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DRAMATICALLY TIGHTENED RACE AS CONSERVATIVES CRACK 30-BARRIER FOR FIRST TIME SINCE LATE 2012:

CLEAR TILT TO A SECURITY AGENDA AS THE DRIVER

[Ottawa – November 7, 2014] The political landscape looks very different in the aftermath of the shootings of two weeks ago. Justin Trudeau’s Liberals have seen their fairly solid and stable 12-point lead collapse into a much less comfortable three-point lead. A longstanding shift away from the security agenda as a priority has seen a dramatic rebalancing of the security/civil liberty fulcrum. This has propelled Stephen Harper’s Conservative Party to heights it hasn’t seen in nearly two years and redrawn the political calculus around election timing. The Liberals and the NDP have faltered in the aftermath of these episodes and the Conservatives are close to the range where they could meaningfully aspire to reform government.

The critical question is how durable are these newfound security effects and will they affect the decision making on whether to ignore the fixed election date. It is entirely possible that Mr. Harper may choose to go to the electorate riding this momentum with the opposition (quite possibly) ill-prepared for an election steeped in who is best positioned to guide Canada through this newly more dangerous world. The tracking on the more dominant long-term issue of the economy suggests that there is no improvement in public outlook on this front. Indeed, one must speculate whether the Conservatives’ circumstances have any chance of improving as the public will almost inevitably draw their attention away from the tragic theatre of terror and return to their grim focus on a stagnant economy that looks even worse as time goes on.

Although it is highly unlikely that the Conservatives were considering an early election call, the clear bounce they have received from recent events is likely to dissipate as time goes on and there is little evidence that they will fare well when measured against the increasingly grim yardstick of public confidence in a moribund and unequally distributed economy. The simple fact is that there is little evidence that the public judgement on the incumbent’s record and plans for the economy and social issues can produce a win. So the unexpected and most likely ephemeral

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Federal vote intention:**
 - **33.5% Liberal Party**
 - **30.2% Conservative Party**
 - **20.5% NDP**
 - **9.7% Green Party**
 - **3.5% Bloc Québécois**
 - **2.6% Other**
- **Direction of country:**
 - **36% Right direction**
 - **49% Wrong direction**
- **Direction of government:**
 - **31% Right direction**
 - **52% Wrong direction**
- **Approval ratings**
 - **37% Justin Trudeau**
 - **36% Thomas Mulcair**
 - **30% Stephen Harper**

Please note that the methodology is provided at the end of this document.

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improvement in fortunes from this security bounce will almost certainly fade leaving the Conservatives with much iffier prospects. If the Conservatives continue to improve, however, it may well be the case that an election in the next few months provides their best shot at success.

Federal vote intention

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

National Results



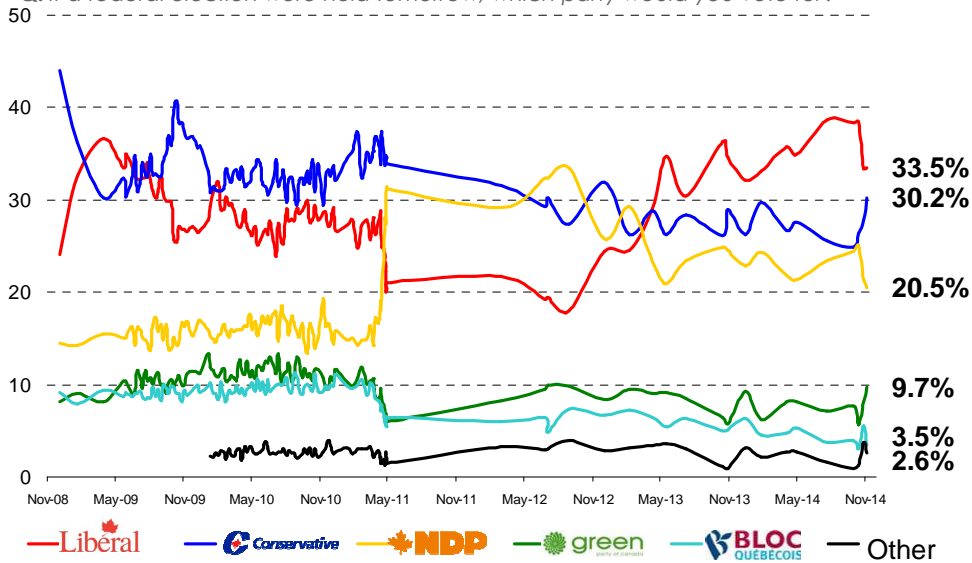
2011 Election Results



Note: The data on federal vote intention are based on decided and leaning voters only.

Tracking federal vote intention

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



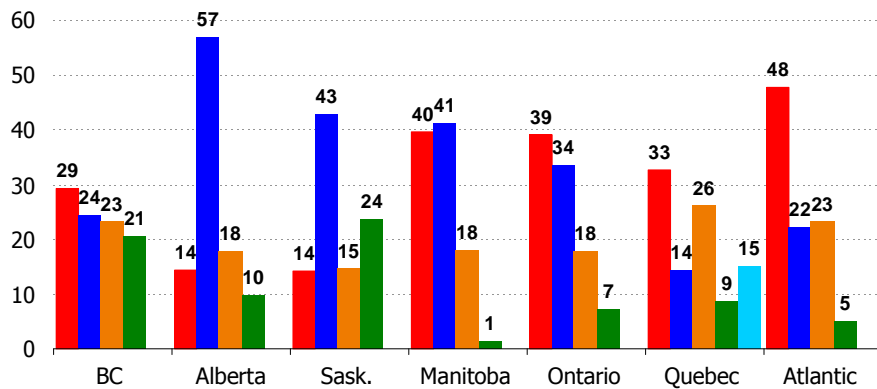
Note: The data on federal vote intention are based on decided and leaning voters only.

