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THE CHICAGO COUNCIL ON GLOBAL AFFAIRS

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Introduction

The survey of China was conducted by the international polling firm GlobeScan. The survey was conducted July 10-21, 2006, with a sample of 2,000 respondents, but was subsequently reduced to 1,964 after screening out respondents who were illiterate or who had no formal education whatsoever, giving the results a margin of error of plus or minus 2.3 percentage points. The sample was nationally representative of those eighteen years of age or older and was drawn by a stratified multistage sampling method. All thirty-one provinces were divided into three strata according to their geographical location and their HDI (Human Development Index). The sample was weighted to represent the 2005 census that indicated that 43% of people live in cities or towns and 57% of people live in villages.

Detailed Findings

Note: Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding

Question 1

Question 1: When you follow the news these days, how interested are you in news about the relations of China with other countries ?

1. Follow News

(N=2000)						
<u>Year</u>	Very interested (%)	Somewhat interested (%)	Hardly interested (%)	Don't follow the news (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	20	55	16	6	1	100

Question 3 (1-11)

Question 3 (1-11): Below is a list of possible threats to the vital interest of China in the next 10 years. For each one, please select whether you see this as a critical threat, an important but not critical threat, or not an important threat at all.

3/1-11. Possible threats to China's vital interests

(N=2000)

	Critical (%)	Important but not critical (%)	Not important (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
3/1. Islamic Fundamentalism	10	30	33	27	100
3/2. The possibility of unfriendly countries becoming nuclear powers	28	43	17	13	100
3/3. International terrorism	42	35	16	7	100
3/4. Global warming	47	33	12	8	100
3/5. AIDS, avian flu, and other potential epidemics	65	25	8	3	100
3/6. Tensions between India and Pakistan	15	41	27	17	100
3/7. Disruption in energy supply	54	29	10	8.0	100
3/8. Instability and conflict on the Korean Peninsula	23	42	22	14	100
3/9. Economic competition from Asian countries	25	43	20	12	100
3/10. The U.S. military presence in Asia	38	33	14	15	100
3/11. Economic competition from the U.S.	29	40	18	13	100

Summary of 3: Ranking of Threats to the Vital Interests of China

3. Ranking of Threats to the Vital interests of China

	(N=2000)				
	Critical (%)	Important but not critical (%)	Not important (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
3/5. AIDS, avian flu, and other potential epidemics	65	25	8	3	100
3/7 Disruption in Energy Supply	54	29	10	8	100
3/4. Global Warming	47	33	12	8	100
3/3. International Terrorism	42	35	16	7	100
3/10. The US Military Presence in Asia	38	33	14	15	100
3/11. Economic Competition from the US	29	40	18	13	100
3/2 The Possibility of Unfriendly Countries becoming Nuclear Powers	28	43	17	13	100
3/9. Economic Competition from Asian Countries	25	43	20	12	100
3/8. Instability and conflict on the Korean Peninsula	23	42	22	14	100
3/6. Tensions Between India and Pakistan	15	41	27	17	100
3/1. Islamic Fundamentalism	10	30	33	27	100

Question 5

Question 5 (1-11): Below is a list of possible foreign policy goals that China might have. For each one please select whether you think that it should be a very important foreign policy goal of the China, a somewhat important foreign policy goal, or not an important goal at all?

5/1-11. China Foreign Policy Goals

	(N=2000)				
	Very Important (%)	Somewhat important (%)	Not important (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
5/1. Protecting weaker nations against foreign aggression	40	44	11	5	100
5/2. Strengthening the United Nations	51	35	8	6	100
5/3. Combating International Terrorism	55	33	8	6	100
5/4. Building superior military power in Asia	40	36	13	11	100
5/5. Protecting the jobs of Chinese workers	71	21	4	4	100
5/6. Securing adequate supplies of energy	61	29	5	5	100
5/7. Improving the global environment	54	31	9	7	100
5/8. Preventing the spread of nuclear weapons	52	34	7	8	100
5/9. Protecting the interests of Chinese business abroad	53	32	7	8	100
5/10. Promoting economic growth	64	25	6	5	100
5/11. Combating world hunger	42	36	12	10	100

Summary of 5: China Foreign Policy Goals - 2006 data

Ranking of China Foreign Policy Goals (by Very Important)

Goal	(N = 2,000)				Total (%)
	Very important (%)	Somewhat important (%)	Not important (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	
5/5. Protecting the Jobs of Chinese Workers	71	21	4	4	100
5/10. Promoting Economic Growth	64	25	6	5	100
5/6. Securing Adequate Supplies of Energy	61	29	5	5	100
5/3. Combating International Terrorism	55	33	8	6	100
5/7. Improving the Global Environment	54	31	9	7	100
5/9. Protecting the Interests of Chinese Business Abroad	53	32	7	8	100
5/8. Preventing the Spread of Nuclear Weapons	52	34	7	8	100
5/2. Strengthening the UN	51	35	8	6	100
5/11. Combating World Hunger	42	36	12	10	100
5/1. Protecting weaker Nations against foreign aggression	40	44	11	5	100
5/4. Building Superior Military Power in Asia	40	36	18	11	100

Question 10 (1-2)

Question 10 (1-2): Based on what you know, do you think China should or should not participate in the following treaties and agreements?

