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How Asia-Pacific Publics See Each Other and Their National Leaders

Japan Viewed Most Favorably, No Leader Enjoys Majority Support

BY *Bruce Stokes*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ON THIS REPORT:**

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About This Report

This report examines attitudes towards China, Japan, India and South Korea, as well as confidence in Chinese President Xi, Japanese Prime Minister Abe and Indian Prime Minister Modi in the Asia-Pacific region and the United States. It is based on 15,313 face-to-face and telephone interviews in 10 Asia-Pacific nations and the U.S. with adults 18 and older conducted from April 6 to May 27, 2015. For more details, see survey methodology and topline results.

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How Asia-Pacific Publics See Each Other and Their National Leaders

Japan Viewed Most Favorably, No Leader Enjoys Majority Support

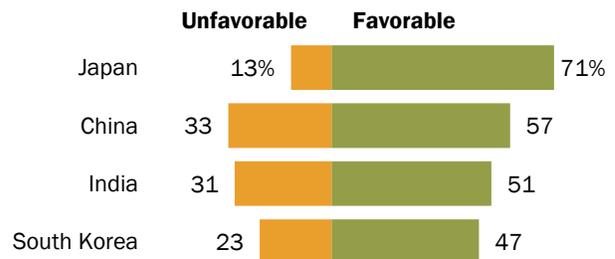
The coming decades promise to be the Asian Century, when the most populous region, with some of the world's fastest growing economies, is likely to become the global nexus of commercial, cultural and geopolitical activity. For this reason, how people in the Asia-Pacific region, including Australia, see each other and their leaders is of growing importance.

Overall, despite historical and territorial frictions, Asia-Pacific publics tend to view their regional neighbors in a positive light, with Japan judged most favorably. But these same publics also express limited confidence in the region's most prominent national leaders when it comes to their handling of international issues. These are some of the findings from a new Pew Research Center survey of 15,313 people in 10 Asia-Pacific nations and the U.S. conducted from April 6 to May 27, 2015.

A median of 71% in the region have a favorable view of Japan, with positive views exceeding negative sentiment by more than five-to-one.¹ A median of 57% voice a favorable opinion of China. Roughly half (51%) see India in a positive light. And just under half (47%) give South Korea a thumbs-up, in part due to a higher proportion of those surveyed who express no opinion. Nevertheless, favorable

Japan Viewed Most Favorably by Publics in the Asia-Pacific Region

Median view of ...



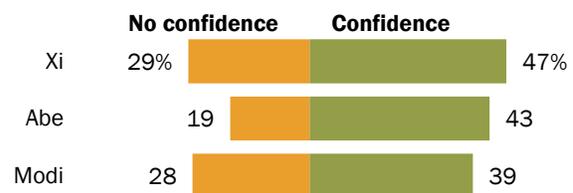
Note: Japan not included in Japan favorability median, China not included in China favorability median, India not included in India favorability median and South Korea not included in South Korea favorability median.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q12b, g, i, r.

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No Leader Has Majority's Confidence

Median view of ___ to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: China not included in Xi median, Japan not included in Abe median and India not included in Modi median.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q25b-c, e.

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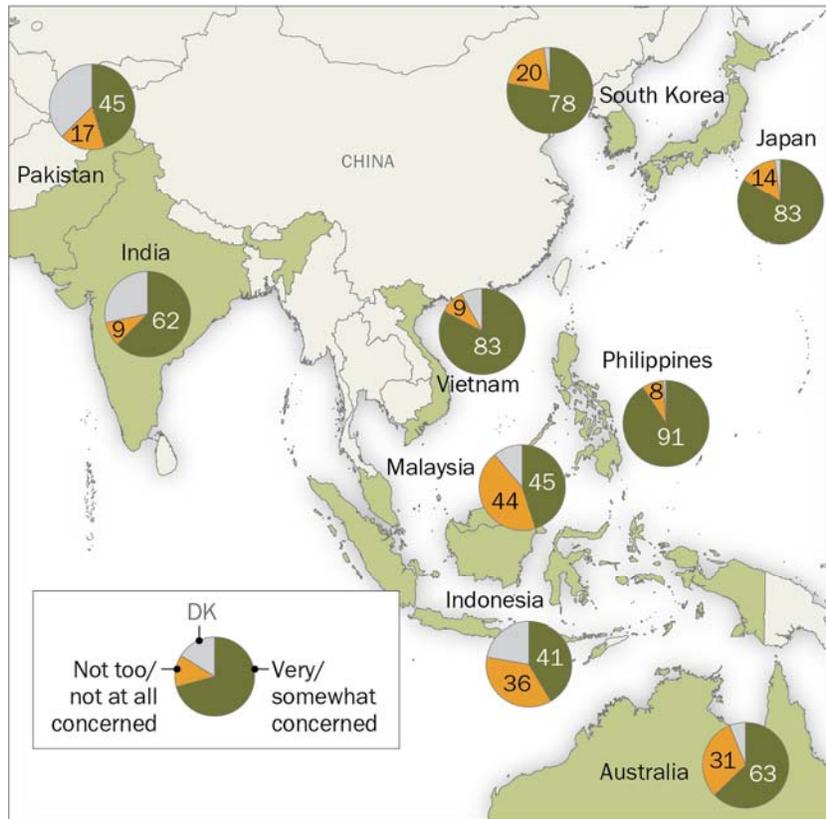
¹ Japan not included in Japan favorability median, China not included in China favorability median, India not included in India favorability median and South Korea not included in South Korea favorability median.

