

NATIONAL RACE REMAINS DEADLOCKED:

FINAL OUTCOME HIGHLY UNCERTAIN

[Ottawa – October 11, 2019] We remain in a deadlocked national race, with the Conservatives enjoying a one-point, statistically insignificant lead. Results suggest that there may have been some effects from the debates. The most important finding is the diminution of the Liberal Party's Ontario lead. The 13-point advantage the Liberals enjoyed in Ontario¹ has sharply eroded since the debate (though there appears to have been a modest recovery in the later part of the polling period).

Andrew Scheer appears to have strengthened this party's support with working class and non-university educated voters. The Conservatives own the working class segment (39 per cent, compared to 22 per cent for the Liberals) and their strength is dramatically higher among college educated and high school educated. Indeed, social class and education are now the principal fault lines dividing Liberals and Conservatives.

Despite Jagmeet Singh's performance, the NDP has not seen much progress. Their vote has stiffened and the party has opened up an advantage with second choice but, so far, this has not elevated them above their current position of 13 points. The NDP also seems to be doing better with visible minorities (which may be a result of Singh's performance in the debates).

So far, the debates have had no clear impact on the Green Party's fortunes, but they continue to do well in British Columbia, where they are now second. The Bloc Québécois appears to have benefited from the TVA debate and they are now at 25 per cent in Quebec.

There is no clear evidence that the People's Party was helped by the debates. However, the party has a surprising overrepresentation with millennial and university-educated voters. Indeed, the party is doing twice as well with those under 50 as it does with those over 50.

Regionally, the Liberals continue to do well in Atlantic Canada and Quebec. British Columbia remains a highly unpredictable four-way contest. The Prairies are clearly voting Conservative, but the Conservative Party seems to have faltered in Quebec.

There is still evidence of considerable fluidity, particularly among non-Conservatives. Green Party supporters are the most likely to say they may change their minds, with the NDP and Liberals being the potential beneficiaries, in that order. Similarly, NDP supporters still have potential to change their minds, and the primary beneficiaries would be the Liberals and Greens.

The Conservatives, meanwhile, have the firmest vote and its supporters are among the least likely to change their minds (though its supporters express some receptivity to the Liberals and

¹ EKOS Research Associates, "Tight National Race with Evidence of Further Volatility", September 30, 2019. Available online at: <http://bit.ly/2IIIMMYB>

People's Party). However, the party lags well behind all other parties in terms of second choice and has the least room to grow.

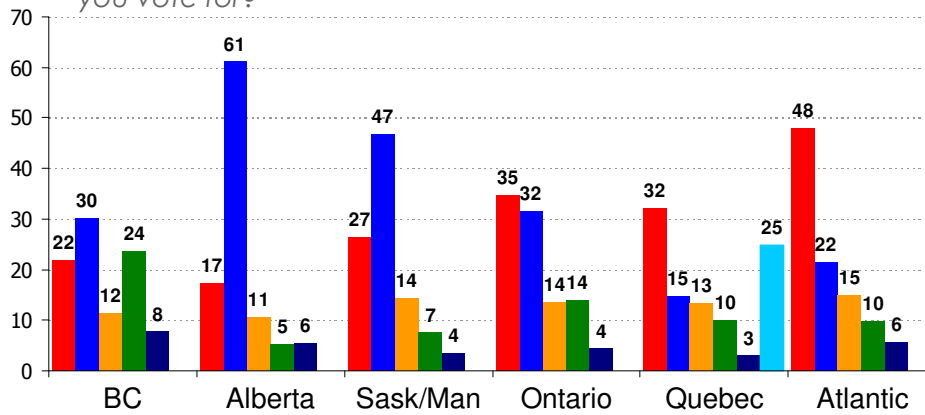
Bottom line:

What was already a tight race has become tighter and more unpredictable. Conservatives have a more committed constituency, but little room to grow. Despite strong reviews, the NDP has yet to make any significant movement upwards with no apparent breakthrough looming.