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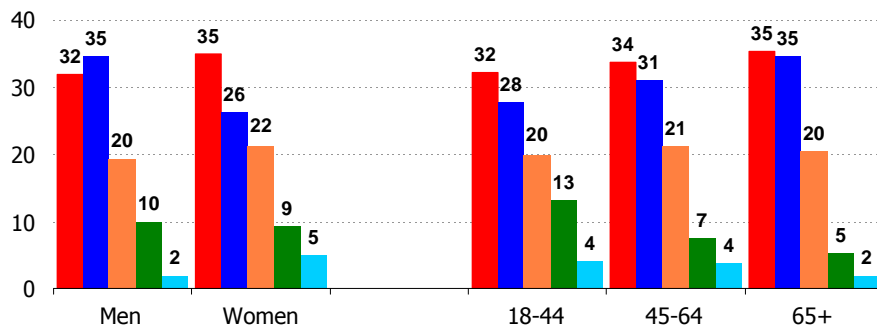
BASE: Canadians; November 4-6, 2014 (n=1,561), MOE +/- 2.5%, 19 times out of 20

Vote intention by key demographics

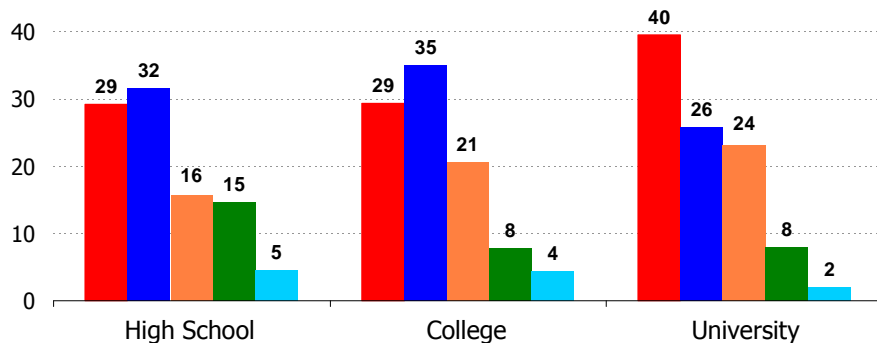
Q. If a federal election were held tomorrow, which party would you vote for?



Gender



Education



Liberal
 Conservative
 NDP
 green
 BLOC QUÉBÉCOIS
 Other

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BASE: Canadians; November 4-6, 2014 (n=1,561), MOE +/- 2.5%, 19 times out of 20

Conservatives dominate Prairies, but fail to make inroads in the east

The Conservatives are doing well across the board and they now lead with men and the college educated (although the Liberals still lead comfortably women and university graduates). If there is good news to be found for the progressive parties, it is that much of the Conservatives' gains over the past few weeks have been concentrated in the Prairies. The inefficient over-concentration of party support in this region will penalize the Conservatives in terms of seat count, although it would crush any Liberal hopes of capturing seats in Alberta for the first time since 2004.

The Liberals continue to lead in Ontario and, interestingly, have captured a small lead in Quebec, both of which will be critical to the 2015 election. Indeed, their newfound lead in Quebec looks akin to the constituency of Jean Chrétien when he won three successive majorities. Unfortunately, there is very little good news for the NDP in this poll; they do not seem to lead in any area of the country and, at these figures, they would be reduced to a (rather distant) third place.

Security – not the economy – is the key driver

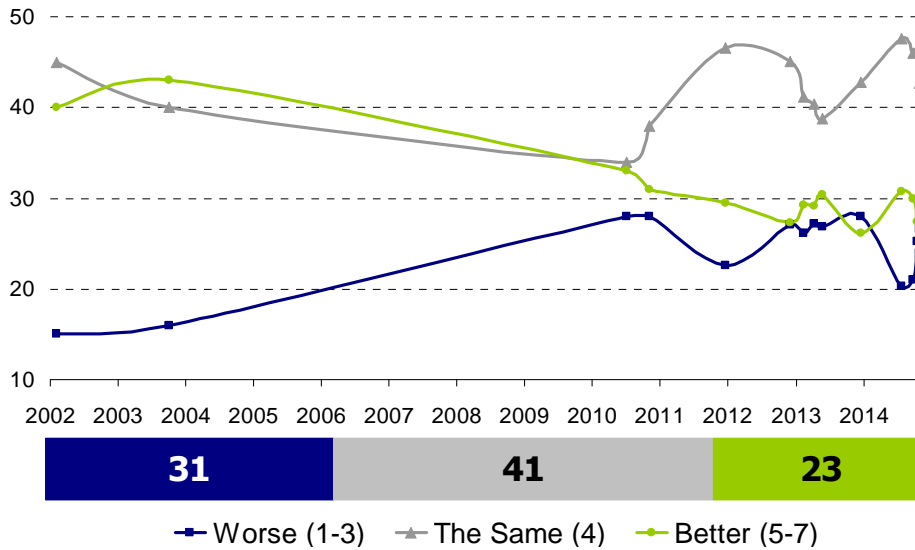
Despite a recent wave of other developments, these movements appear to be almost entirely driven by the security-related events of a couple of weeks. First, there is no evidence that income splitting is behind this rise in Conservative fortunes. Furthermore, this rise can not be attributed to economic success; the economy does not appear to be strengthening the minds of Canadians – if anything, it is weakening. Fears over short-term financial outlook have spiked in recent weeks, with the proportion of respondents who say they will be better off a year from now at an all-time low.