10/1-2. China participation in the following treaties and agreements

	(N = 2,000)			Total (%)
	Should participate (%)	Should not participate (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	
10/1. The treaty that would prohibit nuclear weapons test explosions worldwide	73	17	10	100
10/2. An agreement under the treaty banning biological weapons that would allow international inspectors to examine biological research laboratories to ensure that countries are not producing biological weapons	65	19	16	100

Question 15

Question 15: Please select whether you agree or disagree with the following statement. When dealing with international problems, China should be more willing to make decisions within the United Nations even if this means that China will sometimes have to go along with a policy that is not its first choice.

15. China-UN joint decision making

(N = 2,000)				
	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
Year				
2006	78	12	10	100

Question 25 (1-5)

Question 25 (1-5): Thinking about specific steps that could be taken to strengthen the UN (United Nations), here are some options that have been proposed. For each one, select if you would favor or oppose this step.

25/1-5. Steps to strengthen the UN

(N = 2,000)				
	Favor (%)	Oppose (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
25/1. Giving the UN the power to regulate the international arms trade	59	28	13	100
25/2. Having a standing UN peacekeeping force selected, trained and commanded by the United Nations	62	25	13	100
25/3. Giving the UN the power to fund its activities by imposing a small tax on such things as the international sale of arms or oil	55	27	17	100
25/4. Giving the UN the authority to go into countries in order to investigate violations of human rights	57	28	15	100
25/5. Creating an international marshalls service that could arrest leaders responsible for genocide	57	25	18	100

Question 27 (1-5)

Question 27 (1-5): The five permanent members of the UN Security Council are China, France, Russia, Britain, and the United States. Some people have proposed that the permanent membership should be expanded. Would you favor or oppose each of the following specific countries becoming permanent members:

27/1-5. Expanding UNSC membership to specific countries

(N = 2,000)					
	Favor (%)	Oppose (%)	Depends (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
27/1. India	37	32	20	11	100
27/2. Japan	10	75	8	6	100
27/3. Germany	41	27	21	11	100
27/4. Brazil	39	25	23	13	100
27/5. South Africa	38	27	20	15	100

Question 45

Question 45: The World Trade Organization was established to rule on disputes over trade treaties. If another country files a complaint with the World Trade Organization and it rules against China, as a general rule, should China comply with that decision or not?

45. World Trade Organization Disputes

(N = 2,000)					
	Should comply (%)	Should not comply (%)	Depends (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>					
2006	58	19	16	8	100

Question 50

Question 50: Here are some positions about the possible use of nuclear weapons by China. Which one comes closest to yours?

50. China Use of Nuclear Weapons

(N = 2,000)					
	China should never use nuclear weapons under any circumstances. (%)	China should only use nuclear weapons in response to a nuclear attack. (%)	In certain circumstances, China should use nuclear weapons even if it has not suffered a nuclear attack. (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>					
2006	13	55	28	5	100

Question 65

Question 65: In the past, the international community has agreed that all countries have the right to produce nuclear fuel for peaceful purposes. Now it has been proposed that certain countries not be allowed to develop nuclear fuel out of concern they will use it to develop nuclear weapons. Do you think this proposal is a good idea or a bad idea?

65. Right to develop nuclear fuel

(N = 2,000)				
Year	Good Idea (%)	Bad Idea (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	57	23	21	100

Question 75

Question 75: As you may know, the U.S. has a law that forbids the U.S. from selling civilian nuclear technology to countries that have not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. India did not sign the treaty and produced nuclear weapons in 1998, so the U.S. has not sold it nuclear technology. Last July, India and the U.S. agreed that the U.S. will change its laws so that it can sell nuclear technology to India, while India will allow the UN's nuclear agency to inspect some of its nuclear power plants. Here are two arguments on this issue. Which one is closer to yours?

75. U.S. sales of nuclear technology to India

(N = 2,000)				
Year	Selling India civilian nuclear technology is a good idea because it will strengthen U.S-India relations and contribute to peace and stability in Asia (%)	Selling India civilian nuclear technology is a bad idea because it will suggest to other countries that they can develop nuclear weapons and get away with it (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	14	64	22	100

Question 90

Question 90: As you may know, Iran has recently announced that it has successfully enriched uranium. Do you think that Iran is producing enriched uranium strictly to fuel its energy needs or do you think it is trying to develop nuclear weapons?

90. Iran enrichment of uranium

(N = 2,000)				
	Energy Needs (%)	Nuclear Weapons (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>				
2006	25	45	30	100

Question 95

Question 95: If Iran were to develop nuclear weapons how much, if at all, would that concern you?

