



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 2011, 2PM EDT

U.S. Applauded for Relief Efforts

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# Japanese Resilient, but See Economic Challenges Ahead

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**Japanese Resilient, but See Economic Challenges Ahead**

In the aftermath of the devastating March 11 earthquake and tsunami that struck the northeast coast of Japan, the Japanese public is resilient. Indeed, a majority believe that as a result of the disaster, Japan will become a stronger, rather than weaker nation. And while personal pessimism about the future has crept up slightly, on balance the public's overall sense of personal well-being appears little changed by the calamitous events of 2011.

What is clear, however, is that most Japanese foresee a rocky economic road ahead. A 52% majority expect economic conditions to worsen over the next 12 months. In 2010, as the national economy showed signs of recovering from the global recession, only 33% of the Japanese public thought economic conditions would deteriorate in the coming year.

And while hopeful about the long-term future of the country, few Japanese see the current economy as a solid foundation for rebuilding after the March tragedy. Just 10% describe the economy as good, compared with 88% who say the economic situation in the country is bad. These views are virtually identical to last year.

These are the principal findings from a survey by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, conducted by telephone with 700 adults in Japan between April 8 and April 27, 2011.<sup>1</sup> The poll found that while the immediate brunt of the 9.0 magnitude earthquake and tsunami was concentrated in only a few coastal areas, 41% of Japanese across the country report being affected by the earthquake and tsunami in some way.

**Japanese Hopeful,  
Despite Concerns**

	2010	2011
<i>Rate life today...*</i>	%	%
High (7-10)	45	42
Medium (4-6)	45	47
Low (0-3)	10	10
<i>Expect progress next 5 years...*</i>		
Optimistic	32	29
No change	38	36
Pessimistic	24	31
<i>In next 12 months economy will...</i>		
Improve a lot/ A little	14	17
Remain the same	52	31
Worsen a little/A lot	33	52
<i>Economy today is ...</i>		
Good	12	10
Bad	88	88
<i>Earthquake and tsunami will make Japan...</i>		
Stronger	--	58
Weaker	--	32
Neither (Vol)	--	6

\*Percent rating life satisfaction on a scale from 0-10.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER QJAPAN1-3, Q2, QJAPAN7, Q4 & Q5.

<sup>1</sup> Because of the aftereffects of the earthquake and tsunami, households in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures were excluded, as were portions of Ibaraki prefecture. This represents approximately 5% of the population.

Roughly a quarter (26%), for instance, say that as a result of the earthquake and tsunami they had trouble obtaining food or clean drinking water, while 18% experienced electrical blackouts. Overall, 13% of Japanese say they lost time at work, while one-in-ten reports physical damage to their homes or property.

The Japanese public applauds how the country's Self Defense Force has responded to the March 11 earthquake and tsunami, but is highly critical of the how the government and the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) have handled the multiple disasters. More than nine-in-ten (95%) describe the Self Defense Force's response positively. By contrast, only about 20% say the national government or Prime Minister Naoto Kan have responded well to the crisis. The harshest criticism is reserved for TEPCO, with just 10% saying the power company has done a good job responding to the earthquake and tsunami. A modest majority (54%) give the media favorable marks.

The poll finds that while the Japanese are broadly unhappy with their own government's handling of the March 11 catastrophe, there is considerable praise for the United States in assisting Japan with the impact of the earthquake and tsunami.

A majority say the U.S. has done a great deal to help with relief efforts in Japan. Far fewer say the United Nations, European Union or China have done a great deal to assist Japan with the aftermath of the disaster. Thanks in part to American relief efforts, favorable opinion of the U.S. is at its highest point in nearly a decade, climbing to 85% positive this spring. The image of the United Nations has also improved in conjunction with earthquake assistance, and China's image has seen a modest uptick.

One of the biggest questions raised by the March 11 earthquake and tsunami is nuclear safety. About six-in-ten (59%) in Japan are worried that they or someone in their family may have been exposed to radiation from the damaged Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant. About seven-in-ten (69%) say they disapprove of how the national government has handled the situation at the crippled nuclear facility. Not surprisingly, few Japanese want their country to increase its use of nuclear power. However, opinion is about evenly split as to whether Japan should maintain (46%) or reduce (44%) its current level of reliance on nuclear energy.

## Resilient Public

The Japanese public is putting on a brave face in the wake of the historic devastation wrought by the March 11 earthquake and tsunami. Fully 58% of the public believes that Japan will become a stronger nation as a result of the twin disasters, while about a third (32%) think the March calamities will weaken the country. This sense of promise is consistent across age, income and other major demographic groups.

Yet, there is also a clear sense that the road ahead will be rocky. A majority (52%) expect the economic situation in the country to worsen over the next 12 months, compared with 31% who say it will remain the same and 17% who believe it will improve. This is a much more bearish appraisal than in 2010, when far more (52%) thought the economy would remain the same, and considerably fewer (33%) foresaw a worsening economic situation.

