

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE REMAINS DEADLOCKED:

TAX PROPOSALS NOT HURTING GOVERNMENT, MAY WELL HELP

[Ottawa – October 3, 2017] The horserace has remained remarkably stable over the summer and the apparent oscillations and movements that one would gather from looking at different polls are not expressed in our research. Indeed, all five parties find themselves within the margin of error of where they were in June.¹ At 34 points, the Liberals are holding steady and are statistically tied with the Conservatives, who are a mere one point behind. At 15 points, the NDP is in a distant third place, although this may change as the NDP's new, dynamic leader, Jagmeet Singh, takes the helm.

Federal vote intention

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

EKOS poll (September-October 2017)

(Change from previous poll below)

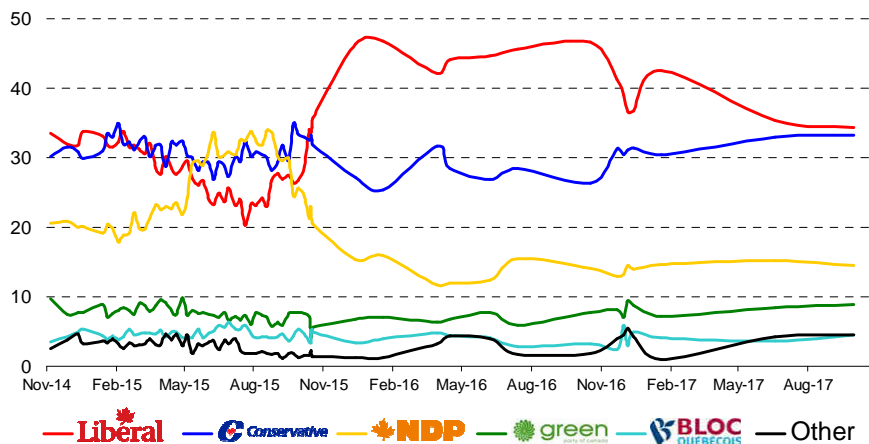


BASE: Canadians; Sep. 15-Oct. 1, 2017, n=4,839, MOE +/- 1.4%, 19 times out of 20

EKOS Poll (June 2017)



BASE: Canadians; June 1-19, 2017, n=5,568, MOE +/- 1.3%, 19 times out of 20



Note: These figures are based on decided and leaning voters only; 13.8% of respondents say they are undecided, are ineligible to vote, or skipped the question.

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BASE: Canadians; Sep. 15-Oct. 1, 2017, n=4,839, MOE +/- 1.4%, 19 times out of 20

¹ EKOS Research Associates, "Canada 150: The National Mood and the New Populism", available online at: goo.gl/jVKTok

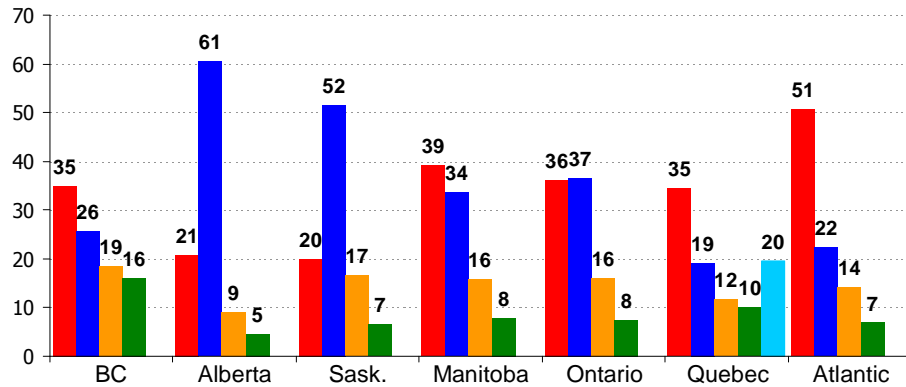
The Conservatives continue to dominate Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Liberals hold significant leads in Quebec and the Atlantic, as well as British Columbia, which is a remarkably competitive three-way race. The most important regional finding, however, is the new tie in the key battleground of Ontario.

The gender split across Liberal and Conservative voters is once again quite prominent. The Conservatives lead with men, while the Liberals would likely win another majority if voting were limited to women. The Conservatives lead among the college educated, while the Liberals do best with university graduates and new Canadians. NDP support is inversely correlated to age and the party gets almost two-fifths of its support from those under 35. Could this be Canada's Sanders/Corbyn progressive young voters segment?

What is perhaps most interesting is the emerging class divisions between the two parties. The Liberals lead handily with the middle class while the Conservatives are finding their support increasingly concentrated in Canada's working class. Indeed, it appears that the Conservative Party is no longer the party of the upper class, but rather the party of the working class. These shifts are eerily reflective of the trends that led to Donald Trump's win.

