

FINAL
REPORT

Public Opinion Survey
at the 39th General Election

Prepared for:

Elections Canada

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ENVIRONICS
RESEARCH GROUP

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Exhibits

Introduction	1
Executive Summary	3
Detailed Analysis	
Registration and voter information card.....	10
Voter turnout	16
The voting process	25
Voter information services	36
Elections Canada advertising	49
Attitudes toward elections and politics.....	55
Aboriginal focus	63
Youth focus.....	70
Community involvement	74
Survey methodology	77

Appendix: Questionnaire (English & French)

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Graphs

1. Voter information card – p. 11
2. Visited by revising agent – p. 14
3. Likelihood of using Internet voter registration – p. 15
4. Reported to have voted in the 2006 general election (all Canadians) – p. 16
5. Reported to have voted in the 2006 general election (by type of elector) – p. 17
6. Voting method – p. 25
7. Left from work to go vote – p. 27
8. Time of vote – p. 28
9. Used a car to go vote – p. 29
10. Travel time to voting location – p. 29
11. Travel time to voting location – by work status – p. 30
12. Satisfaction with voting wait time – p. 32
13. Likelihood of voting on-line in future – p. 34
14. Likely to vote on-line in future – p. 35
15. Receipt of voter reminder card – p. 38
16. Helpfulness of reminder card – p. 39
17. Satisfaction with Elections Canada contacts – p. 42
18. Saw or heard specific voting information – p. 43
19. Where Elections Canada ads seen/heard – p. 50
20. Reaction to Elections Canada ads – p. 51
21. Awareness of slogan “Why not speak up...?” – p. 52
22. Agreements with statements about elections and politics – p. 55
23. General interest in politics – p. 57
24. Attention paid to election campaign – p. 58
25. Level of familiarity with party platforms – p. 59
26. Degree to which lack of youth voters is a problem – p. 60
27. Responsibility for encouraging youth to vote – p. 62
28. Agreement with statements about Aboriginal people and politics – p. 66
29. Awareness of Aboriginal-focused election ads – p. 68
30. Reaction to Aboriginal-focused election ads – p. 69
31. Agreement with statements about youth and politics – p. 73
32. Ever participated in federal political parties – p. 74
33. Have ever volunteered for a community group – p. 76
34. Currently volunteer for a community group – p. 76

Tables

1. Actions taken to verify eligibility to vote – p. 13
2. Main reason for voting in 2006 general election – p. 19
3. Reasons for not voting in 2006 general election – p. 21
4. Barriers to voting – p. 22
5. Other reasons for not voting – p. 24
6. Time of vote – p. 27
7. Special arrangements for voting – p. 31
8. Sources of information about voting procedures – p. 37
9. Method of contacting Elections Canada – p. 40
10. Reasons for contacting Elections Canada – p. 41
11. How to register to vote: Where information was seen/heard – p. 44
12. Voting by mail: Where information was seen/heard – p. 45
13. Voting at advance polls: Where information was seen/heard – p. 46
14. Voting at office of returning officer: Where information was seen/heard – p. 47
15. Awareness of any Elections Canada advertising – p. 49
16. Where heard slogan “Why not speak up...?” – p. 52
17. What is recalled about Elections Canada ads – p. 54
18. Agreements with statements about elections and politics – p. 57
19. Ways to encourage young people to vote – p. 61
20. Profile of Aboriginal electors – p. 64
21. Aboriginal electors and Elections Canada – p. 65
22. Where Aboriginal-focused Elections Canada ads seen/heard – p. 68
23. Profile of youth electors – p. 71
24. Youth electors and Elections Canada information – p. 72

INTRODUCTION

Background. Elections Canada is an agency established by Canada’s Parliament with responsibility for conducting federal general elections, by-elections and referendums. It is a non-partisan entity, completely independent of the government. In accordance with the *Canada Elections Act*, the Chief Electoral Officer reports directly to Parliament on the administration of each election and referendum.

Elections Canada’s responsibilities stem from its mandate to ensure that Canadians have open and impartial election and referendum processes in which to exercise their choices. These responsibilities include informing citizens about the electoral process and ensuring that all electors have access to this system. To address these objectives, Elections Canada has developed various information programs and services for Canadian electors.

Research objectives. As part of its research program, Elections Canada undertook a survey of electors immediately following the 39th general election on January 23, 2006. The overall purpose of this research is to provide input into the evaluation and refinement of Elections Canada’s programs and services to the electorate and the development of the Chief Electoral Officer’s report to Parliament.

In addition, as part of its mandate to ensure access to the elections process for all Canadians, Elections Canada used this research to examine the impact of its initiatives on voter participation among Aboriginal and youth electors, as a means to identify how such participation might be expanded.

More specifically, the survey was intended to:

- evaluate public opinions, attitudes and knowledge of various aspects of the electoral process in general
- evaluate electors’ knowledge of, and attitudes toward, Elections Canada’s programs and services specifically
- assess electors’ experience of the 39th general election, in terms of registration and polling stations
- gain new insights into the participation or non-participation of youth and Aboriginal people in the electoral process

The presentation of the results is followed by a detailed description of the methodology used to conduct this study, along with the unabridged version of the questionnaire (Appendix).

Research methodology. The survey consisted of telephone interviews conducted with a representative sample of 3,013 Canadian electors between January 26 and February 16, 2006. The sample consisted of Canadian electors (18 years plus) (2,011) and oversamples of Aboriginal people (502) and youth (18 to 24 years of age) (500). The national results can be expected to provide results that are accurate within plus or minus 2.2 percentage points, in 95 out of 100 samples.

Report synopsis. This report begins with an executive summary outlining key findings and conclusions. This is followed by a detailed analysis of the survey data covering findings at the national level for the general population and for Aboriginal and youth electors; this analysis also examines results by other relevant subgroups as defined by location (e.g. province, community size), demographics (age, household income) and other factors such as voting behaviours, community involvement and interest in politics. *Unless otherwise noted, all results are expressed as a percentage.*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The results of this research show that the electoral process went very smoothly for most Canadian electors during the 39th general election. For the vast majority, electors received timely and sufficient information confirming their eligibility to vote (e.g. voter registration card) and how and where to vote, as well as finding it easy and convenient to cast their ballot at the appointed time. The few who needed to contact Elections Canada (e.g. to verify registration or to find out where to vote) found this to be a convenient process and were satisfied with the service they received.

Overall, this experience reflects the effectiveness of the policies, procedures and programs that Elections Canada has implemented and refined over the past decade. Electors are satisfied with the voting process used, and non-voters do not refer to technical or procedural problems as reasons why they did not vote. As well, there is relatively modest interest in having any new options, in the form of on-line registration or voting in future federal elections.

This overall conclusion largely applies to the experiences of Aboriginal and youth electors during the general election of 2006. These populations were less likely to say they received a voter registration card, but this could be in part due to a lower recall since the data show these groups have lower levels of interest and motivation to vote.

The overall voter turnout for the 39th general election was higher than for the previous election, reversing a steady downward trend (and this despite concerns about holding a vote in the middle of winter). Given that few electors experienced problems with the registration and voting process, the reasons for non-voting this time around are likely due to the two that have already been well-documented in previous studies, i.e. cynicism and negativity about politics and government in general; and personal or situational issues that make it difficult to make the time or effort to vote in a given election (e.g. work or school obligations, travel, health issues).

As in previous federal elections, voter turnout was once again lower for Aboriginal and youth electors by a noticeable margin, and for reasons consistent with previous studies. The survey data show that Aboriginal electors are clearly more cynical about voting and the political process, and place an onus on governments to do more to accommodate their interests. Canadian youth are not so much cynical, but rather not yet engaged or informed about politics and the civic role of citizens in a democracy. This represents a generational trend common to most other western democratic societies, for which there is no clear or simple solution.

The Elections Canada advertising campaign directed at promoting participation in the 39th general election was largely successful in getting noticed, particularly the TV ads (as is almost always the case with multi-media campaigns). The campaign slogan “Why not speak up when everyone is listening?” was well recalled, especially among youth. However, very little else of these ads was effectively retained by electors in terms of the messages they were intended to convey about the importance of voting. This suggests the ads may have worked primarily as a reminder for those electors already intending to vote, but did little to influence those not yet motivated to participate in this election. Moreover, the ads directed specifically to Aboriginal electors did not achieve a strong level of recall within this population, and so are likely to have had limited impact.

Finally, while there is only modest interest in voting on-line in future federal elections, it attracts greater interest among youth who chose not to vote in January 2006. This suggests that an on-line option may prove to be an effective way to encourage more young Canadians to vote by making it easier for them to do so through a medium they are most accustomed to using. This would not address the problem of political apathy, but may be sufficient to achieve notable progress.

The following are key findings from the research.

Registration and voter information card

- Nine in ten electors recall receiving a voter registration card in the mail prior to election day, and in almost all cases they reported their name (98%) and/or address (98%) as correct. Recall of receipt of a voter registration card is noticeably lower among youth (71%) and Aboriginal (73%) electors.
- Only one third (32%) of those not receiving a voter registration card followed up to verify that they were registered, and about half (48%) of those receiving a card with errors took steps to correct this. In both cases, most electors either contacted Elections Canada by telephone or addressed the issue at their local polling stations, and the process was found to be convenient.
- Six in ten electors say they would be very (41%) or somewhat (20%) likely to use the Internet in future elections to register to vote or correct information. Consistent with other on-line services, likelihood in using the Web for on-line registration is strongest among younger electors and those with higher levels of education and income.

Voter turnout

- Close to nine in ten (87%) of Canadian electors surveyed report to have voted in the 39th general election, well above the 64.7 percent recorded as the official turnout.¹ Reported voting is noticeably lower among Aboriginal (64%) and youth (70%) electors.
- Those who claim to have voted are most likely to say they did so for non-political reasons, chiefly because they believe it is a civic duty. Aboriginal and youth electors are less apt to agree.
- Politics appears to play a more significant role in the decision not to vote. Those who did not vote are most likely to say this because they are “turned off by politics” (59%) or did not like any of the candidates (51%). Many also reported they did not vote because of personal logistical problems (e.g. work or school obligations). By comparison, few cite problems with voter registration (12%) or knowing where to vote as a major reason for not voting.

The voting process

- The research shows that the voting process was smooth and convenient for the vast majority of electors who reported to have voted in the 39th general election. Most (86%) voted at polling stations on election day, versus advance polls (12%) or other methods, and almost everyone (98%) considered the method easy to use.
- Most electors travelled to the polling station from home (76%) and in a private vehicle (73%), with the average travel time being 8.2 minutes. The 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. time period was the most common in all parts of the country (36%), followed by noon to 4:00 p.m. (29%). Only 6 percent said they had to make special arrangements, mostly to arrange for child care or transportation.
- Voters also express strong levels of satisfaction with their experiences at the polling station. Large majorities are very satisfied with the time they had to wait to vote (87%), with the language in which they were served (99%) and with the instructions they received on how to cast their ballot (85%). Only a handful are dissatisfied in any of these areas.

¹ Over-reporting of voter turnout in public opinion surveys is generally attributable to two factors. First, an over-representation of voters in surveys about elections (a higher number of non-voters decline to take part in surveys), and second, the fact that some non-voters will say they voted because it is more socially acceptable.

- There is mixed interest in voting on-line in future general elections. Just over half (55%) say they would be likely to vote on-line at an Elections Canada Web site if this service were available. Such interest is stronger among youth (68%), and notably among those who did not vote in the 2006 general election, suggesting this might be one way to build participation among young non-voters.

Voter information services

- Canadian electors were most likely to get their information on voter procedures from the voter information card they received in the mail (66%), although this was somewhat less likely to be the case for youth (46%) and Aboriginal people (37%) (who were less likely to recall receiving this card). Media sources (TV, newspapers) are the most common secondary source.
- Fewer than half (41%) recall receiving a voter reminder card in the mail, and those who did so did not consider them to have been an important source of information on voting procedures (although somewhat more so for youth and Aboriginal people, perhaps because they were less apt to recall receiving the initial voter information card).
- One in ten (8%) electors contacted Elections Canada during the election period, most likely by telephone to the 1-800 number. Electors were most likely to contact Elections Canada about their registration (e.g. to verify their eligibility), but also to find out where they could vote or to inquire about employment. Service provided by Elections Canada was rated very positively, with 67 percent saying they were very satisfied, and 79 percent indicating they received the information or assistance they needed.
- In terms of specific information on voting procedures, electors were most apt to recall hearing or seeing something about voting at advance polls (81%), and much less likely to recall anything about how to register to vote (47%), voting by mail (31%), or voting at the office of the returning officer (16%). Television ads were the main source of such information, with voter registration cards also important in terms of informing electors about voting at advance polls.

Elections Canada advertising

- Three quarters (76%) of electors recall seeing or hearing Elections Canada ads during the 39th general election period. Recall is strongest for television ads (52%), but significant minorities also remember seeing them in newspapers (45%) and hearing them on the radio

(40%). Recall levels are generally comparable among youth and Aboriginal electors.

- The slogan used in the Elections Canada ads (Why not speak up when everyone is listening?) is widely recalled, with 70 percent recognizing it when prompted (compared with 56% awareness recorded during the 2004 election). The slogan is most likely to be remembered from television ads, and is comparatively more memorable among youth (76%), and less so among Aboriginal electors (65%).
- The Elections Canada ads evoked a generally positive reaction among those who recall them, but they do not appear to have been memorable. One in five (18%) liked the ads a lot, compared with 8 percent who disliked them, but most say either they liked them somewhat (36%) or had no opinion of them at all (37%). Most telling is the fact that very few could remember anything specific about the ads other than the slogan.

Attitudes toward elections and politics

- Canadians express strong views about the importance of citizen involvement in the electoral process, with 94 percent agreeing that it is a civic duty to vote, and 80 percent agreeing that a decline in voting weakens democracy. At the same time, there is considerable cynicism about politics, with majorities agreeing that political parties are too influenced by money (77%) and politicians are not in touch with citizens (63%). Aboriginal electors are somewhat more cynical than the general population, while youth are less apt to feel strongly about any of the statements.
- About one quarter of Canadians report to be closely involved in politics, in terms of general interest, following the recent federal campaign, or being familiar with party platforms. Such involvement is somewhat less evident among Aboriginal and youth electors.
- More than eight in ten electors believe the lack of youth participation in voting is a very (42%) or somewhat (43%) serious problem in Canada today, with youth no more or less inclined to agree. There is no consensus on how to more effectively engage youth, but the most common ideas are to better educate them or make politics more relevant to youth interests. At the same time, Canadians are most likely to say parents have the primary responsibility to encourage greater participation by youth.

Perspective of Aboriginal persons

- Aboriginal electors report lower levels of voting in the 39th general election. Similar to the general population, Aboriginal voters are more likely to be older and have greater involvement in their community. Aboriginal voters are also much more likely than Aboriginal non-voters to recall receiving information from Elections Canada (e.g. voter registration card, reminder card), and more likely to recall seeing or hearing Election Canada ads.
- Aboriginal electors express strong opinions about the importance of Aboriginal voting as a way to promote their interests (67% totally agree), and that they themselves would be more likely to vote if there were more Aboriginal candidates (40%).
- At the same time, this population also articulates clear expectations of government, in terms of agreeing with the need for government to do more to inform Aboriginal electors about their civic rights (63% totally agree), and dissatisfaction with the job the federal government is doing of representing Aboriginal interests (only 11% totally agree the government is doing a good job, compared with 51% who disagree).
- Only one in five (22%) Aboriginal electors recalls seeing or hearing Elections Canada ads directed at encouraging Aboriginal electors to vote, with higher recall in the Prairies, Ontario and Atlantic Canada than in British Columbia or Quebec. Those recalling such ads were most likely to see them on television (60%), compared with radio (25%) and newspapers (20%).

Youth focus

- As with older cohorts, youth electors (18 to 24 years of age) who say they voted in the 39th general election are more likely to have higher incomes and be involved in the community. They are also more apt than non-voting youth to recall receiving a voter registration card, recall other specific voter information, and saw or heard Elections Canada ads.
- Youth electors generally agree their cohort is large enough to have an influence on national politics (73%), and that youth would vote more if there were more young candidates (66%) and MPs (64%). But majorities also agree that young people are not informed enough about elections (70%) and that they are less inclined to vote because they are excluded from politics (63%). In all cases, no more than a third totally agree, while no more than one in ten totally disagrees, indicating that few feel strongly about these issues.

Community involvement

- A relatively small proportion of the Canadian population is actively involved with federal political parties, with one in seven (15%) reporting to have ever volunteered, and 2 percent having done so during the 2006 general election. Similarly, one in seven (15%) has ever held a membership in a federal political party, with 5 percent currently holding one. Involvement is somewhat lower among Aboriginal electors, and significantly lower among youth.
- In contrast, two thirds (64%) of Canadians report to have volunteered for non-political types of organizations, such as community groups and not-for-profit charities. One quarter of the population currently does so. Involvement is marginally lower among Aboriginal and youth electors. As might be expected, those involved in this type of volunteer activity are more likely to report having voted in the 2006 general election, although by a relatively small margin.

DETAILED RESULTS

The following section presents a detailed analysis of the survey results for the national sample, as well as the differences observed in the oversamples of youth voters and Aboriginal voters. The analysis also identifies differences by province of residence and certain socio-demographic characteristics (age, gender, education, household income, etc.), where statistically significant.

REGISTRATION AND VOTER INFORMATION CARD

The 2000 general election was the first for which the preliminary lists of electors were produced from the National Register of Electors rather than by a door-to-door enumeration. With this system now in place, it becomes important after each election to evaluate the extent to which Canadians have received a personalized voter information card prior to election day that accurately records their name and address.

Receipt of correct voter information card

Nine in ten Canadians say they received a personalized voter information card leading up to the 39th general election, and almost all say this card included their correct name and address. One in ten received a card for someone other than a current household member.

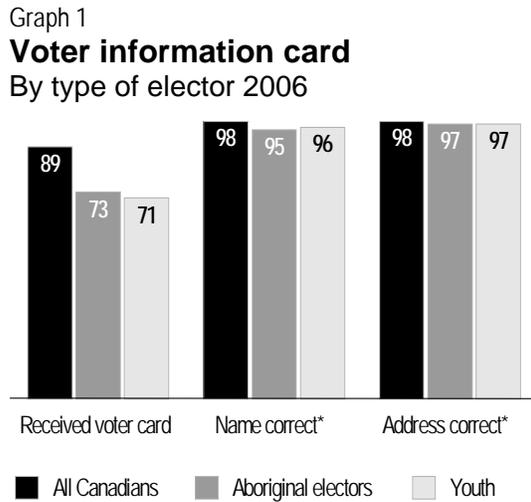
Receipt of voter information card. About nine in ten Canadians (89%) say that, during the campaign for the 39th general election, they received a voter information card that was addressed to them personally. Ten percent say they did not receive such a card, and another 1 percent could not say either way.

Youth (71%) and Aboriginal people (73%) were less likely than others to say they received a personalized voter information card. Rural and urban residents are equally likely to have received the card, suggesting that the lower rate among Aboriginal electors cannot be explained by community size.²

Receipt of a personalized voter information card was considerably higher among those who say they voted in the January 23 election (93%) than among those who say they did not vote (63%). This is a significant difference and suggests that the card may play some role in motivating electors to vote, or that electors who vote are more apt to recall having received their voter information card. Voter information card receipt is also highest among those who recall some form of Elections Canada advertisement during the campaign, those who are interested in politics, those who followed the campaign closely, and those who are members of a political party.

² Responses for youth and Aboriginal respondents cited in this report are from separate detailed tables weighted specifically to these populations.

Accuracy of voter information card. Among those who received a voter information card, almost all say it contained their correct name (98%) and address (98%). This level of accuracy is consistently high across all identifiable subgroups, including Aboriginal people and youth.



* Subsample: Received voter information card
(All Canadians=2,551; Aboriginal=492; Youth=471)

Receipt of voter information card for another person. Canadians were also asked if they received a voter information card addressed to an elector who does not live at their address. One in ten (10%) says they received a card for a non-resident; most did not receive one (89%) or could not respond (1%). This response is consistent across subgroups, including youth (9%) and Aboriginal (12%) citizens.

Correcting voter card errors

About half of electors who received a voter card with an incorrect name or address took steps to correct it, in most cases by telephone or dealing with it at their polling station on election day. Most found this step to be convenient to do.

Taking steps to correct errors. Those who received a voter information card with either an incorrect name or address were asked if they did anything to correct the error. About half (48%) say they did make some effort to have the error(s) corrected, while the balance did not.³

³ The base of those reporting voter information card errors (N=114) is too small to permit a statistically reliable analysis of these results by subgroups, including the Aboriginal and youth subgroups.

Those who attempted to correct an error were most likely to say they did so by telephone (either through the information on the card or through the 1-800 Elections Canada number), or addressed it at their polling station, either on election day or at an advance poll.

Ease of correction. Electors who took steps to correct errors to their voter information card generally found it easy to do. Almost everyone said they found this effort was very (70%) or somewhat (26%) easy to do.

Confirmation of registration

A third of electors not receiving a voter information card did something to check if they were registered; youth and Aboriginal people were less likely to do so. Most did this by calling the 1-800 number or checking at their polling stations.

The 10 percent of Canadian electors who did not receive a personalized voter information card prior to election day were asked if they took any steps to check if they were registered to vote. As well, all survey respondents were asked if their household received a visit from an Elections Canada revising agent.

Checking to verify voter registration. Among those who reported not having received a voter information card by mail, one-third (32%) say they did something to check whether they were registered to vote in the 39th general election.

As can be expected, such actions are more likely to be reported by those who claim to have voted (49%, compared with only 10% of those who did not vote). Checking for eligibility is also positively associated with having seen Elections Canada advertising during the campaign, and to being at least somewhat interested in politics.

Proportionally, youth and Aboriginal people were far less likely than other electors to follow up to verify their eligibility to vote. Only one in six (17%) Aboriginal people, and one in five (22%) youth, say they did so, compared with 40 percent of other electors. As with the general population, members of these target groups were more likely to have checked their eligibility if they report to have voted in the election. As well, young women (27%) were more likely than young men (16%) to have verified their eligibility.

Actions taken to verify eligibility to vote. Canadians who took action to verify their eligibility to vote in the absence of a voter information card are most likely to have done so by contacting Elections Canada by telephone through the 1-800 number of Elections Canada in Ottawa (24%) or the number on the voter information card (14%).⁴ One in five (20%) says they addressed the issue at their polling station on election day.⁵ Other actions were taken in significantly lower proportions, such as going to or phoning a government office/Elections Canada office (10%), contacting the office of the returning officer in their district (9%), or going to the Elections Canada Web site (9%).

Table 1
Actions taken to verify eligibility to vote
2006

	%
1-800 number of Elections Canada in Ottawa	24
Addressed at polling station on election day	20
Telephone number indicated on voter information card	14
Went to/phoned government office/Elections Canada office	10
Office of the returning officer in electoral district	9
Elections Canada Web site	9
Registered elsewhere	4
Asked someone (general)	2
Family member arranged to correct/get info	2
Advance polling station	2
Changed address/name	1
Other	1
DK/NA	2

Subsample: Those who acted to verify registration (n=125)

Ease of checking eligibility to vote. Those who took steps to check their eligibility found this convenient. Close to nine in ten Canadians who sought to verify their eligibility to vote say it was very (61%) or somewhat (28%) easy to do so.

⁴ This may apply to situations where an elector took this information from the card received by another elector in the same household.

⁵ The base of those verifying their eligibility (N=125) is too small to permit a statistically reliable analysis of these results by subgroups, including the Aboriginal and youth subgroups.

Visits by revising agents. Fewer than one in ten (7%) electors reports that their household received a visit from an Elections Canada revising agent. Eighty-five percent said a revising agent did not come during the campaign, while 8 percent could not say for sure whether they received a visit or not⁶.

Reported visits by a revising agent is more common among electors living in urban communities (8%) than those living in rural areas (4%). At the same time, such visits are most widely reported by residents of the Atlantic Provinces (14%) and the Prairies/Territories (12%). Agent visits are also more commonly reported by Aboriginal people (13%) and by more of those with household incomes under \$20,000 (12%, compared with 7% of those with higher incomes).



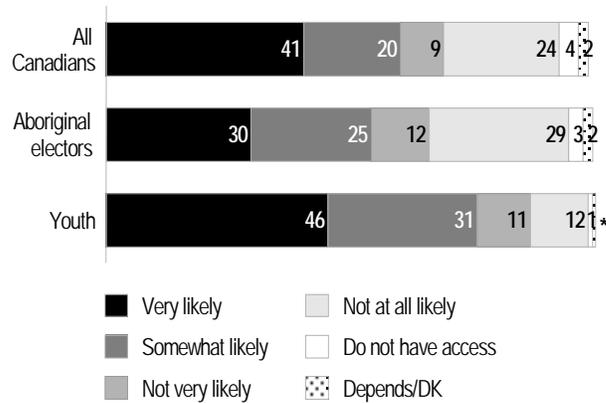
Interest in Internet registration

Six in ten electors express an interest in using an on-line system for voter registration for future elections.

Voter registration on-line is not currently available in Canada, but the survey asked electors about their interest in using such a system in future elections. A majority express clear interest in using the Web to register or make corrections to voter information with Elections Canada, with six in ten Canadians saying they would be very (41%) or somewhat (20%) likely to do so for future elections. A third say they would not be very (9%) or at all likely (24%) to use an Internet registration or correction option. Also, 4 percent volunteered that they do not have Internet access.

⁶ Since the discontinuation of electoral enumeration prompted by the introduction of the National Register of Electors, Elections Canada has been carrying out targeted revision initiatives by dispatching revising agents to survey high-mobility districts and new residential districts with a view to updating the electoral lists

Graph 3
Likelihood of using Internet voter registration
By type of elector 2006



* Less than 1 percent

Likelihood of using Internet voter registration is strongly linked to age, and to other socio-demographic characteristics such as education and household income. Those most likely to say they would use this facility are younger adults, and likelihood begins to decrease over age 44. Canadians under 25 are particularly likely to say they would use on-line voter registration even more if they were a first-time voter in the 39th general election (84%), compared with those who did not vote (72%).

As might be expected, interest in on-line voter registration increases with level of education and household income. As Aboriginal people on average have lower levels of education and lower household incomes, it is not surprising that they are also less likely than other Canadians to say they might use on-line voter registration in the future. As is the case in the general population, however, Aboriginal people are more likely to say they would use this capability if they are under the age of 45, have a post-secondary education, or have household incomes of \$40,000 or more.