Instead, these movements are reflective of a sharp rise in security over other principles. As late as July, half of Canadians were calling for a strong focus on guaranteeing civil liberties. Today, the plurality wants more security. Similarly, Canadians are much less averse to granting increased powers to police and intelligence agencies than they were just three months ago (although the plurality still says personal privacy should take precedence).

It is important to remember, however, that security effects in reaction to a crisis are not unheard of and are seldom permanent. Similarly, polling the United States has shown that support for the ISIS mission is rising, even though it is almost certain to decline over time (there is no military conflict in recent history that has not shown this pattern). The critical question here is how long will these patterns last and can they last through the next election.

Short-term personal financial outlook

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

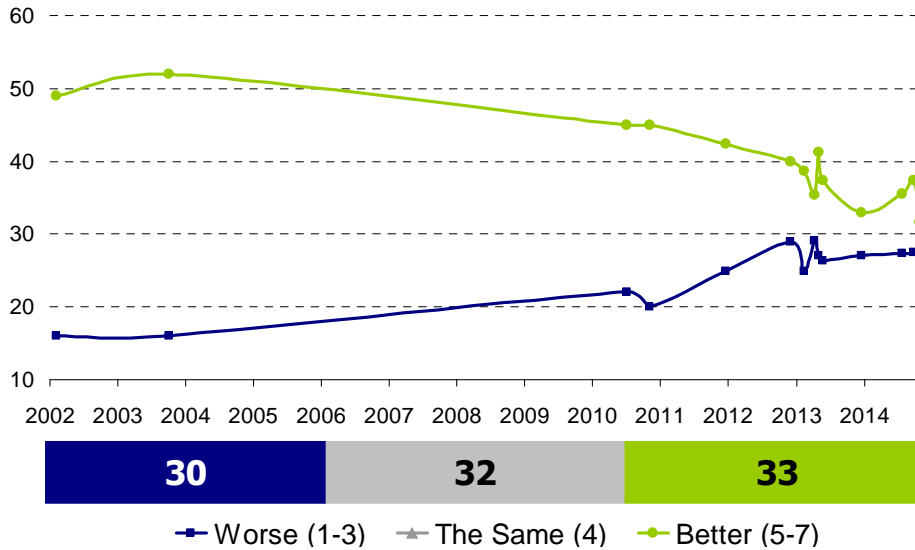


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BASE: Canadians (half-sample); November 4-6, 2014 (n=812), MOE +/- 3.4%, 19 times out of 20

Long-term personal 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?

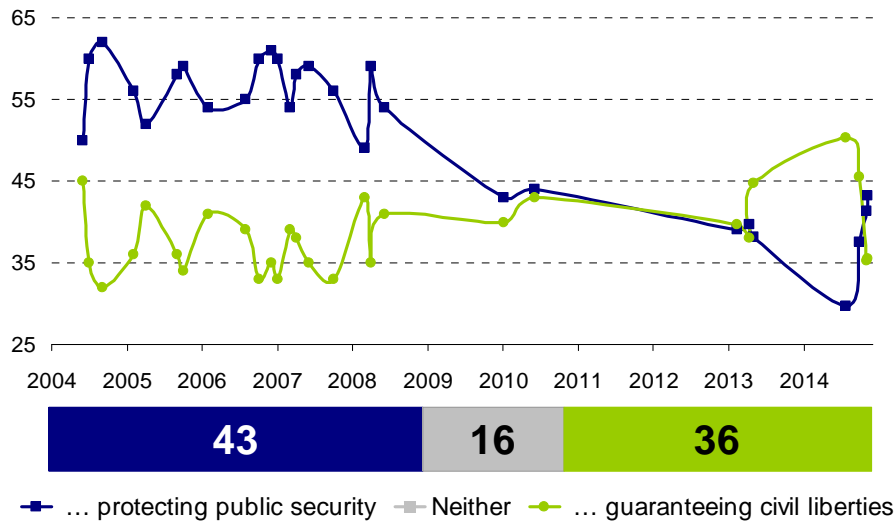


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BASE: Canadians (half-sample); November 4-6, 2014 (n=749), MOE +/- 3.6%, 19 times out of 20

Civil liberties versus public security

Q. Recognizing that both are important in today's world, which of the following do you feel the Government of Canada should place the most emphasis on protecting public security or guaranteeing civil liberties?

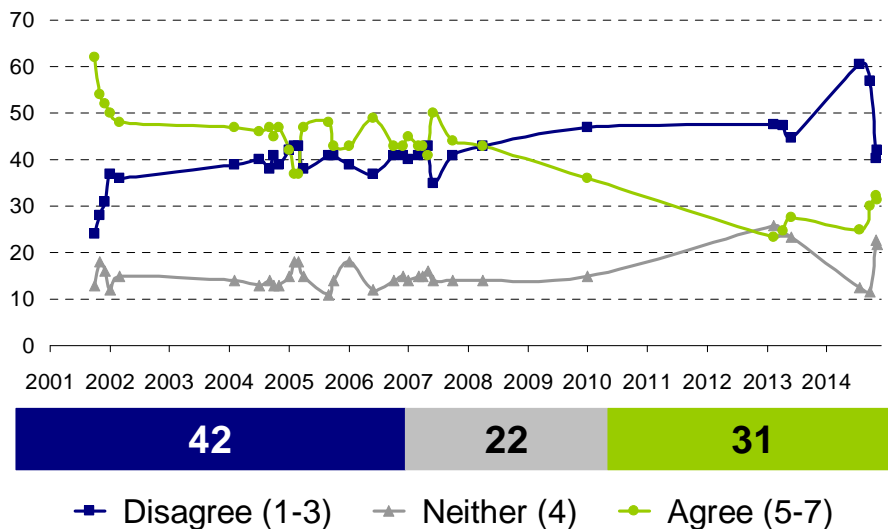


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BASE: Canadians; November 4-6, 2014 (n=1,561), MOE +/- 2.5%, 19 times out of 20

Additional powers for law enforcement

Q. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: police and intelligence agencies should have **more** powers to ensure security even if it means Canadians have to give up some personal privacy safeguards?