95. Level of concern if Iran were to develop nuclear weapons

(N = 2,000)						
	Not at all (%)	A little (%)	Somewhat (%)	Very much (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>						
2006	11	35	32	14	9	100

Question 103

Question 103: In regards to the possibility of the U.S. undertaking a military strike against Iran's nuclear energy facilities, do you think the U.S. should:

103. U.S. military strike against Iran's nuclear energy facilities

(N = 2,000)

	Not undertake a military strike (%)	Undertake a military strike, but only if the UN authorizes the strike and other allies participate (%)	Undertake a military strike even if the U.S. has to act on its own (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>					
2006	33	45	6	16	100

Question 115 (1-6)

Question 115 (1-6): For each of the following conditions, please indicate when you think countries, on their own, should have the right to go to war with another country they believe may pose a threat to them

115/1-6. The right to go to war with another country

(N = 2,000)

	Should have the right (%)	Should not have the right (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
115/1. If they have strong evidence that the other country is acquiring weapons of mass destruction that could be used against them at some point in the future	45	43	12	100
115/2. If they have strong evidence that they are in imminent danger of being attacked by the other country	60	29	11	100
115/3. To stop neighboring countries from supporting an insurgency within their own country	56	35	9	100
115/4. To maintain their territorial integrity	81	14	5	100
115/5. To preserve access to vital resources such as energy	63	28	10	100
115/6. If another country attacks them first	79	13	8	100

Question 120 (1-6)

Question 120 (1-6): Do you think that the UN Security Council should or should not have the right to authorize the use of military force for each of the following purposes:

120/1-6. When can UN Security Council authorize military force

(N = 2,000)

	Should (%)	Should not (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
120/1. To prevent a country that does not have nuclear weapons from acquiring them	47	40	14	100
120/2. To prevent severe human rights violations such as genocide	72	19	9	100
120/3. To stop a country from supporting terrorist groups	67	23	10	100
120/4. To restore by force a democratic government that has been overthrown	37	45	18	100
120/5. To defend a country that has been attacked	70	18	11	100
120/6. To prevent a country that does not have nuclear weapons from producing nuclear fuel that could be used to produce nuclear weapons	47	34	19	100

Question 126

Question 126: Some people say that the UN Security Council has the responsibility to authorize the use of military force to protect people from severe human rights violations such as genocide, even against the will of their own government. Others say that the UN Security Council does not have such a responsibility. Do you think that the UN Security Council does or does not have this responsibility?

126. UN Security Council responsibility to authorize the use of military force

(N = 2,000)

Year	Has this responsibility (%)	Does not have this responsibility (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	76	13	11	100

Question 128

Question 128: Do you think that in regards to the violence that is occurring in the Darfur region of Sudan the UN Security Council:

128. UN Security Council responsibility in Darfur

(N = 2,000)

Year	Does not have the right to authorize intervention (%)	Has the right, but not a responsibility, to authorize intervention (%)	Has a responsibility to authorize intervention (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	12	38	20	30	100

Question 129

Question 129: The UN Security Council has asked Iran to stop enriching uranium. If Iran continues to enrich uranium do you think the UN Security Council should:

129. UN Security Council action if Iran continues to enrich uranium

(N = 2,000)

Year	Not pressure Iran to stop enriching uranium (%)	Continue diplomatic efforts to get Iran to stop enriching uranium (%)	Impose economic sanctions on Iran (%)	Authorize a military strike against Iran's nuclear energy facilities (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	10	50	16	4	20	100

Question 140 (1-4)

Question 140 (1-4): Below are a number of statements about the Iraq war. Please mark whether you agree or disagree with each statement.

140/1-4. Statements about the Iraq war

	(N = 2,000)			Total (%)
	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	
140/1. The threat of terrorism has been reduced by the war	25	60	15	100
140/2. The war will lead to the spread of democracy in the Middle East	41	37	22	100
140/3. The war has worsened America's relations with the Muslim world	55	22	23	100
140/4. The experience of the Iraq war should make nations more cautious about using military force to deal with rogue states	56	21	23	100

Question 145

Question 145: Most countries have agreed to rules that prohibit torturing prisoners to extract information. Which comes closer to your point of view?

145. Torturing prisoners

Year	Terrorists pose such an extreme threat that governments should now be allowed to use torture if it may gain information that saves innocent lives (%)	Rules against torture should be maintained because torture is morally wrong and weakening these rules may lead to the torture of Chinese soldiers who are held prisoner abroad (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	18	69	13	100

Question 160

Question 160: When it comes to economic development do you think the way that the Chinese government manages its economy and its political system is more of an advantage or more of a disadvantage for China?

160. The Chinese government's management of its economy and its political system

(N = 2,000)					
<u>Year</u>	More of an advantage (%)	More of a disadvantage (%)	No impact either way (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	78	10	4	9	100

Question 165

Question 165: Turning to something else, do you believe that globalization, especially the increasing connections of our economy with others around the world, is mostly good or mostly bad for China?

165. Globalization and China

(N = 2,000)				
<u>Year</u>	Mostly good (%)	Mostly bad (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	87	6	7	100

Question 170 (1-3)

Question 170 (1-3): In your opinion, is the spread of the following cultures around the world mainly a good thing or mainly a bad thing?

170/1-3. Spread of cultures

(N = 2,000)				
	Mainly a good thing (%)	Mainly a bad thing (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
170/1. American culture	59	30	11	100
170/2. Chinese culture	91	5	4	100
170/3. Indian culture	66	16	19	100

Question 190 (1-7)

Question 190 (1-7): Overall, do you think international trade is good or bad for:

190/1-7. Statements about the Iraq war

(N = 2,000)

	Good (%)	Bad (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
190/1. The Chinese economy	88	8	4	100
190/2. Chinese companies	78	12	9	100
190/3. Consumers like you	69	17	14	100
190/4. Creating jobs in China	73	17	11	100
190/5. The environment	58	29	13	100
190/6. Job security for Chinese workers	65	22	13	100
190/7. Your own standard of living	73.0	14.7	12.2	100

Question 195

Question 195: Overall, do you think that countries that are part of international trade agreements should or should not be required to maintain minimum standards for working conditions?

