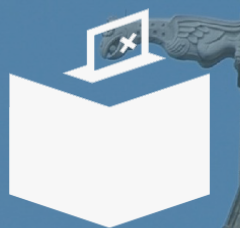


FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**Canada
Federal Voting Intentions
20th October 2019**



MAINSTREET RESEARCH



METHODOLOGY

The analysis in this report is based on results of a survey conducted between October 19th to 20th, 2019 among a sample of 2032 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in Canada. The survey was conducted using automated telephone interviews (Smart IVR). Respondents were interviewed on both landlines and cellular phones. The survey is intended to represent the voting population of Canada.

The survey was conducted by Mainstreet Research and was sponsored by iPolitics and Groupe Capitaux Médias.

The sampling frame was derived from both a national telephone directory compiled by Mainstreet Research from various commercially available sources and random digit dialing. The part of the survey that dialed from the directory was conducted as a stratified dial of the ten Canadian provinces. In the case of random digit dials, respondents were asked the additional question of what region of the country they resided in.

The margin of error for this poll is +/- 2.17% and is accurate 19 times out of 20.

(full methodology appears at the end of this report)

ABOUT MAINSTREET

With 20 years of political experience in all three levels of government, President and CEO Quito Maggi is a respected commentator on international public affairs.

Differentiated by its large sample sizes, Mainstreet Research has provided accurate snapshots of public opinion, having predicted a majority NDP government in Alberta, and was the only polling firm to correctly predict a Liberal majority government in the 2015 federal election. Mainstreet also accurately predicted the 2018 Ontario election and was the first to predict that a CAQ majority win in the 2018 Quebec election. Mainstreet Research is a member of the World Association for Public Opinion Research and meets international and Canadian publication standards.

CONTACT INFORMATION

In Ottawa:

Quito Maggi, President
quito@mainstreetresearch.ca

In Toronto:

Dr. Joseph Angolano, Vice President
joseph@mainstreetresearch.ca

Find us online at:

www.mainstreetresearch.ca
twitter.com/MainStResearch
facebook.com/mainstreetresearch



MAINSTREET RESEARCH

MINORITY GOVERNMENT MOST LIKELY SCENARIO: CPC 32%, LPC 32%, NDP 18%, GREEN 6%

20th October 2019 (Ottawa, ON) - Although the Conservatives have a statistically insignificant lead over the Liberals in the popular vote, the most likely scenario is that the Liberals will win the most seats tomorrow as the 2019 federal election comes to a close.

Those are the findings of a Mainstreet Research/iPolitics/Groupe Capitales Médias poll, which surveyed 2032 Canadians from October 19th to 20th. The survey has a margin of error of +/- 2% and is accurate 19 times out of 20.

"This campaign ends with Canadians not having a crystal clear idea about who is going to win," said Quito Maggi, President and CEO of Mainstreet Research. "While we think that the most likely scenario tomorrow is a Liberal plurality, voter turnout and GOTV efforts could deliver a different result."

Among decided and leaning voters, the Conservatives with Andrew Scheer at the helm have 32.2%, while the Liberals led by Justin Trudeau have 31.6%. The NDP with Jagmeet Singh as leader has 18.3% and the Green Party led by Elizabeth May come in with 6.1%. The People's Party with Maxime Bernier has 2.8%. The Bloc Québécois with Yves-Francois Blanchet as leader has 7.9% nationally but has 33.7% support in Quebec.

"Despite the closeness of the race overall, we find some significant differences regionally," continued Maggi. "Just as it was when this campaign started, the Conservatives have a strong lead in British Columbia, Alberta, and the Prairies, while the Liberals lead in Ontario and the Atlantic provinces, but are find themselves behind the Bloc in Quebec."

"A Conservative plurality is possible tomorrow, though unlikely, while a Liberal plurality is very likely," concluded Maggi. "A Liberal majority remains possible, though at least as unlikely as a Conservative plurality."

-30-

For additional information or to arrange an interview, contact:
Joseph Angolano, 647-894-1552 - joseph@mainstreetresearch.ca

Election 43 Ends with uncertainty

by Quito Maggi, President and CEO, Mainstret Research

This election campaign began with two ties. The first was for the top spot between the Conservatives and the Liberals. The second was between the Greens and the NDP for third place.

