



# **Survey of Electors Following the February 25, 2019, By-elections in Outremont (Quebec), York–Simcoe (Ontario) and Burnaby South (British Columbia)**

## **Final Report**

### **Prepared for Elections Canada**

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Supplier name: Phoenix Strategic Perspectives Inc.

April 2019

This public opinion research report presents the results of a telephone survey conducted to help evaluate the February 25, 2019, federal by-elections in the electoral districts of Outremont (Quebec), York–Simcoe (Ontario) and Burnaby South (British Columbia).

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## Executive Summary

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Elections Canada commissioned Phoenix Strategic Perspectives Inc. (Phoenix SPI) to conduct research to help evaluate the February 25, 2019, federal by-elections in the electoral districts of Outremont (Quebec), York–Simcoe (Ontario) and Burnaby South (British Columbia).

### Background and Objectives

Elections Canada is an independent, non-partisan agency that reports directly to Parliament. The agency is mandated to conduct federal general elections, by-elections and referendums, administer the political financing provisions of the *Canada Elections Act*, monitor compliance and enforce electoral legislation.

As part of its evaluation program, the agency wanted to conduct a survey of eligible electors in the electoral districts of Outremont (Quebec), York–Simcoe (Ontario) and Burnaby South (British Columbia), where by-elections were held on February 25, 2019. The purpose of the survey was to obtain reliable survey data to evaluate electors' opinions, attitudes and knowledge of the agency's services and various aspects of their experience.

The research objectives were to measure electors' opinions on various election-related issues and to assist in evaluating and refining Elections Canada's programs and services to the electorate. More specifically, the survey aimed to assess the following aspects:

- Awareness of the election and of the different methods of voting
- Sources of information about the election
- Experiences with registration, including the voter information card (VIC)
- Experiences with communications from Elections Canada
- Experiences with voting in the by-election
- Attitudes toward Elections Canada and election results

The results will be used to assist in evaluating and refining Elections Canada's programs and services to the electorate. They may also help in developing the Chief Electoral Officer's reports to Parliament.

### Methodology

A 13-minute, random-digit-dial telephone survey was conducted with 1,202 eligible electors. Eligible electors were Canadian citizens, at least 18 years of age on polling day (February 25, 2019), who were residents of the electoral district (i.e., had an address of ordinary residence in the electoral district) from the first day of the by-election period until election day. Of the sample of 1,202 surveys, 882 were completed in English, and 320 were completed in French.

An overlapping dual-frame (landline and cellphone) sample was used to minimize coverage error. The ratio of landline to cellphone numbers varied by federal riding. Those who declined to participate in the survey when contacted by telephone were offered the possibility of completing the survey through an online, self-administered questionnaire instead of a telephone interview. Twelve respondents agreed to participate using the online questionnaire; however, none of

these electors completed the online survey. As a result, all completed surveys were conducted over the telephone.

The survey data was weighted to accurately reflect the age and gender distribution of eligible electors. The data collection was conducted from February 26 to March 12, 2019. Based on a sample of this size, the overall results can be considered accurate to within  $\pm 2.8\%$ , 19 times out of 20. The results for each electoral riding can be considered accurate to within  $\pm 4.9\%$ , 19 times out of 20. For a more complete description of the methodology, refer to Annex 1.

## Key Findings

### ***Awareness of By-election and Voter Information***

- The vast majority of respondents (95%) said they were aware of the February 25, 2019, federal by-election that took place in their riding of Outremont (Quebec), York–Simcoe (Ontario) or Burnaby South (British Columbia).
- In order to improve the data about recall of Elections Canada advertising, a split-sample technique was used to test a question about recall (this was first introduced as part of the survey following the December 3, 2018, by-election). One-half of respondents was asked the standard question about whether they recalled any advertising or communications from Elections Canada about how, when and where to vote and, if so, where they saw, heard or read this. The other half was asked four closed-ended questions about whether they recalled any advertising or communications from Elections Canada on social media, when browsing or on a mobile application, on radio or in a local newspaper. This was followed by an open-ended question asking whether or not they recalled Elections Canada advertising or communications in any other formats. In both samples, a majority of electors recalled Elections Canada advertising or communications (54% and 76%, respectively). However, the second formulation resulted in a significantly higher proportion of respondents claiming recall of Elections Canada advertising or communications.
- Those who recalled advertisements or communications about the by-election in the first split sample were most likely to point to the Elections Canada householder (29%) or their VIC (24%) or recall reading about it in a newspaper (24%). Those electors who were aware of the by-election in the second split sample were most likely to recall advertising from Elections Canada in a local newspaper (33%) or on the radio (31%). Following this, approximately one-quarter each recalled advertising on social media (24%) or when they were browsing or on a mobile application (24%).
- The vast majority of respondents (92%) felt informed about when, where and the ways to vote for the February 25, 2019, by-election, with nearly three-quarters (73%) saying they felt *very informed*.
- A total of 12% of electors said they visited the Elections Canada website during the campaign, and 4% said they contacted Elections Canada during the campaign.
- Among those who contacted Elections Canada, there was widespread satisfaction with the information they received: 86% were satisfied with the information they received from the Elections Canada website, and 77% were satisfied with the information they received when they contacted Elections Canada.

### ***Voter Information Card and Registration***

- Approximately 9 in 10 (89%) of those who were aware of the federal by-election said they received their VIC, and 90% of those who received their VIC brought it to the polling station.
- Nearly all electors who received a VIC reported it had the correct name (97%) and address (99%).
- Three-quarters of electors (76%) knew that voters need to be registered to vote in the federal by-election, and 61% were aware that electors can register at the polling station and then vote immediately after.
- A split-sample technique was used to confirm the impact of question formulation on measures of awareness of online registration, as has been done since October 2017. Half the respondents were asked the question as it was formulated in previous surveys, and the other half was asked a simplified version of the question. The simplified formulation resulted in a higher proportion of respondents who said they are aware of online registration (66%) compared to the original formulation (54%) and a lower proportion of respondents who indicated that they did not know the answer (29% compared to 40%).

### ***Voting and Voter Participation***

- Two-thirds (66%) of those who were aware of the by-election reported voting in it.
- Among respondents who did not vote in the election, 4 in 10 (41%) said they did not vote due to everyday life and health reasons. One in three (29%) did not vote due to political reasons, and 5% did not vote for reasons related to the electoral process.
- Three-quarters (75%) of respondents who voted in the by-election reported voting at a polling station on election day.
- A split-sample technique was used to test questions designed to measure electors' knowledge of current voting methods. One sample of respondents ( $n = 615$ ; split sample 1) was asked, in an open-ended manner, to identify the current ways that electors can vote in a federal election. The other sample ( $n = 587$ ; split sample 2) was asked a set of two questions. First, they were asked how someone can vote in a federal election, and then they were asked whether there are ways to cast a ballot ahead of time. Both formulations yielded similar results. When the split samples are merged, the majority of electors (86%) were aware they can vote in person on polling day and at an advance polling station (61%). Only 5% were aware they could vote at an Elections Canada office, and 17% were aware they could vote by mail.

### ***Voter Identification***

- Similar to findings from previous post-electoral surveys, a question about voter identification found that 95% of respondents were aware that voters had to provide proof of identity, and 92% were aware that voters had to provide proof of address.
- In a split-sample experiment, a second approach was tested and found lower numbers of respondents who were fully aware of identification requirements: 79% of respondents correctly answered that electors must provide proof of both identity and address to vote at a federal election; 20% answered incorrectly or did not know.
- Virtually all respondents (99%) found it easy to meet the identification requirements, with 92% saying it was *very easy*.

### ***Voter Experience***

- The vast majority (96%) of those who voted during the February 25, 2019, federal by-election reported that it was easy to vote, with 84% saying it was *very easy*.
- Nearly everyone (99%) who voted in the by-election was satisfied with the services provided by Elections Canada staff (with 87% saying they were *very satisfied*).
- Virtually all those who voted (97%) were satisfied with their overall voting experience, with 80% saying they were *very satisfied*.

### ***Fairness and Trust***

- Two variations on a question about electors' perception of the fairness of election administration by Elections Canada were asked of respondents. Half the respondents were asked specifically about the *February 25, 2019, federal by-election*, while the other half were asked about federal by-elections in general. The general formulation resulted in a larger majority (93%) saying that Elections Canada runs elections fairly compared to 85% of respondents who were asked the more specific formulation. The general formulation also led to a smaller proportion of "Don't know" answers (6%) compared to the specific question (12%).
- A split-sample approach was also used to survey respondents about their level of trust in the accuracy of the by-election results. Respondents were asked about their level of trust in the accuracy of the election results in their riding. Before answering the question, a subset of respondents ( $n = 589$ ) was read the following preamble: "At the end of a federal election, poll workers in each riding count ballots by hand and report the results to Elections Canada." Both question formulations yielded similar results. However, respondents who were asked the question without the preamble, and with "your riding" explicitly identified, were more likely to express a *very high* level of trust (63%) than those who were asked the version prefaced by the preamble but without "your riding" explicitly identified (55%).

### **Notes to Readers**

- For editorial purposes, the terms *electors* and *respondents* are used interchangeably to denote survey participants. The term *voters* denotes survey participants who reported having voted.
- All results in the report are expressed as percentages, unless otherwise noted. Percentages may not always add up to 100% due to rounding or multiple mentions.
- The number of respondents changes throughout the report because questions were often asked of sub-samples of the survey population. Accordingly, readers should be aware of this and exercise caution when interpreting results based on smaller numbers of respondents.
- Demographic and other subgroup differences are identified in the report. When reporting subgroup variations, only differences that are significant at the 95% confidence level and that pertain to a subgroup sample size of more than  $n = 30$  are discussed in the report.
- If one or more categories in a subgroup are not mentioned in a discussion of subgroup differences (for example, if two out of three surveyed electoral districts are compared), it can be assumed that significant differences were found only among the categories reported.



The contract value was \$69,986.50 (including HST).

I hereby certify, as a Senior Officer of Phoenix SPI, that the deliverables fully comply with the government of Canada's political neutrality requirements, outlined in the *Communications Policy* of the government of Canada and the *Procedures for Planning and Contracting Public Opinion Research*. Specifically, the deliverables do not contain any reference to electoral voting intentions, political party preferences, standings with the electorate or ratings of the performance of a political party or its leader.



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Alethea Woods  
President  
Phoenix Strategic Perspectives Inc.

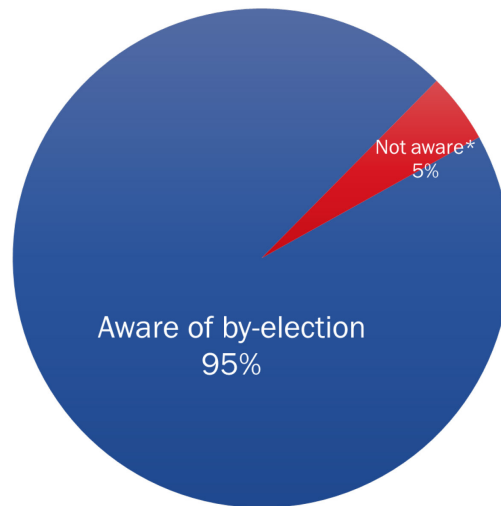
## Detailed Findings

### Awareness of the By-election and Voter Information

#### *Widespread Awareness of February 25, 2019, Federal By-election*

A total of 95% of electors surveyed said they were aware that a federal by-election took place on February 25, 2019, in their riding.

Figure 1: Awareness of By-election



Q1. Did you know that a federal by-election took place on February 25th, 2019, in your riding? Base:  $n = 1,202$ : all respondents.  
\*Includes those respondents – 0.3% – who said “Don’t know.”

Awareness of the by-election was higher among:

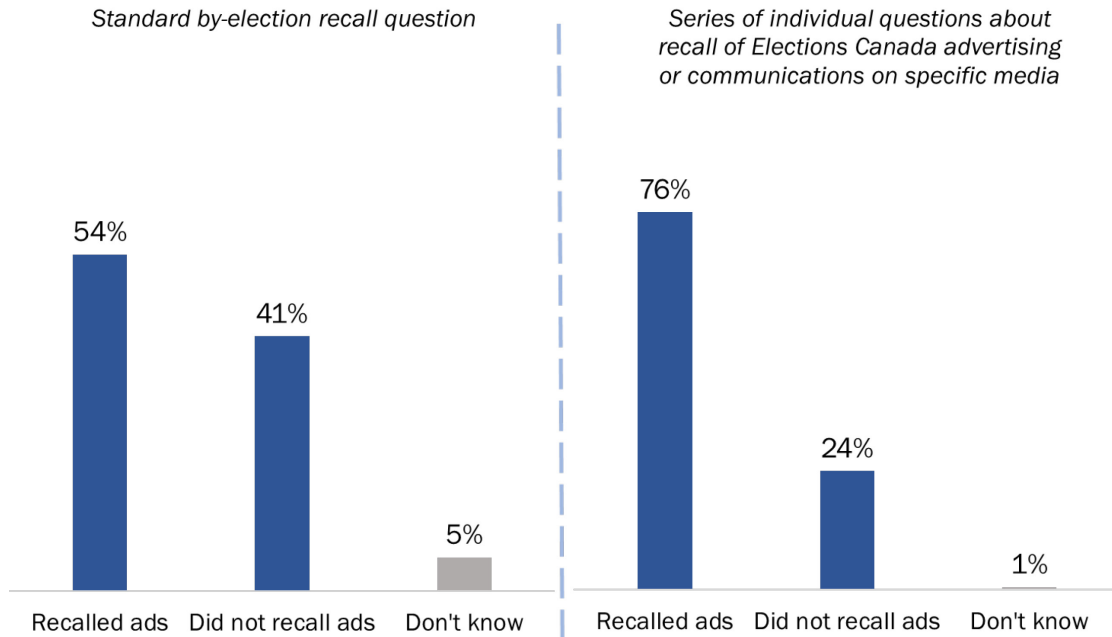
- Residents of Burnaby South (99%) and Outremont (97%) compared to residents of York–Simcoe (90%).
- Electors aged 55 and older (98%) compared to electors aged 18 to 24 (89%).
- Retired electors (98%) compared to employed electors (94%).
- Electors who voted in the 2015 federal general election (98%) compared to those who did not vote (73%).

#### **Moderate Recall of Elections Canada Advertising**

A split sample was used to test electors’ recall of Elections Canada advertisements for the February 25, 2019, federal by-election. One subset of respondents ( $n = 574$ ) was asked whether they recalled any advertising or communications from Elections Canada about how, when and where to vote, a standard question used in previous post-electoral phone surveys. The other subset ( $n = 628$ ) was asked whether they recalled any advertising or communications from Elections Canada on social media, when browsing or on a mobile application, on radio, in a local newspaper or in any other format. Respondents who indicated they had seen or heard something about how, when and where to vote through at least one source were coded as having recalled Elections Canada advertising or communications.

In both samples, a majority of electors recalled advertisements (54% and 76%, respectively). However, the second formulation resulted in a higher proportion of respondents expressing recall.

Figure 2: Recall of Elections Canada Advertisements



Q29a. During the election period, did you see, hear or read any advertising or communications from Elections Canada about how, when and where to vote in the by-election? Base:  $n = 574$ : all respondents. SPLIT SAMPLE

Q30a-e [computed variable]. During the by-election campaign, have you seen or heard communications from Elections Canada about how, when and where to vote in the by-election? Base:  $n = 628$ : all respondents. SPLIT SAMPLE

The likelihood<sup>1</sup> of recalling any advertising or communications from Elections Canada was higher among:

- Residents of Burnaby South (73%) compared to residents of York–Simcoe (66%) and Outremont (56%).
- Students (71%), retired electors (70%) and employed electors (65%) compared to unemployed electors (41%).
- Those who voted in the by-election (69%) compared to those who did not vote (59%).
- Those who felt informed about how, when and where to vote in the by-election (68%) compared to those who did not (32%).

**Elections Canada Householder, Newspaper and Voter Information Card Were Main Sources of Recall**

The subset of respondents from the first split sample who recalled advertising or communications from Elections Canada ( $n = 302$ ) were asked where they saw, heard or read

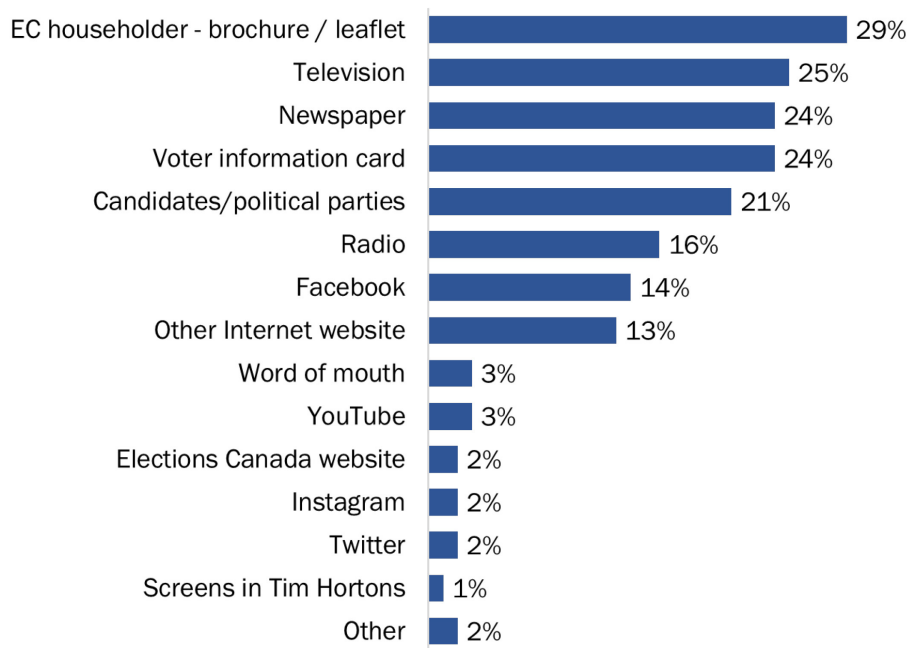
<sup>1</sup> The subgroup reporting is based on the aggregate variable, a computed variable that merges the split samples.

about the February 25, 2019, by-election. These electors mostly recalled the following kinds of advertising or communications from Elections Canada:

- Elections Canada householder (29%)
- Newspaper (24%)
- VIC (24%)

One in five (21%) mentioned political advertising by candidates or parties, while smaller numbers pointed to radio (16%), Facebook (14%) or websites other than Elections Canada (13%). Other sources were identified infrequently (3% or less) and included word of mouth, YouTube, the Elections Canada website, Instagram and Twitter.