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BASE: Canadians; November 4-6, 2014 (n=1,561), MOE +/- 2.5%, 19 times out of 20

Return of the dreaded c-word?

All in all, a very different political landscape has evolved over the last few weeks. However, it is important to note that none of the individual changes are particularly dramatic in and of themselves. The Liberals and NDP, while down, have not “plummeted”. Similarly, the Conservatives, while up, have not “soared”. Rather, it is the combination of these three movements (coupled with the unexpected, stronger performance of the Green Party) that has created a dramatically different race.

If these patterns lock in as the new normal, we will have to start asking ourselves whether we are once again looking at the prospect of the dreaded coalition. When the polls were pointing to a Liberal minority, the prospect of a coalition government was almost laughable. With the Conservatives in striking distance of the lead (recall that the Conservatives won a 39.6-point majority when they were consistently polling at around 36 points), however, it has become an increasingly feasible (albeit unlikely) possibility.

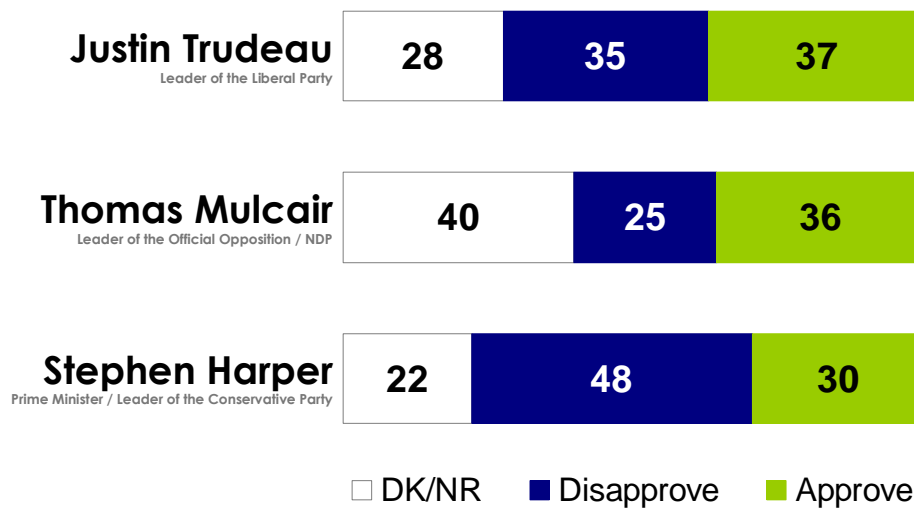
Our internal seat projections suggest that at these figures, the Liberals and NDP combined would capture roughly 60 per cent of the seats (in addition to 54 of the popular vote). A coalition under these circumstances would be a much more realistic arrangement than the proposed Dion-led coalition that would have required the combined support of the Liberals, the NDP, and the Bloc Québécois. It is unlikely that Canadians would object to a government that, one way or another, garnered a majority of the vote.

However, these points may very well be moot. If these shifts are indeed being driven by short-term fears over security, the recent rise in Conservative fortunes will not be sustainable and the polls may simply return to where they were a month ago. Nevertheless, it is a worthwhile conversation – a government made of different parties and based on compromise and negotiation could more fairly represent Canada’s diverse political views and may very well satisfy Canadians’ need for change.

Approval numbers

Job approval ratings

Q. Do you approve or disapprove of the way the following individuals are handling their jobs?



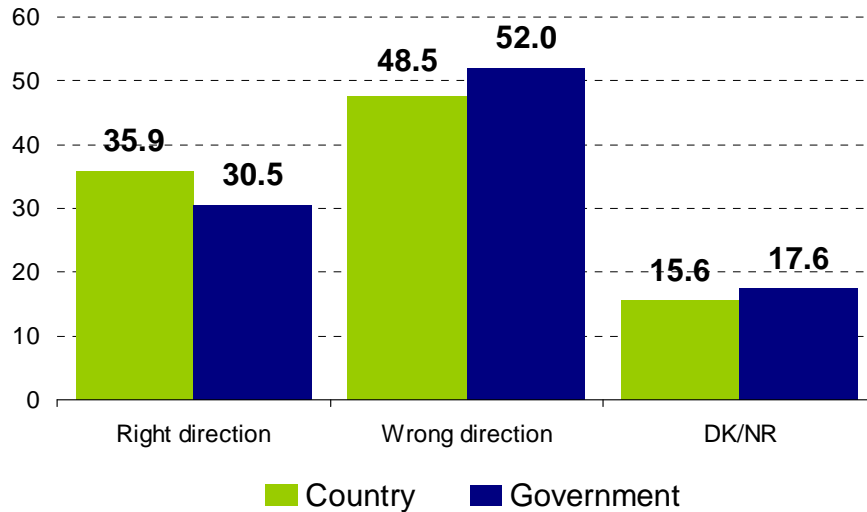
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BASE: Canadians; November 4-6, 2014 (n=1,561), MOE +/- 2.5%, 19 times out of 20