The second tie was broken – the NDP will finish third. And that’s where the clarity ends.

The popular vote is close, the seat count as of today is not close, but the margins within 91 of 338 seats may be razor-thin. So, at the same time, 1) it’s close, 2) it’s not close, but 3) it’s really, really close. What happens tomorrow will depend on voter turnout and get-out-the-vote efforts in both advance polls and election day.

The regional races point to significant seat count volatility.

In the Atlantic region, Liberals started the campaign behind, then opened up a significant lead a week before election day, which has now tightened up again due to continued NDP strength. We expect both the NDP and Conservatives to make gains in the Atlantic. But there are eight ridings within 3 percent that could swing the Liberal seat count from a low of 17 to a high of 25. The NDP could get as little as three and as many as eight. The Conservatives are looking to gain a minimum of four. The Greens were competitive in Fredericton not too long ago, but their decline across the region makes it unlikely they will secure any seats at this point. The affordability message pushed by the Conservatives throughout the campaign is likely to resonate with many Atlantic voters.

In Quebec, the Liberals began with a 20 point advantage over the Conservatives, their nearest rivals. Then the controversial Bill 21 surfaced during the TVA debate, which drove voters away from the Liberals and to the Bloc Quebecois. That said, the Bloc surge has subsided, but they look to do much better than they did in 2015. We expect them to get 36 seats, but they could get anywhere between 26 and 38 seats. The Conservatives still maintain regional strength, and we expect them to get 9 seats, with a low end of 9 and as many as 13. The NDP will save two seats in Quebec and could be as high as three or as low as one.

Ontario will do the heavy lifting for the Liberals in 2019, like in 1997. We expect to see a net Liberal gain here on Monday with Liberals leading in 84 seats. There are many close races expected across the Greater 905, and we could see Liberals get to as many as 91 or as low as 57. We expect the Conservatives to maintain most of their 33 seats from 2015 and are leading in 30 here but could get a low as 23 and as high as 51. With the anti-Ford sentiment message that the Liberals have capitalized on the past six weeks and the importance of climate change in Ontario, we would expect them to be able to mobilize their vote. The NDP will take seven seats but could be as low as four, and as high as 14. The key areas to watch here will be Southcentral and Southwestern Ontario, where Liberals underperformed in 2015 and look to make gains this year.