Figure 3: Source of Recall of Elections Canada Advertising (1)



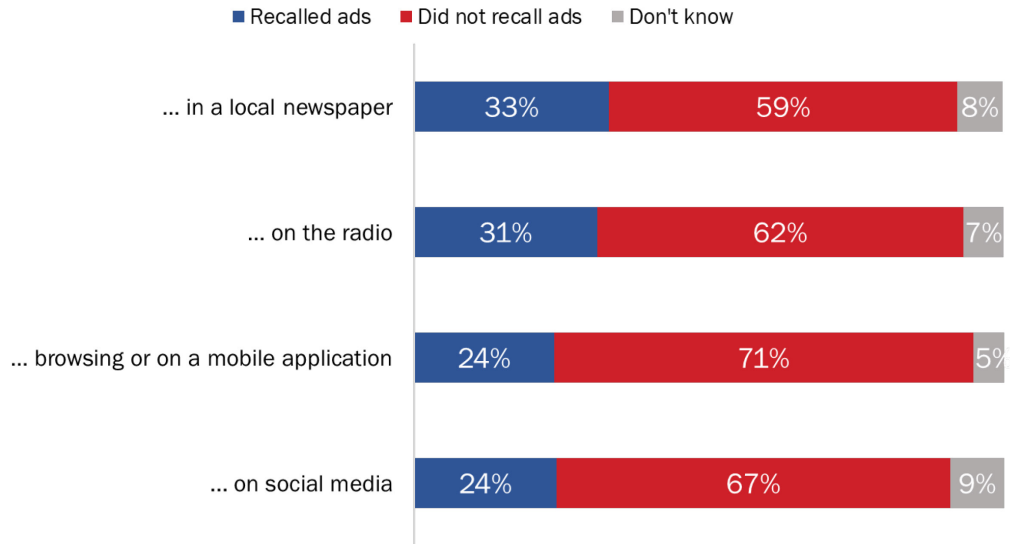
Q29b. Where did you see, hear or read about it? Base: *n* = 302: split-sample respondents who recalled communications from Elections Canada. (Multiple responses accepted.) [Dk/nr: 5%]

As was the case with previous by-election surveys, a number of respondents (25%) said they recalled seeing Elections Canada ads on television when there were no such ads during the by-election. This could be due to several factors, including confusion with other electoral communications, such as partisan advertising or news reports about the by-election in the ridings.

The second subset of respondents (*n* = 628) was asked about specific information sources. These electors were most likely to recall advertising from Elections Canada in a local newspaper (33%) or on the radio (31%). Following this, approximately one-quarter each recalled advertising on social media (24%) or when they were browsing or on a mobile application (24%).

Figure 4: Source of Recall of Elections Canada Advertising (2)

During the by-election campaign, have you seen or heard advertising from EC...



Q30. During the by-election campaign, have you seen or heard advertising from Elections Canada about where, when and how to vote: a) on social media such as Facebook, Twitter or Instagram? / b) when you were browsing or on a mobile application? / c) on the radio? / d) in a local newspaper? Base: n = 628: all respondents. SPLIT SAMPLE

There were no significant differences by riding in the likelihood of recalling Elections Canada advertising and communications through these sources. However, residents of Outremont were more likely than residents of the other ridings to report *not* having seen or heard anything about the by-election.

Notable subgroup differences include the following:

- Women (28%) were more likely than men (19%) to say they recalled advertising from Elections Canada on where, when and how to vote through social media.
- Those who completed university (31%) were more likely than those who completed college or some post-secondary education (16%) to have learned about the by-election from their VIC. Those who completed high school or less were more likely to have encountered advertising from Elections Canada on Facebook (24% versus 8% of those with a college degree or some post-secondary education) and in a local newspaper (43% versus 30% of university graduates).

Age-related differences include the following:

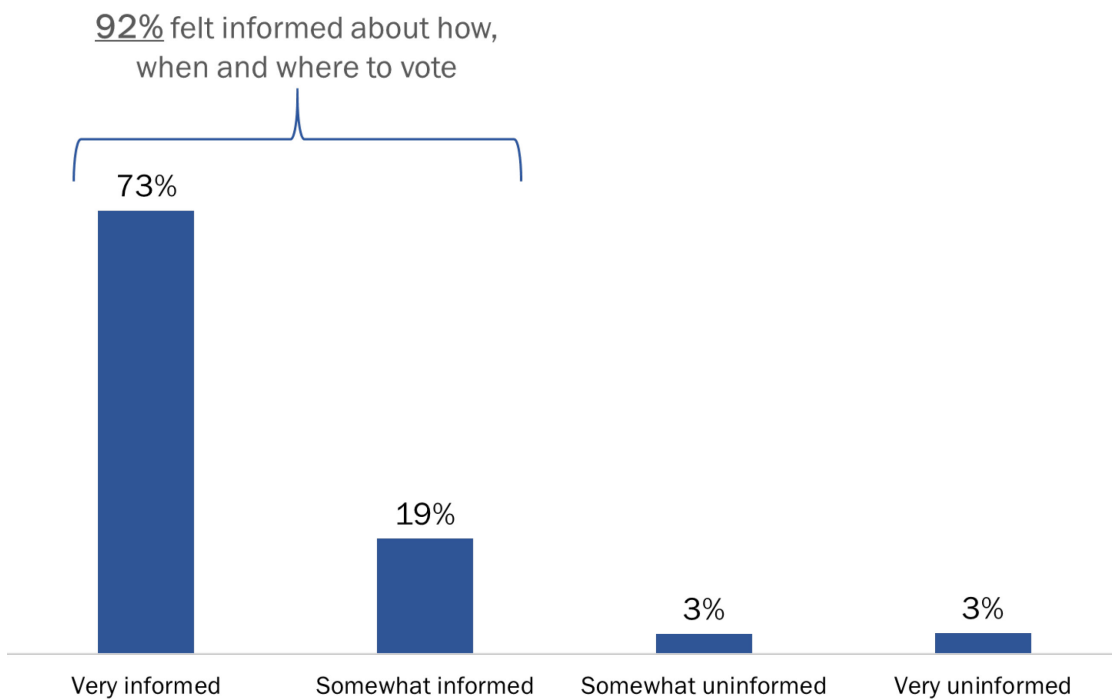
- Electors aged 55+ (32%) and aged 35 to 54 (30%) were more likely to have read about the by-election in a newspaper compared to electors aged 18 to 24 (4%).
- Electors aged 25 to 34 (40%) and aged 55+ (35%) were more likely than 18-to-24-year-olds (13%) to have heard about the by-election through the Elections Canada householder.
- Those aged 35 to 54 (35%) were more likely to have learned about the by-election from their VIC compared to electors aged 18 to 24 (13%).

- Electors aged 18 to 24 (52%) were most likely to have seen or heard about the by-election on social media (versus 15% of electors aged 55+, 21% of those aged 35 to 54, and 27% of those aged 25 to 34). They were also most likely to have encountered advertising or communications from Elections Canada when browsing on a mobile device (42% versus 17% of electors aged 55+ and 22% of electors 35 to 54).

**Very Strong Majority Felt Informed about How, When and Where to Vote**

The vast majority (92%) of respondents aware of the by-election felt informed about how, when and where to vote for the February 25, 2019, federal by-election, with nearly three-quarters (73%) saying they felt very informed.

Figure 5: Knowledge of How, When and Where to Vote



Q28. Overall, how well informed do you feel you were about how, when and where to vote? Base: n = 1,159: those aware of the by-election. [DK/nr: 1%]

Notable subgroup differences include the following:

- Residents of Outremont (9%) were more likely to feel *uninformed* compared to residents of Burnaby South (4%).
- Compared to retired electors (4%), employed electors (7%) were more likely to feel *uninformed*.
- Those who never or sometimes have to limit their daily activities due to a physical condition, to pain or to a mental health issue (93%) were more likely to feel informed about how, when and where to vote than electors with a functional disability (i.e., those who often or always have to limit daily activities) (85%).

- Those who voted in the by-election (97%), those who voted in the 2015 federal general election (95%) and those who received their VIC (95%) were more likely to feel informed about the by-election than those who did not vote in it (83%) or in the 2015 general election (71%) and those who did not receive their VIC (62%).

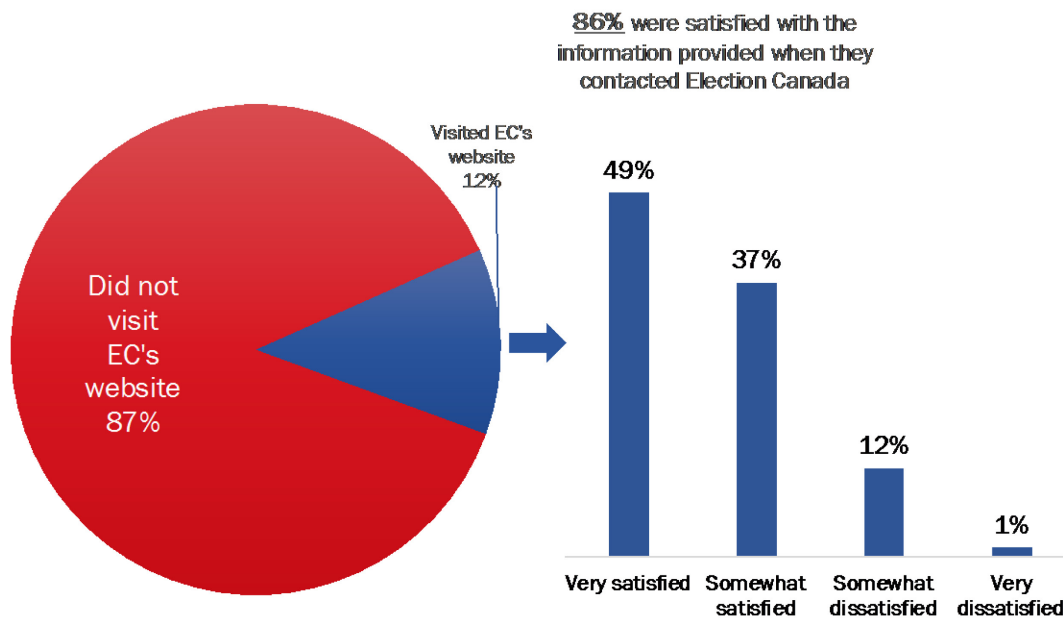
In addition, the following respondents were more likely to feel very informed:

- Electors aged 55+ (82%) compared to those between the ages of 18 and 24 (55%) and 35 and 54 (71%).
- Electors who completed university (79%) compared to those who completed college or some university (70%) and high school or less (67%).

**Few Used the Elections Canada Website, but Those Who Did Were Satisfied with the Information**

A total of 12% of electors aware of the by-election said they visited the Elections Canada website during the campaign. Of those who visited the website, most (86%) were satisfied with the information it provided, with nearly half (49%) saying they were very satisfied.

Figure 6: Elections Canada Website



Q31 [LEFT]. Did you visit Elections Canada's website during the campaign? Base: n = 1,202: all respondents. [Dk/nr: <0.4%]

Q32 [RIGHT]. Overall, how satisfied were you with the information on Elections Canada's website? Would you say ...? Base: n = 116: all who visited the site. [Dk/nr: 1%]

The likelihood of visiting the Elections Canada website during the campaign was higher among:

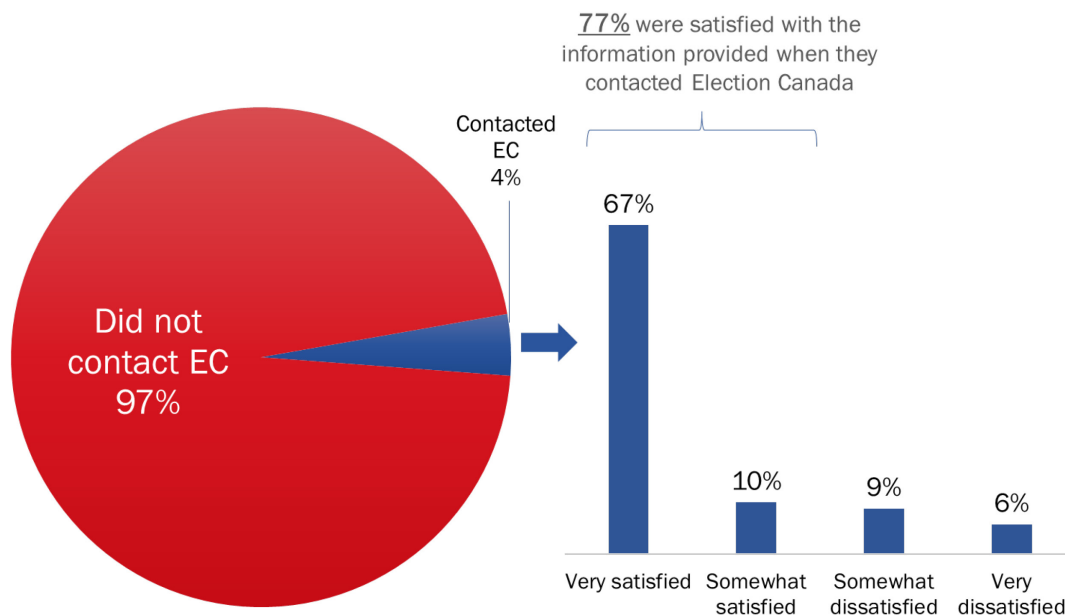
- Younger electors (21% of 18-to-24-year-olds, 14% of 25-to-34-year-olds and 13% of 35-to-54-year-olds) compared to electors aged 55+ (6%).
- Students (28%) compared to employed electors (12%) and retired electors (6%).
- Those aware of the federal by-election (13%) versus those who were not (3%).
- Those who voted in the by-election (16%) compared to those who did not (5%).

- Those who did not receive their VIC (25%) compared to those who did (12%).

**Very Few Contacted Elections Canada, but Many of Those Who Did Were Satisfied with the Information**

Very few (4%) of the electors aware of the by-election said they contacted Elections Canada during the campaign. Many (77%) of those who did were satisfied with the information they received, including 67% who were very satisfied.

Figure 7: Contact with Elections Canada



Q33 [LEFT]. Did you contact Elections Canada during the campaign? Base:  $n = 1,202$ : all respondents. [Dk/nr: <0.5%]  
 Q34 [RIGHT]. Overall, how satisfied were you with the information provided when you contacted Elections Canada? Would you say ...? Base:  $n = 45$ : respondents who contacted Elections Canada. [Dk/nr: 8%]

There were no significant differences by riding when it came to contacting Elections Canada during the campaign.

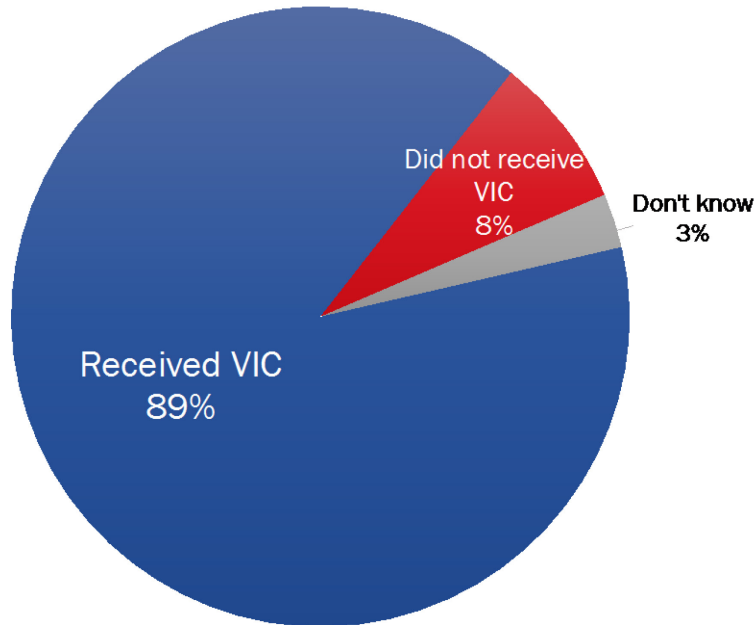


## Voter Information Card and Registration

### *Nine in 10 Received a Voter Information Card*

Approximately 9 in 10 (89%) of those who were aware of the federal by-election said they received their VIC.

Figure 8: Receipt of Voter Information Card



Q4. During the campaign, did you receive a voter information card addressed to you personally and telling you where and when to vote? Base:  $n = 1,159$ : those who said they were aware of the by-election.

The following groups of electors were more likely to say they received a VIC:

- Residents of York–Simcoe (91%) and Burnaby South (91%) compared to residents of Outremont (85%).
- Electors aged 55+ (94%), aged 35 to 54 (93%) and aged 25 to 34 (90%) compared to electors between 18 and 24 years of age (68%).
- Electors who completed university (91%) compared to those with high school or less education (84%).
- Retired electors (94%) compared to employed electors (89%) and electors attending school (76%).
- Those who voted in the by-election (94%) compared to those who did not (79%).
- Those who felt informed (92%) compared to those who felt uninformed (51%) about how, when and where to vote in the by-election.

Nearly all electors who received a VIC reported it had the correct name (97%) and address (99%).

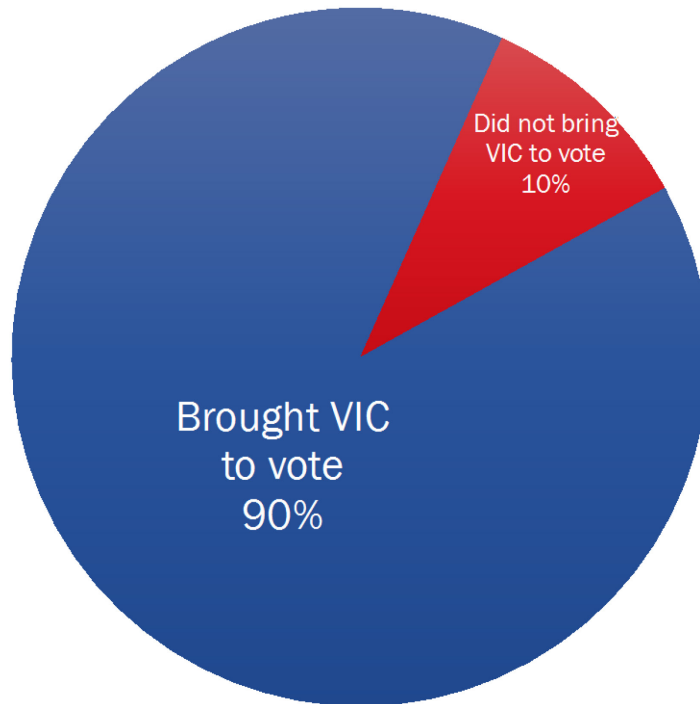
The following groups of electors were more likely to say their VIC had the correct name:

- Residents of Burnaby South (98%) compared to residents of Outremont (95%).
- Electors aged 55+ (98%) compared to electors aged 35 to 54 (95%).
- Those who voted in the by-election (98%) versus those who did not vote (93%).
- Electors who felt informed about how, when and where to vote (97%) compared to those who felt uninformed (81%).

**Nine in 10 Brought Their Voter Information Card to Vote**

Nine in 10 electors (90%) who voted at an Elections Canada office, advance poll or polling station on election day said they brought their VIC with them.