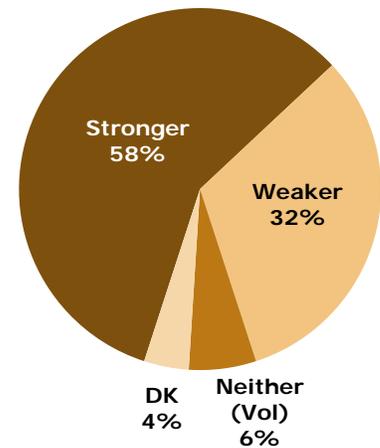
Adding to the perceived challenge of rebuilding, nearly nine-in-ten (88%) describe the present economy as bad – identical to the number who felt this way in 2010. Just 10% say the economy is in good shape, virtually unchanged from last year (12%).

Similarly, only a quarter say they are satisfied with the country's current direction, while more than seven-in-ten (72%) say they are dissatisfied. The sense that the country is headed in the wrong direction has been the majority view for nearly a decade.

## Impact of the Disasters

Although communities along Japan's northeast coast bore the brunt of the devastation on March 11, 41% of Japanese from across the country report being affected by the

### Do You Think Japan Will Become Stronger or Weaker?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER QJAPAN7.

### Economy Expected to Worsen in Coming Months

	2010	2011	Change
	%	%	10-11
Improve	14	17	+3
Remain the same	52	31	-21
Worsen	33	52	+19

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q5.

earthquake and tsunami.<sup>2</sup> Trouble finding food or clean water and electrical blackouts are the difficulties most frequently attributed to the twin disasters. Roughly a quarter (26%) of Japanese say they or a household member have had trouble finding food or clean drinking water as a result of the March calamity, while 18% report experiencing power outages.

Smaller numbers report losing time at work or suffering property damage. A little more than one-in-ten (13%) claim to have lost time at work due to the earthquake and tsunami, while 10% blame the disaster for damage to their home or property.

Overall, just 4% report having to leave their home to go to a safe location, while barely anyone (1%) says they or a household member lost a job due to the earthquake and tsunami.

### Personal Pessimism Rises Slightly

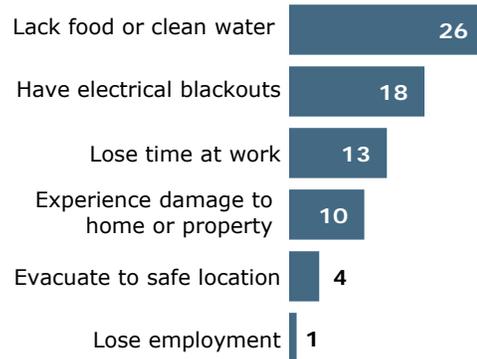
When asked to place themselves on a “ladder of life,” where zero represents the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life, 42% of Japanese rate their current lives at least a seven, compared with 45% who describe their life satisfaction as medium and 10% who say they have a low quality of life. These percentages are virtually unchanged from last year.

However, there is a slight uptick in the number of Japanese who anticipate having a lower quality of life in five years. Roughly three-in-ten (31%) are pessimistic today, compared with about a quarter (24%) a year ago. Meanwhile, 29% today are optimistic that their life satisfaction will improve in five years, compared with over a third (36%) who believe it will remain the same. In 2010, the percentages were essentially the same: 32% anticipated life improving, while 38% anticipated no change.

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### Effect of Earthquake and Tsunami

*As a result of the earthquake and tsunami, did you or members of your household...*



PEW RESEARCH CENTER QJAPAN6a-e & JAPAN6g.

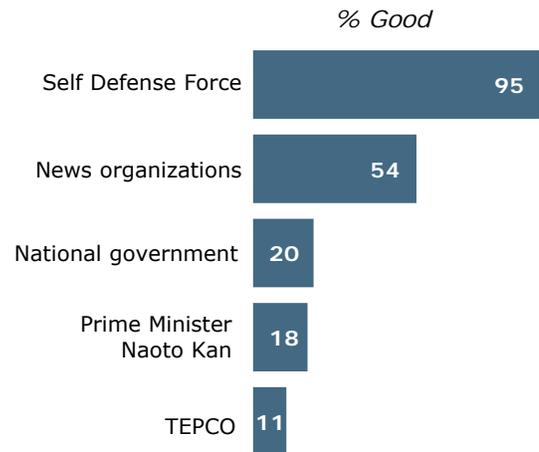
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<sup>2</sup> Percentages based on 601 respondents re-contacted between May 13 and May 24, 2011 and asked about the effects of the earthquake and tsunami.

## Official Response to the Disaster

The Japanese public is generally critical of the national government's response to the March 11 earthquake and tsunami. A major exception is the country's Self Defense Force (SDF), which earns widespread praise for its response to the disasters. More than nine-in-ten (95%) say the SDF has done a good job responding to the crisis, including 62% who say the force has done a *very good* job. A smaller majority (54%) give Japan's news organizations, such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines, favorable marks for their handling of the disaster. However, only 10% describe the media's response as very good.

### Response to Earthquake and Tsunami



PEW RESEARCH CENTER QJAPAN8a-e.

By contrast, only a minority of Japanese say the national government has responded well to the earthquake and tsunami. Just one-in-five (20%) give the government positive marks. Roughly eight-in-ten (78%) rate the government's performance as poor, with a third (33%) of Japanese describing the government's response as very poor.