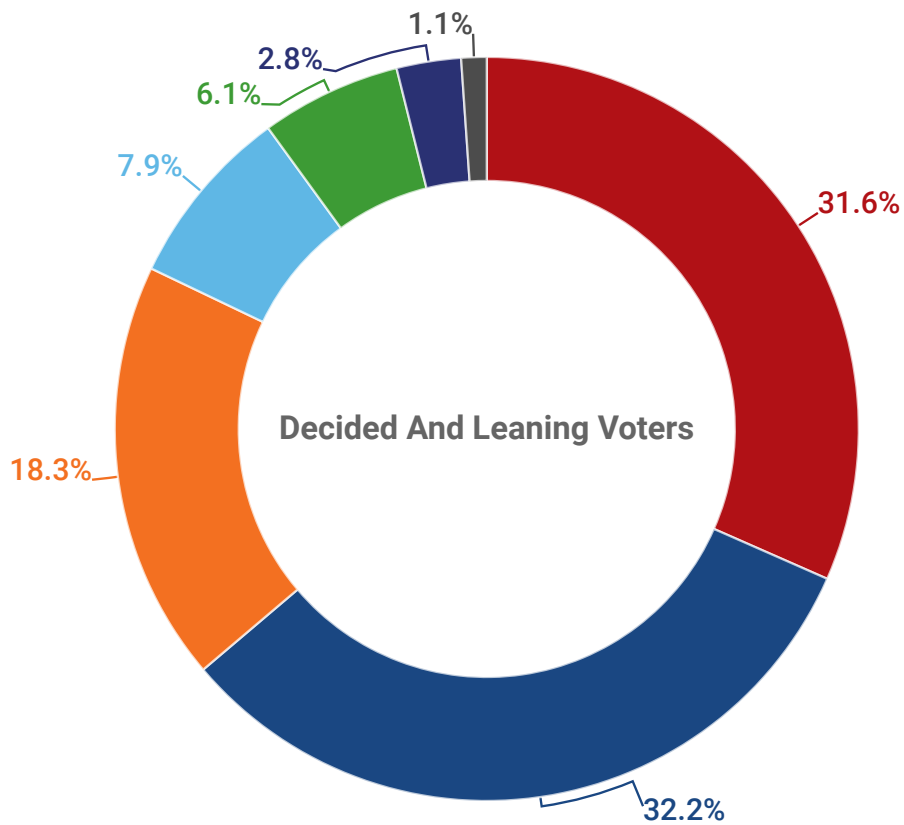
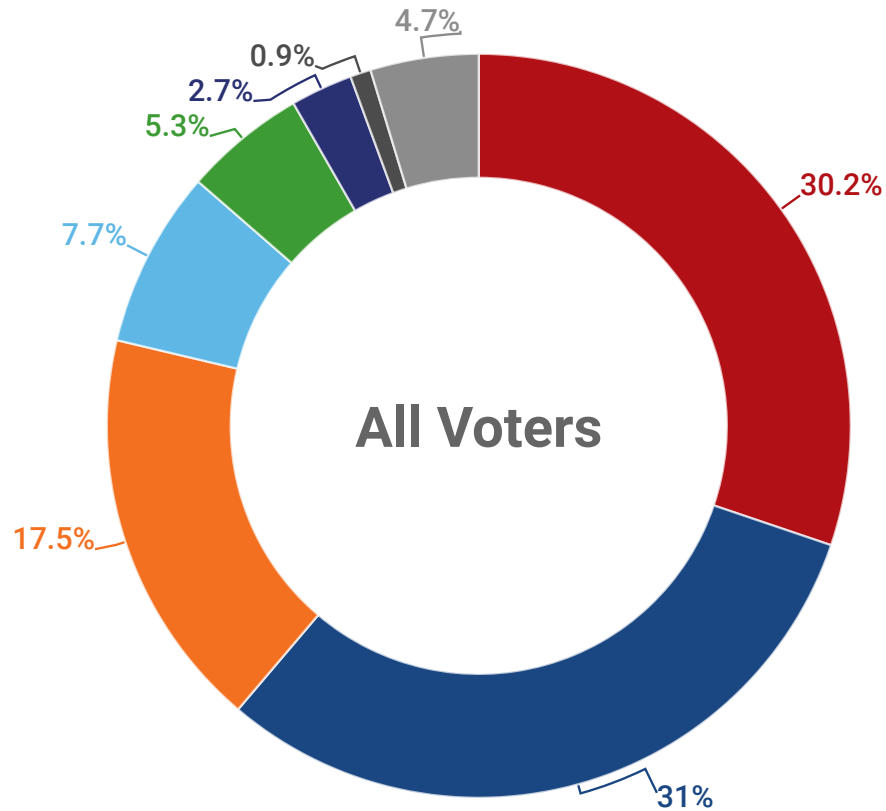
Western Canada and the North will not be kind to Liberal fortunes in this election. In 2015, they took 32 seats west of Ontario, and they are likely to get just 21 in this election, although they could fall as low as nine seats, and with some organizational advantages in key battlegrounds, get as many as 27. The Conservatives will be dominant in Western Canada as expected, receiving an expected 72 seats, with as few as 64 and as many as 85. The Conservatives could sweep both Alberta and Saskatchewan, where a backlash against carbon pricing and other environmental initiatives is driving votes.

In the end, the outcome tomorrow may not be as close as the polls suggest, as regional swings tend to move all in the same direction and the organizational advantage of both incumbent MPs and well-funded parties likely means we will see ballot box bumps for both the Liberals and Conservatives in Atlantic Canada, Ontario and Quebec and a likely underperformance by other parties. The advance poll turnout records set last week may point to a desire for change, or be down to a higher awareness of this early voting opportunity. Our numbers show that both the Conservatives and Liberals had a turnout advantage in the advance voting and could tip the scales in either favour in close races expected across Canada.