Figure 9: Voter Information Card – Brought to Vote



Q21. Did you bring your voter information card with you to the polling station/advance polling station/local Elections Canada office?  
 Base: n = 766: respondents who voted at an advance poll or at a polling station on election day. [Dk/nr: <0.5%]

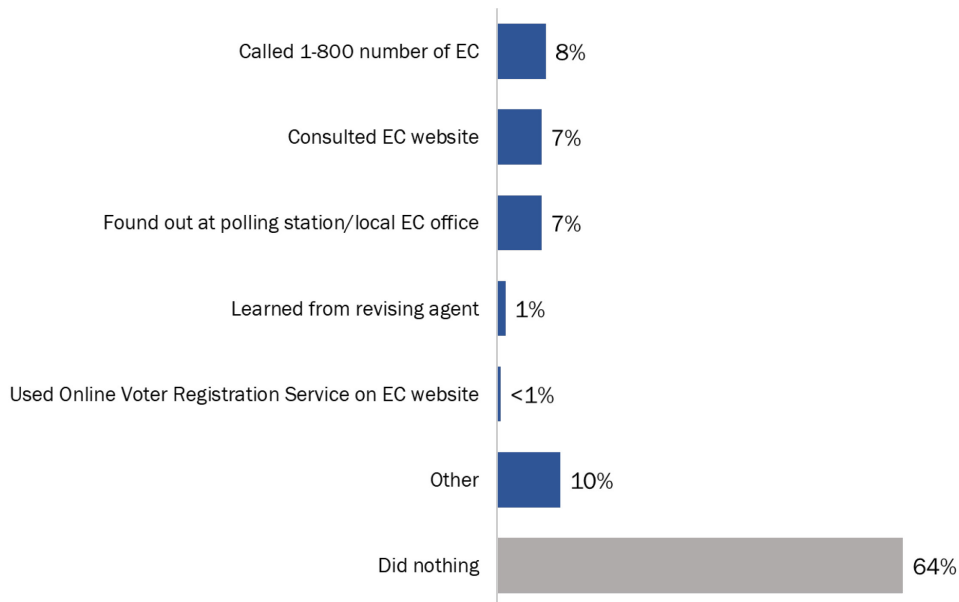
The following groups of electors were more likely to have brought their VIC to the polling station:

- Residents of York–Simcoe (93%) compared to residents of Outremont (86%).
- Electors aged 55+ (93%) compared to electors aged 35 to 54 (86%).
- Retired electors (95%) compared to employed electors (89%) and students (74%).

**Two-Thirds of Electors Who Did Not Receive a Voter Information Card Did Nothing to Find Out Whether Registered**

Two-thirds (64%) of electors who did not receive a VIC during the campaign did nothing to find out whether they were registered to vote in the federal by-election. Most people who took action to find out whether they were registered did so by calling the 1-800 Elections Canada phone number (8%), consulting the Elections Canada website (7%) or finding out at the polling station or an Elections Canada office (7%). Very few took other steps.

Figure 10: Steps Taken to Find Out Whether Registered to Vote



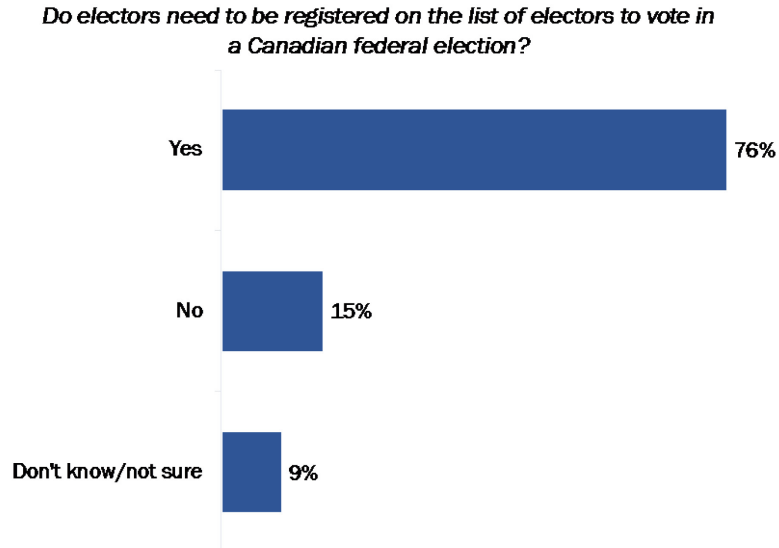
Q7. What did you do to find out whether you were registered to vote in this by-election? Base: n = 87: respondents who did not receive a VIC. [Dk/nr: 7%]

There were no significant differences by riding.

**Three-Quarters of Electors Knew They Need to Be Registered to Vote**

Three-quarters of electors (76%) said they knew that they need to be registered in order to vote in a Canadian federal election. Another 15% said they did not need to be registered, and 9% were unsure.

Figure 11: Awareness of Registration to Vote



Q8. To the best of your knowledge, do electors need to be registered on the list of electors to vote in a Canadian federal election?  
Base:  $n = 1,202$ ; all respondents.

The likelihood of knowing that electors need to be registered on the list of electors to vote in a Canadian federal election was higher among:

- Residents of Outremont (91%) compared to residents of Burnaby South (71%) and York–Simcoe (67%).
- Electors aged 55+ (80%) compared to electors between the ages of 35 and 54 (70%).
- Retired electors (80%) compared to employed electors (74%).
- Electors who felt informed about how, when and where to vote (78%) compared to those who felt uninformed (59%).

The following groups of electors were more likely to say they did not know whether electors need to be registered:

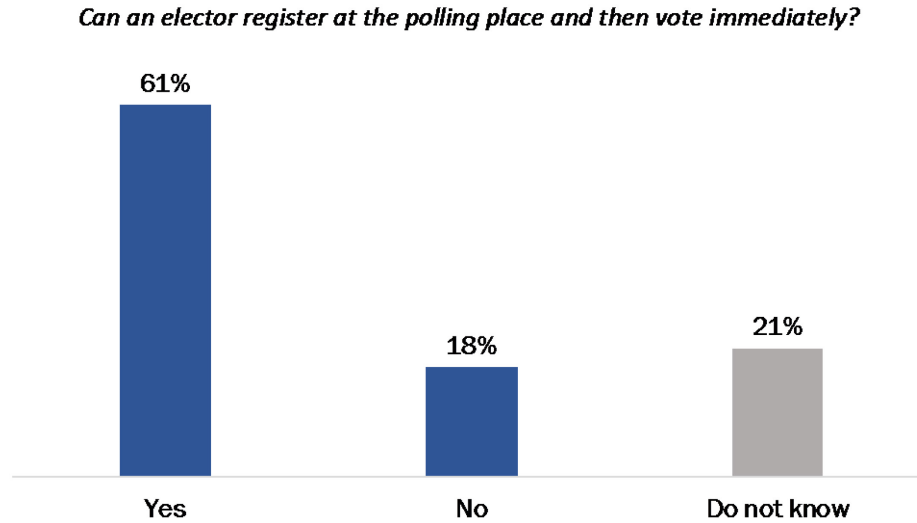
- Those who did not vote in the 2015 federal general election (23%) compared to those who did vote (7%).
- Those who did not vote in the by-election (13%) compared to those who did vote (5%).

In addition, electors who completed university were more likely to incorrectly answer “No” to this question (18%) compared to electors with some post-secondary education or who completed college (11%).

### ***Six in 10 Were Aware They Can Register at Polling Station and Vote Immediately***

A total of 6 in 10 (61%) were aware that electors can register at the polling station and then vote immediately afterwards. In contrast, 18% were not aware that this is possible, and one in five (21%) said they did not know one way or the other.

Figure 12: Election Day Registration



Q9ab. Electors must be registered to vote in a federal election. If an elector is not registered on election day and wants to vote, can they register at the polling place and then vote immediately after? Base:  $n = 1,202$ ; all respondents.

Notable subgroup differences include the following:

- Residents of Outremont (49%) were less likely than residents of Burnaby South (69%) and York–Simcoe (65%) to be aware that electors can register at the polling station and vote immediately.
- Those between the ages of 35 and 54 (69%) were more likely to be aware that electors can register at the polling station and vote immediately compared to electors aged 55+ (60%).
- Retired electors (27%) were more likely to report not knowing whether an elector can register at the polling station and vote immediately compared to employed (19%) and unemployed (10%) electors and to students (15%).
- Electors with a functional disability (31%) were more likely to not know whether an elector can register at the polling station and vote immediately compared to electors who do not have a functional disability (19%).
- Those who did not vote in the 2015 federal general election were more likely to incorrectly answer “No” (31%) than those who did vote (16%).

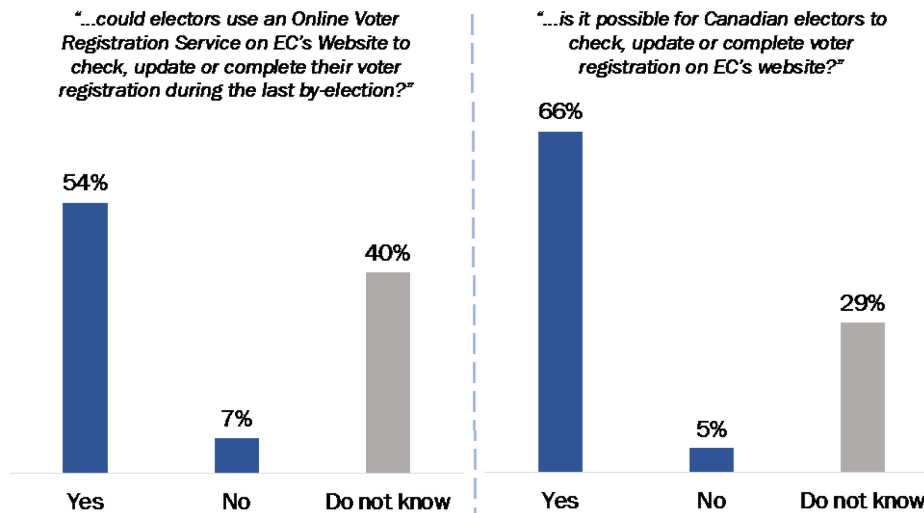
### **Majority of Electors Were Aware of Online Voter Registration Service**

A split sample was used to test awareness of online voter registration.<sup>2</sup> Half the respondents ( $n = 600$ ) were asked whether electors could use an “online voter registration service on Elections Canada’s website,” a question previously used in post-electoral phone surveys. As this question has always yielded a high proportion of “Don’t know” responses from electors, a simplified formulation was developed and asked of the other half ( $n = 602$ ) of the sample (see precise wording of questions in the graph below).

<sup>2</sup> Post-election surveys following previous by-elections (October 23, 2017; December 11, 2017; June 18, 2018; and December 3, 2018) also included this split-sample test.

While a majority of electors expressed awareness of this option regardless of the formulation of the question, the size of the majority varied. As the graph below indicates, a small majority (54%) claimed to be aware when asked, “To the best of your knowledge could electors use an online voter registration service on Elections Canada’s website to check, update or complete their voter registration during the last by-election?” By contrast, two-thirds (66%) claimed to be aware when asked, “To the best of your knowledge is it possible for Canadian electors to check, update or complete their voter registration on Elections Canada’s website?”

Figure 13: Awareness of Online Voter Registration



Q10a [LEFT]. To the best of your knowledge, **could electors use** an Online Voter Registration Service on Elections Canada’s website to check, update or complete their voter registration during the last by-election? Base:  $n = 600$ : all respondents.

SPLIT SAMPLE

Q10b [RIGHT]. To the best of your knowledge, **is it possible** for Canadian electors to check, update or complete their voter registration on Elections Canada’s website? Base:  $n = 602$ . SPLIT SAMPLE

The results of this split-sample test confirm that the second formulation of the question is easier to understand as it resulted in a smaller proportion of respondents who indicated they did not know.

Regardless of question formulation:<sup>3</sup>

- Residents of Outremont (68%) were more likely than residents of Burnaby South (52%) to say that electors could use an online voter registration service.
- Electors aged 55+ (46%) were more likely to say they did not know the answer to this question compared to younger electors: those aged 18 to 24 (19%) and 25 to 34 (23%).
- Retired electors (43%) were more likely to say they did not know the answer to this question compared to employed electors (34%) and electors attending school (13%).
- Electors with a functional disability (52%) were more likely to say they did not know the answer to this question compared to electors who sometimes or never have to limit their daily activities due to a physical condition, to pain or to a mental health issue (33%).

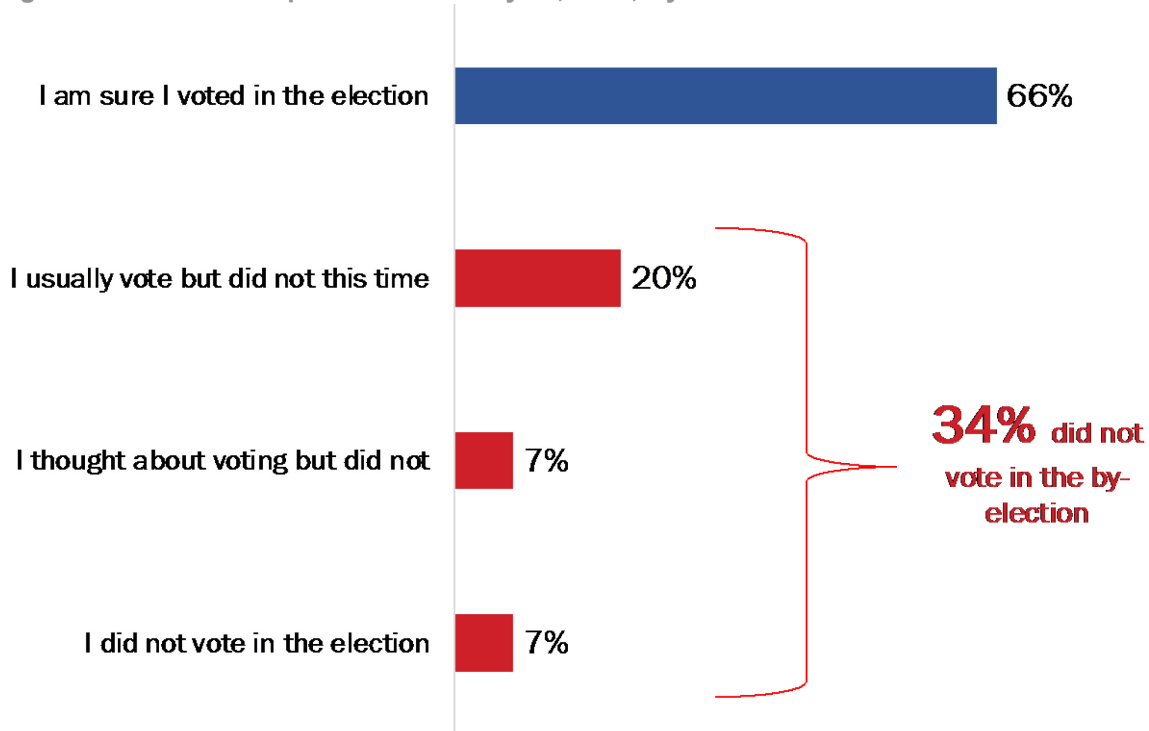
<sup>3</sup> The subgroup reporting is based on the aggregate variable, a computed variable that merges the split samples.

## Voting and Voter Participation

### *Two-Thirds of Electors Reported Voting in By-election*

Two-thirds (66%) of electors who were aware of the by-election held on February 25, 2019, in their riding said they voted in it.

Figure 14: Voter Participation in February 25, 2019, By-election



Q2. Which of the following statements describes you? Base:  $n = 1,159$ : those who said they were aware of the by-election. [Dk/nr: <0.5%]

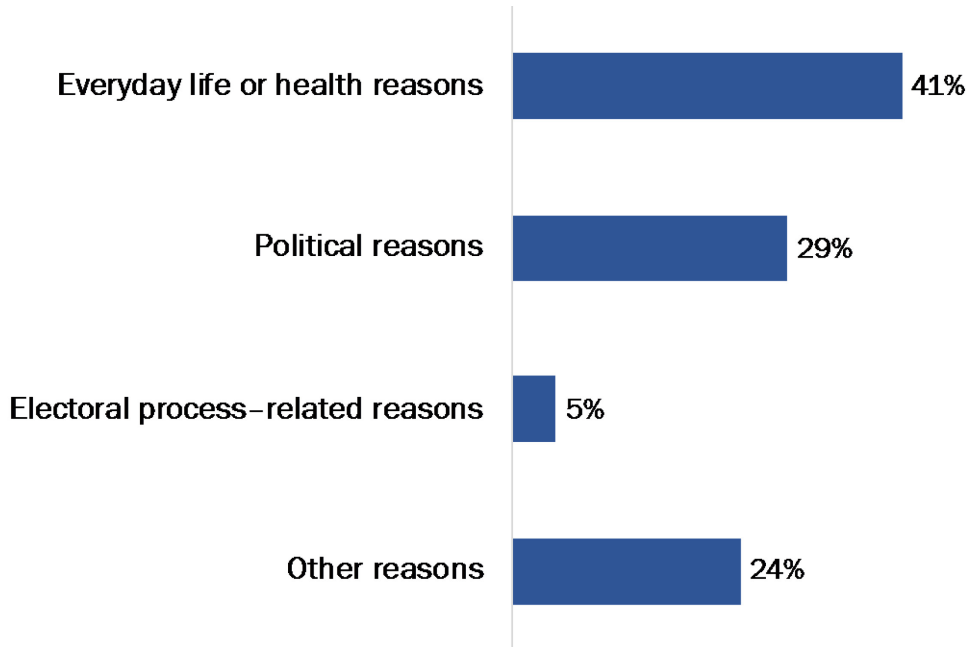
The likelihood of voting was higher among:

- Residents of Burnaby South (81%) compared to residents of Outremont (61%) and York–Simcoe (56%).
- Electors aged 55+ (77%) compared to electors aged 18 to 24 (55%), electors aged 25 to 34 (51%) and electors aged 35 to 54 (66%).
- Electors who completed university (70%) compared to electors with high school or less education (57%).
- Electors who are retired (80%) compared to electors who are employed (64%), unemployed (55%) and students (59%).
- Those who voted in the 2015 federal general election (71%) compared to those who did not vote (32%).
- Those who received their VIC (70%) compared to those who did not (47%).
- Electors who felt they were informed about how, when and where to vote (70%) compared to electors who felt they were uninformed (24%).

**Everyday Life or Health Reasons Main Reasons for Not Voting in By-election**

Among respondents who said they did not vote in the by-election ( $n = 342$ ), 4 in 10 (41%) said they did not vote due to everyday life and health reasons. In addition, one in three (29%) reported not voting due to political reasons and 5% for reasons related to the electoral process. The “Other reasons” category included forgetting to vote, bad weather, the federal general election this year (e.g. will vote then, so there is no need to do so now) and a family emergency, among others.

Figure 15: Main Reasons for Not Voting – Themes



Q3. What is the main reason you did not vote? Base:  $n = 342$ : respondents who did not vote. [Dk/nr: 2%]

The table below provides a detailed breakdown of the reasons why respondents did not vote during the February 25, 2019, federal by-election.