195. Standards for working conditions

(N = 2,000)

Year	Should be required (%)	Should not be required (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	84	8	8	100

Question 196

Question 196: Overall, do you think that countries that are part of international trade agreements should or should not be required to maintain minimum standards for protection of the environment?

196. Environmental standards

(N = 2,000)				
Year	Should be required (%)	Should not be required (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	85	8	7	100

Question 202 (1-7)

Question 202 (1-7): In general, do you think that the following countries practice fair trade or unfair trade with China?

202/1-7. Practice Fair Trade with China

(N = 2,000)				
	Practice fair trade (%)	Practice unfair trade (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
202/1. The countries of the European Union	51	26	23	100
202/2. Japan	28	55	17	100
202/3. South Korea	64	17	19	100
202/4. Mexico	47	16	37	100
202/5. United States	31	53	16	100
202/6. India	58	16	27	100
202/7. Australia	55	15	30	100

Question 210 (1-4)

Question 210 (1-4): Do you think China should have a free trade agreement that would lower barriers such as tariffs with each of the following countries?

210/1-4. Free trade agreement

(N = 2,000)				
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
210/1. U.S.	66	19	15	100
210/2. Japan	53	31	16	100
210/3. India	59	20	21	100
210/4. South Korea	66	14	20	100

Question 215

Question 215: Should there be an East Asia free trade area including China, Japan and South Korea?

215. East Asia free trade area

(N = 2,000)				
Year	There should be (%)	There shouldn't be (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	69	16	15	100

Question 220

Question 220: Many European countries have become "borderless" and integrated into a regional community called the European Union. Do you think East Asian countries including South Korea, China and Japan should take the same path?

220. East Asia regional community

(N = 2,000)				
Year	Yes, they should (%)	No, they shouldn't (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	45	38	17	100

Question 225

Question 225: Do you think that in the future there will or will not be greater economic integration among Asian countries?

225. Economic integration among Asian countries

(N = 2,000)				
<u>Year</u>	There will be (%)	There will not be (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	75	12	13	100

Question 230

Question 230: Do you think that in the future there will or will not be political integration among Asian countries similar to what is occurring among the European countries?

230. Political integration among Asian countries

(N = 2,000)				
<u>Year</u>	There will be (%)	There will not be (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	48	35	17	100

Question 240 (1-5)

Question 240 (1-5): In your opinion, should Chinese companies generally be allowed or not be allowed to purchase a controlling interest in large companies in the following countries:

240/1-5. Chinese companies purchasing controlling interest in foreign companies

	(N = 2,000)			
	Should be allowed (%)	Should not be allowed (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
240/1. E.U. countries	68	17	15	100
240/2. U.S.	67	21	12	100
240/3. Japan	57	29	14	100
240/4. India	62	21	18	100
240/5. South Korea	67	17	15	100

Question 245 (1-5)

Question 245 (1-5): In your opinion, should companies from the following countries generally be allowed or not be allowed to purchase a controlling interest in Chinese companies:

245/1-5. Foreign companies purchasing controlling interest in Chinese companies

	(N = 2,000)			
	Should be allowed (%)	Should not be allowed (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
245/1. E.U. countries	50	33	17	100
245/2. U.S.	39	48	13	100
245/3. Japan	28	58	14	100
245/4. India	43	38	19	100
245/5. South Korea	51	31	18	100

Question 250 (1-6)

Question 250 (1-6): Please rank how much you think the following countries are leaders in developing new products and technologies. Please answer on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 meaning not at all a leader and 10 meaning very much a leader.

250/1-6. Leaders in developing new products and technologies

(N = 2,000)

	Mean	Median	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
250/1. U.S.	8.5	9	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	7	21	23	34	4	100
250/2. India	5.8	6	2	4	2	6	9	17	18	19	12	4	1	9	100
250/3. China	7.2	7	0	1	1	1	3	10	14	22	24	12	10	3	100
250/4. South Korea	7.1	7	0	0	0	1	3	8	16	26	23	12	3	7	100
250/5. Japan	7.5	8	1	1	1	1	3	7	10	16	25	20	11	5	100
250/6. Germany	7.4	8	0	0	0	1	3	7	12	18	27	14	9	8	100

Question 255 (1-6)

Question 255 (1-6): Thinking about 10 years from now, please rate how much you think the following countries will be leaders in developing new products and technologies. Please answer on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 meaning not at all a leader and 10 meaning very much a leader.

255/1-6. Future leaders in developing new products and technologies

(N = 2,000)

	Mean	Median	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
255/1. U.S.	8.6	9	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	7	19	26	33	5	100
255/2. India	6.4	7	0	1	1	3	6	14	20	21	18	6	2	8	100
255/3. China	7.9	8	0	0	0	1	1	5	9	15	25	20	19	3	100
255/4. South Korea	7.4	8	0	1	1	1	2	6	14	21	28	14	7	6	100
255/5. Japan	7.7	8	1	0	1	2	3	5	9	15	23	24	12	5	100
255/6. Germany	7.6	8	0	0	1	1	2	7	11	17	25	19	10	8	100

Question 262

Question 262: There is a controversy over what the countries of the world, including China, should do about the problem of global warming. Here are three statements. Please tell me which statement comes closest to your own point of view.