views of South Korea outweigh negative sentiment by two-to-one.

Asia-Pacific publics have more mixed views about each other's leaders, in part due to their lack of familiarity with them. A median of 47% have confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs.² A median of 43% have confidence in Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's handling of international issues, with more than twice as many expressing support. But just 39% voice confidence in Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's role on the world stage. The share with positive sentiment about Modi is again larger than those with negative views, but a relatively high proportion of respondents voice no opinion, a testimony to Modi's low public profile in the region.

Concern about Territorial Disputes with China

How concerned are you, if at all, about territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries?



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q13d.

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² China not included in Xi median, Japan not included in Abe median and India not included in Modi median.

Views of Each Other

Publics in the Asia-Pacific region generally see each other favorably, with a few exceptions that reflect deeper historical antagonisms, especially between China, Japan and South Korea.

Japan enjoys a relatively positive image, except in China and South Korea. Eight-in-ten or more Malaysians (84%), Vietnamese (82%), Filipinos (81%) and Australians (80%) express a favorable opinion of Japan. About seven-in-ten Indonesians (71%) agree. Such views are largely unchanged from 2014, except in Malaysia where favorability of Japan increased 9 points since 2014. As a point of comparison, 74% of Americans voice positive sentiments about Japan.

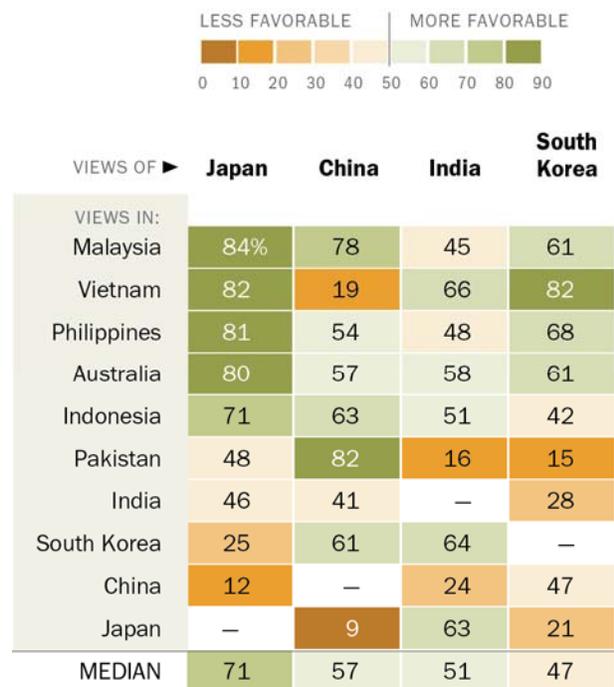
But long-standing historical animosities and recent territorial tensions are evident in Chinese and South Korean views of Japan. Just 12% of Chinese and 25% of South Koreans

express favorable views toward Japan. And 53% of Chinese say they have a *very* unfavorable assessment of Japan. Both the Chinese and the South Koreans believe that Japan has not apologized sufficiently for its military actions in the 1930s and '40s, according to a 2013 Pew Research Center [survey](#).

Notably, more than a third of Indians and Pakistanis say they have no opinion about Japan.