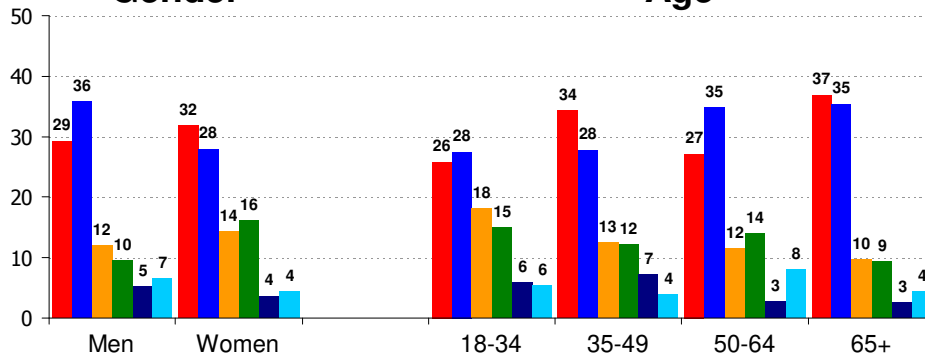
Our current numbers would suggest a Liberal minority, but the election is still highly uncertain. Ontario will be the critical factor shaping the final outcome. Canadians may well be staying up late seeing how the four-way races in British Columbia play out before we'll be able to determine who will form government.

Vote intention by region/demos CIVIS2.0

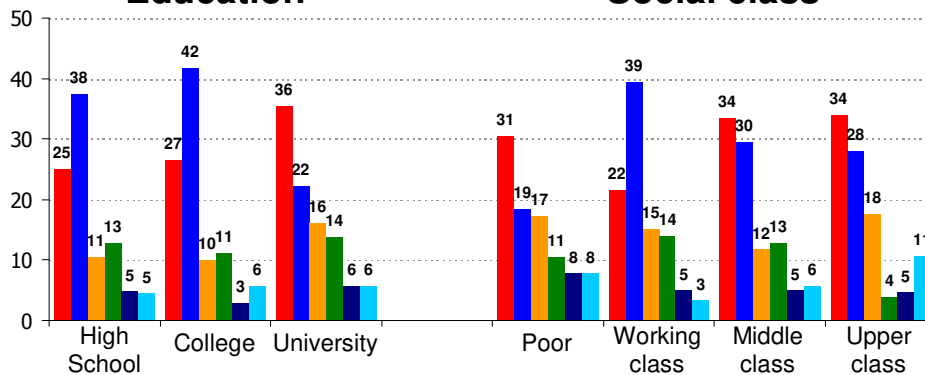
Q. If a federal election were held tomorrow, which party would you vote for?