Figure 16: Main Reasons for Not Voting – Breakdown

Reason for Not Voting	%
<b>Everyday life or health reason</b>	<b>41</b>
Too busy	23
Out of town	11
Illness or disability	7
<b>Political reason</b>	<b>29</b>
Not interested in politics	10%
Did not like candidates/parties/campaign	8



Felt voting would not make a difference	5
Lack of information about campaign issues and parties' positions	3
Did not know who to vote for	3
<b>Electoral process–related reason</b>	<b>5</b>
Transportation problem/polling station too far	2
Issues with VIC	2
Lack of information about voting process (e.g. when/where to vote)	1
Not on voters list	0.3
<b>Other reason</b>	<b>24</b>
Forgot to vote	9
Bad weather	8
Other reasons	7

[Dk/nr: 2%].

Notable subgroup differences include:

- Residents of Outremont (16%) were more likely to say they did not vote because they are not interested in politics than residents of Burnaby South (3%).
- Men (17%) were more likely than women (6%) to say they did not vote because they were out of town. Women (13%) were more likely than men (3%) to point to bad weather as the reason they did not vote.
- Electors aged 55+ (17%) were more likely not to vote due to illness or disability compared to electors aged 25 to 34 (2%) and aged 35 to 54 (7%). Electors aged 18 to 24 (43%) were more likely not to vote because they were too busy compared to electors aged 25 to 34 (18%) and 35 to 54 (18%) as well as electors aged 55+ (17%). Compared to electors aged 55+ (2%), electors aged 25 to 34 (17%) and aged 35 to 54 (11%) were more likely to say they did not vote due to lack of interest in politics.
- Electors who completed university (8%) were more likely than electors with a high school education or less (2%) to say they did not vote because they felt that their vote would not make a difference. Electors with some post-secondary or college education (16%) were more likely than university graduates (5%) to point to a lack of interest in politics as the reason they did not vote.
- Electors who have a functional disability (24%) were more likely to have not voted because they did not like the candidates or parties than electors who do not have a functional disability (6%). Electors who never or sometimes have to limit their physical activities were more likely to have not voted due to being out of town (12% versus 3% of those who always or often have to limit their physical activities).
- Those who did not vote in the 2015 federal general election (24%) were more likely than those who voted to say they are not interested in politics (7%).

- Electors who felt uninformed about how, when and where to vote were more likely to cite disinterest in politics as the reason they did not vote (22% versus 8% of electors who felt informed).

Just over one-quarter of the respondents who said they were out of town ( $n = 35$ )<sup>4</sup> during the election were away due to work commitments (28%), while almost two-thirds (64%) were away for personal reasons. The vast majority (92%) of those who were out of town during the election had previously planned their trip.

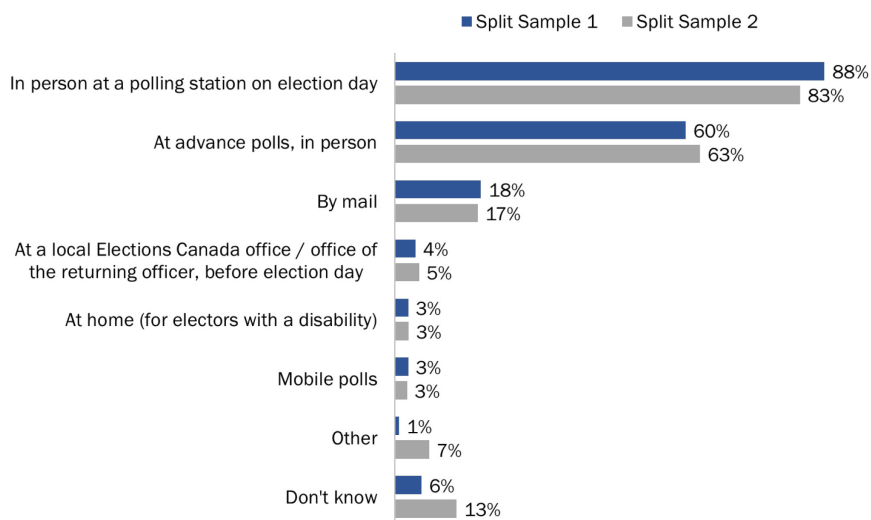
Of the respondents who were too busy to vote ( $n = 72$ ), just over half (54%) said they simply had other priorities that day. One-quarter (25%) had unexpected plans that deterred them from voting, and the rest (16%) said they do not have time in their daily schedule to vote.

### Electors Were Aware of Common Voting Methods

A split-sample approach was used to test questions designed to measure electors' knowledge of current voting methods. One sample of respondents ( $n = 615$ ; split sample 1) was asked, in an open-ended manner, to identify the current ways that electors can vote in a federal election. The other sample ( $n = 587$ ; split sample 2) was asked a set of two questions. First, they were asked how someone can vote in a federal election, and then they were asked whether there are ways to cast a ballot ahead of time (see precise wording of questions in the graph below).

As the graph below indicates, both formulations yielded similar results overall. The one noteworthy difference is that the second formulation resulted in a higher proportion of respondents saying they do not know (specifically, 8% responded this way to the first question in the set and 15% to the second question).

Figure 17: Knowledge of Voting Methods



Q11a. To the best of your knowledge, what are the current ways that electors can vote in a federal election? (Multiple responses accepted.) Base:  $n = 615$ . SPLIT SAMPLE

Q11b/c. If someone wants to vote in a federal election, how can they do so? Anything else? / Now let's say someone wants to vote but is not available on election day, are there ways to cast a ballot ahead of time? IF SOMEONE JUST SAYS "Yes," ASK "OK, how would you do that?" (Multiple responses accepted.) Base:  $n = 587$ . SPLIT SAMPLE

<sup>4</sup> Exercise caution when interpreting these results due to the smaller sample size.

Notable subgroup differences include the following:<sup>5</sup>

- Awareness of the possibility of voting at a polling station on election day was higher among:
  - 18-to-24-year-old electors (92%) compared to electors aged 55+ (82%).
- Electors with a university degree (89%) compared to those with high school or less education (80%).
  - Students (96%) compared to employed (86%) and retired (82%) electors.
- Awareness of the possibility of voting at an advance polling station was higher among:
  - Residents of Outremont (69%) compared to residents of York–Simcoe (55%) and Burnaby South (60%).
  - Electors aged 55+ (67%), 35 to 54 (67%) and 25 to 34 (62%) compared to electors aged 18 to 24 years (37%).
  - Electors who completed university (73%) and who completed college or some university (58%) compared to electors with high school or less education (42%).
  - Electors who voted in the by-election (67%) compared to those who did not (54%) and electors who voted in the 2015 federal general election (67%) compared to those who did not (46%).
- Awareness of the possibility of voting by mail was higher among:
  - Residents of Outremont (22%) compared to residents of York–Simcoe (13%).
  - Male electors (20%) compared to female electors (14%).
  - Electors who completed university (22%) compared to electors with college or some post-secondary education (16%) and electors with high school or less education (10%).
- Awareness of the possibility of voting at an Elections Canada office, at home or at mobile polls was higher among residents of Outremont. Specifically:
  - 7% of residents of Outremont said electors could vote at an Elections Canada office compared to 3% of residents of York–Simcoe.
  - 6% of residents of Outremont said electors could vote at home compared to 1% of residents of York–Simcoe and 1% of residents of Burnaby South.
  - 4% of residents of Outremont said electors could vote at mobile polls compared to 1% of residents of Burnaby South.

Additionally:

- Electors who did not vote in the by-election (12%) were more likely to say they did not know how electors can vote compared to those who voted (7%).
- Electors who never or sometimes have to limit their daily activities due to a physical condition, to pain or to a mental health issue were more likely to know that electors can vote at home than those who often or always have to limit their physical activities (3% compared to 1%).

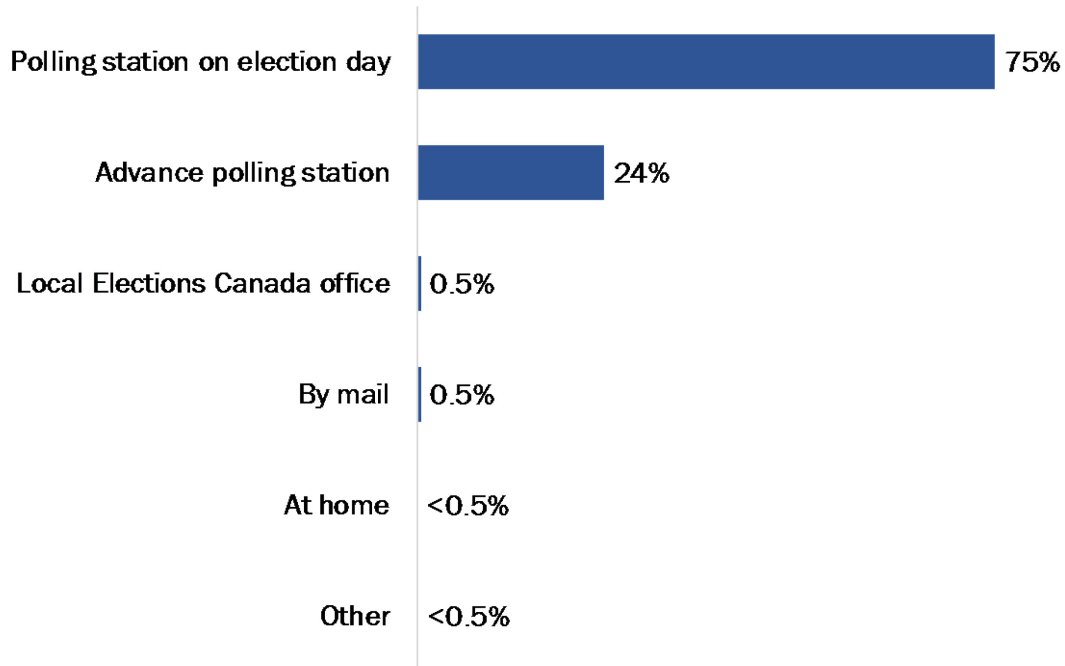
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<sup>5</sup> The subgroup reporting is based on the aggregate variable, a computed variable that merges the split samples.

### Three-Quarters Voted at a Polling Station on Election Day

Three-quarters (75%) of electors who said they voted in the by-election reported doing so at a polling station on election day, while one-quarter (24%) reported going to an advance polling station to vote. Very few reported voting at an Elections Canada office, by mail or at home.

Figure 18: Methods Used to Vote



Q12: Which method did you use to vote? Was it ...? Base: n = 815: all respondents who voted.

There were no significant differences by riding in the method electors used to vote.

Electors who voted on election day were more likely to be:

- Between the ages of 35 and 54 (80%) than aged 55+ (70%).
- Those with some post-secondary education or who completed college (78%) than university graduates (70%).

Electors who voted at an advance polling station were more likely to be:

- Aged 55+ (28%) than aged 35 to 54 (19%).
- Retired (30%) than employed (22%).
- University graduates (29%) than college graduates or those who completed some post-secondary education (21%).

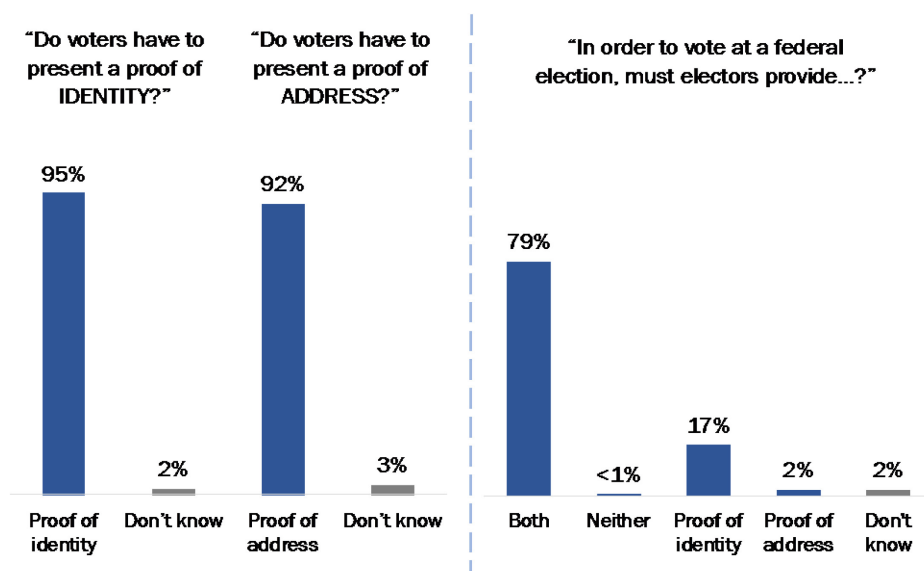
## Voter Identification

### *Widespread Awareness of Identification Requirements*

A split-sample approach was used to measure awareness of identification requirements for voting. Traditionally, post-electoral surveys ask respondents whether or not they need proof of identity to vote, and then the question is repeated for proof of address. In previous post-electoral surveys, this formulation resulted in very high awareness levels for both requirements. However, survey pre-tests suggested that some respondents did not perceive a difference between the two (e.g. between proof of address and proof of identity). Thus, a second version of this question was developed, asking respondents whether, to the best of their knowledge, electors need proof of identity, proof of address, both or none. The two formulations were compared using the aforementioned split-sample experiment.

As has been the case with previous surveys, the first formulation found that the vast majority of respondents think that electors have to present proof of identity (95%) or proof of address (92%) in order to vote in a Canadian election. Of those asked the second formulation, nearly 8 in 10 (79%) correctly responded that both proof of identity and proof of address are required to vote in a Canadian federal election. A total of 17% indicated that only proof of identity was needed, 2% that only proof of address was needed and less than 1% that neither was needed.

Figure 19: Awareness of Voter Identification Requirements



Q14b [LEFT]. Do voters have to present a proof of IDENTITY in order to vote in a Canadian federal election?  
SPLIT SAMPLE:  $n = 592$ .

Q15 [LEFT]. Do voters have to present a proof of ADDRESS in order to vote in a Canadian federal election?  
SPLIT SAMPLE:  $n = 592$ .

Q14a [RIGHT]. In order to vote in a Canadian federal election, must electors provide ...? SPLIT SAMPLE:  $n = 610$ .

The results of this split-sample test confirm those of the three previous by-election survey results.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, these results confirm that the new formulation leads to results that better reflect respondents' grasp of identification requirements.

<sup>6</sup> By-election surveys were conducted following by-elections held on October 23, 2017; December 11, 2017; June 18, 2018; and December 3, 2018.

The likelihood of saying that electors must provide proof of both identity and address was higher among the following subgroups:<sup>7</sup>

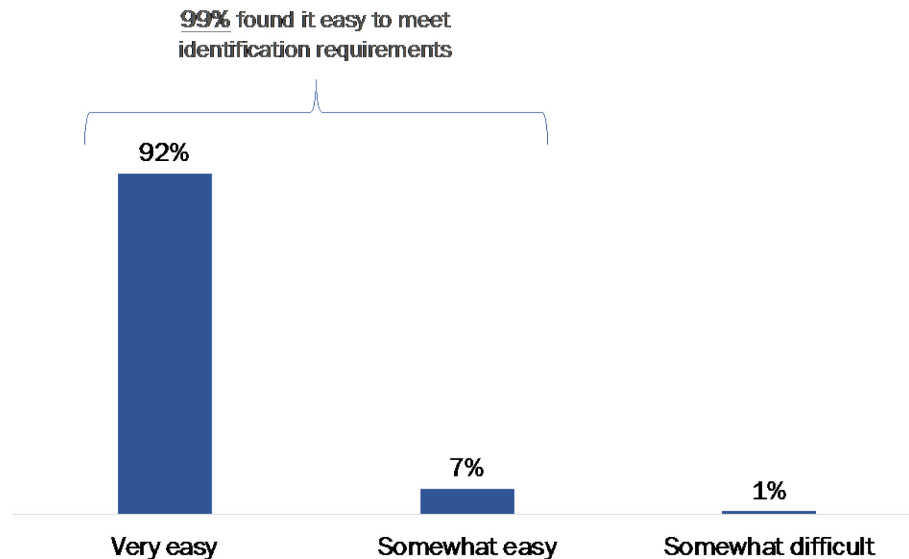
- Those who voted in the 2015 federal general election (85%) compared to those who did not vote (72%).
- Those who voted in the by-election (87%) compared to those who did not (78%).
- Electors who received their VIC (85%) compared to those who did not (70%).

There were no significant differences by riding in voter identification awareness.

***Virtually All Voters Found It Easy to Meet Identification Requirements***

Virtually all respondents who voted in the by-election found it easy to meet the identification requirements, with the vast majority (92%) describing it as *very easy*.

Figure 20: Ease of Meeting Voter Identification Requirements



Q16. Overall, how easy was it to meet the identification requirements? Would you say that it was ...? Base: n = 806: respondents who voted at an advance poll, at a polling station on election day or at an Elections Canada office. [Dk/nr: <0.5%]

The likelihood of saying it was *very easy* to meet the identification requirements was higher among:

- Residents of York–Simcoe (96%) and Burnaby South (94%) compared to residents of Outremont (85%).
- University graduates (94%) than college educated electors or electors with some post-secondary education (89%).

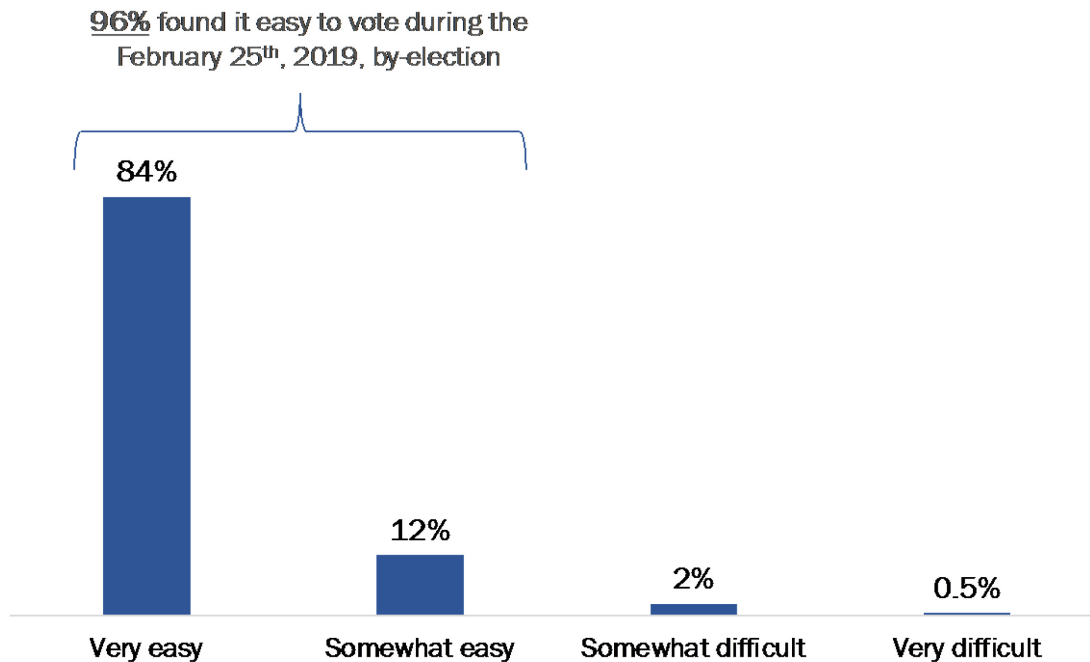
<sup>7</sup> The subgroup reporting is based on the aggregate variable, a computed variable that merges the split samples.