262. Global warming

(N = 2,000)

	Until we are sure that global warming is really a problem, we should not take any steps that would have economic costs (%)	The problem of global warming should be addressed, but its effects will be gradual, so we can deal with the problem gradually by taking steps that are low in cost (%)	Global warming is a serious and pressing problem. We should begin taking steps now even if this involves significant costs (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>					
2006	8	41	42	9	100

Question 280

Question 280: If the developed countries are willing to provide substantial aid, do you think the less-developed countries should make a commitment to limit their greenhouse gas emissions?

280. Developed countries providing aid to less-developed countries to limit greenhouse gas emissions

(N = 2,000)

	Yes, should help less-developed countries (%)	No, should not provide aid (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>				
2006	79	8	13	100

Question 300

Question 300: Do you think it will be best for the future of the country if we take an active part in world affairs or if we stay out of world affairs?

300. China active in World Affairs

(N = 2,000)

	Active part (%)	Stay out (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>				
2006	87	7	7	100

Question 302

Question 302: Which statement comes closest to your position?

302. U.S. as a World Superpower

(N = 2,000)

Year	As the sole remaining superpower, the U.S. should continue to be the preeminent world leader in solving international problems. (%)	The U.S. should do its share in efforts to solve international problems together with other countries. (%)	The U.S. should withdraw from most efforts to solve international problems. (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	9	68	14	9	100

Question 315

Question 315: Do you think that the United States has the responsibility to play the role of 'world policeman,' that is, to fight violations of international law and aggression wherever they occur?

315. U.S. responsibility to be World Policeman

(N = 2,000)

Year	Yes (%)	No (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	30	61	9	100

Question 316

Question 316: Please select if you agree or disagree with the following statement: The U.S. is playing the role of world policeman more than it should be.

316. U.S. World Policeman more than it should be

(N = 2,000)				
Year	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	77	14	9	100

Question 323 (1-6)

Question 323 (1-6): In your opinion, how important is it that the U.S., China, and India work together on the following:

323/1-6. U.S., China, and India working together

	(N = 2,000)				
	Very Important (%)	Somewhat important (%)	Not very important (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
323/1. Reducing competition over vital energy resources like oil and gas	48	35	6	11	100
323/2. Expanding trade	52	33	6	9	100
323/3. Raising the standard of living in Asian countries	56	28	7	9	100
323/4. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions	45	31	11	12	100
323/5. Stopping the spread of nuclear weapons to new countries in Asia	48	30	8	14	100
323/6. Resolving conflicts in Asia	51	28	8	13	100

Question 324 (1-6)

Question 324 (1-6): Thinking about the future, how likely do you think it is that each of the following will be a potential source of conflict between major powers in Asia?

324/1-6. Potential sources of conflict between Asian powers

(N = 2,000)

	Very likely (%)	Somewhat likely (%)	Not very likely (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
324/1. Competition over vital energy resources like oil and gas	45	39	8	9	100
324/2. Economic competition between Asian countries	35	43	13	10	100
324/3. The spread of nuclear weapons to new countries in Asia	33	38	15	14	100
324/4. The situation on the Korean Peninsula	23	42	19	16	100
324/5. Relations between India and Pakistan	16	41	21	23	100
324/6. Relations between mainland China and Taiwan	45	29	18	8	100

Question 325 (1-5)

Question 325 (1-5): In your opinion, are the following countries playing a very positive, somewhat positive, somewhat negative or very negative role in resolving the key problems facing Asia?

325/1-5. Role in resolving problems facing Asia

(N = 2,000)

	Very positive (%)	Somewhat positive (%)	Somewhat negative (%)	Very negative (%)	Neither positive nor negative (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
325/1. The U.S.	35	24	17	12	3	8	100
325/2. China	55	25	7	3	3	6	100
325/3. Japan	22	26	26	13	3	9	100
325/4. India	13	35	23	7	6	16	100
325/5. South Korea	21	38	15	5	5	17	100

Question 330

Question 330: In your opinion, how much of a problem is the border dispute between India and China?

330. India-China border dispute

(N = 2,000)

	A big problem (%)	Somewhat of a problem (%)	Not that much of a problem (%)	Not a problem at all (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>						
2006	31	36	16	7	10	100

Question 331

Question 331: In resolving tensions between China and Japan which of the following comes closest to your views?

331. China-Japan tensions

(N = 2,000)

	Both sides need to compromise more (%)	Japan needs to change its policies (%)	China needs to change its policies (%)	The differences between China and Japan cannot be resolved (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>						
2006	28	53	3	12	4	100

Question 333 (1-15)

Question 333 (1-15): Please rate your feelings toward some countries and peoples, with one hundred meaning a very warm, favorable feeling, zero meaning a very cold, unfavorable feeling, and fifty meaning not particularly warm or cold. You can use any number from zero to one hundred, the higher the number the more favorable your feelings are toward that country or those people. If you have no opinion or have never heard of that country or those people please say so.