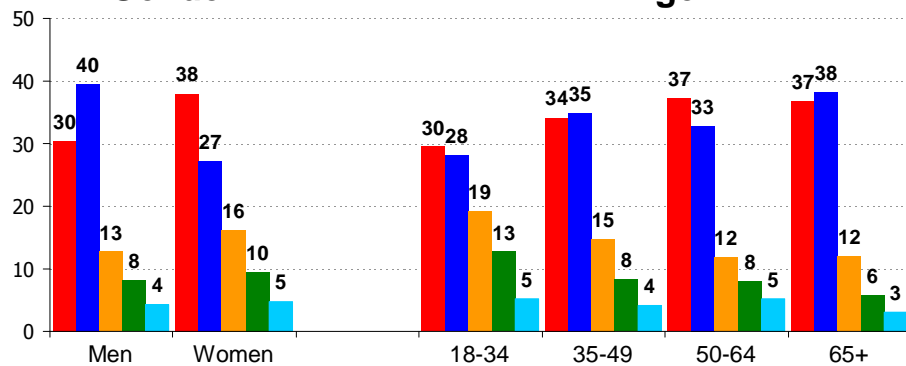
Vote intention by region/demographics

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



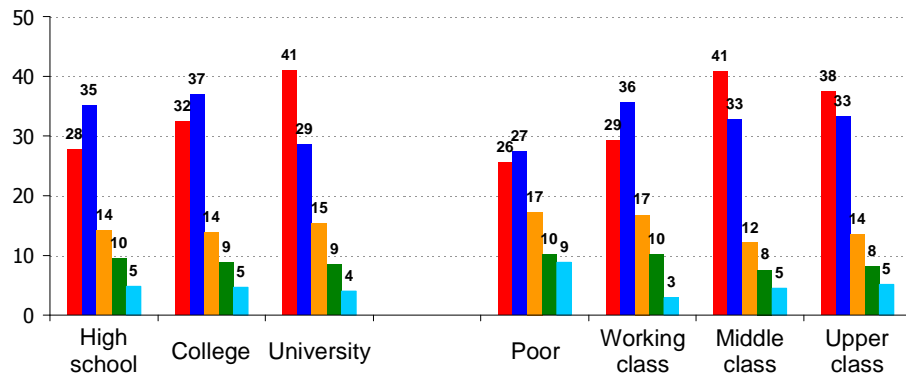
Gender

Age



Education

Social class



■ Liberal
 ■ Conservative
 ■ NDP
 ■ Green
 ■ BLOC
 ■ Other

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BASE: Canadians; Sep. 15-Oct. 1, 2017, n=4,839, MOE +/- 1.4%, 19 times out of 20

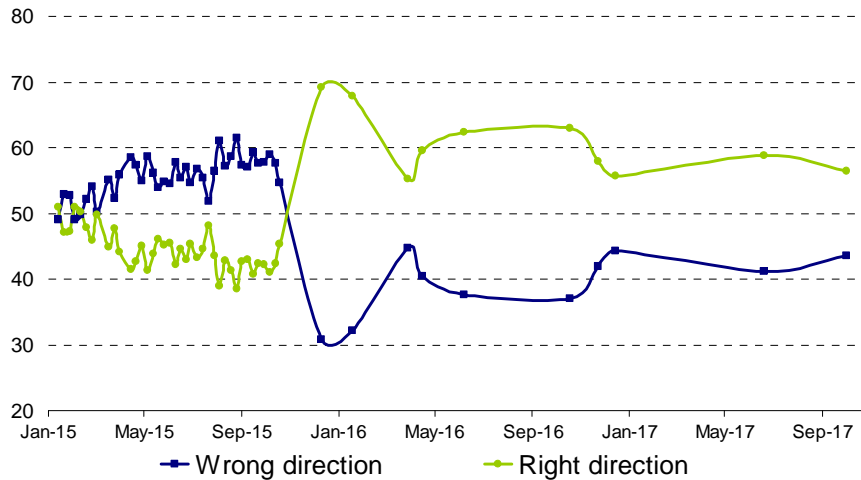
National direction: a tale of two Canadas?

While the Liberals are well down from their post-election honeymoon numbers, the Trudeau government still enjoys net positive approval on both national and federal direction, which are now moving in lockstep with each other. We do, however, see large breaks across social class, education, and region, which are likely a product of partisanship. Liberal, NDP, and Green supporters are quite happy with where the country is headed, while Conservative supporters are downright fed-up. Furthermore, as we will see in an upcoming release, Conservative supporters hold a much darker view of the future, are more likely to have fallen behind, and are more likely to be working class (which, as we will show, is also more likely to have fallen behind). All of this suggests the emergence of two Canadas: happy Canada, who think we're headed in the right direction, and miserable Canada, who think we're headed in a tragic direction.

Trust in government, meanwhile, is relatively stable and still quite high by historical standards. While trust may be down from this time last year, the Trudeau government is clearly not treading into the legitimacy crisis territory of the previous government.