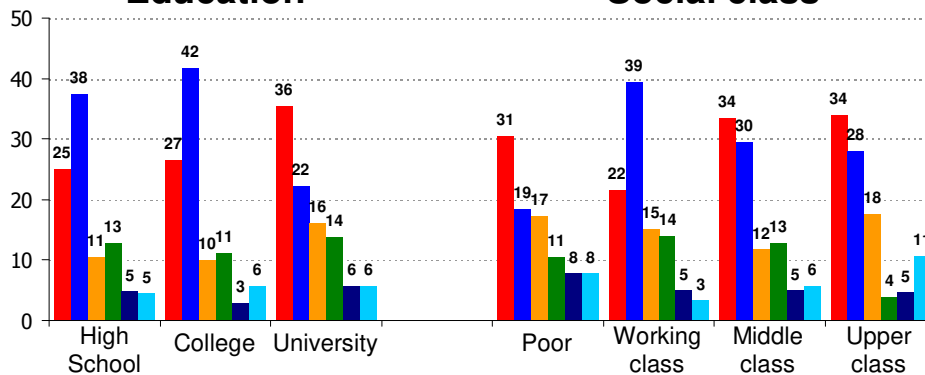
Gender



Education



Social class



■ LPC
 ■ CPC
 ■ NDP
 ■ GP
 ■ PPC
 ■ BQ
 ■ Other

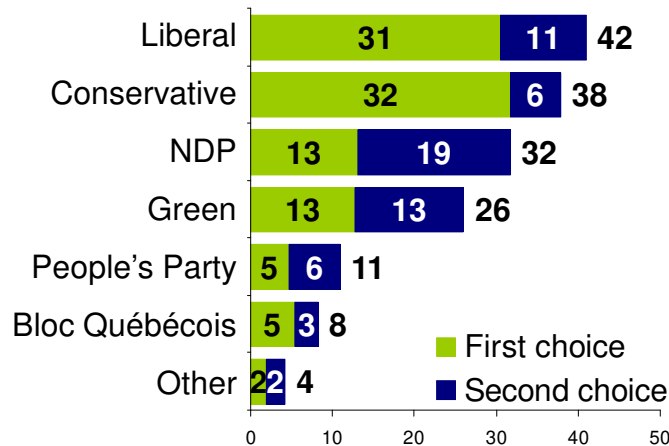
BASE: Canadians; October 7-10, 2019, n=1,947, MOE +/- 2.2%, 19 times out of 20

Copyright 2019
No reproduction without permission

Theoretical vote ceilings



Q. If a federal election were held tomorrow, which party would you vote for? / Talking again in terms of a federal election, which party would be your second choice?

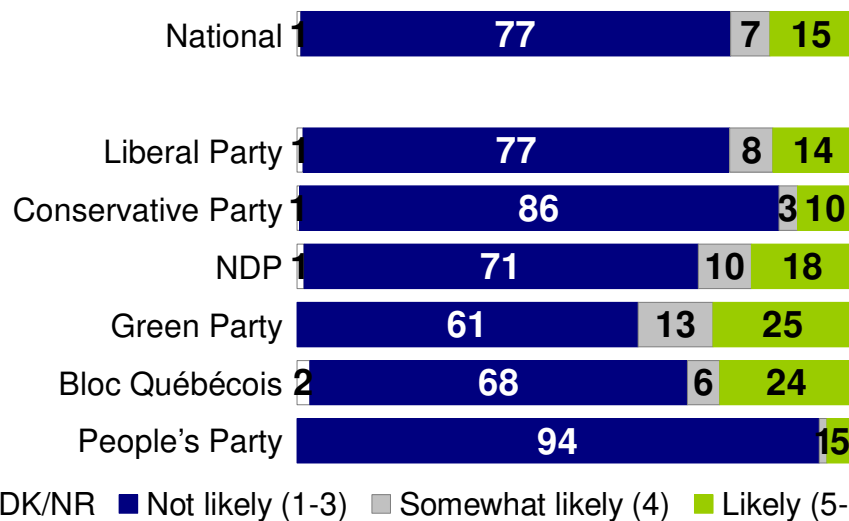


BASE: Decided voters; October 7-10, 2019, n=1,665, MOE +/- 2.4%, 19 times out of 20

Copyright 2019
No reproduction without permission

Likelihood of changing mind

Q. How likely it is that you will change your mind between now and the next federal election?



DK/NR
 Not likely (1-3)
 Somewhat likely (4)
 Likely (5-7)

BASE: Decided voters (IVR only); October 7-10, 2019, n=1,223, MOE +/- 2.8%, 19 times out of 20

Copyright 2019
No reproduction without permission

Detailed Results:

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>										
	LPC	CPC	NDP	GP	PPC	BQ	Other	Sample Size		Margin of Error (+/-)
								Weighted	Un-weighted	
NATIONALLY	30.5%	31.7%	13.1%	12.8%	4.7%	5.4%	1.9%	1667	1665	2.4
REGION										
British Columbia	21.9%	30.1%	11.5%	23.6%	7.7%	–	5.1%	239	219	6.6
Alberta	17.4%	61.2%	10.6%	5.3%	5.6%	–	0.0%	202	222	6.6
Sask./Man.*	26.5%	46.8%	14.4%	7.4%	3.6%	–	1.3%	111	161	7.7
Ontario	34.7%	31.5%	13.7%	14.0%	4.3%	–	1.7%	647	667	3.8
Quebec	32.2%	14.8%	13.4%	10.0%	2.9%	24.9%	1.9%	365	297	5.7
Atlantic Canada*	48.0%	21.5%	14.9%	9.9%	5.8%	–	0.0%	103	99	9.9
GENDER										
Male	29.3%	35.9%	12.0%	9.5%	5.2%	6.5%	1.7%	795	799	3.5
Female	31.9%	27.9%	14.3%	16.1%	3.6%	4.4%	1.8%	837	832	3.4
AGE										
<35	25.8%	27.5%	18.1%	14.9%	6.0%	5.5%	2.1%	444	140	8.3
35-49	34.3%	27.8%	12.5%	12.2%	7.3%	4.0%	1.9%	407	298	5.7
50-64	27.1%	34.9%	11.5%	14.0%	2.8%	8.0%	1.6%	435	460	4.6
65+	36.8%	35.3%	9.7%	9.3%	2.6%	4.4%	1.9%	344	731	3.6
EDUCATION										
High school or less	25.1%	37.5%	10.5%	12.8%	4.8%	4.5%	4.8%	327	357	5.2
College or CEGEP	26.6%	41.8%	10.1%	11.2%	3.0%	5.7%	1.6%	524	514	4.3
University or higher	35.5%	22.2%	16.1%	13.9%	5.7%	5.7%	0.9%	803	782	3.5
SOCIAL CLASS										
Poor	30.5%	18.5%	17.3%	10.6%	7.8%	7.7%	7.6%	116	111	9.3
Working class	21.6%	39.4%	15.1%	14.0%	4.9%	3.3%	1.8%	352	298	5.7
Middle class	33.5%	29.5%	11.7%	12.9%	4.9%	5.8%	1.7%	674	713	3.7
Upper class	34.0%	28.0%	17.7%	4.0%	4.7%	10.7%	0.9%	107	96	10.0

**Note that due to the small sample sizes, results for these regions should be interpreted with caution*

Second Choice

Q. [DECIDED/LEANING VOTERS ONLY] Talking again in terms of a federal election, which party would be your second choice?

	No second choice	LPC	CPC	NDP	GP	PPC	BQ	Other	Skip	Sample Size		Margin of Error (+/-)
										Weighted	Un-weighted	
NATIONALLY	38.5%	10.5%	6.2%	18.6%	13.2%	6.2%	2.9%	2.3%	1.7%	1667	1665	2.4
REGION												
British Columbia	33.8%	12.0%	7.6%	21.2%	13.3%	6.4%	–	3.1%	2.5%	239	219	6.6
Alberta	43.0%	12.3%	6.1%	14.0%	6.7%	13.2%	–	1.7%	3.0%	202	222	6.6
Sask./Man.*	38.1%	6.3%	5.6%	21.3%	17.5%	7.7%	–	1.5%	2.1%	111	161	7.7
Ontario	41.2%	10.9%	5.1%	22.3%	11.3%	6.7%	–	1.8%	0.8%	647	667	3.8
Quebec	37.3%	9.1%	7.3%	9.3%	15.9%	1.9%	13.3%	3.5%	2.3%	365	297	5.7
Atlantic Canada*	28.8%	9.7%	6.5%	27.8%	24.1%	2.1%	–	0.9%	0.0%	103	99	9.9
GENDER												
Male	35.3%	9.7%	7.8%	18.6%	13.5%	8.7%	3.2%	2.2%	1.1%	795	799	3.5
Female	41.5%	11.3%	4.5%	18.6%	13.5%	3.5%	2.8%	2.4%	1.9%	837	832	3.4
AGE												
<35	35.5%	13.4%	3.3%	16.3%	13.4%	6.9%	4.6%	4.8%	1.7%	444	140	8.3
35-49	38.2%	9.2%	8.5%	18.8%	14.3%	6.5%	2.4%	1.2%	0.9%	407	298	5.7
50-64	41.3%	11.0%	6.0%	18.5%	10.1%	7.4%	3.2%	1.2%	1.3%	435	460	4.6
65+	39.2%	8.4%	6.8%	20.9%	16.2%	4.0%	1.2%	1.7%	1.5%	344	731	3.6
EDUCATION												
High school or less	50.1%	6.3%	8.4%	11.5%	10.7%	5.5%	2.4%	1.7%	3.4%	327	357	5.2
College or CEGEP	39.8%	10.6%	6.6%	17.1%	9.8%	8.3%	2.9%	3.0%	1.8%	524	514	4.3
University or higher	33.0%	11.9%	5.1%	22.5%	16.7%	5.0%	3.2%	2.1%	0.6%	803	782	3.5
VOTE INTENTION												
Liberal	31.6%	0.0%	5.4%	35.0%	19.0%	1.4%	3.5%	2.6%	1.5%	508	535	4.2
Conservative	55.3%	8.4%	0.0%	8.1%	5.7%	15.8%	2.0%	1.7%	3.0%	528	588	4.0
NDP	25.7%	32.9%	8.5%	0.0%	26.6%	1.2%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	218	190	7.1
Green	24.6%	20.5%	5.7%	36.0%	0.0%	3.3%	4.0%	4.2%	1.8%	213	182	7.3
People's Party	24.3%	2.1%	44.4%	4.1%	20.6%	0.0%	1.2%	2.6%	0.6%	78	64	12.3
Bloc Québécois	47.2%	12.9%	8.1%	8.1%	18.6%	0.5%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	91	87	10.5
Other	61.1%	3.1%	9.3%	5.1%	10.5%	8.5%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	32	19	22.5