In four nations, there is a significant generation gap in views of Japan. Respondents ages 18 to 29 are more favorably disposed toward Japan than people ages 50 and older in South Korea (a 34-percentage-point differential), Vietnam (24 points), Indonesia (16 points) and China (11 points). Those with the most positive view of Japan are young Vietnamese (59% *very* favorable). The most anti-Japan are older Chinese (55% *very* unfavorable).

Asians' Views of Each Other



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q12b, g, i, r.

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A majority of people in the Asia-Pacific region who were surveyed, not including the Chinese, have a positive view of China. (For more views on China, see this June 2015 Pew Research Center [survey](#).) Roughly eight-in-ten Pakistanis (82%) and nearly that many Malaysians (78%) voice a favorable opinion of China. About six-in-ten or more Indonesians (63%) and South Koreans (61%) agree. Public views of China have improved in the past year in the Philippines (+16 points) and India (+10 points).

However, the Vietnamese (only 19% favorable) and the Japanese (9%) do not see China in a positive light. In fact, almost half the Japanese (49%) express a *very* unfavorable view of China. Asia-Pacific views of China are far more positive than the perception held by Americans. In the United States, only 38% have a favorable opinion of China.

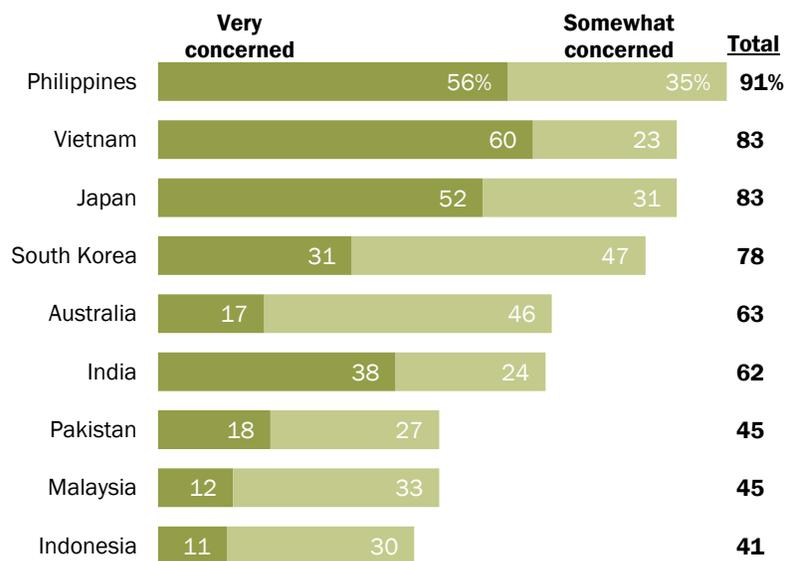
Contrasting Asia-Pacific views of China may in part be explained by differing levels of concern about regional territorial disputes with Beijing. The Filipinos (91% concerned), Vietnamese (83%) and Japanese (83%) are the most troubled by these territorial frictions, according to a 2015 Pew Research Center [survey](#) of Asia-Pacific perceptions of various global threats. And they are also the three countries in the region with the highest unfavorable ratings of China.

Roughly half of those surveyed have a favorable view of India (median of 51% not including Indians). This includes more than six-in-ten Vietnamese

(66%), South Koreans (64%) and Japanese (63%). But only 24% of Chinese and 16% of Pakistanis see India in a positive light. These views of India are generally unchanged from last year. The most upbeat about India are the Vietnamese, but even there only 22% say they feel *very* favorably

Philippines, Japan and Vietnam Concerned about Territorial Disputes with China

Concern about territorial disputes with China



Note: Data for "not too concerned" and "not at all concerned" not shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q13d.

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toward India. The most intense anti-India views are in Pakistan, not surprisingly given the long, fractious Indo-Pakistani history. In Pakistan, 56% see India *very* unfavorably. In comparison, 63% of Americans hold a favorable opinion of India.

The younger generation of Asians is quite enamored with India. About seven-in-ten Vietnamese ages 18 to 29 (72%) have a favorable view of the world's second-most-populous and [fastest-growing large economy](#), as do 67% of young Japanese. This compares with 77% of young Americans who see India favorably. The respondents most critical of India are older Pakistanis (80% unfavorable). These are people who experienced, or whose parents experienced, the traumatic 1947 partition of India and Pakistan.