VOTER TURNOUT

Until the small upswing for the January 23 general election, voter turnout had been on a decline for two decades. Although self-reported voting incidence is typically over-stated in surveys, it is nonetheless important to ask Canadians about their voting behaviour, and also to provide reasons why they voted or did not vote. Reasons for voting provide useful guidance in developing positive messaging for future elections, while identified reasons for not voting can point to where new initiatives or communications may be warranted.

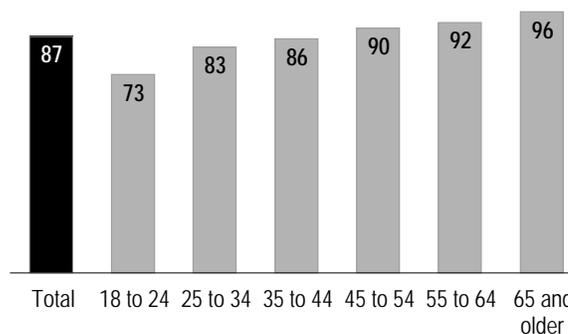
Turnout in recent elections

Close to nine in ten Canadians claim to have voted in the 2006 general election, and eight in ten say they voted in the 2004 general election. Youth and Aboriginal people are less likely to say they voted in either election.

39th general election. Close to nine in ten (87%) Canadian electors surveyed say they voted in the 39th general election. This percentage is considerably higher than the actual recorded turnout of 65 percent, but this level of over-reporting is consistent with that found in previous surveys.⁷

Also consistent with earlier surveys, the likelihood of saying one voted is directly linked to age, with older Canadians being more likely than younger ones to indicate they voted.

Graph 4
Reported to have voted in 2006 general election
All Canadians by age 2006



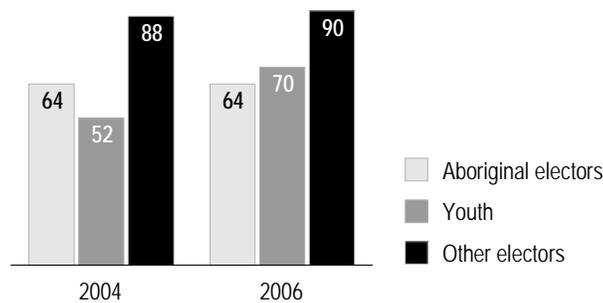
⁷ Over-reporting of voter turnout in public opinion surveys is generally attributable to two factors. First, voters are over-represented in surveys about elections (more non-voters will refuse to participate). Second, some non-voters will say they voted because it is a socially desirable thing to say.

As well, those Canadians most likely to say they voted have some university-level education (92%, compared with 82% of those with high school or less), and have more interest in politics (91%, compared with 67% of those with little or no interest).

As has been seen in previous surveys, Aboriginal people are considerably less likely (64%) to say they voted in the 2006 general election than are other Canadians. The Aboriginal people most likely to say they voted are Métis or Inuit (70%) and, as in the general population, are older (80% of those aged 45 and over) and have higher household incomes and levels of education.

Among youth 18 to 24, those most likely to say they voted in the 2006 general election are males (74% vs. 66% females) and living with their parents (76% vs. 60% who are not). Youth voting is also positively linked to household income and level of education. The “Youth focus” chapter later in this report provides additional details about the characteristics of young voters.

Graph 5
Reported to have voted in 2006 general election
By type of elector 2006



Subsample: Aboriginal=642; Youth=678; Other=1,776 (non-Aboriginal/youth)

38th general election. Canadian electors were also asked if they voted in the 2004 general federal election. Eighty-one percent say yes, 18 percent say no, and 1 percent cannot say.

As was the case with voting in the 2006 election, the likelihood of saying one voted in the 2004 general election increased proportionately with age, and was also linked to other socio-demographic factors such as higher household incomes and level of education. Also, as for the 2006 general election, Aboriginal and youth participation was lower in the 2004 federal election than that of other Canadians.

Close to nine in ten voters in the 2006 election also say they voted in the 2004 election (87%). In contrast, six in ten of those who say they did not vote in the 2006 election indicate that they did not vote in 2004 (58%).

Reasons for voting

Most electors cite non-political reasons for voting in this election. A plurality of Canadians believe it is a duty to vote, but youth and Aboriginal people are less likely to agree.

Electors who said they voted in the 2006 general election were asked the main reason for doing so (more than one reason could be volunteered). Voters are most likely to give reasons that are non-political in nature (69%) – that is, they are not indicative of support for a political party, issue or agenda, but have more to do with personal feelings, such as a sense of duty or responsibility. Within this category, a strong plurality (44%) feel it is a citizen's duty to vote, while smaller percentages say it is their habit to vote, or that voting is a right, or because it allows them to voice their opinion.

Three in ten (30%) cite political reasons for voting, the most commonly mentioned being to support (11%) or oppose (7%) a political party.

Aboriginal voters are more likely than others to give a politically related reason for casting their ballot (43%). Notably, both youth (37%) and Aboriginal (22%) voters are less likely than other Canadian voters to feel that voting is a duty.

There are some notable differences in reasons given for voting by other population subgroups as well. Those most likely to feel that voting is a duty are Francophones (65% vs. 36% of Anglophones and 41% of Allophones), those with university-level education (50% vs. 40% with less education), and those in the 45 to 54 age group (52%). Voting to voice an opinion is a reason more commonly given by those under age 45 (7%) than among older Canadians (2%).

Those most likely to give a politically related reason for voting are men (32% vs. 27% of women), Anglophone (31%) and Allophone (34% vs. 24% Francophone), and have a college-level education or less (33% vs. 26% with university education).

ELECTIONS CANADA: SURVEY AT
THE 39TH GENERAL ELECTION – FINAL REPORT

Table 2

Main reason for voting in 2006 general election

By type of elector 2006

	All Canadians (2,486)	Youth (465)	Aboriginal (447)
NET: Non-political	69	65	48
Feel it is a duty to vote	44	37	22
Habit/always vote	9	2	7
It is my right to vote	6	4	4
To voice my opinion	5	7	7
Old enough/eligible to vote	2	8	1
To make my vote count	1	2	1
You can't complain if you don't vote	1	1	2
I wanted to vote	1	3	2
It is important to vote	1	2	1
To be part of the democratic system	1	*	*
Easy access to the polls	1	1	*
To set an example for children/others	1	*	–
Pressured into voting	1	1	3
NET: Political	30	30	43
To support a political party	11	11	12
To oppose a political party	7	9	9
Time for a change/make a difference	6	6	9
To support a particular candidate	4	2	5
To oppose a particular candidate	1	1	1
Felt strongly about the issues (unspec.)	1	1	1
Felt strongly about a particular issue	1	1	2
Interested in politics/the outcome	1	1	1
Aboriginal issues	*	–	3
Other	4	6	4
None	*	*	1
DK/NA	1	3	6

* Less than 1 percent

Subsample: Those who reported having voted

Reasons for not voting

Six in ten non-voters say they are “turned off by politics,” and half say they did not vote because they did not like any of the candidates or because something came up to prevent them. The most common barrier to voting is work or school obligations.

It is even more important to identify why non-voters do not vote, to identify potential barriers to voting that might be mitigated by improved services or communications. Those identifying as non-voters were asked a series of questions about their decision not to vote.

Reasons for not voting. Canadians who said they did not vote in the recent election were read a series of potential reasons for not voting and asked if each was a major, a minor or not a reason for their not having voted (these reasons were presented in a randomized order to prevent order bias).

Among the reasons presented, those at the top of the list pertain to dissatisfaction with politics. Six in ten say (59%) a lack of interest in politics was a major or minor reason why they did not vote in this election, while half (51%) cite not liking any of the candidates.

The next most strongly rated reasons for non-voting pertain to personal barriers, in terms of something coming up that prevented them from voting this time (48%) and not having enough time to vote (44%).

By comparison, non-voters were least apt to say they did not vote because of problems with the registration or voting process. While one in four says they were not properly registered (24%) or did not know where or when to vote (25%), only one in ten cited this type of problem as a major reason.

There are some notable differences in reasons for not voting among the Aboriginal and youth populations. Both groups are more likely than the rest of the population to say that not knowing where and when to vote was at least a minor reason for their not voting, and also that it did not occur to them (or they forgot) to vote. Youth are more likely than other groups of electors to cite not having enough time to vote (57%) and not being registered (35%).

Non-voting electors most likely to say that something came up and they could not go to vote are also the very subgroups who are generally most likely to vote: older Canadians (79%) and those more interested in politics (53%).

There are some differences in reasons for not voting by first language understood. Anglophones are more likely than Francophones to invoke a lack of interest in politics (64% vs. 56% of Francophones), a lack of time (44% vs. 35% of Francophones) and not knowing where and when to vote (32% vs. 14% of Francophones). Francophones are more likely (51%) than Anglophones (45%) to say something came up to prevent them from voting, and are considerably more likely to say this was a major reason for their not voting (41% vs. 28% Anglophones).

Table 3

Reasons for not voting in 2006 general election
By type of elector 2006

	All Canadians (527)	Youth (213)	Aboriginal (195)
NET: You are turned off by politics	59	60	62
Major reason	35	29	34
Minor reason	24	31	28
NET: You did not like any of the candidates	51	46	45
Major reason	29	21	26
Minor reason	22	25	19
NET: Something came up and you could not go vote	48	48	48
Major reason	33	29	26
Minor reason	15	19	22
NET: You did not have enough time to go vote	44	57	48
Major reason	28	34	26
Minor reason	16	23	22
NET: You did not know which candidate or party to vote for	44	53	52
Major reason	23	31	32
Minor reason	21	22	20
NET: You thought your vote would not matter	43	43	46
Major reason	20	17	18
Minor reason	23	26	28
NET: It did not occur to you to go vote (or you forgot)	29	38	46
Major reason	12	16	19
Minor reason	17	22	27
NET: You did not know where and when to vote	25	40	40
Major reason	11	19	14
Minor reason	14	21	26
NET: Not registered or registration had errors	24	35	31
Major reason	12	17	13
Minor reason	12	18	18

Subsample: Those who reported not voting

Receipt of a reminder card appears to somewhat lessen the chance that someone will say they did not vote because they did not know where or when to vote (22% who received a reminder vs. 31% who did not), or that it did not occur to them to vote (27% vs. 34%).

Barriers to voting. Canadians who said they did not have enough time to vote, or that something came up and they could not vote, were also asked what it was that prevented them from voting. The most common reason, cited by over a quarter (27%), was a work- or school-related obligation. One in eight said they were prevented from voting by their physical condition or state of health (12%), and one in ten mentioned family obligations (10%). Other reasons, each cited by less than one in ten, include not wanting to vote or feeling like voting, being out of town/out of the country, transportation problems, or not knowing who to vote for/disliking all candidates.

Table 4

Barriers to voting
Non-voters by type of elector 2006

	All Canadians (316)	Youth (135)	Aboriginal (120)
Work/school obligations	27	33	25
Physical condition or state of health	12	3	2
Family obligations	10	11	13
Did not want to/feel like voting	9	7	7
Out of town/out of the country	8	5	5
Transportation problems	6	4	8
Did not know who to vote for/disliked all candidates	5	5	5
Too busy/no time	3	5	3
Do not like politicians/government	3	–	1
Did not know when/where to vote	3	6	6
Polling station too far away	2	1	3
Forgot	1	4	3
Moved/changed address	1	3	–
Did not have voter's card/ID	1	2	1
Something came up/had other things to do	1	1	3
Bad weather	1	1	2
Was not registered/did not know if I was registered	1	1	2
Other mentions	6	9	6
DK/NA	1	2	5

Subsample: Those who indicated a barrier to voting

Responses given by Aboriginal and youth non-voters largely mirror those of the general population, but they are less likely to cite physical condition or health as barriers to voting.

Having work or school obligations prevent voting is, as expected, most common among those under age 65, especially youth, but is also more common among men (33%) than women (21%), and Anglophones (31%) than Francophones (19%). As can be expected, the tendency to cite physical condition/health as a barrier to voting increases with age.

Also as might be anticipated, those who have less interest in politics are more likely (14%) than those with more interest (5%) to say they did not feel like voting. Those with a greater interest in politics are more likely to say they were out of town or out of the country (12%) than those to whom politics matters less (4%).

Other reasons for not voting. Non-voters were asked if there were any other reasons (not already mentioned) they did not do so. Three in ten (30%) said they had other reasons.⁸

Among those citing other reasons, about half cite personal reasons for not voting, including lack of interest/apathy (21%), cynicism (11%) and religious or spiritual beliefs (8%). One in four (26%) mentions something about the electoral system or process, including lack of information or knowledge, registration problems and problems with access to the polls. Another quarter (24%) give reasons pertaining to politics, politicians and political parties.

Although the subsamples of Aboriginal people and youth providing additional reasons for not voting are too small to provide for an in-depth analysis, Aboriginal people are somewhat more likely to cite political reasons, while youth are somewhat more likely than others to give a reason involving the electoral process.

⁸ As the base of those giving additional reasons is small, analysis by subgroups is not advisable.

Table 5
Other reasons for not voting
Non-voters 2006

	%
NET: Personal reasons	48
Lack of interest/apathy	21
Cynicism	11
Religious/spiritual beliefs	8
Meaninglessness of vote	6
Injury/illness	5
Transportation issues	2
Family obligations	2
Turned attention elsewhere	2
NET: Reasons related to electoral system/process	26
Lack of knowledge/information	11
Registration problems	7
Problems with access to the polls	6
Related to electoral system	4
NET: Reasons related to politics	24
Related to politicians	8
Related to government	6
Related to candidates	6
Related to political parties	4
Related to political party leaders	2
Other	2
DK/NA	6

Subsample: Those who had other reasons for not voting (n=147)

THE VOTING PROCESS

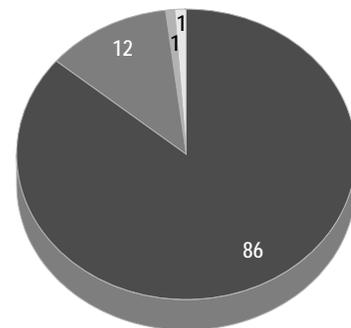
The *Canada Elections Act* proposes various voting mechanisms aimed at making the voting process more accessible to Canadians. Voting options such as advance polls and through Special Voting Rules (SVR – including voting by mail and voting at the office of the returning officer) provide flexibility for those who require it. Staggered voting hours have been adopted to at least partially address time zone issues. Positioning polling stations in convenient and accessible locations has been a priority. This section examines methods used to vote and public opinions about and satisfaction with the voting process, and includes a question on the likelihood of using the Internet to cast ballots in the future.

Method used to vote

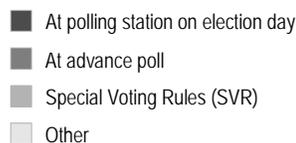
Most Canadians who say they voted in the 2006 general election did so at a polling station on election day; this method is considered to be very easy.

Voting method. The vast majority (86%) of Canadians who say they voted in the 2006 federal election did so at a polling station on election day. About one in eight (12%) says they voted at an advance poll. Very few voted through Special Voting Rules (e.g. at the office of the returning officer or by mail).

Graph 6
Voting method
All Canadians 2006



*Subsample: Those who reported voting
(n=2,486)*



Aboriginal voters (87%) and youth (89%) are as likely as other electors to say they went to the polls on election day to cast their ballots. Voters most likely to have used an advance poll are electors 65 and over (18%), those in the top income bracket (16%), and those who are members of a political party (21%).

Ease of voting method. Almost all (98%) voters say the method they used to vote was very (90%) or somewhat (8%) easy to use, an experience that is equally positive across all subgroups, with one minor exception. While the overall level of ease expressed by residents of Quebec is similar to residents of other regions, they are less likely than others to say it was very easy (85%) and more likely to say it was somewhat easy (13%).

Going to vote

Most Canadians went to the polls from home, and close to four in ten did so in the three-hour period between 4:00 and 7:00 p.m. Almost three-quarters travelled to their voting location in a private vehicle, with travel times averaging just over eight minutes.

Canadians who say they voted in the 39th general election were asked a series of questions about the logistics of going to vote: where they left from, how they got there, how long it took to reach the voting location, and at what time of day they voted. These results provide a basis for evaluating the convenience and accessibility of the voting process for Canadians.

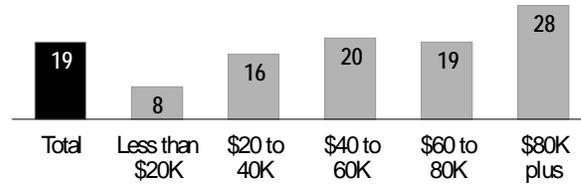
Location left to vote. Three quarters (76%) of voters say they left from home to go to their local polling stations, while two in ten left from work (19%), and another small proportion (3%) left from another location (e.g. school, shopping). The points of origin of Aboriginal people echo the findings for the general population; the starting points of the youth population are also similar except for a larger percentage (9%) leaving from school.

Leaving from work to go to vote is directly linked to higher incomes and also being in the working age range of between 25 and 54 years.

Graph 7

Left from work to go vote

All Canadians by household income 2006



*Subsample: Those who voted at polling station/advance polling station/
office of returning officer (n=2,456)*

Time of voting. Canadians voters were asked if they recalled the hour at which they cast their ballot. When reviewing the results it should be remembered that voting prior to 8:00 a.m. is restricted to the Mountain and Pacific time zones; polls close at 7:30 p.m. Mountain and 7:00 p.m. Pacific time. Polls are open 9:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. local time in the Eastern time zone and 8:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. in Newfoundland, the Atlantic and Central time zones. While voting is spread out through the day, the “after work” time period (between 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.) sees the highest proportion of voters, and this is observed in each region.

Table 6

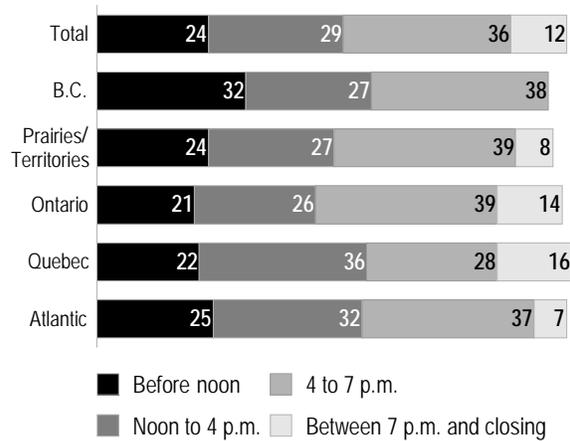
Time of vote

All Canadians 2006

	%
Before 8 a.m.	1
8 – 9 a.m.	2
9 – 10 a.m.	7
10 – 11 a.m.	8
11 – noon	6
noon – 1 p.m.	7
1 – 2 p.m.	7
2 – 3 p.m.	7
3 – 4 p.m.	8
4 – 5 p.m.	10
5 – 6 p.m.	11
6 – 7 p.m.	15
7 – 8 p.m.	8
8 – 9 p.m.	3
After 9 p.m.	1
DK/NA	2

*Subsample: Those who voted at polling station/advance polling station/
office of returning officer (n=2,456)*

Graph 8
Time of vote
All Canadians by region 2006



Subsample: Those who voted at polling station/advance polling station/office of returning officer (n=2,456)

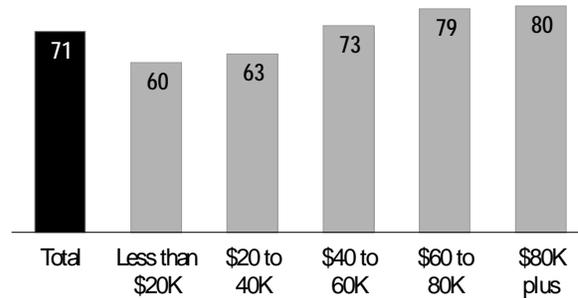
The 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. time period is notably favoured by those under age 55, those with more than a high school level of education, and those working full time. Those most likely to vote prior to 4:00 p.m. are 55 years of age or over. Voting after 7:00 p.m. is linked to household incomes of over \$80,000.

Form of transportation. Close to three quarters of voters (73%) report travelling to the polls using a private vehicle (car, truck or SUV). A quarter (25%) walked, and the small percentage remaining used some other form of transportation, more often than not public transit (2%).

The transportation methods used by Aboriginal voters are similar to the general population, while youth voters are slightly more likely to have walked (29%) or taken public transit (5%).

Use of a car to go to vote is, as expected, highest among those groups most likely to have a car: those with household incomes over \$40,000 (78% vs. 62% of those with lower incomes); rural voters (84% vs. 68% of urbanites); and those who are working full time (78% vs. 67% of others). It is also higher among those aged 35 to 54 than among younger or older electors, and more prevalent among those born in Canada (73%) than those born elsewhere (59%).

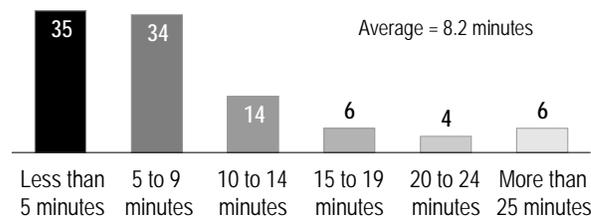
Graph 9
Used a car to go to vote
All Canadians by household income 2006



*Subsample: Those who voted at polling station/advance polling station/
office of returning officer (n=2,456)*

Travel time. As previously mentioned, three quarters of Canadian voters left from home to go to vote, and the majority also say they travelled by car. It follows, then, that the average trip would be fairly brief: seven in ten report arriving in under 10 minutes and, for 35 percent, it took five minutes or less. The average journey to vote took 8.2 minutes.

Graph 10
Travel time to voting location
All Canadians 2006



*Subsample: Those who voted at polling station/advance polling station/
office of returning officer (n=2,456)*

The average length of time for youth to go to vote is marginally longer, at 8.4 minutes, and the average travel time is 8.3 minutes for Aboriginal voters.

The major difference in travel time is between those who work full time (averaging 9.7 minutes) and those who work part time (7.4) and not at all (6.9); this difference is likely due to the time of day. A higher proportion of those working full time say they went to vote after work, during the “rush hour,” which would add to their travel time to the voting location.

Graph 11
Travel time to voting location
All Canadians average number of minutes
By work status 2006



* Includes unemployed, stay at home, students, retired/pension
Subsample: Those who voted at polling station/advance polling station/
office of returning officer (n=2,456)

It should be noted that almost all who claim to have voted (97%) say that the distance they had to go to vote was convenient for them. It was deemed equally convenient by youth and by Aboriginal voters, and there is also no difference in response by age, or between urban and rural voters.

The survey did not specifically examine to what extent lack of proximity to a polling station might have acted as a barrier to non-voters, beyond the fact that few non-voters mentioned they had difficulties with transportation (6%), the polling station being too far away (2%) or other issues related to having problems with access to the polls (6%). There was no mention by non-voters that the distance to their polling station prevented them from voting.

Special arrangements and difficulties

Few voters required special arrangements to enable them to go to vote; such arrangements are generally related to transportation or child care.

Voters were asked if they had to make any special arrangements to be able to go to vote, and if they had any difficulties finding the polls. Their responses to these questions can assist in understanding the extent to which these issues might be barriers to others.

Special arrangements for voting. Voters were asked if they had to make any special arrangements to be able to go to vote, and were given the examples of “at work, with your family, for transportation, or for any other reason.” Only 6 percent of Canadian voters said they had to make any such arrangements to allow them to vote. Over twice as many Aboriginal voters (14%) say they had to make special arrangements, while there is only marginally more need for such arrangements among youth (8%).

Across the population, reports of special arrangements are more common among women (8% vs. 5% of men), those in the 25 to 34 age group (14%), and those in the lowest income bracket (10%).

The most commonly mentioned types of special arrangements are for babysitting (38%) and transportation (33%). Fewer reported they needed to make arrangements by asking an employer for the time off (14%) or to pick up a family member or friend to go to vote (6%). Other arrangements were mentioned by fewer than 5 percent each.

The subsamples of Aboriginal voters and youth requiring such arrangements are small, but the types of arrangements they required are similar to those mentioned by the general population. In the general population, the general pattern is that younger Canadians are more likely to have needed child care arrangements, while seniors are more likely to have arranged for transportation.

Table 7
Special arrangements for voting
2006

	%
Find a babysitter/wait for family member to watch kids	38
Find transportation, carpool	33
Ask the employer for the time off to go to vote	14
Pick up family member/friend to go to vote	6
Postpone/cancel planned activities	4
School/leave school early/re-schedule study time	3
Book Paratransit	3
Return from a trip early	1
Ask for the day off	1
Voted before/after planned activities	*
Drop off family member/friend to go vote	*
Other	2
DK/NA	1

* Less than 1 percent

Subsample: Those who made special arrangements to be able to vote (n=173)

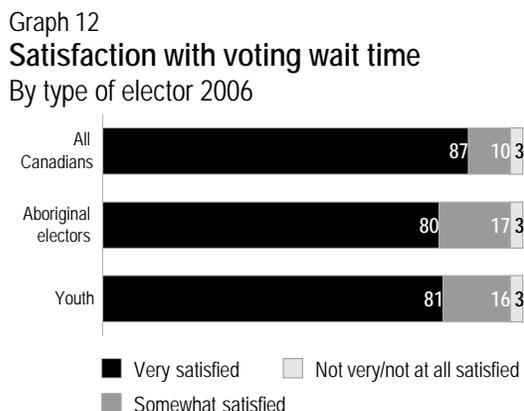
Difficulties in finding the voting location. Only 2 percent of Canadians who say they voted in the 2006 general election say they had any difficulty finding their voting location, and the proportions are equally low for Aboriginal (1%) and youth voters (3%). The subsample reporting such difficulties is too small to provide for detailed analysis but a number of types of difficulties were reported (each by a handful of electors), including the polling station address being difficult to find, wrong information on the card/not reading the card correctly, being new to the area, and having difficulty finding the correct room once arriving at the polling station building.

Satisfaction with voting process

Most voters are very satisfied with the length of time they had to wait to vote and with the language in which they were served, and almost all are satisfied with the instructions they received on how to cast their ballot.

Elections Canada has assessed several service issues, to ensure that it is meeting elector expectations. These issues included wait times, language of service, and the instructions provided for casting a ballot. Clearly, Canadian voters are very satisfied with all of these measures.

Satisfaction with amount of time waited to vote. Voters were asked how satisfied they were with the amount of time they had to wait to vote after arriving at their voting location. The vast majority say they are either very (87%) or somewhat (10%) satisfied with the wait time at their poll, with only 3 percent not satisfied to some degree.



Subsample: Those who voted at polling station/advance polling station/office of returning officer (All Canadians=2,456; Youth=457; Aboriginal=437)

Aboriginal and youth voters are marginally more inclined to say they are somewhat satisfied rather than very satisfied with how long they had to wait to vote. Quebec residents are also more likely than others to say they are somewhat satisfied with their wait time.