**Note that due to the small sample sizes, results for these regions should be interpreted with caution*

Likelihood of Changing Mind

Q. [DECIDED/LEANING VOTERS ONLY] [IVR ONLY] How likely it is that you will change your mind between now and the next federal election?

	Not likely (1-3)	Somewhat likely (4)	Likely (5-7)	Skip	Sample Size		Margin of Error (+/-)
					Weighted	Un- weighted	
NATIONALLY	77.1%	7.1%	15.0%	0.7%	1253	1223	2.8
REGION							
British Columbia	81.3%	2.5%	16.2%	0.0%	158	132	8.5
Alberta	77.7%	8.4%	12.5%	1.5%	162	169	7.5
Sask./Man.*	77.0%	5.4%	17.6%	0.0%	82	111	9.3
Ontario	76.5%	7.7%	14.6%	1.2%	518	529	4.3
Quebec	75.7%	8.1%	16.2%	0.0%	275	222	6.6
Atlantic Canada*	76.9%	8.4%	13.8%	0.9%	58	60	12.7
GENDER							
Male	81.5%	6.1%	11.9%	0.5%	600	586	4.1
Female	73.4%	8.1%	18.0%	0.5%	619	603	4.0
AGE							
<35	74.4%	9.9%	15.2%	0.5%	374	119	9.0
35-49	76.5%	6.3%	16.8%	0.4%	296	217	6.7
50-64	80.0%	6.1%	13.4%	0.5%	326	347	5.3
65+	78.7%	5.4%	14.9%	0.9%	250	532	4.3
EDUCATION							
High school or less	77.9%	4.7%	16.8%	0.6%	222	229	6.5
College or CEGEP	76.9%	7.8%	14.7%	0.6%	421	401	4.9
University or higher	77.4%	7.4%	14.5%	0.7%	601	585	4.1
VOTE INTENTION							
Liberal	76.8%	7.8%	14.4%	1.0%	374	398	4.9
Conservative	86.0%	3.4%	10.1%	0.5%	391	423	4.8
NDP	70.8%	9.6%	18.4%	1.2%	171	139	8.3
Green	61.3%	13.4%	25.3%	0.0%	154	130	8.6
People's Party	67.9%	5.7%	24.1%	2.3%	64	51	13.7
Bloc Québécois	93.9%	1.4%	4.7%	0.0%	71	66	12.1
Other	61.2%	16.1%	22.7%	0.0%	28	16	24.5

**Note that due to the small sample sizes, results for these regions should be interpreted with caution*

This study involved a blended sample collected using two separate methodologies: Computer Assisted Live Interviews (CATI) and EKOS' proprietary 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 October 7-10, 2019. In total, a random sample of 1,947 Canadian adults aged 18 and over responded to the survey. The margin of error associated with the total sample is +/- 2.2 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, and region** to ensure the sample's composition reflects that of the actual population of Canada according to Census data.