A Conservative plurality is possible, though unlikely. A Liberal plurality is very likely. A Liberal majority remains possible, though at least as unlikely as a Conservative plurality. Either party will need to over-deliver at the polls tomorrow to achieve those unlikely outcomes.



If the federal election were held today, which party would you vote for?



- Liberals
- Conservatives
- New Democratic Party
- Bloc Quebecois
- Greens
- People's Party
- Another Party
- Undecided

Breakout Tables

If the federal election were held today, which party would you vote for? (all voters)

	Total	Men	Women	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	BC	Alberta	Prairies	Ontario	Quebec	Atlantic
Liberal, Trudeau	30.2%	27%	33.3%	22.2%	28.1%	33.8%	39.2%	22.5%	13.1%	19.0%	38.9%	30.4%	35.2%
Conservative, Scheer	31%	35.1%	26.9%	28.5%	33.8%	32.5%	28.7%	34.6%	60.1%	46.7%	30.5%	13%	24.8%
NDP, Singh	17.5%	14.9%	20.1%	30.3%	15.8%	11.2%	10.3%	20.6%	16.4%	21.9%	17.5%	13.4%	22.8%
Bloc Québécois, Blanchet	7.7%	9.3%	6%	4.1%	9.5%	9.4%	7.9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32.9%	0%
Green, May	5.3%	4.9%	5.7%	5.5%	6.1%	3.7%	6.3%	11%	1%	5.8%	5.5%	3.2%	6.5%
People's Party, Bernier	2.7%	3.8%	1.5%	3.4%	2.5%	2.6%	1.9%	3.6%	3.8%	2.3%	2.1%	2.8%	2%
Another Party	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	0.5%	1%	1.7%	0.7%	0%	1.1%	0.5%	1.1%
Undecided	4.7%	3.8%	5.7%	4.9%	3.1%	6.1%	4.6%	6%	4.8%	4.2%	4.4%	3.8%	7.6%
Unweighted Frequency	2032	1095	937	344	473	652	563	252	187	134	785	484	190
Weighted Frequency	2032	1006	1026	565	509	560	398	277	230	132	779	475	139

(leaning voters with true undecided totals)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	BC	Alberta	Prairies	Ontario	Quebec	Atlantic
Liberal, Trudeau	31%	27.7%	34.3%	22.7%	28.8%	34.9%	40.3%	22.9%	13.1%	19%	40.2%	31.1%	36.5%
Conservative, Scheer	31.7%	35.9%	27.6%	29.7%	34.1%	33.3%	29.1%	35.3%	62.6%	48.3%	30.8%	13.3%	25.3%
NDP, Singh	18.1%	15.2%	20.9%	31.3%	16.2%	11.7%	10.7%	22.4%	16.4%	22.5%	18.3%	13.4%	23.2%
Bloc Québécois, Blanchet	7.8%	9.4%	6.1%	4.1%	9.5%	9.5%	8.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33.2%	0%
Green, May	6%	5.1%	6.9%	6.9%	6.5%	4.2%	6.7%	12.1%	2%	5.8%	6.1%	3.8%	7.5%
People's Party, Bernier	2.7%	3.9%	1.6%	3.4%	2.5%	2.8%	2.1%	3.6%	4.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.9%	2%
Another Party	1.1%	1.3%	1%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	1.9%	1.2%	0%	1.1%	1%	1.1%
Undecided	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	0.5%	1.4%	2.6%	1.9%	1.9%	0.3%	2.1%	1.4%	1.3%	4.4%
Unweighted Frequency	2032	1095	937	344	473	652	563	252	187	134	785	484	190
Weighted Frequency	2032	1006	1026	565	509	560	398	277	230	132	779	475	139

