



PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

Americans on International Trade Policy

June 2019

Methodology

Fielded by:	Nielsen Scarborough
Fielding Dates:	April 10 – May 13, 2019
Total Sample:	2,993 registered voters
Sample Size:	Sample A: 1,498 Sample B: 1,495
Margin of Error:	Full Sample: +/- 1.8% Sample A/B: +/- 2.5%

Post-War International System

Introduction to Post-War System

After World War II, the U.S., together with most major countries in the world, set up a number of international agreements and institutions.

Many people think that these agreements and institutions are still valuable and important, have served the U.S. well, and should be maintained even if they require some cost.

Others think these agreements are no longer useful and the U.S. should disengage from them so that it is freer to pursue its interests independently.

Introduction to International Trade Regime

Key goal in the post-war period was to promote greater international trade by agreeing on a set of rules that seek to lower barriers to trade and ensure trade is done fairly.

GATT

Trade Barriers

- Tariffs
- Highly specific national regulations

Principles of Fairness

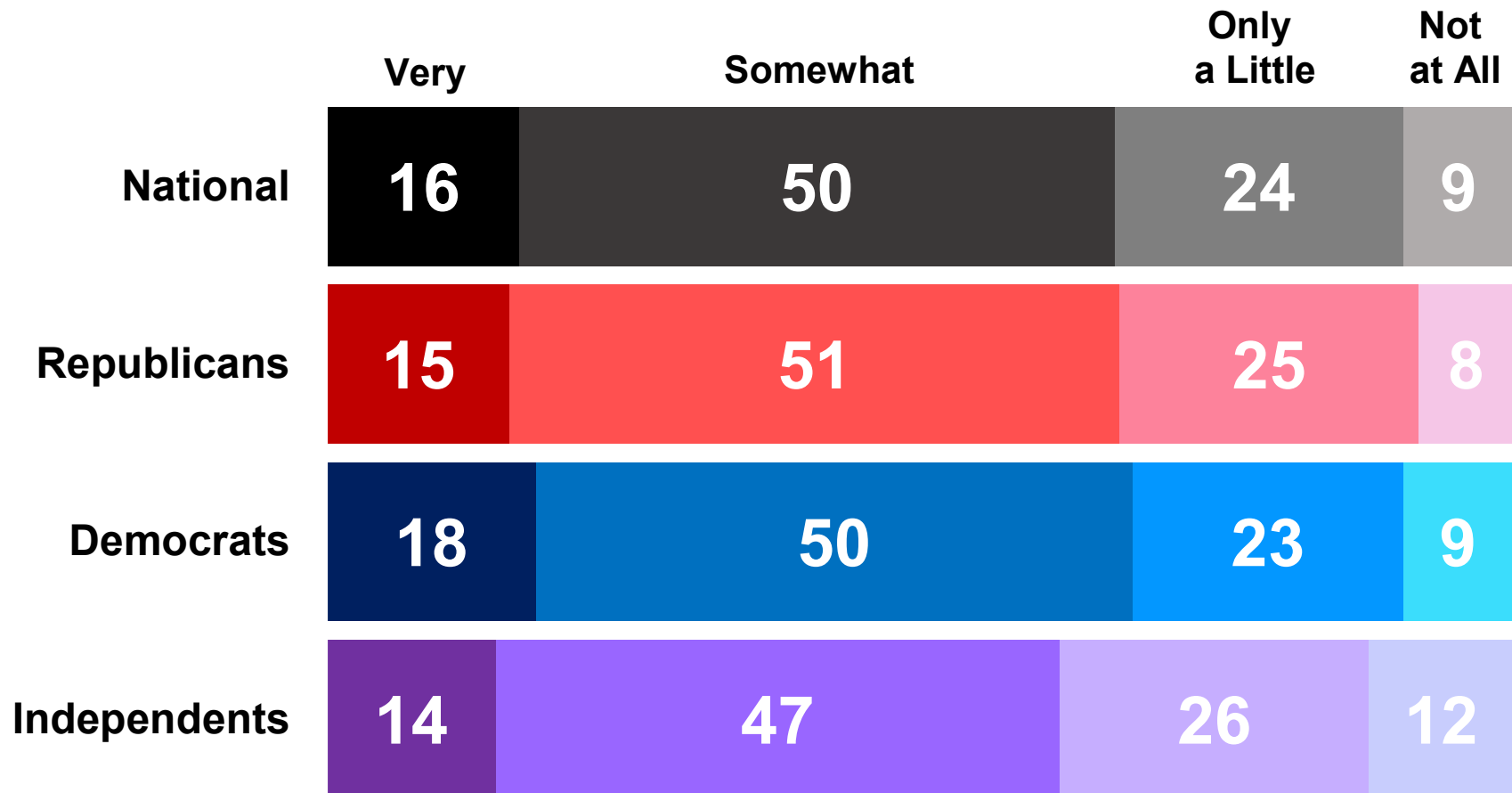
- Non-discrimination based on country of origin
- No dumping

Regional Agreements

- EU
- NAFTA

Promoting International Trade

How familiar are you with the idea of promoting international trade by countries agreeing on a set of international rules that seek to lower barriers to trade and to ensure trade is done fairly?



Introduction to Debate

Promoting Growth of International Trade

There is some discussion these days about what the US should do in regard to international trade.

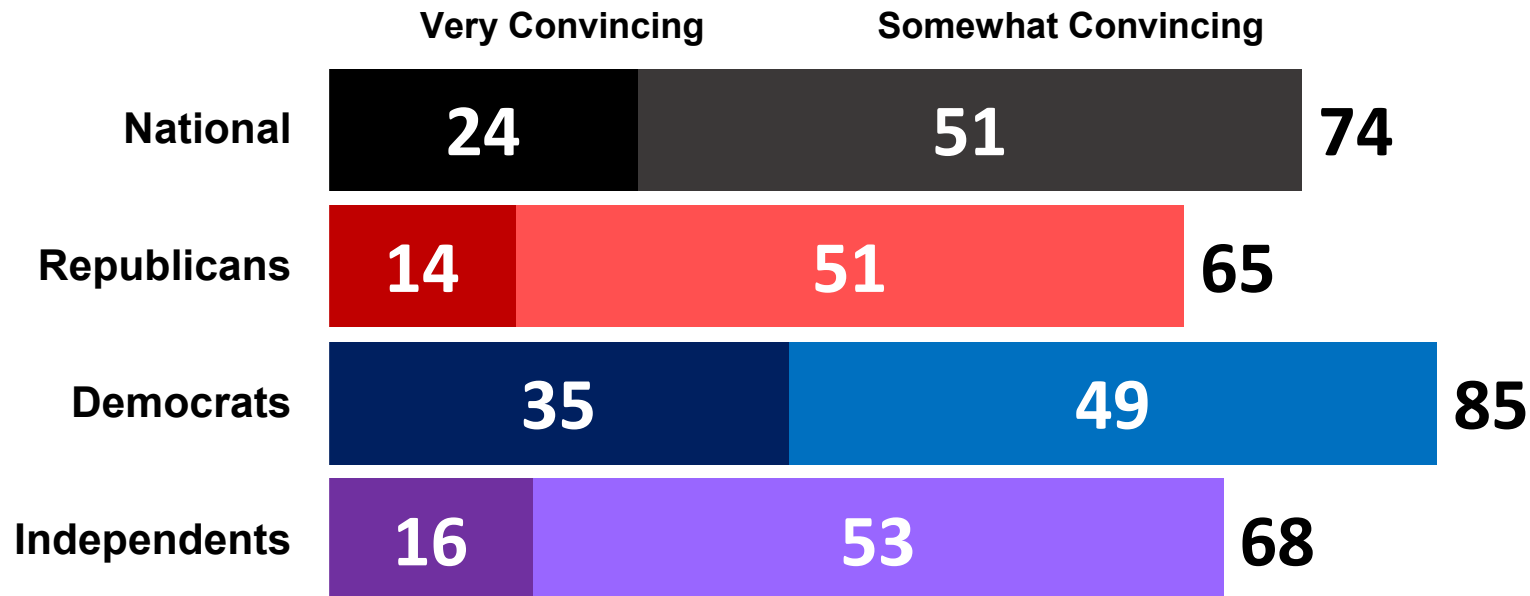
Some think the US should continue to seek to promote the growth of international trade through international agreements.

Others think that trade has many negative effects and they oppose the growth of trade.

Promoting International Trade

Pro: Furthers General Economic Growth

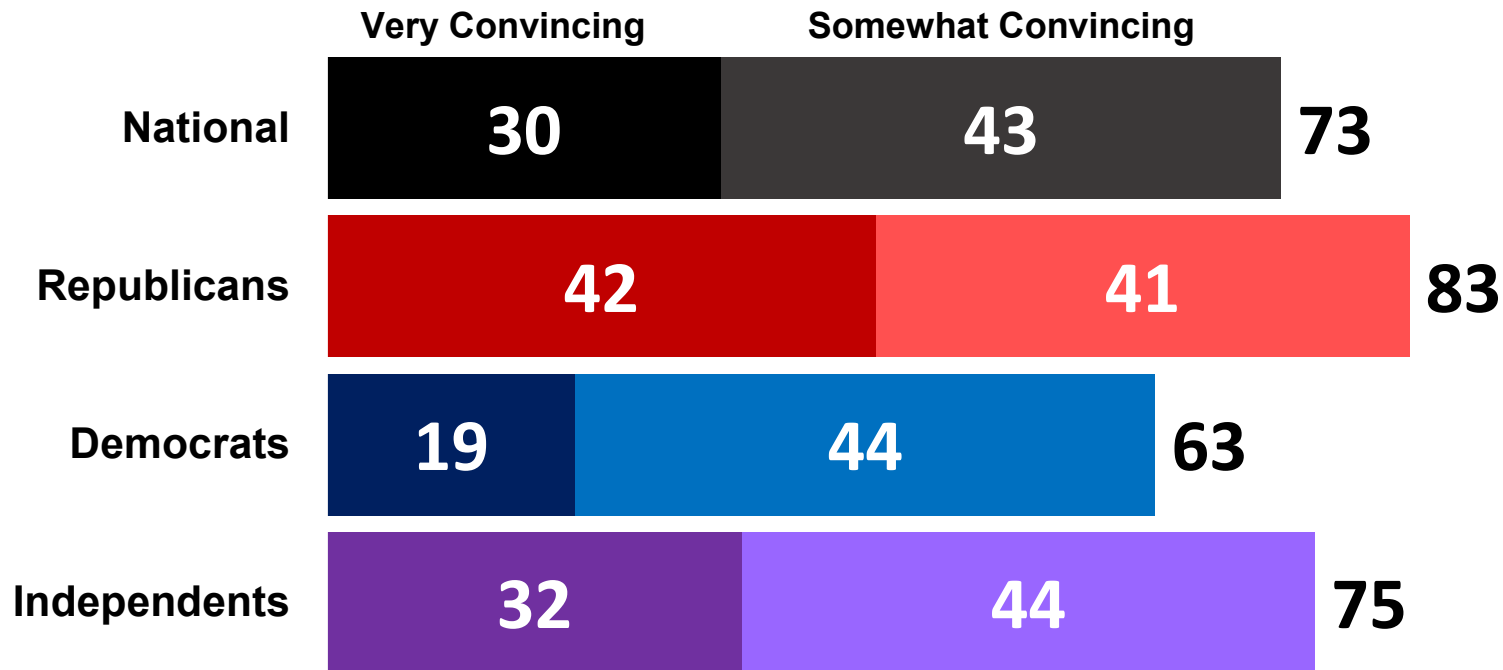
International trade has played a key role in the growth of the American economy and the world economy. It has been a major factor in the unprecedented rise in the standard of living over the last 70 years. With foreign markets more open, US producers can increase their production to sell to them. When markets are more open to imported goods, consumers benefit from lower prices. Often there are foreign producers that can produce things at a lower cost because they have lower production costs, or they are simply better at making them. Putting up tariffs to keep out these goods is not fair to consumers who have to pay higher prices. It is really a hidden tax on consumers which is especially tough for low income people. Furthermore, with imports, consumers get more choice and often better quality for certain goods. This encourages greater innovation.



Promoting International Trade

Con: Costs and Benefits Unfairly Distributed

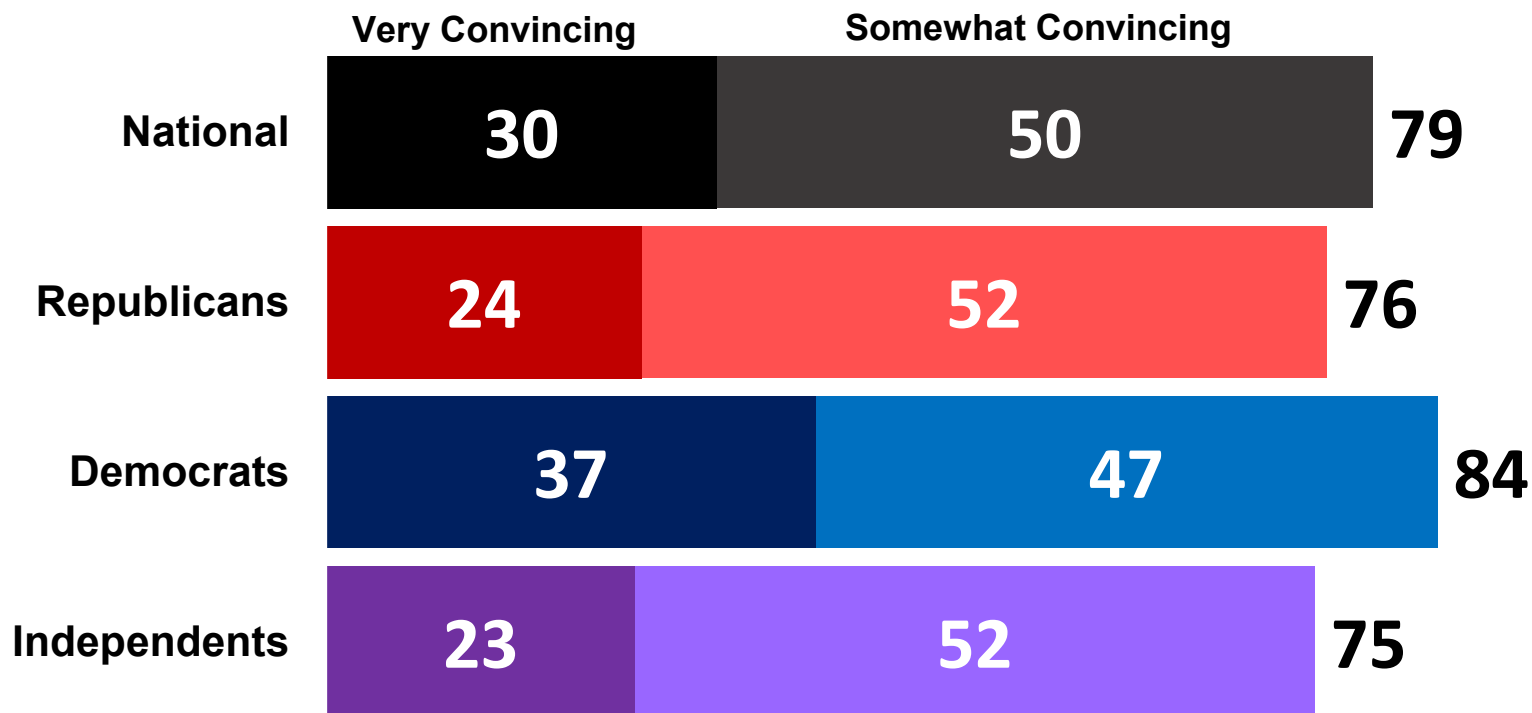
While trade may be good for investors and high skilled workers, and can lower consumer prices, it comes at a great cost for many American workers and businesses. As the US market gets opened up to cheap imports from low-wage countries, this undercuts American companies producing the same products, driving them out of business and throwing employees out of work. It also makes it easier for American companies to move overseas so as to access low-wage workers, putting more Americans out of work. This creates a widening gap between low and high skilled workers, while concentrating economic power in a handful of large multinational corporations who can afford to operate globally.



Promoting International Trade

Pro: Expands US Access to Markets

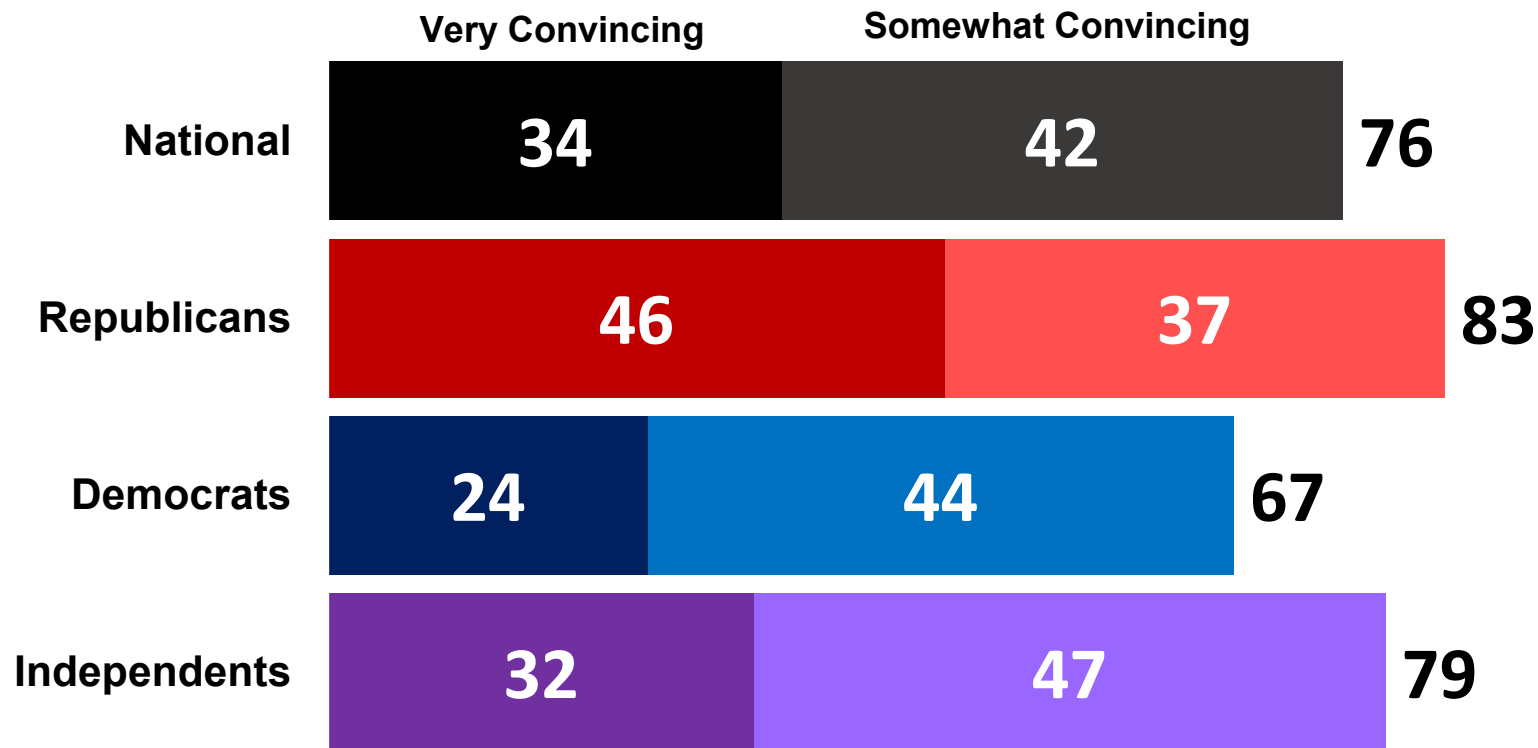
When trade barriers are lower, this makes it more possible for American companies to sell their products in foreign markets. International trade has been a major growth area for the US economy and is credited with boosting US output by more than a trillion dollars a year. Many of the products that the US sells abroad--like hi tech or heavy industrial goods—are ones that the US is particularly efficient at making and for which the US gets a good profit margin. Ninety-five percent of the world's consumers are outside US borders. If US companies were restricted to the US, these strong US companies would be producing much less and hiring fewer workers.



Promoting International Trade

Con: Competing with Low-Wage Workers, Subsidized Foreign Companies

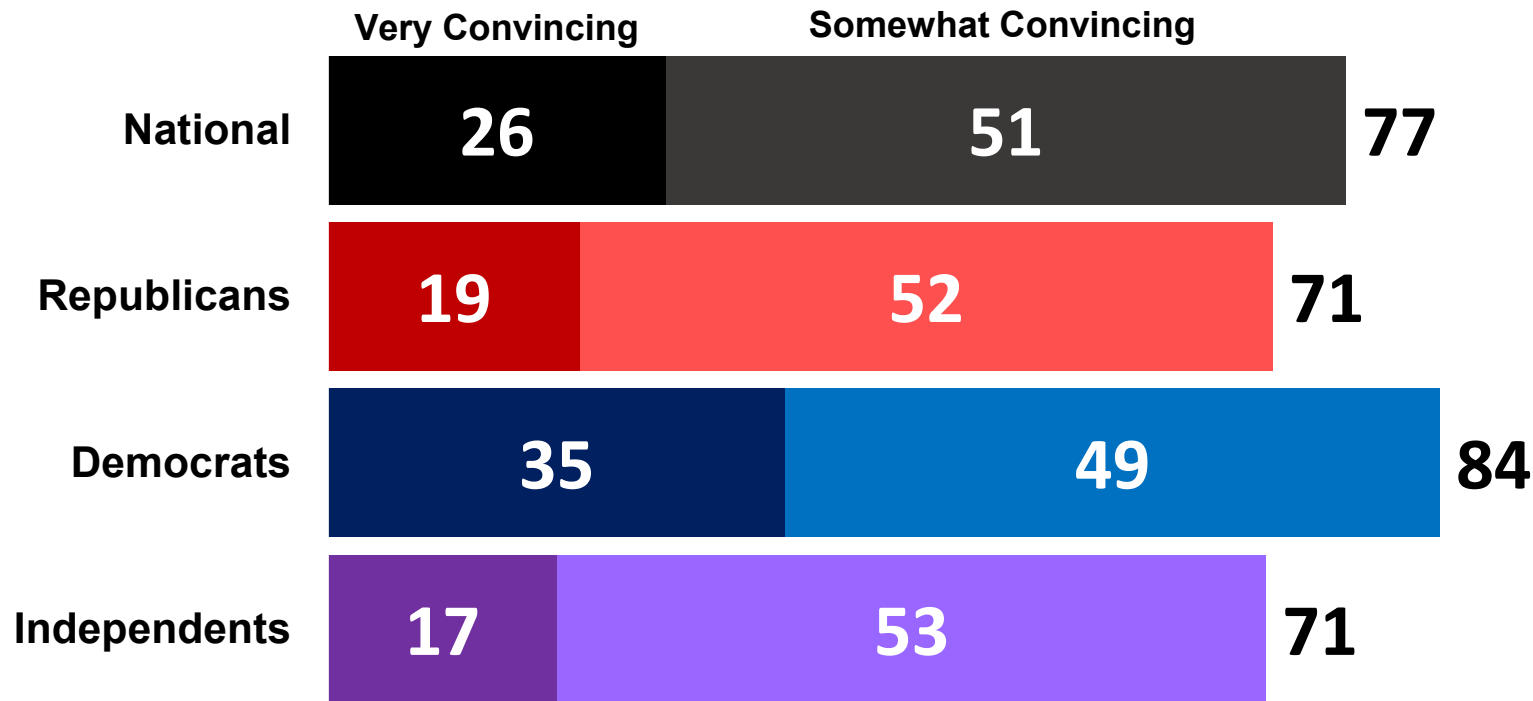
When other countries have access to US markets their companies can come in and undercut our domestic companies because some of these companies are from countries with lower labor costs and lower environmental standards. Some countries, like China, give financial aid to their companies, making it possible for them to sell their products at such a low price that it undercuts our companies. As a result, some US companies cannot compete and end up going out of business. These companies are often smaller, local ones and, when they close, this can devastate a community.



Promoting International Trade

Pro: Creates Export-Related Jobs

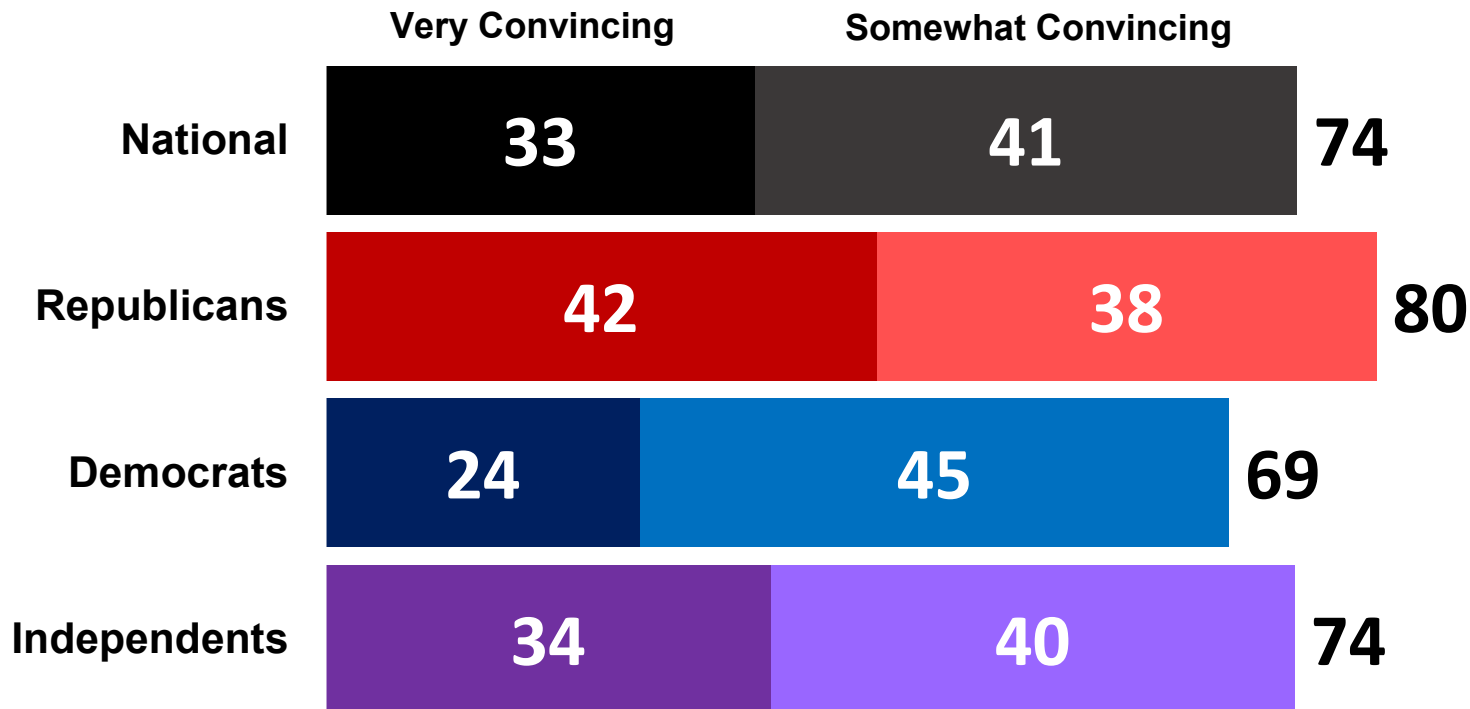
When the US can sell products abroad this creates many jobs for Americans. In 2016, exports of goods and services supported an estimated 10.7 million US jobs all across the country. And these are good jobs because our exports tend to focus on products that command a high price abroad because they simply can't be made anywhere else with the same efficiency and high quality. Research shows that export-oriented industries pay 10-16% more than other jobs and this is especially true for blue-collar jobs. If we were to slow down trade, many people would be thrown out of work. While some jobs may be lost as a result of more trade, many well-paying jobs are created and the economy grows as a result, which benefits everyone.