Direction of country*

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

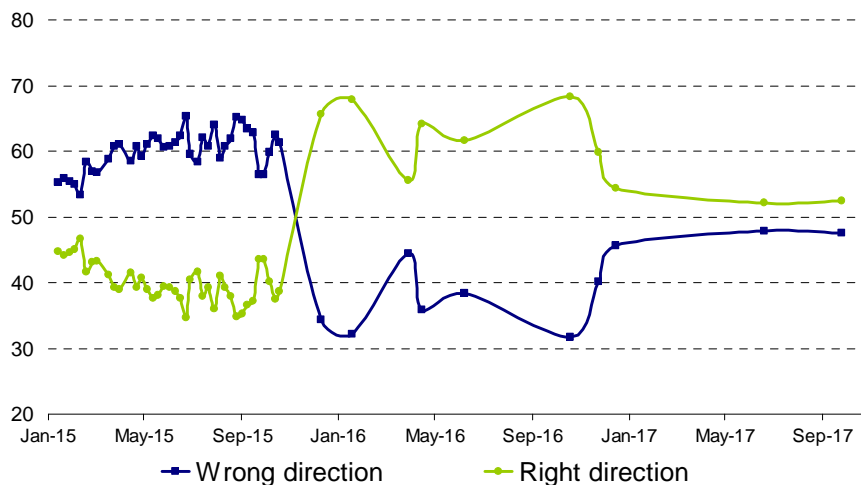


*Figures adjusted to exclude those who skipped the question.

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No reproduction without permission **BASE:** Canadians (quarter-sample); Sep. 15-Oct. 1, 2017, n=1,157, 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?

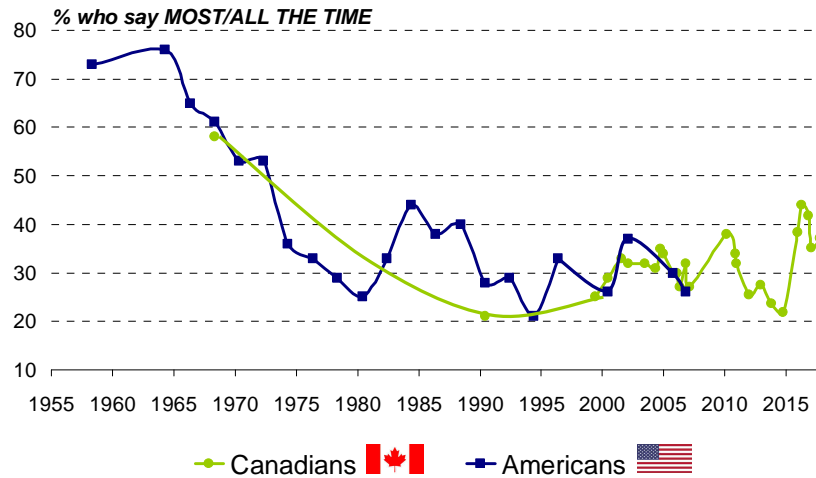


*Figures adjusted to exclude those who skipped the question.

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No reproduction without permission **BASE:** Canadians (quarter-sample); Sep. 15-Oct. 1, 2017, n=1,274, MOE +/- 2.8%, 19 times out of 20

Tracking trust in government

Q. How much do you trust the government in Ottawa/Washington to do what is right?



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BASE: Canadians; Sep. 15-Oct. 1, 2017, n=4,839, MOE +/- 1.4%, 19 times out of 20

Approval: Trudeau begins to tarnish, Scheer begins to rust

Turning to approval ratings, it would appear that Justin Trudeau has lost some of his post-election shine. Nevertheless, the Liberal leader still enjoys a net positive approval rating and his numbers are still comparable to what he had going into the last election. Andrew Scheer, meanwhile, has seen a discernable drop in his approval rating, although he still fares considerably better than Stephen Harper. What is most notable, however, is that Mr. Scheer's in-party approval rating stands at just 75 per cent (for comparison, Thomas Mulcair's approval rating among NDP supporters was 68 per cent in June 2016, a month *after* his own party had voted him out²). It appears that Mr. Scheer has yet to convince his party's rank-and-file that he's the right leader in the same manner Trudeau convinced his supporters.

Approval: Trudeau vs. Scheer

Justin Trudeau

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



BASE: Canadians (third-sample); Sep. 15-Oct. 1, 2017, n=1,648, MOE +/- 2.4%, 19 times out of 20

Andrew Scheer

Q. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Andrew Scheer, leader of the Official Opposition and leader of the Conservative Party of Canada, is handling his job?



BASE: Canadians (third-sample); Sep. 15-Oct. 1, 2017, n=1,591, MOE +/- 2.5%, 19 times out of 20

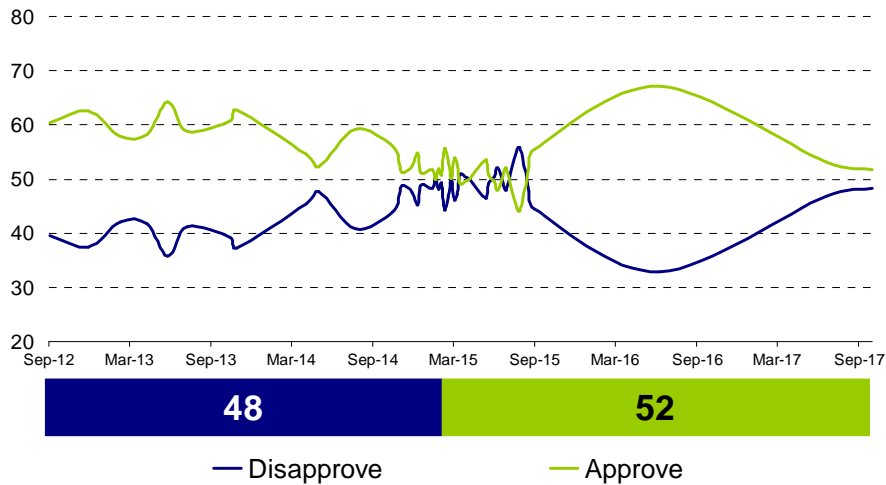
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² EKOS Research Associates, "Bold is Back", June 14, 2016. Available online at: goo.gl/xaXypT

