

much more likely to believe trade economists and other experts (80%), than were those aged 35-54 (77%) or 55 and older (68%). Those earning yearly incomes below \$30,000 were less likely to trust this information source (69%) than were those earning between \$30,000 and \$50,000 (76%) or those earning over \$50,000 (82%). The most significant predictor was education. Among those who did not complete high school, only 61 percent stated that they trusted the statements made by trade economists and other experts, compared to 69 percent of high school graduates, 78 percent of those with some post-secondary training and 88 percent of university graduates.

Supporters of the Free trade Agreement were more likely than opponents to state that they trust the views expressed by trade economists and other experts (79% of supporters, compared to 71% of opponents).

- **Business Leaders** - Overall, 70 percent of respondents said that they trust "some" (49%) or "most" (21%) of what these individuals say concerning Free Trade. Another 23 percent stated that they trust "little" of what is said about Free Trade by business leaders, while 7 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 business leaders (78%), compared to 72 percent of respondents living in Ontario and Alberta, 68 percent of those living in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 66 percent of British Columbia residents and 65 percent of those living in Quebec.

The major predictors of credibility were education and income. Those earning yearly incomes below \$30,000 were less likely to trust business leaders (65%) than were those earning between \$30,000 and \$50,000 (70%) or those earning over \$50,000 (75%). Among those who did not complete high school, only 61 percent stated that they trusted the statements made by business leaders, compared to 65 percent of high