Promoting International Trade

Con: Creates Loss of Jobs

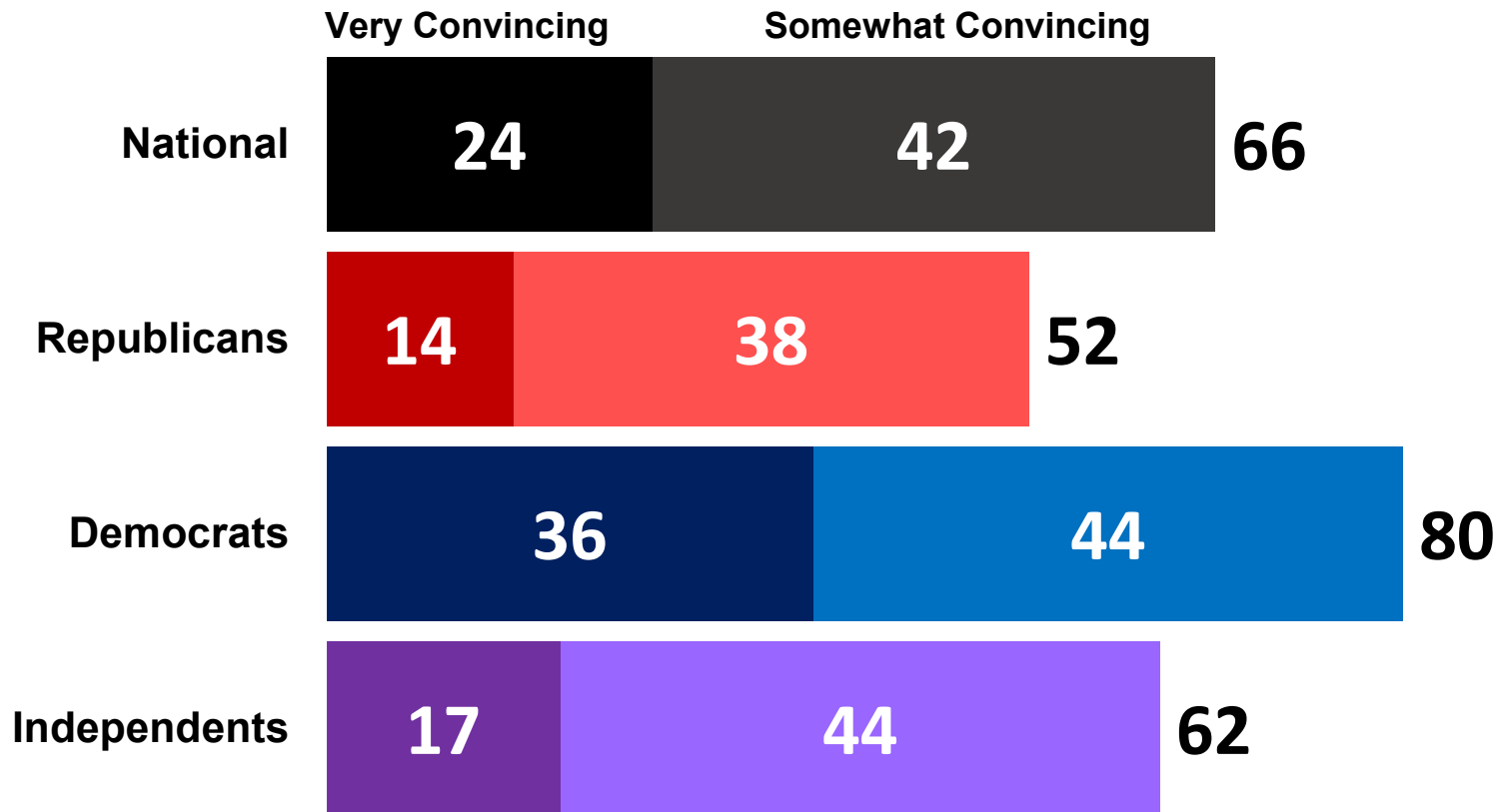
When cheap imported goods come into the US, some domestic companies cannot compete and end up laying off their workers. Other US companies move their factories to another country where they can pay lower wages. According to a World Bank study, the rise of Chinese imports into the US has led to the loss of about 2.4 million US jobs. It is easy to say that the affected American workers should simply change to some other line of work or move to a different city with more job opportunities, but it is not easy for workers to learn new skills or uproot their lives, especially older or less-skilled workers. Also, research shows that when they do find new jobs, they tend to be lower-paid.



Promoting International Trade

Pro: Promotes Cooperation and Peace

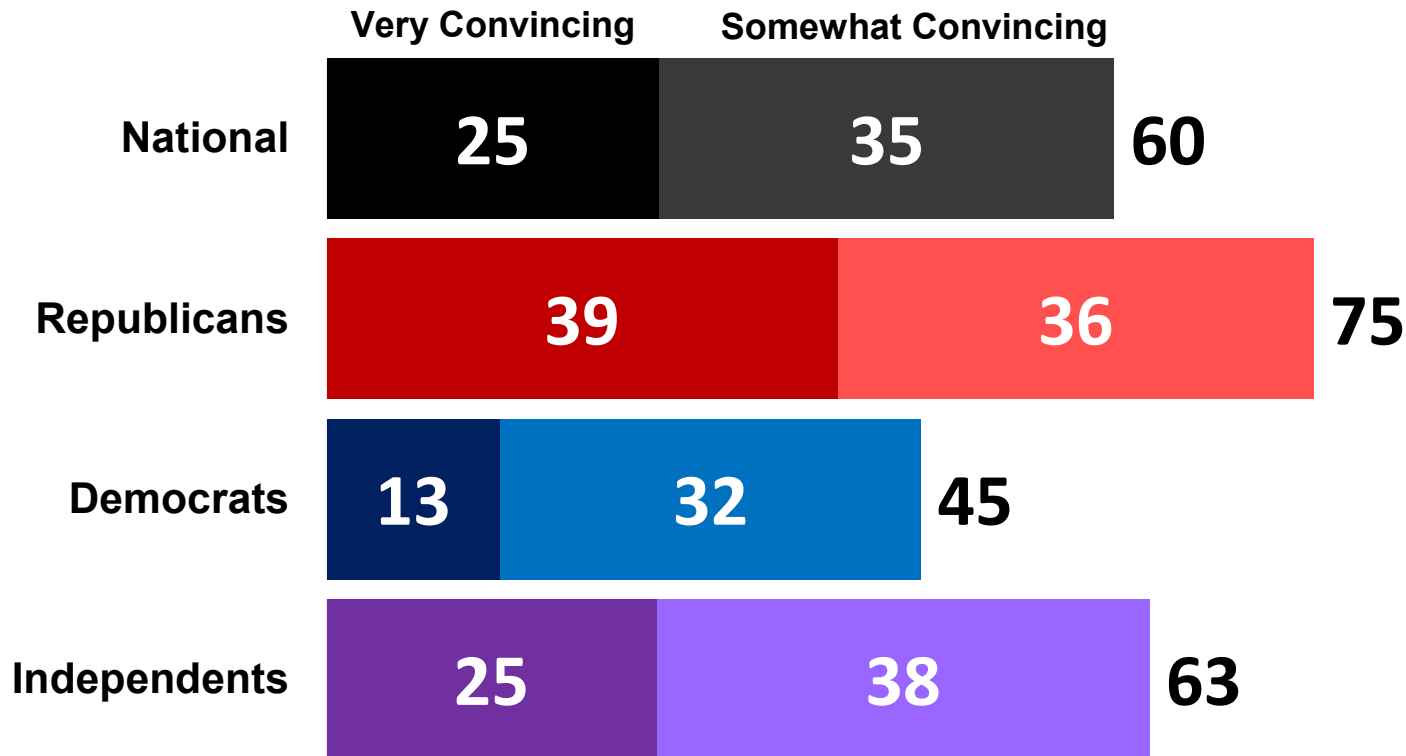
When we lower our trade barriers and have more economic engagement with people from different countries, we get to know each other better, which helps us understand our differences. More significant, it also creates greater incentives to keep our relations harmonious and cooperative. The costs of going to war go up and more businesses become advocates for good relations. All of this helps create a more stable and more peaceful world.



Promoting International Trade

Con: Threat to Sovereignty

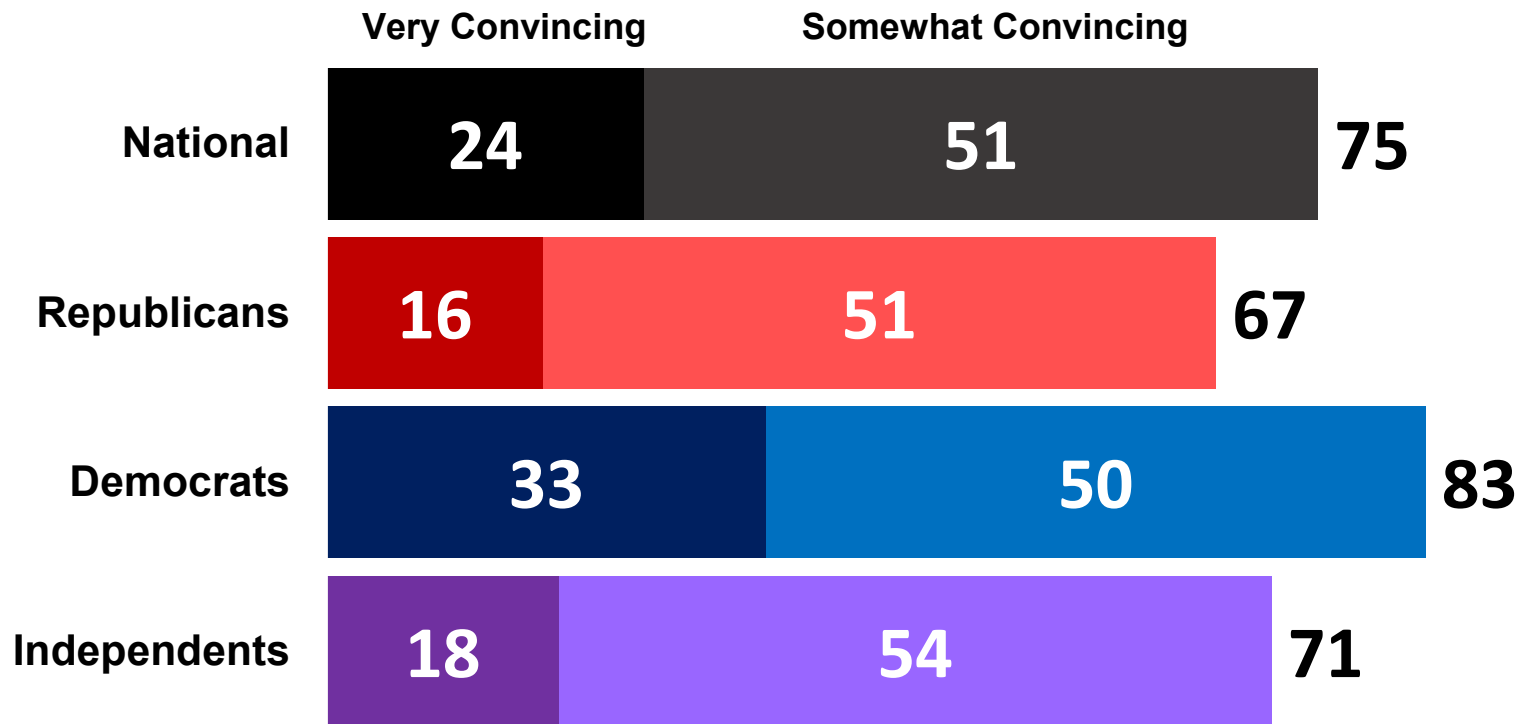
If our economy becomes very dependent on international trade, we have the potential to lose our independence and sovereignty. When we buy a lot of our products from other countries and stop producing those goods here, those countries can threaten to withhold the products we need. If we get used to selling our products abroad, countries can threaten to stop buying them, putting our companies at risk of bankruptcy. Furthermore, we should not be part of an international system in which foreigners judge whether we are following the rules or not. We need to maintain our independence to pursue our interests as we see fit.



Promoting International Trade

Pro: Lowers Poverty Around the World

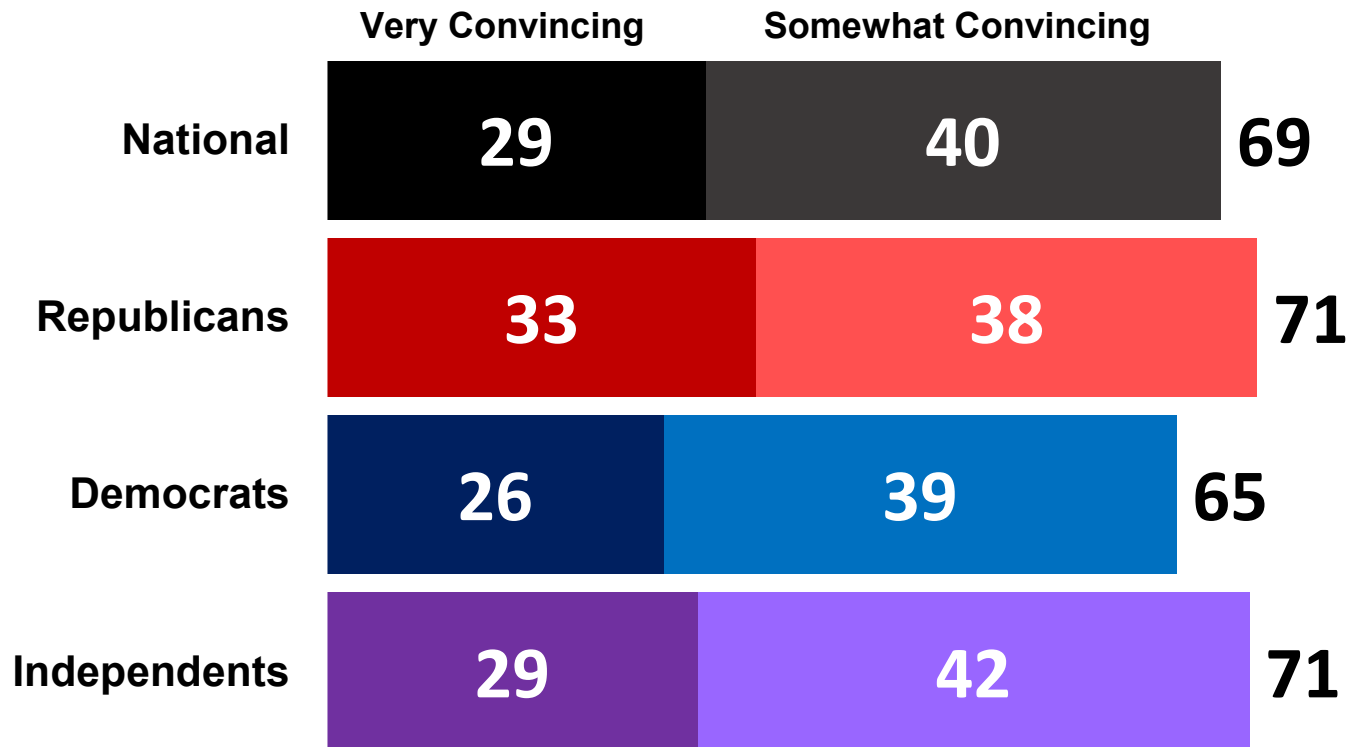
Trade has been essential to growing economies around the world, and this growth has in turn helped lift hundreds of millions of people out of poverty. When a country opens up its economy, it expands the amount of markets available to its businesses which gives them more customers to sell to, allowing them to grow and hire more people. Also, more imports lowers the price of common products, which means a person's wages will go farther. A recent study comparing many countries found that for every one percent decrease in a country's tariffs that country's poverty rate declined by about half a percentage point.



Promoting International Trade

Con: Causes International Exploitation and Race to the Bottom

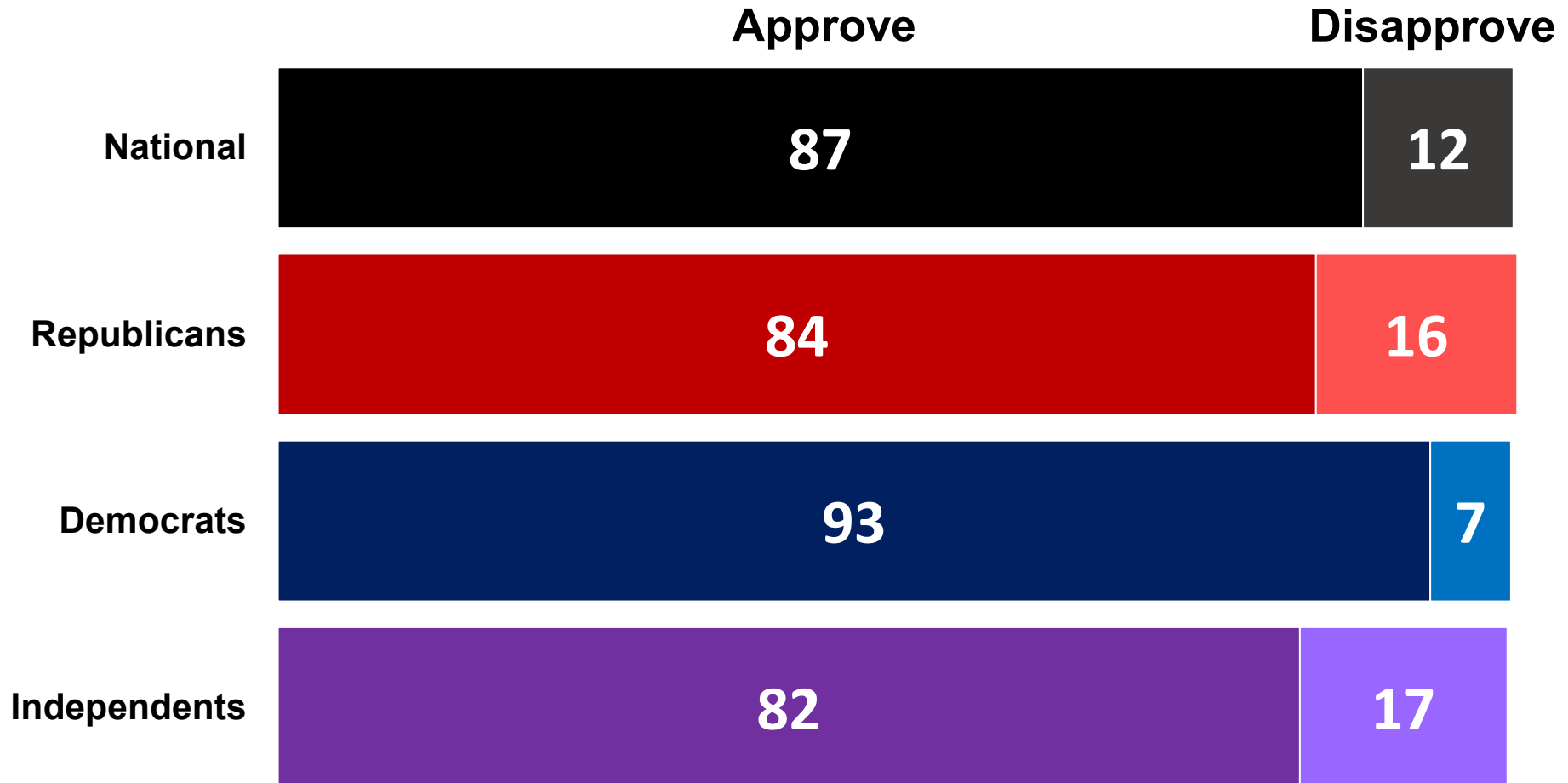
When international companies are able to come into developing countries, they are able to exploit those countries. They seek out countries where labor standards are low or nonexistent so they can hire workers at low wages, have them work under exploitive and unsafe conditions, and not allow them to form unions; they may even use children or forced labor. They seek out countries that will let them pollute the environment so as to keep their production costs low. If local governments resist, the international companies either bribe them or threaten to go to another country that will not impose any limits on their exploitative behavior.



Promoting International Trade

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

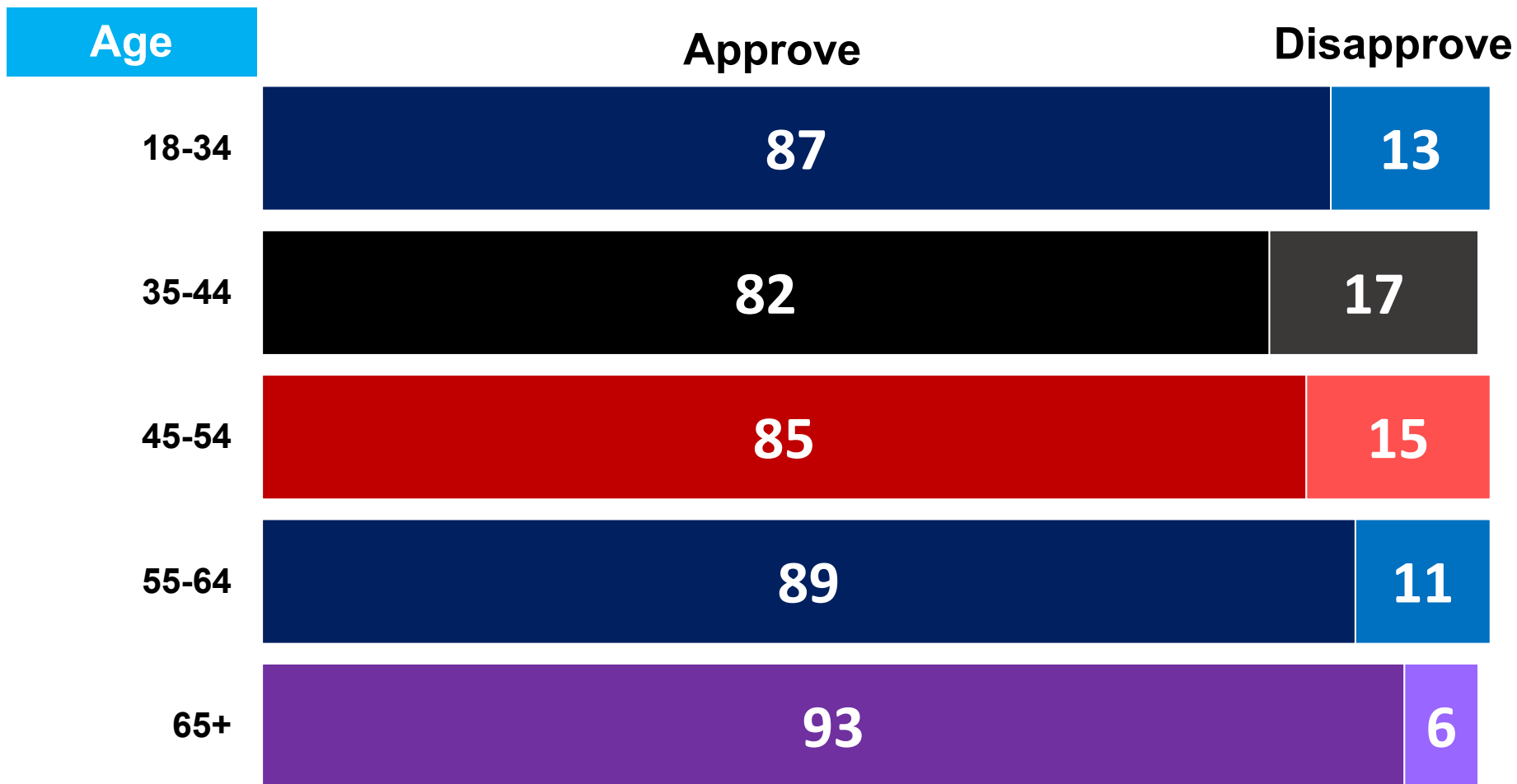
Do you approve or disapprove of the US, together with other countries, promoting international trade, through a set of agreed-on rules that seek to lower barriers to trade and to ensure trade is done fairly?



Promoting International Trade

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

Do you approve or disapprove of the US, together with other countries, promoting international trade, through a set of agreed-on rules that seek to lower barriers to trade and to ensure trade is done fairly?



Promoting International Trade

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

Do you approve or disapprove of the US, together with other countries, promoting international trade, through a set of agreed-on rules that seek to lower barriers to trade and to ensure trade is done fairly?