Approval rating: Justin Trudeau*

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



*Figures adjusted to exclude those who skipped the question.

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BASE: Canadians (third-sample); Sep. 15-Oct. 1, 2017, n=1,648, MOE +/- 2.4%, 19 times out of 20

Approval rating: Andrew Scheer

Q. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Andrew Scheer, leader of the Official Opposition and leader of the Conservative Party of Canada, is handling his job?

September-October 2017



BASE: Canadians (third-sample); Sep. 15-Oct. 1, 2017, n=1,591, MOE +/- 2.5%, 19 times out of 20

June 2017



BASE: Canadians (third-sample); June 1-19, 2017, n=1,800, MOE +/- 2.3%, 19 times out of 20

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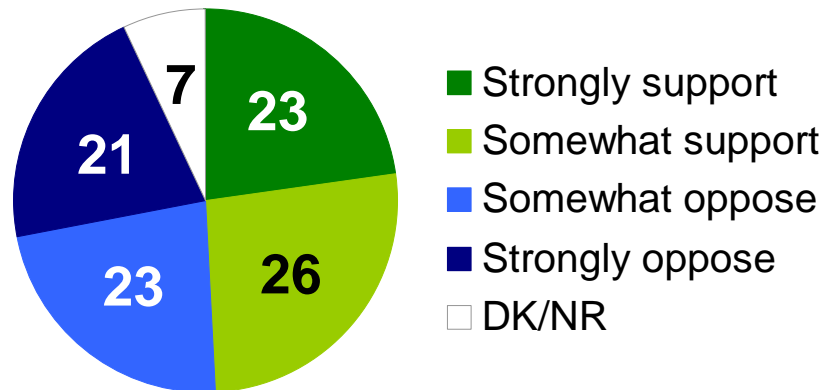
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Business tax proposals not hurting governing Liberals

Finally, we're going to close with a look at public attitudes to the government's proposed tax changes. Now, a couple of important caveats are in order and initial reads should be taken with grain of salt. First, the proposed tax changes venture into some pretty complex territory and we were left with the unenviable task of communicating these changes to survey respondents in a ten-second sound byte. While we feel that our questionnaire provided a fair description of the changes, a more detailed and comprehensive overview might elicit different responses. Second, legislation could be changed to respond to some of the concerns about the unintended negative impacts and public opinion may evolve as the legislation changes.

Support for new tax proposals

Q. As you may have heard, the federal government has proposed closing a number of tax loopholes which, among other things, includes curtailing income sprinkling and tightening rules on using private corporations to shelter income. Based on what you know, to what extent do you support or oppose these changes?



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BASE: Canadians; Sep. 15-Oct. 1, 2017, n=4,839, MOE +/- 1.4%, 19 times out of 20

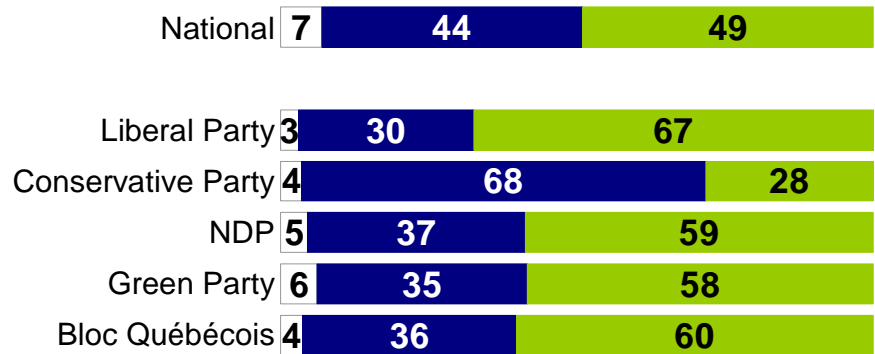
There is no question that these proposed measures have been the focus of opposition attacks on the government and have been received with something of a firestorm from business quarters and parts of the medical community. Given the vehemence of the initial response, some have speculated that the governing Liberals are being hurt by these proposals. In our view, this does not appear to be the case. While it is the case that the Liberals are in a significantly weaker position than they were a year ago, the decline occurred over the spring, not the summer.

These proposals are clearly divisive. But there is a slight lean to favour the government's position. The opposition is very much concentrated among Conservative supporters. Support is more focused among the middle class (whom the Liberals have specifically targeted) but, interestingly, opposition is greatest among those who identify as poor. This finding ultimately circles back to our argument that the Conservatives are becoming the party of the less affluent

and that the party is increasingly being shaped by the populist forces we've seen elsewhere in the Western World.