Language of service. Three quarters of voters (75%) say they were served in English at their voting location, and the remainder were served in French (24%) or in both official languages (1%). Almost all (98%) of those reporting English as their first language were served in English when they went to vote, and an additional 1 percent say they were served in both languages. For native French speakers, 87 percent say they were served in French and an additional 1 percent were served in both languages. As expected, this is strongly linked to regional distribution. Aboriginal voters are more likely to have been served in English (87%), including those in Quebec, where many Aboriginal persons choose English as their official language.

Voters were asked if they were satisfied or not with the language in which they were served when they voted. Satisfaction with language of service is almost universal (99%). Those who are less satisfied are most likely to have French as their mother tongue (2%) and to live in Quebec (2%).

Satisfaction with instructions for voting. Almost all Canadian voters say they were very (85%) or somewhat (12%) satisfied with the instructions they received on how to cast their ballot. Very few were either dissatisfied (1%) or volunteered that they did not receive or need any such instructions (2%).

Aboriginal people were also very (80%) or somewhat (16%) satisfied with the voting instructions given. Youth voters are marginally less likely to say they were very satisfied (78%) and more likely to say they were somewhat satisfied (20%) but, overall, their level of satisfaction with the instructions they received mirrors that of the general population.

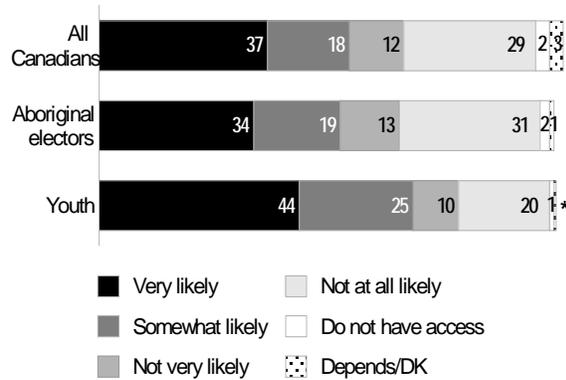
Interest in on-line voting

Over half of Canadians say they are at least somewhat likely to vote on-line for future elections. On-line voting may be an inducement to those who currently do not vote.

All electors, voters and non-voters alike, were asked how likely they would be to vote on-line at an Elections Canada Web site in future elections (the question did not make reference to exactly how this could be done, or to security or privacy issues).

Level of interest in on-line voting in the future is mixed. Over half say they would be very (37%) or somewhat (18%) likely to vote on-line, compared with four in ten who say they are not very (12%) or at all likely (29%) to do so; another 2 percent say it depends, and an additional 3 percent volunteer that they do not have access to the Internet.

Graph 13
Likelihood of voting on-line in future
By type of elector 2006



** Less than 1 percent*

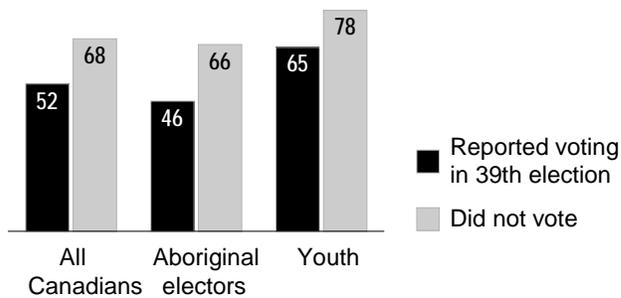
As with on-line voter registration, likelihood of using the Internet to vote is strongly linked to age and socio-economic status. Interest is greatest among electors 25 to 34 (76%) and the likelihood begins to decrease over age 44. Electors most likely to say they would vote on-line are aged 25 to 34, have household incomes of \$80,000 or more (74%), live in urban areas (58%), are working full time (64%), and have university-level education (62%). There is no gender gap on this issue, with men and women equally apt to say they might vote on-line in future elections.

Canadians under 25 are considerably more likely than the general population to say they would be very (44%) or somewhat (25%) likely to vote on-line. However, unlike the case of voter registration, young people are actually more likely to say they would vote on-line if they did not vote in the 39th general election (78%) than if they were a first-time voter (69%). As well, those who are students (74%) are more likely than those who are not (62%) to say they would vote on-line in future elections. Among youth there is a small gender gap: a higher percentage of women (74%) than men (64%) are at least somewhat likely to vote on-line.

Although Aboriginal people on average have lower levels of education and lower household incomes than do other Canadians, they are no less inclined to express a likelihood of voting on-line in the future. Over half are very (34%) or somewhat (19%) likely to do so. Similar to the general population, Aboriginal people are more likely to say they would vote on-line if they are under the age of 45, if they have post-secondary education, or if their household income is \$40,000 or over.

Electors who did not vote in the recent federal election are more apt to say they are at least somewhat likely to vote on-line than are those who say they voted, and this holds true for the Aboriginal and youth populations. This suggests that an on-line voting option might encourage a number of non-voters to exercise their franchise.

Graph 14
Likely to vote on-line in future
By vote status and type of elector 2006



VOTER INFORMATION SERVICES

The following section examines the provision of Elections Canada information about the 39th general election and the electoral process in general, through various means including elector-initiated direct contact.

Sources of information on voting procedures

Two thirds of electors recall getting information on where and when to vote from the voter information card; about a quarter mention media sources such as television, radio and newspapers.

Canadians were asked where they got information on voting procedures for the 39th general election, in terms of where and when to cast their ballot. Two-thirds (66%) mention the voter information card, by far the most frequently cited information source. Others make reference to information they obtained on television, from newspapers, friends or family, on the radio, or “in the mail” (unspecified).

Only 2 percent specifically mention the reminder card, although it is also possible that the reminder card was meant by at least some who said the voter information card. In addition, 2 percent mention either pamphlets/brochures or the Internet. Few indicate they did not obtain such information, or got none because they did not intend to vote (2%).

Young Canadians aged 18 to 24 are somewhat less likely to mention the voter information card (46%) and more likely to have obtained information on voting procedures from friends and family (21%), or via television (12%). A higher percentage of young people say they did not obtain such information or sought none because they did not intend to vote (9%).

The voter information card is also less frequently cited by Aboriginal people as being a source of information about voting procedures (37%). Aboriginal people are more likely than the general population to say they did not get such information, or sought none because they did not intend to vote (9%).

The Canadians most likely to mention the voter information card are those who say they voted in the 2006 general election (70% vs. 43% of non-voters); those interested in politics (69% vs. 57% who are not); and those whose mother tongue is English (69%) or French (70%), compared with those whose first language is a non-official one (44%). Voter information cards are also mentioned more by Canadians with higher levels of education and household income.

Table 8
Sources of information about voting procedures
By type of elector 2006

	All Canadians	Youth	Aboriginal
Voter information card	66	46	37
Television	10	12	13
Newspapers	9	6	7
Friends/family/parents	7	21	8
Radio	4	4	8
Mail (unspecified)	3	2	4
Pamphlets/brochures	2	3	4
Reminder card	2	1	1
Internet/Web site	2	3	1
Familiar with voting process/know what to do from previous times	1	1	2
Elections Canada	1	1	1
Political parties/candidates	1	1	1
Telephone (1-800 number)	1	2	1
Same place as before/only one place to go	1	1	1
Polling station	1	*	3
Polling/elections/registration card	1	*	2
Posters/signs/flyers/billboards	1	1	2
School/teachers	1	3	2
Elections Canada Web site	1	1	*
Office of the returning officer in the electoral district	1	1	*
Did not receive information	*	2	1
Revising agents/enumerators	*	1	1
Work/co-workers	*	1	2
None/did not intend to vote	2	7	8
Other	2	3	7
DK/NA	2	3	5

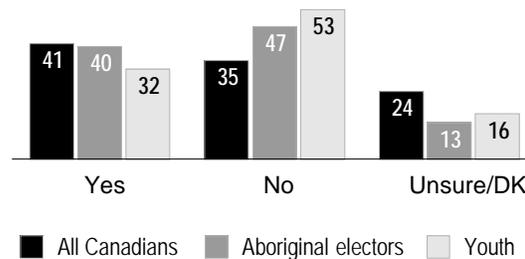
* Less than 1 percent

Reminder card

Four in ten electors recall receiving a voter reminder card. Just over half who did find it helpful; Aboriginal people and youth are more likely than others to have found it helpful.

Receipt of reminder card. When prompted about receipt of a reminder card titled “Important reminder to voters,” four in ten electors who did not previously mention it say they received one (41%). One-third (35%) do not recall receiving such a card, while the remainder are either unsure (22%) or could not say (2%). Aboriginal people are as likely as other electors to recall receiving a reminder card, while youth are less apt to do so (32%).

Graph 15
Receipt of voter reminder card
By type of elector 2006

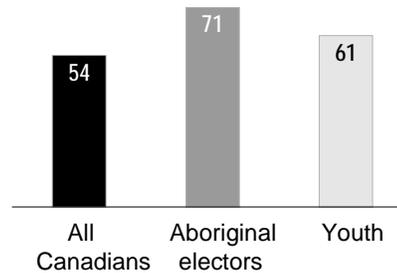


Subsample: Those who had previously not mentioned reminder card (All Canadians=2,962; Aboriginal=631; Youth=675)

Electors most likely to say they received the reminder card are Francophones (47% vs. 39% of Anglophones) and Quebec residents (48%), and voters in the 2006 election (43% vs. 31% of non-voters). Receipt of the reminder card is also linked to general election awareness factors, such as having seen any form of Elections Canada advertising, being at least somewhat interested in politics, or having followed the campaign at least somewhat.

Helpfulness of reminder card. Among those who recall receiving a reminder card from Elections Canada, just over half (54%) found it helpful. The remainder said it was not helpful (45%) or could not say (1%). Aboriginal people (71%) and youth (61%) are more likely than the general population to say the voter reminder card was helpful, possibly because these populations are less likely to recall having first received the voter information card. The reminder card was most apt to be seen as helpful by electors under 45, Anglophones and Allophones, and those living outside of Quebec.

Graph 16
Helpfulness of reminder card
By type of elector 2006



*Subsample: Those who received reminder card
(All Canadians=1,174; Youth=213; Aboriginal=257)*

Initiated contact with Elections Canada

One in ten electors contacted Elections Canada for any reason during the course of the campaign. The most common method was through the 1-800 telephone line, and for the purpose of verifying registration. Most were very satisfied with the service they received.

Contact with Elections Canada during the campaign. One in ten (8%) electors says they contacted Elections Canada for some reason during the campaign, with comparable proportions among youth and Aboriginal Canadians. Those most likely to have contacted Elections Canada during the campaign live outside of Quebec; say they voted in the January 2006 election and say they are at least somewhat interested in politics.

How Elections Canada was contacted. Those who contacted Elections Canada during the 2006 federal election campaign were most likely to do so using the 1-800 Elections Canada telephone number, either speaking to an agent (60%) or using the automated telephone system (17%). A further 12 percent say they made contact by telephone without specifically mentioning the 1-800 number or automated system. One in ten (9%) says they visited the Elections Canada Web site to obtain information, with no other method mentioned by more than 5 percent of this subsample.

Table 9
**Method of contacting Elections Canada
2006**

	%
Spoke to an agent (1-800 line)	60
Used the automated voice response system (1-800 line)	17
Telephone (other)	12
Went to the Elections Canada Web site	9
Went to office/in person	4
Contacted the returning officer	3
Working/training	1
Elections Canada contacted me	1
On-line (other)	*
Other	3
DK/NA	*

** Less than 1 percent*

Subsample: Those who contacted Elections Canada (n=232)

The subsamples of Aboriginal electors and youth who contacted Elections Canada during the campaign are too small to yield conclusive findings, but the results are similar to those of the general population, although youth are somewhat more likely to have used the automated voice response system.

Reasons for contacting Elections Canada. Among those who contacted Elections Canada during the election period, one-third (34%) did so for a registration-related issue (e.g. to confirm their eligibility to vote). Somewhat fewer made the contact to verify their voting location (18%), for employment (13%), or to change incorrect information on their voter information card (9%).

Table 10
**Reasons for contacting Elections Canada
2006**

	%
Registration	34
Voting location	18
Job opportunities/employment	13
Change info on card/incorrect info	9
Received card for people who don't live in household	7
Voting methods	6
Did not receive card/arrived late	5
Advance polling info.	3
Candidates	2
Make a complaint	2
Voting hours	2
Special ballots	1
Electoral district	1
Political parties	1
Election results	1
Personal reasons	1
	–
Other	1
DK/NA	1

Subsample: Those who contacted Elections Canada (n=232)

The reasons for contacting Elections Canada given by Aboriginal voters largely echo those given by other Canadians, but they are somewhat more likely to verify the voting location or have a mistake corrected on their information card. Youth are somewhat more likely than the general population to have contacted Elections Canada regarding registration issues or changing incorrect information.

Satisfaction with Elections Canada contacts. Those who contacted Elections Canada during the election period were asked about their overall satisfaction with this contact. Most electors report a positive experience, with close to nine in ten indicating they are either very (67%) or somewhat (21%) satisfied with this contact. One in ten says that they were not very (7%) or not at all (5%) satisfied.

Graph 17
Satisfaction with Elections Canada contacts
All Canadians 2006



Subsample: Those who contacted Elections Canada (n=232)

This strong service rating is further confirmed by the finding that eight in ten (79%) say they fully received the information or assistance they needed, while one in ten (11%) indicates this was partially the case. Only one in ten (8%) says they did not get the information they required.

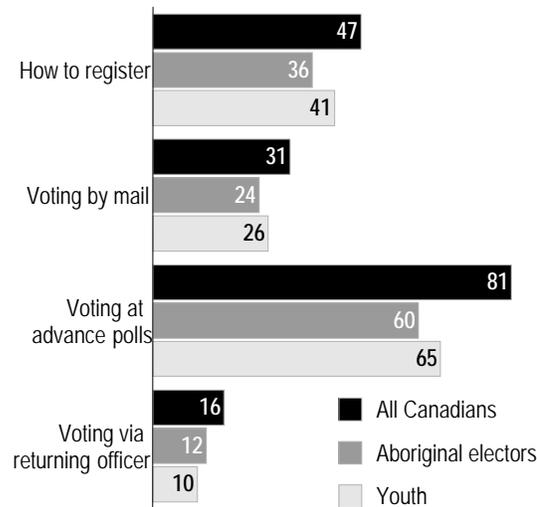
Specific voter information

Canadian electors should have seen or heard information on voting. Television ads are the leading source of information on most voting-related procedures, but the voter information card is an important source of information about advance polls.

All survey respondents were asked if, during the 2006 federal election campaign, they saw or heard information about four key voting procedures: how to register to vote; voting by mail; voting at the advance polls; and voting at the office of the returning officer. Of the four, Canadians are most likely to recall having seen or heard information about voting at advance polls (81%), while half say they have seen or heard information on how to register (47%). Three in ten (31%) Canadians saw or heard something about voting by mail, and under two in ten (16%) were aware of information about voting at the office of the returning officer.

Aboriginal people and youth are marginally less likely than others to have seen or heard anything about all of these options, especially in the case of voting in advance polls.

Graph 18
Saw or heard specific voting information
By type of elector 2006



Across the population, those most likely to have seen or heard information on one of the four aspects mentioned have higher levels of education and income, and express a stronger interest in the political process. As can be expected, seeing or hearing information is linked to having seen Elections Canada advertising in any medium (on television or radio, or in the newspaper).

How to register to vote. Close to half of Canadians (47%) recall seeing or hearing information about how to register to vote during the campaign for the 39th general election. In addition to having higher levels of education and household income, those who recall such information about voter registration are most likely to be between the ages of 35 and 64 (52%) than younger (41%) or older (42%), and are Anglophones (51% vs. 39% of Francophones and 43% of Allophones).

Half of those who remember such information indicate they saw it on a television ad (48%), while one in five (18%) heard about it on the radio. These are also the top two sources cited by youth and Aboriginal electors who recall such information.

Those most likely to have seen voter registration information via television ads are Francophones (60% vs. 46% of Anglophones and 36% of Allophones), and more often than not Canadian by birth (50% vs. 36% born elsewhere). Those most likely to have heard voter registration information on the radio are more often than not in the 35 to 44 age group (27%). Having seen the information in a newspaper ad is linked to age: those aged 55 and over are considerably more likely (25%) to have seen a newspaper ad than are younger Canadians (10%).

Table 11

How to register to vote: Where information was seen/heard
By type of elector 2006

	All Canadians (1,340)	Youth (284)	Aboriginal (229)
Television ads	48	50	53
Radio ads	18	16	11
Newspaper ads	14	4	8
Voter information card/reminder card	3	5	2
Combination of media/news	3	2	1
Mail (unspecified)	2	3	5
Elections Canada	2	2	1
Internet/Web site	2	4	1
Relatives/friends	1	3	1
Posters/signs/billboards	1	2	2
School/on campus	1	4	2
Television (other)	1	–	–
Pamphlets/brochures/flyers	1	*	1
Work/co-workers	*	–	1
Political parties or candidates	*	1	1
Word-of-mouth	–	*	1
Other	2	4	8
DK/NA	3	1	2

* Less than 1 percent

Subsample: Those who saw or heard information about how to register

Voting by mail. Three in ten (31%) Canadians saw or heard something about voting by mail during the 2006 election campaign. Such recall is more likely among electors 55 and older (39%) and those who say they voted. Of note is the finding that household income does not appear to be a factor in whether one saw or heard about voting by mail, although those with university education (35%) are more likely than others to have heard or seen information about this.

Again, television ads are the main source for information on voting by mail, cited by a third (32%) of those who saw or heard this information. Television is also the source most widely mentioned by youth and Aboriginal electors.

Television ads are the source most likely to be mentioned by Francophones (50% vs. 25% of Anglophones and 24% of Allophones) and those living in British Columbia, the Prairies and Quebec. Anglophones and Allophones are more likely than Francophones to mention the voter information card or reminder card as their source of information about voting by mail. Newspaper ads are more of a source for older electors; youth are more likely than others to have heard about voting by mail from relatives or friends.

Table 12
Voting by mail: Where information was seen/heard
By type of elector 2006

	All Canadians (899)	Youth (174)	Aboriginal (155)
Television ads	32	28	34
Newspaper ads	15	6	10
Voter information card/reminder card	13	12	8
Radio ads	12	6	9
Elections Canada	5	6	2
Relatives/friends	4	12	7
Mail (unspecified)	4	4	5
Internet/Web site	2	3	1
Political parties or candidates	1	2	2
Pamphlets/brochures/flyers	1	1	4
Combination of media/news	1	*	1
Word-of-mouth	1	1	2
Newspaper (other)	1	1	–
School/on campus	*	3	1
Posters/signs/billboards	*	–	2
Television (other)	*	1	–
Work/co-workers	*	–	1
Other	2	4	6
DK/NA	6	11	7

* Less than 1 percent

Subsample: Those who saw or heard information about voting by mail

Voting at advance polls. Among the four types of information tested, electors are most likely to recall having seen or heard something about voting at advance polls (81%). However, such recall is noticeably lower among Aboriginal electors (60%) and youth (65%).

In addition to the previously mentioned factors of higher education and household income, likelihood of having seen or heard information about voting at advance polls increases starting at age 25, and is somewhat higher among Anglophones and Francophones (82% each) than among those whose first language is neither (73%).

Voter information or reminder cards, and television ads are the sources most mentioned by those who recall seeing or hearing information about voting in the advance polls. Aboriginal electors are more likely to have seen this information on television ads and less likely than others to cite the voter information or reminder card as their source of advance poll information.

Table 13

Voting at advance polls: Where information was seen/heard
By type of elector 2006

	All Canadians (2,313)	Youth (433)	Aboriginal (404)
Voter information card/reminder card	25	22	17
Television ads	24	26	26
Radio ads	16	11	14
Newspaper ads	14	6	11
Relatives/friends	6	15	10
Elections Canada	3	3	2
Mail (unspecified)	2	1	2
Combination of media/news	1	2	1
Political parties or candidates	1	2	1
Work/co-workers	1	1	2
School/on campus	1	3	1
Internet/Web site	*	1	*
Posters/signs/billboards	*	1	1
Pamphlets/brochures/flyers	*	1	2
Word-of-mouth	*	*	1
Other	3	3	8
DK/NA	3	2	4

* Less than 1 percent

Subsample: Those who saw or heard information about voting at the advance polls

As with the other types of information, those most likely to have seen information about advance polls on television ads are Francophones (31%) and those living in British Columbia, the Prairies/Territories and Quebec. Newspaper ads are more of a source for older electors; youth are more likely than others to have heard information about advance polls from relatives or friends.

Voting at the office of the returning officer. Electors are least likely to have seen or heard something about voting at the office of the returning officer (16%). Those who recall having seen or heard information about the returning officer option are aged 35 or over, Francophone (22% vs. 14% of Anglophones and 13% of Allophones). Awareness of this information is highest in Quebec (23%) and lowest in British Columbia (11%).

There are three major sources of information about voting at the office of the returning officer: television ads (22%), newspaper ads (19%) and the voter information card reminder card (17%). Aboriginal electors are somewhat more likely than others to recall radio ads.

Table 14

Voting at office of returning officer: Where information was seen/heard
By type of elector 2006

	All Canadians (459)	Youth (69)	Aboriginal (87)
Television ads	22	24	17
Newspaper ads	19	11	13
Voter information card/reminder card	17	10	16
Radio ads	11	9	18
Elections Canada	8	8	1
Relatives/friends	5	15	6
Political parties or candidates	3	3	3
Mail (unspecified)	2	2	1
Internet/Web site	1	–	–
Returning officer	1	–	2
Combination of media/news	1	–	–
Pamphlets/brochures/flyers	1	–	–
Newspaper (other)	1	–	–
School/on campus	*	2	1
Work/co-workers	*	1	–
Word-of-mouth	*	–	1
Posters/signs/billboards	*	1	*
Post office	–	–	2
Other	5	8	15
Don't know	5	6	2

* Less than 1 percent

Subsample: Those who saw or heard information about voting at the office of the returning officer

Those most likely to have seen or heard information about voting at the office of the returning officer in a newspaper ad are men (24% vs. 14% of women), and those 45 years of age and older.

ELECTIONS CANADA ADVERTISING

During general elections, Elections Canada mounts an extensive advertising campaign to focus electors’ attention on the election and provide them with the information they need to exercise their franchise. Beginning with the 38th general election, the advertising has emphasized the message “Why not speak up when everyone is listening?” and has featured clear messages about how to register and vote, as well as encouragement to participate in the electoral process. This survey included questions designed to help gauge the success of the advertising strategy for the 39th general election, and to provide information about what media are reaching which audiences.

Awareness of Elections Canada advertising

Three quarters of electors recall seeing or hearing at least one Elections Canada ad during the election period, with television ads the most frequently seen. A slim majority like the ads to some degree, but many have no opinion about them, which could mean that they failed to elicit the desired interest.

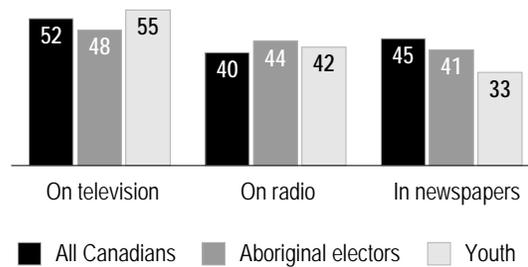
Overall awareness of ads. Three quarters (76%) of Canadian electors report seeing an Elections Canada-sponsored television, radio or newspaper ad during the 39th general election period. One in seven (15%) saw or heard all three types of ads; nearly a third saw or heard two (32%), while another third saw or heard only one (30%). One-quarter (24%) reported having neither seen nor heard any of the Elections Canada ads. Youth and Aboriginal electors are as likely as others to recall having seen or heard an Elections Canada ad during this period.

Table 15
Awareness of any Elections Canada advertising
By type of elector 2006

	All Canadians	Youth	Aboriginal
Saw/heard all three types of ads (television, radio, newspaper)	15	11	15
Saw/heard two types of ads	32	30	30
Television and newspaper	13	10	10
Television and radio	11	14	11
Radio and newspaper	7	5	9
Saw/heard only one type of ad	30	38	27
Television	13	19	12
Newspaper	10	7	7
Radio	7	12	8
Saw no ads	24	22	28

Media. Half (52%) say they saw an Elections Canada-sponsored advertisement on television during the course of the campaign; just under half (45%) saw such an ad in the newspaper, and four in ten (40%) recall hearing a related radio ad. The proportions are similar among Aboriginal people, but youth are more likely than others to recall a television ad and less apt to have seen a newspaper ad.

Graph 19
Where Elections Canada ads seen/heard
By type of elector 2006

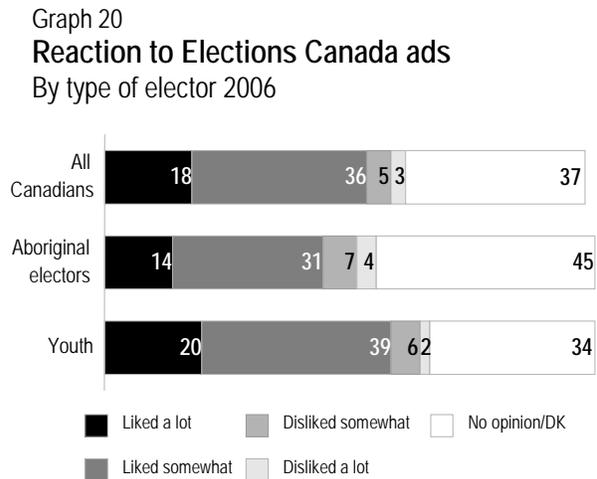


Those most likely to have seen an Elections Canada television ad are men (56% vs. 48% of women), under age 65, and have higher levels of education and household income. Those seeing television ads are also those most interested in elections and politics, followed the campaign at least somewhat (55% vs. 41% of those who did not) and are more apt to have voted (53% vs. 42% of non-voters).

Electors most likely to recall the radio ads are under 55 years of age, working either full or part time, and have higher household incomes. Radio ad awareness is only marginally higher among Anglophones (41%) and Allophones (41%) than Francophones (35%), and among men (43%) than women (37%).

Elections Canada newspaper ads were seen by a higher proportion of Canadians aged 45 and over (53%); Francophones (50%), those with a higher level of interest and participation in politics: voters (48%), and those who followed the campaign (51%). There is no appreciable gender difference in having seen a newspaper ad.

Opinion of ads. What do electors think about the Elections Canada ads they saw or heard? Just over half liked them either a lot (18%) or somewhat (36%), compared with only eight percent who disliked them. However, a significant proportion of electors (37 percent) had no opinion of the ads either way, suggesting they did not have that much impact on many Canadians.⁹ Reaction to the ads are roughly the same among the Aboriginal and youth populations, although Aboriginal people are more likely to say they have no opinion about the ads they saw or heard.