Education

Approve

Disapprove

High School or Less

86

13

Some College

85

15

Bachelor's Degree

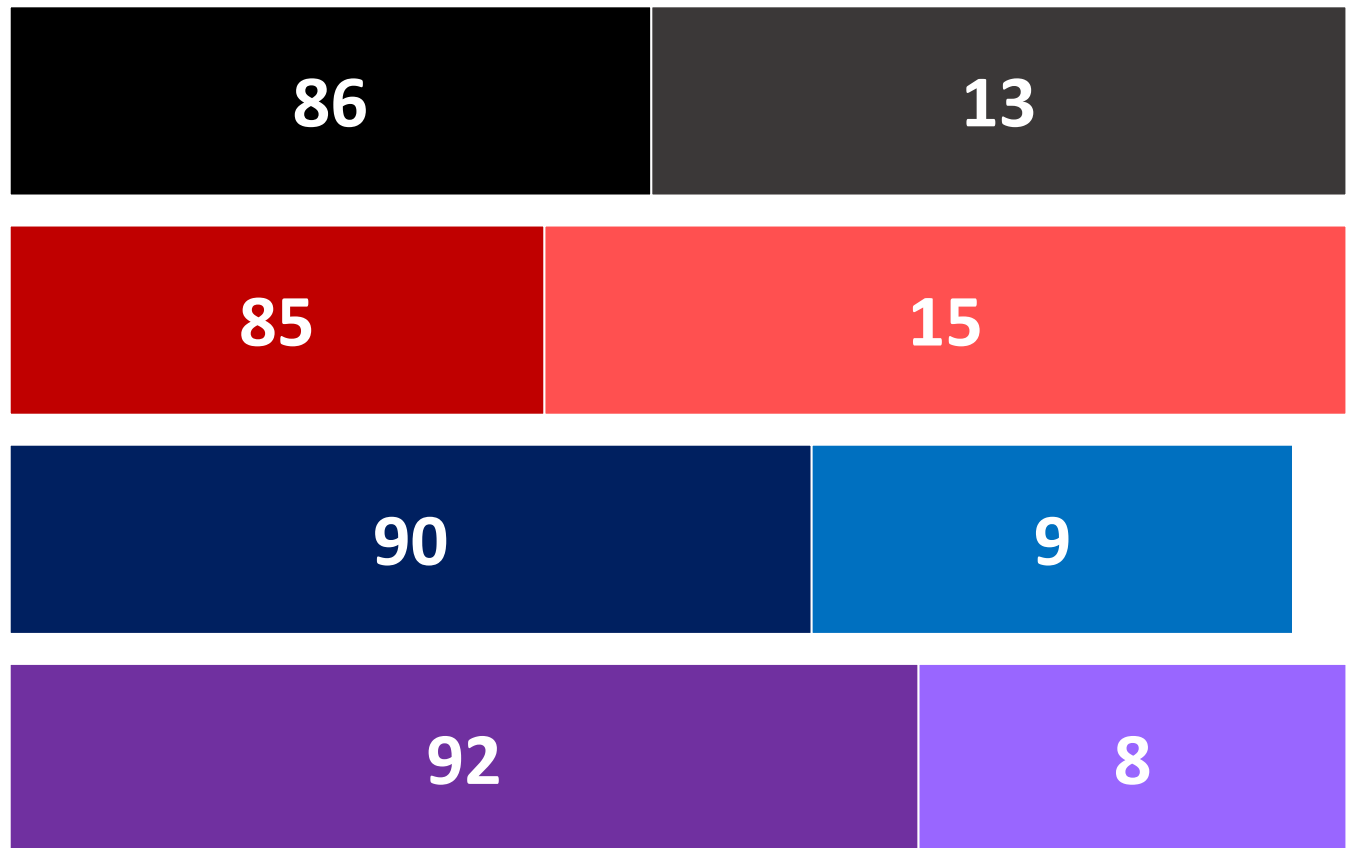
90

9

Advanced Degree

92

8

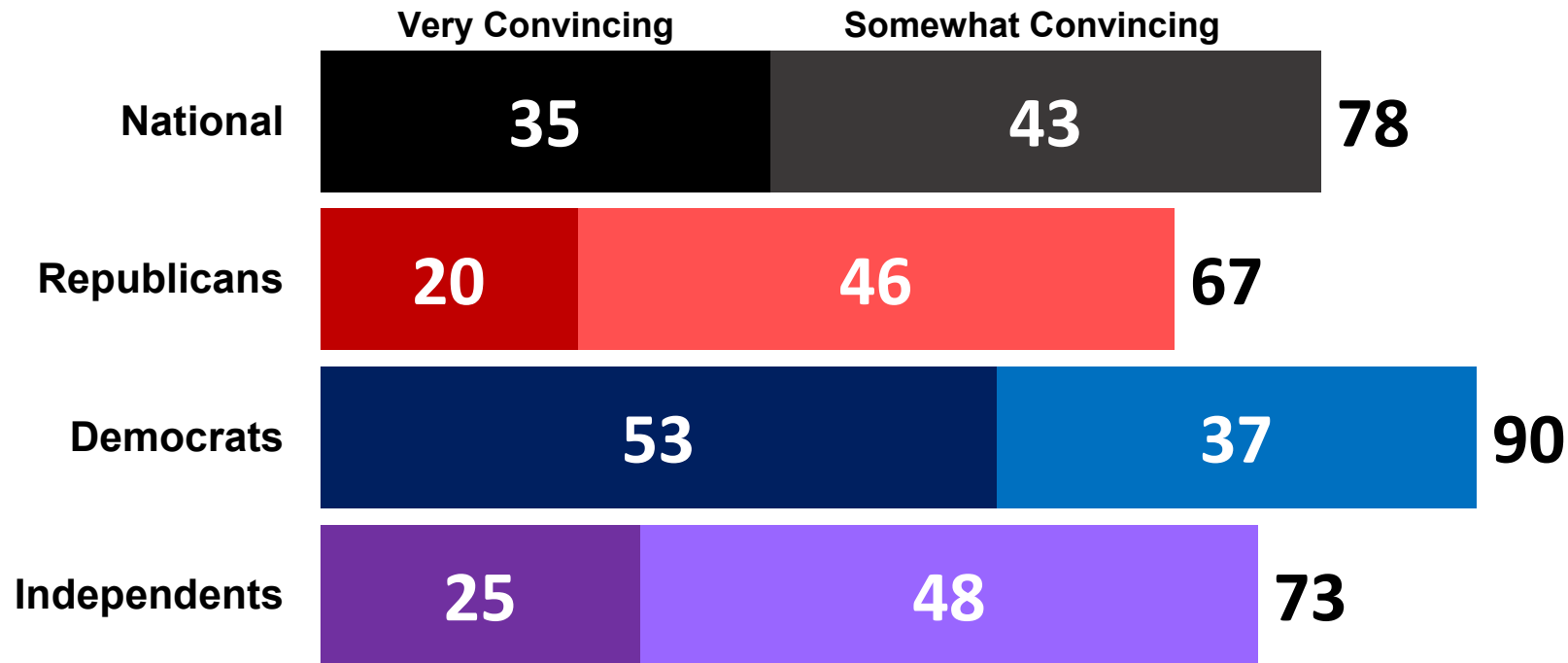


US Participation in the World Trade Organization

US Participation in the WTO

Pro: Served US Well

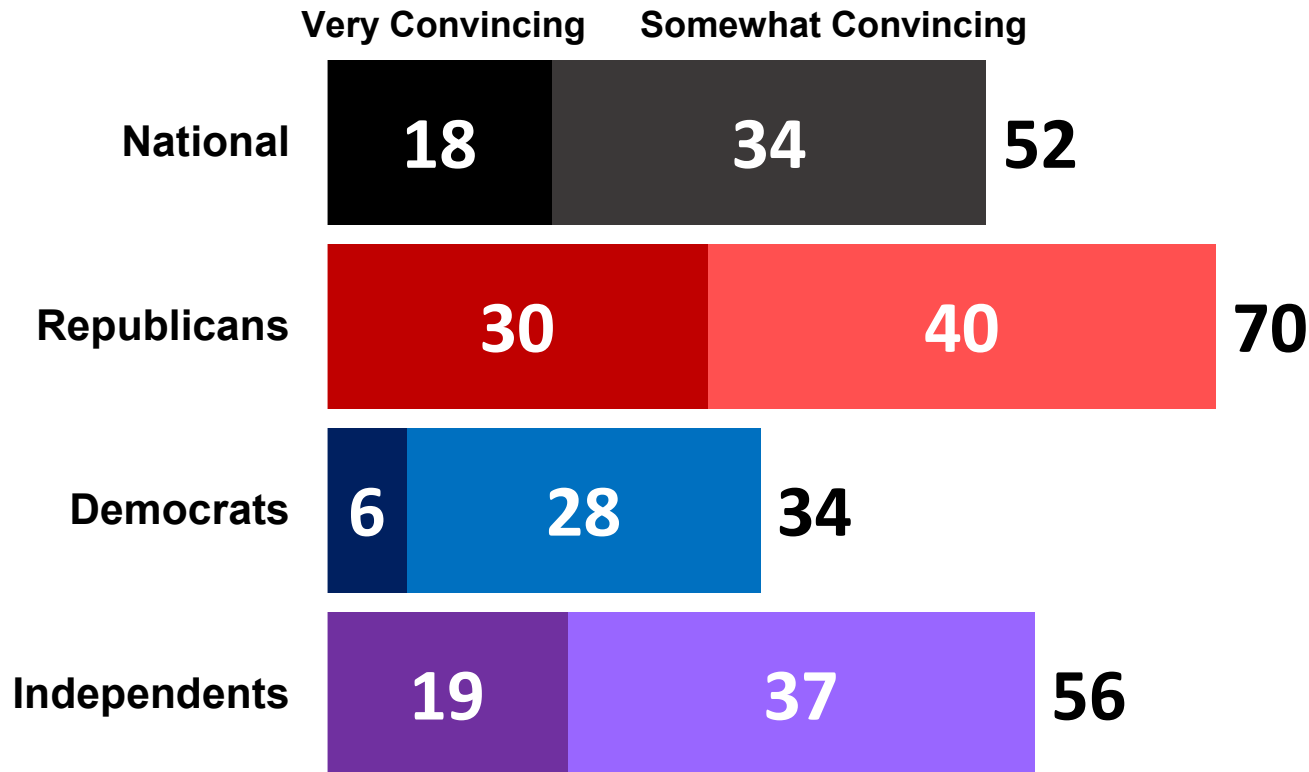
The economic world order that was established in the post-World War II period has produced a period of remarkable economic growth unprecedented in human history. It did not happen by itself. Agreements and institutions played a central role. These have evolved into the World Trade Organization. The WTO may not be perfect, but abandoning it would greatly increase the risk that unresolved disputes could rapidly turn into spiraling trade wars. The US led the way in creating the WTO and it has served US interest well, in addition to benefiting the world. The US should continue to be part of the WTO and work to make it even better.



US Participation in the WTO

Con: US Has More Leverage on Its Own

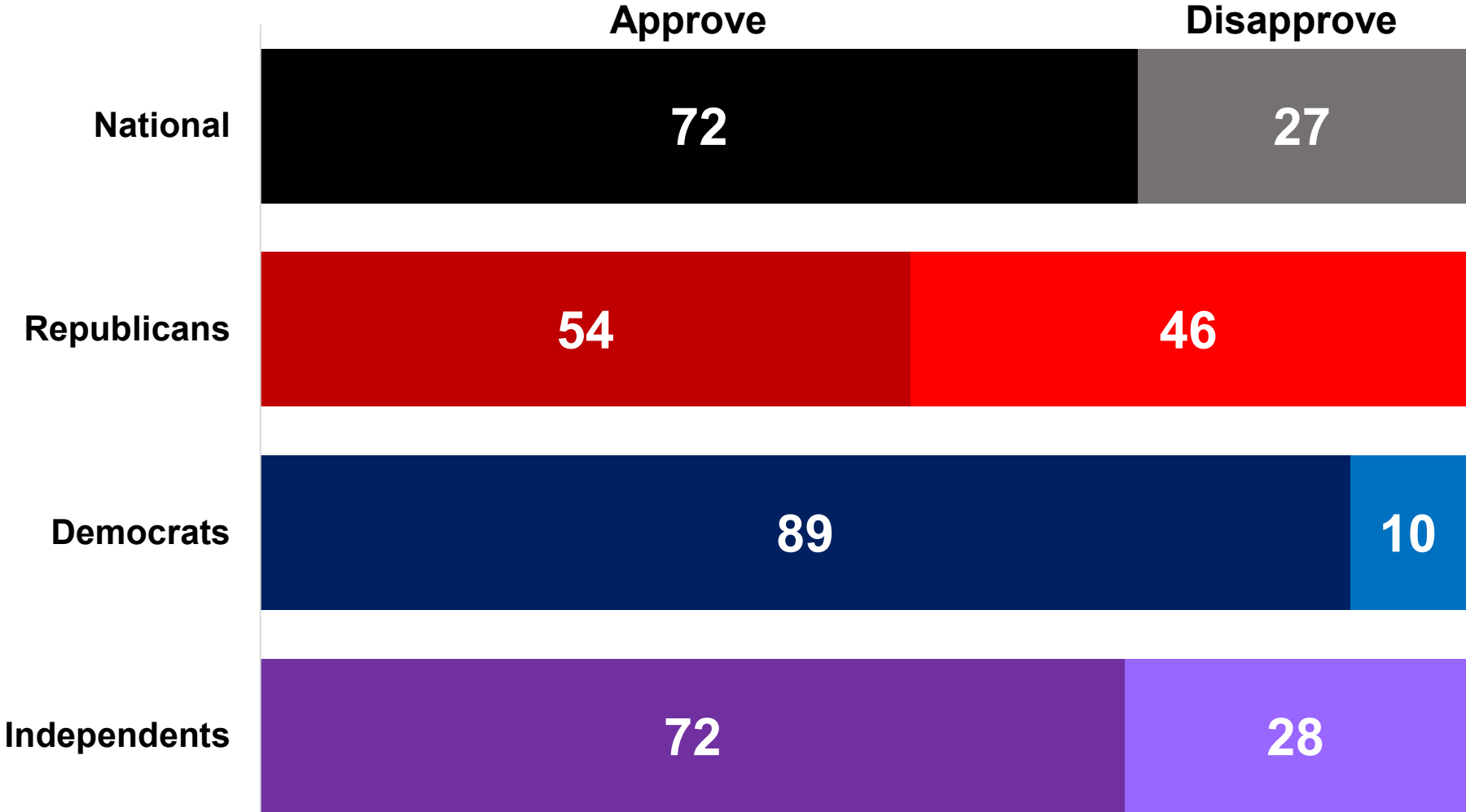
The WTO is not really necessary for the US. The US has so much leverage because of its large market it can probably get a better deal negotiating directly with other countries than working through an inefficient and unwieldy organization like the WTO. Working with 163 other nations the US has to make lots of compromises just to get along. Furthermore, the WTO makes many rules and the US follows them, but a lot of other countries, like China, do not. The US does better when it is free to act on its own.



US Participation in the WTO

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

Do you approve or disapprove of the US continuing to be part of the World Trade Organization?



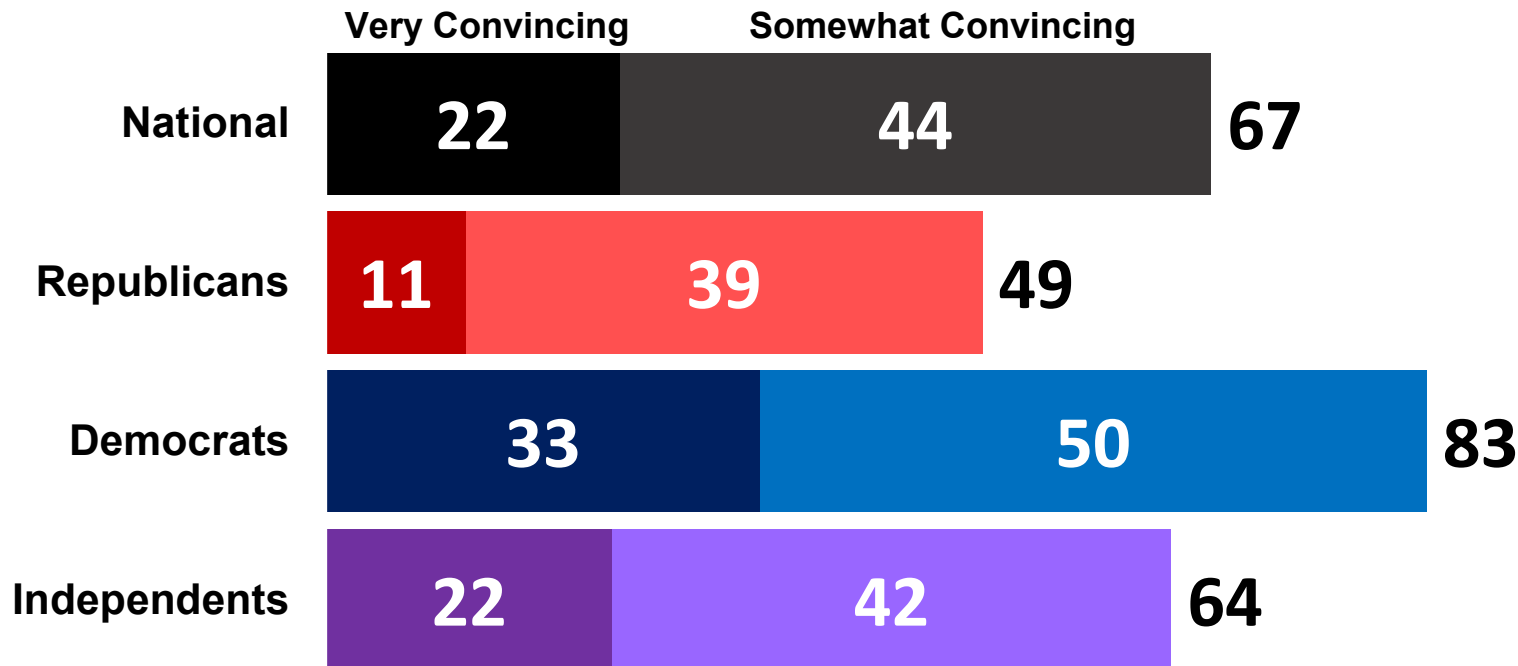
Mitigating the Negative Effects of Trade

Increasing Unemployment Benefits

Increasing Unemployment Benefits

Pro: Trade Differentially Harms Some Workers

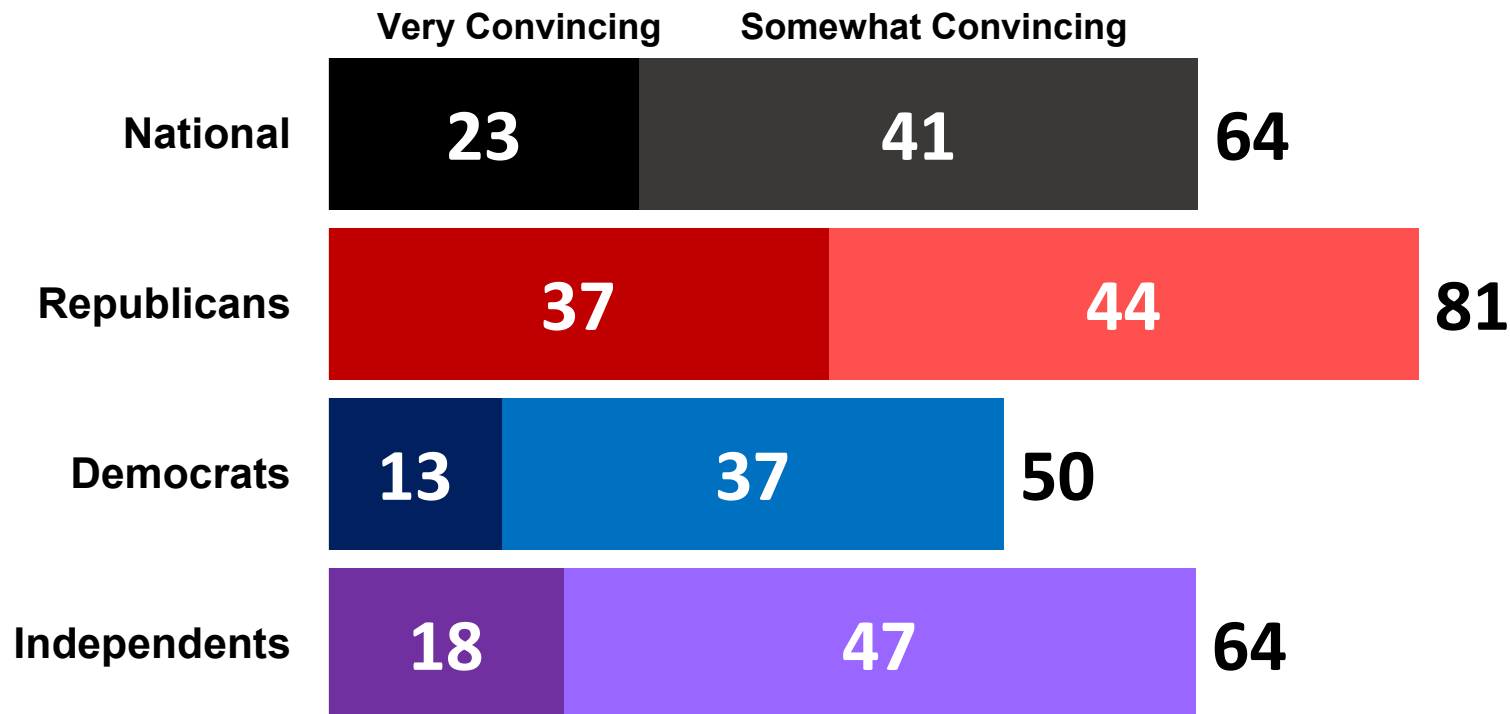
The growth of trade benefits all consumers who get lower-priced products. So do broader changes brought about by technological innovation. But too often in the course of change, good hardworking people lose their jobs through no fault of their own. The current level of unemployment benefits is not enough. Just think what it would be like to have your income go down by more than half – especially when you have a family. When this happens to a whole community it can start a real negative spiral. Raising benefits is the only fair thing to do and would help everyone who lost their jobs and their community make it through the period of adjustment.



Increasing Unemployment Benefits

Con: Benefits Lower Motivation to Get New Job

Increasing unemployment benefits can encourage people to take a lot of time in finding a new job. Often there are many jobs out there not being filled, but people won't take them because they can live on their unemployment benefits. It can make them too fussy about what jobs they will accept. Remember too that it is employers who pay the taxes that support unemployment benefits and when those taxes get too high employers will not be able to hire new workers. Rather than creating this self-defeating spiral it is better to prod people to get back into the job market as soon as possible and to ease the pressure on employers so that they can hire those workers.

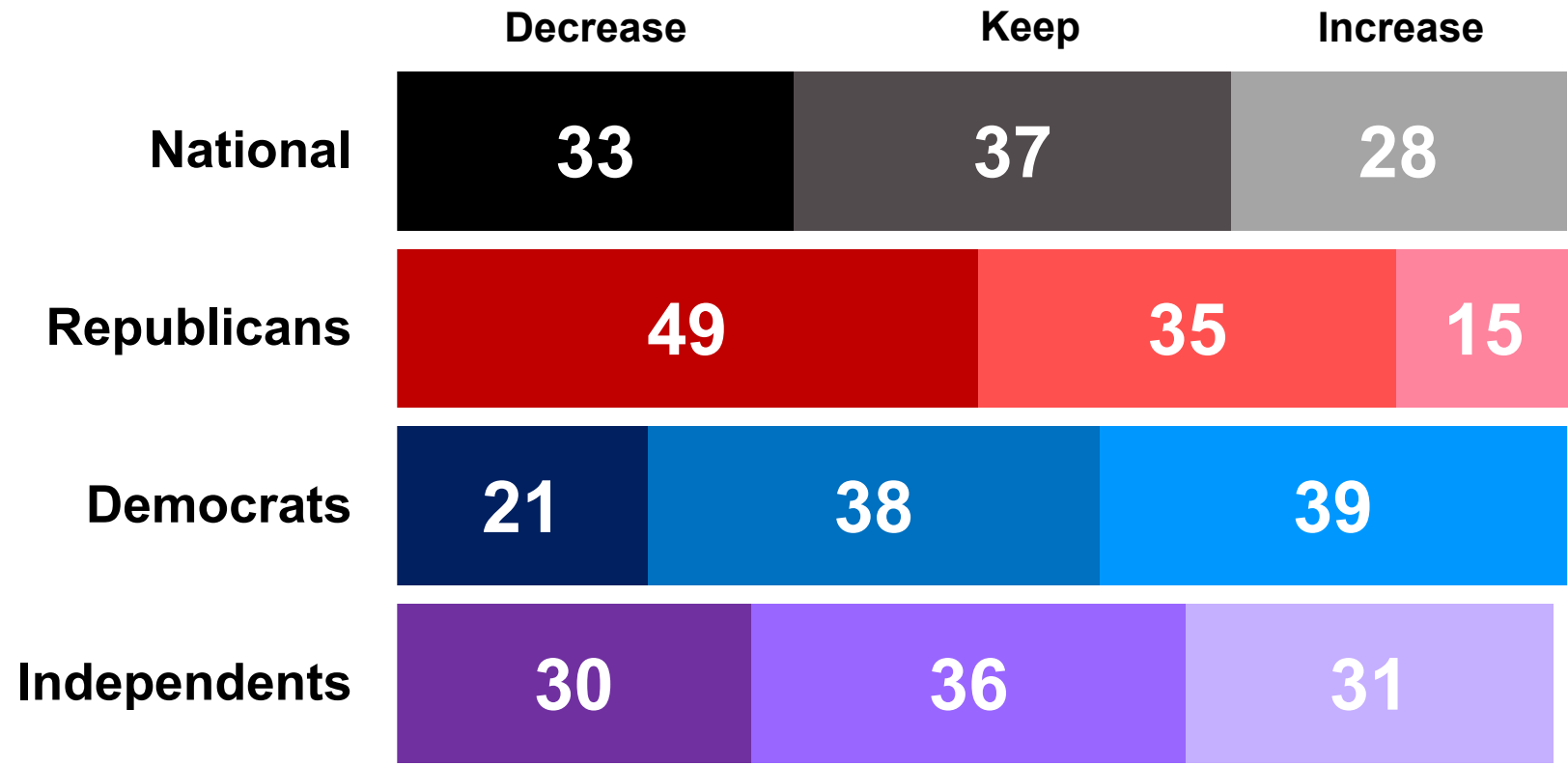


Maximum Period of Unemployment Benefits

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

As mentioned, the average amount of time that an unemployed person is allowed to collect unemployment benefits is 26 weeks (or six months).

For an ordinary period, when the economy is growing and unemployment is not unusually high, what do you think the maximum number of weeks should be?

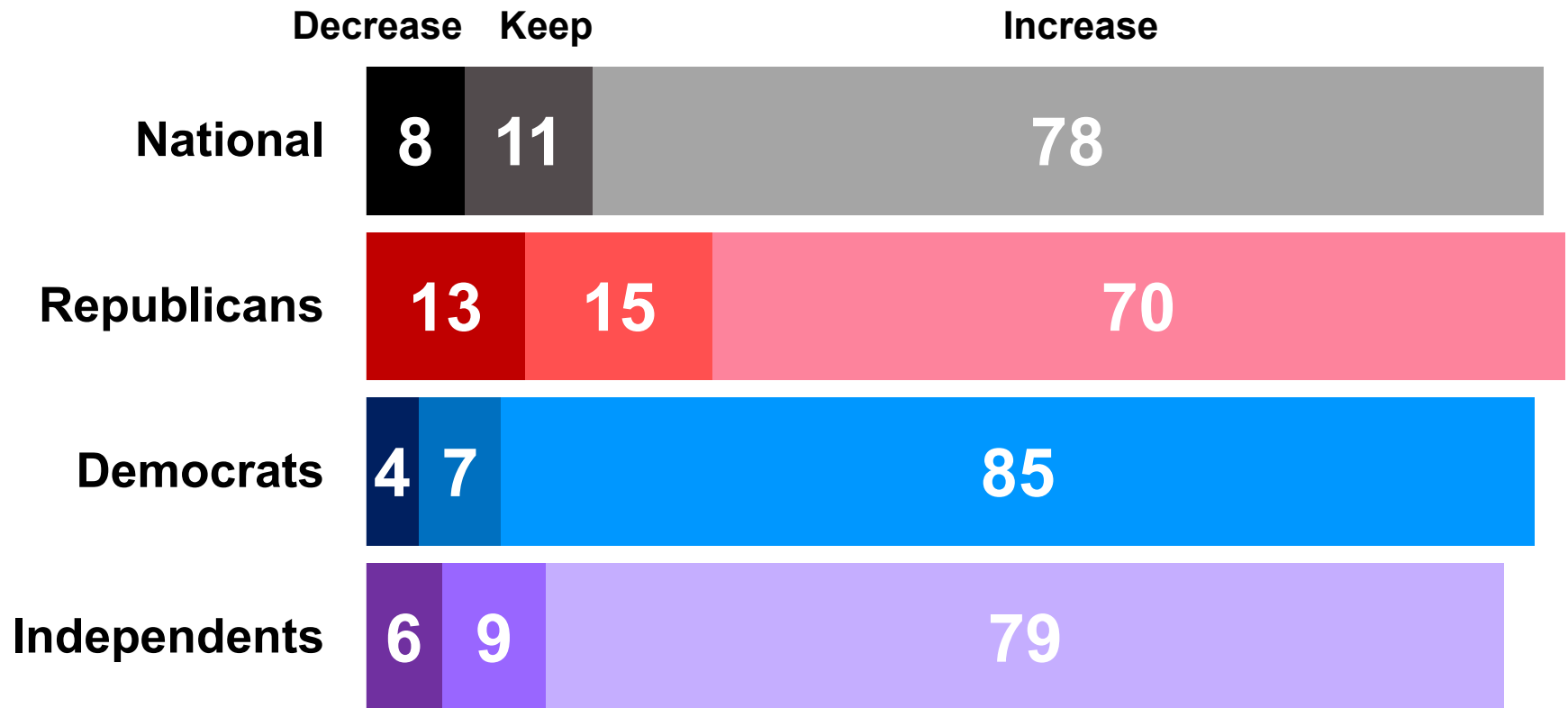


Amount of Unemployment Benefits

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

As mentioned, the amount that a person collects varies by state. On average, people receive about 39% of their previous earnings.