Support for tax proposals by party support

Q. As you may have heard, the federal government has proposed closing a number of tax loopholes which, among other things, includes curtailing income sprinkling and tightening rules on using private corporations to shelter income. Based on what you know, to what extent do you support or oppose these changes?



DK/NR
 Strongly/Somewhat oppose
 Strongly/Somewhat support

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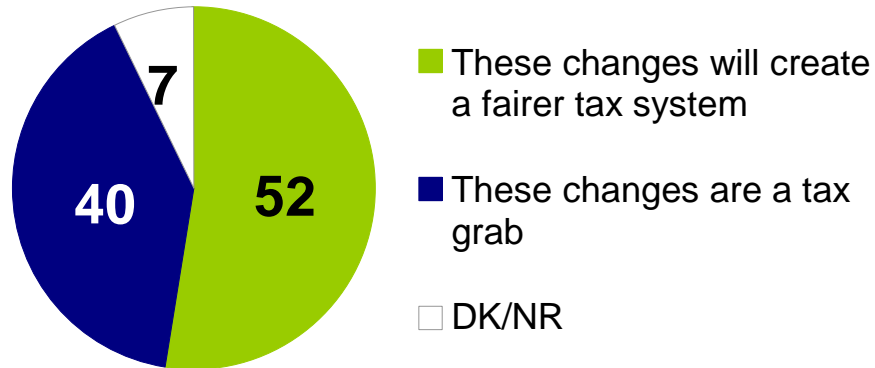
BASE: Canadians; Sep. 15-Oct. 1, 2017, n=4,839, MOE +/- 1.4%, 19 times out of 20

The second question tries to look at what will be the key contest of the 'narrative' which frames the debate. Opponents will point to the changes as a naked tax grab unfairly targeted at hard-working entrepreneurs and professionals. The government and supporters will frame them as an exercise in restoring fairness and removing special benefits and loopholes available to already wealthy individuals.

The battle over framing is by no means over but, at this early stage, it appears the government is enjoying even stronger support on the basic fairness framing. The locus of opposition on the framing question is almost exclusively concentrated among Conservative supporters. For a government which is experiencing some softening of its support, this may well be due to cumulative disappointments from the promiscuous progressive voters (who flocked to the party in 2015) over issues such as the government's reversal on electoral reform and its sign-off on pipelines. In our view, these proposals have not hurt the government and may very well help shore up this exposed flank in the long run.

Tax proposal: field leveler or tax grab?

Q. Some people say that these changes will create a fairer tax system by closing loopholes that are sometimes exploited by the wealthy. Others say that these changes are little more than a tax grab that unfairly targets wealthier Canadians. Which of these statements comes closest to your own point of view?



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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>								
	Liberal Party	Conser- vative Party	NDP	Green Party	Bloc Québécois	Other	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	34.4%	33.3%	14.5%	8.9%	4.5%	4.5%	4234	1.5
REGION								
British Columbia	35.0%	25.7%	18.6%	16.0%	–	4.6%	590	4.0
Alberta	20.7%	60.6%	9.0%	4.6%	–	5.1%	690	3.7
Saskatchewan	19.9%	51.7%	16.6%	6.6%	–	5.1%	184	7.2
Manitoba	39.2%	33.7%	15.9%	8.0%	–	3.2%	166	7.6
Ontario	36.1%	36.6%	16.0%	7.6%	–	3.7%	1614	2.4
Quebec	34.5%	19.1%	11.7%	10.0%	19.5%	5.2%	683	3.8
Atlantic Canada	50.7%	22.4%	14.2%	6.9%	–	5.9%	307	5.6
GENDER								
Male	30.4%	39.6%	12.7%	8.2%	4.3%	4.7%	2190	2.1
Female	38.0%	27.3%	16.1%	9.6%	4.7%	4.3%	2024	2.2
AGE								
<35	29.6%	28.1%	19.2%	12.8%	5.3%	4.9%	526	4.3
35-49	34.1%	34.9%	14.8%	8.3%	4.1%	3.9%	863	3.3
50-64	37.3%	32.8%	11.8%	8.0%	5.2%	5.0%	1416	2.6
65+	36.8%	38.3%	12.0%	5.8%	3.1%	4.0%	1412	2.6
EDUCATION								
High school or less	27.7%	35.2%	14.2%	9.5%	4.8%	8.5%	968	3.2
College or CEGEP	32.4%	36.9%	13.8%	8.8%	4.6%	3.5%	1403	2.6
University or higher	41.0%	28.6%	15.4%	8.6%	4.1%	2.3%	1837	2.3
COUNTRY OF BIRTH								
Not born in Canada	42.4%	27.9%	15.4%	8.1%	2.1%	4.1%	722	3.7
Parent(s) not born in Canada	34.5%	33.9%	13.9%	10.9%	2.0%	4.8%	1195	2.8
Both parents born in Canada	31.7%	34.7%	14.5%	8.1%	6.5%	4.5%	2305	2.0

