

in Mexico will also be an incentive for businesses in this country - a majority (54%) expressed general agreement with this statement, more than one in three (37%) strong agreement. The level of complete agreement was generally consistent across most descriptors of the national population, but a marked education skew was evident (54% of respondents who have not attained a high school diploma agreed strongly, steadily sliding to 26% of those who have completed university) as was an inverse relationship with regard to income (43% among the least well-off, down to 28% of those from \$50,000+ households). This view was especially popular among opponents of the FTA and the NAFTA (two in three expressed firm agreement).

Again, the Concerned Pragmatists (66%), the Old-fashioned Opponents (72%) and the Resolute Antagonists (83%) were more likely to agree. The Dispassionate Supporters (28%) and the Enthusiastic Advocates (17%) were more likely to disagree.

- **Our economy will become so closely tied to the American and Mexican economies that we will gradually lose our ability to make our own economic decisions** - Respondents also fear a loss of economic decision-making sovereignty as a result of the NAFTA. This statement generated basic agreement from over half (54%) of those surveyed, with many - 38 percent - saying they strongly concur with this argument. Socio-demographically, education was the strongest predictor of agreement with this statement - a majority (54%) of respondents with less than a high school education indicated a 6 or 7 on the 7-point agreement scale, falling consistently to only 28 percent of their counterparts who have graduated from university. An income skew was also apparent (strong agreement voiced by 44% of lower income respondents, decreasing to 32% of the most affluent respondents). Upwards