333/1-15 Thermometer of Countries and People

	Temperature (N = 2,000)								
	Mean	Median	100-76 degrees	75-51 degrees	50 degrees	49-31 degrees	30-0 degrees	Not familiar / Decline	Total
333/1. North Korea	72.6	80	48	26	16	2	3	6	100
333/2. Germany	68.2	70	36	34	16	2	4	8	100
333/3. Mexico	62.5	60	19	33	19	4	5	20	100
333/4. Israel	54.7	50	11	29	22	6	12	20	100
333/5. Great Britain	64.9	70	27	40	16	4	5	8	100
333/6. Saudi Arabia	59.8	60	15	31	20	4	6	24	100
333/7. France	68.3	70	33	38	12	3	5	9	100
333/8. South Korea	73.2	80	48	32	8	2	4	7	100
333/9. India	61.5	60	20	39	18	6	8	10	100
333/10. Japan	36.4	40	8	15	20	8	45	4	100
333/11. U.S.	51.0	50	18	25	20	7	25	4	100
333/12. Australia	65.1	70	25	36	17	3	5	14	100
333/13. Iran	58.2	60	13	36	21	5	8	17	100
333/14. Indonesia	57.4	60	12	33	18	6	10	21	100
333/15. Iraq	55.9	60	13.0	33	21	6	12	15	100

Summary of 333: Mean Temperatures in Thermometer Rating for Countries and Peoples

Summary: Mean Temperatures in Thermometer Ratings for Countries and Peoples

	NORTH KOREA DEGREES	GERMANY Degrees	MEXICO Degrees	ISRAEL Degrees	GREAT BRITAIN Degrees	SAUDI ARABIA DEGREES	FRANCE DEGREES
Year							
2006	72.6	68.2	62.5	54.7	64.9	59.8	68.3

Summary: Mean Temperatures in Thermometer Ratings for Countries and Peoples

	SOUTH KOREA DEGREES	INDIA DEGREES	JAPAN DEGREES	U.S. DEGREES	AUSTRALIA DEGREES	IRAN DEGREES	INDONESIA DEGREES	IRAQ DEGREES
Year								
2006	73.2	61.5	36.4	51.0	65.1	58.2	57.4	55.9

Question 335 (1-9)

Question 335 (1-9): Please rate your feelings toward some international organizations, with one hundred meaning a very warm, favorable feeling, zero meaning a very cold, unfavorable feeling, and fifty meaning not particularly warm or cold. You can use any number from zero to one hundred, the higher the number the more favorable your feelings are toward those organizations. If you have no opinion or have never heard of that organization, please say so

335/1-9 Thermometer of International Organizations

	Temperature								Total
	Mean	Median	100-76 degrees	75-51 degrees	50 degrees	49-31 degrees	30-0 degrees	Not familiar / Decline	
335/1. The World Trade Organization	78.9	80	59	23	8	1	1	8	100
335/2. The United Nations	75.4	80	52	29	9	2	2	7	100
335/3. The World Bank	73.7	75	40	28	9	2	2	20	100
335/4. Multilateral Corporations	69.5	70	30	32	12	2	3	21	100
335/5. The International Monetary Fund	69.8	70	26	28	10	2	2	32	100
335/6. The World Court	69.6	70	30	27	12	2	3	27	100
335/7. The World Health Organization	80.2	80	57	20	5	1	2	15	100
335/8. ASEAN	68.3	70	22	26	9	1	3	39	100
335/9. APEC	73.2	80	34	22	8	1	2	32	100

Summary of 335: Mean Temperatures in Thermometer Ratings for International Organizations

Summary: Mean Temperatures in Thermometer Ratings for People and Organizations

	The World Trade Organization (WTO) DEGREES	The United Nations DEGREES	The World Bank DEGREES	Multinational corporations DEGREES	The European Union DEGREES	The International Monetary Fund (IMF) DEGREES
<u>YEAR</u>						
2006	78.9	75.4	73.7	69.5	N/A	69.8

	International human rights groups DEGREES	The World Court DEGREES	The World Health Organization DEGREES	ASEAN DEGREES	APEC DEGREES
<u>YEAR</u>					
2006	N/A	69.6	80.2	68.3	73.2

Question 338

Question 338: In your opinion, has the U.S. influence in Asia over the past 10 years...

338. U.S. influence in Asia

(N = 2,000)

	Increased (%)	Remained about the same (%)	Decreased (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>					
2006	43	24	19	15	100

Question 340 (1-9)

Question 340 (1-9): Please indicate how much influence you think each of the following countries has in Asia. Please answer on a 0 to 10 scale, with 0 meaning they are not at all influential and 10 meaning they are extremely influential.