*Subsample: Those who recall have seen/heard/read ad
(All Canadians= 2,292; Aboriginal=476; Youth=534)*

Slogan recognition

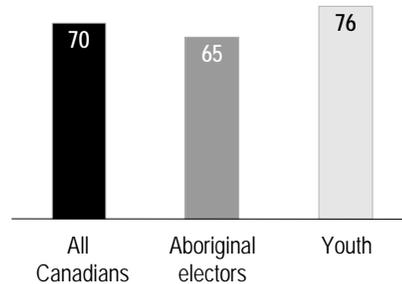
Seven in ten electors recall having heard the slogan “Why not speak up when everyone is listening?” when prompted; eight in ten of these heard it on television.

Awareness of slogan. When prompted, seven out of ten Canadians say they have heard the slogan “Why not speak up when everyone is listening?” This is notably higher than the 56 percent awareness levels recorded during the 2004 general election.¹⁰ Aboriginal people are slightly less likely than the general public to have heard this slogan (65%), and youth are slightly more likely to recall it (76%).

⁹ It should be noted that this question was asked after a prompted question about hearing the slogan “Why not speak up when everyone is listening?,” which was recognized by seven in ten Canadians.

¹⁰ Office of the Chief Electoral Officer. *Performance Report for the Period Ending March 31, 2005*, “Electoral Event Readiness and Improvements.” Report to Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat. http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr1/04-05/CEO-DGE/CEO-DGE4503_e.asp

Graph 21
Awareness of slogan “Why not speak up...?”
By type of elector 2006



The Canadians most likely to have heard the slogan are under age 65, have education beyond high school and household incomes over \$60,000 per year. Awareness of the slogan is also somewhat higher among Anglophones (73%) than among Francophones (65%) or Allophones (61%), and also greater among those with stronger interest and participation in the political process (e.g. voters and those interested in politics).

Where slogan was heard. When asked where they heard the slogan, the vast majority (84%) of electors mention television, while one-quarter (23%) heard it on the radio. Other sources are cited by 2 percent or less, and 4 percent are unsure. Responses are very similar for the Aboriginal and youth populations.

Table 16
Where heard slogan “Why not speak up...?”
Electors recalling slogan – by type of elector 2006

	All Canadians (2,059)	Youth (513)	Aboriginal (407)
Television	84	80	81
Radio	23	25	19
Newspaper	2	2	3
Word-of-mouth	1	1	1
School	*	1	1
Other	1	2	1
Unsure/DK/NA	4	6	6

* Less than 1 percent

Subsample: Those who have heard the slogan “Why not speak up when everyone is listening?”

Television is most widely mentioned as a source among residents of Quebec (92%) and least so among those in the Prairies/Territories and Ontario (80% each). Those most likely to have heard the slogan on the radio are under age 65 and have household incomes of \$40,000 and over. Those most likely to have seen it in the newspaper are aged 65 and older.

Recall of ad messages

Few Canadians who recall the Elections Canada slogan can recall anything else about the ads, indicating that few people are making the association between the slogan and the ad images and messages.

An important indication that the ads featuring the slogan “Why not speak up when everyone is listening?” is not salient for many Canadians is that few who say they recall the slogan are able to recall anything else about the ads containing it. When asked what they remember about the information presented in the Elections Canada ads *besides* the slogan, a quarter (23%) mention a general encouragement to vote, a fact that might be guessed given the slogan and the ad sponsor. Fewer than one in ten gives any other specific information presented in the ads, and a third cannot recall anything else apart from the slogan.

Youth and Aboriginal electors are no more likely than the general public to recall anything specific about the ads, and neither of these subgroups is significantly more likely to mention that the ads encourage youth or Aboriginal people to vote.

Table 17

What is recalled about Elections Canada ads
By type of elector 2006

	All Canadians (2,059)	Youth (513)	Aboriginal (407)
General encouragement to vote	23	21	11
Encourage the youth vote	6	8	4
Slogan "Why not speak up when everyone else is listening?"	5	5	6
Election date	4	4	3
Someone stands up but doesn't speak/no one speaks	3	2	4
If you don't vote you won't be heard/speak up	2	1	2
Advanced polling dates	1	1	*
It's important to vote	1	1	1
Launch of the election	1	1	*
Got my attention/catchy/effective	1	1	1
Positive/humorous/informative (general)	1	1	–
Negative/confusing (general)	1	*	1
Have a right to vote	1	–	*
Slogans (other)	1	*	1
Music/singing (various)	1	1	1
Go and vote/get out and vote	1	1	2
Voter information card	1	1	*
Register to vote	1	1	*
Information on how/when/where to vote	1	1	*
Make a difference/time for change	*	*	1
Encourage the Aboriginal vote	*	*	1
Your vote counts/matters	*	*	1
Other	6	6	5
None	30	35	39
DK/NA	13	14	20

* Less than 1 percent

Subsample: Those who have heard the slogan "Why not speak up when everyone is listening?"

ATTITUDES TOWARD ELECTIONS AND POLITICS

It is often postulated that apathy and cynicism keep electors away from the polls. To understand the extent to which political disengagement may be ingrained in the national psyche, this survey asked about attitudes toward elections and politics in several ways. First, respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with several direct statements about elections and politics. As well, they were asked specific questions about their personal interest in politics in general and if they followed the campaign, and opinions about the issue of the lack of non-participation among youth electors.

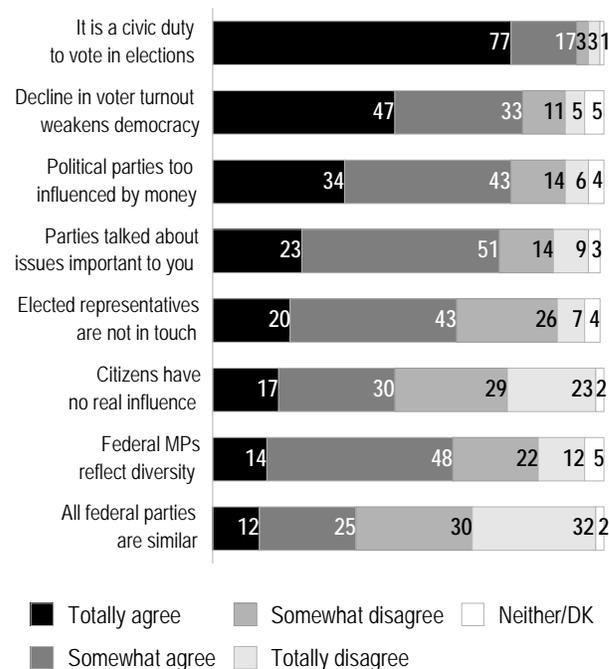
Agreement with statements about elections and politics

Canadians strongly agree that it is a duty to vote, and that the decline in voter turnout weakens Canadian democracy. Youth and Aboriginal electors are less positive about the electoral process and politics in general.

Canadians were asked the degree to which they agreed or disagreed with each of eight statements about elections and politics (the order of the statements were randomized to prevent order bias).

Graph 22

Agreement with statements about elections and politics All Canadians 2006



Note: Percentages may not sum exactly due to rounding.

Of the statements presented, the public is most likely to agree that *“It is a civic duty for citizens to vote in elections.”* Over nine in ten totally (77%) or somewhat (17%) agree with this statement, with 6 percent disagreeing. There is also widespread agreement that *“The decline in voter turnout in Canada weakens Canadian democracy,”* with eight in ten either totally (47%) or somewhat (33%) agreeing.

A majority of Canadians also agree, albeit less strongly, with the positive statements that *“The political parties talked about issues that are important to you”* (74% agree) and *“As a group, the federal MPs are a good reflection of the diversity of Canadian society”* (62% agree).

The negative statement that garners the most agreement among Canadians is *“Political parties are too influenced by people who have a lot of money”* – three-quarters totally (34%) or somewhat (43%) agree that this is the case. Almost two thirds of Canadians also agree, totally (20%) or somewhat (43%) that *“In general, elected representatives are not in touch with citizens.”*

Youth and Aboriginal electors differ from other Canadians in their level of agreement with a number of these statements, and these differences no doubt have something to do with the lower turnout by these groups in relation to other Canadians.

Tellingly, both young Canadians and Aboriginal people are considerably less likely to agree (and more importantly, to *totally* agree) with the two statements about which other Canadians feel strongest – that it is a civic duty to vote, and that the decline in voter turnout weakens democracy. This reduced level of feeling that voting is a responsibility may be a key factor in the difference in voter turnout for these two target groups.

Aboriginal electors are more likely than others to totally agree with the negative statements about political parties being too influenced by people with money, and elected representatives not being in touch with citizens. This suggests a stronger degree of cynicism about the Canadian political system that may help to explain why Aboriginal people are less likely to vote in federal elections.

Youth in general show less strength of agreement with most of the statements, both positive and negative. This points not so much to cynicism as to a lack of salience and personal involvement, which would be in keeping with lower rates of voter participation.

The table below shows the proportion of Aboriginal and youth electors who totally agree with each of the statements, compared with the proportion of other Canadians totally agreeing (those who are both over 24 and non-Aboriginal).

Table 18

Agreement with statements about elections and politics

Totally agree – by type of elector 2006

	Other Canadians (1,776)	Youth (678)	Aboriginal (642)
It is a civic duty to vote in elections	81	59	59
Decline in voter turnout weakens democracy	50	33	36
Political parties too influenced by money	35	27	45
Parties talked about important issues	24	21	19
Elected representatives are not in touch	21	14	32
Citizens have no real influence	18	13	24
Federal MPs reflect diversity	15	8	12
All federal parties are similar	13	7	15

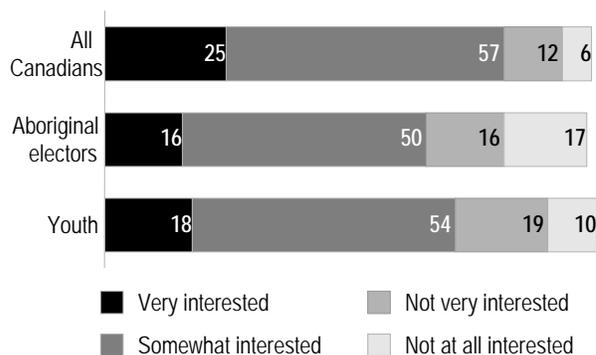
Involvement in politics and the campaign

A quarter of Canadians say they are very interested in politics in general and the same proportion say they followed the 2006 election campaign very closely. Aboriginal people and youth profess less interest in all of these aspects of politics.

Canadians were asked a number of specific questions regarding their interest in politics and in the 39th general election campaign. These questions help assess the extent to which awareness of and feelings about politics impact people’s election behaviours and experiences.

Level of interest in politics. Eight in ten Canadians say they are very (25%) or somewhat (57%) interested in politics in general. The Aboriginal and youth populations are less likely to be very interested in politics, and Aboriginal electors are most likely to say they are not at all interested in it.

Graph 23
General interest in politics
By type of elector 2006



It should be noted that general interest in politics is likely being overstated, as many Canadians (especially while participating in a survey for Elections Canada) might feel it is polite or socially desirable to express at least some interest in politics. Accordingly, the following analysis concentrates on the proportion saying they are *very* interested in politics, as the best indicator of interest.

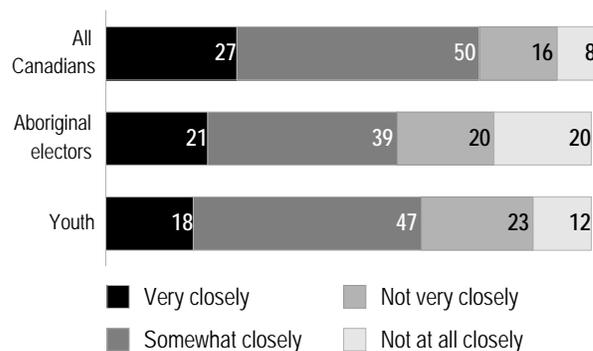
Those most likely to be very interested in politics are men (32% vs. 19% of women); aged 55 and over (34% vs. 21% of younger Canadians); and those with university education (33% vs. 19% with less) and household incomes over \$40,000 (29% vs. 19% of those with incomes under this level). A strong interest in politics is, as expected, directly linked to having voted (27% of voters vs. 9% of non-voters).

Within the Aboriginal population, those most likely to be very interested in politics are men (21% vs. 12% of women), those with post-secondary education (22% vs. 10% with less), and those aged 45 and over (22% vs. 14% of younger Aboriginal people).

Among young Canadians, those most likely to be very interested in politics are men (21% vs. 14% of women), have some post-secondary education (20% vs. 14% with high school or less), and those who say they voted in the 39th general election, either for the first time (17%) or otherwise (24%), compared with youth who did not vote (7%).

Attention paid to the election campaign. Canadians were asked how closely they followed the election campaign. Three-quarters say they followed it either very (27%) or somewhat (50%) closely, and a quarter did not follow it very (16%) or at all closely (8%). Youth electors are least likely to say that they followed the campaign very closely, and both the Aboriginal and youth populations are less likely than the general population to say that they followed the campaign to any extent.

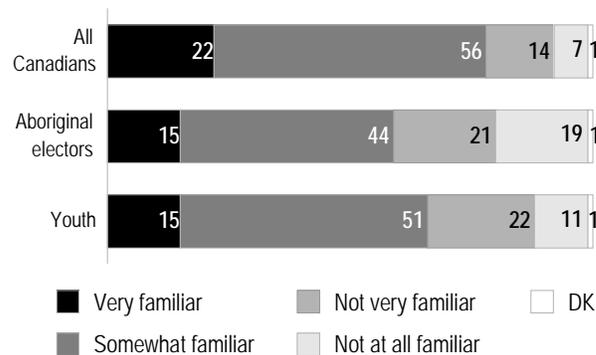
Graph 24
Attention paid to election campaign
By type of elector 2006



Consistent with the findings on general interest in politics, those most likely to say they followed the election campaign very closely are men (33% vs. 22% of women), those born outside of Canada (35% vs. 26% of Canadian-born electors), those with university education (34% vs. 22% with less), and, as can be expected, those who say they voted (30% vs. 8% of non-voters).

Familiarity with political party platforms. Eight in ten Canadians claim to be very (22%) or somewhat (56%) familiar with the platforms of the political parties that took part in the 39th general election. Aboriginal and youth electors are less likely than other electors to indicate familiarity with political party platforms, which is consistent with their lower levels of interest in politics in general and with their being less likely to have followed the campaign.

Graph 25
Level of familiarity with party platforms
By type of elector 2006



As with other aspects of familiarity with the political process, those most likely to claim to be very familiar with the party platforms are men (29% vs. 16% of women), have university education (31% vs. 16% with less) and household incomes over \$40,000. They also tend to be older, live in urban (24%) rather than rural (16%) areas, and claim to have voted (24% vs. 11% of non-voters). Familiarity with party platforms is lowest in Quebec (13% very familiar, compared with an average of 25% elsewhere).

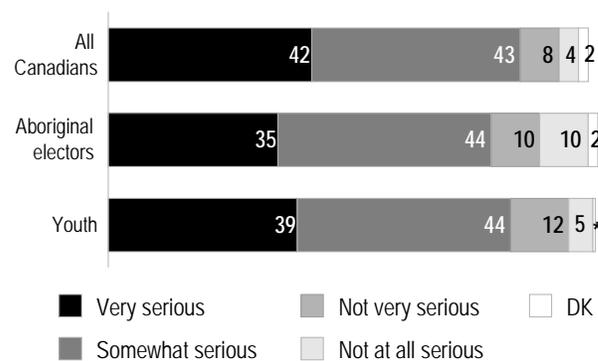
Opinions about youth voting

Four in ten Canadians say that the lack of young voters is a very serious problem, but youth themselves are not more inclined to think so. A plurality feel the best way to encourage youth voting is through better information/education, and that this is a parental responsibility.

Because the low rate of youth voters has ramifications for the entire electoral process, survey respondents were asked questions about youth voting. Respondents were first read the statement that “young Canadians are about half as likely as older people to vote” and then asked how serious of a problem they think this is in the country today. Opinions were asked about the best ways to encourage more young people to vote, and who they believe is most responsible for encouraging youth to vote.

Seriousness of the problem. Canadians do agree that low participation of the country’s youth in the electoral process is an issue of concern. More than eight in ten Canadians say it is a very (42%) or somewhat (43%) serious problem that half as many youth as older people vote in Canadian elections. Aboriginal people and youth are marginally less likely to feel that the problem of youth voting is very serious, although a strong majority of both populations describe the problem to be at least somewhat serious.

Graph 26
Degree to which lack of youth voters is a problem
By type of elector 2006



It is notable that education does not appear to play that significant a role in whether one feels the issue of youth voting is a serious problem. Gender and age are also not major factors.

The Canadians aged 18 to 24 who are most likely to feel that the lack of young voters is a very serious problem have a post-secondary education (44% vs. 28% with less) and, as expected, say they voted in the 2006 election, some for the first time (35%) and others not (48%), compared with those who did not vote (24%).

Best ways to encourage youth to vote. Electors were asked what they think would be the best way to encourage more young people to vote (unprompted, without offering response options). A range of ideas was offered, but none emerged as predominant. The approach most commonly mentioned is to better inform or educate youth (26%), possibly by studying the subject in schools. A total of one in five (19%) brought up the idea of making politics more relevant to youth, such as paying attention to issues they care about. Other suggestions less widely mentioned include stressing the importance of voting to youth, and having better or more honest candidates.

Youth are marginally more likely to think of Internet voting or advertising as methods to encourage the youth vote but, in general, their responses are the same as the general and Aboriginal populations.

Table 19
Ways to encourage young people to vote
By type of elector 2006

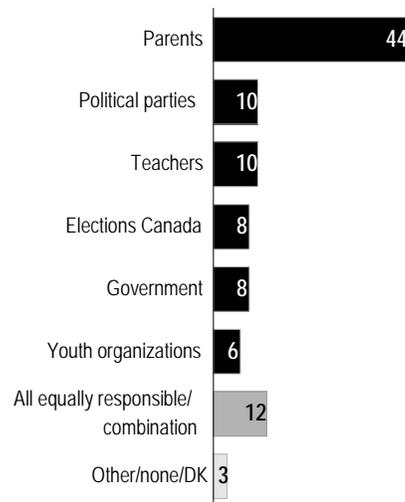
	All Canadians	Youth	Aboriginal
Inform/educate/study in schools	26	21	23
Pay more attention to issues relevant to youth	12	14	7
Make politics more relevant to them	7	9	6
Stress importance/inform youth	5	5	4
Have better/more honest candidates	4	3	4
More ads/media concerns	4	8	7
Have younger candidates	2	2	3
Reward/punishment (various)	2	2	3
Mandatory voting/fines	2	1	1
Internet voting	2	4	2
Parental/adult influences	2	*	1
Make polling stations more accessible	2	2	3
Have politicians visit/talk with youth	2	2	2
Get youth more involved/included	1	1	3
Changes in political system	1	1	*
Lower the minimum voting age	1	1	1
Nothing	1	1	1
Other	4	3	4
DK/NA	21	22	28

* Less than 1 percent

Responsibility for encouraging youth to vote. Canadians were read a list of people or institutions potentially having influence over youth (parents, teachers, youth organizations, political parties, the government or Elections Canada) and then asked which they felt has the most responsibility for encouraging youth to vote.

A strong plurality of Canadians (44%) believe that parents are most responsible for encouraging young people to vote. No one else, including political parties, teachers, Elections Canada, government generally or youth groups, is assigned this role by more than one in ten electors. One in ten believes all or combinations of these “actors” are equally responsible, while another 1 percent thinks it is the responsibility of some other person or organization, or that it is no one’s responsibility.

Graph 27
Responsibility for encouraging youth to vote
2006



Aboriginal electors (38%) and youth (33%) are also most likely to think it is the responsibility of parents to encourage young people to vote, and there are only modest differences in the percentages feeling that other individuals or organizations are responsible, although youth give slightly more responsibility to governments (12%).

Those most likely to feel that encouraging youth to vote is a parental responsibility have higher household incomes, and are aged 35 and older. Those most likely to think that all of the named individuals and organizations are equally responsible are women, those in the lowest income bracket and residents of Quebec.

ABORIGINAL FOCUS

Aboriginal participation in Canadian federal elections is relatively recent: Inuit people have had the right to vote since 1950, and it was only in 1960 that First Nations people living on reserves acquired the right to vote at the federal level without having to give up their status under the *Indian Act*.¹¹ Métis never experienced any legislative impediments to the exercise of the franchise. Aboriginal people are less likely than other Canadians to vote in federal elections, for reasons both political and socio-demographic in nature. Aboriginal people are generally more likely than others to experience conditions associated with lower levels of voting, such as poverty, lower mobility or education levels, and youth.

As part of its mandate to make the electoral process better known and more accessible to all eligible Canadians, Elections Canada has undertaken a number of initiatives specifically aimed at Aboriginal electors. The following section explores in more depth those aspects of the survey focusing on Aboriginal electors, such as proximity to polls, attitudes of Aboriginal electors toward elections and federal politics, and awareness of Elections Canada communication efforts to encourage Aboriginal voting.

Profile of Aboriginal voters

Aboriginal persons who vote tend to be older and to have higher levels of income, community involvement and recall of Elections Canada information than do Aboriginal non-voters, similar to differences observed between voters and non-voters in the general population.

As stated earlier in this report, Aboriginal people on the whole are considerably less likely (64%) to say they voted in the 2006 general election than are other Canadians. The Aboriginal people most likely to say they voted are Métis or Inuit (70%) and, as in the general population, are older (80% are aged 45 and over), and have higher household incomes and levels of education.

Community involvement is higher among Aboriginal voters than Aboriginal non-voters. They are more likely than others to have ever volunteered for a political party or for a not-for-profit organization, and are considerably more likely than non-voters to have had a paid membership in a political party.

¹¹ Elections Canada Research Report. *Aboriginal People and the Federal Electoral Process: Participation Trends and Elections Canada's Initiatives*. January 2004.

ELECTIONS CANADA: SURVEY AT
THE 39TH GENERAL ELECTION – FINAL REPORT

Table 20
Profile of Aboriginal electors
By voting status and compared to general population 2006

	Aboriginal		All Canadians	
	Voter	Non-voter	Voter	Non-voter
Gender				
Male	50	45	48	48
Female	50	55	52	52
Age				
18–24	14	30	14	35
25–34	17	31	11	15
35–44	29	21	22	23
45–54	16	11	18	13
55–64	14	5	16	9
65+	9	2	18	5
Location				
Urban	53	49	80	79
Rural	47	51	20	21
Household income				
Under \$20,000	20	31	8	18
\$20,000 to \$39,999	27	33	19	20
\$40,000 to \$59,999	15	13	17	18
\$60,000 to \$79,999	12	4	14	7
\$80,000 to \$99,999	6	2	10	11
\$100,000 and over	8	5	15	10
Employment status				
Working full time	43	35	42	43
Working part time	11	14	10	13
Self-employed	6	5	9	9
Unemployed/looking	9	22	4	9
Student/retired	22	13	29	20
Have volunteered for a political party	16	8	16	6
Have had a paid party membership	15	4	17	4
Have worked as community volunteer	59	47	66	54

As is the case with the general population, Aboriginal electors see a link between voting and contacts with Elections Canada, particularly through receipt of voter information and reminder cards and by seeing or hearing information about voting procedures. Aboriginal electors who say they voted are considerably more likely (87%) than those who did not (49%) to recall receiving a voter information card and also are more likely (47%) than those who did not vote (27%) to recall receiving a reminder card. As well, recall of having read or heard information about voting procedures (i.e. how to register to vote, voting by mail, voting at advance polls and voting at the office of the returning officer) is considerably higher among Aboriginal electors who say they voted than among those who say they did not vote.

Levels of awareness of Elections Canada ads are notably different between Aboriginal voters and non-voters in all media. For television, radio and newspaper ads, voters are more likely than non-voters to report having seen or heard them.

Table 21
Aboriginal electors and Elections Canada
By voting status and compared with general population 2006

	Aboriginal		All Canadians	
	Voter	Non-voter	Voter	Non-voter
Received voter information card	87	49	93	63
Name correct on voter information card	95	95	98	96
Address correct on voter information card	97	97	98	98
Revising agents visited	14	9	7	6
Received reminder card	47	27	43	31
Contacted Elections Canada	8	2	8	5
Saw/heard information about				
How to register to vote	40	31	48	40
Voting by mail	30	13	33	17
Voting at advance polls	72	39	85	56
Voting at office of returning officer	14	9	17	9
Aware of Elections Canada ads				
Television	51	41	53	42
Radio	49	35	40	36
Newspaper	49	28	48	27
Aware of no EC ads	23	37	22	34
Heard slogan "Why not speak up...?"	69	57	71	66

Proximity of polling station to reserve

Polling station accessibility on or near reserves is generally good. Indeed, almost all First Nations people living on reserve say there was a polling station either on their reserve (71%) or nearby (27%).

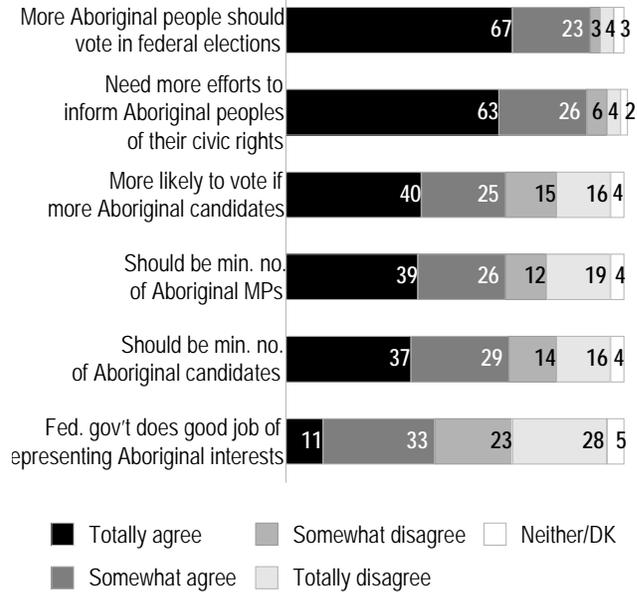
First Nations electors who indicate their primary residence is on-reserve were asked if there was a polling station located on their reserve. Seven in ten (71%) say there was a polling station on-reserve, a quarter (25%) say there was not, and 4 percent do not know. Among those who gave a negative response, seven in ten (72%) indicated there was a polling station near their reserve, so that in total 92 percent reported the presence of a location on their reserve or nearby.