What percentage of their prior earnings do you think people should get?

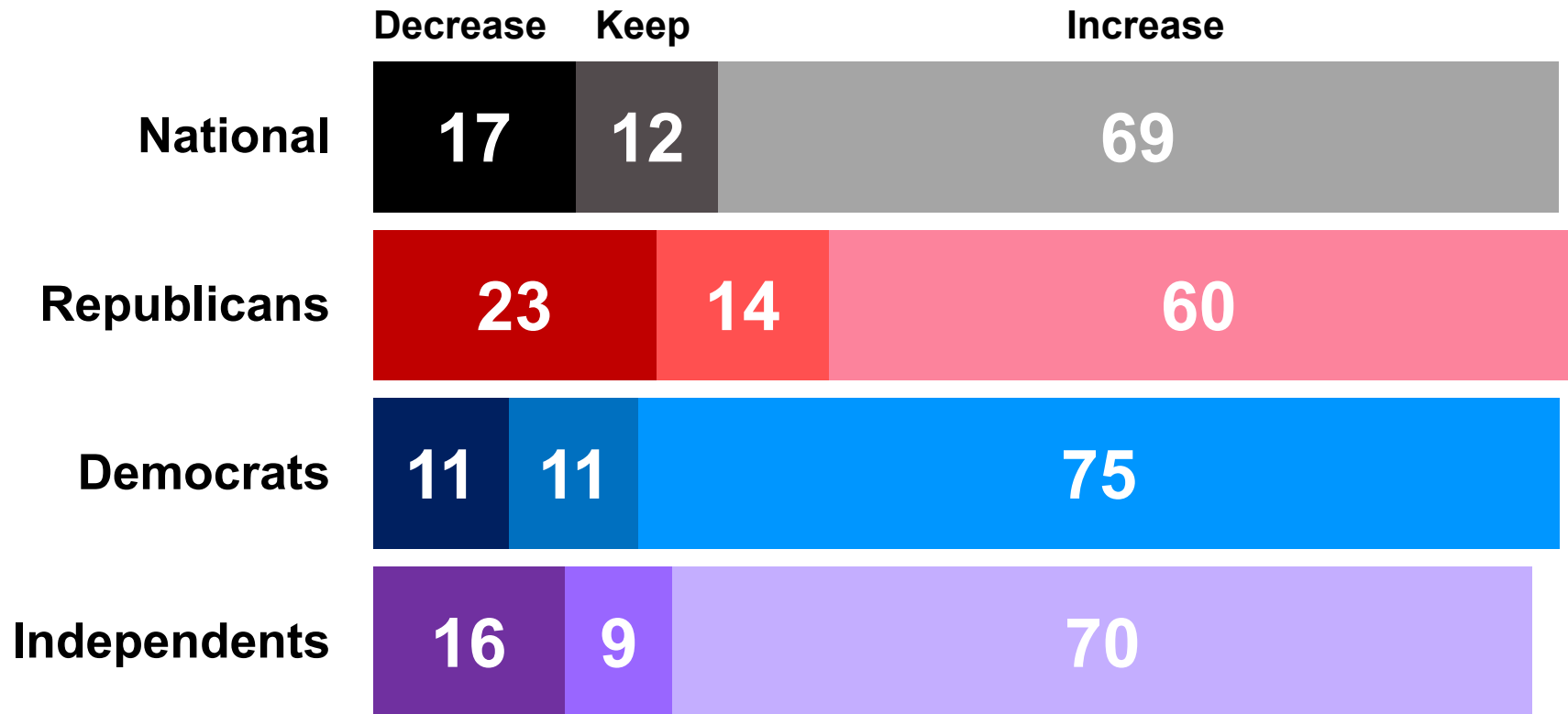


Maximum Weekly Amount of Unemployment Benefits

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

As mentioned in each state there is a maximum amount a person can get. The maximum amount is on average \$472 a week.

How much do you think this maximum should be per week?

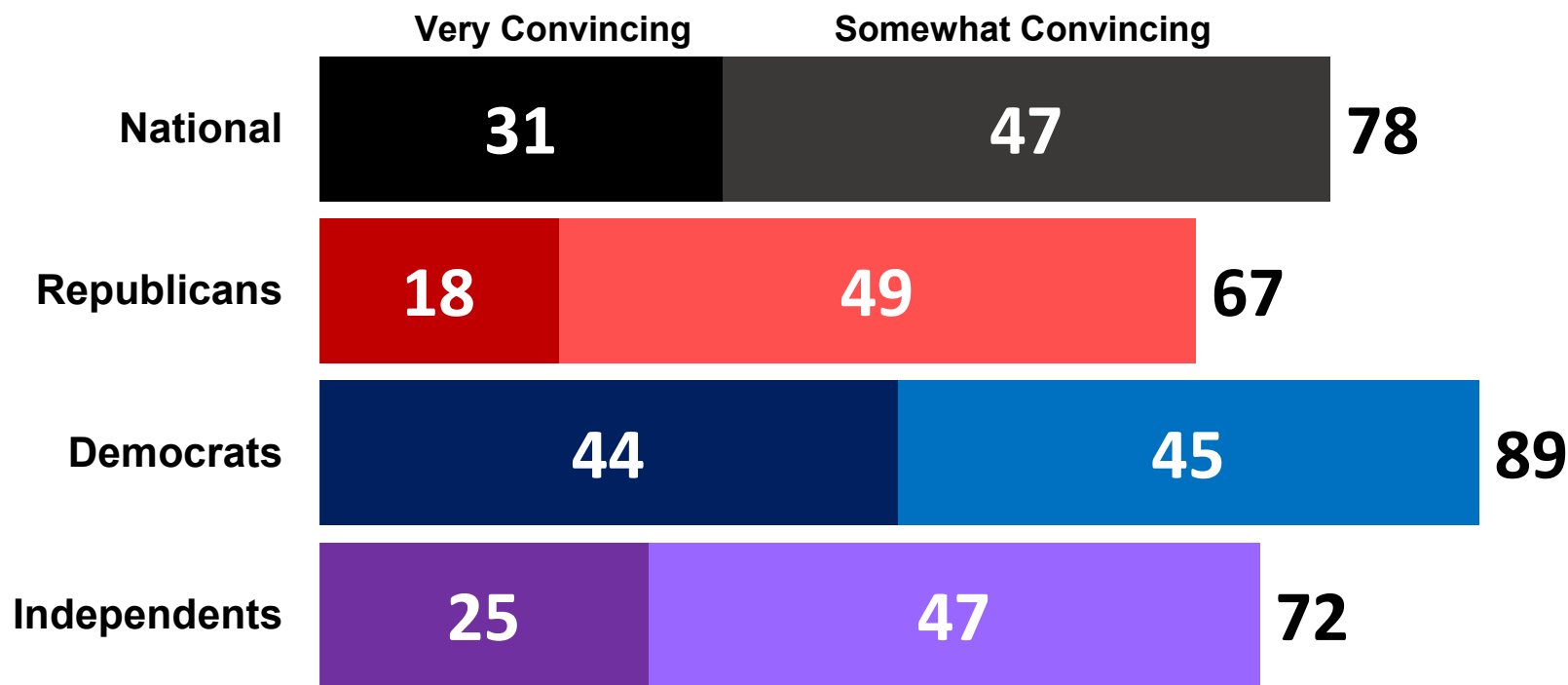


Worker Retraining and Educational Programs

Worker Retraining and Education

Pro: Gov't has Responsibility to Help Workers Hurt by Growth of Trade

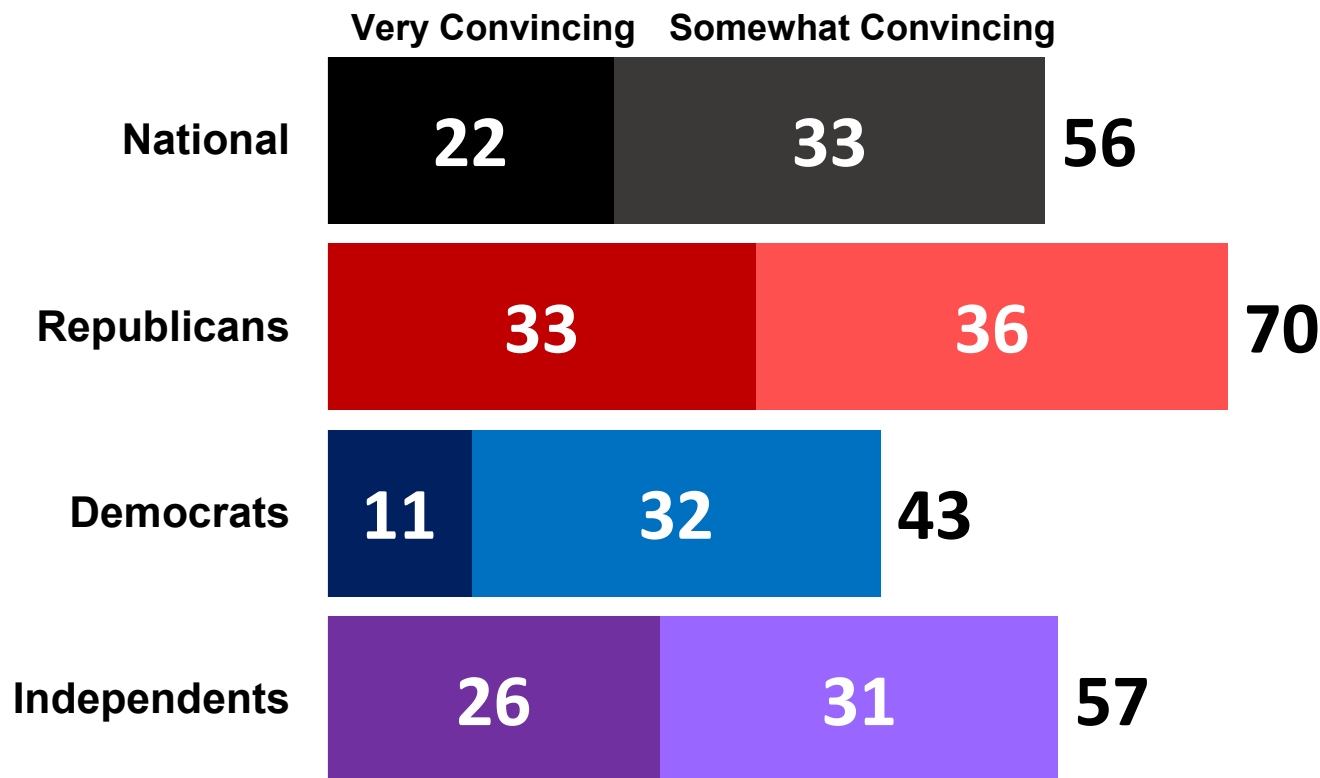
If we have an economy that is increasingly engaged with the global economy, many people will get better jobs, but others will lose their jobs because they will be competing with workers in low-wage countries. Thus, the government has a responsibility to help unemployed workers as quickly as possible. The economy is changing faster than ever and yet we are spending less on job training than we have historically. The growth of trade has resulted in better lives for most Americans and it is only fair that some of those resources get directed to helping people who have been hurt by these changes.



Worker Retraining and Education

Con: Training Workers Best Left to Private Sector

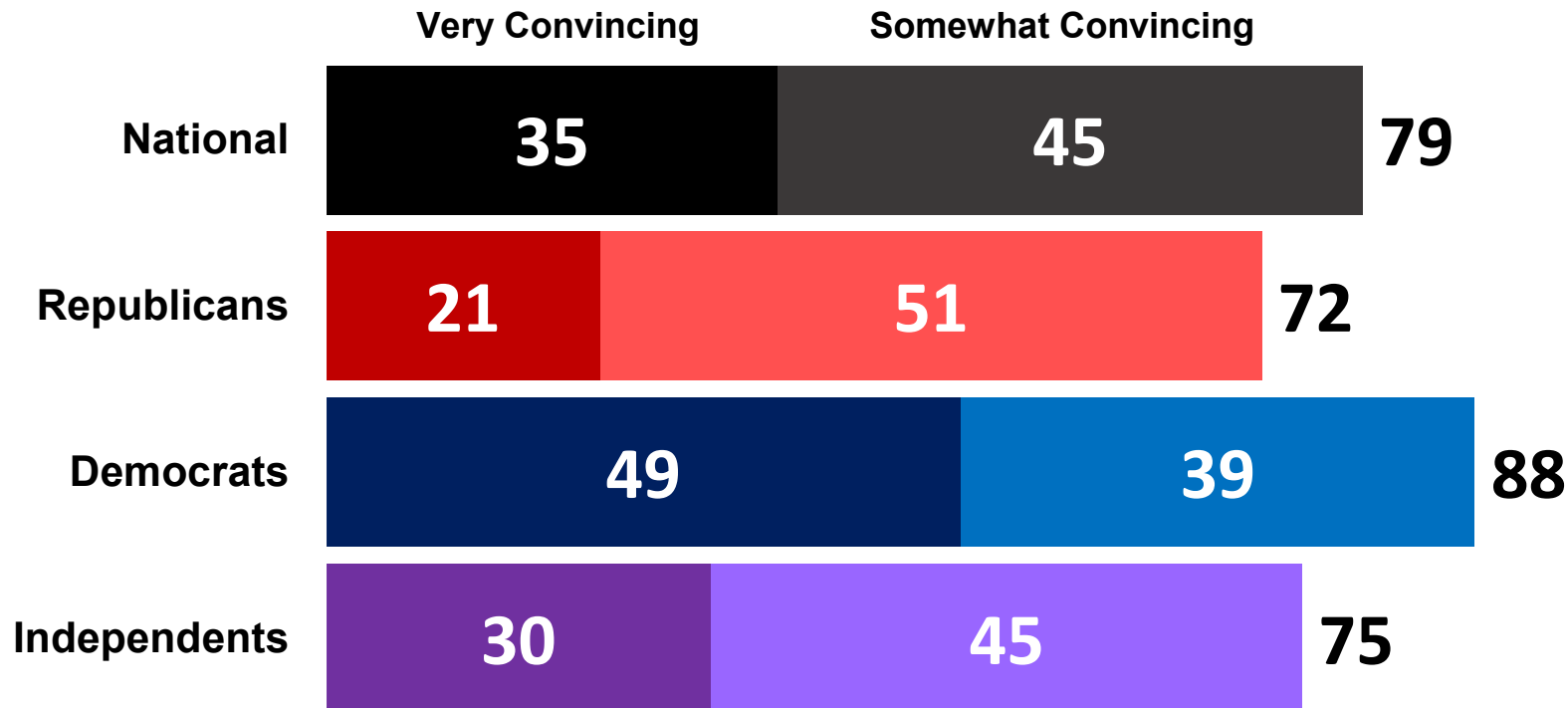
Getting people into new jobs is the responsibility of workers and companies, not the government. Taxpayers should not be footing the bill for a service that will benefit companies - they are the ones that need the skilled workers. Helping unemployed people stay afloat while they try to find new jobs is something the government is in a good position to do, but teaching people new skills and finding them jobs should be left to the private sector where workers and employers know what is best.



Worker Retraining and Education

Pro: Good to Invest in Making Workforce Globally Competitive

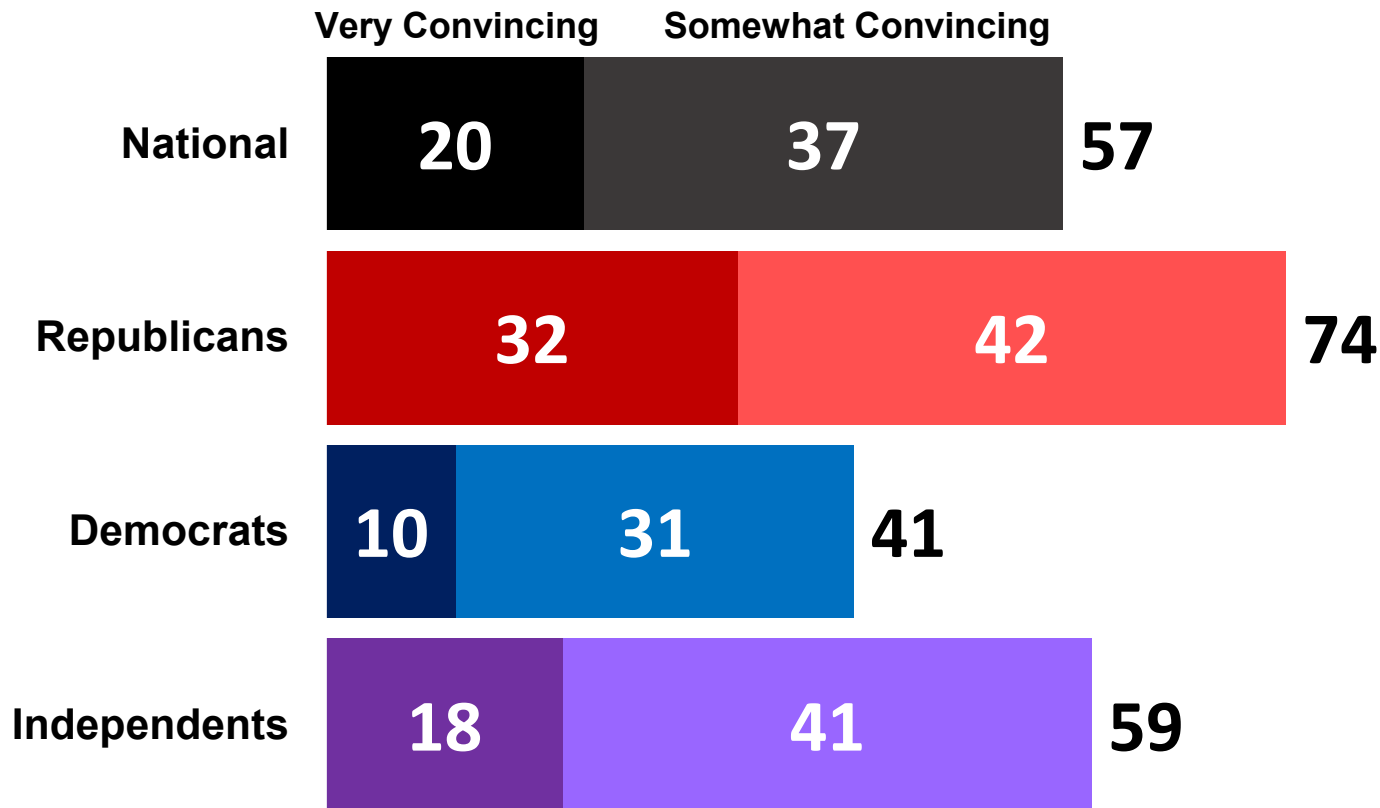
Investing in our workforce is a smart decision. Due to globalization the demand for unskilled work is going down, and the US needs to take the steps to prepare its workforce. Having more programs to give workers the skills that industries need will help ensure that we have good, well-paying jobs in this country and that the US remains ahead of the curve in the global economy. Having a large supply of skilled workers makes US companies stay here, and other companies move here. But right now, other countries are putting much more money into developing their workforces - around four times as much. We do not want to be left in a position where millions of American workers are no longer useful in the world economy.



Worker Retraining and Education

Con: Government Should Not be Trying to Plan Economy

This type of planning goes against the free market policies that made the US a global economic power. The government should not try to direct the economy - picking winners and losers, and forcing its own vision of the economy onto workers and businesses. Businesses who need skilled workers are best able to know what training is required, and to provide that training. Let's not waste more resources on this this type of government planning, but leave it to market forces to decide what type of retraining is best.



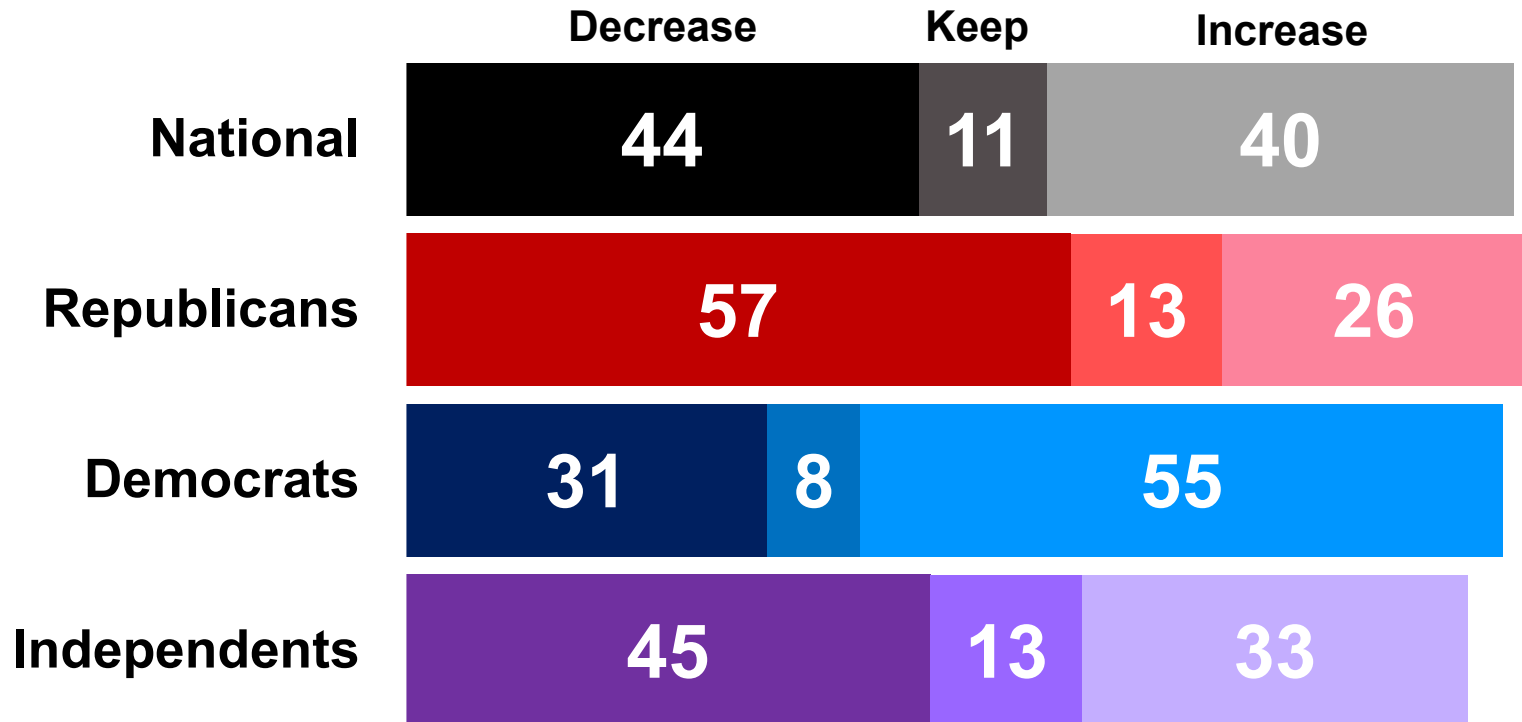
Spending on Worker Retraining and Educational Programs

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

As mentioned above, the US government spends about \$6 billion on:

- retraining workers whose skills are no longer in demand so they can re-enter the workforce
- educational programs that prepare both students and people already in the workforce with new skills that are needed in the global economy

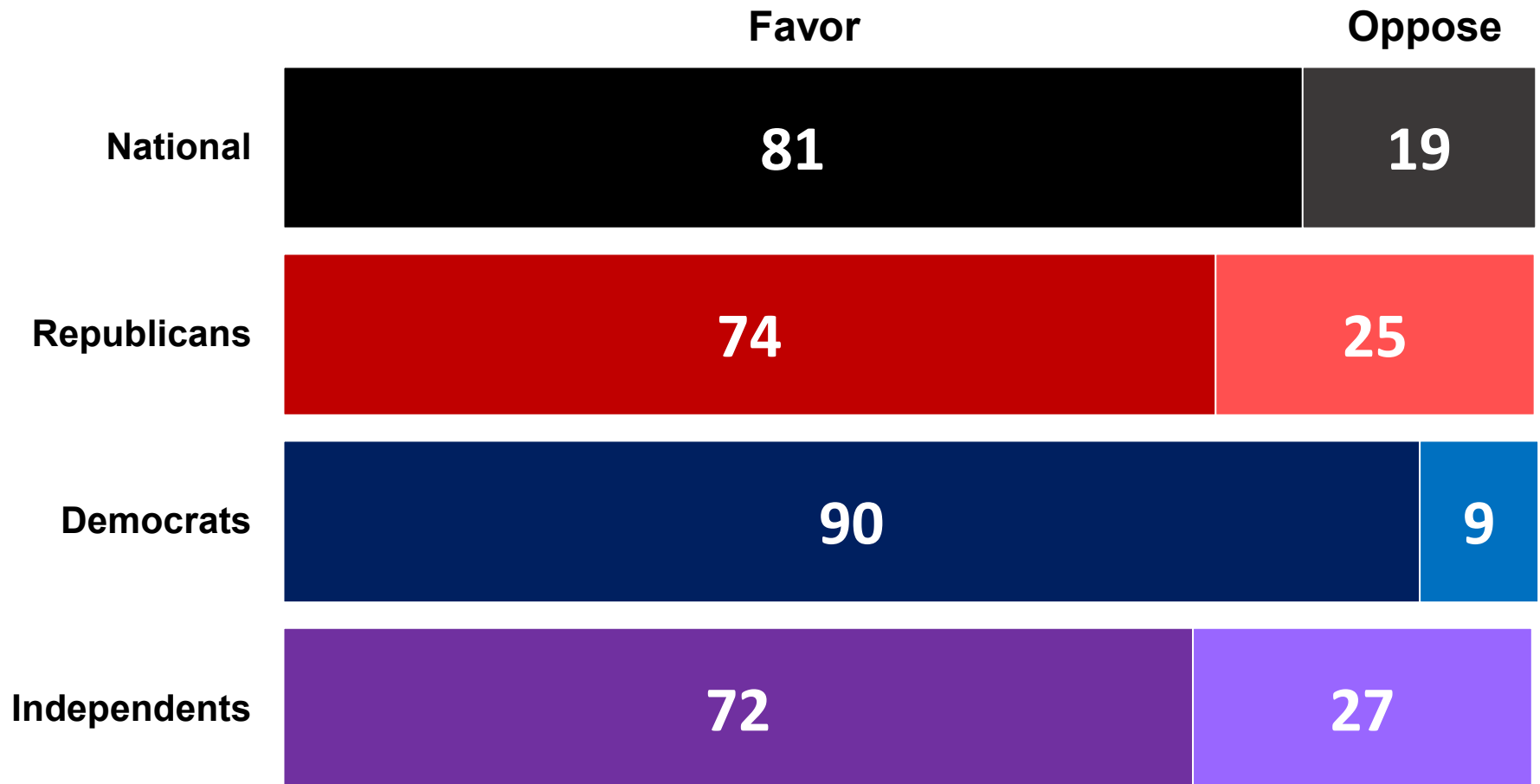
How much do you think the US should spend on these types of programs?