340/1-9. Influence of countries in Asia

(N = 2,000)

	Mean	Median	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
340/1. U.S.	8.0	8	0	0	1	1	2	5	9	11	22	25	21	4	100
340/2. Russia	7.1	7	1	0	1	2	4	9	14	24	22	11	7	5	100
340/3. Japan	6.8	7	1	1	2	2	4	10	16	22	23	10	6	4	100
340/4. China	8.0	8	0	0	1	1	1	5	9	15	25	20	20	3	100
340/5. India	6.3	6	1	0	2	3	7	14	23	22	14	5	3	7	100
340/6. European Union	6.7	7	0	1	1	2	4	12	15	26	19	7	3	10	100
340/7. South Korea	6.7	7	0	0	1	3	5	10	19	26	19	8	2	6	100
340/8. Australia	6.2	6	0	1	2	4	6	14	20	22	14	5	2	10	100
340/9. Indonesia	5.8	6	1	2	3	5	9	17	17	18	10	4	2	14	100

Question 345 (1-9)

Question 345 (1-9): I would like to know how much influence you think each of the following countries has in the world. Please answer on a 0 to 10 scale; with 0 meaning they are not at all influential and 10 meaning they are extremely influential.

345/1-9. Influence of countries in the world

(N = 2,000)

	Mean	Median	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
			0.0	0.0	0.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.00	00.00		
345/1. U.S.	8.6	9	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	7	19	29	31	4	100
345/2. Russia	7.4	8	0	0	1	1	3	7	14	21	24	15	9	6	100
345/3. Japan	6.7	7	1	1	1	3	5	11	16	23	22	9	5	4	100
345/4. Germany	6.9	7	1	1	1	2	3	10	18	25	23	9	3	7	100
345/5. China	7.8	8	0	0	0	1	3	6	9	16	24	21	16	4	100
345/6. India	6.1	6	0	1	2	4	8	16	24	20	14	4	1	7	100
345/7. European Union	7.1	7	0	0	1	2	4	9	13	20	22	14	6	9	100
345/8. Great Britain	6.9	7	0	0	1	2	4	9	18	25	21	10	3	7	100
345/9. France	6.8	7	0	0	1	2	4	11	16	25	21	9	3	7	100

Question 347 (1-5)

Question 347 (1-5): On the same 10 point scale, how much influence would you want each of the following countries to have in the world:

347/1-5. Preference for influence of countries in the world

	Mean	Median	(N = 2,000)											Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
347/1. China	8.9	10	0	1	0	1	1	3	4	5	14	18	51	3	100
347/2. India	6.5	7	1	1	2	3	5	12	19	23	20	8	3	6	100
347//3. U.S.	7.1	8	3	1	2	2	4	10	13	15	19	17	13	4	100
347/4. Japan	5.6	6	8	2	4	4	8	16	14	13	15	8	4	4	100
347/5. European Union	7.2	7	1	1	1	1	3	9	13	19	22	15	8	7	100

Question 350 (1-9)

Question 350 (1-9): Using the same 10 point scale, please say how much influence you think each of the following countries will have in the world 10 years from now.

350/1-9. Influence of countries in 10 years

	Mean	Median	(N = 2,000)											Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
350/1. U.S.	8.3	9	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	10	22	27	25	4	100
350/2. Russia	7.5	8	0	0	0	1	3	5	14	21	24	17	8	6	100
350/3. Japan	6.7	7	1	1	1	3	5	12	17	19	21	11	4	5	100
350/4. Germany	7.1	7	0	0	0	1	2	9	17	24	25	10	4	7	100
350/5. China	8.3	9	0	0	0	1	2	4	6	11	23	21	29	4	100
350/6. India	6.5	7	0	1	1	2	5	13	21	24	19	6	2	7	100
350/7. European Union	7.3	8	0	0	0	1	4	9	12	18	26	14	8	9	100
350/8. Great Britain	7.0	7	0	0	0	1	4	9	17	25	23	10	3	8	100
350/9. France	7.0	7	0	1	0	1	5	9	14	23	26	10	3	8	100

Question 352

Question 352: Do you think that it is more likely that someday China's economy will grow to be as large as the U.S. economy or that the U.S. economy will always stay larger than China's?

352. China's economy to grow as large as U.S. economy

(N = 2,000)				
	China's economy will grow as large as the U.S. economy (%)	The U.S. economy will always stay larger than China's (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>				
2006	50	38	12	100

Question 355

Question 355: Just your best guess; in how many years will China's economy become as large as the U.S. economy?

355. Years for China's economy to become as large as U.S. economy

(N=1009)				
	Mean	Median	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>				
2006	38.6	30	n/a	100

Question 358

Question 358: Do you think the U.S. loans more money to China or that China loans more money to the U.S.?

358. U.S.-China loans of money

(N = 2,000)					
	U.S. loans more to China (%)	China loans more to U.S. (%)	They loan each other about the same amount of money (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>					
2006	30	14	15	41	100

Question 365

Question 365: Thinking about what will happen in the next 50 years, do you believe that:

365. U.S. power in 50 years

(N = 2,000)					
	The United States will continue to be the world's leading power (%)	Another nation will become as powerful as the United States (%)	The United States will be surpassed in power by another nation (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>					
2006	23	33	27	17	100

Question 377 (1-6)

Question 377 (1-6): For each of the following possible future trends, please tell me if you would see it as mainly positive or mainly negative:

377/1-6. Possible future trends

(N = 2,000)				
	Mainly positive (%)	Mainly negative (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
377/1. China becomes significantly more powerful economically than it is today	91	7	3	100
377/2. China becomes significantly more powerful militarily than it is today	90	6	3	100
377/3. India becomes significantly more powerful militarily than it is today	56	26	18	100
377/4. India becomes significantly more powerful economically than it is today	56	26	18	100
377/5. The U.S. becomes significantly less powerful militarily than it is today	35	52	13	100
377/6. The U.S. becomes significantly less powerful economically than it is today	34	54	12	100

Question 415

Question 415: In your view, which country is more important to China, the United States or Japan?