Agreement with statements about Aboriginal people and politics

Most Aboriginal electors agree that more Aboriginal people should vote in elections to promote their interests. Most also believe more is needed to better inform Aboriginal electors of their civic rights, and fewer than half feel the government represents their interests.

Aboriginal electors were asked their level of agreement with a number of statements about Aboriginal people and politics. A majority agreed with all but one of the statements, but the strength of agreement varies noticeably across statements. Aboriginal electors are most likely to totally agree that more Aboriginal people should vote in federal elections to promote their points of view (67%) and that more efforts should be made to inform Aboriginal electors about their civic rights (63%).

Graph 28
**Agreement with statements about
Aboriginal people and politics**
Aboriginal electors 2006



Significant pluralities totally agree that they would be more likely to vote if there were more Aboriginal candidates (40%), that there should be a minimum number of Aboriginal MPs (39%) and a minimum number of Aboriginal candidates running in federal elections (37%).

In contrast, only 11 percent totally agree with the statement that “the federal government does a good job of representing your interests as an Aboriginal person.” Another 33 percent of Aboriginal respondents somewhat agree, while half (51%) somewhat or totally disagree.

In general, First Nations persons – living either on- or off-reserve – are more likely to totally agree with each of these statements than are other Aboriginal people (Inuit, Métis), with the exception of the statement on federal government representation, with which they are more likely than others to totally disagree.

Total agreement that more Aboriginal people should vote in federal elections to promote their points of view increases with age (76% of those aged 45 and over vs. 67% aged 25 to 44 and 53% of Aboriginal youth). It is also higher among Aboriginal respondents who say they voted in the 2006 general election (74% vs. 55% who did not). Those living in Quebec are somewhat less likely to totally agree with this statement (42%) than those living elsewhere.

The statement that more efforts should be made to inform Aboriginal voters about their civic rights is strongest among Aboriginal voters (66% totally agree vs. 58% of non-voters) and among those with household incomes under \$40,000 (70% vs. 57% of those in higher income households).

Aboriginal electors totally agreeing that they would be more likely to vote in federal elections if there were more Aboriginal candidates are most likely to live in Ontario (45%) or the Prairies/Territories (43%), have high school education or less (45% vs. 37% with some post-secondary), have household incomes of under \$40,000 (47% vs. 34% with higher incomes), and did not vote in the 2006 general election (47% vs. 36% of those who say they voted).

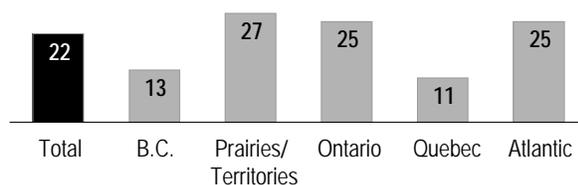
Aboriginal people most likely to totally agree that there should be a minimum number of either Aboriginal MPs or Aboriginal candidates are aged 45 or older and those who say they did not vote in the 2006 general election. Total agreement with the statement that the federal government does a good job of representing your interests as an Aboriginal person is highest among men (15%) and those with no more than a high school education (15%).

Awareness of Aboriginal voter advertising

One in five Aboriginal people says they saw or heard Elections Canada ads aimed at encouraging Aboriginal electors to vote. Most who did see them on television, and either liked the ads or had no opinion about them.

Awareness of ads aimed at Aboriginal electors. One in five (22%) Aboriginal people says they saw or heard Elections Canada ads specifically encouraging Aboriginal electors to vote.

Graph 29
Awareness of Aboriginal-focused election ads
Aboriginal electors by region 2006



Awareness of the ads is highest in the Prairies/Territories (27%), Ontario (25%) and the Atlantic region (25%), and lowest in B.C. (13%) and Quebec (11%). Gender, education level and whether one lives on- or off-reserve are not notable factors in awareness of these ads, nor is self-reported voting status for the 2006 general election.

Where ads seen or heard. Those indicating awareness of the Aboriginal-focused election ads were most likely to see them on television (60%), with fewer hearing them on the radio (25%) or seeing them in a newspaper (20%). Fewer than one in ten mentions some other source (e.g. brochure, poster).

Table 22
Where Aboriginal-focused Elections Canada ads seen/heard
Aboriginal electors 2006

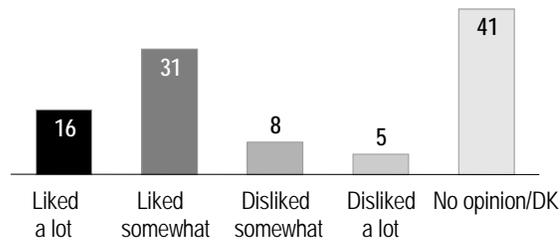
	%
Television	60
Radio	25
Newspaper	20
Word-of-mouth	6
Brochure	6
Posters/billboards/signs	5
Other	5
DK/NA	1

Subsample: Aboriginal electors who recall having seen or heard ad (n=153)

Men are more likely to have seen the ads on television (70%), while women are in turn more likely to have heard them on the radio (29%). The subsample of those recalling the ads is too small for in-depth analysis by most other subgroups.

Reaction to Aboriginal election ads. Reaction to the ads directed at Aboriginal electors is very similar to the general population’s response to the national advertising campaign. Aboriginal people who recalled hearing or seeing the Elections Canada ads directed at them either liked the ads (16% a lot, 31% some) or had no opinion about them either way (41%). One in ten (13%) disliked them somewhat or a lot. The high proportion saying they have no opinion about the ads indicates the advertising images or messages were not particularly memorable or salient among this population.

Graph 30
Reaction to Aboriginal-focused election ads
Aboriginal electors 2006



Subsample: Aboriginal electors aware of ads (n=153)

YOUTH FOCUS

A number of research studies in recent years have confirmed that youth participation in the electoral process is considerably lower than for the general public, both in Canada and in other countries.¹² It is due in large part to a drop in youth voting patterns that show that overall turnout numbers are declining. Concerns are being raised that this is not a “life cycle” effect that will amend in time, but that young people who do not vote are in fact embarking on a lifetime of self-imposed disenfranchisement.

This research study included an oversample of young Canadians aged 18 to 24 and asked specific survey questions aimed at providing additional information on youth voting patterns, attitudes and barriers.

Profile of young/first-time voters

Young voters tend to have higher levels of income, community involvement and recall of Elections Canada information than do young non-voters, similar to differences observed between voters and non-voters in the general population.

As presented earlier in this report, the Canadian youth aged 18 to 24 most likely to say they voted in the 2006 general election are men (74% vs. 66% among women) and living with their parents (76% vs. 60% who are not). Youth voting is also linked to household income and level of education. This section examines more closely the characteristics of youth voters compared with non-voters, and specifically examines those who voted for the first time in the 39th general election.

As could be expected given their age, the vast majority of first-time voters were students (82%) and living with a parent (93%) at the time of the election. Non-voters are much less likely to have been students at the time of the election.

As with the general population (see the following table), community participation is higher among young voters: they are more likely to have ever worked as a volunteer in their community (61% vs. 49% among non-voters) and for a political party or to have been a member of a party.

¹² Elections Canada Research Report. *Youth Electoral Participation: Survey and Analysis of Canadian Trends*. October 2003.

Table 23
Profile of youth electors
By voting status and compared with general population 2006

	Youth			All Canadians	
	1st time	Voter Other	Non-voter	Voter	Non-voter
Gender					
Male	55	53	44	48	48
Female	46	47	56	52	52
Location					
Urban	85	86	82	80	79
Rural	15	14	18	20	21
Living with parents	93	60	50	n/a	n/a
Student at time of election	82	56	42	n/a	n/a
Active member of student assoc.	7	17	15	n/a	n/a
Household Income					
Under \$20,000	7	11	24	8	18
\$20,000 to \$39,999	10	21	17	19	20
\$40,000 to \$59,999	12	18	15	17	18
\$60,000 to \$79,999	14	11	8	14	7
\$80,000 to \$99,999	11	6	6	10	11
\$100,000 and over	15	13	9	15	10
Don't know	26	14	16	5	10
Employment status					
Working full time	9	34	34	42	43
Working part time	23	14	19	10	13
Self-employed	1	3	2	9	9
Student	52	41	26	7	11
Unemployed/looking	15	5	12	4	9
Have volunteered for political party	7	11	5	16	6
Have had paid party membership	5	6	1	17	4
Have worked as comm. volunteer	61	61	49	66	54

Similar to differences between voters and non-voters observed in the general population, young voters are more likely than young non-voters to recall hearing or seeing some form of Elections Canada information during the campaign – a voter information card or reminder card; information about voting procedures; an Elections Canada advertisement; or the slogan “Why not speak up when everyone is listening?”

Table 24
Youth electors and Elections Canada information
By voting status and compared with general population 2006

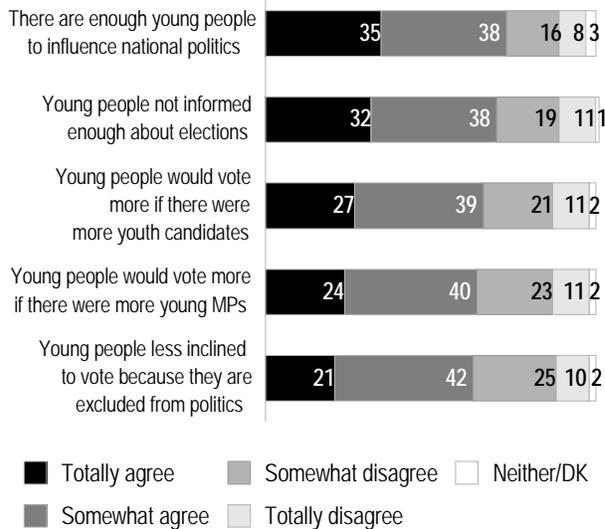
	Youth			All Canadians	
	1st time	Voter Other	Non-voter	Voter	Non-voter
Received voter information card	56	89	44	93	63
Name correct on voter info. card	99	96	97	98	96
Address correct on voter info. card	100	96	95	98	98
Revising agents visited	12	11	6	7	6
Received reminder card	34	35	25	43	31
Contacted Elections Canada	12	12	4	8	5
Saw/heard information about					
How to register to vote	46	44	34	48	40
Voting by mail	26	32	15	33	17
Voting at advance polls	69	78	41	85	56
Voting at office of returning officer	9	12	8	17	9
Aware of Elections Canada ads					
Television	61	58	45	53	42
Radio	50	42	38	40	36
Newspaper	34	37	27	48	27
Aware of no EC ads	17	19	29	22	34
Heard slogan "Why not speak up...?"	78	81	67	71	66

Agreement with statements about young people and politics

Seven in ten Canadian youth agree to some extent that there are enough young people to influence national politics but that young people are not informed enough about elections.

Young Canadians aged 18 to 24 were asked their level of agreement with a number of statements about youth and politics. There is a fairly high level of agreement (more than six in ten) with each of the statements provided, although no more than one in three totally agrees with any of the statements. The statement with the highest level of agreement is that there are enough young people to influence national politics, with close to three quarters of youth either totally agreeing (35%) or agreeing somewhat (38%) with this. Seven in ten youth also agree, totally (32%) or somewhat (38%), that young people are not informed enough about the election.

Graph 31
Agreement with statements about youth and politics
Youth electors 2006



Smaller pluralities agree that young people would vote more if there were more youth candidates (66%), if there were more youth MPs (64%), and that young people are less inclined to vote because they feel excluded from politics (63%). In each case, however, relatively few express a strongly held opinion either in agreement or disagreement.

There are several interesting regional differences that emerge from the data. Youth in Quebec are considerably less likely to totally agree (19%) that there are enough young people to influence national politics, compared to the other regions in which total agreement ranges between 31 percent (British Columbia) and 43 percent (Prairies/Territories). As well, total agreement with the statement that young people are not informed enough about the elections is highest in Ontario (37%) and the Atlantic Provinces (36%), and lowest in British Columbia (27%) and Quebec (25%).

There are also notable differences on other statements. Youth most likely to totally agree that young people would vote more if there were more youth running in the election are men (31% vs. 23% of women) and those with high school education or less (32% vs. 25% with some post-secondary).

Those with less education are also more likely to totally agree that young people are less inclined to vote because they are excluded from politics (25% vs. 18% of those with some post-secondary schooling). While voting status does not appear to be a significant factor in strength of agreement with most of the statements, those who did not vote are more likely to totally agree that young people are not informed enough about the election (39%) than those who did (29%).

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Level of involvement in the community – whether political or not – is a strong indication of social connection and engagement that is linked to other such behaviours, such as voting. The survey asked questions about societal involvement, both in terms of political parties and in the community at large.

Political party involvement

One in seven Canadians has ever volunteered for a political party but only 2 percent did so for the 2006 general election. One in seven Canadians has ever had a paid membership in a federal party, with 5 percent holding one now.

Canadians were asked a series of questions to measure their level of participation in federal politics. These questions included whether they have ever volunteered for a federal political party and, if so, if they volunteered during the 2006 general election campaign; and whether they have ever had, or currently have, a paid membership in a federal political party.

Past participation in federal political parties. Just over one in seven (15%) Canadians say they have ever volunteered for a federal political party, and the same proportion say they have ever had a paid membership in a federal political party (8% fit both categories). The proportions are slightly smaller among Aboriginal electors and, understandably, are considerably less among the youth population.

Graph 32
Ever participated in federal political parties
By type of elector 2006



Having volunteered for a federal party is linked to age: 21 percent of those aged 45 and over have done so, compared with 9 percent of younger Canadians. Those most likely to have volunteered for a federal party have university-level education (21% vs. 11% among those with less), or say they voted in the 2006 general election (16% vs. 6% of non-voters). As expected, likelihood of volunteering for a federal party is highest among those who profess more interest in politics in general (16% vs. 7% with little or no such interest), and those who have had a paid membership in such a party (51% vs. 8% of those who have not had a membership).

The same demographic characteristics described previously for political party volunteers also hold true for those who have ever had a paid membership in a federal political party: this is linked to age, higher education, political interest and participation.

Current participation in federal political parties. The survey reveals that relatively few Canadians who have volunteered for a federal political party did so during the 2006 federal election. Among this group, one in six (17%) volunteered during the 39th general election, which represents 2 percent of Canadian electors as a whole.

As well, close to four in ten (37%) Canadians who say they have had a paid membership in a federal political party say they still maintain their membership. This represents 5 percent of the total population.

Canadians most likely to currently be involved in politics using these measures have education beyond high school and household incomes over \$20,000.

The subsamples of Aboriginal and youth populations are too small to provide for an in-depth analysis, but the pattern is generally the same as for the general population.

Community involvement

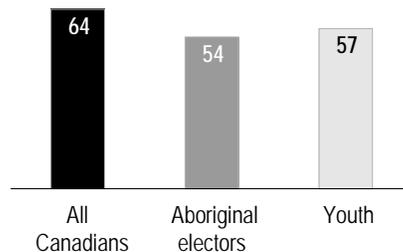
Two thirds of adult Canadians have ever volunteered for community groups or not-for-profit organizations, with one-quarter currently doing so.

Canadians were asked if they have ever volunteered for a community group or not-for-profit organization, and, if so, if they volunteer currently. This provides an indication of their level of community involvement outside of a political context.

Close to two thirds (64%) of Canadians say they have ever volunteered for a community group or a not-for-profit organization. The proportions are slightly lower for the Aboriginal and youth populations, which is likely a factor of age. The Aboriginal population on average is younger than the general population, and younger people have had less opportunity to ever volunteer. Voluntarism is also associated with increased levels of education and household income, which are also linked to age.

Those most likely to have ever volunteered for such organizations tend to also be more active in politics: those who voted in the 2006 general election (66% vs. 54% of non-voters) and those who have been members of a federal political party (78% vs. 62% of non-members).

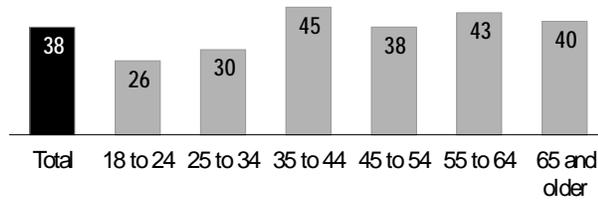
Graph 33
Have ever volunteered for a community group
By type of elector 2006



Current voluntarism. Four in ten (38%) Canadians who indicated they have ever volunteered for a community group or not-for-profit organization say they currently volunteer for such a group. This represents 24 percent of the total Canadian population 18 years of age and over.

Similar to the general population, four in ten (41%) Aboriginal Canadians who have ever volunteered say they currently do so (22% of the total Aboriginal population over age 18). However, somewhat fewer youth who have ever volunteered currently do so – 26 percent, or 15 percent of the total population between 18 and 24 years of age. This is likely because many in this age group are in college or university, with more demanding study schedules, or are starting careers and families, and thus have less free time for outside commitments. This explanation is supported by there being an increase in current voluntarism over the age of 34, when schooling is generally completed and career paths are more established.

Graph 34
Currently volunteer for a community group
All Canadians by age 2006



Subsample: Those indicating volunteer activity (n=1,899)

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The results of the survey are based on telephone interviews completed with a representative sample of 3,013 residents of Canada aged 18 and over, between January 26 and February 16, 2006.

Questionnaire design

Elections Canada developed the content of the questionnaire, with extensive consultation by Environics' Project Director (Dr. Keith Neuman), who provided a methodological perspective and advice in terms of:

- appropriate measurement and response scaling
- the flow of question sequencing and branching
- addressing any sensitive topics or questions
- adapting questions and issues to the youth or Aboriginal populations

Based on this collaboration, Elections Canada produced a version of the questionnaire for pre-testing. The final questionnaire is appended to this report.

Pre-test

Prior to finalizing the survey for field, Environics conducted two pre-tests with “live” respondents. This is standard practice for any survey of this type. This pre-test was used to evaluate the performance of the questionnaire as designed, and to assess it in terms of:

- appropriateness of topic and question sequencing
- effectiveness of question wording (i.e. Does it sound the way it was intended?)
- respondent sensitivity or reaction to specific questions or language
- general respondent reaction to the survey (comfort level, degree of interest, degree of openness in providing requested information)
- overall interview length (within context of the budgeted length)

The English pre-test (41 interviews) was conducted on January 25, 2006, and the French pre-test (21 interviews) was conducted on January 26. These interviews included respondents from the general population as well as youth and Aboriginal respondents. The results of the pre-test were successful, but resulted in deletion of some questions (due to interview length) and modifications to other questions.

Sample design and selection

The objective of this study was to complete interviews with representative samples from each of the three following target populations:

- Canadian electors from the general population (2,000)
- oversample of youth electors aged 18 to 24 years (500)
- oversample of Aboriginal electors, including First Nations members appropriately divided between on- and off-reserves (500)

All respondents were screened to ensure they were eligible electors (i.e. Canadian citizens 18 years of age and older). The sample designs used for the three populations are presented below.

General population. Environics conducted telephone interviews with a representative sample of 2,011 Canadians electors (as defined previously) using a stratified sample plan. This method allows for analysis of results in all provinces and territories, with a reasonable degree of precision. This entailed oversampling smaller provinces and territories relative to their proportion of the total population. The final data are weighted to ensure the national results are fully proportionate to the actual distribution of the target population across the country.

Environics employed random-digit-dialling (RDD) methods as a basis for drawing a national sampling frame for this survey. RDD is proven as the most rigorous method for ensuring that sampling frames contain all possible households for potential inclusion in the sample.

From within each household contacted, respondents 18 years of age and older were screened for random selection using the “most recent birthday” method. The use of this technique produces results that are as valid and effective as enumerating all persons within a household and selecting one randomly. The following table outlines the sample design, in terms of distribution by province and territory and the corresponding margins of error:

General population sample design

	Sample design	Margin of error*
Atlantic		
Newfoundland and Labrador	75	+/- 11.3%
Prince Edward Island	75	+/- 11.3%
Nova Scotia	75	+/- 11.3%
New Brunswick	75	+/- 11.3%
Quebec	400	+/- 4.9%
Ontario	525	+/- 4.3%
Prairies		
Manitoba	100	+/- 9.8%
Saskatchewan	75	+/- 11.3%
Alberta	125	+/- 8.8%
British Columbia	250	+/- 6.2%
Territories		
Yukon	75	+/- 11.3%
Northwest Territories	75	+/- 11.3%
Nunavut	75	+/- 11.3%
CANADA	2,000	+/- 2.2%

* At 95% confidence level

Youth oversample. Environics conducted an oversample of 500 telephone interviews with Canadian electors between 18 and 24 years of age. Based on the most recent census data projections available, this target group represents about 12 percent of the adult Canadian population.

Similar to the general population survey, RDD methods were employed as a basis for drawing a national sample frame, and in cases where more than one person in the household qualified to participate, respondents were chosen using the “most recent birthday” method.

The following table outlines the total completions achieved with youth.

Youth completions

	Actual completions			Total youth sample	Margin of error*
	From general population survey	From youth oversample	From Aboriginal oversample		
Atlantic	22	40	3	65	+/- 12.1%
Quebec	29	120	4	153	+/- 7.8%
Ontario	27	185	7	219	+/- 6.5%
Manitoba	6	20	3	29	+/- 18.1%
Saskatchewan	11	15	5	31	+/- 17.5%
Alberta	10	55	8	73	+/- 11.4%
British Columbia and Territories	34	65	9	108	+/- 9.3%
CANADA	139	500	39	678	+/- 3.7%

* At 95% confidence level

Aboriginal oversample. Environics conducted telephone interviews with a representative sample of 502 Aboriginal electors in proportion to the location of this population according to 2001 Census data: 30 percent on-reserve (who are primarily First Nations) and 70 percent off-reserve (comprising 50% in urban areas and 20% in rural areas). The final sample is representative of the Aboriginal population overall, and includes a First Nations subsample in the appropriate on/off-reserve proportions, as required by Elections Canada. The following paragraphs describe the sample design for each part of the Aboriginal oversample.

On-reserve. This part involved telephone interviews with a representative sample of a minimum of 150 Aboriginal electors living on a reserve.

The sample frame was generated by targeting postal codes associated with Census Sub Divisions (CSDs) designated as reserves. Available phone numbers were then collected for each of these postal codes. Environics has used this method successfully on previous occasions. Within the CSDs, households were sampled randomly using the RDD sampling technique, and respondents chosen according to the most recent birthday.

The following table outlines the sample design. The margin of error for the total sample of Aboriginal people living on a reserve is +/- 8.0 percentage points (at 95% confidence level).

Aboriginal on-reserve population sample design

	Proportion of on-reserve population* %	Sample size
Atlantic	4.4	7
Quebec	11.3	17
Ontario	20.1	30
Manitoba	17.6	26
Saskatchewan	14.0	21
Alberta	14.6	22
British Columbia	14.3	21
Yukon	1.0	2
Northwest Territories	2.7	4
CANADA	100	150

* Source: 2001 Indian Register, INAC
Note: No reserves exist in Nunavut.

Off-reserve. Environics targeted to conduct telephone interviews with a representative sample of 350 Aboriginal electors living off-reserve, including 250 living in urban areas and 100 living in rural areas. The sample design for this part of the Aboriginal oversample involved multi-stage sampling, a well-established procedure for sampling small and unevenly distributed populations. These stages are described below. Note that all stages were used for selecting the sample of Aboriginal electors living in urban areas, but not for those living in rural areas (eliminating Stage 1, the selection of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), which do not exist for rural areas).

In **Stage 1**, Environics identified all CMAs and determined the absolute and relative size of their respective populations with an Aboriginal identity as defined by Statistics Canada 2001 Census data. The bottom tier of CMAs with very low Aboriginal representation was eliminated (e.g. if 1 percent of population or less is Aboriginal). This improved the efficiency of the final sample without eliminating CMAs with smaller Aboriginal populations. The remainder of the CMAs were assigned a weight according to the size of their Aboriginal population, to weight the likelihood of being included in the sample. Approximately 50 CMAs were randomly selected to be used in the next stage.

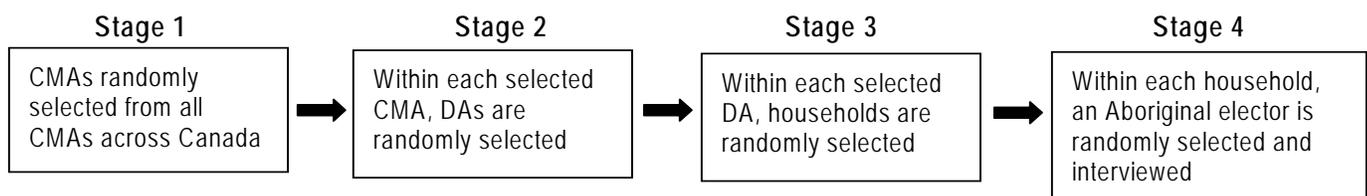
In **Stage 2**, the selected CMAs were subdivided into dissemination areas (DAs), which are the smallest census geographic units identified by Statistics Canada and which represent approximately 200 to 300 households within a neighbourhood. A similar process to the one described in Stage 1 was used to select DAs within each CMA. The absolute and relative size of the Aboriginal population in each DA were identified, and the bottom tier with the smallest representation eliminated (i.e. less than 2 percent Aboriginal). The remaining DAs were weighted based on Aboriginal representation, so that those with the most Aboriginal people had a greater chance of being selected in the final sample. Between 10 and 20 DAs were randomly selected from within each of the selected CMAs (depending on the size of the CMA).

In **Stage 3**, a specified number of households was selected within each DA. Quotas were set, so that interviews were conducted in all selected DAs based on Aboriginal representation. This ensured that DAs with a greater proportion or count of Aboriginal residents had higher quotas and thus more interviews. DAs were identifiable by postal code, which was matched by a sample supplier to phone numbers for households in that area.

In **Stage 4**, one Aboriginal elector was drawn at random from each household contacted, according to the most recent birthday. Each individual was screened for Aboriginal identity, and to confirm whether he or she lived in an urban/rural area (as appropriate).

The benefit of this multi-stage sampling strategy is a more efficient design. Although it eliminated the areas with the very lowest Aboriginal populations, this design was estimated to capture about 95 percent of the eligible population for inclusion in the final sample, ensuring a high level of representation.

Multi-stage sampling for Aboriginal off-reserve



The following table outlines the total completions achieved with Aboriginal persons.