Direction of Country

Q. [Quarter-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	52.3%	40.5%	7.2%	1157	2.9
REGION					
British Columbia	60.6%	34.4%	5.0%	167	7.6
Alberta	29.8%	58.2%	12.0%	201	6.9
Saskatchewan	44.8%	50.4%	4.8%	56	13.1
Manitoba	58.3%	35.0%	6.8%	44	14.8
Ontario	56.3%	36.4%	7.3%	429	4.7
Quebec	51.1%	42.1%	6.8%	170	7.5
Atlantic Canada	58.3%	35.9%	5.8%	90	10.3
GENDER					
Male	51.8%	44.3%	4.0%	577	4.1
Female	56.6%	39.2%	4.3%	536	4.2
AGE					
<35	56.8%	36.3%	7.0%	115	9.1
35-49	46.2%	50.7%	3.1%	247	6.2
50-64	57.4%	39.4%	3.2%	381	5.0
65+	56.5%	39.1%	4.4%	370	5.1
EDUCATION					
High school or less	49.0%	46.1%	4.9%	249	6.2
College or CEGEP	51.5%	43.7%	4.8%	376	5.1
University or higher	60.4%	36.4%	3.2%	489	4.4
COUNTRY OF BIRTH					
Not born in Canada	60.8%	33.3%	5.9%	186	7.2
Parent(s) not born in Canada	56.5%	40.5%	2.9%	310	5.6
Both parents born in Canada	50.7%	44.8%	4.5%	616	4.0
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION					
Liberal Party	84.6%	10.4%	5.1%	380	5.0
Conservative Party	19.6%	78.5%	1.9%	365	5.1
NDP	60.3%	35.1%	4.6%	116	9.1
Green Party	70.5%	24.6%	5.0%	79	11.0
Bloc Québécois	52.4%	37.6%	10.1%	28	18.5

Direction of Government

Q. [Quarter-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	49.4%	44.7%	5.9%	1274	2.8
REGION					
British Columbia	52.2%	35.7%	12.1%	165	7.6
Alberta	31.7%	63.1%	5.2%	210	6.8
Saskatchewan	33.5%	64.0%	2.5%	56	13.1
Manitoba	53.9%	39.0%	7.1%	64	12.3
Ontario	48.8%	46.1%	5.1%	477	4.5
Quebec	57.0%	39.0%	4.0%	197	7.0
Atlantic Canada	58.2%	35.8%	6.0%	105	9.6
GENDER					
Male	46.0%	48.9%	5.1%	648	3.9
Female	54.0%	41.9%	4.1%	600	4.0
AGE					
<35	50.1%	43.4%	6.5%	165	7.6
35-49	48.4%	48.6%	3.0%	279	5.9
50-64	49.7%	47.0%	3.3%	380	5.0
65+	52.4%	42.2%	5.4%	424	4.8
EDUCATION					
High school or less	42.2%	50.2%	7.6%	276	5.9
College or CEGEP	43.3%	54.2%	2.5%	437	4.7
University or higher	61.9%	33.9%	4.2%	532	4.3
COUNTRY OF BIRTH					
Not born in Canada	59.8%	30.9%	9.3%	224	6.6
Parent(s) not born in Canada	46.0%	49.5%	4.5%	345	5.3
Both parents born in Canada	48.7%	48.3%	3.0%	682	3.8
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION					
Liberal Party	87.9%	9.8%	2.2%	399	4.9
Conservative Party	13.5%	82.8%	3.7%	430	4.7
NDP	60.9%	36.0%	3.0%	150	8.0
Green Party	47.3%	37.0%	15.7%	93	10.2
Bloc Québécois	36.5%	59.8%	3.7%	39	15.7

Trust in Government

Q. How much do you trust the government in Ottawa to do what is right?

	Almost always	Most of the time	Some of the time	Almost never	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	8.6%	28.5%	36.1%	23.7%	3.0%	4839	1.4
REGION							
British Columbia	10.2%	27.3%	37.3%	21.5%	3.6%	671	3.8
Alberta	4.0%	17.0%	36.3%	38.5%	4.1%	791	3.5
Saskatchewan	2.8%	20.2%	35.2%	37.1%	4.7%	202	6.9
Manitoba	8.2%	31.2%	39.0%	19.8%	1.8%	197	7.0
Ontario	10.0%	28.7%	36.1%	22.6%	2.6%	1827	2.3
Quebec	8.2%	32.5%	36.2%	20.1%	3.0%	787	3.5
Atlantic Canada	10.2%	38.4%	32.0%	17.1%	2.3%	364	5.1
GENDER							
Male	8.7%	27.1%	37.1%	26.6%	0.6%	2409	2.0
Female	8.8%	31.3%	36.9%	21.9%	1.1%	2291	2.1
AGE							
<35	8.8%	31.9%	33.0%	24.3%	1.9%	611	4.0
35-49	9.3%	27.0%	37.3%	25.3%	1.1%	1004	3.1
50-64	8.7%	27.0%	38.3%	25.3%	0.7%	1549	2.5
65+	8.4%	30.9%	39.8%	20.6%	0.3%	1547	2.5
EDUCATION							
High school or less	7.9%	23.8%	37.0%	30.4%	0.9%	1106	3.0
College or CEGEP	7.1%	27.3%	36.7%	27.9%	1.0%	1575	2.5
University or higher	11.1%	35.1%	37.1%	15.9%	0.9%	2013	2.2
COUNTRY OF BIRTH							
Not born in Canada	14.8%	32.8%	32.6%	19.1%	0.6%	826	3.4
Parent(s) not born in Canada	8.7%	29.7%	37.6%	23.3%	0.8%	1306	2.7
Both parents born in Canada	6.9%	27.7%	38.1%	26.3%	1.1%	2582	1.9
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION							
Liberal Party	20.7%	54.0%	21.8%	3.2%	0.4%	1495	2.5
Conservative Party	1.8%	11.4%	43.4%	43.4%	0.0%	1558	2.5
NDP	4.0%	25.8%	48.6%	21.6%	0.0%	551	4.2
Green Party	6.7%	23.3%	46.3%	22.9%	0.8%	324	5.4
Bloc Québécois	5.6%	18.2%	45.2%	29.6%	1.4%	135	8.4

