

Residents of Alberta (43%) were much more likely than other respondents to expect that more jobs would be created because of the Free Trade Agreement, while those living in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were least likely to think so (25%). Percentages were relatively consistent across the Atlantic provinces (33%), Quebec (34%), Ontario (33%) and British Columbia (31%).

The expectation that more jobs would be created was much higher among males (40%) than females (26%), and higher among younger respondents, aged 18-34 (36%) than among those aged 35-54 (32%) or 55 and older (31%).

Respondents with higher income and education levels were more likely than other respondents to state that jobs would be created as a result of the Free Trade Agreement. Among university graduates, 41 percent expected that more jobs would be created, compared to 36 percent of respondents with some post-secondary education, 27 percent of high school graduates and 21 percent of those who did not complete high school. Similarly, those earning incomes above \$50,000 were more likely to state that the Agreement would result in the creation of more jobs (42%) than were those earning between \$30,000 and \$50,000 (32%), while lower income earners were least likely to hold that opinion (24%).

While overall one-third of respondents believed that more jobs will be created as a result of the Free Trade Agreement, 78 percent of the Enthusiastic Advocates felt more jobs will be the long-term as a result of the FTA [table 7].

TABLE 7: Long Term Job Creation as a Result of FTA						
	Total	EA	DS	CP	OO	RA
A lot more jobs created	10	35	9	5	2	3
A few more jobs created	23	43	40	17	10	3
A few more jobs lost	20	11	23	31	24	12
A lot more jobs lost	39	4	14	39	56	80