

school graduates, 73 percent of those with some post-secondary training and 77 percent of university graduates.

Supporters of the Free trade Agreement were much more likely than opponents to state that they trust the views expressed by business leaders (77% of supporters, compared to 64% of opponents).

- **Journalists and Reporters** - Overall, 54 percent of respondents said that they trust "some" (43%) or "most" (11%) of what journalists and reporters say concerning Free Trade. Another 30 percent stated that they trust "little" of what is said about Free Trade by journalists and reporters, while 14 percent stated that they trust "nothing" from this source.

Regionally, those living in the Atlantic provinces were more likely to place trust in statements made by journalists and reporters (65%), followed by those living in Ontario (60%). Across western Canada, trust in reporters and journalists ranged from 56 percent in Alberta, 54 percent in British Columbia and 49 percent of those living in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Residents of Quebec were least likely to view Free Trade statements made by journalists and reporters as trustworthy (45%).

Females (57%) were slightly more likely than males (52%) to state that they trusted statements made about Free Trade coming from journalists and reporters. Younger respondents were also more likely to trust this source of information (58%) than were those aged 35-54 (55%) or 55 and older (49%). There was a slight correlation with education and income on this item. Those earning yearly incomes above \$50,000 were slightly more likely to trust journalists and reporters (57%) than were those earning between \$30,000 and \$50,000 (53%) or those earning below \$30,000 (54%). By education, University graduates were more likely to trust reporters and journalists speaking on Free Trade (60%) than were those who had undertaken other post-secondary training (55%), high school graduates (50%) and those who did not complete high school (54%).