Training in Cybersecurity

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

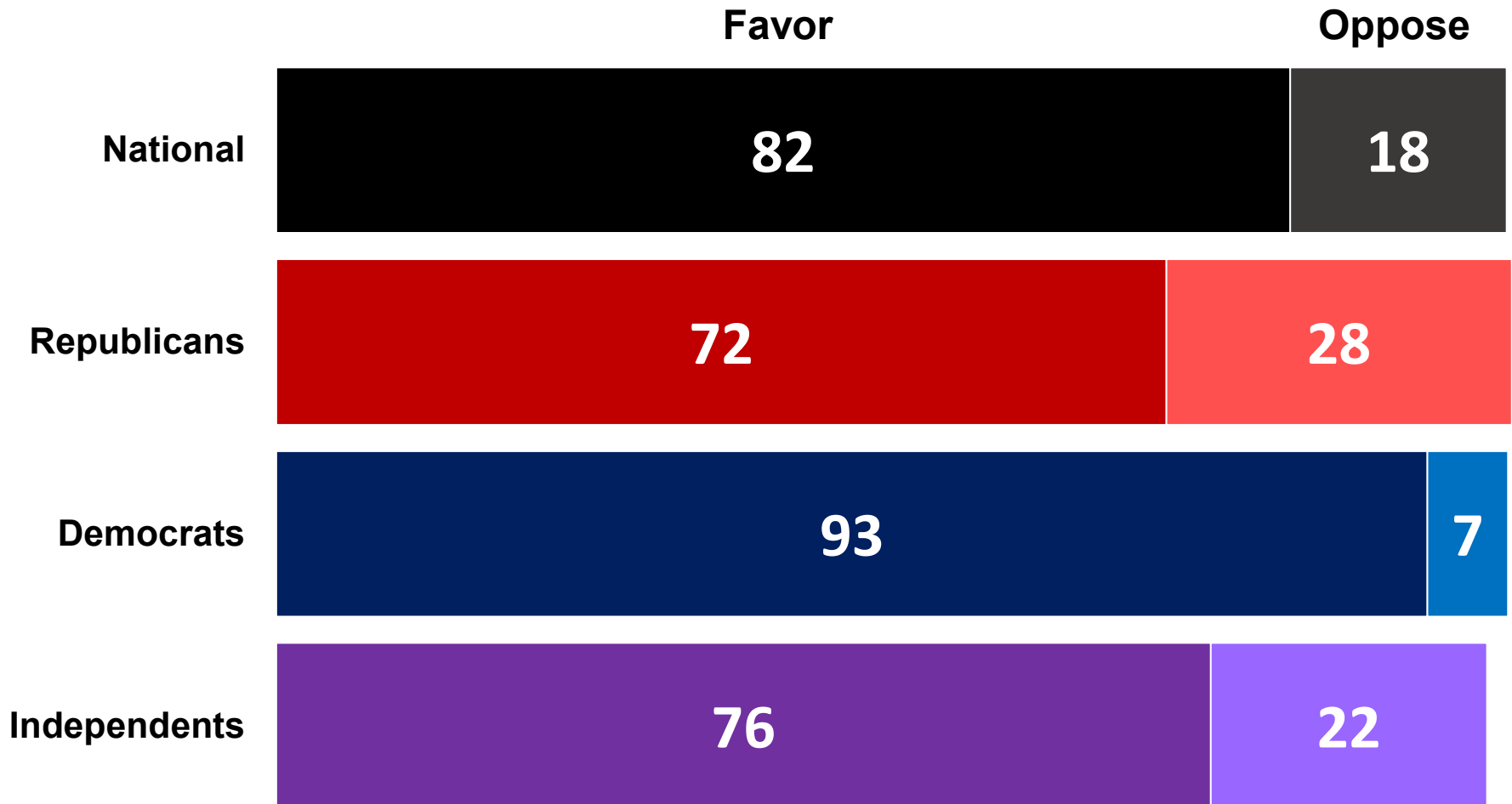
Do you favor or oppose increasing spending on programs to train more Americans in cybersecurity?



Training in the Energy Industry

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

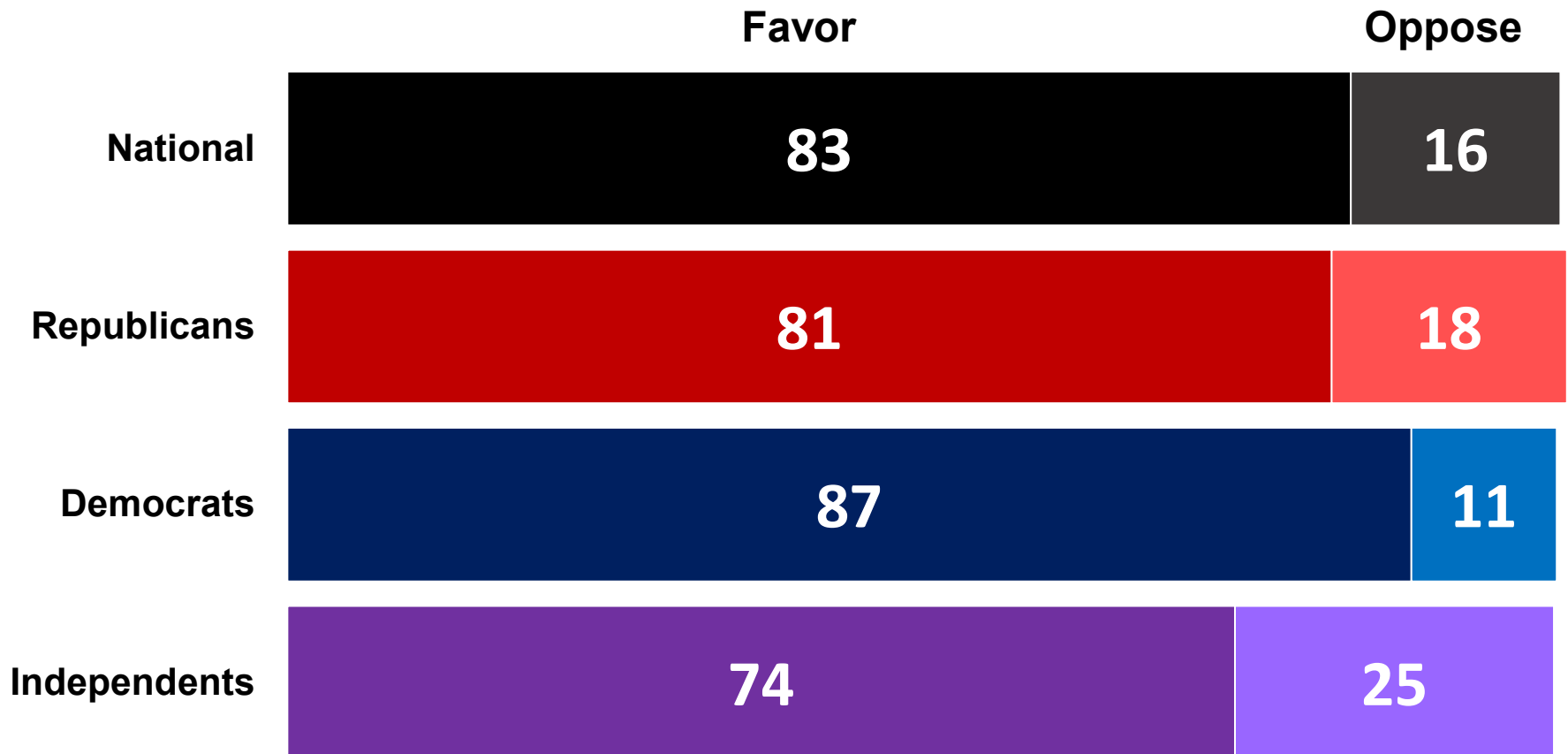
Do you favor or oppose increasing spending on programs to train more Americans in the energy industry?



Tax Credits for Apprenticeships

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

Another proposal is to encourage employers to provide more job training to new and current employees. A specific proposal is to give employers a tax credit of up to \$5,000 to cover the costs of training a qualified individual in an apprenticeship program. Do you favor or oppose this proposal?

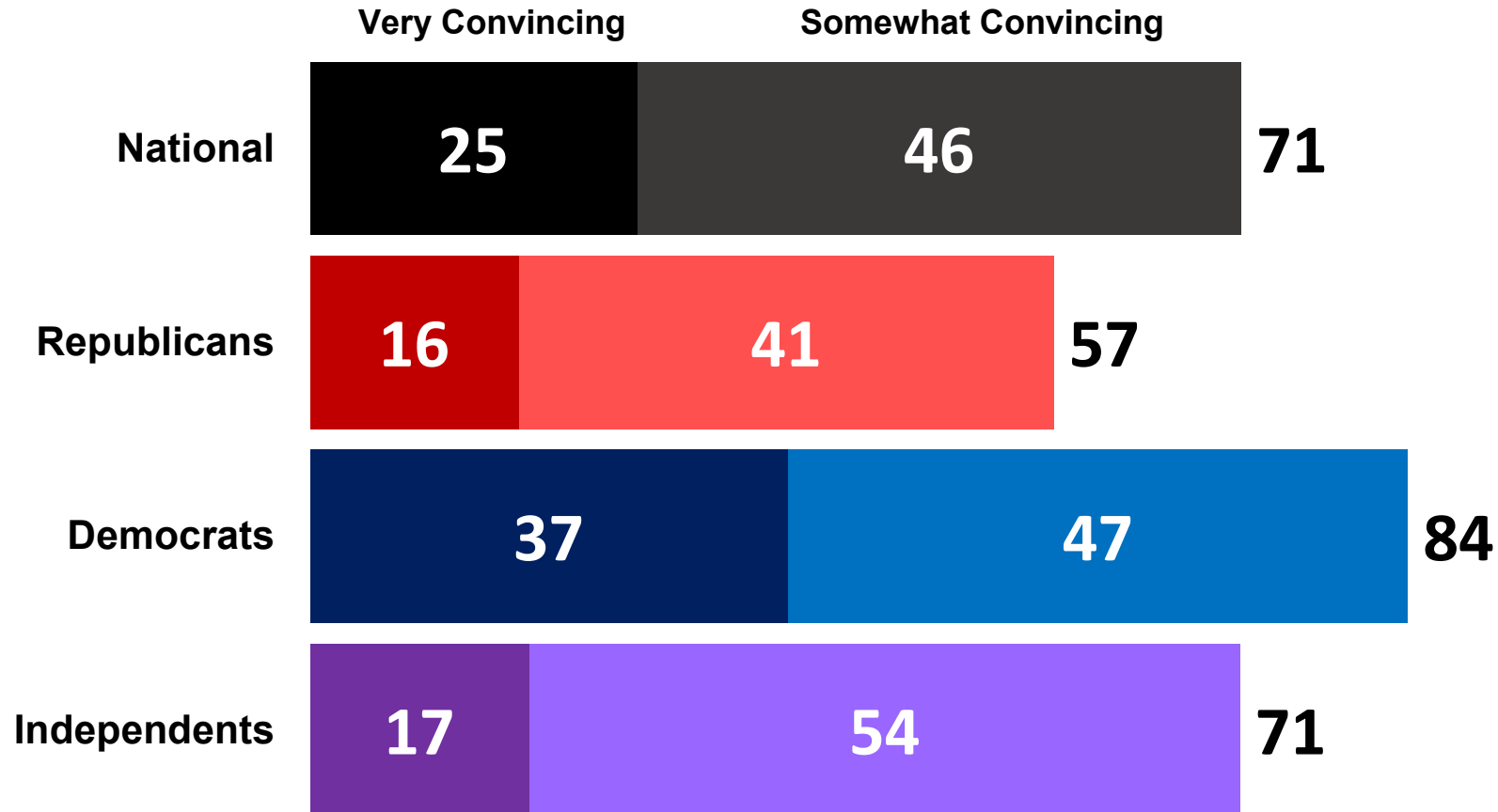


Expanding Trade Adjustment Assistance

Expanding Trade Adjustment Assistance

Pro: With General Benefits of Trade, Only Fair to Help Workers Who Suffer

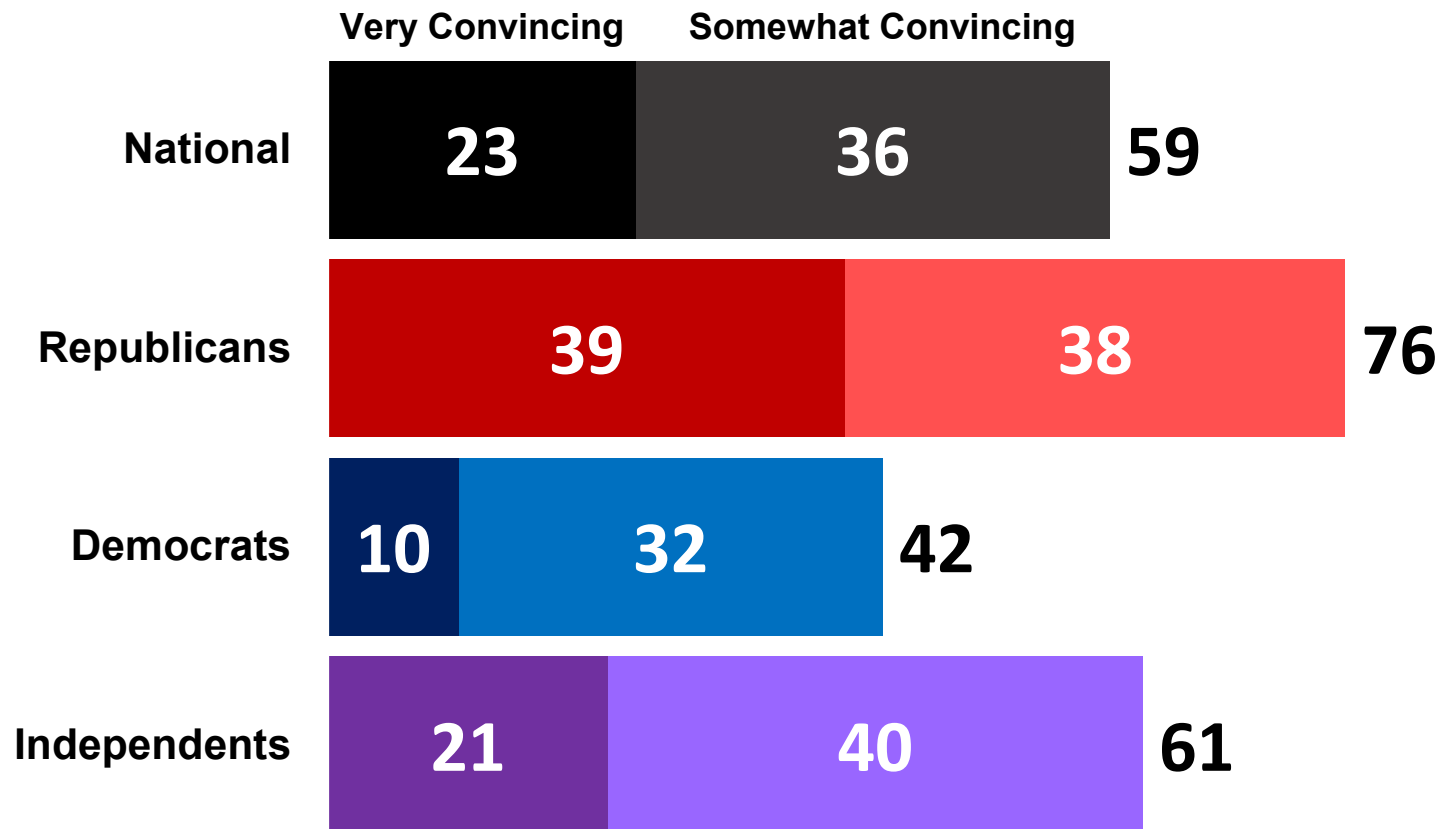
Trade benefits most Americans through lower prices, new job opportunities, and increased tax revenue to the government. But it can impose large costs on those who lose their jobs because of low-priced imports or companies moving overseas. It is only fair that, as a society, we devote some of the benefits gained from trade to easing the pain of those who suffer as a result of trade and help them get a new job.



Expanding Trade Adjustment Assistance

Con: Government Not Responsible and Businesses More Effective

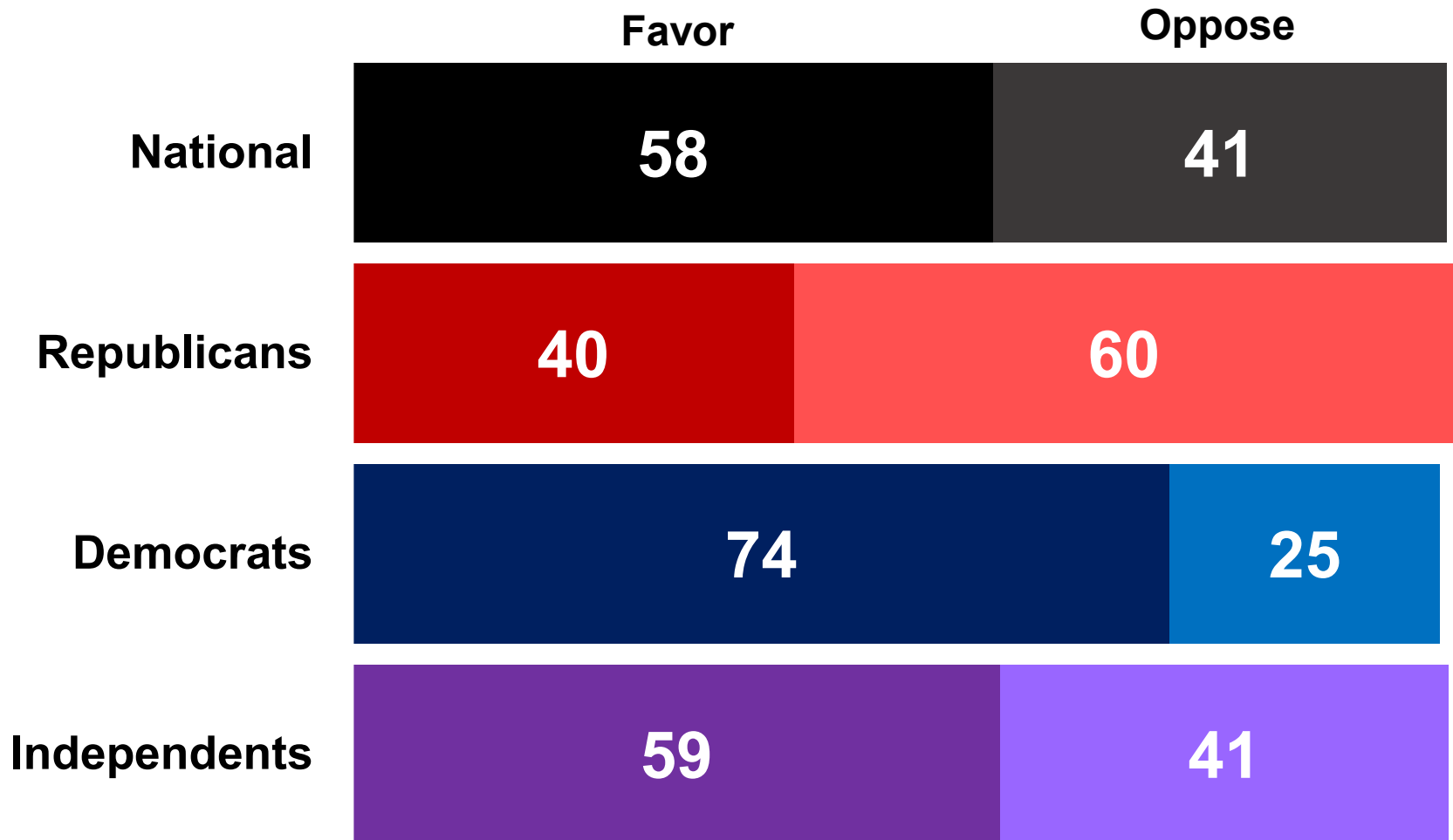
These kinds of programs are yet another government program. Many of these programs are not very effective in helping people find jobs. By making people more comfortable, they reduce people's incentives to go out and find a job. Getting people into these new jobs is the responsibility of workers and companies, not the government. Businesses know what they need and offer training for the necessary skills.



Expanding Trade Adjustment Assistance

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

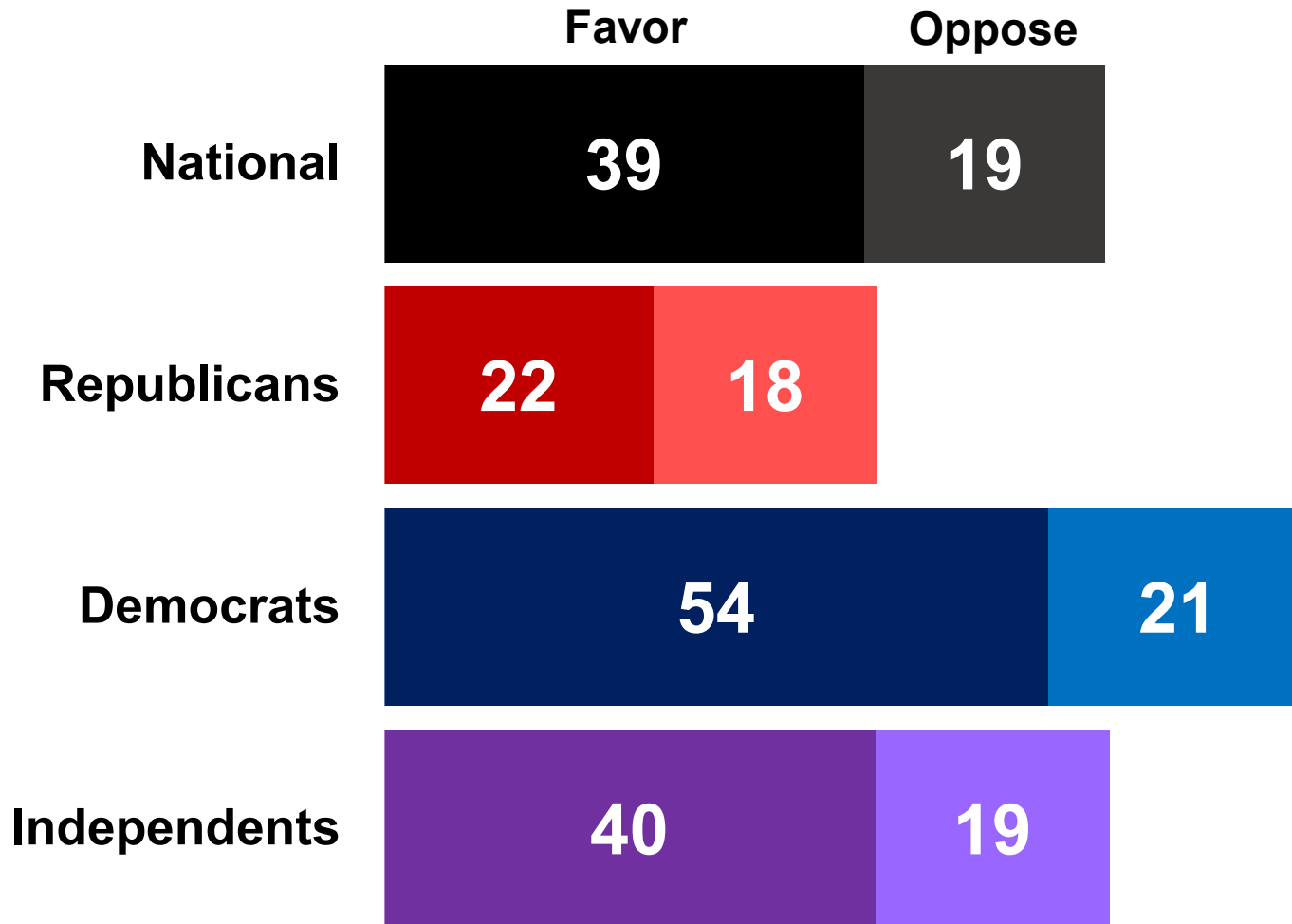
Do you favor or oppose expanding the Trade Adjustment Assistance program to more people who get laid off from their job directly because of an increase in trade?



Expanding Trade Adjustment Assistance

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

Do you favor or oppose extending to all people who get laid off from their job, the type of assistance provided by Trade Adjustment Assistance programs?

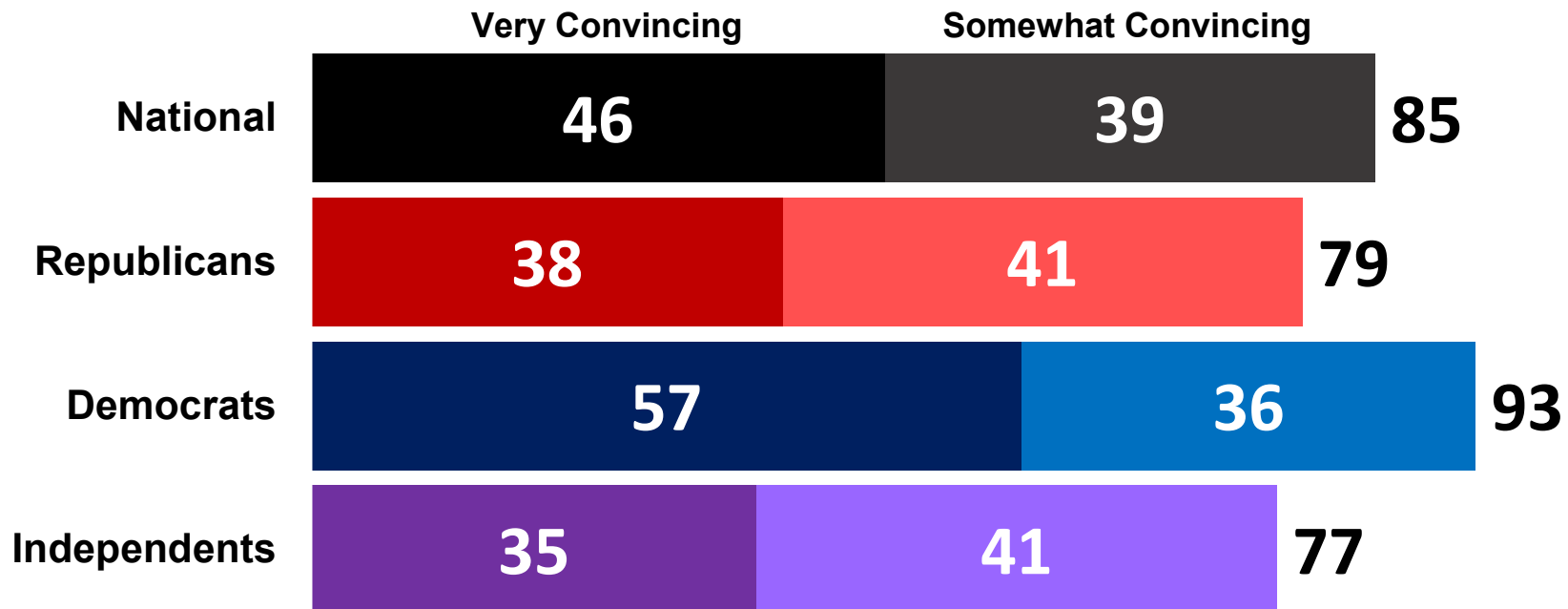


Labor and Environmental Standards

Labor Standards

Pro: Counters Potential Abuse or Workers, Levels Playing Field

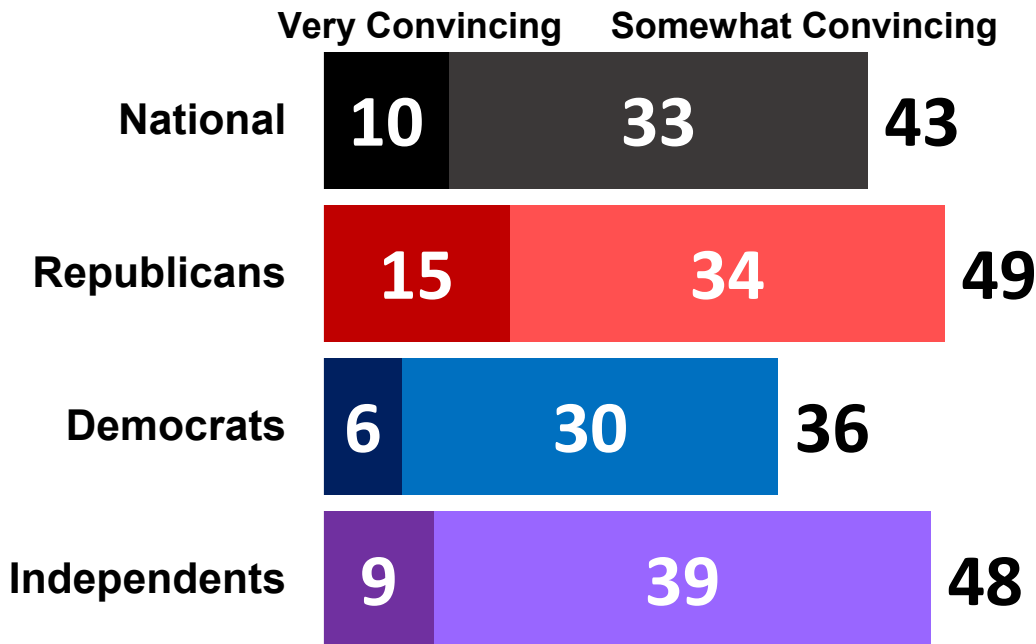
Making sure that each country has a minimum level of labor standards that are actually being enforced, levels the playing field. Companies in countries with unions and labor laws that are actually enforced will not have to compete with companies that intimidate their employees from unionizing and only pay them for half the time they work. We need to make sure that type of treatment does not become the norm, and that workers are treated with more dignity. No country should be able to get an economic advantage by mistreating their workers. Because of how international trade laws work, this is the best way of making sure that countries who have committed themselves to these labor standards actually enforce them.



