

Regionally, those living in the Atlantic Canada were more likely than other respondents to place trust in statements made by federal government leaders (49%), compared to 40 percent of those living in Ontario, 37 percent of those living in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 36 percent of British Columbia residents, and 34 percent of Quebecers. Residents of Alberta were least likely to view Free Trade statements made by federal government leaders as trustworthy (31%).

Females (41%) were slightly more likely than males (35%) to state that they trusted statements made about Free Trade coming from federal government leaders. Younger respondents were slightly less likely to trust federal government leaders (40%) than were those aged 35-54 (47%) or 55 and older (47%). Those earning yearly incomes above \$50,000 were more likely to trust federal government leaders (45%) than were those earning between \$30,000 and \$50,000 (35%) or those earning below \$30,000 (34%). By education, University graduates were more likely to trust federal government leaders speaking on Free Trade (44%) than were those who had undertaken other post-secondary training (40%), high school graduates (33%) and those who did not complete high school (34%).

Supporters of the Free trade Agreement were much more likely than opponents to state that they trust the views expressed by federal government leaders (54% of supporters, compared to 25% of opponents).

A table showing the demographic variations for each of the sources is presented below [table 10].