Approval Rating: Justin Trudeau

Q. [Third-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	49.5%	46.1%	4.4%	1648	2.4
REGION					
British Columbia	54.0%	43.4%	2.7%	227	6.5
Alberta	30.1%	63.1%	6.8%	267	6.0
Saskatchewan	26.0%	65.7%	8.3%	56	13.1
Manitoba	60.5%	36.8%	2.7%	78	11.1
Ontario	48.5%	46.5%	5.1%	635	3.9
Quebec	54.9%	41.4%	3.7%	261	6.1
Atlantic Canada	65.1%	33.3%	1.6%	124	8.8
GENDER					
Male	47.2%	50.2%	2.6%	835	3.4
Female	54.0%	43.4%	2.6%	772	3.5
AGE					
<35	57.9%	38.5%	3.6%	225	6.5
35-49	44.9%	51.1%	4.0%	348	5.3
50-64	49.6%	49.0%	1.4%	513	4.3
65+	48.5%	50.3%	1.2%	521	4.3
EDUCATION					
High school or less	43.8%	54.6%	1.6%	368	5.1
College or CEGEP	46.6%	50.9%	2.5%	548	4.2
University or higher	59.6%	36.9%	3.5%	684	3.8
COUNTRY OF BIRTH					
Not born in Canada	59.2%	39.3%	1.6%	292	5.7
Parent(s) not born in Canada	51.0%	46.2%	2.8%	433	4.7
Both parents born in Canada	47.2%	49.9%	2.9%	884	3.3
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION					
Liberal Party	88.6%	10.7%	0.7%	495	4.4
Conservative Party	14.0%	84.0%	2.0%	549	4.2
NDP	53.5%	45.3%	1.2%	193	7.1
Green Party	54.0%	37.9%	8.1%	120	9.0
Bloc Québécois	48.3%	46.5%	5.1%	40	15.5

Approval Rating: Andrew Scheer

Q. [Third-sample only] Do you approve or disapprove of the way Andrew Scheer, leader of the Official Opposition and leader of the Conservative Party of Canada, is handling his job?

	Approve	Disapprove	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	41.4%	43.7%	14.8%	1591	2.5
REGION					
British Columbia	38.3%	42.5%	19.2%	221	6.6
Alberta	51.2%	30.6%	18.2%	258	6.1
Saskatchewan	44.4%	39.3%	16.3%	69	11.8
Manitoba	38.8%	47.4%	13.8%	59	12.8
Ontario	42.6%	44.8%	12.5%	602	4.0
Quebec	38.9%	47.5%	13.7%	252	6.2
Atlantic Canada	34.2%	49.1%	16.7%	130	8.6
GENDER					
Male	46.4%	44.6%	9.0%	806	3.5
Female	39.0%	44.9%	16.1%	737	3.6
AGE					
<35	34.8%	45.2%	19.9%	201	6.9
35-49	44.5%	41.9%	13.6%	325	5.4
50-64	46.4%	43.9%	9.7%	514	4.3
65+	44.6%	48.7%	6.7%	510	4.3
EDUCATION					
High school or less	44.0%	47.8%	8.3%	362	5.2
College or CEGEP	46.8%	38.9%	14.4%	513	4.3
University or higher	38.3%	47.3%	14.3%	666	3.8
COUNTRY OF BIRTH					
Not born in Canada	44.8%	44.5%	10.7%	266	6.0
Parent(s) not born in Canada	39.2%	47.5%	13.2%	440	4.7
Both parents born in Canada	43.6%	43.6%	12.9%	844	3.4
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION					
Liberal Party	25.9%	61.4%	12.7%	496	4.4
Conservative Party	75.3%	17.8%	6.9%	509	4.3
NDP	28.4%	58.3%	13.2%	179	7.3
Green Party	23.4%	59.5%	17.1%	110	9.3
Bloc Québécois	40.7%	50.5%	8.8%	42	15.1

Support for New Tax Proposals

Q. As you may have heard, the federal government has proposed closing a number of tax loopholes which, among other things, includes curtailing income sprinkling and tightening rules on using private corporations to shelter income. Based on what you know, to what extent do you support or oppose these changes?