415. U.S. or Japan more important to China

(N = 2,000)					
	U.S. (%)	Japan (%)	Both equally important (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>					
2006	63	10	18	9	100

Question 425 (1-5)

Question 425 (1-5): In your opinion, are relations of China with the following countries improving, worsening or staying about the same.

425/1-5. Relations between countries

(N = 2,000)					
	Improving (%)	Worsening (%)	Staying about the same (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
425/1. U.S.	53	15	27	5	100
425/2. India	47	14	31	9	100
425/3. Japan	25	49	21	5	100
425/4. South Korea	56	5	31	8	100
425/5. European Union	51	7	28	13	100

Question 427 (1-3)

Question 427(1-3): How much do you trust the following countries to act responsibly in the world?

427/1-3. Trust in countries to act responsibly

	(N = 2,000)					Total (%)
	Not at all (%)	Not very much (%)	Somewhat (%)	A great deal (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	
427/1. U.S.	20	39	30	5	7	100
427/2. India	22	46	21	2	10	100
427/3. Japan	40	39	12	2	8	100

Question 430 (1-3)

Question 430(1-3): How much do you think the following countries take the interest of China. into account when making foreign policy decisions?

430/1-3. Trust in countries to take interests into account

	(N = 2,000)					Total (%)
	Not at all (%)	Not very much (%)	Somewhat (%)	A great deal (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	
430/1. U.S.	23	35	30	6	6	100
430/2. India	14	31	38	8	9	100
430/3. Japan	33	34	19	7	7	100

Question 435 (1-3)

Question 435(1-3): How much do you trust the following countries to keep their commitments?

435/1-3. Trust in countries to keep commitments

	(N = 2,000)					Total (%)
	Not at all (%)	Not very much (%)	Somewhat (%)	A great deal (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	
435/1. U.S.	31	38	24	2	5	100
435/2. India	14	33	40	5	8	100
435/3. Japan	45	35	12	2	6	100

Question 455 (1-5)

Question 455 (1-5): At present, are the following countries mostly rivals or mostly partners?

455/1-5. Countries rivals or partners

	(N = 2,000)			Total (%)
	Mostly rivals (%)	Mostly partners (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	
455/1. U.S. and India	35	44	21	100
455/2. U.S. and China	52	39	10	100
455/3. China and India	30	56	14	100
455/4. China and Japan	65	26	10	100
455/5. U.S. and Japan	38	49	13	100

Question 465

Question 465: The United States currently has about 30,000 troops in South Korea. In your view, is that:

465. US Troop Levels in South Korea

Year	(N = 2,000)				Total (%)
	Too Many (%)	Too Few (%)	About Right (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	
2006	65	8	9	19	100

Question 475

Question 475: Thinking about long-term military bases the U.S. has overseas, do you think the U.S. should have more bases overseas, fewer bases overseas, or about as many as we have now?

475. Attitude toward long-term military bases

(N = 2,000)					
<u>Year</u>	More bases (%)	Fewer bases (%)	About as many as now (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	9	63	12	16	100

Question 480 (1-4)

Question 480 (1-4): Do you think the United States should or should not have long-term military bases in the following places?

480/1-4. Long-term U.S. military bases

(N = 2,000)				
	Should have (%)	Should not have (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
480/1. Japan	32	60	8	100
480/2. Pakistan	20	66	14	100
480/3. South Korea	17	71	12	100
480/4. Afghanistan	20	65	16	100

Summary of 480: Long Term Military Bases In Specific Countries - 2006 data

480. Ranked Long-term Military Bases by Favor

(N = 2,000)				
<u>Country</u>	Should have (%)	Should not have (%)	Not sure/Decline (%)	Total (%)
Japan	32	60	8	100
Afghanistan	20	65	16	100
Pakistan	20	66	14	100
South Korea	17	71	12	100

Question 490

Question 490: Do you think that the U.S. military presence in East Asia should be increased, maintained at its present level, or do you think it should be decreased?

490. U.S. military presence in East Asia

(N = 2,000)					
	Increased (%)	Decreased (%)	Maintained (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>					
2006	9	64	15	12	100

Question 505

Question 505: Do you think that the U.S. military presence in East Asia increases or decreases stability in the region?

505. Effect of U.S. military presence on stability in East Asia

(N = 2,000)					
	Increases it (%)	Decreases it (%)	Neither (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>					
2006	18	56	8	18	100

Question 600

Question 600: The countries of the European Union have introduced a common currency. To the best of your knowledge, what is this currency called?

600. Euro

(N = 2,000)					
	Euro (%)	Other (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	DK/NA (%)	Total (%)
<u>Year</u>					
2006	67	1	5	27	100

Question 605

Question 605: If you happen to know the name of the Secretary General of the United Nations, please enter it here.

605. United Nations Secretary General

(N = 2,000)				
<u>Year</u>	Kofi Annan (%)	Other (%)	Not sure/ Decline (%)	Total (%)
2006	72	0	28	100