Decided voters, leaning voters, and those who have already voted only)</i>							
<i>Q. Thinking about the upcoming provincial election on June 7th, have you already voted either at an advance poll or by special ballot?</i>							
<i>[If yes] How did you vote in this election?</i>							
<i>[If no] How do you plan to vote in the upcoming provincial election on June 7th?</i>							
<i>[If undecided] Even if you do not have a firm idea, are you leaning towards a party?</i>							
<i>[If yes] As it stands, towards which party are you leaning?</i>							
	NDP	Progressive Conservative	Liberal	Green	Other	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
<b>NATIONALLY</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>GENDER</b>							
Male	36.6%	43.7%	16.3%	2.2%	1.2%	402	4.9
Female	39.7%	32.8%	22.1%	4.3%	1.2%	395	4.9
<b>AGE</b>							
<35	37.8%	40.6%	18.8%	2.8%	0.0%	55	13.2
35-49	41.8%	40.1%	15.4%	0.2%	2.5%	119	9.0
50-64	40.5%	35.0%	18.8%	4.5%	1.1%	246	6.3
65+	32.3%	36.0%	24.5%	5.5%	1.7%	386	5.0
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
High school or less	30.4%	45.2%	19.9%	1.2%	3.3%	149	8.0
College or CEGEP	39.4%	40.3%	17.4%	1.6%	1.3%	228	6.5
University or higher	41.7%	34.3%	18.6%	4.7%	0.6%	422	4.8
<b>Social class</b>							
Poor	55.2%	24.3%	12.8%	4.3%	3.4%	53	13.5
Working class	37.5%	44.6%	12.7%	2.8%	2.4%	191	7.1
Middle class	39.8%	34.9%	21.3%	3.4%	0.5%	489	4.4
Upper class	26.6%	37.5%	30.8%	3.7%	1.4%	69	11.8

## 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 figures in this report are based on a three-day rolling sample. Each day, a new day's worth of interviewing is added and the oldest day is dropped. The field dates for this survey are May 27-29, 2018. In total, a random sub-sample of 945 residents of Ontario aged 18 and over responded to the survey. The margin of error associated with the total sample is +/- 3.2 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.