	Strongly oppose	Some-what oppose	Some-what support	Strongly support	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	21.2%	22.8%	26.4%	22.7%	6.9%	4839	1.4
REGION							
British Columbia	19.9%	19.2%	26.5%	26.4%	8.1%	671	3.8
Alberta	33.8%	22.7%	20.7%	14.9%	7.9%	791	3.5
Saskatchewan	39.2%	19.1%	19.5%	13.3%	8.8%	202	6.9
Manitoba	21.2%	24.3%	26.6%	22.3%	5.6%	197	7.0
Ontario	21.2%	23.1%	27.9%	21.1%	6.8%	1827	2.3
Quebec	14.1%	23.5%	27.6%	28.5%	6.3%	787	3.5
Atlantic Canada	18.1%	27.4%	26.7%	22.7%	5.1%	364	5.1
GENDER							
Male	25.5%	21.3%	24.8%	24.9%	3.6%	2409	2.0
Female	18.1%	25.3%	29.2%	21.7%	5.7%	2291	2.1
AGE							
<35	20.5%	19.0%	28.3%	23.2%	9.0%	611	4.0
35-49	22.3%	22.6%	27.7%	22.2%	5.3%	1004	3.1
50-64	21.9%	25.5%	25.7%	24.1%	2.7%	1549	2.5
65+	21.8%	27.2%	26.1%	23.1%	1.8%	1547	2.5
EDUCATION							
High school or less	24.7%	28.3%	26.3%	16.7%	3.9%	1106	3.0
College or CEGEP	21.2%	26.7%	27.1%	19.3%	5.7%	1575	2.5
University or higher	19.8%	16.7%	27.5%	31.9%	4.1%	2013	2.2
COUNTRY OF BIRTH							
Not born in Canada	22.6%	24.3%	27.9%	21.6%	3.6%	826	3.4
Parent(s) not born in Canada	23.4%	23.0%	25.3%	23.1%	5.1%	1306	2.7
Both parents born in Canada	20.5%	23.2%	27.5%	23.8%	4.9%	2582	1.9
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION							
Liberal Party	9.8%	19.8%	33.8%	33.6%	3.1%	1495	2.5
Conservative Party	40.3%	27.9%	18.5%	9.7%	3.6%	1558	2.5
NDP	14.8%	22.0%	29.3%	29.5%	4.5%	551	4.2
Green Party	15.7%	19.7%	29.6%	28.8%	6.1%	324	5.4
Bloc Québécois	12.0%	24.1%	30.7%	29.5%	3.7%	135	8.4

Tax proposal: Field Leveler or Tax Grab?

Q. Some people say that these changes will create a fairer tax system by closing loopholes that are sometimes exploited by the wealthy. Others say that these changes are little more than a tax grab that unfairly targets wealthier Canadians. Which of these statements comes closest to your own point of view?

	These changes will create a fairer tax system	These changes are a tax grab	Skip	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/-)
NATIONALLY	52.4%	40.3%	7.2%	4839	1.4
REGION					
British Columbia	60.2%	32.9%	6.9%	671	3.8
Alberta	40.1%	51.2%	8.7%	791	3.5
Saskatchewan	38.3%	51.5%	10.2%	202	6.9
Manitoba	57.5%	37.6%	4.9%	197	7.0
Ontario	53.0%	40.0%	7.0%	1827	2.3
Quebec	52.8%	39.8%	7.4%	787	3.5
Atlantic Canada	56.9%	37.0%	6.1%	364	5.1
GENDER					
Male	52.6%	43.7%	3.8%	2409	2.0
Female	54.6%	39.4%	6.1%	2291	2.1
AGE					
<35	57.7%	34.0%	8.3%	611	4.0
35-49	51.6%	42.2%	6.2%	1004	3.1
50-64	52.3%	44.4%	3.3%	1549	2.5
65+	52.2%	45.6%	2.3%	1547	2.5
EDUCATION					
High school or less	45.9%	49.9%	4.3%	1106	3.0
College or CEGEP	51.2%	43.5%	5.2%	1575	2.5
University or higher	62.1%	33.0%	4.9%	2013	2.2
COUNTRY OF BIRTH					
Not born in Canada	55.9%	39.3%	4.8%	826	3.4
Parent(s) not born in Canada	54.0%	41.3%	4.7%	1306	2.7
Both parents born in Canada	52.8%	41.9%	5.3%	2582	1.9
CURRENT VOTE INTENTION					
Liberal Party	74.6%	21.8%	3.6%	1495	2.5
Conservative Party	27.5%	67.7%	4.9%	1558	2.5
NDP	68.0%	29.6%	2.4%	551	4.2
Green Party	62.6%	30.8%	6.5%	324	5.4
Bloc Québécois	49.7%	44.3%	6.0%	135	8.4

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 September 15 – October 1, 2017. In total, a random sample of 4,839 Canadian adults aged 18 and over responded to the survey. The margin of error associated with the total sample is +/- 1.4 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.