Aboriginal completions

	From general population	From oversample surveys	Residence on or off-reserve		Aboriginal type			Total Aboriginal	Margin of error*
			On	Off	First Nation	Métis	Inuit		
Atlantic	6	38	10	34	20	12	5	44	+/- 14.7
Quebec	2	66	19	47	26	30	6	68	+/- 11.8
Ontario	14	88	34	68	67	24	3	102	+/- 9.6
Manitoba	7	74	32	49	45	30	1	81	+/- 10.8
Saskatchewan	11	64	23	52	42	31	-	75	+/- 11.2
Alberta	7	78	25	59	46	35	2	85	+/- 10.6
B.C. and Terr.	73	117	48	142	82	39	66	190	+/- 7.1
CANADA	120	525	191	451	328	201	83	645	+/- 3.8

* At 95% confidence level

Fieldwork

The interviewing was conducted from Environics' central facilities in Toronto and Montréal, between January 26 and February 16, 2006. Field supervisors were present at all times to ensure accurate interviewing and recording of responses. Ten percent of each interviewer's work was unobtrusively monitored for quality control in accordance with the standards set out by the Marketing Research and Intelligence Association (MRIA).

The average length of time required to complete an interview was 18.7 minutes for the general survey, 21.5 minutes for the Aboriginal oversample survey, and 17.7 minutes for the youth oversample survey.

Up to eight callbacks were made to reach each household selected in the sample, and such calls were made at different times of the day and days of the week, to maximize the chances of catching someone at home. All surveys were conducted in the respondents' official language of choice.

Environics' quantitative facilities include centralized phone rooms in Toronto (100 stations) and Montréal (35 stations), equipped with fully computerized (PC enabled) interviewer stations running the DASH CATI system. The data management and transmission capabilities permit rapid diversion of projects between phone facilities, allowing for the most efficient use of field resources and personnel. Once a survey is in field, the CATI system permits flexible callback schedules, which can be programmed to speed up survey completion and to respond to the availability of respondents. Environics registered this survey with the MRIA. This registration system permits the public to verify a survey call, inform themselves about the industry and/or register a complaint.

Completion results

A total of 3,013 interviews were completed for this survey: 2,011 general population surveys, 500 youth and 502 Aboriginal oversample interviews.

The margin of error for the general population survey sample of 2,011 is +/- 2.2 percentage points, 19 times in 20. The margin of error for Aboriginal respondents (national sample and oversample combined) is +/- 3.8%, and for youth respondents (national sample and oversample combined) +/- 3.7%, 19 times in 20. The margins are wider for regional and demographic subsamples.

The net completion rate (effective response rate) for the general survey is 13 percent: the number of completed interviews (2,011) divided by the total dialled sample (18,767) minus the non-valid/non-residential numbers, the numbers not in service and the numbers that presented a language barrier (3,619). The actual completion rate is 32 percent: the number of completed interviews (2,011) divided by the number of qualified respondents contacted directly (6,377).

	General survey		Aboriginal oversample		Youth oversample	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
A) Total dialled sample	18,767	100	25,642	100	53,974	100
Not eligible/quota full	122	1	3,092	12	213	*
Non-residential/NIS/fax	2,914	16	3,515	14	10,548	20
Language barrier	583	3	678	3	1,112	2
B) Subtotal	3,619	19	7,285	28	11,873	22
C) New base (A - B)	15,148	100	18,357	100	42,101	100
D) No answer/line busy/respondent not available/callbacks	8,771	58	12,872	70	27,388	65
Refusals	4,297	28	4,930	27	14,173	34
Mid-interview termination	69	1	53	*	40	*
E) Subtotal	13,137	87	17,855	97	41,601	99
F) Net completions (C - E)	2,011	13	502	3	500	1
Completion rate [F/(C - D) x 100]		32		9		3

* Fewer than 1 percent

Note: Percentages may not sum exactly due to rounding.

ELECTIONS CANADA: SURVEY AT
THE 39TH GENERAL ELECTION – FINAL REPORT

The Aboriginal and youth oversample surveys involved contacting hard-to-reach populations, which is reflected in the lower response rates shown below.

Sample profile

The following table presents a profile of the final sample, by region/province (unweighted).

	TOTAL		General survey		Aboriginal sample		Youth oversample	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
British Columbia	379	13	250	12	64	13	65	13
Prairies	606	20	301	15	215	43	90	18
<i>Alberta</i>	257	9	125	6	77	15	55	11
<i>Saskatchewan</i>	154	5	75	4	64	13	15	3
<i>Manitoba</i>	195	7	101	5	74	15	20	4
Ontario	790	26	525	26	80	16	185	37
Quebec	589	20	408	20	61	12	120	24
Atlantic Provinces	373	12	301	15	32	6	40	8
<i>New Brunswick</i>	95	3	75	4	7	1	13	3
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	95	3	76	4	3	1	16	3
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	81	3	75	4	3	1	3	1
<i>Newfoundland and Labrador</i>	102	3	75	4	19	4	8	2
Territories	276	9	226	11	50	10	0	0
<i>Yukon</i>	81	3	75	4	6	1	0	0
<i>Northwest Territories</i>	93	3	76	4	17	3	0	0
<i>Nunavut</i>	102	3	75	4	27	5	0	0
CANADA	3,013	100	2,011	100	502	100	500	100

Note: Percentages may not sum exactly due to rounding.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Elections Canada
Survey of Electors at the 39th General Election
FINAL Questionnaire

Introduction

Good afternoon/evening. My name is _____ and I am calling from Environics Research Group, a public opinion research company. Today we are conducting a study about the recent federal election on behalf of Elections Canada. Please be assured that we are not selling or soliciting anything. This survey is registered with the national survey registration system.

IF ASKED: The survey will take about 20 minutes to complete

IF ASKED: The registration system has been created by the Canadian survey research industry to allow the public to verify that a survey is legitimate, get information about the survey industry or register a complaint. The registration systems toll-free telephone number is 1-800-554-9996.

We choose telephone numbers at random and then select one person from each household to be interviewed. To do this, we would like to speak to the person in your household, who is a Canadian citizen, is 18 years of age or older, and who has had the most recent birthday. Would that be you?

May I confirm that you are a Canadian citizen?

01 – Yes CONTINUE

02 – No This survey must be completed by Canadian citizens. Would there be someone else in your household who is a citizen? IF YES ASK TO SPEAK TO THAT PERSON

IF PERSON SELECTED IS NOT AVAILABLE, ARRANGE FOR CALL-BACK

IF PERSON SELECTED IS NOT AVAILABLE OVER INTERVIEW PERIOD, ASK FOR PERSON WITH NEXT MOST RECENT BIRTHDAY

CONFIRM WHETHER RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE TO BE INTERVIEWED IN ENGLISH OR FRENCH

A. Registration and Voter Information Card

I would like to start out with a few questions about information you may have received in advance of the election

1. During the campaign, did you receive a voter information card addressed to you personally and telling you where and when to vote? [1]

01 - Yes

02 - No SKIP TO Q.8

99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.8

2. (IF YES TO Q.1) Was your name correct on the card you received? [2]

01 - Yes

02 - No

99 - DK/NA

3. And was your address correct on the card? [3]

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No
- 99 - DK/NA

4. (IF NO TO Q.2 OR Q.3) Did you do anything to make corrections to incorrect information on the voter information card you received? [4]

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No SKIP TO Q.8
- 99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.8

5. (IF YES TO Q.4) What specifically did you do? [5]
DO NOT READ – CODE MORE THAN ONE IF VOLUNTEERED

- 01 - Addressed at polling station on election day
- 02 - Advance polling station
- 03 - Office of the returning officer in the electoral district
- 04 - Telephone number indicated on the voter information card
- 05 - 1-800 number of Elections Canada in Ottawa
- 06 - E-mail sent to Elections Canada
- 07 - Consulted the Elections Canada Website
- 08 - Informed the revising agent who was at my home
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - DK/NA

6. (IF ADDRESSED AT POLLING STATION IN Q.5) Is there any particular reason why you decided to do this on election day? [10]
DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 - Easy/convenient
- 02 - Did not know I could vote before election day
- 03 - Did not know what to do, where to go
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - DK/NA

7. How easy was it for you to make the corrections? Was it very easy, somewhat easy, not very easy or not at all easy? [6]

- 01 - Very easy
- 02 - Somewhat easy
- 03 - Not very easy
- 04 - Not at all easy
- 99 - DK/NA

8. Did you receive a voter information card addressed to an elector who does not live at your address? [11]

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No
- 99 - DK/NA

9. (ASK IF NO/DK TO Q.1 – OTHERS SKIP TO Q.13) Did you do anything to check whether you were registered to vote in this recent election? [7]

01 - Yes

02 - No SKIP TO Q.13

99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.13

10. (IF YES TO Q.9) What specifically did you do?
(IF NECESSARY SAY: to check whether you were registered to vote?) [8]
DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

01 - Polling station on election day

02 - Advance polling station

03 - Office of the returning officer

04 - Telephone number indicated on the voter information card

05 - 1-800 number of Elections Canada

06 - E-mail sent to Elections Canada

07 - Consulted the Elections Canada Website

08 - Informed the revising agent who was at my home

98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)

99 - DK/NA

11. (IF ADDRESSED AT POLLING STATION IN Q.10) Is there any particular reason why you decided to do this on election day? [10]

DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

01 - Easy/convenient

02 - Did not know I could vote before election day

03 - Did not know what to do, where to go

98 - OTHER (SPECIFY _____)

99 - DK/NA

12. Do you find it very easy, somewhat easy, not very easy or not at all easy for you to check whether you were registered to vote? [9]

01 - Very easy

02 - Somewhat easy

03 - Not very easy

04 - Not at all easy

99 - DK/NA

ASK ALL

13. During the campaign, did Elections Canada revising agents come to your home to check whether all eligible residents living at your address were registered to vote? [13]

01 - Yes

02 - No

99 - DK/NA

14. For future elections, if you could use the Internet to register or make corrections to your voter information with Elections Canada, would you be very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely or not at all likely to do so?
READ IF NECESSARY: For example, corrections may be required after a move or if you find an error on your voter information card.) [13]

01 - Very likely
02 - Somewhat likely
03 - Not very likely
04 - Not at all likely
VOLUNTEERED
05 - Depends
06 - Do not have access/use Internet
99 - DK/NA

B. Voter Turnout

Now I would like to ask you about voting in the election . . .

15. Did you vote in this election?
(READ IF NECESSARY: The January 23rd federal election) [14]

01 - Yes
02 - No
99 - DK/NA

16. In the previous federal election, on June 28, 2004, did you vote? [15]

01 - Yes
02 - No
99 - DK/NA

17. (ASK IF NO/DK TO Q.15 – OTHERS GO TO Q.21) There are many reasons why some people do not vote. For each item I read, please indicate whether this was a major reason, a minor reason or not a reason at all for you to not vote in this most recent election. [17]
READ AND ROTATE ITEMS – REPEAT SCALE AS NEEDED

- a. You thought your vote would not matter
- b. You did not like any of the candidates
- c. You are turned off by politics
- d. You did not know which candidate or party to vote for
- e. You did not know where and when to vote
- f. It did not occur to you to go vote (or you forgot)
- g. You were not registered on the list of electors or your registration had errors
- h. You did not have enough time to go vote
- i. Something came up and you could not go vote

01 - Major reason
02 - Minor Reason
03 - Not a reason
99 - DK/NA

18. (ASK IF MAJOR OR MINOR REASON FOR Q.17h OR 17i) Can you tell me what made it impossible

for you to go vote? [IF ASKED: For instance, was it related to your family, your work or school, to the weather, transportation or health?]. [18]

DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 - Family obligations
- 02 - Work or school related obligations
- 03 - Transportation problems
- 04 - Bad weather
- 05 - Your physical condition or the state of your health
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - DK/NA

19. Are there other reasons why you did not vote? [19]

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No SKIP to Q.37
- 99 - DK/NA SKIP to Q.37

20. Could you tell me which one? [20]
DO NOT READ - CODE ALL THAT APPY

- 01 - Related to government
- 02 - Related to politicians (in general)
- 03 - Related to political parties
- 04 - Related to candidates
- 05 - Related to political party leaders
- 06 - Related to campaign issues
- 07 - Related to electoral system
- 08 - Regional discontent
- 09 - Lack of competition
- 10 - Problems with access to the polls
- 11 - Registration problems
- 12 - Meaninglessness of vote
- 13 - Lack of interest/Apathy
- 14 - Turned attention elsewhere
- 15 - Lack of knowledge/Information
- 16 - Cynicism
- 17 - Injury/Illness
- 18 - Transportation issues
- 19 - Travelling (out of town, abroad...)
- 20 - Weather issues
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - DK/NA

SKIP TO Q.37

21. (ASK IF YES IN Q.15) What was the main reason you voted in the January 23 election? [21]
DO NOT READ – CODE MORE THAN ONE IF VOLUNTEERED

- 01 – To support a particular party
- 02 – To support a particular candidate
- 03 – To oppose a particular party
- 04 – To oppose a particular candidate
- 05 – Feel it is a duty to vote
- 06 – To set an example for children/others
- 07 – Habit – always vote
- 98 – Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 – DK/NA

22. Which method did you use to vote? Was it... [22]
READ IN SEQUENCE – CODE ONE ONLY

01 - At a polling station on election day

02 - At an advance polling station

03 - At the office of the returning officer; or

04 - By special (mail-in) ballot

SKIP TO Q.36

VOLUNTEERED

98 - Other (SPECIFY _____) SKIP TO Q.37

99 - DK/NA

SKIP TO Q.37

23. Thinking about the method you used to vote, would you say it was very easy, somewhat easy, not very easy or not at all easy? [23]

01 - Very easy

02 - Somewhat easy

03 - Not very easy

04 - Not at all easy

99 - DK/NA

24. When it came time for you to go vote, did you head to the [Q.22: Polling station/advance polling stations/office of the returning officer] from home, from work or from another location? [24]

01 - Home

02 - Work

98 - Another location (SPECIFY _____)

99 - DK/NA

25. Which transportation method did you use to get there? [25]

READ IF NECESSARY – IF MORE THAN ONE MENTIONED, ASK FOR PRIMARY

01 - Walking

02 - Car

03 - Bus or subway

04 - Taxi

98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)

99 - DK/NA

26. About how long did it take you to get to the [Q.22: polling station/advance polling stations/office of returning officer]? [26]

RECORD ANSWER IN MINUTES

___ Minutes

99 – DK/NA

27. Was it a convenient distance for you to go vote? [27]

01 - Yes

02 - No

99 - DK/NA

28. Did you have to make any special arrangements to be able to go vote, whether at work, with your

family, for transportation, or for any other reason? (READ IF NECESSARY: By “arrangements”, I mean anything that required planning or organization.) [28]

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No SKIP TO Q.30
- 99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.30

29. What type of arrangements did you need to make? [29]
DO NOT READ - CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- 01 - Ask the employer for time off to go vote
- 02 - Ask for the day off
- 03 - Find a babysitter
- 04 - Postpone /cancel planned activities
- 05 - Return from a trip early
- 06 - Find transportation, carpool
- 07 - Book Paratransit
- 08 - Book an interpreter
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - DK/NA

30. Did you have any difficulty finding the [Q.22: polling station/advance polling stations/office of returning officer]? [31]

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No SKIP to Q.32
- 99 - DK/NA SKIP to Q.32

31. Could you briefly describe these difficulties? [32]
DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 - Physical accessibility
- 02 - Polling station address difficult to find
- 03 - Room inside the building difficult to find
- 04 - Not enough parking
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - DK/NA

32. Do you remember approximately what time it was when you voted? [30]
READ ONLY IF NECESSARY - CODE ONE ONLY – **PROGRAM BY PROVINCE**-see last page

- 01 - Before 8 am
- 02 – Between 8 and 9 am
- 03 – Between 9 and 10 am
- 04 – Between 10 and 11 am
- 05 – Between 11 and noon
- 06 – Between noon and 1 pm (Québec: Midi – 13h)
- 07 – Between 1 and 2 pm . (Québec: 13h – 14h)
- 08 – Between 2 and 3 pm . (Québec: 14h – 15h)
- 09 – Between 3 and 4 pm (Québec: 15h – 16h)
- 10 – Between 4 and 5 pm (Québec: 16h – 17h)
- 11 – Between 5 and 6 pm. (Québec: 17h – 18h)
- 12 – Between 6 and 7 pm (Québec: 18h – 19h)
- 13 – Between 7 and 8 pm (Québec: 19h – 20h)
- 14 – Between 8 and 9 pm (Québec: 20h – 21h)
- 15 - After 9 pm (Québec: Après 21h)
- 99 - DK/NA

33. Were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the amount of time you had to wait to vote once you arrived at the [Q.22: polling station/advance polling stations/office of returning officer]? [33]

01 - Very satisfied
02 - Somewhat satisfied
03 - Not very satisfied
04 - Not at all satisfied
99 - DK/NA

34. In which language were you served at the [Q.22: polling station/returning officer]? [34]
DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

01 - English
02 - French
98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
99 - DK/NA

35. Were you satisfied or not with the language in which you were served? [35]

01 – Yes, satisfied
02 – No, not satisfied
99 - DK/NA

36. Were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the instructions you received on how to cast your ballot? [36]
DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

01 - Very satisfied
02 - Somewhat satisfied
03 - Not very satisfied
04 - Not at all satisfied
VOLUNTEERED
05 – Did not receive/did not need instructions
99 - DK/NA

ASK ALL

37. For future elections, if you could vote on-line on the Elections Canada website, would you be very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely or not at all likely to do so? [16]

01 - Very likely
02 - Somewhat likely
03 - Not very likely
04 - Not at all likely
VOLUNTEERED
05 – Depends
06 – Do not use/have access to Internet
99 - DK/NA

C. Reminder Card and Voter Information Services

42. (IF YES TO Q.41) How did you contact Elections Canada? [41]
DO NOT READ – CODE ANY THAT APPLY

- 01 - Used the automated voice response system (1-800 line)
- 02 - Spoke to an agent (1-800 line)
- 03 - Went to the Elections Canada Website
- 04 - Contacted the returning officer
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - DK/NA

43. For what reason or reasons did you contact Elections Canada? [42-43]
DO NOT READ - CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- 01 - Voting methods
- 02 - Voting location
- 03 - Voting hours
- 04 - Registration
- 05 - Electoral district
- 06 - Political parties
- 07 - Candidates
- 08 - Political financing
- 09 - Third party advertising
- 10 - Election results
- 12 - Make a complaint
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - DK/NA

44. Did you get the information or assistance you needed? [44]
IF YES, PROBE FOR FULLY OR PARTIALLY

- 01 - Yes, fully
- 02 - Yes, partially
- 03 - No
- 99 - DK/NA

45. Thinking generally about your recent contacts with Elections Canada, were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied? [45]

- 01 - Very satisfied
- 02 - Somewhat satisfied
- 03 - Not very satisfied
- 04 - Not at all satisfied
- 99 - DK/NA

During the campaign, Elections Canada provided information about various aspects of the voting process.

46. Did you see or hear any information about how to register to vote? [52]

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No SKIP TO Q.48
- VOLUNTEERED
- 03 - Unsure SKIP TO Q.48
- 99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.48

47. (IF YES TO Q.46) Where did you see or hear it? [53]

DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 - Television ads
- 02 - Radio ads
- 03 - Newspapers ads
- 04 - Elections Canada
- 05 - Political parties or candidates (representatives or volunteers)
- 06 – Relatives/friends
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - DK/NA

48. Did you see or hear anything about the option of voting by mail? [54]

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No SKIP TO Q.50
- VOLUNTEERED
- 03 - Unsure SKIP TO Q.50
- 99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.50

49. (IF YES TO Q.48) Where did you see or hear it? [55]

DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 - Television ads
- 02 - Radio ads
- 03 - Newspapers ads
- 04 - Elections Canada
- 05 - Political parties or candidates (representatives or volunteers)
- 06 – Relatives/friends
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - DK/NA

50. Did you see or hear anything about the option of voting at the advance polls? [56]

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No SKIP TO Q.52
- VOLUNTEERED
- 03 - Unsure SKIP TO Q.52
- 99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.52

51. (IF YES TO Q.50) Where did you see or hear it? [57]

DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 - Television ads
- 02 - Radio ads
- 03 - Newspapers ads
- 04 - Elections Canada
- 05 - Political parties or candidates (representatives or volunteers)
- 06 – Voter information card
- 07 – Relatives/friends
- 08 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - DK/NA

52. Did you see or hear anything about the option of voting at the office of the returning officer in your district?

01 - Yes

02 - No SKIP TO Q.54

VOLUNTEERED

03 - Unsure SKIP TO Q.54

99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.54

53. (IF YES TO Q.52) Where did you see or hear it?

DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

01 - Television ads

02 - Radio ads

03 - Newspapers ads

04 - Elections Canada Website

05 - Candidates or political parties (representatives or volunteers)

06 - Relatives/friends

98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)

99 - DK/NA

D. Advertising

54. During the campaign, did you see any ads on television sponsored by Elections Canada? I do not mean ads run by any of the political parties. [46]

01 - Yes

02 - No

VOLUNTEERED

03 - Unsure

99 - DK/NA

55. Did you hear any Elections Canada ads on the radio? [47]

01 - Yes

02 - No

VOLUNTEERED

03 - Unsure

99 - DK/NA

56. Did you read any Elections Canada ads in the newspapers? [48]

01 - Yes

02 - No

VOLUNTEERED

03 - Unsure

99 - DK/NA

57. Did you hear the slogan "Why not speak up when everyone is listening?" [49]

01 - Yes

02 - No

VOLUNTEERED

03 - Unsure

99 - DK/NA

57.1.(IF YES TO 57) Where did you hear it?
(READ IF NECESSARY: the slogan “Why not speak up when everyone is listening?”)

- 01 - Television
- 02 - Radio
- VOLUNTEERED
- 05 - Unsure
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - DK/NA

58. (ASK IF YES TO Q.54, Q.55, OR Q.56 – OTHERS GO TO Q.60) How did you like the Election Canada ads? Did you like them a lot, liked them some, disliked them some, disliked them a lot, or did you have no opinion about them either way? [50]

- 01 - Liked a lot
- 02 - Liked some
- 03 - Disliked some
- 04 - Disliked a lot
- 05 - No opinion
- 99 - DK/NA

59. [IF YES TO Q57: Besides the slogan “Why not speak up when everyone is listening?,”] What do you remember about the information presented in these Elections Canada ads? [51]
DO NOT READ - CODE UP TO 4 RESPONSES

- 01 - Launch of the election
- 02 - Voter information card
- 03 - Advanced polling dates
- 04 - Election date
- 05 - General encouragement to vote
- 06 - Encourage the youth vote
- 07 - Encourage the Aboriginal vote
- 08 – Slogan “Why not speak up when everyone else is listening?”
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 97 - None
- 99 - DK/NA

E. Attitudes Toward Elections and Politics

I would now like to ask you some general questions about elections and politics. . .

60. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: [60-67]
READ AND ROTATE ITEMS

- a. It is a civic duty for citizens to vote in elections.
- b. In general, elected representatives are not in touch with citizens.
- c. Citizens have no real influence on the actions of the government.
- d. As a group, the federal MPs are a good reflection of the diversity of Canadian society.
- e. All federal political parties are similar; there is no real choice.
- f. Political parties are too influenced by people who have a lot of money.
- g. The political parties talked about issues that are important to you.
- h. The decline in voter turnout in Canada weakens Canadian democracy.

- 01 - Totally agree
- 02 - Somewhat agree

03 - Somewhat disagree
04 - Totally disagree
VOLUNTEERED
05 - Neither agree/disagree
99 - DK/NA

61. In general, would you say you are very interested in politics, somewhat interested, not very interested, or not at all interested? [68]

01 - Very interested
02 - Somewhat interested
03 - Not very interested
04 - Not at all interested
99 - DK/NA

62. Would you say you followed the January 23 election campaign very closely, somewhat closely, not very closely, or not at all closely? [69]

01 - Very closely
02 - Somewhat closely
03 - Not very closely
04 - Not at all closely
99 - DK/NA

63. Are you very familiar, somewhat familiar, not very familiar, or not at all familiar with the platforms of the political parties that took part in this election? [70]

01 - Very familiar
02 - Somewhat familiar
03 - Not very familiar
04 - Not at all familiar
99 - DK/NA

64. Young Canadians are about half as likely as older people to vote. Do you think this is a very serious problem, somewhat serious problem, not very serious problem, or not at all a problem? [71]

01 - Very serious problem
02 - Somewhat serious problem
03 - Not very serious problem
04 - Not at all a problem
99 - DK/NA

65. What do you think would be the best way to encourage more young people to vote? [72]
DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

01 - Lower the minimum voting age
02 - Inform/educate them/study it in schools
03 - Make politics more relevant to them
04 - Pay more attention to issues relevant to youth
98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
99 - DK/NA

66. Which one of the following do you believe has the most responsibility to encourage youth to vote?
READ AND ROTATE - CODE ONE ONLY [73]

- 01 - Parents
- 02 - Teachers
- 03 - Youth organizations
- 04 - Political parties
- 05 - The Government
- 06 - Elections Canada
- VOLUNTEERED
- 07 - All are equally responsible
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - DK/NA

Programming note: the answer list should randomize – please check programming

F. Aboriginal Focus

I would now like to ask some questions about you. Please be assured that your answers will remain strictly confidential.

67. Are you an Aboriginal person? [74]

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No SKIP TO Q.76
- 99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.76

68. (IF YES TO Q.67) Would you identify yourself as First Nations, Métis or Inuit? [75]
CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 - First Nation
- 02 - Métis
- 03 - Inuit
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - DK/NA

68.1 (IF FIRST NATIONS AT Q68 ASK Q68.1) Are you a Status or Non-Status Indian? [NEW]
CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 - Status
- 02 - Non-Status
- 98 - REFUSED
- 99 - DK/NA

69. Is your primary residence located on a reserve? [82]

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No SKIP TO Q.72
- 99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.72

70. (IF YES TO Q.69) Was there a polling station on your reserve? [83]

- 01 - Yes SKIP TO Q.72
- 02 - No
- 99 - DK/NA

71. Was there a polling station near your reserve? [84]

01 - Yes
02 - No
99 - DK/NA

72. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with the following statements: [85-90]

READ AND ROTATE ITEMS

- a. You would be more likely to vote in federal elections if there were more Aboriginal candidates.
- b. There should be a minimum number of Aboriginal MPs.
- c. Political parties should be required to run a minimum number of Aboriginal candidates.
- d. The federal government does a good job of representing your interests as an Aboriginal person.
- e. More Aboriginal people should vote in the federal elections to promote their points of view.
- f. More efforts should be made to inform Aboriginals about their civic rights.