## Voter Experience

### ***Vast Majority of Voters Found It Easy to Vote***

More than 9 in 10 (96%) respondents who voted in the by-election said it was at least somewhat easy to vote, including 84% who said it was very easy.

Figure 21: Ease of Voting



Q13. Overall, how easy was it to vote? Would you say it was ...? Base:  $n = 815$ : respondents who voted and identified a voting method. [Dk/nr: 1%].

The following subgroups were more likely to say it was very easy to vote:

- Residents of York–Simcoe (91%) and Burnaby South (86%) compared to Outremont (76%).
- Electors aged 55+ (88%) and 35 to 54 (87%) compared to electors aged 18 to 24 (70%).
- Retired (91%) and employed (86%) electors compared to students (57%).
- Electors who do not have to limit their daily activities due to a physical condition, to pain or to a mental health issue (86%) compared to those who do (68%).

### ***Virtually All Agreed That Facilities Were Convenient to Access and Suitable, and Had Enough Signs***

As is the case with other by-election surveys, nearly everyone surveyed who voted in the by-election said the polling station, advance polling station or Elections Canada office was a convenient distance from their home (96%), the facility was suitable (97%) and there were enough signs within the facility to help them find where to go to vote (95%).

The likelihood of saying the polling station was a convenient distance from their home was higher among residents of York–Simcoe (99%) compared to residents of Outremont (96%) and Burnaby South (94%).

The likelihood of having difficulty reaching the polling station was higher among:

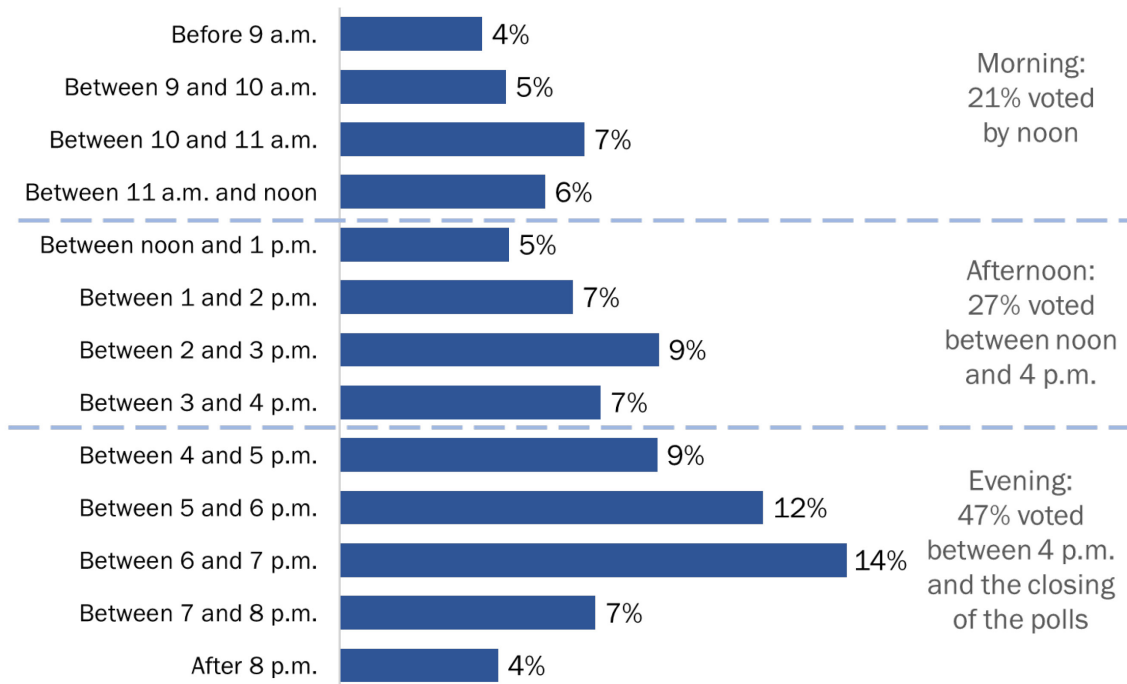
- Residents of Outremont (8%) compared to residents of York–Simcoe (3%).
- Female electors (8%) compared to male electors (3%).
- Electors aged 25 to 34 (14%) compared to those aged 18 to 24 (1%).
- Electors with a functional disability (15%) compared to those who never or sometimes have to limit their daily activities due to a physical condition, to pain or to a mental health issue (5%).

**Most Voters Voted in Afternoon or Evening**

A total of 79% of all voters surveyed (*n* = 802) reported voting between noon and 8:30 p.m.

Of the voters who voted on *election day* (*n* = 588), one in five (21%) reported doing so in the morning (from the opening of the polls until noon), 27% said they voted in the afternoon (between noon and 4 p.m.) and nearly half (47%) claimed to have voted in the evening (from 4 p.m. until the close of polls).

Figure 22: Time of Day Voted – Election Day



Q22. Do you remember approximately what time it was when you went to vote? Base: *n* = 588: respondents who voted on election day. [Dk/nr: 4%]

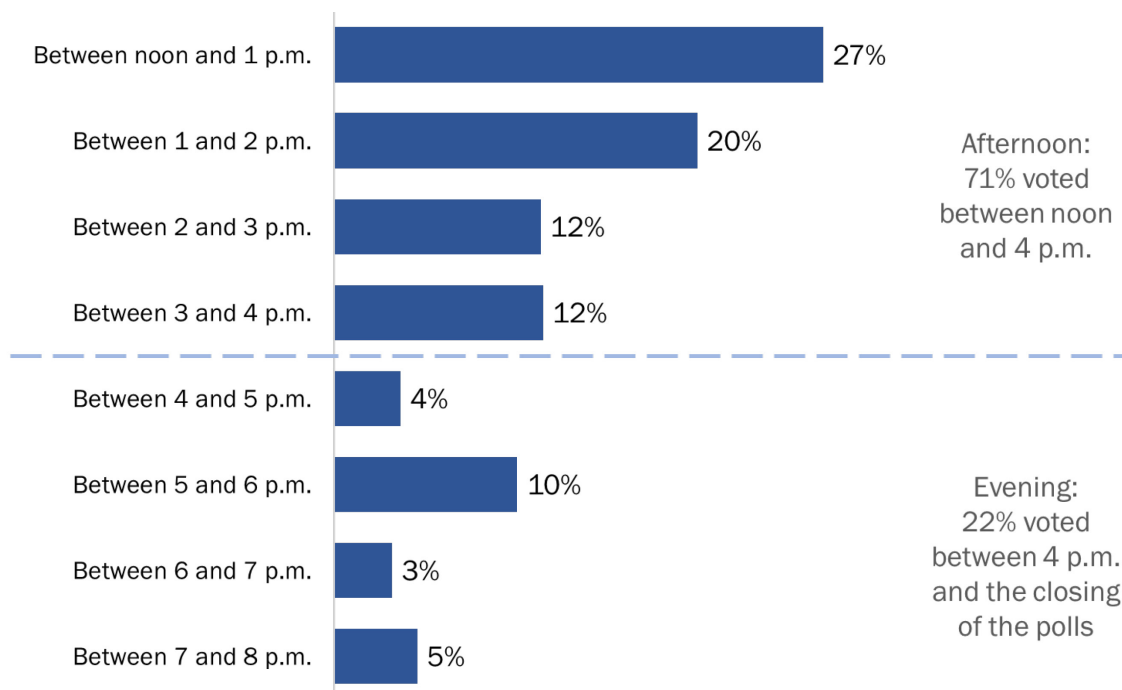
Notes: Election day hours were from 8:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

There were no significant differences by riding when it came to what time of day voters voted.



Seven in 10 (71%) of those who voted at an *advance polling station* ( $n = 214$ ) on February 15, 16, 17 and 18, 2019, reported doing so in the afternoon (between noon and 4 p.m.). The single greatest proportion of these voters (27%) said they voted between noon and 1 p.m.

Figure 23: Time of Day Voted – Advance Polls



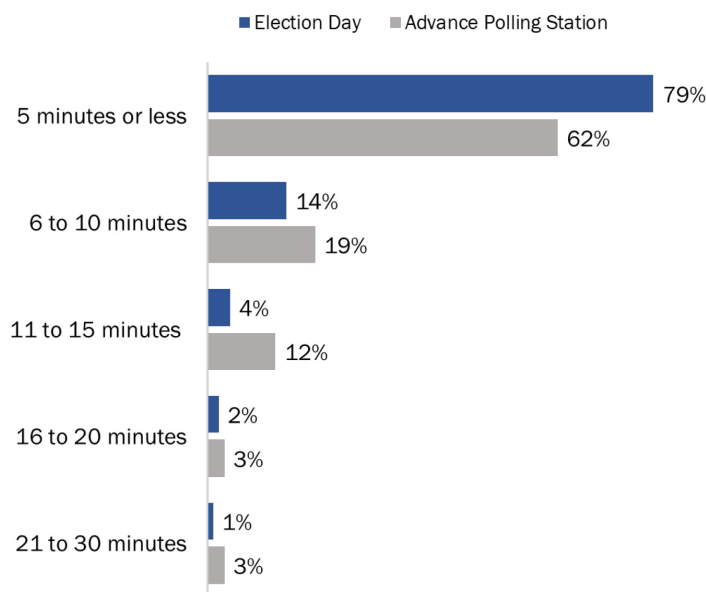
Q22. Do you remember approximately what time it was when you went to vote? Base:  $n = 214$ : respondents who voted at an advance poll. [Dk/nr: 10%]  
 Note: Advance polling stations were open from noon to 8 p.m. on February 15, 16, 17 and 18, 2019.

**Majority of Voters Took Five Minutes or Less to Vote**

Three-quarters (75%) of all respondents who voted in the by-election said voting took them five minutes or less, with most of the rest saying it took them somewhere between 6 and 15 minutes.

Among those who voted at an *advance polling station*, 62% said it took them less than five minutes to vote. In comparison, 79% of those who *voted on election day* indicated that it took them less than five minutes to vote.

Figure 24: Length of Time to Vote



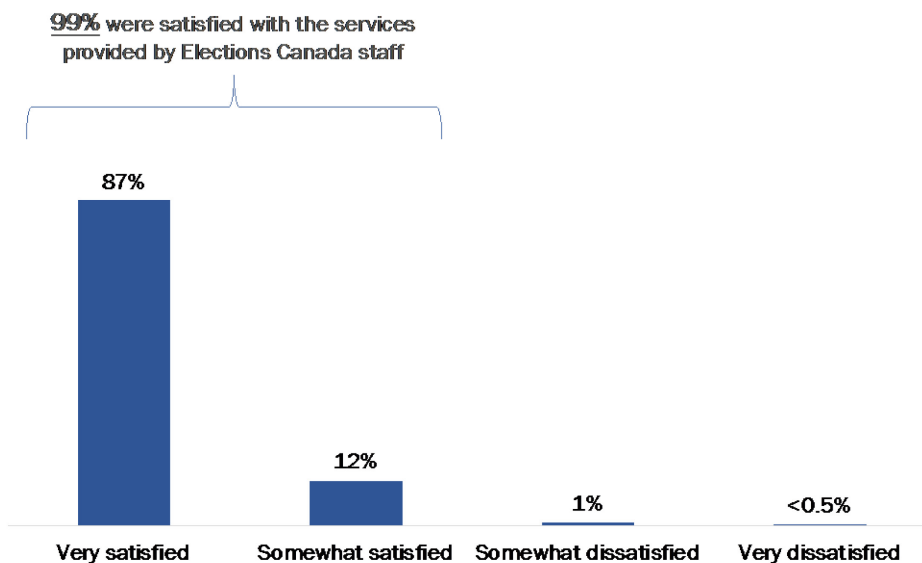
Q23. To the best of your knowledge, how long did it take you to vote at the polling station/advance polling station/local Elections Canada office? This does not include travel time. Base: n = 803: respondents who voted at a polling station on election day.

A full 97% of voters found the time taken to vote to be reasonable. The likelihood of saying the time taken to vote was reasonable was higher among residents of York–Simcoe (99%) compared to residents of Outremont (96%).

**Virtually All Voters Were Satisfied with Elections Canada Staff**

Nearly everyone (99%) who voted in the by-election was satisfied with the services provided by Elections Canada staff (with 87% saying they were very satisfied).

Figure 25: Satisfaction with Elections Canada Staff



Q27. Overall, how satisfied were you with the services provided by Elections Canada staff when you voted? Would you say ...?  
 Base:  $n = 806$ : respondents who voted at an advance poll, at a polling station on election day or at an Elections Canada office.  
 [Dk/nr: <0.5%]

The likelihood of being very satisfied with the services provided by Elections Canada staff was higher among:

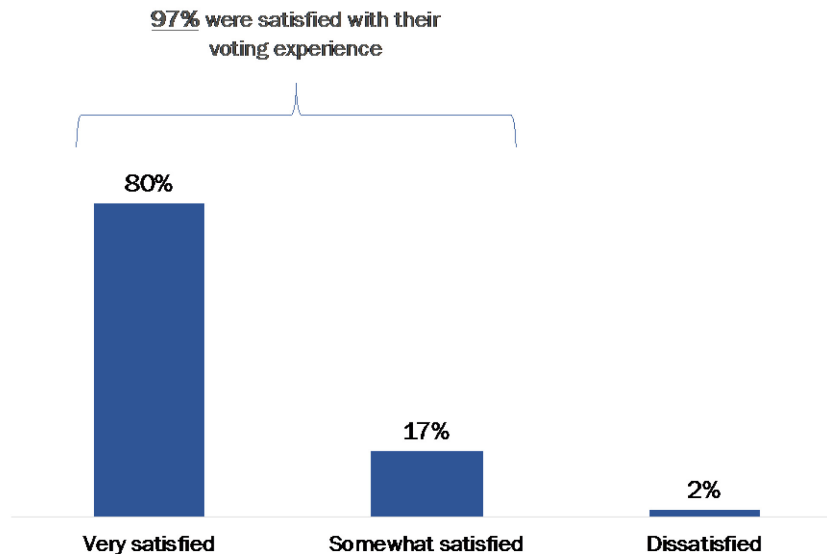
- Residents of York–Simcoe (93%) than among residents of Burnaby South (86%) and Outremont (85%).
- Those who never or sometimes have to limit their daily activities due to a physical condition, to pain or to a mental health issue (89%) compared to those who often or always have to limit their daily activities (78%).

Virtually all voters were satisfied with the service they received in their chosen official language.

**Strong and Widespread Satisfaction with Voting Experience**

Nearly all respondents who voted in the by-election (97%) were satisfied with their overall voting experience (with 80% saying they were very satisfied).

Figure 26: Satisfaction with Overall Voting Experience



Q35. Overall, how satisfied were you with your voting experience? Would you say ...? Base:  $n = 815$ : all respondents who voted.  
 [Dk/nr: <1%]

The following subgroups were more likely to be very satisfied with their voting experience:

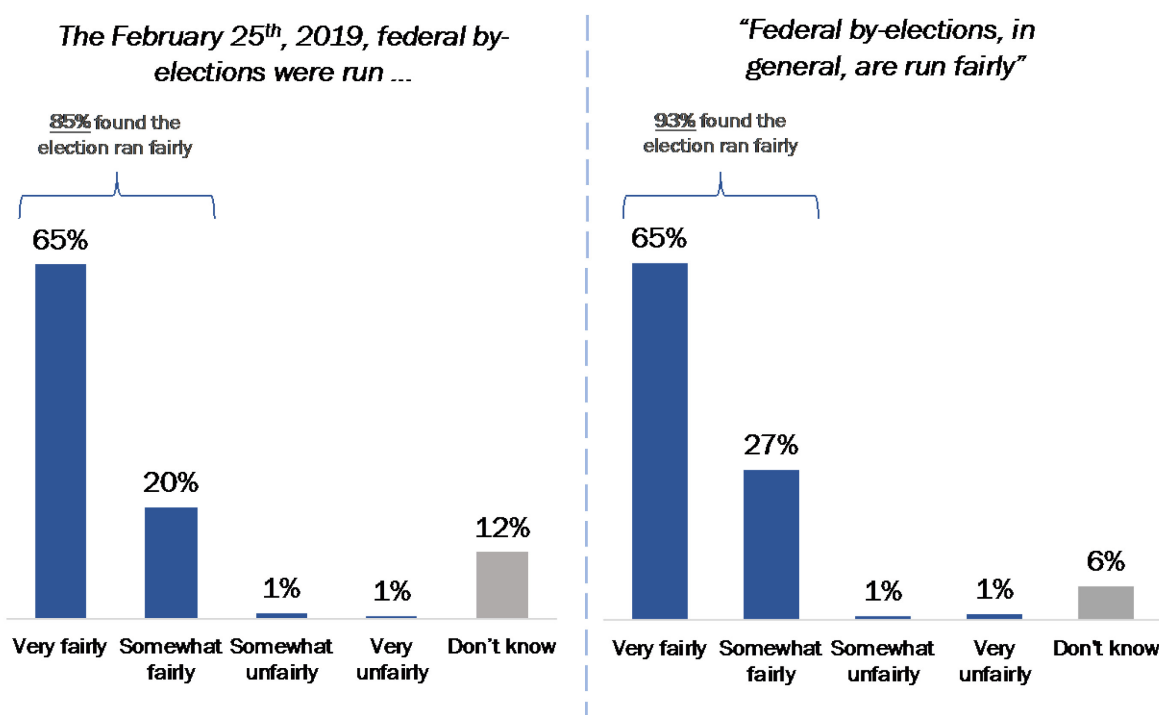
- Residents of York–Simcoe (86%) compared to residents of Outremont (76%).
- Voters with high school or less education (88%) compared to those with college or some post-secondary education (77%).

## Fairness and Trust

### Most Thought Elections Canada Ran By-election Fairly

Two variations of a question about the fairness of how Elections Canada runs federal by-elections were asked of respondents. Half were asked the following question: “Thinking about the *February 25, 2019*, federal by-election, would you say that Elections Canada ran the election ...?” The other half was asked, “Thinking about federal by-elections *in general*, would you say that Elections Canada runs elections ...?”

Figure 27: Perceptions of Elections Canada’s Fairness



Q36a [LEFT]. Thinking about the February 25<sup>th</sup>, 2019, federal by-election, would you say that Elections Canada ran the election ...?  
Base:  $n = 624$ . SPLIT SAMPLE

Q36b [RIGHT]. Thinking about federal by-elections in general, would you say that Elections Canada runs elections ...?