(decided and leaning voters)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	BC	Alberta	Prairies	Ontario	Quebec	Atlantic
Liberal, Trudeau	31.6%	28.1%	35%	22.8%	29.2%	35.9%	41%	23.4%	13.2%	19.4%	40.8%	31.5%	38.3%
Conservative, Scheer	32.2%	36.4%	28%	29.9%	34.5%	34.2%	29.6%	36%	62.8%	49.4%	31.3%	13.4%	26.4%
NDP, Singh	18.3%	15.5%	21.2%	31.5%	16.5%	12.1%	10.9%	22.7%	16.4%	22.9%	18.4%	13.5%	24.2%
Bloc Québécois, Blanchet	7.9%	9.6%	6.2%	4.2%	9.6%	9.8%	8.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33.7%	0%
Green, May	6.1%	5.2%	7%	6.9%	6.6%	4.3%	6.8%	12.3%	2%	5.9%	6.2%	3.9%	7.9%
People's Party, Bernier	2.8%	4%	1.6%	3.4%	2.5%	2.9%	2.1%	3.7%	4.3%	2.4%	2.1%	3%	2.1%
Another Party	1.1%	1.3%	1%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	2%	1.2%	0%	1.1%	1%	1.1%
Unweighted Frequency	1994	1075	919	342	466	634	552	246	186	131	772	478	181
Weighted Frequency	1994	987	1007	554	499	549	391	272	225	130	764	466	137

Questionnaire

If the federal election were held today, which party would you vote for?

- Liberal Party of Canada led by Justin Trudeau
- Conservative Party of Canada led by Andrew Scheer
- New Democratic Party of Canada led by Jagmeet Singh
- Green Party of Canada led by Elizabeth May
- People's Party of Canada led by Maxime Bernier
- Bloc Quebecois led by Yves-Francois Blanchet
(only given as an option in Quebec)
- Another Party
- Undecided

And which party are you leaning towards? (only asked of respondents who were undecided in previous question)

- Liberal Party of Canada led by Justin Trudeau
- Conservative Party of Canada led by Andrew Scheer
- New Democratic Party of Canada led by Jagmeet Singh
- Green Party of Canada led by Elizabeth May
- People's Party of Canada led by Maxime Bernier
- Bloc Quebecois led by Yves-Francois Blanchet (only given as an option in Quebec)
- Another Party
- Undecided

What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

What is your age group?

- 18 to 34 years of age
- 35 to 49 years of age
- 50 to 64 years of age
- 65 years of age or older

Methodology

The analysis in this report is based on results of a survey conducted on October 19th to 20th 2019, among a sample of 2302 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in Canada. The survey was conducted using Interactive Voice Recording. Respondents were interviewed on both landlines and cellular phones. The survey is intended to represent the voting population of Canada.

The survey was conducted by Mainstreet Research and was sponsored by iPolitics and Groupe Capitaux Médias.

The sampling frame was derived from both a national telephone directory compiled by Mainstreet Research from various commercially available sources and random digit dialing. The survey that dialed from the directory was conducted as a stratified dial of the ten Canadian provinces. In the case of random digit dials, respondents were asked the additional question of what region of the country they resided in. Respondents were dialed at random.

At least two attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. The calls were staggered over different times of day and two days to maximize the chances of making contact with a potential respondent. Interviewing was also spread as evenly as possible across the field period.

The questionnaire used in this survey is available in this report and online at www.mainstreetresearch.ca. If a question is asked of a subset of the sample a descriptive note is added in parenthesis preceding the question.

The sample was weighted by population parameters from the Canada 2016 Census for adults 18 years of age or older in Canada. The population parameters used for weighting are age, gender, and region.

The margin of error for this poll is +/- 2.17% at the 95% confidence level. Margins of error are higher in each subsample. The margins of error for each subsample is as follows: Males: +/- 2.99%, Females: +/- 3.23%, 18-34: +/- 5.3%, 35-49: +/- 4.54%, 50-64: 3.89%, 65+: 4.17%, British Columbia: +/- 6.25%, Alberta: +/- 7.19%, Prairies: +/- 8.56%, Ontario: +/- 3.53%, Quebec: +/- 4.48%, Atlantic: +/- 7.28%.

Totals may not add up 100% due to rounding.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that the wording of questions and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls. Moreover, all sample surveys and polls may be subject to other sources of error, including, but not limited to coverage error, and measurement error.