

Trade. Another 32 percent stated that they trust "little" of what is said about Free Trade by labour union leaders, while 23 percent stated that they trust "nothing" from this source.

Regionally, those living in the Atlantic provinces were more likely to place trust in statements made by labour union leaders (53%), followed by those living in Manitoba and Saskatchewan (49%) and Ontario (47%). Those living in British Columbia (44%) and Alberta (41%) were less likely to trust statements made by union leaders while Quebecers were least likely to view Free Trade statements made by labour union leaders as trustworthy (36%).

Females (49%) were much more likely than males (38%) to state that they trusted statements made about Free Trade coming from union leaders. Younger respondents were also much more likely to trust this source of information (50%) than were those aged 35-54 (44%), while those aged 55 and older were much less likely to trust statements made by union leaders (34%). By education and income, credibility to statements made by union leaders tended to be higher among middle income earners (49%) than among those earning below \$30,000 (46%) or above \$50,000 (39%). Similarly, high school graduates were much more likely to trust union leaders (48%) than were those who did not complete high school (40%) or those who completed post-secondary training (43%) or university (42%).

Supporters of the Free trade Agreement were significantly less likely than opponents to state that they trust the views expressed by labour union leaders (37% of supporters, compared to 50% of opponents).

- **Federal Government Leaders** - Overall, 49 percent of respondents said that they trust "some" (41%) or "most" (8%) of what provincial government leaders say concerning Free Trade. Another 33 percent stated that they trust "little" of what is said about Free Trade by provincial government leaders, while 17 percent stated that they trust "nothing" from this source.