Base:  $n = 578$ . SPLIT SAMPLE

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

The more specific formulation (i.e. focusing on the specific by-election) found a substantial majority of respondents (85%) thinking that Elections Canada ran the election fairly (with 65% saying very fairly) and a relatively high proportion of respondents who did not know (12%). The more general formulation resulted in a larger majority (93%) saying that Elections Canada runs elections fairly (65% saying very fairly) and a noticeably lower proportion of electors saying they did not know (6%). This is the same effect that was evident in the previous post by-election survey.

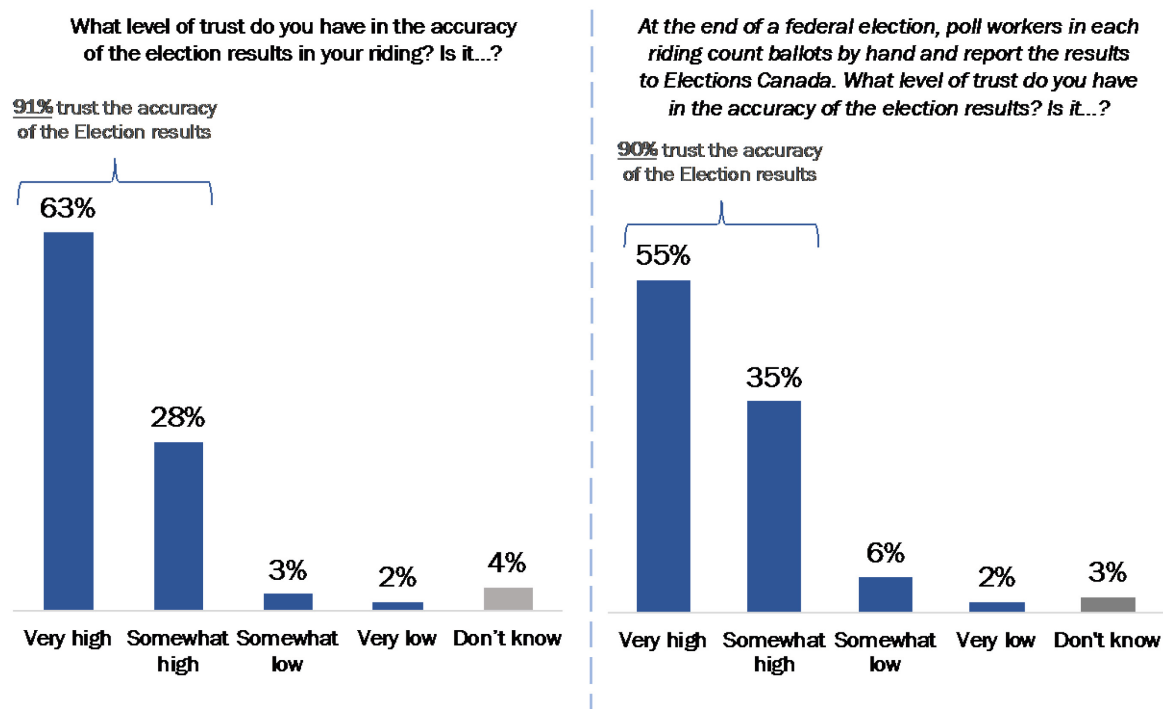
Regardless of formulation, residents of Burnaby South (91% specific formulation and 97% general formulation) were more likely than residents of Outremont (82% and 87%, respectively) to say that Elections Canada ran the by-election in their riding fairly.

### Majority Trusted Accuracy of By-election Results

A split-sample approach was also used to survey respondents about trust in the accuracy of the by-election results. As in previous waves of the survey, respondents were asked, “What level of trust do you have in the accuracy of the election results in your riding?” In the current wave of the survey, a subset of respondents ( $n = 589$ ) was asked a similar question: “What level of trust do you have in the accuracy of the election results?,” but it was prefaced by the following preamble: “At the end of a federal election, poll workers in each riding count ballots by hand and report the results to Elections Canada.”

As the accompanying graph indicates, both formulations of the question yielded similar overall results. However, respondents who were asked the question without the preamble, and with “your riding” explicitly identified, were more likely to express a *very high* level of trust (63%) than those who were asked the version prefaced by the preamble but without “your riding” explicitly identified (55%). This result is consistent with the result from the previous by-election.

Figure 28: Trust in Accuracy of Results



Q37a [LEFT]. What level of trust do you have in the accuracy of the election results in your riding? Is it ...? Base:  $n = 613$ : all respondents. SPLIT SAMPLE

Q37b [RIGHT]. At the end of a federal election, poll workers in each riding count ballots by hand and report the results to Elections Canada. What level of trust do you have in the accuracy of the election results? Is it ...? Base:  $n = 589$ . SPLIT SAMPLE

The following subgroups were *less* likely to trust the accuracy of the election results:<sup>8</sup>

- Residents of York–Simcoe (86%) than residents of Outremont (93%) and Burnaby South (93%).

<sup>8</sup> The subgroup reporting is based on the aggregate variable, a computed variable that merges the split samples.

- Those who did not vote in the federal general election (80%) compared to those who did vote (92%).

The following subgroups were *more* likely to have a *very* high level of trust in the accuracy of the election results:

- Male electors (65%) than female electors (54%).
- Electors aged 55+ (66%) and 35 to 54 (62%) compared to electors aged 18 to 24 (42%).
- Electors with a university degree (68%) versus 51% of those who completed college or some post-secondary education and 56% of those with high school or less.
- Retired electors (70%) compared to employed electors (57%) and students (50%).
- Those aware of the by-election (61% versus 32% of those who were not aware) and who voted in it (65% versus 52% of those who did not vote in the by-election).
- Electors who felt informed about how, when and where to vote (63% versus 39% of those who did not feel informed).

## Profile of Survey Respondents

<b>Age</b>	<b>Weighted</b>		<b>Unweighted</b>	
	<b><i>n</i></b>	<b>%</b>	<b><i>n</i></b>	<b>%</b>
<i>18 to 24</i>	193	16	78	7
<i>25 to 34</i>	201	17	80	7
<i>35 to 54</i>	327	28	324	28
<i>55+</i>	453	39	678	58
<i>Refused* excluded from % column</i>	28	2	42	4

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Weighted</b>		<b>Unweighted</b>	
	<b><i>n</i></b>	<b>%</b>	<b><i>n</i></b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Male</i>	593	50	493	41
<i>Female</i>	597	50	697	58
<i>Non-binary/trans</i>	3	0.3	3	0.3
<i>Don't know/Refused* excluded from % column</i>	10	0.7	9	0.7

<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Weighted</b>		<b>Unweighted</b>	
	<b><i>n</i></b>	<b>%</b>	<b><i>n</i></b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Employed</i>	730	61	643	54
<i>Retired</i>	248	21	387	32
<i>Student</i>	114	9	53	4
<i>Unemployed and looking for work</i>	54	5	37	3
<i>Homemaker</i>	21	2	22	2
<i>Permanently unable to work</i>	20	2	24	2
<i>Temporarily not working</i>	22	2	16	1
<i>Retired and working</i>	10	1	16	1
<i>Other</i>	38	3	39	3

<b>Education</b>	<b>Weighted</b>		<b>Unweighted</b>	
	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Less than high school</i>	8	0.7	11	0.9
<i>Some high school</i>	23	2	28	2
<i>Completed high school</i>	209	18	185	6
<i>Some college</i>	77	6	70	6
<i>Completed college</i>	262	22	249	21
<i>Some university</i>	81	7	68	6
<i>Completed university</i>	299	25	312	26
<i>Post-graduate university</i>	227	19	257	22
<i>Other</i>	1	0.1	1	0.1
<i>Don't know</i>	3	0.2	5	0.4
<i>Refused* excluded from % column</i>	13	1	16	1

<b>Household Income</b>	<b>Weighted</b>		<b>Unweighted</b>	
	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Below \$30,000</i>	113	10	132	13
<i>\$30,000 to just under \$60,000</i>	230	21	252	24
<i>\$60,000 to just under \$90,000</i>	215	20	201	19
<i>\$90,000 to just under \$110,000</i>	128	12	129	12
<i>\$110,000 and over</i>	272	25	258	25
<i>Don't know</i>	119	11	70	7
<i>Refused* excluded from % column</i>	125	10	160	13



## Appendix

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### Annex 1: Methodological Details

#### *Sampling*

Probability sampling was undertaken using random-digit dialling. To ensure that the sample was representative, and that the results reflected the distribution of electors by age and gender, the sample frame was based on Statistics Canada census data. Respondents were randomly selected using cellphone and landline samples in an effort to reach younger electors and to ensure cellphone-only households were included in the sampling frame. The landline sample was supplied by ASDE. The cellphone sample was supplied by Advanis (the firm responsible for data collection for this survey under subcontract to Phoenix SPI).

The same random-selection process was used for both the landline and the cellphone samples. In terms of the specific respondent in the household, interviewers asked to speak to an individual who was 18 years of age and older or a person in the household who had the most recent birthday. If that was not the initial individual answering the telephone, but another in the household, interviewers asked to speak to the eligible respondent. No selection procedures were used for the cellphone sample.

Once an appropriate adult was reached, voter eligibility was verified by the interviewer. To be eligible for the survey, respondents had to be Canadian citizens at least 18 years of age on polling day and to have had an address of ordinary residence in the electoral district from the first day of the revision period until election day.

#### *Pre-test*

To pre-test the questionnaire, respondents were first administered the survey and then asked a series of short, follow-up questions. The debrief following the survey provided an opportunity for respondents to offer feedback on the questionnaire. The follow-up questions were:

- What's your overall impression of the survey ... was it clear and easy to understand? If not, why not?
- Did the survey appear to be well organized? If not, why not?
- Did any of the questions in the survey cause confusion? If so, which ones and why?
- Could any of the questions be worded more clearly? If so, which ones and why? Do you have any suggestions to improve the way the question(s) is/are asked?
- Do you have any other comments about the survey?

In total, 23 pre-test interviews were conducted by telephone on February 26, 2019. Respondents had the choice of participating in the official language of their choice. Ten pre-test interviews were completed in French and the rest in English. The pre-test interviews were digitally recorded and reviewed by Phoenix SPI team members and Elections Canada officials.

Overall, the questionnaire worked well, as was expected given that the questionnaire has been administered following previous by-elections. There was only one area of concern – a new question designed to capture electors' knowledge of the methods available to vote. The main challenge was eliciting responses without prompting respondents with so much information as

to bias the results. After a careful review of the pre-test recordings, this question was restructured, and the briefing notes for interviewers were enhanced, to help interviewers correctly code responses. Specifically, a split-sample approach was used to test two different question formulations:

- One subset of respondents was asked this question: Q11A Ways to vote: To the best of your knowledge, what are the current ways that electors can vote in a federal election? DO NOT READ – SELECT ALL THAT APPLY (MULTIPLE MENTIONS). PROBE CAREFULLY TO AVOID SUGGESTING ANSWERS WHICH WOULD GIVE AWAY THE LIST. AFTER EACH ANSWER, PROBE “Anything else?”
- The other subset of respondents was asked two questions:
  - Q11B Ways to vote 1: If someone wants to vote in a federal election, how can they do so? Anything else? DO NOT READ – SELECT ALL THAT APPLY (MULTIPLE MENTIONS). IF SOMEONE SAYS “You go in person/At the polling station” CODE AS 01 AND ASK Q11C.
  - Q11C Ways to vote 2: Now let’s say someone wants to vote but is not available on election day, are there ways to cast a ballot ahead of time? IF SOMEONE JUST SAYS “Yes,” ASK “OK, how would you do that?”

### **Data Collection**

All fieldwork was conducted using computer-assisted telephone interviewing technology. In an effort to minimize non-response bias, those who declined to complete the survey over the telephone were given the option to complete the survey online. Twelve respondents agreed to complete the survey online after having voter eligibility verified by the interviewer. However, none of them completed the online version. In total, 1,202 electors were interviewed by telephone. Based on a sample of this size, the overall results can be considered accurate to within  $\pm 2.8\%$ , 19 times out of 20. The results for each electoral riding can be considered accurate to within  $\pm 4.9\%$ , 19 times out of 20.

The following specifications applied:

- The phone and online surveys were programmed in both French and English.
- Interviews averaged 13 minutes in length.
- All survey participants were informed that their participation is voluntary and that information collected is protected under the authority of the *Privacy Act*. They were also informed that *the anonymized database of all responses could be shared with researchers who collaborate with Elections Canada*.
- Calling was conducted at different times of the day and the week to maximize the opportunity to establish contact.
- Up to eight call-backs were attempted to reach potential respondents before a sample record was retired.
- Interviewers mentioned in their introduction that the study was sponsored by Elections Canada.
- The fieldwork was conducted from February 26 to March 12, 2019.

The data collection was conducted in accordance with the standards set out by industry associations as well as applicable federal legislation, including the *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act*, Canada's private-sector privacy law.

### Response Rate

The following table presents information about the final call dispositions for this survey and calculation of the response rate:

	Landline	Cell	Total
<b>Total numbers attempted</b>	<b>36,889</b>	<b>13,743</b>	<b>50,636</b>
<b>Out of scope – Invalid</b>	<b>9,226</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>9,380</b>
<b>Unresolved (U)</b>	<b>12,920</b>	<b>10,034</b>	<b>22,954</b>
<b>No answer/answering machine</b>	12,920	10,034	22,954
<b>In-scope – Non-responding (IS)</b>	<b>11,019</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>13,586</b>
<b>Language barrier/illness/incapable</b>	506	88	594
<b>Call-back (respondent not available)</b>	38	9	47
<b>Refusal (household)</b>	9,085	1,880	10,965
<b>Refusal (respondent)</b>	1,390	590	1,980
<b>In scope – Responding units (R)</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>4,712</b>
<b>Completed interview</b>	1,165	37	1,202
<b>Terminate quota filled</b>	232	0	232
<b>NQ – Does not qualify</b>	2,141	377	2,518
<b>NQ – Citizenship</b>	8	25	33
<b>NQ – Age</b>	0	4	4
<b>NQ – Not in riding</b>	178	545	723
<b>Response rate</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>

The response rate formula is calculated as follows:  $[R = R/(U + IS + R)]$ . This means that the response rate is calculated as the number of responding units [R] divided by the number of unresolved [U] numbers plus in-scope [IS] non-responding households and individuals plus responding units [R].

### Survey Weighting and Non-response Bias

To produce population estimates, the survey data were weighted to accurately reflect the age and gender distribution of eligible electors in the federal ridings. Specifically, the nested census populations of men and women residing in each federal electoral district who were 18–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–64 and 65 or older (at the time of the research) were compiled as the weighting frame. The survey results were then compared to the same age and gender proportions to generate the survey weights. Any respondents who refused to provide their age were given a neutral weight so as not to skew the weighting proportions. Weights were based on 2016 Statistics Canada census data.

The table below shows the unweighted and weighted proportions for the variables used to create the weights:

	Unweighted (%)	Weighted (%)
<b>Base</b>	<i>n</i> = 1,202	<i>n</i> = 1,202
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	41	50
Female	53	50
Non-binary/trans	0.3	0.3
<b>Age</b>		
18 to 24	7	16
25 to 34	7	17
35 to 44	12	17
45 to 64	42	30
65 or older	33	21

Telephone surveys of the Canadian public often under-represent younger Canadians and overrepresent older Canadians. Previous by-election surveys have resulted in few 18-to-34-year-old electors in the final survey sample. To address this, the composition of the sample frame was adjusted to include a larger proportion of cellphones (because research shows younger Canadians are more likely to be reached on cellphones than on landlines). This strategy was successful when used for the surveys conducted following the June 18, 2018, by-election in Chicoutimi–Le Fjord and the December 3, 2018, by-election in Leeds–Grenville–Thousand Islands and Rideau Lakes.

This was not the case for the York–Simcoe, Burnaby South or Outremont ridings because they are geographically larger. The cellphone sample could not be targeted enough to reach electors in these specific ridings. As a result, younger electors (those under 45 years of age) were under-represented in the final survey sample, and older electors (those 45 years of age and older) were overrepresented. The survey weights correct for this issue. This serves to reduce bias resulting from survey non-response should it be present, but it does not necessarily eliminate it. If electors under 45 who responded to the survey differ in their views on the issues addressed in the study from those under 45 who did not respond to the survey, the age bias (if there is one) might have been magnified. It is not known, however, whether there is any such difference.

## Annex 2: Survey Questionnaire

### PINTRO

#### **PHONE INTRO**

Good afternoon/evening. My name is ... and I am calling from [...], a public opinion research company. Today we are conducting a study on behalf of Elections Canada. Please be assured that we are not selling or soliciting anything.

[IF ASKED]: The survey will take about 12 minutes to complete.

[IF ASKED ABOUT THE LEGITIMACY OF THE SURVEY]: If you would like to ensure that this survey is run by Elections Canada, you can call their toll-free number at 1-800-463-6868. Their hours of operation are Monday to Friday, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Eastern time).

You can also contact Alethea Woods, from Phoenix Strategic Perspectives, at 613-260-1700, ext. 223.

[IF ASKED ABOUT THE NATIONAL DO NOT CALL LIST]: Calls made for the purpose of market research, polls or surveys are not considered telemarketing calls. Organizations making these types of calls are not required to register with the National Do Not Call List. The National Do Not Call List toll-free telephone number is 1-866-580-3625.

[IF ASKED ABOUT ELECTIONS CANADA]: The toll-free telephone number for Elections Canada is 1-800-463-6868. Their hours of operation are Monday to Friday, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Eastern time).

### A. LANDLINE PROTOCOL

I would like to speak to the person in your household who is a Canadian citizen, is at least 18 years old and who has had the most recent birthday. Would that be you?

IF PERSON SELECTED IS NOT AVAILABLE, ARRANGE TO CALL BACK.

IF PERSON SELECTED IS NOT AVAILABLE OVER INTERVIEW PERIOD, ASK FOR PERSON WITH NEXT MOST RECENT BIRTHDAY AND GO TO SCR1.

IF IN DOUBT, CONFIRM WHETHER RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE TO BE INTERVIEWED IN ENGLISH OR FRENCH.

### PRIV

Please note that this call may be recorded for quality control or training purposes and all personal information collected will be held in strict confidence. Responses are used only for *research and statistical purposes*. *The anonymized database of all responses may be shared with researchers who collaborate with Elections Canada.*

### SCR1

**May I confirm that you are a Canadian citizen?**

IF NO: This survey must be completed by Canadian citizens. Would there be someone in your household who is a Canadian citizen? IF YES, ASK TO SPEAK TO THAT PERSON.

- 01 Yes
- 02 No GO TO THNK2

**SCR2**

**May I confirm that you were at least 18 years old on February 25, 2019?**

IF NO: This survey must be completed by Canadian citizens who were at least 18 years old on February 25, 2019. Would there be someone in your household who was at least 18 years old on February 25, 2019? IF YES, ASK TO SPEAK TO THAT PERSON.

- 01 Yes
- 02 No GO TO THNK2

**SCR3 age**

**In what year were you born?**

- 01 \_\_\_\_\_
- 00 Don't know/Refusal

**SCR3B check eligibility 2015**

**SCR3 IS 1997**

**In what month and on what day were you born?**

IF ASKED WHY: This is to verify whether you were eligible to vote in a federal election prior to the February 25, 2019, by-election.