South Korea's favorable rating is the lowest of the four Asian nations tested. This is in part because 65% of Pakistanis and 52% of Indians expressed no view of South Korea. Nevertheless, 82% of Vietnamese see South Korea in a positive light, as do roughly six-in-ten or more Filipinos (68%), Malaysians and Australians (both 61%). But only 21% of Japanese and 15% of Pakistanis agree. The Japanese are, in fact, quite harsh critics of South Korea: Nearly a third (32%) of the Japanese voice a *very* unfavorable view of their neighbor. And positive views of South Korea in Japan are down sharply, from 57% favorable in 2008 to 21% in 2015, possibly a reflection of unresolved tensions over "[comfort women](#)" during World War II. In comparison, 60% of Americans see South Korea in a positive light.

South Korea enjoys particular popularity among younger Asians: 93% of Vietnamese, 74% of Filipinos and 68% of Malaysians ages 18 to 29 express a favorable opinion of the country.

Views of Regional Leaders

Across the Asia-Pacific region, none of the major national leaders tested – Chinese President Xi Jinping, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi – garner majority support. But regional medians mask widely disparate assessments of the three by individual countries.

A median of 47% of those surveyed in nine Asia-Pacific countries, not including China, have confidence in Xi to do the right thing regarding world affairs. (By comparison, [69% of publics in the Asia-Pacific region](#) voice confidence in U.S. President Barack Obama.)

Xi's strongest supporters are in Malaysia (72%) and South Korea (67%). Some of the Chinese president's biggest fans are South Koreans (81%) ages 50 and older and Filipinos (59%) ages 18 to 29.

Just 12% of Japanese have confidence in Xi, with 82% voicing no confidence. And Vietnamese ages 18 to 29 (71% no confidence) also distrust him.

Abe enjoys the confidence of a median of 43% of the publics surveyed, not including Japan. His strongest support is in Malaysia, where 73% say they believe he will do the right thing regarding world affairs. Nearly as many in Vietnam and the Philippines (both 68%) agree. Abe's biggest supporters are in Vietnam, where 78% of men and 77% of those ages 18 to 29 express confidence in him.

But neither the South Koreans (7% confidence) nor the Chinese (18%) are big fans of Japan's leader. In fact, 63% of South Koreans say they have no confidence in Abe at all.

A median of 39%, not including India, have confidence in India's Modi to do the right thing regarding world affairs. In only two countries – Vietnam (56%) and Australia (51%) – do half or more of those surveyed express faith in Modi's handling of foreign policy. Modi's greatest support outside of India is among younger Vietnamese (60%).

Not surprisingly – given India's fractious relationship with Pakistan and Modi's leadership of the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) – just 7% of Pakistanis, most of whom are Muslims, have confidence in Modi. Roughly half of Pakistanis (52%) have no confidence in Modi at all. And his lowest backing is among older Pakistanis (64% no confidence).

But, overall, Modi suffers from a lack of recognition. A quarter or more of respondents in six of the nine countries surveyed voiced no opinion about him as a leader.

Less than Half See Xi, Abe, Modi Positively

Confidence in ___ to do the right thing regarding world affairs

	Xi	Abe	Modi
	%	%	%
Malaysia	72	73	34
South Korea	67	7	39
Pakistan	59	34	7
Philippines	51	68	44
Australia	47	60	51
Indonesia	40	43	28
India	29	36	–
Vietnam	20	68	56
Japan	12	–	47
China	–	18	29
MEDIAN	47	43	39

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q25b-c, e.

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Australia's Gender Gap

There are some gender differences in how many people in the Asia-Pacific region view each other and their leaders. But much of this may be attributable to very high levels of nonresponses among the women surveyed. However, there are striking gender gaps in Australia on views of major Asia-Pacific countries and leaders.

Australian men are far more likely than women to have a favorable view of their neighbors and are more likely to have confidence in their leaders' handling of world affairs.

There is a 19-percentage-point differential between Aussie men's views of South Korea (71% favorable) and Aussie women's opinions (52%). There is a 15-point gender gap in views of India (66% of men, 51% of women). Similarly, far more Aussie men (58%) have confidence in Indian Prime Minister Modi than do Aussie women (44%).

Australian Men and Women Differ in Views of Asian Neighbors, Leaders

	Men	Women	Diff
<i>Australians with a favorable view of ...</i>			
South Korea	71	52	+19
India	66	51	+15
Japan	85	76	+9
China	62	53	+9
<i>Australians with confidence in ...</i>			
Modi	58	44	+14
Abe	64	56	+8
Xi	51	43	+8

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q12b, g, i, r & Q25b-c, e.

