

On the believability dimension, the statement scored second highest, with 46 percent of opponents rating the statement as either "somewhat believable" (37%) or "very believable" (9%). The statement was viewed as "not very believable" by 27 percent of Free Trade opponents, and as "not believable at all" by an additional 24 percent.

- ***Seven of 12 trade disputes between the U.S. and Canada have been won by Canada under the dispute settlement system established by the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement. (A)***

This item ranked sixth in terms of impact and third in terms of believability. Fifty-eight percent of Free Trade opponents interviewed felt that this information would make them either "somewhat more likely" (47%) or "much more likely" (11%) to support the Free Trade Agreement. Regionally, impact was, again, highest in the Atlantic provinces and lowest in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. There was a tendency for the statement to have higher impact among those in the middle income category and among respondents with post-secondary training other than university graduation.

On the believability dimension, the statement scored third highest, with 42 percent of opponents rating the statement as either "somewhat believable" (35%) or "very believable" (7%). The statement was viewed as "not very believable" by 36 percent of Free Trade opponents, and as "not believable at all" by an additional 19 percent.

- ***Some prices have gone down in Canada because of the Free Trade Agreement. (I)***

This statement ranked seventh (of 11) in terms of impact and fourth in terms of believability. Among opponents of the Free Trade Agreement, 57 percent stated that they would be either "somewhat more likely (40%) or "much more