Labor Standards

Con: US Should Not Dictate Standards

Attaching labor standards to international trade agreements is inappropriate and can hurt the economic growth that developing countries need to lift their people out of poverty. First of all, not all countries have the same priorities as the US. In the trade-off between labor standards and growing their economy they may want to prioritize economic growth until most people have jobs – since without jobs there can be no labor standards. History suggests that the best route to durable labor standards is economic growth, which leads to demands for better worker treatment. Therefore, the US should not be dictating what a country's labor laws are or how they enforce them. Moreover, using its leverage on these issues may lead to the US gaining fewer concessions on partner nations' trade practices.

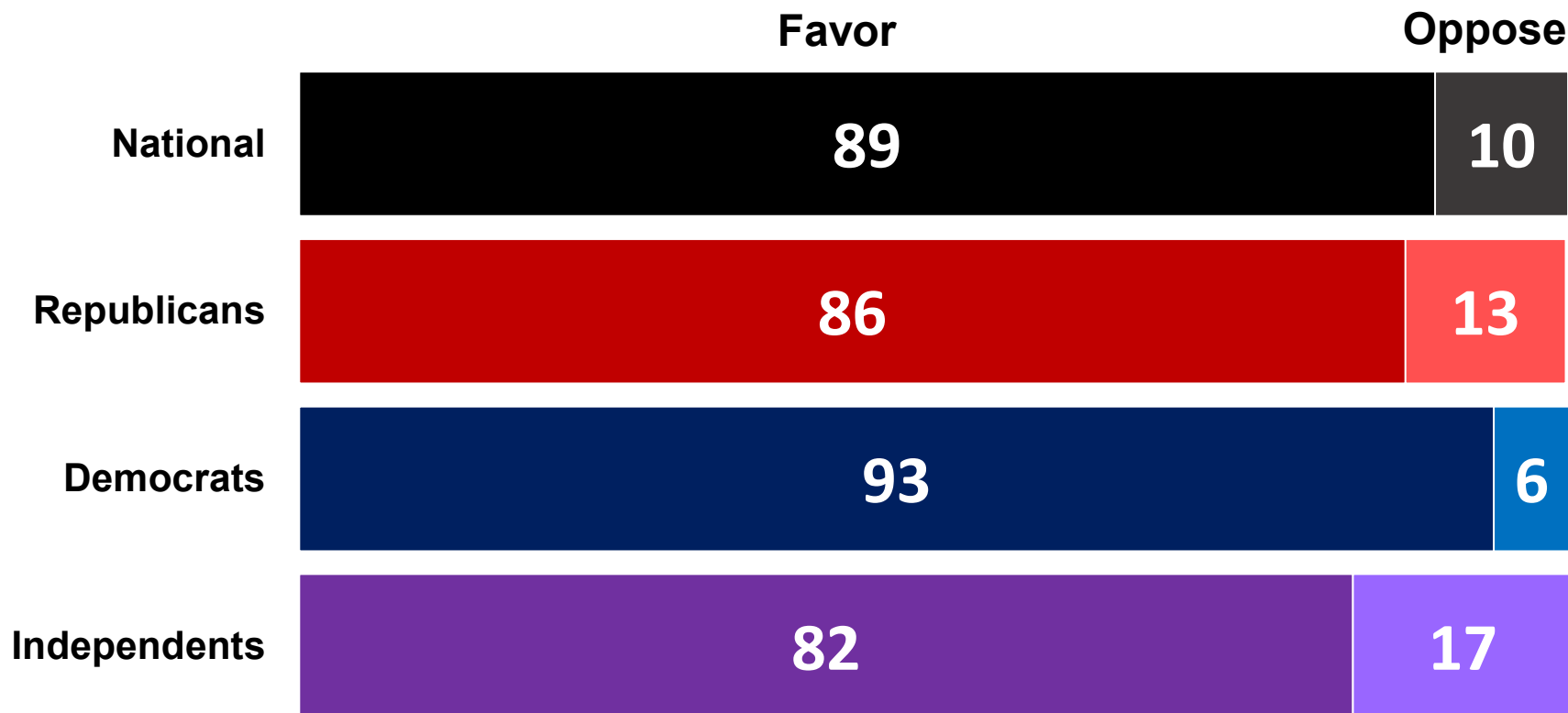


Labor Standards

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

Do you favor or oppose the US including in its new international trade agreements the requirements that:

- countries abide by the labor standards they have committed to
- countries do not lower their standards to attract business or to get a competitive edge
- there is an effective system for enforcing these requirements

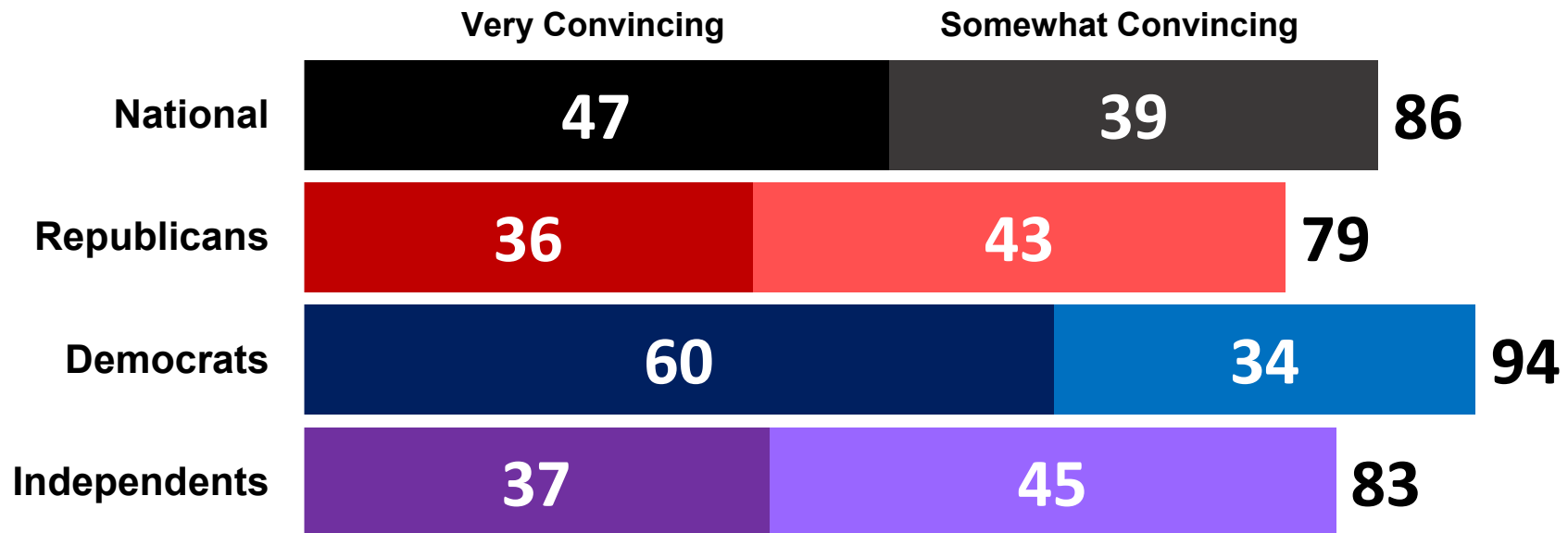


Environmental Standards

Environmental Standards

Pro: Counters Undercutting Through Low Standards

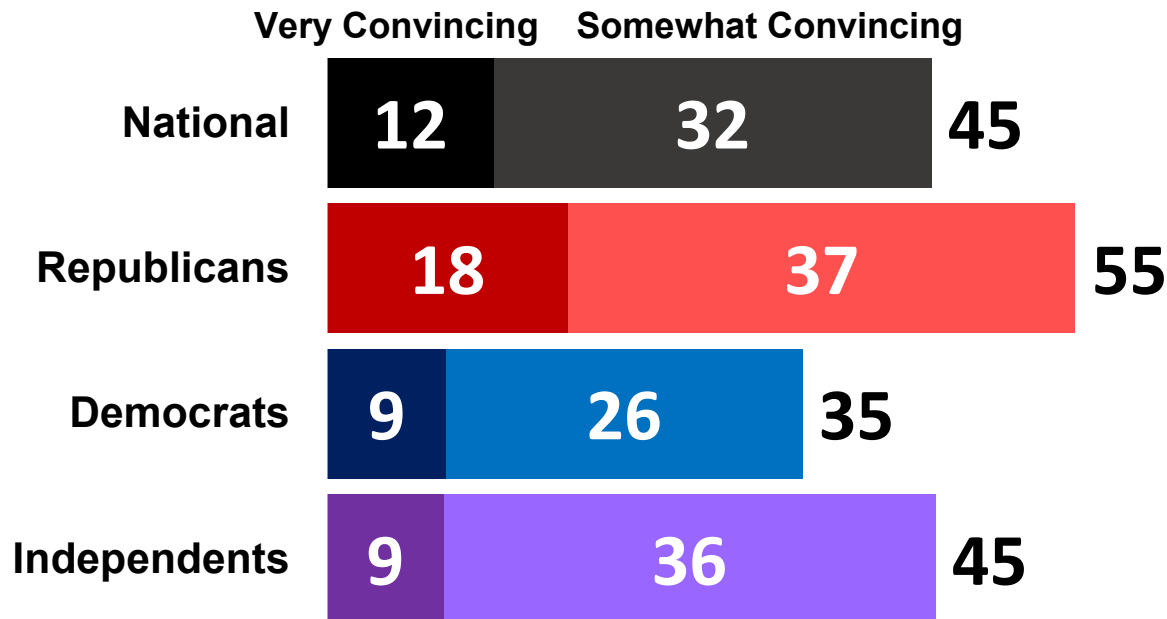
Having an actual system of enforcement for environmental standards that countries have agreed to is necessary to both protect the environment, and make sure countries don't get a competitive edge from the lower costs that come from ignoring environmental standards. Trade should benefit everybody, but when the environment is destroyed to produce and transport more goods, it is the average citizen that suffers – from breathing in polluted air to drinking contaminated water. This can completely offset the benefits from trade. Without environmental standards countries may lower their environmental standards to attract business and US companies will be tempted to move to those places where they can produce goods more cheaply. Requiring countries to uphold environmental standards is not only good for the planet, it is good for America.



Environmental Standards

Con: Should Not Burden Trade Agreement With More Rules

The environment is a different issue from trade and should be dealt with separately. Adding too many rules to an agreement can overburden it and slow down the growth of trade. Countries may start using loose interpretations of (often vague) environmental standards to harass other countries. If countries signed on to an environmental agreement, then it should be up to them whether they want to live up to it or how. They should not be threatened with economic attacks if they want to go in another direction. Moreover, history shows that the most effective way to ensure that US trading partners develop durable environmental standards is for them to grow economically: higher standards of living generate greater public concern over the environment. And trade helps that happen.

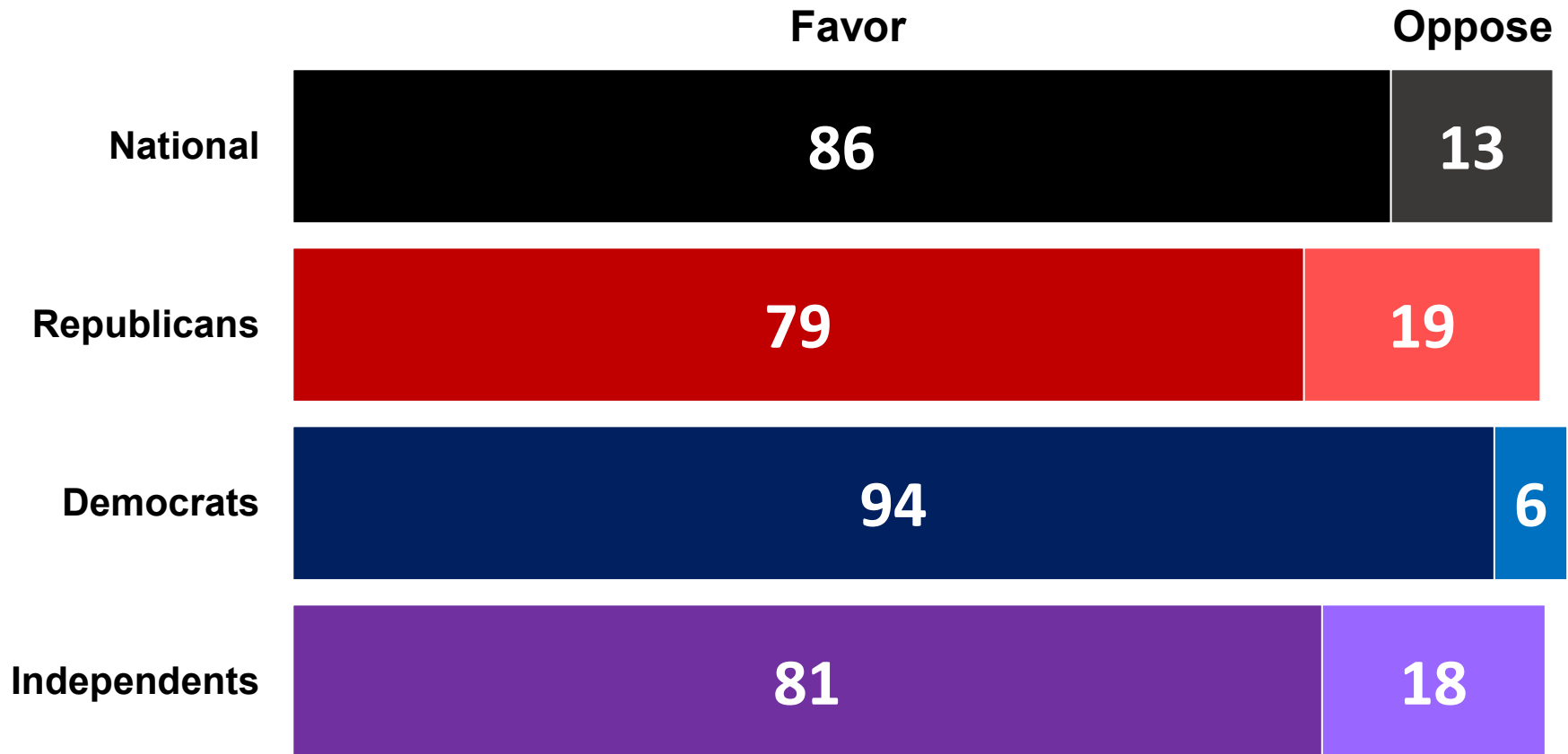


Environmental Standards

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

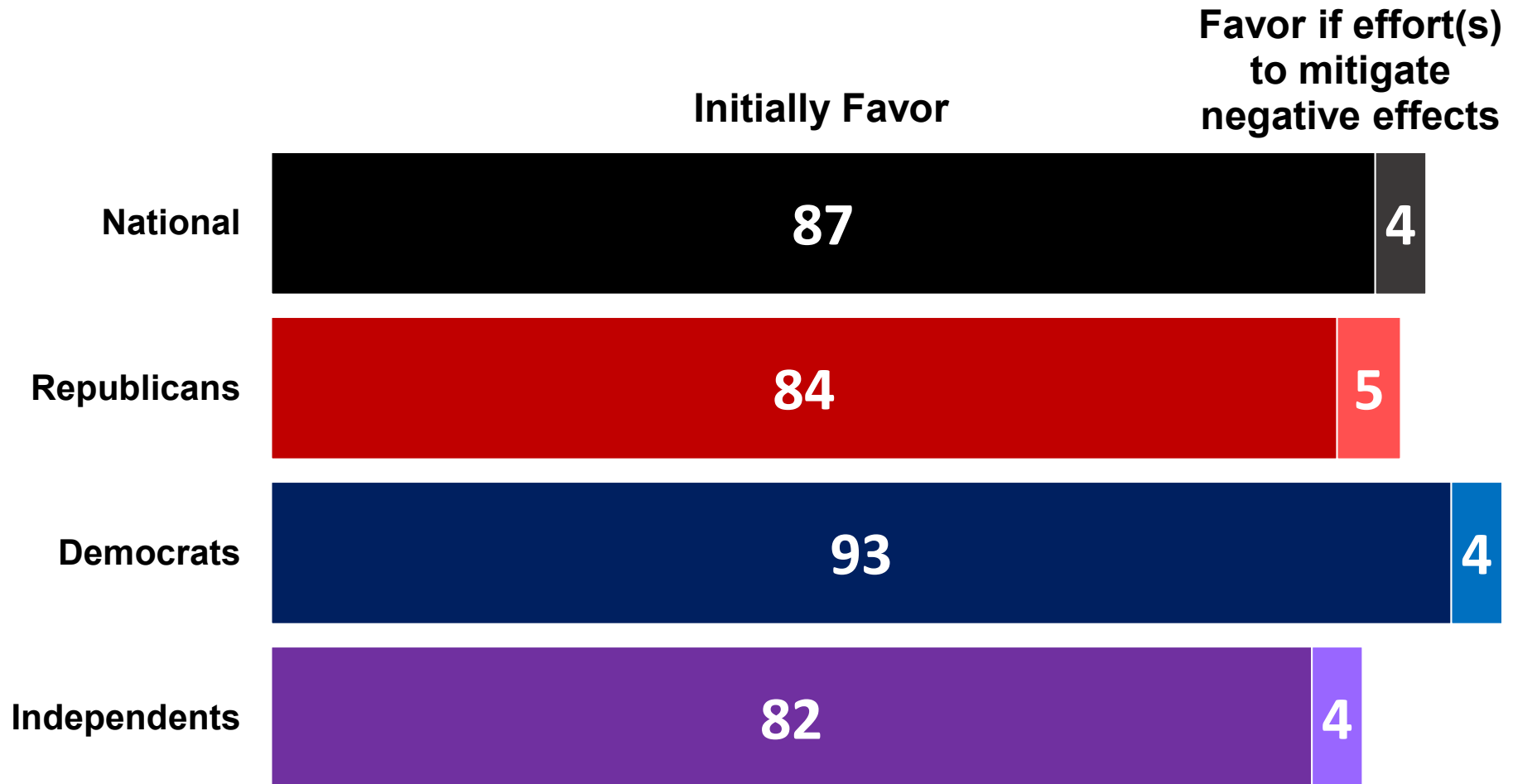
Do you favor or oppose the US including in its new international trade agreements the requirements that:

- countries abide by the environmental standards they have committed to
- countries do not lower their standards to attract business or to get a competitive edge
- there is an effective system for enforcing these requirements



Promoting International Trade with Efforts at Mitigating Negative Effects

Suppose that the government would take [these steps/this step] you propose. Would you then favor or oppose the US continuing to promote greater trade through international agreements to lower trade barriers?



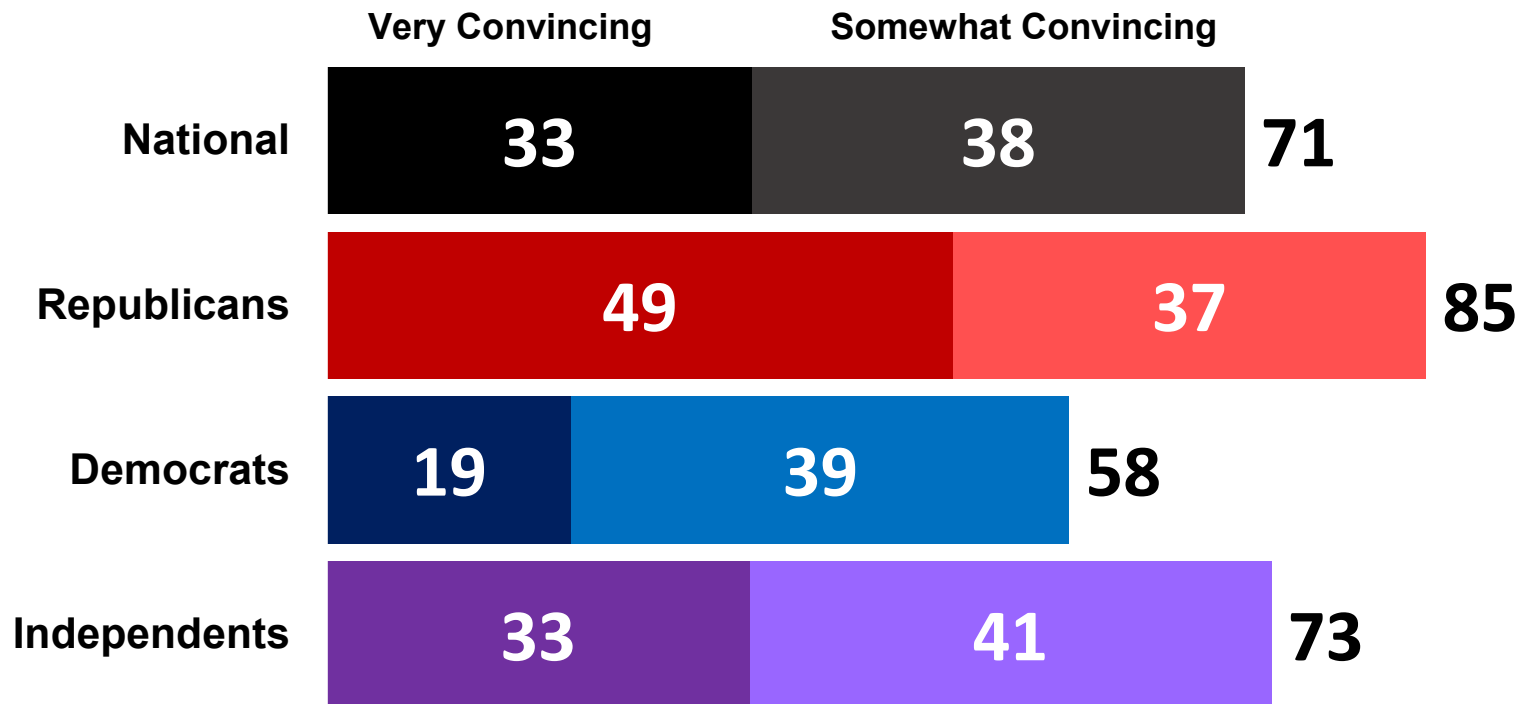
Recent Use of Tariffs

Imposing Steel and Aluminum Tariffs

Imposing Steel and Aluminum Tariffs

Pro: Necessary for Security, Counters Chinese Dumping

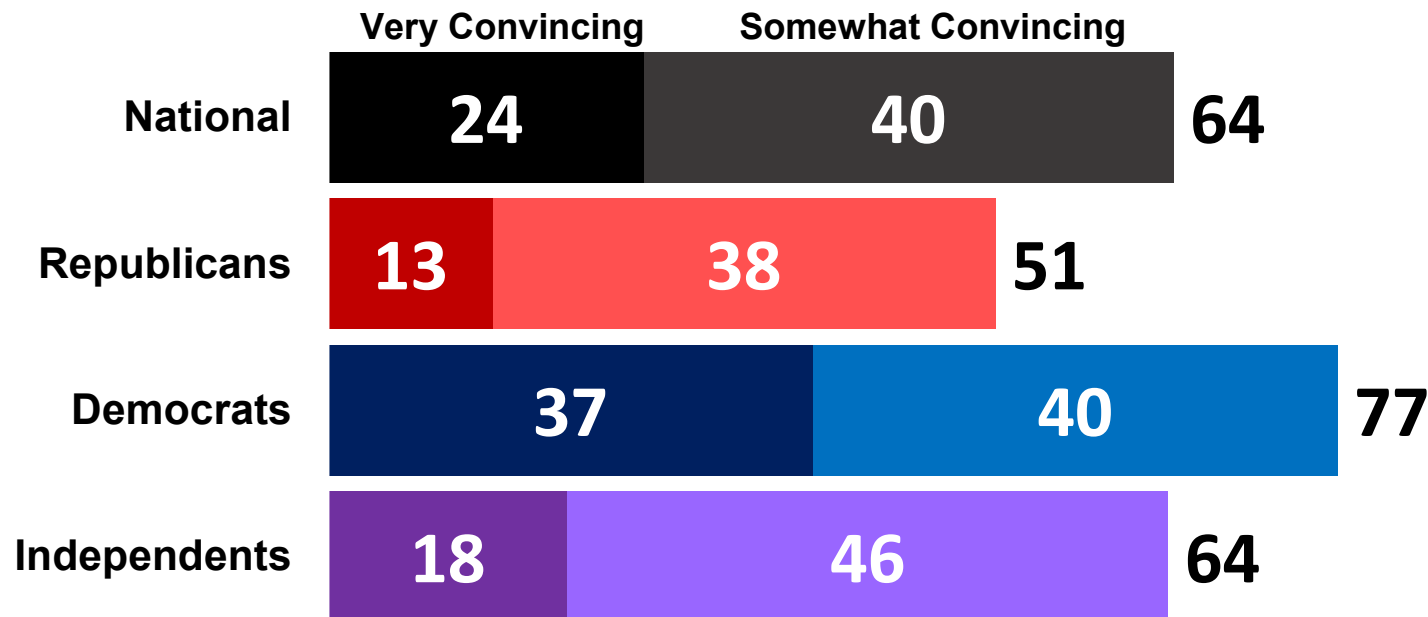
The US should not put itself in a position where it is reliant on foreign companies for its national security needs. But that is where we have been headed. Over the last decade, US steel and aluminum companies have lost ground competing with foreign companies, many of whom are unfairly helped by their governments. For example, China has been dumping cheap steel and aluminum in the world market, driving down prices everywhere. If this keeps up many US steel and aluminum factories could go out of business. This would leave the US vulnerable to not having enough steel and aluminum to meet the needs of the military. These tariffs are a reasonable response to this threat.