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Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2015 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are available on our [website](#).

For more detailed information on survey methods for this report, see here:

http://www.pewglobal.org/international-survey-methodology/?year_select=2015

For more general information on international survey research, see here:

<http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/international-survey-research/>

Topline Results

Pew Research Center
Spring 2015 survey
September 2, 2015 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate topline for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Throughout this report, trends from India in 2013 refer to a survey conducted between December 7, 2013, and January 12, 2014 (Winter 2013-2014).
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
 - Indonesia prior to 2005
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2015 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q12b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	4	34	33	21	8	100
	Spring, 2014	7	28	34	21	10	100
	Spring, 2013	7	30	32	20	12	100
	Spring, 2012	6	34	25	15	19	100
	Spring, 2011	12	39	22	14	12	100
	Spring, 2010	10	39	24	12	14	100
	Spring, 2009	9	41	25	13	13	100
	Spring, 2008	9	30	26	16	19	100
	Spring, 2007	8	34	25	14	18	100
	Spring, 2006	12	40	19	10	19	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	6	51	25	8	9	100
	Spring, 2013	7	51	27	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	6	46	31	9	8	100
China	Spring, 2015	64	32	3	0	1	100
	Spring, 2014	65	31	2	0	1	100
	Spring, 2013	69	26	2	1	1	100
	Spring, 2012	61	33	4	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	64	31	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	64	33	2	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	62	33	5	1	0	100
	Spring, 2008	60	35	2	0	2	100
	Spring, 2007	53	40	6	0	2	100
	Spring, 2006	58	36	4	1	2	100
India	Spring, 2015	13	28	15	17	28	100
	Spring, 2014	12	19	16	23	30	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	13	22	19	22	23	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	18	45	18	4	15	100
	Spring, 2014	14	52	23	2	9	100
	Spring, 2013	17	53	20	4	5	100
	Spring, 2011	11	56	23	5	6	100
	Spring, 2010	5	53	33	4	6	100
	Spring, 2009	8	51	30	4	8	100
	Spring, 2008	6	52	28	6	8	100
	Spring, 2007	5	60	26	4	5	100
	Spring, 2006	11	51	28	3	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	1	8	40	49	2	100
	Spring, 2014	1	6	38	53	3	100
	Spring, 2013	0	5	45	48	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	14	49	35	1	100
	Spring, 2011	2	32	45	16	4	100
	Spring, 2010	2	24	49	20	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	24	50	19	5	100
	Spring, 2008	1	13	50	34	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	26	51	16	4	100
	Spring, 2006	3	24	49	22	1	100
Summer, 2002	8	47	35	7	3	100	
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	23	55	15	2	4	100
	Spring, 2014	13	61	14	3	10	100
	Spring, 2013	24	57	6	2	11	100
	Spring, 2007	8	75	8	3	6	100

		Q12b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	61	21	3	1	13	100
	Spring, 2014	53	25	2	1	19	100
	Spring, 2013	58	23	1	1	16	100
	Spring, 2012	60	25	2	3	10	100
	Late Spring, 2011	58	24	1	2	15	100
	Spring, 2011	60	25	2	2	11	100
	Spring, 2010	61	24	2	1	12	100
	Spring, 2009	57	27	2	1	13	100
	Spring, 2008	54	22	3	5	16	100
	Spring, 2007	57	22	2	4	15	100
	Spring, 2006	47	22	4	3	23	100
Spring, 2005	56	23	2	2	17	100	
Philippines	Spring, 2015	14	40	29	14	3	100
	Spring, 2014	6	32	35	23	3	100
	Spring, 2013	6	42	32	16	3	100
	Summer, 2002	9	54	22	8	7	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	4	57	32	5	2	100
	Spring, 2014	3	53	37	5	2	100
	Spring, 2013	4	42	43	7	4	100
	Spring, 2010	1	37	46	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	1	40	47	7	5	100
	Spring, 2008	2	46	41	8	3	100
	Spring, 2007	1	51	37	5	5	100
	Summer, 2002	5	61	29	2	4	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	4	15	37	37	8	100
	Spring, 2014	2	14	49	29	6	100