01 - Totally agree
02 - Somewhat agree
03 - Somewhat disagree
04 - Totally disagree
VOLUNTEERED
05 - Neither agree/disagree
99 - DK/NA

73. During the election, did you see or hear Elections Canada ads specifically encouraging Aboriginal electors to vote? [91]

01 - Yes
02 - No SKIP TO Q.76
99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.76

74. (IF YES TO Q.73) Where did you see or hear these ads? [92]
DO NOT READ – CODE ALL THAT APPLY

01 - Television
02 - Radio
03 - Newspaper
04 - Brochure
98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
99 - DK/NA

75. How did you like these ads? Did you like them a lot, like them some, dislike them some, dislike them a lot, or did you have no opinion about them either way? [93]

- 01 - Liked a lot
- 02 - Liked some
- 03 - Disliked some
- 04 - Disliked a lot
- 05 - No opinion
- 99 - DK/NA

G. Youth Focus

76. And now so we may know what age category to place you, please tell me in what year were you born? [77]
RECORD ANSWER

9999 - DK/NA

77. (ASK IF BORN IN 1981 OR LATER – OTHERS SKIP TO Q.83) And in what month were you born? [94]
RECORD ANSWER

____ <MONTH 01 TO 12>
99 - DK/NA

78. At the time of the election, were you living with either or both of your parents? [95]

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No
- 99 - DK/NA

79. Are you currently a student? [NEW]

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No SKIP TO Q.82
- 99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.82

80. (IF YES TO Q.79) In that case, were you living ... [96]
READ - CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 - On campus, or
- 02 - Off campus
- VOLUNTEERED
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - DK/NA

81. Are you an active member of a student association? [97]

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No
- 03 - There is none in your school
- 99 - DK/NA

82. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with the following statements: [98-102]
READ AND ROTATE ITEMS

- a. Young people would vote more if there were more youth running in the election
- b. Young people would vote more if there were more members of Parliament of their age group
- c. Young people are less inclined to vote because they are excluded from politics
- d. There are enough young people to influence national politics
- e. Young people are not informed enough about the elections

01 - Totally agree
 02 - Somewhat agree
 03 - Somewhat disagree
 04 - Totally disagree
 VOLUNTEERED
 05 - Neither agree/disagree
 99 - DK/NA

H. Participation in Political Parties

83. Have you ever volunteered for a federal political party? [103]

01 - Yes
 02 - No SKIP TO Q.85
 99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.85

84. Did you volunteer for a federal political party during the recent January election? [104]

01 - Yes
 02 - No
 99 - DK/NA

85. Have you ever worked as a volunteer for a community group or a not-for-profit organization? [105]

01 - Yes
 02 - No SKIP TO Q.87
 99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.87

86. And do you currently volunteer for such an organization? [106]

01 - Yes
 02 - No
 99 - DK/NA

87. Have you ever had a paid membership to a federal political party? [107]

01 - Yes
 02 - No SKIP TO Q.89
 99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.89

88. (IF YES TO Q.87) Do you still maintain your paid membership? [108]

01 - Yes
 02 - No

I. Socio-demographic Profile

To finish up, 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.

89. What type of housing do you currently live in? Is it a: [78]

READ IN SEQUENCE - CODE ONE ONLY

01 - Single detached house?

02 - Semi-detached house?

03 - Row house (or townhouse)?

04 - Duplex, triplex or other multiplex (or an apartment in an apartment building)?

05 - Condominium?

06 - Room or shared residence?

98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)

99 - DK/NA

90. Do you, or a member of your household, currently own or rent your home? [79]

DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

01 - Own

02 - Rent

98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)

99 - DK/NA

91. Have you moved your primary residence since September 1, 2005? [80]

01 - Yes

02 - No

99 - DK/NA

92. Which of the following best describes your own present employment status? [81]

READ – PROBE FULL OR PART-TIME HOURS

01 - Working full-time

02 - Working part-time

03 - Unemployed or looking for a job

04 - Self-employed

05 - Stay at home full-time

06 - Student

07 - Retired

VOLUNTEERED

08 - Disability pension

98 - REFUSAL

99 - DK/NA

93. What is the first language you learned and that you still understand? [109]

DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

01 - English

02 - French

98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
 99 - DK/NA

94 (ASK IF NOT ABORIGINAL IN Q. 67) Could you please tell me your ethnic or cultural background?
 [76]
 DO NOT READ - IF MULTIPLE ETHNIC ORIGINS OFFERED, ASK FOR PRIMARY, BUT ACCEPT
 VISIBLE MINORITY FIRST OVER WHITE/CAUCASIAN

Group	Includes
Chinese	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan
East Asia	Japanese, Korean
South Asian/East Indian	Bangladeshi, Bengali, Brunei, Gujarati, East Indian, Indo Pakistani, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mongolian, Pakistani, Punjabi, Singhalese, Sri Lankan, Tamil
South East Asian	Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian, Indonesian, Singaporean, Burmese, Kampuchean, Thai
Filipino	
Black (Africa, Caribbean)	Angolan, Anguillan, Antiguan, Aruba/Netherlands Antilles, Bahamian, Barbadian, Belizean, Benin, Bermudan, Botswanan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde Islands, Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros Islands, Congo, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopian, Gabonese, Gambian, Ghanaian, Grenadian, Guadeloupe, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyanese, Haitian, Ivory Coast, Jamaican, Kenyan, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Martinique/French Guiana, Montserrat, Mozambique, Namibian, Nevisitian, Niger, Nigerian, Rwandan, Vicentian/Grenadines, Saint Lucian, Senegalese, Trinidadian, Tobagonian, West Indian, Other Caribbean, Other African
Latin American	All Central and South American countries, Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico
West Asian/North African/Arabs	Afghan, Algerian, Armenian, Bahrain, Bhutanese, Egyptian, Iranian, Iraqi, Israeli, Jordanian, Kurdish, Kuwaiti, Lebanese, Libyan, Maghrebi origins, Mauritanian, Moroccan, Nepalese, Oman, Palestinian, Republic of Yemen, Saudi Arabian, Syrian, Turk
Pacific Islands	Fijian, Melanesian, Micronesian, Polynesian, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wake Island, Western Samoa, American Samoa, Coral Sea Islands, Territory, Kiribati, Nauru, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Island, Tokelau, Pitcairn Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna Island, Cook Islands, Johnston Atoll, Guam, Midway Islands, New Caledonia
Other Visible Minorities	RECORD _____
White	Non - Visible Minority (Includes English, Irish, Scottish, German, French, Italian)
REFUSE/NO ANSWER	

95. What country were you born in? [110]

01 – Canada SKIP TO Q.97
 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
 99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.97

96. (ASK IF OTHER IN Q.95) In what year did you come to live in Canada? [111]
 RECORD ANSWER

 <YEAR, xxxx>
 9999 - DK/NA

97. What is your marital status? Are you: [112]
 READ IN SEQUENCE – CODE ONE ONLY

01 - Married or common-law
 02 - Separated (still legally married)
 03 - Divorced
 04 - Widower/widow
 05 – Single
 VOLUNTEERED
 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
 99 - DK/NA

98. (ASK OF BORN BEFORE 1985 IN Q76): How many dependent children under 18 do you have? [113]
 RECORD NUMBER OF CHILDREN

99 - DK/NA

99. What is the highest level of education that you have reached? [114]
DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 - Some elementary
- 02 - Completed elementary
- 03 - Some high school
- 04 - Completed high school
- 05 - Community college/vocational/trade school/commercial/CEGEP
- 06 - Some university
- 07 - Completed university
- 08 - Post-graduate university/professional school
- 98 - REFUSED
- 99 - DK/NA

100. Which of the following categories best corresponds to the total annual income, before taxes, of all members in your household, for 2005? [115]
READ IN SEQUENCE – CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 - Under \$20,000
- 02 - \$20,000 to \$40,000
- 03 - \$40,000 to \$60,000
- 04 - \$60,000 to \$80,000
- 05 - \$80,000 to \$100,000
- 06 - \$100,000 and over
- VOLUNTEERED
- 98 - REFUSED
- 99 - DK/NA

101 And to better understand how results vary by region, may I have your 6-digit postal code? [122]
ACCEPT FIRST THREE DIGITS IF THAT IS ALL RESPONDENT IS WILLING TO GIVE

999999 - DK/NA

This completes the survey. In case my supervisor would like to verify that I conducted this interview, may I please have your first name? First Name: _____

Thank you very much for your time and participation. This survey was conducted on behalf of Elections Canada

RECORD VERBATIM ANY RESPONDENT COMMENTS (DO NOT ASK)

IF RESPONDENTS REQUESTS CONTACT AT ELECTIONS CANADA OR ENVIRONICS:

Environics: Keith Neuman, Study Director 1-613-230-5089

Elections Canada: enquiries can be sent by email to electionscanada@elections.ca.

THANK AND TERMINATE

RECORD:

102. Gender: [115]

- 01 - Male
- 02 - Female

103. Language of interview [120]

- 01 - English
- 02 - French

104. Province/Territory [121]

- 01 - Northwest Territories
- 02 - Yukon
- 03 - Nunavut
- 04 - British Columbia
- 05 - Alberta
- 06 - Saskatchewan
- 07 - Manitoba
- 08 - Ontario
- 09 - Quebec
- 10 - New Brunswick
- 11 - Nova Scotia
- 12 - Prince Edward Island
- 13 - Newfoundland and Labrador

105. CMA [123]

106. Rural/Urban indicator [108]

- 01 - Urban
- 02 - Rural
- 98 - Other
- 09 - DK/NA

107. Sampling source [124]

- 10 - National RDD sample
- 21 - First Nation
- 22 - Inuit
- 23 - Métis
- 30 - Youth oversample

108. On/Off-reserve indicator [125]

- 01 - On-reserve
- 02 - Off-reserve

109. Number of attempts before completing the interview [117]

110. Date of interview [118]

111. Length of interview (in minutes) [119]

TIME PERIODS FOR Q.32

Time zone Polls open and close in local time

Newfoundland: 8:30 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.

Atlantic: 8:30 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.

Eastern: 9:30 a.m. – 9:30 p.m.

Central: 8:30 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.

Mountain: 7:30 a.m. – 7:30 p.m.

Pacific: 7:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.

Advance polls opening hours: noon to 8 p.m.

Élections Canada
Sondage des électeurs à la 39^e élection générale
Questionnaire FINAL

Introduction

Bonjour/bonsoir. Mon nom est _____ et je vous appelle pour le groupe de recherche Environics, une société de recherche sur l'opinion publique. Nous menons une étude au sujet de la récente élection fédérale pour le compte d'Élections Canada. Nous n'avons rien à vendre et ne désirons pas faire de sollicitation. Cette enquête est enregistrée auprès du système national d'enregistrement des sondages.

SI DEMANDÉ : L'entrevue dure une vingtaine de minutes.

SI DEMANDÉ : Le système d'enregistrement a été mis en place par l'industrie de la recherche par sondage pour vous permettre de vérifier la légitimité d'un sondage, obtenir de l'information sur l'industrie du sondage, ou déposer une plainte à propos d'un sondage. Vous pouvez appeler sans frais le système d'enregistrement au numéro 1-800-554-9996.

Nous choisissons les numéros de téléphone au hasard et choisissons une personne dans chaque foyer pour faire l'entrevue. Nous aimerions parler à la personne dans votre foyer qui a la citoyenneté canadienne et qui est âgée d'au moins 18 ans, qui est la dernière à avoir fêté son anniversaire de naissance. Est-ce que ce serait vous ?

Vous confirmez que vous êtes citoyen(ne) canadien(ne) ?

01 - Oui CONTINUER

02 - Non Ce sondage s'adresse uniquement citoyens canadiens. Y a-t-il quelqu'un d'autre dans votre foyer qui est citoyen canadien ? SI OUI, DEMANDER À LUI PARLER

SI LA PERSONNE N'EST PAS DISPONIBLE, PRENDRE DES ARRANGEMENTS POUR RAPPELER
SI LA PERSONNE N'EST PAS DISPONIBLE POUR LA DURÉE DE L'ENTREVUE, DEMANDER DE
PARLER À LA PERSONNE SUIVANTE À FÊTER SON ANNIVERSAIRE

CONFIRMER SI LA PERSONNE DÉSIRE UNE ENTREVUE EN FRANÇAIS OU EN ANGLAIS

A. Inscription et carte d'information de l'électeur

J'aimerais commencer par quelques questions sur l'information que vous pouvez avoir reçue avant l'élection.

1. Pendant la campagne, avez-vous reçu une carte d'information de l'électeur qui vous était personnellement adressée et qui vous indiquait où et quand voter ?
NE PAS LIRE - SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

01 - Oui

02 - Non ALLER à Q.8

99 - NSP/PR ALLER à Q.8

2. (SI OUI À Q.1) Est-ce que votre nom était bien écrit ?
NE PAS LIRE - SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE
- 01 - Oui
02 - Non
99 - NSP/PR
3. Est-ce que votre adresse était exacte ?
NE PAS LIRE - SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE
- 01 - Oui
02 - Non
99 - NSP/PR
4. (SI NON À Q.2 OU Q.3) Avez-vous fait quoi que ce soit pour faire corriger les erreurs ?
NE PAS LIRE - SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE
- 01 - Oui
02 - Non ALLER À Q.8
99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.8
5. (SI OUI À Q.4) Qu'avez-vous fait ?
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE SI VOLONTAIRE
- 01 - Bureau de vote le jour d'élection
02 - Bureau de vote par anticipation
03 - Bureau du directeur du scrutin de la circonscription
04 - Numéro de téléphone indiqué sur la carte d'information de l'électeur
05 - Numéro 1-800 d'Élections Canada, à Ottawa
06 - Courriel à Élections Canada
07 - Consultation du site Web d'Élections Canada
08 - Agent réviseur qui est passé à la maison
98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
99 - NSP/PR
6. (SI BUREAU DE VOTE LE JOUR DE L'ÉLECTION À Q.5) Aviez-vous une raison particulière de faire cela le jour d'élection ?
NE PAS LIRE - SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE
- 01 - C'est plus facile, pratique
02 - Je ne savais pas que je pouvais voter avant le jour d'élection
03 - Je ne savais pas quoi faire, où m'adresser
98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
99 - NSP/PR
7. Vous a-t-il été très facile, relativement facile, pas très facile ou pas facile du tout de faire apporter la correction ?
- 01 - Très facile
02 - Relativement facile
03 - Pas très facile
04 - Pas facile du tout
99 - NSP/PR

8. Avez-vous reçu une carte d'information de l'électeur adressée à un électeur qui n'habite pas à votre adresse ?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non
- 99 - NSP/PR

9. (DEMANDER SI NON/NSP À Q.1 – AUTRES ALLER À Q.13) Avez-vous fait quoi que ce soit pour vérifier si vous étiez inscrit(e) sur la liste électorale ?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non ALLER à Q.13
- 99 - NSP/PR ALLER à Q.13

10. (SI OUI À Q.9) Qu'avez-vous fait ?
(AU BESOIN, PRÉCISEZ : pour vérifier si vous étiez inscrit(e) sur la liste électorale ?)
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

- 01 - Bureau de vote le jour d'élection
- 02 - Bureau de vote par anticipation
- 03 - Bureau du directeur du scrutin
- 04 - Numéro de téléphone indiqué sur la carte d'information de l'électeur
- 05 - Numéro 1-800 d'Élections Canada
- 06 - Courriel à Élections Canada
- 07 - Consultation du site Web d'Élections Canada
- 08 - Agent réviseur qui est passé à la maison
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

11. (SI BUREAU DE VOTE LE JOUR D'ÉLECTION À Q.10) Aviez-vous une raison particulière de faire cela le jour d'élection ?
NE PAS LIRE - SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

- 01 - C'est plus facile, pratique
- 02 - Je ne savais pas que je pouvais voter avant le jour d'élection
- 03 - Je ne savais pas quoi faire, où m'adresser
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

12. Vous a-t-il été très facile, relativement facile, pas très facile ou pas facile du tout de vérifier si vous étiez inscrit(e) sur la liste électorale ?

- 01 - Très facile
- 02 - Relativement facile
- 03 - Pas très facile
- 04 - Pas facile du tout
- 99 - NSP/PR

DEMANDER À TOUS

13. Pendant la campagne, est-ce que des agents réviseurs d'Élections Canada sont passés chez vous pour vérifier si tous les électeurs vivant à votre adresse avaient été inscrits sur la liste électorale ?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non
- 99 - NSP/PR

14. Aux prochaines élections, si vous pouviez utiliser Internet pour vous inscrire ou communiquer avec Élections Canada pour faire corriger les renseignements de votre carte d'information de l'électeur, est-il très probable, relativement probable, pas très probable ou pas du tout probable que vous le feriez ?
LIRE SI NÉCESSAIRE : Par exemple, des corrections pourraient être nécessaires après un déménagement ou s'il y a une erreur sur votre carte.

01 - Très probable
02 - Relativement probable
03 - Pas très probable
04 - Pas du tout probable
NON SUGGÉRÉ
05 - Cela dépend
06 - Pas accès à/n'utilise pas Internet
99 - NSP/PR

B. Participation électorale

J'aimerais maintenant vous poser des questions sur le vote . . .

15. Avez-vous voté à cette élection ?
(LIRE SI DEMANDÉ : L'élection fédérale du 23 janvier)

01 - Oui
02 - Non
99 - NSP/PR

16. Avez-vous voté lors de l'élection fédérale précédente, le 28 juin 2004 ?

01 - Oui
02 - Non
99 - NSP/PR

17. (POSER SI NON/NSP À Q.15 – AUTRES ALLER À Q.21) Il y a plusieurs raisons pour lesquelles les gens ne votent pas. Dites-moi si les raisons que je vais vous lire sont une raison importante, une raison secondaire ou pas du tout une raison pour laquelle vous n'avez pas voté à cette élection.
LECTURE ET ROTATION DES RAISONS – RÉPÉTER L'ÉCHELLE AU BESOIN

- a. Vous pensiez que votre vote n'aurait pas d'incidence
- b. Vous n'aimiez aucun des candidats
- c. La politique ne vous intéresse pas
- d. Vous ne saviez pas pour quel candidat ou quel parti voter
- e. Vous ne saviez pas où et quand voter
- f. Vous n'avez pas pensé à aller voter (ou vous avez oublié d'y aller)
- g. Vous n'étiez pas inscrit(e) sur la liste électorale ou votre carte d'inscription comportait des erreurs
- h. Vous n'aviez pas suffisamment de temps pour aller voter
- i. Il s'est produit quelque chose qui vous a empêché d'aller voter

01 - Raison importante
02 - Raison secondaire
03 - Pas une raison
99 - NSP/PR

18. (POSER SI RAISON IMPORTANTE OU SECONDAIRE À Q.17h OU Q17i) Pouvez-vous me dire pourquoi il vous a été impossible d'aller voter ? [SI ON DEMANDE, PRÉCISER : S'agissait-il de quelque chose qui est lié à votre famille, à votre travail ou à vos études, au mauvais temps, au transport ou à la santé, par exemple ?]
NE PAS LIRE - SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

01 - Obligations familiales
02 - Obligations liées au travail ou aux études
03 - Problèmes de transport
04 - Mauvais temps
05 - Condition physique ou problème de santé
98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
99 - NSP/PR

19. Y a-t-il d'autres raisons pour lesquelles vous n'avez pas voté ?

01 - Oui
02 - Non ALLER À Q.37
99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.37

20. Pouvez-vous me dire lesquelles ?
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR TOUTES LES RÉPONSES

01 - En rapport au gouvernement
02 - En rapport aux personnalités politiques (en général)
03 - En rapport aux partis politiques
04 - En rapport aux candidats
05 - En rapport aux chefs des partis politiques
06 - En rapport aux enjeux abordés pendant la campagne
07 - En rapport au système électoral
08 - Mécontentement régional
09 - Manque de rivalité
10 - Problème d'accès au bureau de scrutin
11 - Problème d'inscription
12 - Absence de signification du vote
13 - Manque d'intérêt / apathie
14 - Attention portée ailleurs
15 - Manque de connaissances ou d'information
16 - Cynisme
17 - Blessure ou maladie
18 - Problème de transport
19 - Déplacement (hors de la ville, à l'étranger...)
20 - Conditions météorologiques
98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
99 - NSP/PR

ALLER À Q.37

21. (POSER SI OUI À Q.15) Quelle est la principale raison pour laquelle vous avez voté le 23 janvier ?
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR PLUS D'UNE RÉPONSE SI VOLONTAIRE

- 01 - Pour appuyer un des partis
- 02 - Pour appuyer un des candidats
- 03 - Pour contrer un des partis
- 04 - Pour contrer un des candidats
- 05 - Parce que c'est un devoir de voter
- 06 - Pour donner l'exemple aux enfants/aux autres
- 07 - Par habitude/je vote toujours
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

22. Par quel moyen avez-vous voté ?
LIRE DANS L'ORDRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

- 01 - À un bureau de vote le jour d'élection
- 02 - À un bureau de vote par anticipation
- 03 - Au bureau du directeur du scrutin
- 04 - Par bulletin de vote spécial (par la poste) ALLER À Q.36
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____) ALLER À Q.37
- 99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.37

23. Si vous réfléchissez à la méthode par laquelle vous avez voté, diriez-vous que cela a été très facile, relativement facile, pas très facile ou pas facile du tout ?

- 01 - Très facile
- 02 - Relativement facile
- 03 - Pas très facile
- 04 - Pas du tout facile
- 99 - NSP/PR

24. Au moment d'aller voter, êtes-vous parti de chez vous, du travail ou d'ailleurs pour vous rendre au [Q.22 : bureau de vote/ bureau de vote par anticipation/ bureau du directeur du scrutin] ?

- 01 - De la maison
- 02 - Du lieu de travail
- 98 - D'un autre endroit (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

25. Comment vous y êtes-vous rendu ?
LIRE SI NÉCESSAIRE – SI PLUS D'UN MOYEN DE TRANSPORT, DEMANDER LE PRINCIPAL

- 01 - À pied
- 02 - En auto
- 03 - En autobus ou métro
- 04 - En taxi
- 98 - Autrement (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

26. Combien de temps vous a-t-il fallu pour vous rendre au [Q.22 : bureau de vote/ bureau de vote par anticipation/ bureau du directeur du scrutin] ?

SAISIR LA RÉPONSE EN MINUTES

___ Minutes

99 - NSP/PR

27. La distance à parcourir pour aller voter vous a-t-elle parue raisonnable ?

01 - Oui

02 - Non

99 - NSP/PR

28. Avez-vous dû prendre des arrangements particuliers pour pouvoir aller voter, que ce soit au bureau, avec votre famille, pour vous y rendre ou pour toute autre raison ?

(AU BESOIN, PRÉCISEZ : Par « arrangements », je veux dire quoi que ce soit qui a nécessité une planification ou de l'organisation.)

01 - Oui

02 - Non ALLER À Q.30

99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.30

29. De quel genre d'arrangements s'agissait-il ?

NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR TOUTES LES RÉPONSES APPLICABLES

01 - Demander du temps à son employeur pour aller voter

02 - Demander une journée de congé

03 - Trouver quelqu'un pour garder les enfants

04 - Annuler ou reporter des activités planifiées

05 - Revenir de voyage plus tôt que prévu

06 - Trouver un moyen de transport, du covoiturage

07 - Réserver un transport adapté

08 - Réserver les services d'un interprète

98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)

99 - NSP/PR

30. Avez-vous eu de la difficulté à trouver le [Q.22 : bureau de vote/ bureau de vote par anticipation/ bureau du directeur du scrutin] ?

01 - Oui

02 - Non ALLER À Q.32

99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.32

31. Pourriez-vous décrire brièvement ces difficultés ?

NE PAS LIRE - SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

01 - Accessibilité physique

02 - Adresse difficile à trouver

03 - Salle à l'intérieur de l'immeuble difficile à trouver

04 - Manque de stationnement

98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)

99 - NSP/PR

32. Vous souvenez-vous vers quelle heure vous êtes allé voter ?
LIRE SEULEMENT SI NÉCESSAIRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE – **VALIDER PAR PROVINCE – voir dernière page**

01 - Avant 8h du matin
02 - Entre 8h et 9h
03 - Entre 9h et 10h
04 - Entre 10h et 11h
05 - Entre 11h et midi
06 - Entre midi et 1h de l'après-midi (Québec : Midi – 13h)
07 - Entre 1 et 2 (Québec : 13h – 14h)
08 - Entre 2 et 3 (Québec : 14h – 15h)
09 - Entre 3 et 4 (Québec : 15h – 16h)
10 - Entre 4 et 5 (Québec : 16h – 17h)
11 - Entre 5 et 6 (Québec : 17h – 18h)
12 - Entre 6 et 7 (Québec : 18h – 19h)
13 - Entre 7 et 8 (Québec : 19h – 20h)
14 - Entre 8 et 9 (Québec : 20h – 21h)
15 - Après 9h le soir (Québec : Après 21h)
99 - NSP/PR

33. Êtes-vous très satisfait(e), relativement satisfait(e), pas très satisfait(e), pas du tout satisfait(e) du temps qu'il vous a fallu attendre avant de pouvoir voter une fois arrivée(e) au [Q.22 : bureau de vote/ bureau de vote par anticipation/ bureau du directeur du scrutin] ?

01 - Très satisfait(e)
02 - Relativement satisfait(e)
03 - Pas très satisfait(e)
04 - Pas du tout satisfait(e)
99 - NSP/PR

34. Dans quelle langue vous a-t-on servi au [Q.22 : bureau de vote/ bureau de vote par anticipation/ bureau du directeur du scrutin] ?
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

01 - Anglais
02 - Français
98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
99 - NSP/PR

35. Avez-vous ou non été satisfait(e) de la langue dans laquelle vous avez été servi(e) ?

01 - Oui, satisfait(e)
02 - Non, insatisfait(e)
99 - NSP/PR

36. Êtes-vous très satisfait(e), relativement satisfait(e), pas très satisfait(e), pas du tout satisfait(e) des directives que vous avez reçues sur la manière de déposer votre bulletin de vote ?
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

01 - Très satisfait(e)
02 - Relativement satisfait(e)
03 - Pas très satisfait(e)
04 - Pas du tout satisfait(e)
NON SUGGÉRÉ
05 - N'a pas reçu/pas besoin des directives
99 - NSP/PR

POSER À TOUS

37. Au cours des prochaines élections, si vous pouviez voter directement sur le site Web d'Élections Canada, est-il très probable, relativement probable, pas très probable ou pas du tout probable que vous le feriez ?

- 01 - Très probable
- 02 - Relativement probable
- 03 - Pas très probable
- 04 - Pas du tout probable
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 05 - Cela dépend
- 06 - N'utilise pas/pas accès à Internet
- 99 - NSP/PR

C. Carte de rappel et service d'information à l'électeur

J'aimerais maintenant vous poser des questions à propos de l'information que vous avez obtenue et consultée au sujet de cette élection . . .

38. Où avez-vous obtenu l'information sur les procédures de vote pour cette élection ? Par cela, j'entends le moment et l'endroit où aller voter.
PRÉCISER SI LE/LA RÉPONDANT(E) COMPREND MAL LA QUESTION : Je ne veux pas dire les renseignements qui vous ont servi à décider pour qui voter.
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR JUSQU'À 3 RÉPONSES; SONDER : Y a-t-il d'autres sources ?