Imposing Steel and Aluminum Tariffs

Con: No Real Security Issue, Just Excuse for Protectionism

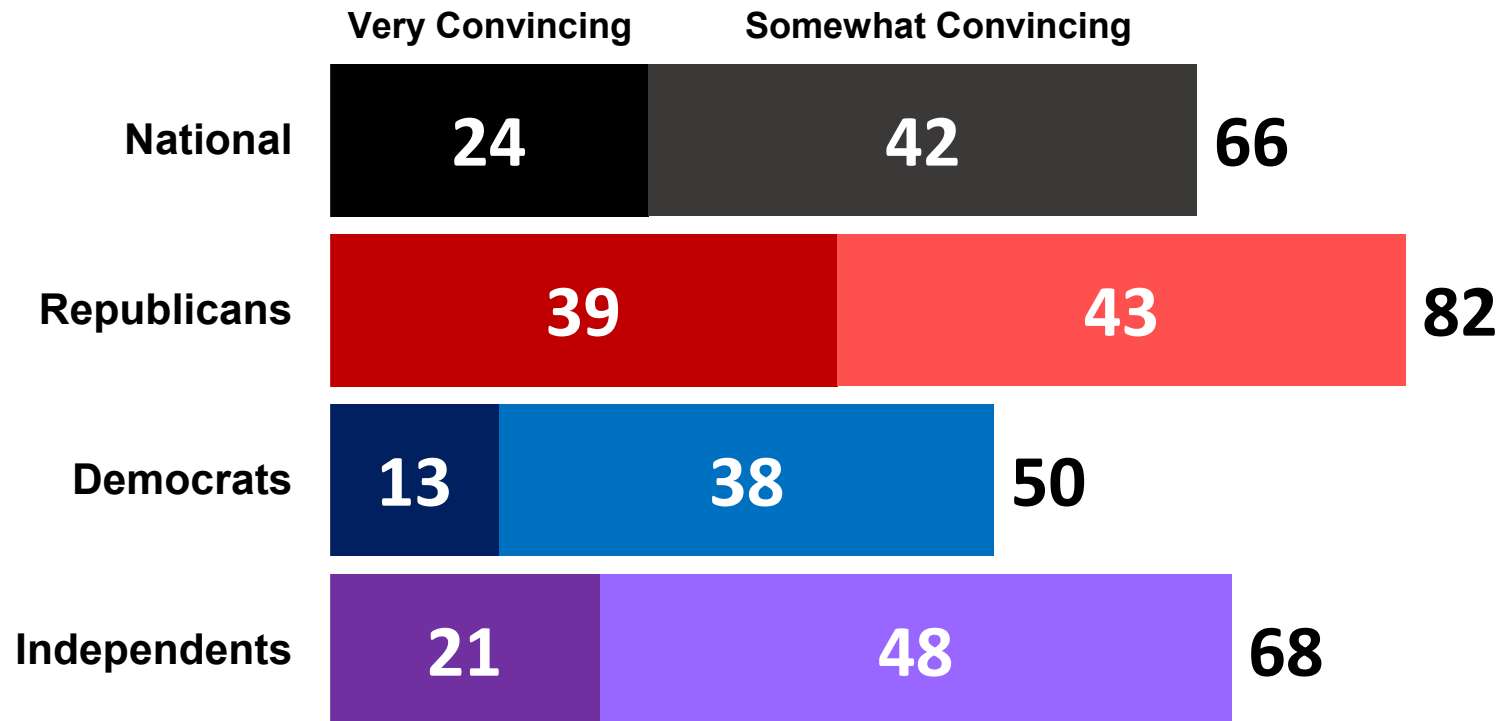
The idea that, due to imports, the US won't be able to meet the needs of the military makes no sense – even US military leaders say there is no such concern. There is no prospect that US companies are going to all go out of business or that steel and aluminum companies in allied countries like Canada and the UK won't sell to us. Furthermore, the rise in imports over the last decade is not a real problem, but rather a fluctuation. More importantly, the total amount of steel that the US produces has actually been going up. Clearly this so-called security concern is just being used as an excuse for plain-old protectionism. It sets a bad example and may lead other countries to use phony excuses for keeping out US products.



Imposing Steel and Aluminum Tariffs

Pro: Serves US Interests by Supporting US Steel Industry

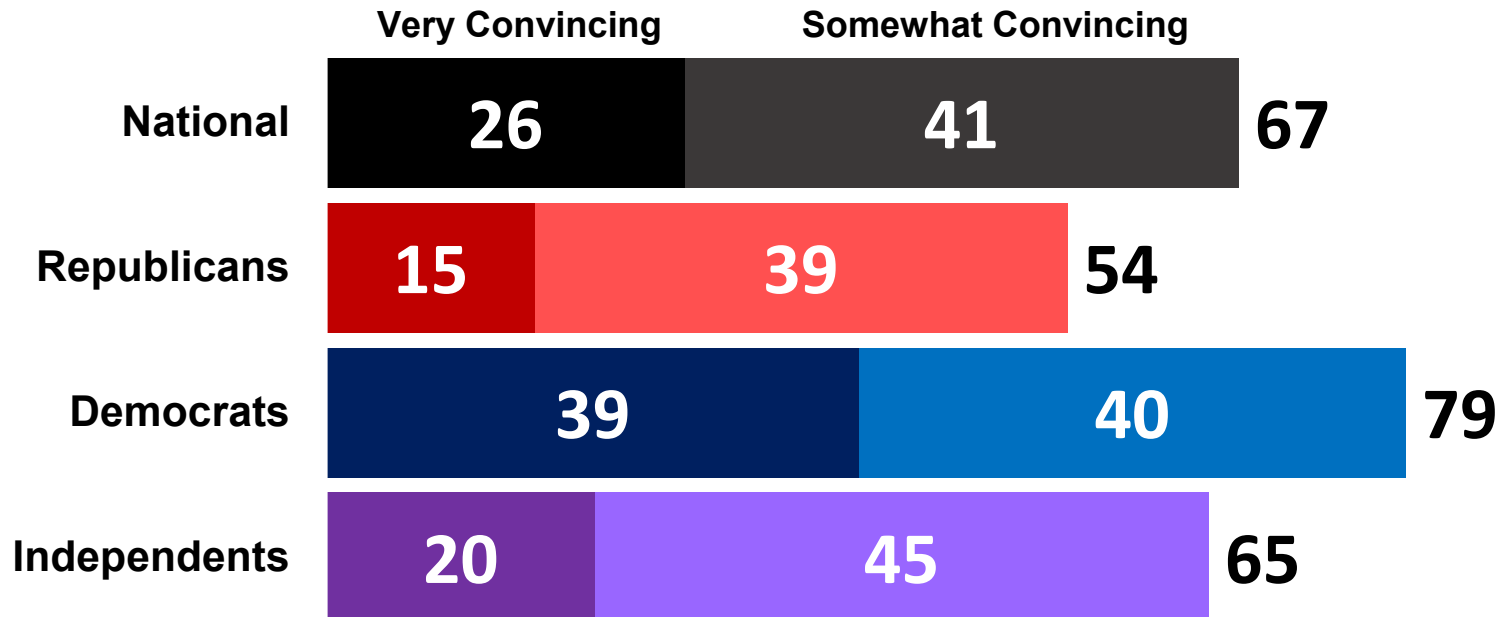
Over and above our concern for the supply of steel and aluminum for military needs, the threat to our steel and aluminum industries from underpriced imports is a threat to our economy. And a threat to our economy is a threat to our national security. People worry too much about the US simply doing what is clearly in its interest. The WTO rules include a national security exemption and the US can make a case for it so we should use it. Everybody looks out for their interest. The US should too. That doesn't mean that the whole international trade system is going to fall apart. The US has always been a major producer of steel and we should not lose that industry to foreign competition.



Imposing Steel and Aluminum Tariffs

Con: No Real Threat to Steel Industry, Should Stick to Rules

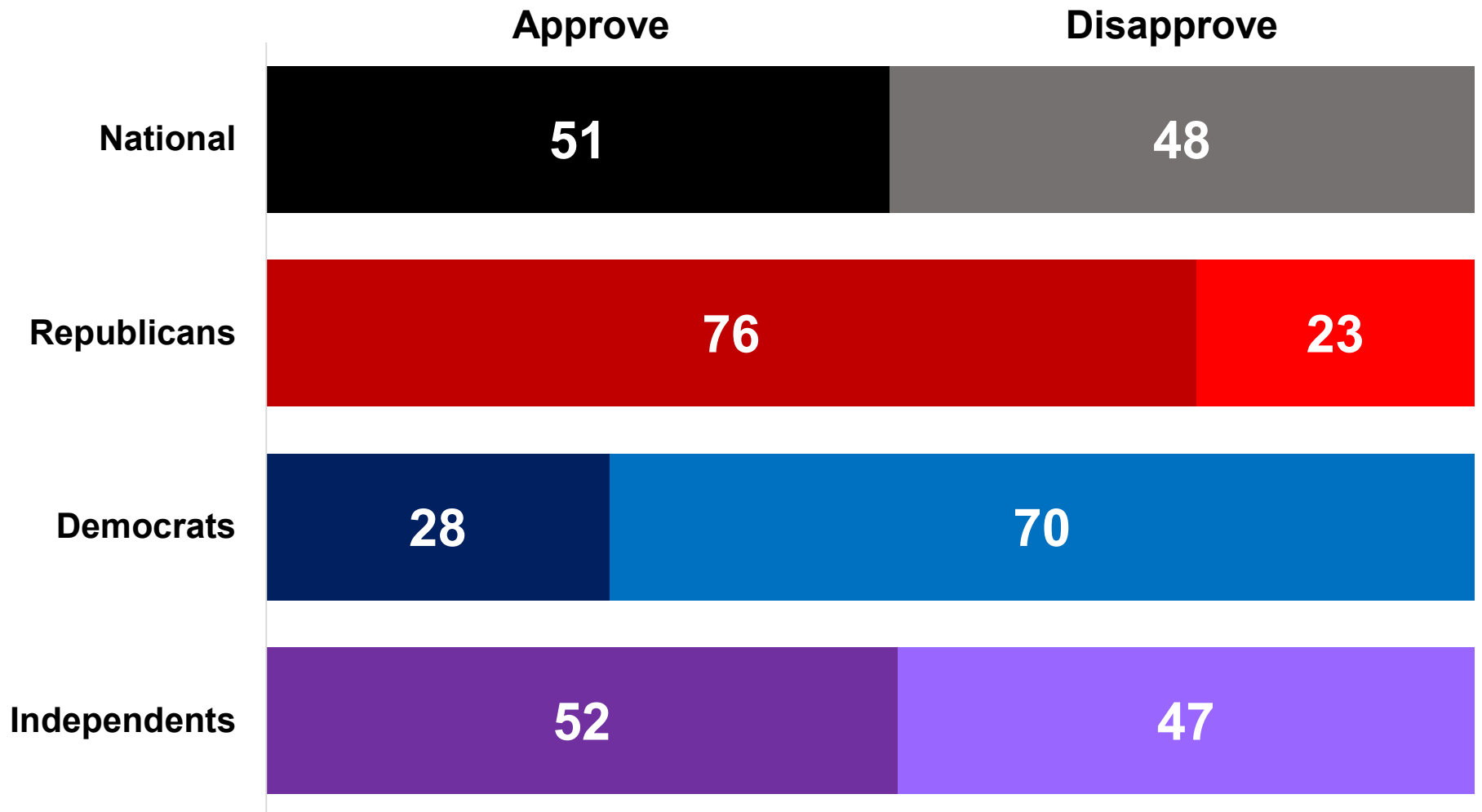
There is no serious risk that the US is going to lose its steel industry. US steel production is up, not down. The real risk is that these tariffs will damage US manufacturers that use steel and aluminum, since they are likely to have to pay more for steel and aluminum. That is why numerous US companies, such as Caterpillar and Harley Davidson, have strongly opposed the tariffs. To the extent that China is exporting underpriced steel or aluminum, there are several means for addressing that through the WTO. In fact, we are already doing that and the US has gotten a ruling against China on one type of steel and other cases are underway. China has now reduced its production of steel. We should stick with the proper way for dealing with this problem and not undermine the system by using phony excuses to get around the rules.



Imposing Steel and Aluminum Tariffs

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

Do you approve or disapprove of the US administration invoking the national security exemption and imposing tariffs of 25% on steel imports and 10% on aluminum imports?

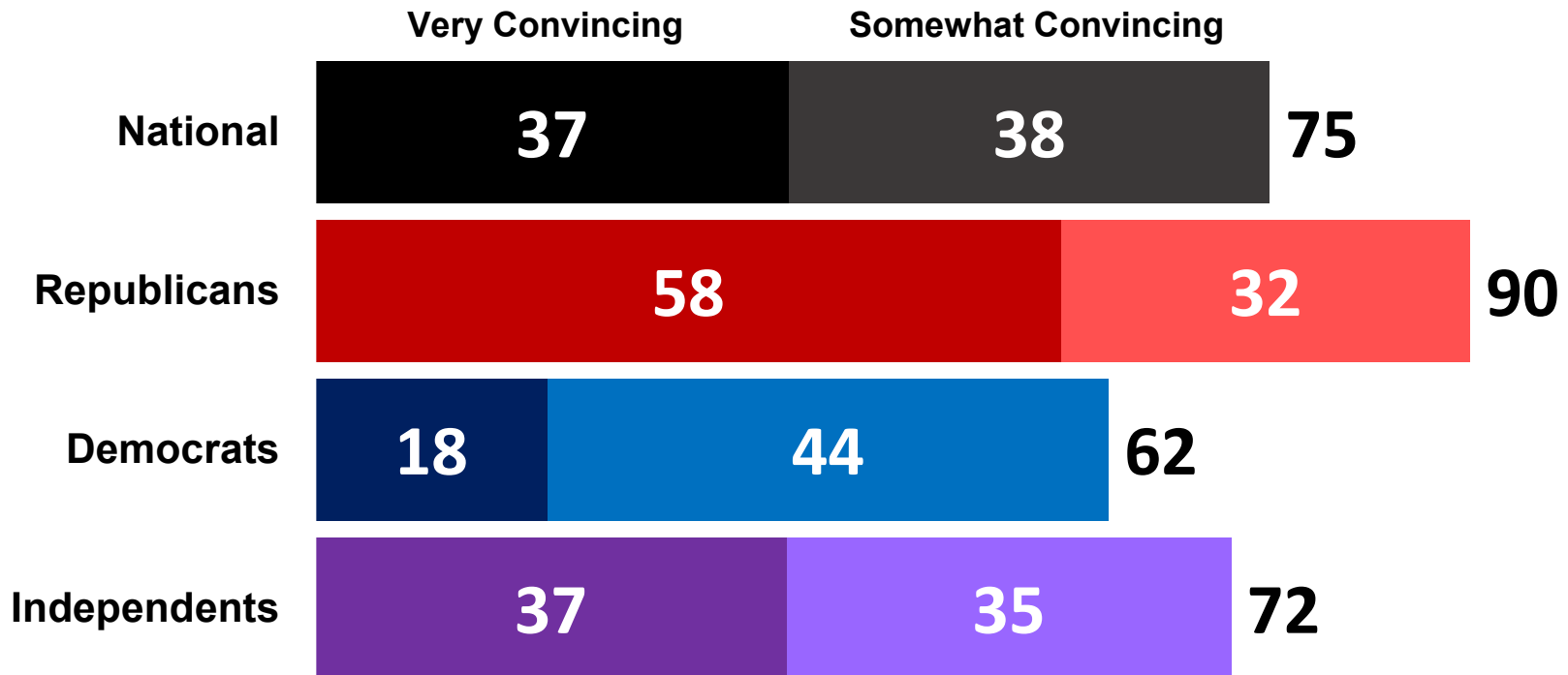


Tariffs on China

Tariffs on China

Pro: Only Way to Stop China, WTO Does Not Work

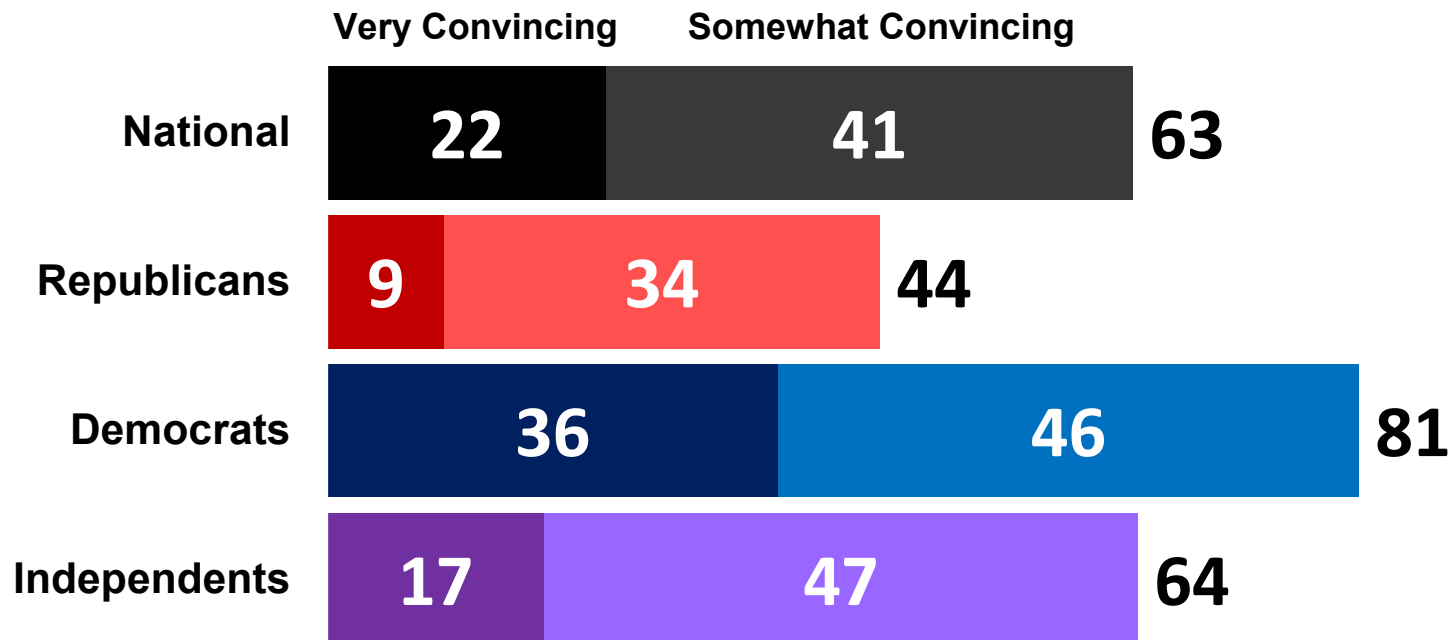
China has been violating its commitments to intellectual property rights for decades and shows little sign of stopping this in addition to other unfair trade practices. This costs the US hundreds of billions and puts the US and other innovative economies at risk from Chinese competition. We tried bilateral agreements with China and have submitted complaints to the WTO, but China has not stopped its unfair trade practices. It is time for the US to take stronger measures. These US tariffs are not an attack on the international trade system, but an act of defense against an increasingly powerful country that has no respect for it.



Tariffs on China

Con: Better to Work Through the International Trade System

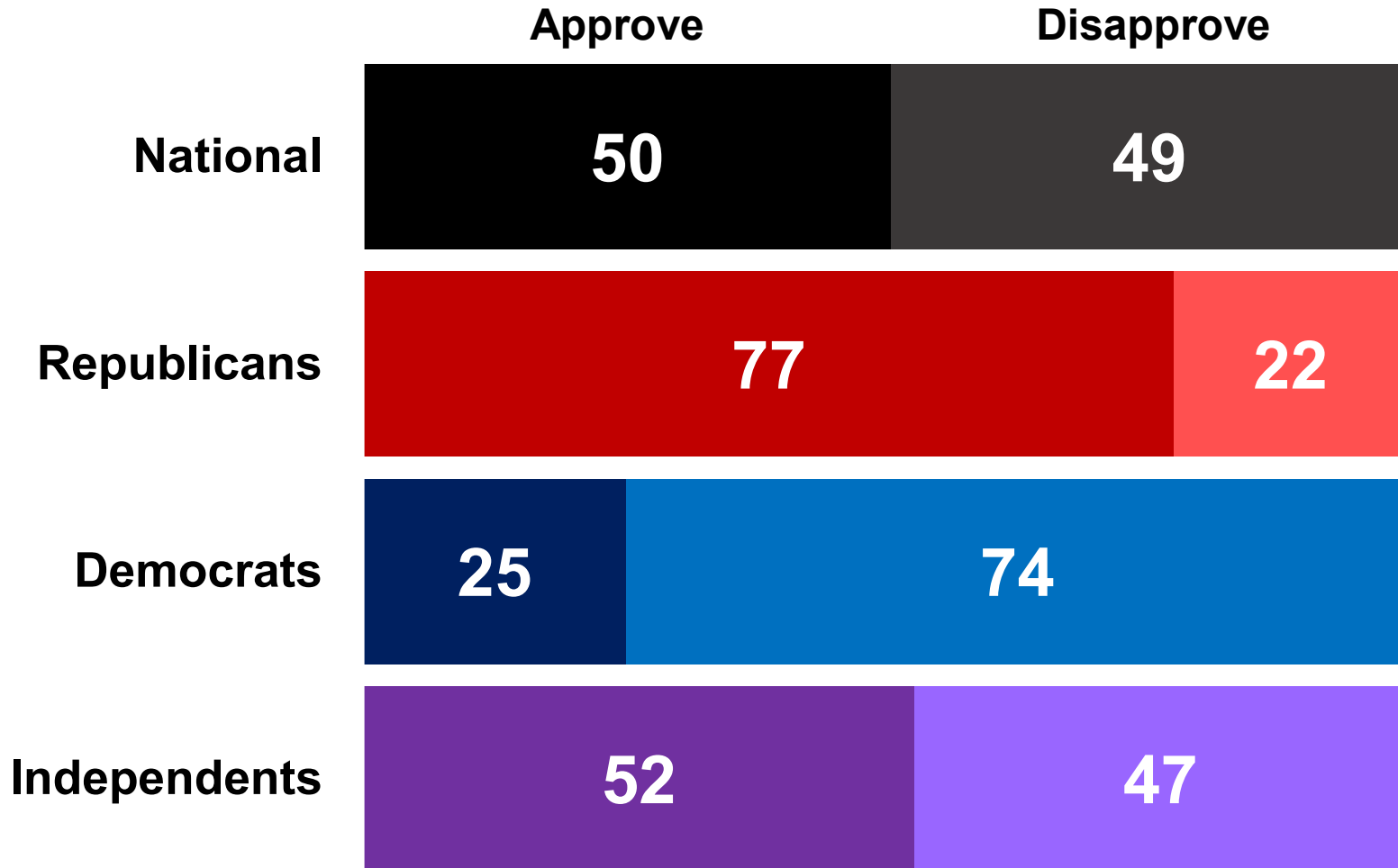
China is certainly not the first country to violate intellectual property laws, nor will it be the last. The US needs to approach this problem like it has all violations of trade rules: by using the rules and systems that were built specifically for these problems and which have successfully solved them in the past. Breaking the rules to force another country to stop breaking the rules will lead everybody further away from the rules-based system. When the US, the primary creator of this international system, disregards these rules it sends a signal to other countries that they might as well follow suit. Working with our allies within the WTO and following the rules will be much more effective at putting pressure on China, while upholding the system that has provided the US and the world unprecedented stability and prosperity.



Tariffs on China

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

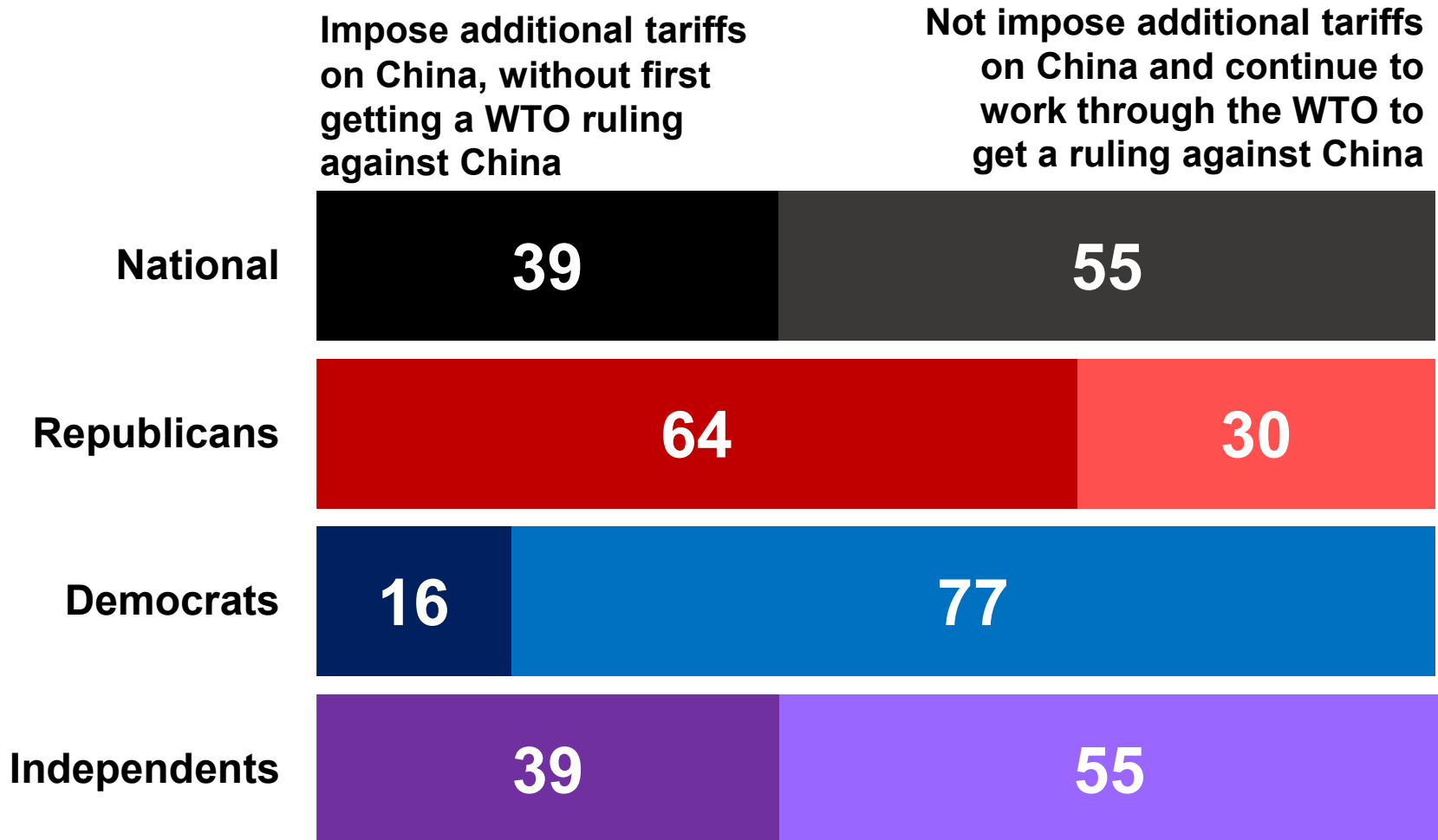
Do you approve or disapprove of the US administration imposing tariffs on China without first getting a WTO ruling against China?