Direction of country/government

Direction of country/government

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

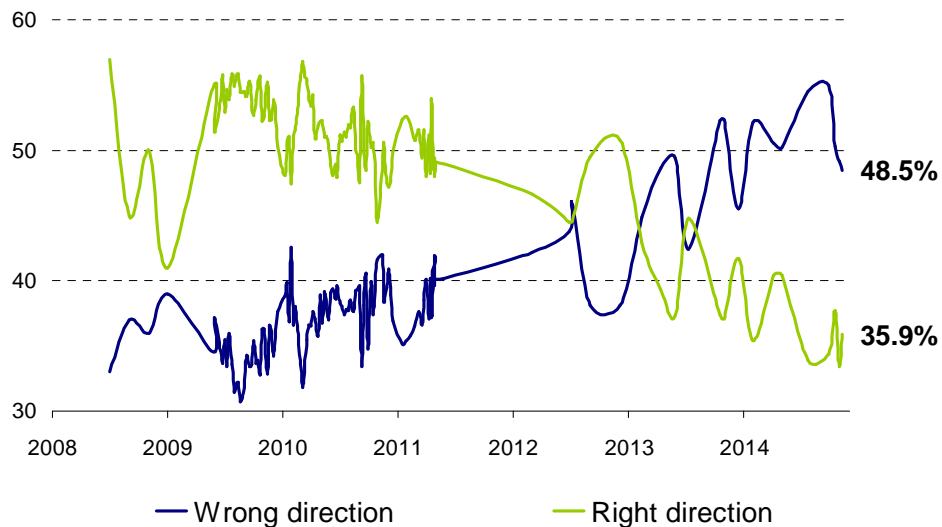


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BASE: Canadians (half-sample); November 4-6, 2014 (n=772/789), MOE +/- 3.5%, 19 times out of 20

Direction of country

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

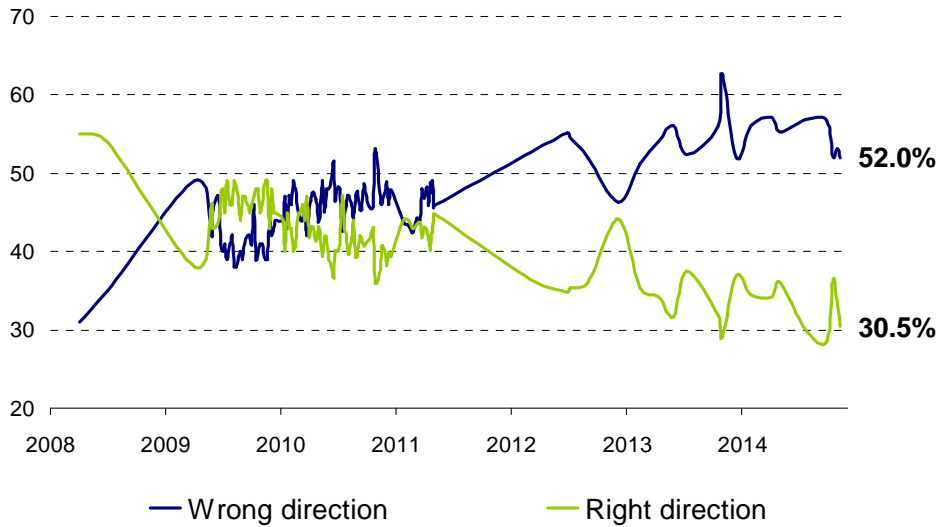


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BASE: Canadians (half-sample); November 4-6, 2014 (n=772), MOE +/- 3.5%, 19 times out of 20

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); November 4-6, 2014 (n=789), MOE +/- 3.5%, 19 times out of 20

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	33.5%	30.2%	20.5%	9.7%	3.5%	2.6%	1233	2.8
REGION								
British Columbia + Territories	29.2%	24.3%	23.2%	20.6%	–	2.9%	112	9.3
Alberta	14.3%	56.8%	17.7%	9.8%	–	1.4%	118	9.0
Saskatchewan	14.2%	42.7%	14.6%	23.7%	–	4.8%	39	15.7
Manitoba	39.5%	41.1%	17.9%	1.4%	–	0.0%	41	15.3
Ontario	39.1%	33.5%	17.7%	7.3%	–	2.5%	503	4.4
Quebec	32.7%	14.3%	26.0%	8.6%	15.1%	3.4%	299	5.7
Atlantic Canada	47.7%	22.2%	23.2%	5.0%	–	2.0%	121	8.9
GENDER								
Male	31.9%	34.6%	19.5%	10.0%	2.0%	2.0%	584	4.1
Female	34.9%	26.2%	21.7%	9.2%	5.0%	3.0%	641	3.9
AGE								
<45	32.2%	27.8%	20.3%	13.1%	4.0%	2.4%	243	6.3
45-64	33.7%	31.1%	21.2%	7.4%	3.7%	2.8%	486	4.5
65+	35.4%	34.6%	20.4%	5.3%	1.9%	2.5%	499	4.4
EDUCATION								
High school or less	29.1%	31.5%	16.0%	14.6%	4.6%	4.2%	347	5.3
College or CEGEP	29.3%	34.9%	20.5%	7.8%	4.4%	3.0%	422	4.8
University or higher	39.5%	25.7%	23.6%	8.0%	2.1%	1.2%	454	4.6

