

- **Energy industry** - The general public is more than twice as likely to expect that the NAFTA would be good rather than bad for the energy industry (54% versus 2%); a response of "no impact" was offered by one in six (16%) of those polled. Regionally, Quebecers (62%) and Atlantic respondents (60%) are the most inclined to feel that the energy sector would be positively affected by this deal. Optimism is also more pronounced among men than women (61% compared to 47%), younger respondents (61% of those under 35%, declining to 43% of their 55+ counterparts), and heightens with socio-economic status (approaching 60% of individuals with at least some post-secondary schooling and those in the highest income category).
- **Banking and financial services** - Most respondents also predict that the financial sector would be better off under the NAFTA (53% as opposed to 19% who said they see a worse situation as a result). One in five (21%) survey participants volunteered that this sector would not be affected either way. Positive expectations were most in evidence among residents of British Columbia (60%, versus 45% in Manitoba-Saskatchewan), men (59%), younger respondents (58%), and increased in frequency with higher levels of education in particular (from 35% of those without a high school diploma to 64% of university graduates) as well as with higher income (from 43% to 61%).

Three other industrial sectors are also seen by respondents as net the NAFTA beneficiaries by a narrower margin:

- **Wood and paper industry** - Just under one-half (47%) of respondents thought that the pulp and paper industry would experience better times under the NAFTA, compared to more than one in three (37%) who believed the industry would be worse off; one in ten (12%), on a voluntary basis, said this sector would not be affected at all. Along geographic and gender lines, optimism for