Additional Tariffs on China

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

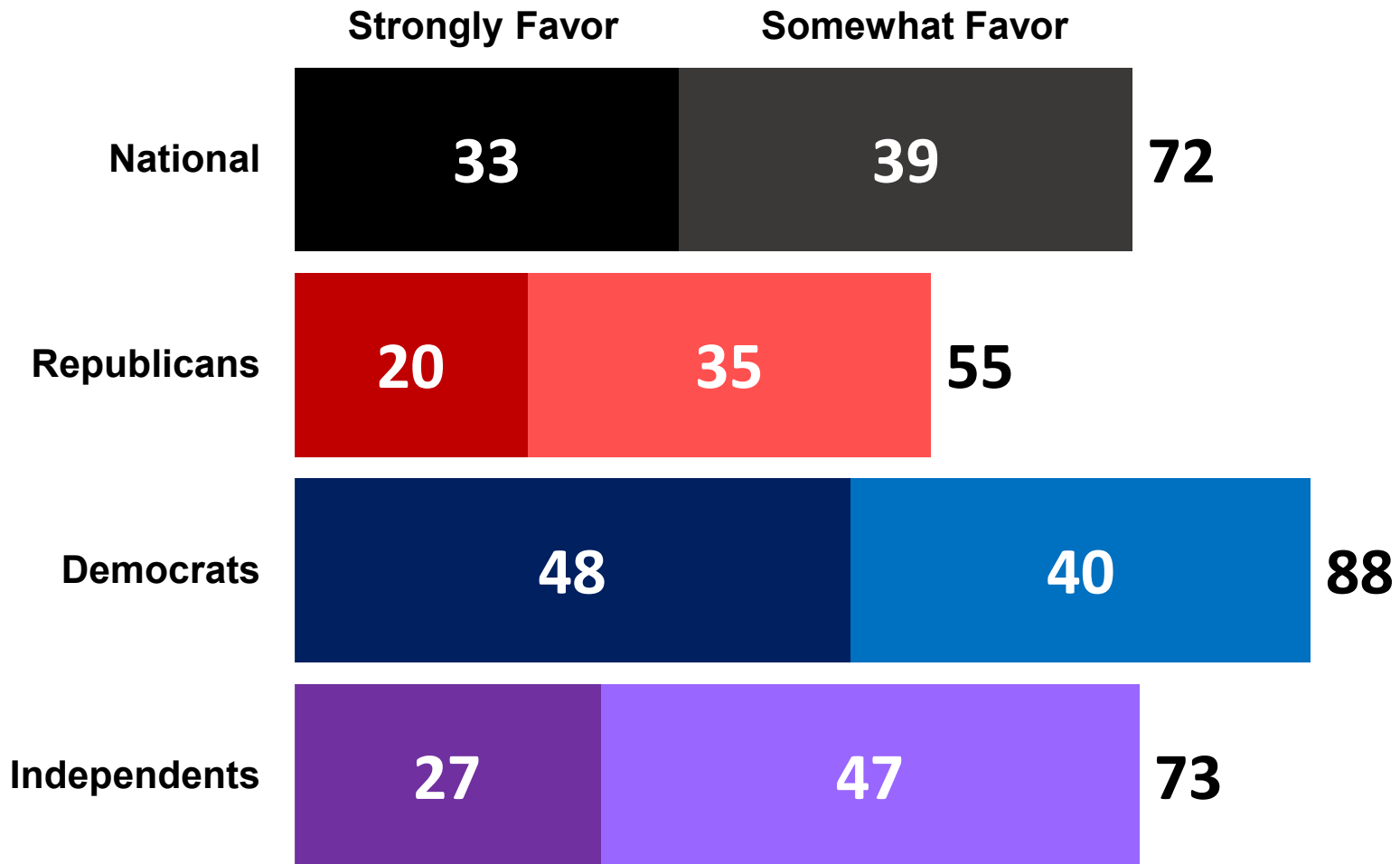
As you may know there is discussion of the possibility of imposing additional tariffs on China if China does not change its trade practices. Which of the following two options would you prefer the administration to pursue?



North American Trade

NAFTA

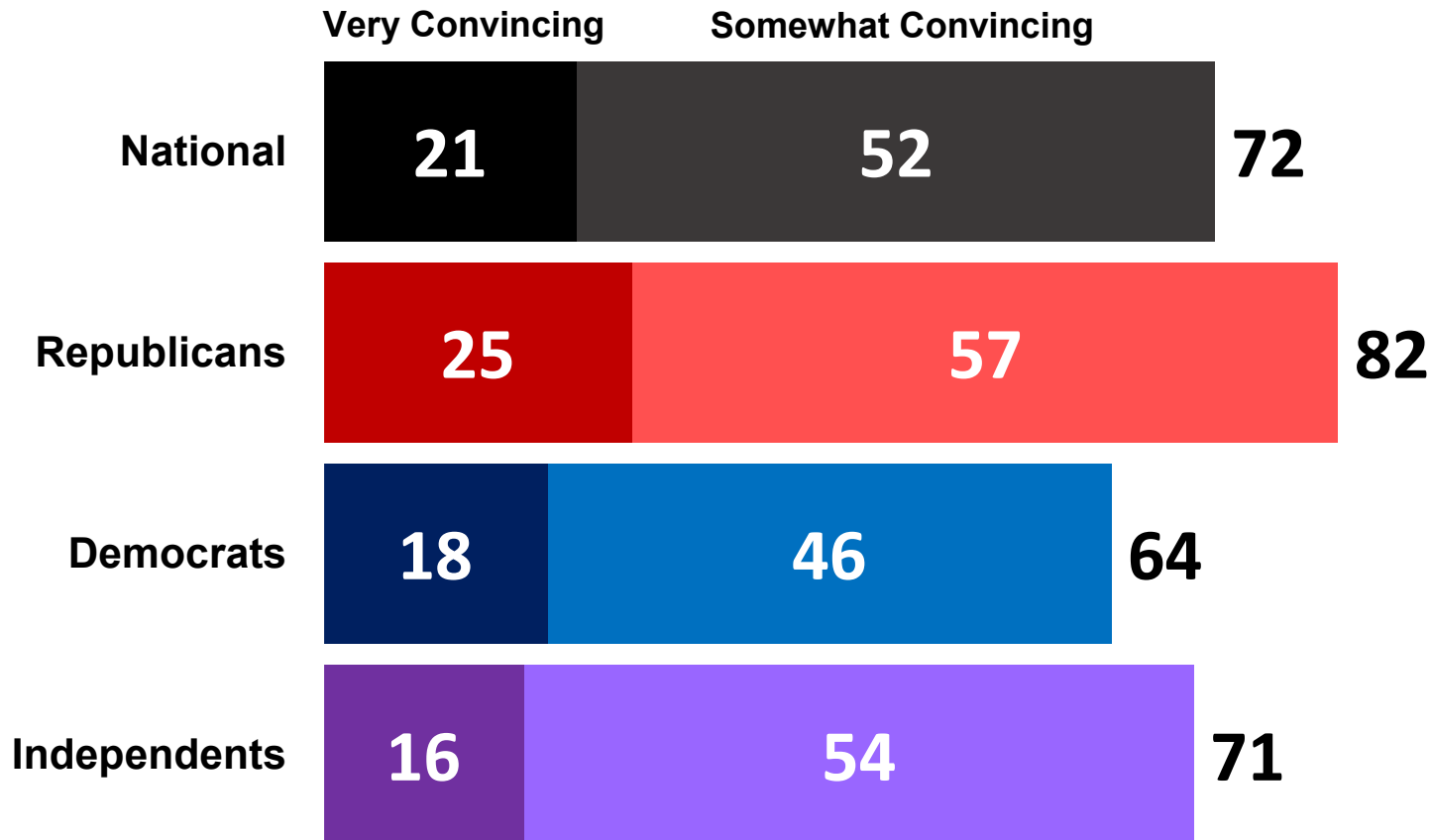
Based on what you know about NAFTA, do you favor or oppose the US being in the NAFTA agreement?



USMCA

Pro: On Balance, a Good Deal for US Workers, Companies

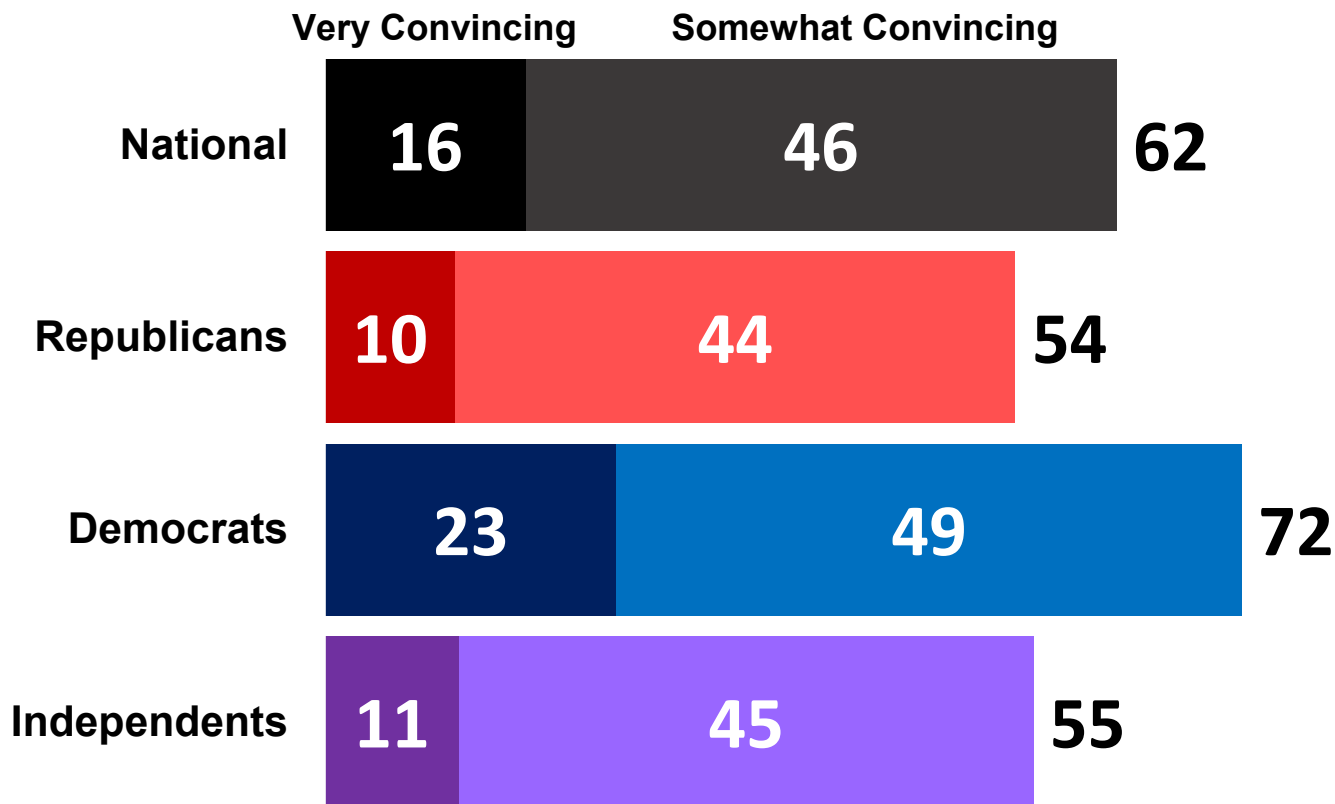
The new USMCA is not perfect, but simply pulling out of NAFTA is not really an option. While it may help some US workers, many more would be hurt. The new deal is good for US workers in a variety of ways and helps some US auto companies, dairy producers, and drug companies. It makes it harder for Mexico to undercut us. On balance it is a good deal.



USMCA

Pro: Not Really Good for Trade, but Better than Quitting NAFTA

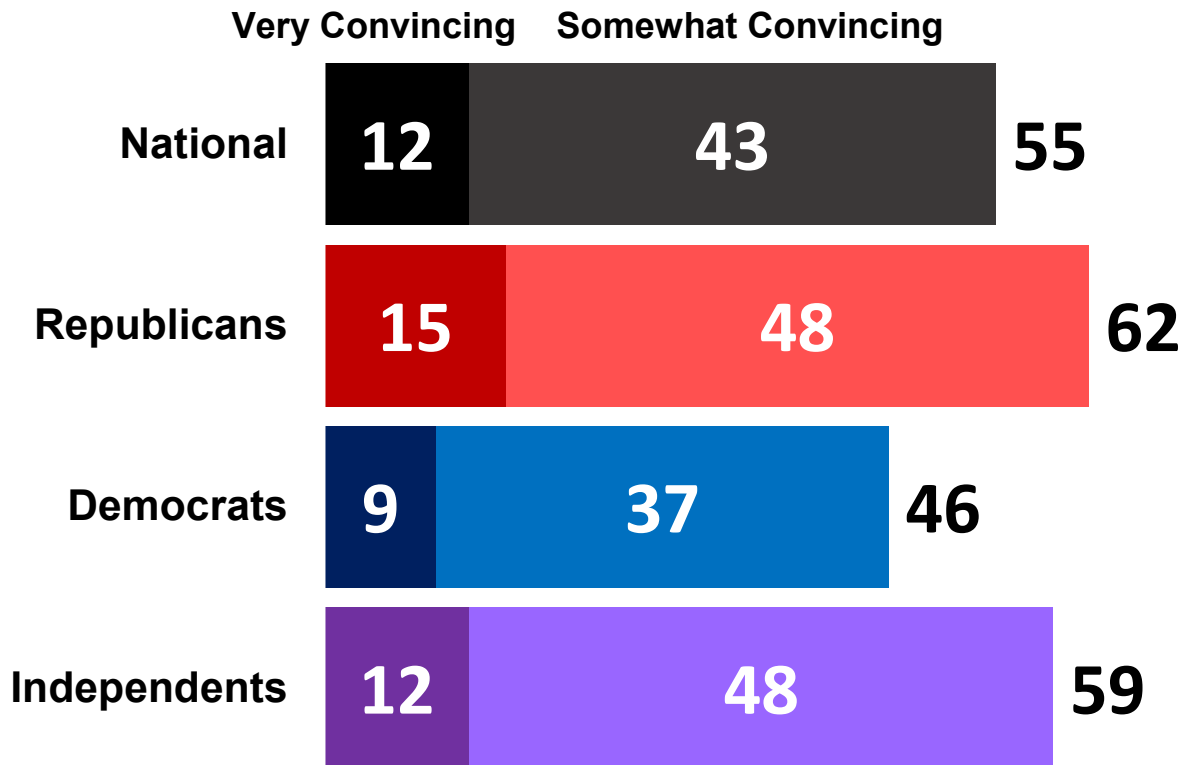
By reducing trade barriers, NAFTA has been good for the US economy overall and for most American workers. In regard to the changes being proposed, on the one hand some of the proposed provisions are helpful for trade. On the other hand, some are not helpful because they make trade less free. But, they are not that big a deal. Walking away from NAFTA would be really bad. Since the trade-restrictive changes are probably necessary, politically, it would be better to vote for it.



USMCA

Con: NAFTA Not Good and This Does Not Improve it Enough

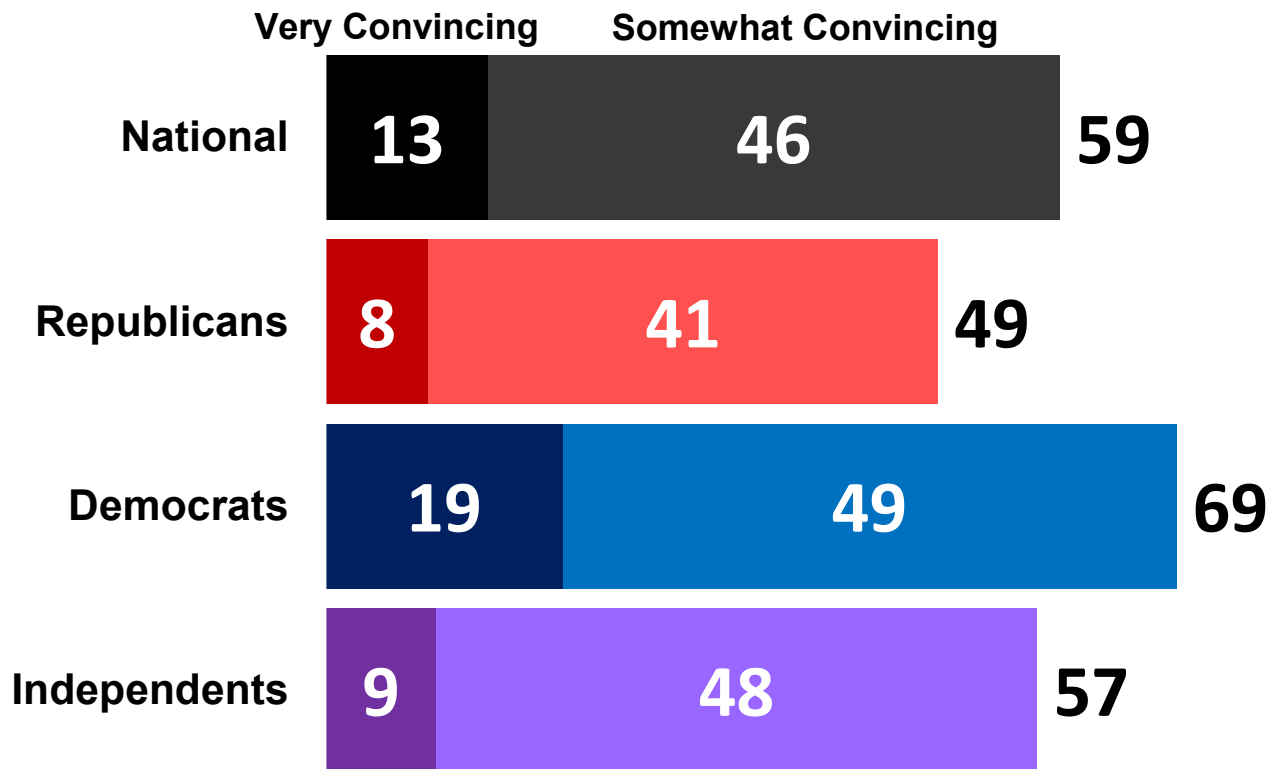
NAFTA has not been good for American workers. These new provisions are not enough to make a serious difference. They mostly only help American auto workers. We can't be sure the labor and environmental standards will really be enforced. Most of the changes help American companies, while actually raising prices for American consumers. Congress should make it clear that NAFTA is not a good idea, even with these changes, and vote against the new deal.



USMCA

Con: Counter to Principles of Free Trade

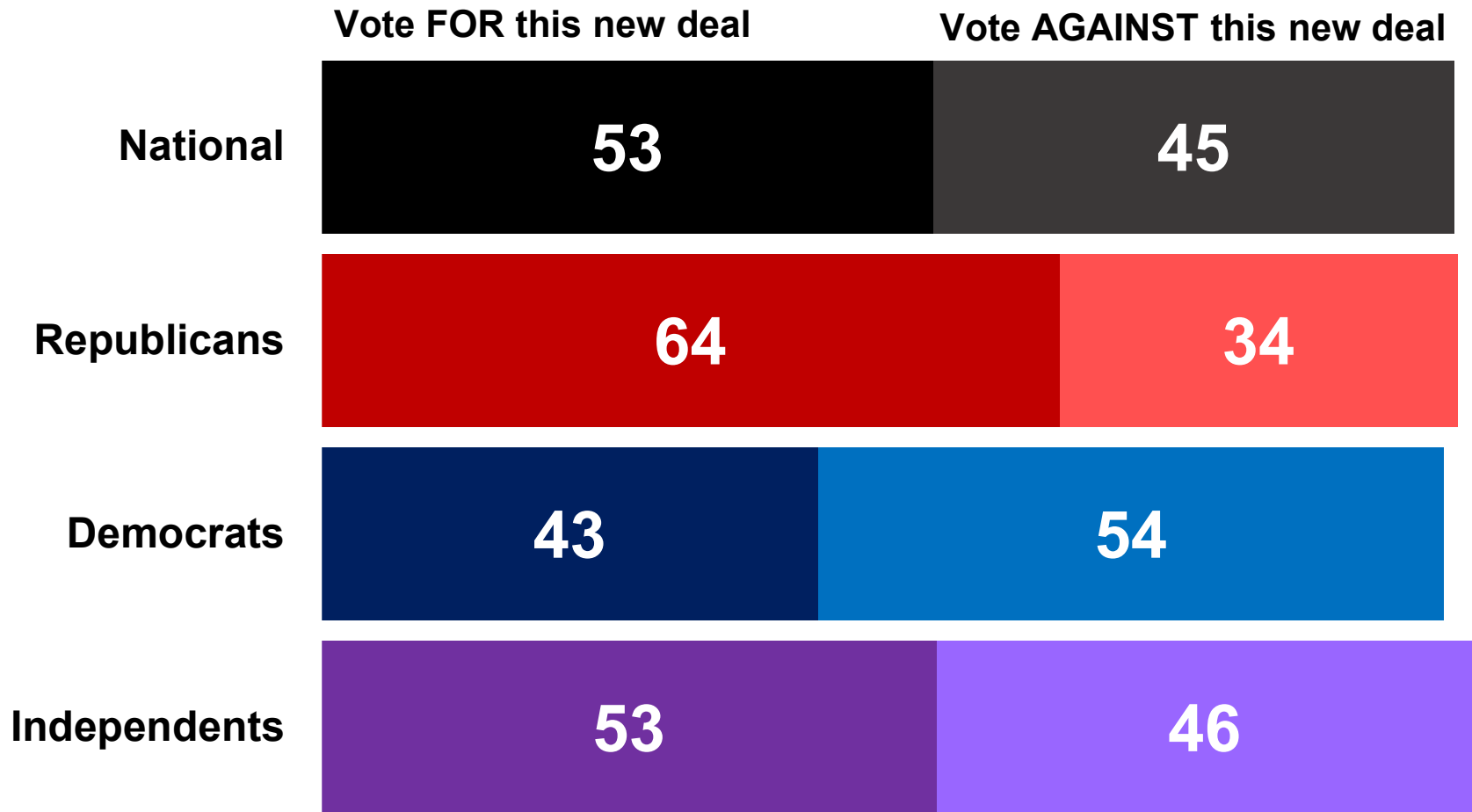
The freer trade that NAFTA has brought about has been good for the US economy and for most American workers. American companies have new markets for their products, enabling them to hire more US workers and consumers have access to lower-priced goods. The changes that are being proposed here set the process back by putting new limits on trade. They dilute the positive effects of free trade and make the economy less efficient. Congress should vote against it.



USMCA

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

So in conclusion, do you think your representatives in Congress should:



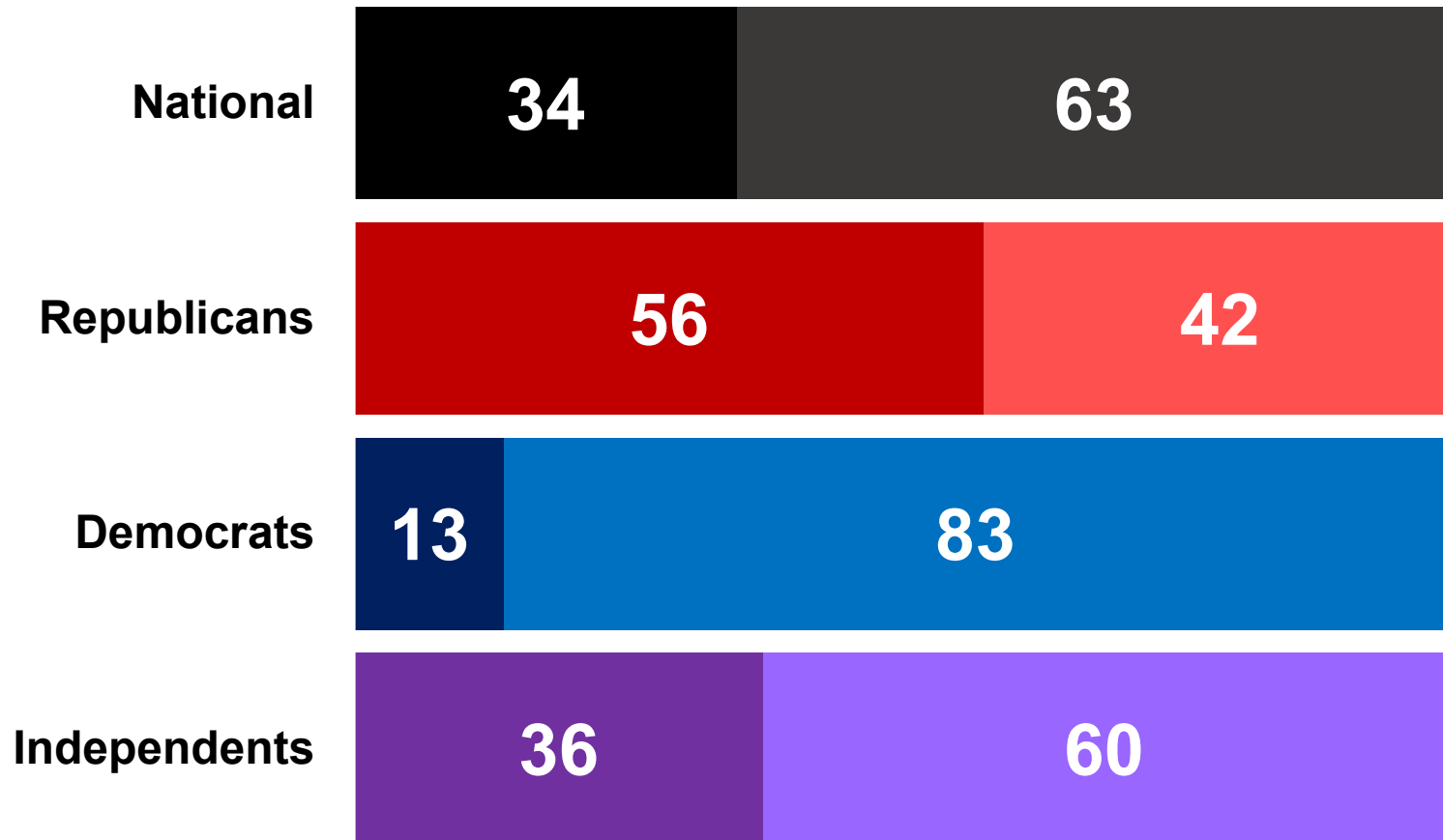
If USMCA Does Not Pass

- FINAL RECOMMENDATION -

If Congress does not approve this new deal,
do you think the President should:

Withdraw from NAFTA

Stay in NAFTA





PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

Americans on International Trade Policy

June 2019