Approval Rating – Stephen Harper

Q. Do you approve or disapprove of the way the following individuals are handling their jobs?

Stephen Harper, Prime Minister and leader of the Conservative Party of Canada

	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know	No response	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	29.7%	48.1%	17.3%	4.8%	1561	2.5
REGION						
British Columbia + Territories	22.6%	67.2%	7.0%	3.3%	147	8.1
Alberta	53.9%	23.3%	16.8%	6.0%	152	8.0
Saskatchewan	45.8%	34.6%	15.7%	3.9%	47	14.3
Manitoba	27.5%	37.7%	27.2%	7.6%	48	14.1
Ontario	31.9%	49.8%	13.8%	4.5%	615	4.0
Quebec	21.0%	47.5%	26.1%	5.4%	389	5.0
Atlantic Canada	18.7%	52.9%	24.1%	4.3%	163	7.7
GENDER						
Male	38.3%	47.9%	12.2%	1.5%	682	3.8
Female	23.8%	50.9%	22.9%	2.4%	823	3.4
AGE						
<45	32.5%	47.7%	17.1%	2.8%	298	5.7
45-64	29.3%	52.0%	17.3%	1.4%	605	4.0
65+	29.9%	49.1%	20.2%	0.8%	602	4.0
EDUCATION						
High school or less	35.0%	39.2%	24.8%	1.0%	460	4.6
College or CEGEP	32.1%	49.4%	17.6%	0.9%	513	4.3
University or higher	26.2%	58.2%	12.6%	3.0%	526	4.3
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION						
Liberal Party	13.9%	70.5%	14.3%	1.4%	420	4.8
Conservative Party	75.8%	10.1%	12.6%	1.5%	390	5.0
NDP	10.2%	75.3%	12.4%	2.0%	259	6.1
Green Party	22.1%	66.2%	11.7%	0.0%	84	10.7
Bloc Québécois	16.8%	62.2%	19.3%	1.7%	48	14.1

Approval Rating – Thomas Mulcair

Q. Do you approve or disapprove of the way the following individuals are handling their jobs?

Thomas Mulcair, leader of the Official Opposition and leader of the New Democratic Party of Canada

	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know	No response	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	35.7%	24.6%	33.0%	6.6%	1561	2.5
REGION						
British Columbia + Territories	39.0%	28.6%	26.4%	6.0%	147	8.1
Alberta	20.9%	36.9%	35.3%	6.9%	152	8.0
Saskatchewan	27.2%	37.3%	32.6%	3.0%	47	14.3
Manitoba	32.9%	34.8%	24.8%	7.6%	48	14.1
Ontario	37.9%	25.2%	31.3%	5.6%	615	4.0
Quebec	38.9%	15.3%	37.1%	8.7%	389	5.0
Atlantic Canada	34.9%	15.8%	42.3%	7.1%	163	7.7
GENDER						
Male	41.5%	28.1%	26.7%	3.7%	682	3.8
Female	32.5%	22.5%	41.3%	3.7%	823	3.4
AGE						
<45	33.1%	24.3%	37.1%	5.5%	298	5.7
45-64	39.9%	26.9%	30.7%	2.4%	605	4.0
65+	39.7%	24.5%	34.4%	1.4%	602	4.0
EDUCATION						
High school or less	28.0%	27.8%	42.1%	2.1%	460	4.6
College or CEGEP	33.8%	25.1%	37.6%	3.6%	513	4.3
University or higher	46.4%	23.6%	25.4%	4.5%	526	4.3
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION						
Liberal Party	42.8%	22.9%	31.8%	2.5%	420	4.8
Conservative Party	20.9%	43.4%	33.3%	2.4%	390	5.0
NDP	75.1%	8.0%	12.5%	4.3%	259	6.1
Green Party	26.9%	33.0%	39.4%	0.8%	84	10.7
Bloc Québécois	26.0%	7.0%	57.3%	9.7%	48	14.1

Approval Rating – Justin Trudeau

Q. Do you approve or disapprove of the way the following individuals are handling their jobs?

Justin Trudeau, leader of the Liberal Party of Canada

	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know	No response	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	37.2%	35.4%	21.9%	5.6%	1561	2.5
REGION						
British Columbia + Territories	43.4%	32.5%	18.0%	6.0%	147	8.1
Alberta	26.4%	50.9%	17.9%	4.8%	152	8.0
Saskatchewan	21.4%	39.3%	36.3%	3.0%	47	14.3
Manitoba	41.8%	30.5%	25.8%	1.9%	48	14.1
Ontario	41.1%	36.2%	17.1%	5.6%	615	4.0
Quebec	32.5%	31.4%	29.4%	6.7%	389	5.0
Atlantic Canada	40.4%	27.2%	27.7%	4.7%	163	7.7
GENDER						
Male	38.8%	38.9%	19.5%	2.8%	682	3.8
Female	37.6%	34.4%	25.5%	2.5%	823	3.4
AGE						
<45	36.1%	37.1%	22.7%	4.1%	298	5.7
45-64	40.3%	37.6%	20.6%	1.4%	605	4.0
65+	39.3%	33.2%	26.3%	1.2%	602	4.0
EDUCATION						
High school or less	35.1%	34.0%	29.1%	1.7%	460	4.6
College or CEGEP	35.1%	36.5%	25.3%	3.1%	513	4.3
University or higher	43.4%	38.8%	15.2%	2.6%	526	4.3
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION						
Liberal Party	75.3%	9.9%	13.2%	1.6%	420	4.8
Conservative Party	17.2%	65.6%	15.7%	1.5%	390	5.0
NDP	33.1%	42.2%	21.6%	3.1%	259	6.1
Green Party	31.6%	39.2%	29.2%	0.0%	84	10.7
Bloc Québécois	26.0%	36.1%	33.6%	4.3%	48	14.1