		Q12g. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? g. India					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	9	54	17	8	11	100
	Spring, 2014	9	46	20	10	14	100
	Fall, 2009	10	46	16	8	19	100
	Spring, 2008	18	45	11	3	22	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	6	52	22	9	11	100
	Spring, 2013	6	48	26	10	9	100
	Spring, 2008	7	64	17	3	9	100
China	Spring, 2015	4	20	41	21	15	100
	Spring, 2014	3	27	40	15	14	100
	Spring, 2013	2	21	40	21	16	100
	Spring, 2012	3	20	38	24	16	100
	Spring, 2011	2	25	32	21	19	100
	Spring, 2010	4	28	32	19	18	100
	Spring, 2008	2	27	38	12	20	100
	Spring, 2007	2	27	45	12	15	100
India	Spring, 2015	85	9	2	1	2	100
	Spring, 2014	72	10	2	3	13	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	77	11	3	4	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	10	41	19	5	24	100
	Spring, 2014	10	52	20	3	14	100
	Spring, 2013	15	54	12	3	15	100
	Spring, 2011	6	55	19	3	16	100
	Spring, 2010	3	61	19	3	13	100
	Spring, 2008	7	56	20	2	16	100
Spring, 2007	9	65	13	2	11	100	

		Q12g. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____? g. India					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2015	8	55	22	5	9	100
	Spring, 2014	7	56	23	3	11	100
	Spring, 2013	6	56	23	3	12	100
	Spring, 2012	8	62	20	2	8	100
	Spring, 2011	7	52	20	3	18	100
	Spring, 2010	6	56	22	5	12	100
	Spring, 2008	5	55	26	4	10	100
	Spring, 2007	7	44	30	5	14	100
	Spring, 2006	8	57	26	2	7	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	5	40	34	9	12	100
	Spring, 2014	3	43	27	5	21	100
	Spring, 2013	5	51	22	5	18	100
	Spring, 2007	6	56	24	3	12	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	3	13	14	56	14	100
	Spring, 2014	3	10	18	53	16	100
	Spring, 2013	6	23	15	41	15	100
	Spring, 2012	5	17	17	55	6	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	12	18	57	11	100
	Spring, 2011	2	9	17	65	7	100
	Spring, 2010	4	16	18	52	10	100
	Spring, 2008	7	20	20	37	15	100
	Spring, 2006	9	24	18	32	17	100
	Summer, 2002	1	5	9	71	14	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	8	40	29	9	14	100
	Spring, 2014	4	46	30	10	11	100
	Spring, 2013	4	43	34	10	9	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	3	61	20	3	14	100
	Spring, 2014	2	57	26	4	12	100
	Spring, 2013	3	59	20	3	15	100
	Spring, 2010	2	48	28	6	16	100
	Spring, 2008	1	51	28	4	16	100
	Spring, 2007	2	57	20	4	17	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	22	44	13	3	17	100
	Spring, 2014	13	54	18	3	13	100

		Q12i. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? i. Japan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	22	52	12	6	7	100
	Spring, 2014	21	49	13	7	10	100
	Fall, 2009	21	46	13	7	13	100
	Spring, 2008	25	45	8	3	18	100
	Spring, 2006	22	44	9	4	21	100
	Spring, 2005	17	46	12	5	21	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	22	58	8	2	10	100
	Spring, 2013	16	62	12	4	6	100
	Spring, 2008	11	66	13	4	7	100
China	Spring, 2015	2	10	28	53	8	100
	Spring, 2014	1	7	27	59	6	100
	Spring, 2013	0	4	16	74	5	100
	Spring, 2008	2	19	35	34	9	100
	Spring, 2007	1	14	35	43	7	100
	Spring, 2006	2	19	41	29	10	100
	Spring, 2005	3	14	33	43	7	100
India	Spring, 2015	18	28	11	5	38	100
	Spring, 2014	15	28	12	8	37	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	15	34	15	10	26	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	29	42	9	4	17	100
	Spring, 2014	30	47	12	2	10	100
	Spring, 2013	28	51	9	3	9	100
	Spring, 2008	18	59	12	2	9	100
	Spring, 2007	19	65	9	1	6	100
	Spring, 2006	22	56	13	3	6	100
	Spring, 2005	32	53	9	2	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	29	53	13	2	2	100
	Spring, 2014	26	53	19	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	22	54	20	2	1	100
	Spring, 2008	18	51	26	4	1	100
	Spring, 2007	30	57	11	1	1	100
	Spring, 2006	28	50	20	2	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	30	54	7	2	7	100
	Spring, 2014	16	59	10	1	13	100
	Spring, 2013	22	58	5	1	14	100
	Spring, 2007	12	69	9	1	9	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	13	35	8	7	37	100
	Spring, 2014	12	39	4	3	42	100
	Spring, 2013	21	30	3	4	42	100
	Spring, 2008	21	28	12	7	31	100
	Spring, 2007	21	27	10	9	33	100
	Spring, 2006	18	25	8	8	41	100
	Spring, 2005	21	28	8	10	32	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	28	53	9	3	6	100
	Spring, 2014	26	54	12	5	4	100
	Spring, 2013	18	60	15	3	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	1	24	38	35	1	100
	Spring, 2014	1	21	39	38	2	100
	Spring, 2013	1	21	39	38	1	100
	Spring, 2008	3	44	38	13	2	100
	Spring, 2007	2	23	39	33	3	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	50	32	6	2	10	100
	Spring, 2014	39	38	11	2	9	100