- 01 - Carte d'information de l'électeur
- 02 - Carte de rappel
- 03 - Télévision
- 04 - Radio
- 05 - Journaux
- 06 - Téléphone (numéro 1-800)
- 07 - Dépliants
- 08 - Amis, famille, parents
- 09 - Internet/site Web
- 10 - Site Web d'Élections Canada
- 11 - Élections Canada
- 12 - Partis politiques, candidats
- 13 - Bureau du directeur du scrutin de la circonscription
- 14 - Agents réviseurs, recenseur
- 97 - Nulle part /N'avait pas l'intention de voter
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

39. (POSER SI LA CARTE DE RAPPEL N'A PAS ÉTÉ MENTIONNÉE À Q.38) Pendant la campagne, avez-vous reçu par la poste une carte intitulée « Rappel important à l'électeur » ?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non ALLER À Q.41
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 03 - Pas certain(e) ALLER À Q.41
- 99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.41

40. (SI OUI À Q.39) Cette carte de rappel vous a-t-elle été utile ?
(LIRE SI NÉCESSAIRE : Utile pour vous rappeler la tenue d'une élection et la date du scrutin)

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non
- 99 - NSP/PR

41. Avez-vous communiqué avec Élections Canada pour une raison ou une autre pendant la campagne ?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non ALLER À Q.46
- 99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.46

42. (SI OUI À Q.41) Comment avez-vous communiqué avec Élections Canada ?
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR TOUTES LES RÉPONSES APPLICABLES

- 01 - Par le système de réponse vocale (ligne 1-800)
- 02 - En parlant à un agent (ligne 1-800)
- 03 - Par le site d'élections Canada
- 04 - Par le directeur du scrutin
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

43. Pour quelles raisons avez-vous communiqué avec Élections Canada ?
NE PAS LIRE - SAISIR TOUTES LES RÉPONSES APPLICABLES

- 01 - Méthodes de vote
- 02 - Lieu de vote
- 03 - Heures de vote
- 04 - Inscription
- 05 - Circonscription
- 06 - Partis politiques
- 07 - Candidats
- 08 - Financement politique
- 09 - Publicité par des tiers
- 10 - Résultats d'élection
- 12 - Déposer une plainte
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

44. Avez-vous obtenu l'information ou l'aide dont vous aviez besoin ?
SI OUI, SONDER POUR SAVOIR SI COMPLÈTEMENT OU PARTIELLEMENT

- 01 - Oui, complètement
- 02 - Oui, partiellement
- 03 - Non
- 99 - NSP/PR

45. Dans l'ensemble, diriez-vous que vous êtes très satisfait(e), relativement satisfait(e), pas très satisfait(e), pas du tout satisfait(e) de vos échanges récents avec Élections Canada ?

- 01 - Très satisfait(e)
- 02 - Relativement satisfait(e)
- 03 - Pas très satisfait(e)
- 04 - Pas du tout satisfait(e)
- 99 - NSP/PR

Pendant la campagne, Élections Canada a diffusé de l'information au sujet des divers aspects du processus électoral . . .

46. Avez-vous vu ou entendu quelque chose sur la façon de s'inscrire sur la liste électorale pour voter ?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non ALLER À Q.48
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 03 - Pas certain(e) ALLER À Q.48
- 99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.48

47. (SI OUI À Q.46) Où avez-vous vu ou entendu de l'information à ce sujet ?
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

- 01 - Annonces à la télévision
- 02 - Annonces à la radio
- 03 - Annonces dans les journaux
- 04 - Élections Canada
- 05 - Candidats ou partis politiques (leurs représentants ou bénévoles)
- 06 - Connaissances/amis
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

48. Avez-vous vu ou entendu quoi que ce soit sur la possibilité de voter par la poste ?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non ALLER À Q.50
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 03 - Pas certain(e) ALLER À Q.50
- 99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.50

49. (SI OUI À Q.48) Où avez-vous vu ou entendu de l'information à ce sujet ?
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

- 01 - Annonces à la télévision
- 02 - Annonces à la radio
- 03 - Annonces dans les journaux
- 04 - Élections Canada
- 05 - Candidats ou partis politiques (leurs représentants ou bénévoles)
- 06 - Connaissances/amis
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

50. Avez-vous vu ou entendu quoi que ce soit sur la possibilité de voter par anticipation ?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non ALLER À Q.52
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 03 - Pas certain(e) ALLER À Q.52
- 99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.52

51. (SI OUI À Q.50) Où avez-vous vu ou entendu de l'information à ce sujet ?
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

- 01 - Annonces à la télévision
- 02 - Annonces à la radio
- 03 - Annonces dans les journaux
- 04 - Élections Canada
- 05 - Candidats ou partis politiques (leurs représentants ou bénévoles)
- 06 - Carte d'information de l'électeur
- 07 - Connaissances/amis
- 07 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

52. Avez-vous vu ou entendu quoi que ce soit sur la possibilité de voter au bureau du directeur du scrutin de votre circonscription ?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non ALLER À Q.54
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 03 - Pas certain(e) ALLER À Q.54
- 99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.54

53. (SI OUI À Q.52) Où avez-vous vu ou entendu de l'information à ce sujet ?
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

- 01 - Annonces à la télévision
- 02 - Annonces à la radio
- 03 - Annonces dans les journaux
- 04 - Élections Canada
- 05 - Candidats ou partis politiques (leurs représentants ou bénévoles)
- 06 - Connaissances/amis
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

D. Publicité

54. Pendant la campagne, avez-vous vu des annonces à la télévision qui étaient commanditées par Élections Canada ? Je ne veux pas dire des annonces diffusées pour le compte des partis politiques.

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 03 - Pas certain(e)
- 99 - NSP/PR

55. Avez-vous entendu des annonces d'Élections Canada à la radio ?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 03 - Pas certain(e)
- 99 - NSP/PR

56. Avez-vous vu des annonces d'Élections Canada dans les journaux ?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 03 - Pas certain(e)
- 99 - NSP/PR

57. Avez-vous entendu le slogan : « Pourquoi se taire quand tout le monde écoute ? »

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 03 – Pas certain(e)
- 99 - NSP/PR

57.1.(SI OUI À 57) Où l'avez-vous entendu ?

(LIRE AU BESOIN : le slogan : « Pourquoi se taire quand tout le monde écoute ? »)

- 01 - Télévision
- 02 - Radio
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 03 - Pas certain(e)
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

58. (POSER SI OUI À Q.54, Q.55, OU Q.56 – SINON ALLER À Q.60) Dans quelle mesure avez-vous aimé les publicités d'Élections Canada ? Beaucoup, assez, pas vraiment, pas du tout ou vous n'avez pas d'opinion, ni favorable ni défavorable, à ce sujet ?

- 01 - Aimé beaucoup
- 02 - Aimé assez
- 03 - Pas vraiment aimé
- 04 - Pas du tout aimé
- 05 - Pas d'opinion
- 99 - NSP/PR

59. [SI OUI À Q.57 : Exception faite du slogan « Pourquoi se taire quand tout le monde écoute ? »,]
Qu'avez-vous retenu de l'information présentée dans les annonces d'Élections Canada ?
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR JUSQU'À 4 RÉPONSES

- 01 - Déclenchement de l'élection
- 02 - Carte d'information de l'électeur
- 03 - Dates du vote par anticipation
- 04 - Date de l'élection
- 05 - Incitation générale à voter
- 06 - Incitation des jeunes à voter
- 07 - Incitation des Autochtones à voter
- 97 - Aucune
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

E. Attitudes relatives aux élections et à la politique en général

J'aimerais maintenant vous poser des questions générales au sujet des élections et de la politique. . .

60. Êtes-vous entièrement d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt en désaccord ou entièrement en désaccord avec les affirmations suivantes :
LECTURE EN ROTATION DES AFFIRMATIONS.

- a. C'est un devoir civique pour tout citoyen de voter aux élections.
- b. Règle générale, les élus ne sont pas à l'écoute des citoyens.
- c. Les citoyens n'influencent pas vraiment les actions du gouvernement.
- d. En tant que groupe, les députés fédéraux représentent bien la diversité de la société canadienne.
- e. Tous les partis politiques fédéraux sont semblables; les électeurs n'ont pas vraiment de choix.
- f. Les partis politiques sont trop influencés par les gens qui ont beaucoup d'argent.
- g. Les partis politiques ont parlé de sujets qui sont importants à vos yeux.
- h. La baisse de la participation électorale affaiblit la démocratie canadienne.

- 01 - Entièrement d'accord
- 02 - Plutôt d'accord
- 03 - Plutôt en désaccord
- 04 - Entièrement en désaccord
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 05 - Ni d'accord, ni en désaccord
- 99 - NSP/PR

61. Règle générale, diriez-vous que vous êtes très intéressé(e) par la politique, moyennement intéressé(e), peu intéressé(e) ou pas du tout intéressé(e) ?

- 01 - Très intéressé(e)
- 02 - Moyennement intéressé(e)
- 03 - Peu intéressé(e)
- 04 - Pas du tout intéressé(e)
- 99 - NSP/PR

62. Diriez-vous que vous avez suivi la campagne électorale du 23 janvier de très près, d'assez près, de loin, de très loin ?
- 01 - De très près
 - 02 - D'assez près
 - 03 - De loin
 - 04 - De très loin
 - 99 - NSP/PR
63. Connaissez-vous très bien, assez bien, pas très bien ou pas du tout les plate-formes électorales des partis politiques qui ont pris part à l'élection ?
- 01 - Très bien
 - 02 - Assez bien
 - 03 - Pas très bien
 - 04 - Pas du tout
 - 99 - NSP/PR
64. Les jeunes ont deux fois moins tendance à voter que les gens plus âgés. Croyez-vous que c'est là un problème très grave, un problème assez grave, un problème pas très grave ou pas du tout un problème ?
- 01 - Problème très grave
 - 02 - Problème assez grave
 - 03 - Problème pas très grave
 - 04 - Pas un problème du tout
 - 99 - NSP/PR
65. Quel serait, selon vous, le meilleur moyen d'encourager plus de jeunes à voter ?
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE
- 01 - Abaisser l'âge minimum pour voter
 - 02 - Informer, éduquer les jeunes/l'enseigner à l'école
 - 03 - Rendre la politique plus pertinente pour eux
 - 04 - Accorder plus d'attention aux enjeux qui intéressent les jeunes
 - 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
 - 99 - NSP/PR
66. Parmi les choix suivants, qui, selon vous, assume la plus grande responsabilité d'encourager les jeunes à voter ?
LIRE EN ROTATION – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE
- 01 - Parents
 - 02 - Enseignants (professeurs)
 - 03 - Organisations de jeunes
 - 04 - Partis politiques
 - 05 - Le gouvernement
 - 06 - Élections Canada
 - NON SUGGÉRÉ
 - 07 - Tous partagent également cette responsabilité
 - 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
 - 99 - NSP/PR

F. Point de vue autochtone

J'aimerais maintenant vous poser quelques questions sur vous. Soyez assuré(e) que vos réponses resteront strictement confidentielles.

67. Êtes-vous autochtone ?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non ALLER À Q.76
- 99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.76

68. (SI OUI À Q.67) Vous identifiez-vous en tant que membre d'une Première nation, Métis(se) ou Inuit ?
SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

- 01 – Première nation
- 02 - Métis
- 03 - Inuit
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

68.1 (SI PREMIÈRES NATIONS À LA Q68, POSER LA Q68.1) Êtes-vous un Indien inscrit ou un Indien non inscrit? [NOUVEAU]
CHOISIR UN CODE SEULEMENT

- 01 – Inscrit
- 02 – Non-inscrit
- 98 – REFUS DE RÉPONDRE
- 99 - NSP/ND

69. Est-ce que votre résidence principale se trouve dans une réserve ?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non ALLER À Q.72
- 99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.72

70. (SI OUI À Q.69) Y avait-il un bureau de scrutin dans votre réserve ?

- 01 - Oui ALLER À Q.72
- 02 - Non
- 99 - NSP/PR

71. Y avait-il un bureau de scrutin près de votre réserve ?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non
- 99 - NSP/PR

72. Êtes-vous entièrement d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt en désaccord ou entièrement en désaccord avec les affirmations suivantes :

LECTURE EN ROTATION DES AFFIRMATIONS

- a. Vous seriez plus susceptible de voter aux des élections fédérales s'il y avait davantage de candidats autochtones.
- b. Il devrait y avoir un nombre minimal de députés autochtones.
- c. Les partis politiques devraient être tenus de présenter un minimum de candidats autochtones.
- d. Le gouvernement fédéral s'acquitte bien de la tâche de représenter vos intérêts, en tant que personne autochtone.
- e. Les Autochtones devraient voter en plus grand nombre aux élections fédérales pour faire valoir leur point de vue.
- f. Plus d'efforts devraient être faits pour informer les Autochtones de leurs droits civils.

01 - Entièrement d'accord

02 - Plutôt d'accord

03 - Plutôt en désaccord

04 - Entièrement en désaccord

NON SUGGÉRÉ

05 - Ni d'accord, ni en désaccord

99 - NSP/PR

73. Pendant l'élection, avez-vous vu ou entendu des publicités d'Élections Canada visant précisément à encourager les électeurs autochtones à voter ?

01 - Oui

02 - Non ALLER À Q.76

99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.76

74. (SI OUI À Q.73) Où avez-vous vu ou entendu ces publicités ?
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR TOUTES LES RÉPONSES APPLICABLES

01 - Télévision

02 - Radio

03 - Journaux

04 - Dépliants

98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)

99 - NSP/PR

75. Dans quelle mesure avez-vous aimé ces publicités ? Diriez-vous que vous les avez beaucoup, assez, peu, ou pas du tout aimées, ou n'avez-vous aucune opinion, favorable ou défavorable, sur la question ?

01 - Aimé beaucoup

02 - Aimé assez

03 - Pas vraiment aimé

04 - Pas du tout aimé

05 - Pas d'opinion

99 - NSP/PR

G. Point de vue des jeunes

76. Et maintenant, afin que nous sachions à quel groupe d'âge vous appartenez, pouvez-vous m'indiquer votre année de naissance ?

SAISIR LA RÉPONSE

9999 - NSP/PR

77. (DEMANDER SI NÉ(E) EN 1981 OU APRÈS – SINON ALLER À Q.83) Et au cours de quel mois êtes-vous né(e) ?

SAISIR RÉPONSE

____ <MOIS 01 TO 12>
99 - NSP/PR

78. Au moment de l'élection, viviez-vous chez vos parents ou chez l'un d'eux ?

01 - Oui

02 - Non

99 - NSP/PR

79. Êtes-vous présentement aux études ?

01 - Oui

02 - Non ALLER À Q.82

99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.82

80. (SI OUI À Q.79) Dans ce cas, viviez-vous...

LIRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

01 - Sur le campus de votre collège ou université, ou

02 - Hors campus

NON SUGGÉRÉ

98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)

99 - NSP/PR

81. Êtes-vous un membre actif d'une association étudiante ?

01 - Oui

02 - Non

03 - Il n'y a pas d'association à votre école

99 - NSP/PR

82. Êtes-vous entièrement d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt en désaccord ou entièrement en désaccord avec les affirmations suivantes :

LECTURE EN ROTATION DES AFFIRMATIONS

- a. Plus de jeunes voteraient s'il y avait plus de jeunes qui se présentaient aux élections.
- b. Plus de jeunes voteraient s'il y avait plus de députés de leur groupe d'âge.
- c. Les jeunes sont moins portés à voter parce qu'ils sont exclus de la politique.
- d. Il y a suffisamment de jeunes pour influencer la politique nationale.
- e. Les jeunes ne sont pas suffisamment informés au sujet des élections.

01 - Entièrement d'accord

02 - Plutôt d'accord

03 - Plutôt en désaccord

04 - Entièrement en désaccord

NON SUGGÉRÉ

05 - Ni d'accord, ni en désaccord

99 - NSP/PR

H. Engagement au sein des partis politiques

83. Avez-vous déjà fait du travail bénévole pour un parti politique fédéral ?

01 - Oui

02 - Non ALLER À Q.85

99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.85

84. Avez-vous travaillé bénévolement pour un parti politique fédéral pendant l'élection de janvier ?

01 - Oui

02 - Non

99 - NSP/PR

85. Avez-vous déjà fait du travail bénévole pour un groupe communautaire ou une organisation sans but lucratif ?

01 - Oui

02 - Non ALLER À Q.87

99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.87

86. Faites-vous toujours du bénévolat pour de telles organisations ?

01 - Oui

02 - Non

99 - NSP/PR

87. Avez-vous déjà eu une carte de membre payée d'un parti politique fédéral ?

01 - Oui

02 - Non ALLER À Q.89

99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.89

88. (SI OUI À Q.87) Payez-vous encore cette carte de membre?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non
- 99 - NSP/PR

I. Profil sociodémographique

Pour terminer, j'aimerais vous poser quelques questions au sujet de votre mode de vie, uniquement à des fins statistiques.

89. Dans quel type de logement habitez-vous ? Est-ce...
LIRE DANS L'ORDRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

- 01 - Une maison unifamiliale individuelle ?
- 02 - Une maison jumelée ?
- 03 - Une maison en rangée ?
- 04 - Un duplex, un triplex ou autre multiplex (ou un appartement dans un immeuble d'appartements) ?
- 05 - Un condominium (maison en co-propriété) ?
- 06 - Une chambre ou maison partagée ?
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

90. Est-ce que vous ou un membre de votre ménage est propriétaire ou locataire de votre logement ?
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

- 01 - Propriétaire
- 02 - Locataire
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

91. Avez-vous changé d'adresse principale depuis le 1er septembre 2005 ?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non
- 99 - NSP/PR

92. Dans la liste que je vais vous lire, qu'est-ce qui décrit le mieux votre situation d'emploi actuelle ?
LIRE – DEMANDER LE NOMBRE D'HEURES DE TRAVAIL À TEMPS PLEIN OU PARTIEL

- 01 - Travail à temps plein
- 02 - Travail à temps partiel
- 03 - Sans emploi ou à la recherche d'un emploi
- 04 - Travailleur autonome (à son propre compte)
- 05 - À la maison à temps plein
- 06 - Étudiant
- 07 - Retraité
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 08 - Allocation pour personnes handicapées
- 98 - REFUS
- 99 - NSP/PR

93. Quelle est la première langue que vous avez apprise et que vous comprenez encore ?
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

- 01 - Anglais
02 - Français
98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
99 - NSP/PR

94 (POSER SI NON AUTOCHTONE À Q.67) Pouvez-vous me dire quelle est votre origine ethnique ou culturelle ?
NE PAS LIRE – SI ORIGINE MULTIPLE, DEMANDER LA PRINCIPALE, MAIS ACCEPTER LES MINORITÉS VISIBLES EN PRIORITÉ DEVANT LES « BLANCS » OU CAUCASIENS

Groupe	Comprend
Chinois	Chine, Hong Kong, Taiwan
Asie orientale	Japonais, Coréen
Asiatique du Sud/de l'Est	Bangladais, Bengalais, Brunei, Goudjrati, Asiatique de l'Est, Indo-Pakistanaï, Maurice Mayotte, Mongolien, Pakistanais, Punjabi, Ceylanais, Sri Lankais, Tamoul
Asiatique du Sud-Est	Vietnamien, Cambodgien, Malaisien, Laotien, Indonésien, Singapourien, Birman, Cambodgien, Thaïlandais
Philippin	
Noir (Africain, Antillais)	Angolais, Anguillan, Antiguais, Aruba/Antilles néerlandaises, Bahamien, Barbadien, Bélizien, Bénin, Bermudien, Botswanais, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Camerounais, Îles du Cap Vert, Îles Caymans, République centrafricaine, Tchad, Îles Comores, Congo, Commonwealth de la Dominique, Guinée équatoriale, Éthiopien, Gabonais, Gambien, Ghanéen, Grenadien, Guadeloupe, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Guyanais, Haïtien, Ivoirien, Jamaïcain, Kényan, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawien, Malien, Martiniquais/Guyane française, Montserrat, Mozambique, Namibien, Nevisitien, Niger, Nigérien, Rwandais, Vicentian/Grenadines, Sainte-Lucie, Sénégalais, Trinidadais, Tobagan, Antillais, Autre habitant des Caraïbes, Autres Africains
Latino-Américain	Tous les pays d'Amérique centrale et d'Amérique latine, Mexique, Cuba, Puerto Rico
Asie occidentale/Africain du Nord/Arabe	Afghan, Algérien, Arménien, Bahreïn, Bhoutanais, Égyptien, Iranien, Irakien, Israélien, Jordanien, Kurde, Koweïtien, Libanais, Libyen, d'origine maghrébine, Mauritanien, Marocain, Népalais, Oman, Palestinien, République du Yémen, Arabie saoudite, Syrien, Turc
Îles du Pacifique	Fidjien, Mélanésien, Micronésien, Polynésien, Tonga, Tuvalu, Île de Wake, Samoa-occidentale, Samoa américaine, Territoire des îles de la mer de Corail, Kiribati, Nauru, Île Norfolk, Îles Mariannes-du-Nord, Tokelau, Îles Pitcairn, Territoire sous tutelle des Îles du Pacifique, Vanuatu, Île Wallis et Futuna, Îles Cook, Atoll de Johnston, Guam, Îles Midway, Nouvelle-Calédonie
Autres minorités visibles	INSCRIRE _____
Blanc	Minorité non visible (comprenant Anglais, Irlandais, Écossais, Allemand, Français, Italien)
REFUS/PAS DE RÉPONSE	

95. Dans quel pays êtes-vous né(e) ?
(QUÉBEC = CANADA)

- 01 - Canada ALLER À Q.97
98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
99 - NSP/PR ALLER À Q.97

96. (POSER SI AUTRE À Q.95) En quelle année êtes-vous venu vivre au Canada ?
SAISIR LA RÉPONSE

- ____ <ANNÉE, xxxx>
9999 - NSP/PR

97. Quel est votre état civil ? Êtes-vous...
LIRE DANS L'ORDRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

- 01 - Marié(e) ou en union de fait
- 02 - Séparé(e) (encore légalement marié)
- 03 - Divorcé(e)
- 04 - Veuf, veuve
- 05 - Célibataire
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/PR

98. (POSER SI NÉ(E) AVANT 1985 À Q.76) Combien d'enfants à charge âgés de moins de 18 ans avez-vous ?
SAISIR LE NOMBRE D'ENFANTS À CHARGE

99 - NSP/PR

99. Quel niveau de scolarité le plus élevé avez-vous complété ?
NE PAS LIRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

- 01 - Une partie du primaire
- 02 - Niveau primaire complété
- 03 - Une partie du secondaire
- 04 - Niveau secondaire complété
- 05 - Collège communautaire, formation professionnelle, école de métier, cours commercial, Cégep
- 06 - Quelques cours universitaires
- 07 - Diplôme universitaire de premier cycle
- 08 - Études supérieures/École de profession
- 98 - REFUS
- 99 - NSP/PR

100. Laquelle des catégories suivantes correspond le mieux au revenu annuel, avant impôt, de tous les membres de votre ménage en 2005 ?
LIRE DANS L'ORDRE – SAISIR UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

- 01 - Moins de 20 000 \$
- 02 - De 20 000 \$ à 40 000 \$
- 03 - De 40 000 \$ à 60 000 \$
- 04 - De 60 000 \$ à 80 000 \$
- 05 - De 80 000 \$ à 100 000 \$
- 06 - 100 000 \$ et plus
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 98 - REFUS
- 99 - NSP/PR

101 Et pour nous aider à comprendre les variations régionales des résultats, pouvez-vous me donner votre code postal à 6 caractères ?
ACCEPTER LES 3 PREMIERS CARACTÈRES SI C'EST TOUT CE QUE LE/LA RÉPONDANT(E) EST DISPOSÉ(E) À DONNER

999999 - NSP/PR

Ceci termine l'entrevue. Afin que mon supérieur puisse s'assurer que j'ai bel et bien mené cette entrevue, pouvez-vous me donner votre prénom ? Prénom : _____

Merci beaucoup pour votre temps et votre participation. Je vous rappelle que ce sondage a été mené pour le compte d'Élections Canada.

NE PAS SOLLICITER POUR SONDAGES FUTURS.

RECORD VERBATIM ANY COMMENTS (DO NOT ASK)

SI LE RÉPONDANT DEMANDE LE NOM D'UNE PERSONNE RESSOURCE D'ÉLECTIONS CANADA OU D' ENVIRONICS :

Élections Canada : les requête peuvent être formulées par courriel à l'adresse ElectionsCanada@elections.ca. (Elections ne prend pas accent et s'écrit avec un « s », « Electionscanada » s'écrit en un seul mot)

Derek Leebosh 1-416-920-9010
Derek.Leebosh@environics.ca

REMERCIEMENT ET CONCLUSION

SAISIR :

101.1 TRANSCRIRE LES COMMENTAIRES NON DEMANDÉS

102. Sexe :

- 01 - Homme
- 02 - Femme

103. Langue de l'entrevue

- 01 - Anglais
- 02 - Français

104. Province/Territoire

- 01 - Territoires du Nord-Ouest
- 02 - Yukon
- 03 - Nunavut
- 04 - Colombie-Britannique
- 05 - Alberta
- 06 - Saskatchewan
- 07 - Manitoba
- 08 - Ontario
- 09 - Québec
- 10 - Nouveau-Brunswick
- 11 - Nouvelle-Écosse
- 12 - Île-du-Prince-Édouard
- 13 - Terre-Neuve et Labrador

105. CMA

106. Indicateur rural/urbain

- 01 - Urbain
- 02 - Rural
- 98 - Autre
- 09 - NSP/PR

107. Source d'échantillonnage

- 10 - Échantillon national "RDD"
- 21 - Première nation
- 22 - Inuit
- 23 - Métis
- 30 - Suréchantillon de jeunes

108. Indicateur dans/à l'extérieur d'une réserve

- 01 – Dans une réserve
- 02 – À l'extérieur d'une réserve

109. Nombre de tentatives avant de compléter l'entrevue

110. Date de l'entrevue

111. Durée (en minutes) de l'entrevue

HEURES DE VALIDATION POUR Q.32

Heures d'ouverture des bureaux de vote

Fuseaux horaires	heure locale
Heure de Terre-Neuve	8h30 – 20h30
Heure de l'Atlantique	8h30 – 20h30
Heure de l'Est	9h30 – 21h30
Heure du Centre	8h30 – 20h00
Heure des Rocheuses	7h30 – 19h30
Heure du Pacifique	7h00 – 19 :00

Heures d'ouverture des bureaux de vote par anticipation : midi à 20h00