RECORD THE TWO ANSWERS

SCR3 = Month: \_\_\_\_\_

SCR3A = Day: \_\_\_\_\_

- 00 Don't know/Refusal

**SCR4 residence**

**Between January 14 and February 25, 2019, did you live in the federal riding of {INSERT RIDING NAME}**

IF NO: Unfortunately, this survey must be completed by Canadian citizens who lived in this riding and were eligible to vote in the February 25, 2019, by-election. THANK AND DISCONTINUE.

IF ANSWERS SPONTANEOUSLY THAT LIVED IN RIDING FOR ONLY PART OF REVISION PERIOD: Unfortunately, this survey must be completed by Canadian citizens who lived in this riding for the entire revision period (January 14 through February 25, 2019) and were eligible to vote in the February 25, 2019, by-election. THANK AND DISCONTINUE.

IF UNSURE: REVIEW LIST OF COMMUNITIES IN THE RIDING WITH RESPONDENT TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE/SHE WAS A RESIDENT OF THE RIDING. IF SO, CONTINUE. IF NOT, DISCONTINUE USING LANGUAGE IN CODE 02. LIST OF COMMUNITIES ATTACHED.

IF UNSURE (2): INTERVIEWER TO USE ELECTIONS CANADA'S ONLINE VOTER INFORMATION SERVICE TO VERIFY RIDING BY POSTAL CODE.

(<http://www.elections.ca/scripts/vis/finded>).

- 01 Yes
- 02 No GO TO THNK2

## B. CELL PROTOCOL

**I would like to speak to someone who is a Canadian citizen and is at least 18 years old. Does that describe you?**

IF PERSON IS NOT AVAILABLE, ARRANGE TO CALL BACK.

IF PERSON IS NOT AVAILABLE OVER INTERVIEW PERIOD, THANK AND DISCONTINUE.

IF IN DOUBT, CONFIRM WHETHER RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE TO BE INTERVIEWED IN ENGLISH OR FRENCH.

### PRIV

**Thank you. Please note that this call may be recorded for quality control or training purposes and all personal information collected will be held in strict confidence. Responses are used only for statistical purposes.**

### SCR1

**May I confirm that you are a Canadian citizen?**

IF NO: This survey must be completed by Canadian citizens. THANK AND DISCONTINUE.

01 Yes

02 No GO TO THNK2

### SCR2

**May I confirm that you were at least 18 years old on February 25, 2019?**

IF NO: This survey must be completed by Canadian citizens who were at least 18 years old on February 25, 2019. THANK AND DISCONTINUE.

01 Yes

02 No GO TO THNK2

### SCR3 age

**In what year were you born?**

01 \_\_\_\_\_

00 Don't know/Refusal

### SCR3B check eligibility 2015

#### SCR3 IS 1997

**In what month and on what day were you born?**

IF ASKED WHY: This is to verify whether you were eligible to vote in a federal election prior to the February 25, 2019, by-election.

RECORD THE TWO ANSWERS.

SCR3 = Month: \_\_\_\_\_

SCR3A = Day: \_\_\_\_\_

00 Don't know/Refusal

**SCR4 residence**

**Between January 14 and February 25, 2019, did you live in the federal riding of {INSERT RIDING NAME}?**

IF NO: Unfortunately, this survey must be completed by Canadian citizens who lived in this riding and were eligible to vote in the February 25, 2019, by-election. THANK AND DISCONTINUE.

IF ANSWERS SPONTANEOUSLY THAT LIVED IN RIDING FOR ONLY PART OF REVISION PERIOD: Unfortunately, this survey must be completed by Canadian citizens who lived in this riding for the entire revision period (January 14 through February 25, 2019) and were eligible to vote in the February 25, 2019, by-election. THANK AND DISCONTINUE.

IF UNSURE: REVIEW LIST OF COMMUNITIES IN THE RIDING WITH RESPONDENT TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE/SHE WAS A RESIDENT OF THE RIDING. IF SO, CONTINUE. IF NOT, DISCONTINUE USING LANGUAGE IN CODE 02. LIST OF COMMUNITIES ATTACHED.

IF UNSURE (2): INTERVIEWER TO USE ELECTIONS CANADA'S ONLINE VOTER INFORMATION SERVICE TO VERIFY RIDING BY POSTAL CODE.

<http://www.elections.ca/scripts/vis/finded>.

- 01 Yes
- 02 No GO TO THNK2

**Q1 know election**

**Did you know that a *federal* by-election took place on February 25, 2019, in your riding?**  
DO NOT READ

IF NO: Confirm once again whether the respondent was living in the federal district (i.e. not just the city) using the geographic boundary description provided ("map").

- 01 Yes
- 02 No GO TO Q8
- 98 Don't know GO TO Q8
- 99 Refusal GO TO Q8

**Q2 voted or not**

**Many people don't or can't vote for a variety of reasons. This is particularly true for by-elections, where voter turnout is often much lower than in general elections. Which of the following statement describes you?**

- 01 I did not vote in the election
- 02 I thought about voting this time but didn't vote
- 03 I usually vote but didn't this time
- 04 I am sure I voted in the election

DO NOT READ

- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal



**Q3 reason no vote**

**Q2 IS 01 or 02 or 03**

**What is the main reason you did not vote?**

DO NOT READ – CODE ONE ANSWER

*Everyday life or health reasons*

- 01 Too busy
- 02 Out of town
- 03 Illness or disability

*Political reasons*

- 04 Not interested in politics
- 05 Lack of information about campaign issues and parties' positions
- 06 Did not like candidates/parties/campaign
- 07 Felt voting would not make a difference
- 08 Did not know who to vote for

*Electoral process–related reasons*

- 09 Could not prove identity or address
- 10 Not on voters list
- 11 Transportation problem/polling station too far
- 12 Lack of information about the voting process (e.g. when/where to vote)
- 13 Lineups were too long
- 14 Issues with the voter information card

*All other reasons*

- 15 Forgot to vote
- 16 Religious or other beliefs
- 17 Other reason (specify)
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q3A missing ID**

**Q3 IS 09 (Failed ID requirements)**

**Which pieces of identification or documentation were you missing?**

READ IF NECESSARY – CODE UP TO THREE ANSWERS

- 01 Document with your photo
- 02 Document with your name
- 03 Document with your address
- 04 No identification pieces
- 77 Other (specify)

DO NOT READ

- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q3B out of town**

**Q3 IS 02 (Out of town)**

**Were you out of town for work or personal reasons?**

- 01 Work
- 02 Personal reasons
- 03 Other (specify)
- DO NOT READ
- 99 Refusal

**IF RESPONDENT ASKS WHY**

Elections Canada is working to improve its services for electors who are out of town on voting days.

**Q3C unplanned**

**Q3 IS 02 (Out of town)**

**Would you say that your travel was planned or unplanned?**

- 01 Planned
- 02 Unplanned
- DO NOT READ
- 99 Refusal

**IF RESPONDENT ASKS WHAT IS MEANT BY UNPLANNED**

This means that the trip was not planned in advance – for example, you knew that you were leaving less than a week before you left.

**IF RESPONDENT ASKS WHY WE WANT TO KNOW**

Elections Canada is working to improve its services for electors who are out of town on voting days.

**Q3D too busy forced choice**

IF Q3 IS 01

I noted that you were too busy to vote. If you had to choose, which of the following most closely reflects your situation? Would it be ...

READ; ROTATE ITEMS

- 01 There isn't time in my normal daily schedule to vote
- 02 Something unexpected came up, and I had to change my plans
- 03 I had other priorities that day
- 04 Other [open-ended]

DO NOT READ

- 99 Refusal

**PQ4**

***I would like to ask a few questions about the information you may have received in advance of the by-election.***

**Q4 VIC**

**During the campaign, did you receive a voter information card addressed to you personally and telling you where and when to vote?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q5 name on VIC**

**Q4 IS 01**

**Was your *name* correct on the card you received?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q6 address on VIC**

**Q4 IS 01**

**And was your *address* correct on the card?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q7 ensure registration**

**Q4 IS 02 OR 98 OR 99**

**What did you do to find out whether you were registered to vote in this by-election?**

DO NOT READ. CODE UP TO THREE ANSWERS

INTERVIEWERS: IF RESPONDENT SAYS HE/SHE WENT ONLINE / CHECKED WEBSITE (CODE 04), ALSO PROBE FOR USE OF ONLINE VOTER REGISTRATION SERVICE (CODE 06).

- 01 Did nothing
- 02 Found out at the polling station/local Elections Canada office
- 03 Called 1 800 number of Elections Canada
- 04 Consulted the Elections Canada website
- 05 Informed the revising agent who came to my home
- 06 Used Online Voter Registration Service on Elections Canada website
- 07 Learned from revising agent who came to my home
- 08 Learned from my voter information card
- 77 Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**PQ8**

***Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about voting in the by-election ...***

***Q8 need to be registered***

**To the best of your knowledge, do electors need to be registered on the list of electors to vote in a Canadian federal election?**

**IF ASKED: This means that your name is on the list of electors.**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

***Q9A election day registration***

**IF Q8 IS 01**

**You are right, electors must be registered to vote in a federal election. If an elector is not registered on election day and wants to vote, can they register at the polling place and then vote immediately after?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

***Q9B election day registration***

**IF Q8 IS 02 (No), 98 (Don't know) OR 99 (Refusal)**

**Actually, electors do need to be registered to vote in a federal election. If an elector is not registered on election day and wants to vote, can they register at the polling place and then vote immediately after?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q10**

***SPLIT SAMPLE 50/50***

***Q10A register online a***

**To the best of your knowledge, could electors use an Online Voter Registration Service on Elections Canada's website to check, update or complete their voter registration during the last by-election?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q10B register online b**

**To the best of your knowledge, is it possible for Canadian electors to check, update or complete their voter registration on Elections Canada’s website?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don’t know
- 99 Refusal

**Q11**

**SPLIT SAMPLE 50/50**

**Q11A ways to vote**

To the best of your knowledge, what are the current ways that electors can vote in a federal election? DO NOT READ – SELECT ALL THAT APPLY (MULTIPLE MENTIONS). PROBE CAREFULLY TO AVOID SUGGESTING ANSWERS WHICH WOULD GIVE AWAY THE LIST. AFTER EACH ANSWER, PROBE, “Anything else?”

- 01 In person at a polling station on election day
- 02 At advance polls, in person
- 03 By mail (either within Canada or outside Canada)
- 04 At a local Elections Canada office/office of the returning officer, before election day
- 05 At home (for electors with a disability)
- 06 Mobile polls (including for members of Canadian Forces, prisons, long-term care facilities)
- 97 Other, please specify
- 98 Don’t know
- 99 Refusal

NOTES:

IF RESPONDENT SIMPLY SAYS “POLLING STATION,” PROBE, “Could you please be more specific – about when would that be?”

IF RESPONDENT SAYS “PRIOR TO ELECTION DAY,” ASK FOR CLARIFICATION: “Could you please be more specific?” AS 02, 03 and 04 CAN BE PRIOR TO ELECTION DAY, SEE CHART.

IF RESPONDENT SAYS “ONLINE,” PROBE TO FIND OUT WHETHER THEY REFER TO CASTING A VOTE ONLINE OR TO ORDERING A BALLOT KIT ONLINE TO VOTE BY MAIL.

IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR CLARIFICATION REGARDING ANSWER B “AT THE LOCAL ELECTIONS CANADA OFFICE,” say, “Whenever there is an election, the official in charge of conducting the election in a riding opens an office. That office is open to the public for the duration of the campaign. Is it possible to vote there?”

Way	When	How
On election day	On election day (Monday, February 25)	In person, at a polling station
Advance polls	A full week before the election, from Friday to Monday	In person, at a polling station
By mail	From the day the election is called until the Tuesday (6 days) before the election	By obtaining a special ballot kit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• online through the Elections Canada website</li> <li>• at an Elections Canada office</li> <li>• at any Canadian embassy, high commission or consulate</li> </ul>
At a local Elections Canada office/office of the returning officer	From the day the election is called until the Tuesday (6 days) before the election	Electors can vote at any time during the campaign by going to an Elections Canada office. Common among those who are away for advance polls and polling day.
At home	From the day the election is called until the Tuesday (6 days) before the election	Elections Canada offers voting at home, in the presence of an election officer and a witness, for voters with a disability or an illness.
Mobile polls	From the day the election is called until the Tuesday (6 days) before the election	Mobile polls are set up to visit electors in difficult-to-reach locations, such as Canadian forces bases, prisons, long-term care facilities and very remote communities.

**Q11B ways to vote**

If someone wants to vote in a federal election, how can they do so? Anything else?  
DO NOT READ – SELECT ALL THAT APPLY (MULTIPLE MENTIONS). IF SOMEONE SAYS, “You go in person/At the polling station,” CODE AS 01 AND ASK Q11C.

- 01 In person at a polling station on election day
- 02 At advance polls, in person
- 03 By mail (either within Canada or outside Canada)
- 04 At a local Elections Canada office/office of the returning officer, before election day
- 05 At home (for electors with a disability)
- 06 Mobile polls (including for members of Canadian Forces and those in prisons or long-term care facilities)
- 97 Other, please specify
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q11C ways to vote 2**

Now let's say someone wants to vote but is not available on election day, are there ways to cast a ballot ahead of time? IF SOMEONE JUST SAYS “Yes,” ASK “OK, how would you do that?”

- 02 At advance polls, in person
- 03 By mail (either within Canada or outside Canada)
- 04 At a local Elections Canada office/office of the returning officer, before election day
- 05 At home (for electors with a disability)

- 06 Mobile polls (including for members of Canadian Forces and those in prisons or long-term care facilities)
- 07 No
- 97 Other, please specify
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q12 where did you vote**

**Q2 IS 04**

**Which method did you use to vote? Was it ...**

READ IN ORDER UNTIL RESPONDENT PROVIDES A RESPONSE – CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY.

- 01 At the polling station on election day on February 25, 2019?
- 02 At the advance polling station (on February 15, 16, 17 and 18, 2019)?
- 03 At the local Elections Canada office before election day?
- 04 By mail?
- 05 At home (if disabled)
- DO NOT READ
- 77 Other (specify)
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR CLARIFICATION AT ANSWER 03 “AT THE LOCAL ELECTIONS CANADA OFFICE.”

Whenever there is an election, the official in charge of conducting the election in a riding opens an office. That office is open to the public for the duration of the campaign. Did you vote there before election day?

IF RESPONDENTS SAY THEY VOTED ONLINE, ASK FOR CLARIFICATION. VOTERS WITH A DISABILITY CAN REGISTER ONLINE TO RECEIVE A BALLOT IN THE MAIL, WHICH CAN BE COMPLETED IN THEIR HOME AND MAILED IN. THESE MENTIONS SHOULD BE CODED AS: 05 – AT HOME.

**Q13 easy to vote**

**Q2 IS 04**

**Q12 IS NOT 98 or 99**

**Overall, how easy was it to vote? Would you say it was ...?**

READ

- 01 Very easy
- 02 Somewhat easy
- 03 Somewhat difficult
- 04 Very difficult
- DO NOT READ
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q14**

**SPLIT SAMPLE 50/50 BETWEEN Q14A and Q14B+Q15**

**Q14A proof id address**

In order to vote at a federal election, must electors provide ...

- 01 A proof of identity
- 02 A proof of address
- 03 Both
- 04 Neither
- DO NOT READ
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q14B proof ID**

**RANDOM ROTATE Q14B WITH Q15 – PLEASE USE A FLAG VARIABLE FOR IDENTIFICATION OF 1st AND 2nd**

To the best of your knowledge, do voters have to present a proof of IDENTITY in order to vote in a Canadian federal election?

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q15 proof address**

**RANDOM ROTATE Q15 WITH Q14B – PLEASE USE A FLAG VARIABLE FOR IDENTIFICATION OF 1st AND 2nd**

To the best of your knowledge, do voters have to present a proof of ADDRESS in order to vote in a Canadian federal election?

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q1 IS 02 OR 98 OR 99; GO TO PS1 (SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC)**

**Q12 IS 04, 05, 77, 98 OR 99; GO TO PQ28**

**Q2 IS 01 or 02 or 03; GO TO PQ28**

**Q2 IS 04**

**Q16 easy proof id**

Overall, how easy was it to meet the identification requirements? Would you say that it was ...?

READ SCALE. NOTE: THIS QUESTION REFERS TO RESPONDENT'S OWN EXPERIENCE.

- 01 Very easy
- 02 Somewhat easy
- 03 Somewhat difficult



- 04 Very difficult
- DO NOT READ
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q17 distance to poll**

Was the (answer underline at Q12: 01 polling station, 02 advance polls, 03 local Elections Canada office) at a convenient distance from your home?

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q18 difficulty reaching building**

**INSERT BASED ON Q12 RESPONSE OF 1, 2 OR 3**

**1 = polling station**

**2 = advance polling stations**

**3 = local Elections Canada office**

**Did you have any difficulty reaching the \_\_\_\_\_?**

DO NOT READ. QUESTION REFERS TO DIFFICULTY GETTING TO THE BUILDING.

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q18B what was difficult**

**Q18 IS 01**

**Could you briefly describe the main difficulty in reaching the (answers underlined at Q12: 01 polling station, 02 advance polling station or 03 local Elections Canada office)?**

DO NOT READ – CODE UP TO THREE ANSWERS

- 01 Physical accessibility
- 02 Polling station address difficult to find
- 03 Room inside the building difficult to find
- 04 Not enough parking
- 05 Wrong information on my voter information card (e.g. wrong polling station address)
- 06 Imprecise signage (interior/exterior)
- 77 Other (specify)
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q19 building adequate**

**Would you say that the building where you voted was ...?**

READ SCALE

- 01 Very suitable
- 02 Somewhat suitable
- 03 Not very suitable

- 04 Not suitable at all
- DO NOT READ
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q20 signage**

**Once inside, were there enough signs to help you find where to go for voting?**

- DO NOT READ
- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q21 bring VIC**

**IF Q4 IS 01**

**Did you bring your voter information card with you to the** (answer underlined at Q12: 01 polling station, 02 advance polling station or 03 local Elections Canada office)?

DO NOT READ. CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY.

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q22 vote schedule**

**Do you remember approximately what time it was when you went to vote?**

DO NOT READ

**IF Q12 = 01 election day**

READ ONLY IF NECESSARY; CODE ONLY ONE RESPONSE.

- 01 NA: Opening hours start at 8:30 a.m.
- 02 Between 8:30 and 9 a.m.
- 03 Between 9 and 10 a.m.
- 04 Between 10 and 11 a.m.
- 05 Between 11 and noon
- 06 Between noon and 1 p.m.
- 07 Between 1 and 2 p.m.
- 08 Between 2 and 3 p.m.
- 09 Between 3 and 4 p.m.
- 10 Between 4 and 5 p.m.
- 11 Between 5 and 6 p.m.
- 12 Between 6 and 7 p.m.
- 13 Between 7 and 8 p.m.
- 14 Between 8 and 8:30 p.m.
- 15 NA: Closing of the polls is at 8:30 p.m.
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**IF Q12 = 02 Advance polls**

READ ONLY IF NECESSARY; CODE ONLY ONE RESPONSE.