		Q12r. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? r. South Korea					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	16	44	18	13	9	100
	Spring, 2008	14	37	14	11	25	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	11	50	18	7	14	100
	Spring, 2008	7	57	15	4	18	100
China	Spring, 2015	7	40	28	13	11	100
	Spring, 2008	8	48	23	6	15	100
	Spring, 2006	9	54	16	2	18	100
India	Spring, 2015	8	20	13	6	52	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	7	35	19	8	30	100
	Spring, 2008	4	39	26	4	27	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	1	20	43	32	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	53	32	8	3	100
	Spring, 2006	6	50	34	9	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	10	51	18	3	17	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	1	14	9	11	65	100
	Spring, 2008	4	14	14	14	55	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	16	52	17	6	10	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	26	56	15	2	1	100
	Spring, 2008	26	66	6	1	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	43	39	7	1	9	100

		Q13d. Please tell me how concerned you are, if at all, about _____. Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned? d. territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2015	17	46	25	6	6	100
India	Spring, 2015	38	24	6	3	28	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	11	30	25	11	22	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	52	31	10	4	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	12	33	30	14	11	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	18	27	10	7	37	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	56	35	7	1	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	31	47	18	2	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	60	23	5	4	8	100

		Q25b. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2015	5	42	26	11	16	100
India	Spring, 2015	8	21	14	15	42	100
	Spring, 2014	3	10	12	13	62	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	9	31	21	6	34	100
	Spring, 2014	5	31	31	6	26	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	1	11	41	41	6	100
	Spring, 2014	0	6	43	44	7	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	22	50	17	4	7	100
	Spring, 2014	15	39	18	3	24	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	36	23	4	4	33	100
	Spring, 2014	20	18	1	6	56	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	12	39	26	12	10	100
	Spring, 2014	5	27	25	22	21	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	10	57	25	4	4	100
	Spring, 2014	7	50	32	5	5	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	4	16	35	28	17	100
	Spring, 2014	7	24	33	16	20	100

		Q25c. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. c. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2015	9	51	13	6	21	100
China	Spring, 2015	4	14	29	38	15	100
	Spring, 2014	3	12	30	40	14	100
	Spring, 2007	2	17	34	24	23	100
India	Spring, 2015	12	24	10	6	47	100
	Spring, 2014	6	15	9	7	64	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	11	32	15	5	38	100
	Spring, 2014	7	39	23	5	26	100
	Spring, 2007	5	54	13	3	24	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	14	48	27	9	2	100
	Spring, 2014	9	49	32	8	2	100
	Spring, 2007	7	51	30	6	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	26	47	13	3	12	100
	Spring, 2014	13	44	15	4	25	100
	Spring, 2007	6	40	13	4	37	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	7	27	10	9	47	100
	Spring, 2014	4	21	4	8	62	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	21	47	16	3	13	100
	Spring, 2014	13	42	18	7	21	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	1	6	28	63	1	100
	Spring, 2014	1	4	29	65	2	100
	Spring, 2007	0	4	36	53	7	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	22	46	8	2	22	100
	Spring, 2014	23	42	8	1	26	100

		Q25e. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. e. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2015	8	43	16	8	25	100
China	Spring, 2015	5	24	33	15	23	100
India	Spring, 2015	73	18	4	2	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	4	24	20	7	45	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	5	42	20	3	29	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	5	29	34	12	21	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	1	6	9	52	33	100
	Spring, 2014	0	1	7	29	62	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	9	35	26	8	23	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	3	36	25	3	34	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	16	40	14	3	28	100