Direction of Country

Q. 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	35.9%	48.5%	15.6%	772	3.5
REGION					
British Columbia + Territories	35.1%	51.4%	13.5%	73	11.5
Alberta	49.0%	31.0%	19.9%	71	11.6
Saskatchewan	39.7%	56.8%	3.5%	27	18.9
Manitoba	32.8%	49.3%	17.8%	33	17.1
Ontario	39.4%	49.1%	11.5%	302	5.6
Quebec	25.3%	54.0%	20.7%	191	7.1
Atlantic Canada	31.9%	44.0%	24.1%	75	11.3
GENDER					
Male	43.4%	43.4%	13.2%	341	5.3
Female	31.0%	55.8%	13.2%	403	4.9
AGE					
<45	39.7%	46.8%	13.5%	137	8.4
45-64	34.1%	55.9%	10.0%	294	5.7
65+	37.1%	44.7%	18.3%	315	5.5
EDUCATION					
High school or less	38.8%	48.6%	12.6%	226	6.5
College or CEGEP	41.5%	46.4%	12.0%	267	6.0
University or higher	30.9%	54.9%	14.2%	251	6.2
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION					
Liberal Party	37.2%	53.3%	9.5%	218	6.6
Conservative Party	61.9%	29.3%	8.8%	179	7.3
NDP	16.6%	68.2%	15.2%	129	8.6
Green Party	32.4%	59.4%	8.2%	47	14.3
Bloc Québécois	9.9%	66.6%	23.4%	17	23.8

Direction of Government

Q. 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	30.5%	52.0%	17.6%	789	3.5
REGION					
British Columbia + Territories	38.7%	50.2%	11.1%	74	11.4
Alberta	52.0%	36.3%	11.7%	81	10.9
Saskatchewan	41.7%	38.4%	19.9%	20	21.9
Manitoba	43.5%	52.7%	3.7%	15	25.3
Ontario	28.9%	54.5%	16.5%	313	5.5
Quebec	19.8%	57.5%	22.8%	198	7
Atlantic Canada	23.9%	49.6%	26.6%	88	10.5
GENDER					
Male	34.2%	52.2%	13.6%	341	5.3
Female	29.0%	55.1%	15.9%	420	4.8
AGE					
<45	32.3%	52.6%	15.1%	161	7.7
45-64	29.5%	58.6%	11.9%	311	5.6
65+	33.1%	47.2%	19.7%	287	5.8
EDUCATION					
High school or less	31.1%	54.3%	14.6%	234	6.4
College or CEGEP	35.6%	50.7%	13.7%	246	6.3
University or higher	28.8%	56.1%	15.1%	275	5.9
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION					
Liberal Party	19.0%	68.1%	12.9%	202	6.9
Conservative Party	67.2%	25.0%	7.8%	211	6.8
NDP	16.5%	71.5%	12.0%	130	8.6
Green Party	35.6%	54.7%	9.7%	37	16.1
Bloc Québécois	11.6%	76.8%	11.6%	31	17.6

Short-Term Financial Outlook

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

	Worse (1-3)	About the same (4)	Better (5-7)	DK/NR	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	30.9%	40.7%	23.1%	5.3%	812	3.4
REGION						
British Columbia	42.5%	27.3%	24.4%	5.7%	81	10.9
Alberta	25.5%	38.0%	30.5%	6.1%	74	11.4
Saskatchewan	22.5%	56.7%	20.8%	0.0%	25	19.6
Manitoba	18.3%	59.7%	14.9%	7.2%	20	21.9
Ontario	31.8%	41.1%	23.1%	3.9%	323	5.5
Quebec	29.0%	42.5%	21.0%	7.5%	207	6.8
Atlantic Canada	24.6%	49.1%	21.7%	4.6%	82	10.8
GENDER						
Male	34.0%	35.7%	27.4%	2.8%	367	5.1
Female	29.4%	47.9%	20.3%	2.3%	417	4.8
AGE						
<45	31.1%	33.4%	31.9%	3.6%	146	8.1
45-64	35.8%	40.7%	22.2%	1.4%	314	5.5
65+	25.1%	63.3%	9.5%	2.0%	322	5.5
EDUCATION						
High school or less	34.5%	41.7%	21.6%	2.2%	232	6.4
College or CEGEP	33.3%	40.0%	22.9%	3.9%	277	5.9
University or higher	28.7%	43.3%	27.3%	0.7%	270	6.0
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION						
Liberal Party	34.2%	42.5%	21.3%	2.0%	209	6.8
Conservative Party	18.7%	44.7%	34.6%	1.9%	200	6.9
NDP	33.4%	46.5%	19.5%	0.6%	155	7.9
Green Party	48.1%	34.1%	15.7%	2.1%	49	14.0
Bloc Québécois	31.6%	27.9%	33.5%	7.0%	28	18.5

Long-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?