- 01 NA: Opening hours start at 12 p.m.
- 02 NA: Opening hours start at 12 p.m.
- 03 NA: Opening hours start at 12 p.m.
- 04 NA: Opening hours start at 12 p.m.
- 05 NA: Opening hours start at 12 p.m.
- 06 Between noon and 1 p.m.
- 07 Between 1 and 2 p.m.
- 08 Between 2 and 3 p.m.
- 09 Between 3 and 4 p.m.
- 10 Between 4 and 5 p.m.
- 11 Between 5 and 6 p.m.
- 12 Between 6 and 7 p.m.
- 13 Between 7 and 8 p.m. inclusively
- 14 NA: Closing of the polls is at 8 p.m.
- 15 NA: Closing of the polls is at 8 p.m.
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q22A weekday or weekend**

**IF Q12 = 03 (Local EC Office)**

The local Elections Canada offices have different schedules on different days. Do you remember if you voted on a weekday or on a weekend?

DO NOT READ

- 01 Weekday
- 02 Weekend
- 99 Refusal

IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT REMEMBER, CODE UNDER WEEKDAY.

**IF Q22A = 01 or 99 (Weekday or Refusal)**

READ ONLY IF NECESSARY; CODE ONLY ONE RESPONSE.

- 01 NA: Opening hours start at 9 a.m.
- 02 NA: Opening hours start at 9 a.m.
- 03 Between 9 and 10 a.m.
- 04 Between 10 and 11 a.m.
- 05 Between 11 and noon
- 06 Between noon and 1 p.m.
- 07 Between 1 and 2 p.m.
- 08 Between 2 and 3 p.m.
- 09 Between 3 and 4 p.m.
- 10 Between 4 and 5 p.m.
- 11 Between 5 and 6 p.m.
- 12 Between 6 and 7 p.m.
- 13 Between 7 and 8 p.m.
- 14 Between 8 and 9 p.m.
- 15 NA: Closing of the polls is at 9 p.m.
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**IF Q22A = 02 Weekend**

READ ONLY IF NECESSARY; CODE ONLY ONE RESPONSE.

- 01 NA: Opening hours start at 9 a.m.
- 02 NA: Opening hours start at 9 a.m.
- 03 Between 9 and 10 a.m.
- 04 Between 10 and 11 a.m.
- 05 Between 11 and noon
- 06 Between noon and 1 p.m.
- 07 Between 1 and 2 p.m.
- 08 Between 2 and 3 p.m.
- 09 Between 3 and 4 p.m.
- 10 Between 4 and 5 p.m.
- 11 Between 5 and 6 p.m.
- 12 NA: Closing of the polls is at 6 p.m.
- 13 NA: Closing of the polls is at 6 p.m.
- 14 NA: Closing of the polls is at 6 p.m.
- 15 NA: Closing of the polls is at 6 p.m.
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q23 vote duration**

**To the best of your knowledge, how long did it take you to vote AT THE ...** Q12: 01 polling station, 02 advance polling station or 03 local Elections Canada office? This does not include travel time.

DO NOT READ; RECORD TIME IN MINUTES.

- 01 [Open-ended question]
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q24 reasonable time**

**Would you say that this was a reasonable amount of time?**

DO NOT READ. QUESTION REFERS TO TIME SPENT TO VOTE.

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q25 official language**

**Voters can choose to be served in either official language, English or French. In which language were you served?**

DO NOT READ. CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY.

- 01 English
- 02 French
- 03 In both official languages (English and French)
- 04 Other (specify)
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q26 satisfied language**

**Were you satisfied with the official language in which you were served?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes, satisfied
- 02 No, not satisfied
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q27 satisfied services**

**Overall, how satisfied were you with the services provided by Elections Canada staff when you voted? Would you say that they were ...?**

READ. QUESTION REFERS TO SERVICES PROVIDED BY ELECTIONS CANADA STAFF PRESENT AT THE Q12: 01 polling station, 02 advance polling station or 03 local Elections Canada office.

- 01 Very satisfied
  - 02 Somewhat satisfied
  - 03 Somewhat dissatisfied
  - 04 Very dissatisfied
- DO NOT READ
- 98 Don't know
  - 99 Refusal

**Q27B – why dissatisfied**

IF Q27 IS 03 OR 04

Is there a specific reason why you were not satisfied with the services provided by Elections Canada staff? [open-ended]

**[IF ASKED ABOUT COMPLAINT MECHANISMS]:** If you would like to lodge a complaint with Elections Canada, you can call their toll-free number at 1-800-463-6868. Their hours of operation are Monday to Friday, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Eastern time). You can also use the contact form on their website, at [www.elections.ca](http://www.elections.ca) and click on Contact us in the right-hand corner.

**PQ28**

***I would now like to ask you some questions about the level of information that you received during this by-election ...***

**Q28 well informed**

**Overall, how well informed did you feel you were about how, when and where to vote? Would you say that you were ...?**

READ SCALE

- 01 Very informed
- 02 Somewhat informed
- 03 Somewhat uninformed
- 04 Very uninformed

DO NOT READ

98 Don't know

99 Refusal

**Q29 SPLIT SAMPLE 50/50 BETWEEN Q29A/B and Q30A/D**

***Q29A EC advertising***

**During the election period, did you see, hear or read any advertising or communications from Elections Canada about how, when and where to vote in the by-election?**

DO NOT READ

01 Yes

02 No

98 Don't know

99 Refusal

***Q29B where advertising***

***Q29A IS 01 OR Q29D IS 01***

**Where did you see, hear or read advertising from Elections Canada?**

DO NOT READ. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY (MULTIPLE MENTIONS). IF RESPONDENT SAYS "INTERNET," PROBE FOR SPECIFIC WEBSITES OR SOCIAL MEDIA. IF RESPONDENT SAYS "SOCIAL MEDIA," PROBE FOR SPECIFIC MEDIA.

01 EC householder – brochure/leaflet (received in the mail)

02 Voter information card (received in the mail addressed to the elector)

03 Radio

04 Screens in a Tim Hortons

05 Newspaper

06 Elections Canada website

07 Word of mouth (friends, relatives, colleagues)

08 Facebook

09 Twitter

10 YouTube

11 Instagram

12 Website other than Elections Canada website (banner or pop-up ads)

13 From candidates and political parties

14 Television

97 Other source, please specify

98 Don't know

99 Refusal

***Q30A to D advertising alternative***

**During the by-election campaign, have you seen or heard advertising from Elections Canada about where, when and how to vote:**

**ROTATE Q30A to Q30D**

**Q30A**

**... on social media such as Facebook, Twitter or Instagram?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q30B**

**... when you were browsing or on a mobile application?**

DO NOT READ. INCLUDES MENTIONS OF ONLINE NEWSPAPERS AND ARTICLES, "ON MY PHONE," WEATHER NETWORK.

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q30C**

**... on the radio?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q30D**

**... in a local newspaper?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q30E other**

**... in any other format?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes [Open-ended question]

**Q31 EC website**

**Did you visit Elections Canada's website during the campaign?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q32 satisfied EC website**

**Q31 IS 01**

**Overall, how satisfied were you with the information on Elections Canada's website?**

**Would you say that you were ...?**

READ SCALE

- 01 Very satisfied
  - 02 Somewhat satisfied
  - 03 Somewhat dissatisfied
  - 04 Very dissatisfied
- DO NOT READ
- 98 Don't know
  - 99 Refusal

**Q33 contact EC**

**Did you contact Elections Canada during the campaign?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q34 satisfied contact EC**

**Q33 IS 01**

**Overall, how satisfied were you with the information provided when you contacted Elections Canada? Would you say that you were ... ?**

READ SCALE

- 01 Very satisfied
  - 02 Somewhat satisfied
  - 03 Somewhat dissatisfied
  - 04 Very dissatisfied
- DO NOT READ
- 98 Don't know
  - 99 Refusal

**Q35 satisfied voting**

**Q2 IS 04**

**SPLIT SAMPLE**

**RANDOM ROTATE Q35A AND Q35B – PLEASE USE A FLAG VARIABLE FOR IDENTIFICATION OF 1st AND 2nd**

**Q35A bipolar**

**Overall, how satisfied were you with your voting experience? Would you say that you were ...?**

READ SCALE

- 01 Very satisfied



02 Somewhat satisfied  
03 Somewhat dissatisfied  
04 Very dissatisfied  
DO NOT READ  
98 Don't know  
99 Refusal

**Q35B unipolar**

**Overall, how satisfied were you with your voting experience? Would you say that you were ...?**

READ SCALE  
01 Very satisfied  
02 Somewhat satisfied  
03 Not very satisfied  
04 Not satisfied at all  
DO NOT READ  
98 Don't know  
99 Refusal

**SPLIT SAMPLE 50/50 AS FOLLOWS:**

1. Split sample Q36A and Q36B
2. Split sample Q37A and Q37B
3. Randomize the order of those two questions; half get Q36 first, and half get Q37 first

**PLEASE USE A FLAG VARIABLE FOR IDENTIFICATION OF THE SPLIT AND THE ORDER OF THE SPLIT (Q36 FIRST OR Q37 FIRST).**

**Q36A ran fairly this by-election**

**Thinking about the February 25, 2019, federal by-election, would you say that *Elections Canada* ran the election ...?**

EMPHASIZE "ELECTIONS CANADA."  
READ SCALE  
01 Very fairly  
02 Somewhat fairly  
03 Somewhat unfairly  
04 Very unfairly  
DO NOT READ  
98 Don't know  
99 Refusal

**Q36B ran fairly general**

**Thinking about federal by-elections in general, would you say that *Elections Canada* runs elections ...?**

EMPHASIZE "ELECTIONS CANADA."  
READ SCALE  
01 Very fairly  
02 Somewhat fairly

- 03 Somewhat unfairly
- 04 Very unfairly
- DO NOT READ
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q36C why not trust**

**Q36A or 36B IS 03 or 04**

**Is there a specific reason as to why you think Elections Canada runs elections unfairly?**

- DO NOT READ
- 01 [Open-ended question]
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q37A trust results**

**What level of trust do you have in the accuracy of the election results in your riding? Is it ...?**

- READ SCALE
- 01 Very high
- 02 Somewhat high
- 03 Somewhat low
- 04 Very low
- DO NOT READ
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q37 B trust results with intro**

**At the end of a federal election, poll workers in each riding count ballots by hand and report the results to Elections Canada. What level of trust do you have in the accuracy of the election results? Is it ...?**

- READ SCALE
- 01 Very high
- 02 Somewhat high
- 03 Somewhat low
- 04 Very low
- DO NOT READ
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**Q37C why not trust**

**Q37A or Q37B IS 03 or 04**

**Is there a specific reason as to why your level of trust is low when it comes to the accuracy of the election results in your riding?**

- DO NOT READ
- 01 [Open-ended question]
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**PS1**

**Before ending, I would like to ask you a few questions about you and your household for statistical purposes only. Please be assured that your answers will remain completely confidential.**

**S1 gender**

**For the purposes of this survey, could you please indicate your gender?**

DO NOT READ.

- 01 Male
- 02 Female
- 97 Other (specify)
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**S2 language**

**What language do you speak most often at home?**

READ LIST

- 01 English
- 02 French
- 77 Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**S3 ethnic**

**Could you please tell me your ethnic background? For example, White/Caucasian, Asian, African, Latin American, etc.**

DO NOT READ. ACCEPT ONLY ONE REPLY; USE 97 FOR MIXED/MULTIPLE ETHNICITIES.

Group	Includes
01 White/Caucasian	English Canadian, French Canadian, Québécois and non-visible minority (includes English, Irish, Scottish, German, French, Italian)
02 Chinese	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan
03 East Asian	Japanese, Korean
04 South Asian/East Indian	Bangladeshi, Bengali, Bruneian, Gujarati, East Indian, Indo-Pakistani, Mauritian, Mayotte, Mongolian, Pakistani, Punjabi, Singhalese, Sri Lankan, Tamil
05 South East Asian	Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian, Indonesian, Singaporean, Burmese, Kampuchean, Thai
06 Filipino	

Group	Includes
07 Black (Africa, Caribbean)	Angolan, Anguillan, Antiguan, Aruba/Netherlands Antilles, Bahamian, Barbadian, Belizean, Beninese, Bermudan, Botswanan, Burkinabe, Burundian, Cameroonian, Cape Verde Islands, Cayman Islands, Central African, Chadian, Comoros Islands, Congolais, Dominican, Equatorial Guinean, Ethiopian, Gabonese, Gambian, Ghanaian, Grenadian, Guadeloupian, Guinean, Guinea-Bissauan, Guyanese, Haitian, Ivorian, Jamaican, Kenyan, Lesothan, Liberian, Malagasy, Malawian, Malian, Martinican/French Guiana, Montserratian, Mozambican, Namibian, Nevisian, Nigerois, Nigerian, Rwandan, Vicentian/Grenadines, Saint Lucian, Senegalese, Trinidadian, Tobagonian, West Indian, other Caribbean, other African
08 Latin American	All Central and South American countries, Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico
09 West Asian/North African/Arab	Afghan, Algerian, Armenian, Bahrain, Bhutanese, Egyptian, Iranian, Iraqi, Israeli, Jordanian, Kurdish, Kuwaiti, Lebanese, Libyan, Maghrebi origins, Mauritanian, Moroccan, Nepalese, Omani, Palestinian, Yemenite, Saudi Arabian, Syrian, Turk
10 Pacific Islands	Fijian, Melanesian, Micronesian, Polynesian, Tongan, Tuvaluan, Wake Island, Samoan, American Samoa, Coral Sea Islands Territory, Kiribatian, Nauruan, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Island, Tokelau, Pitcairn Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Cook Islands, Johnston Atoll, Guam, Midway Islands, New Caledonian
11 Indigenous	First Nations / Métis / Inuit
97 Other visible minorities or mixed ethnicity; please specify	RECORD _____
98 Don't know	
99 Refusal	

**SPLIT SAMPLE 50/50****S4A visible minority a****Are you a member of a visible minority group?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW WHAT THAT MEANS: Under the *Employment Equity Act*, visible minorities are people, other than Indigenous peoples, who are not white or Caucasian.**

***S4B visible minority b***

**Do you consider yourself to be a member of a visible minority group?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

***S5 country of birth***

**In what country were you born?**

INTERVIEWER: Specify place of birth according to current boundaries.

United Kingdom includes England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands and Northern Ireland

DO NOT READ – ONE ANSWER ONLY

- 01 Canada GO TO S6
- 02 China
- 03 Germany
- 04 India
- 05 Italy
- 06 Philippines
- 07 Poland
- 08 Portugal
- 09 United Kingdom
- 10 United States
- 11 Vietnam
- 97 Other (SPECIFY: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 98 Don't know GO TO S6
- 99 Refusal GO TO S6

***S6 year arrived Canada***

***S5 IS NOT 01 CANADA***

**In what year did you come to live in Canada?**

RECORD FOUR-DIGIT YEAR

DO NOT READ

- 01 \_\_\_\_\_ <YEAR>
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**S7 DEMOCRACY in home country**

**S4 IS NOT 01 CANADA**

**Thinking about your country of origin at the time that you left, would you say that this country was ...**

READ LIST

- 01 Very democratic
- 02 Somewhat democratic
- 03 Not very democratic
- 04 Not democratic at all
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**S9 education**

**What is the *highest level of education that you have reached?***

DO NOT READ – CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 Some elementary
- 02 Completed elementary
- 03 Some high school
- 04 Completed high school
- 05 Some community college/vocational/trade school/commercial/CEGEP
- 06 Completed community college/vocational/trade school/ commercial/CEGEP
- 07 Some university (No degree or diploma obtained)
- 08 Completed university (Diploma or bachelor degree)
- 09 Post-graduate university/professional school (master's, PhD or any professional degree)
- 77 Other (specify)
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**S10 occupation**

**How would you describe your current employment status?**

**IF RESPONDENT IS UNCLEAR ABOUT THE QUESTION**

**Are you, for example, employed, retired, in school, unable to work? This includes part-time and temporary occupations.**

DO NOT READ SCALE. CODE UP TO 2 RESPONSES.

PROBE AS NEEDED TO CONFIRM WHETHER THE RESPONDENT IS EMPLOYED OR SELF-EMPLOYED.

- 01 Employed full-time (35 or more hours per week)
- 02 Employed part-time (less than 35 hours per week)
- 03 Self-employed full time (35 or more hours per week)
- 04 Self-employed part-time (less than 35 hours per week)
- 05 Retired
- 06 A full-time student
- 07 A part-time student
- 08 Unemployed, but looking for work (includes seasonal leave)
- 09 Permanently unable to work (long-term disability)
- 10 Temporarily not working (include absence due to illness, parental leave, short-term disability, vacation or labour dispute)
- 11 A homemaker or caregiver

12 Other

**S11 disability functional**

How often do you have to limit your daily activities due to a physical condition, to pain or to a mental health issue?

READ LIST

- 01 Never
- 02 Sometimes
- 03 Often
- 04 Always
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**S12 disability ID**

**Do you identify as having a disability?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**S13 marital**

**What is your marital status? Are you ...**

READ IN ORDER UNTIL RESPONDENT PROVIDES A RESPONSE – CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY.

- 01 Married
  - 02 Living common-law
  - 03 Widowed
  - 04 Separated
  - 05 Divorced
  - 06 Single, never married
- DO NOT READ
- 98 Don't know
  - 99 Refusal

**S14 household size**

**Including yourself, how many people usually live in your household?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 \_\_\_\_\_
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**S15 kids**

**S14 IS 2 OR MORE**

**Are you the parent or guardian of any child under 5 years of age living at home with you?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**S16 income**

**Which of the following categories best corresponds to the total annual family income, before taxes, of all members in your household, for 2017?**

EMPHASIZE FOCUS ON TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME.

READ IN SEQUENCE – CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY.

- 01 Below \$30,000
- 02 \$30,000 to just under \$60,000
- 03 \$60,000 to just under \$90,000
- 04 \$90,000 to just under \$110,000
- 05 \$110,000 and over

DO NOT READ

- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**S17 vote 2015**

**SCR3 IS MORE THAN 1900 AND LESS THAN 1997 OR SCR3 IS 1997 AND SCR3B IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO October 19, 2015, OR SCR3 IS 00 OR SCR3B IS 00**

**Finally, we would like to know if you voted in the October 19, 2015, federal general election?**

DO NOT READ

- 01 YES
- 02 No
- 77 Other (specify)
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**S18 postal code**

**And to help us better understand how results vary by region, may I have your postal code?**

PROBE FOR FIRST THREE DIGITS IF REFUSAL.

- 01 \_\_\_\_\_
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refusal

**THNK**

**That completes the survey. Thank you for taking part. Your participation is appreciated.**

**THNK2**

**NOT ELIGIBLE TO COMPLETE SURVEY**

**Thank you for your cooperation! Based on the information you have provided, unfortunately you are not eligible to complete the remainder of this survey.**