	Worse (1-3)	About the same (4)	Better (5-7)	DK/NR	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	30.4%	32.3%	32.9%	4.4%	749	3.6
REGION						
British Columbia	24.0%	37.3%	35.9%	2.9%	66	12.1
Alberta	19.8%	24.1%	48.1%	7.9%	78	11.1
Saskatchewan	48.3%	28.3%	15.9%	7.5%	22	20.9
Manitoba	21.3%	41.6%	37.1%	0.0%	28	18.5
Ontario	34.0%	31.0%	29.1%	5.9%	292	5.7
Quebec	30.7%	34.1%	33.2%	2.0%	182	7.3
Atlantic Canada	36.3%	33.2%	26.9%	3.6%	81	10.9
GENDER						
Male	31.1%	29.1%	38.4%	1.4%	315	5.5
Female	30.9%	37.3%	30.3%	1.6%	406	4.9
AGE						
<45	26.0%	22.7%	49.5%	1.8%	152	8.0
45-64	36.8%	38.0%	24.2%	1.0%	291	5.7
65+	33.6%	52.7%	12.7%	1.0%	280	5.9
EDUCATION						
High school or less	35.4%	36.6%	26.2%	1.8%	228	6.5
College or CEGEP	32.9%	31.1%	35.4%	0.5%	236	6.4
University or higher	27.1%	32.8%	38.8%	1.3%	256	6.1
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION						
Liberal Party	32.6%	37.5%	29.9%	0.0%	211	6.8
Conservative Party	23.9%	36.1%	37.6%	2.4%	190	7.1
NDP	32.8%	36.6%	28.7%	1.9%	104	9.6
Green Party	35.1%	14.2%	50.7%	0.0%	35	16.6
Bloc Québécois	30.5%	31.9%	37.6%	0.0%	20	21.9

Civil Liberties versus Public Security

Q. Recognizing that both are important in today's world, which of the following do you feel the Government of Canada should place the most emphasis on protecting public security or guaranteeing civil liberties?

	Protecting public security	Guaranteeing civil liberties	Neither	DK/NR	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	43.2%	35.5%	16.2%	5.1%	1561	2.5
REGION						
British Columbia	41.1%	38.2%	12.2%	8.5%	147	8.1
Alberta	46.1%	27.6%	19.6%	6.7%	152	8.0
Saskatchewan	50.0%	28.2%	21.8%	0.0%	47	14.3
Manitoba	43.7%	35.2%	19.3%	1.9%	48	14.1
Ontario	44.0%	36.5%	15.1%	4.4%	615	4.0
Quebec	40.5%	37.2%	17.3%	5.0%	389	5.0
Atlantic Canada	44.5%	34.9%	16.7%	3.9%	163	7.7
GENDER						
Male	45.5%	36.9%	14.9%	2.7%	682	3.8
Female	44.2%	36.0%	18.3%	1.5%	823	3.4
AGE						
<45	40.2%	38.4%	17.8%	3.5%	298	5.7
45-64	47.3%	35.1%	16.8%	0.7%	605	4.0
65+	50.7%	34.5%	13.6%	1.2%	602	4.0
EDUCATION						
High school or less	50.7%	22.4%	23.5%	3.3%	460	4.6
College or CEGEP	51.2%	32.8%	14.2%	1.8%	513	4.3
University or higher	34.6%	51.0%	13.4%	1.0%	526	4.3
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION						
Liberal Party	41.1%	46.9%	11.0%	1.0%	420	4.8
Conservative Party	60.8%	23.5%	15.4%	0.3%	390	5.0
NDP	30.0%	57.1%	12.0%	0.9%	259	6.1
Green Party	40.7%	34.3%	22.4%	2.6%	84	10.7
Bloc Québécois	45.1%	32.9%	17.7%	4.3%	48	14.1

Additional Powers for Law Enforcement

Q. Please rate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: Police and intelligence agencies should have more powers to ensure security even if it means I have to give up some personal privacy safeguards.

	Disagree (1-3)	Neither agree nor disagree (4)	Agree (5-7)	DK/NR	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	42.0%	21.8%	31.4%	4.7%	1561	2.5
REGION						
British Columbia	44.6%	22.3%	29.3%	3.7%	147	8.1
Alberta	35.1%	24.6%	35.7%	4.5%	152	8.0
Saskatchewan	33.9%	16.8%	45.4%	3.9%	47	14.3
Manitoba	33.7%	24.3%	40.1%	1.9%	48	14.1
Ontario	44.8%	21.4%	29.0%	4.9%	615	4.0
Quebec	39.8%	21.1%	33.8%	5.3%	389	5.0
Atlantic Canada	47.8%	22.7%	23.7%	5.9%	163	7.7
GENDER						
Male	50.3%	19.3%	29.5%	1.0%	682	3.8
Female	36.4%	25.7%	35.5%	2.4%	823	3.4
AGE						
<45	50.6%	17.5%	29.6%	2.3%	298	5.7
45-64	40.2%	23.4%	35.3%	1.2%	605	4.0
65+	31.3%	33.3%	34.3%	1.1%	602	4.0
EDUCATION						
High school or less	35.5%	27.2%	35.5%	1.8%	460	4.6
College or CEGEP	40.4%	23.2%	35.3%	1.1%	513	4.3
University or higher	51.8%	18.3%	28.3%	1.6%	526	4.3
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION						
Liberal Party	51.0%	21.4%	26.5%	1.0%	420	4.8
Conservative Party	30.8%	26.5%	41.9%	0.8%	390	5.0
NDP	56.0%	19.0%	23.4%	1.6%	259	6.1
Green Party	55.1%	10.0%	33.9%	1.0%	84	10.7
Bloc Québécois	38.3%	24.8%	37.0%	0.0%	48	14.1

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 November 4-6, 2014. In total, a random sample of 1,561 Canadian adults aged 18 and over responded to the survey. The margin of error associated with the total sample is +/-2.5 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.