Even among supporters of the ruling DPJ, only 37% describe the government's handling of the crisis as good. Among supporters of the opposition LDP, roughly one-in-five (18%) rate the government's performance positively, while just 15% of those who back other political parties, or no party, applaud how the government has responded to the March 11 disaster.

The public gives Prime Minister Naoto Kan's handling of the earthquake and tsunami nearly identical marks to those of the government: 18% say he has done a good job responding to the disaster, compared with 79% who rate his efforts as poor. Again, only a minority of

### Ruling Party Supporters Also Critical of Official Response

	Total	LDP	DPJ	Other/ None
<i>National government</i>	%	%	%	%
Good	20	18	37	15
Poor	78	80	61	83
Don't know	2	2	2	2
<i>Prime Minister Naoto Kan</i>				
Good	18	12	39	15
Poor	79	84	59	84
Don't know	3	4	1	1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER QJAPAN8a-b.

DPJ backers (39%) favorably assess Kan's performance. Among supporters of the LDP, as well as backers of other parties or no party, many fewer (12% and 15%, respectively) say Kan has performed well.

Compared with the government, TEPCO is even more widely criticized for its response to the March 11 disaster, likely reflecting public frustrations with the company's handling of the crisis at its Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant. Only about one-in-ten (11%) think TEPCO has done a good job handling the disaster, while 86% say the utility has done a poor job. Fully half of Japanese describe TEPCO's response to the earthquake and tsunami as very poor.

## International Assistance

Overwhelmingly, the Japanese public believes the United States has provided significant assistance to their country since the earthquake and tsunami. Most (57%) say the U.S. has done a great deal to assist their country, while another 32% say it has done a fair amount. Fewer than one-in-ten think the U.S. has not done very much (7%) or has done nothing at all (1%).

Many also say the European Union (66%), United Nations (49%), and China (50%) have helped Japan in this time of crisis, although few say any one of these has provided a great deal of assistance (17%, 15% and 12%, respectively).

The perception of U.S. generosity has led to a significant improvement in America's overall image. In 2010, 66% of the Japanese polled said they had a favorable opinion of the U.S.; today, 85% express a favorable view – the highest percentage recorded since the Pew Global Attitudes Project began tracking this question in 2002. Among those who say the U.S. has

### U.S. Perceived as Giving Most Assistance

*Amount of assistance provided to Japan*

	Great deal	Fair amount	Not very much	Nothing at all	DK
	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	57	32	7	1	3
EU	17	49	20	2	12
UN	15	34	34	3	14
China	12	38	38	4	7

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9JAPANA-d.

### More Now See U.S. Positively

	% Favorable		
	2010	2011	Change 10-11*
	%	%	
U.S.	66	85	+19
UN	45	61	+16
China	26	34	+8
EU	73	71	-2

\* Change from 2009 to 2011 for the UN

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3a, Q3c, Q3f, & Q3j.

provided a great deal of assistance, 93% express a positive opinion.

Ratings for the UN also have improved. When the Global Attitudes Project last asked about the UN in 2009, 45% of Japanese viewed the organization positively; now, 61% do so.

Although opinions about China remain largely negative, the percentage with a positive view of Japan's traditional Asian rival has risen from 26% last year to 34% today. About seven-in-ten (71%) Japanese currently say they have a favorable opinion of the EU, essentially unchanged from last year.

### Concern About Nuclear Safety

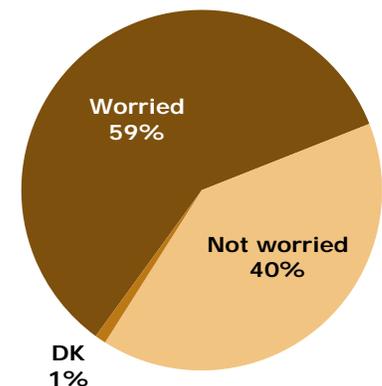
With efforts to address the earthquake and tsunami damage at the Fukushima Daiichi plant still ongoing, a majority of Japanese (59%) are worried that they or some in their family may have been exposed to radiation from the plant. That includes roughly three-in-ten (31%) who say they are *very* worried about this possibility.

Concerns about radiation exposure are higher among older Japanese, with 72% of those over 60 years of age saying they are concerned, compared with 58% among 40-59 year olds and 46% among 18-39 year olds.

Worries about radiation exposure are also more pronounced among women and those with less education. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of women express concerns about radiation from the Fukushima Daiichi plant, while only 54% of men say they are anxious about this possibility. Meanwhile, 64% of those with a high school degree or less education worry about being exposed to radiation from the damaged nuclear facility, compared with roughly half (48%) of college-educated Japanese.

Japan's government has come under considerable criticism for its response to the crisis at the Fukushima nuclear plant. A large majority of Japanese (69%) disapprove of the way their government has handled the situation. Negative assessments are especially pronounced among supporters of the opposition LDP and those who support neither the

#### Worries About Exposure to Radiation



PEW RESEARCH CENTER QJAPAN12.

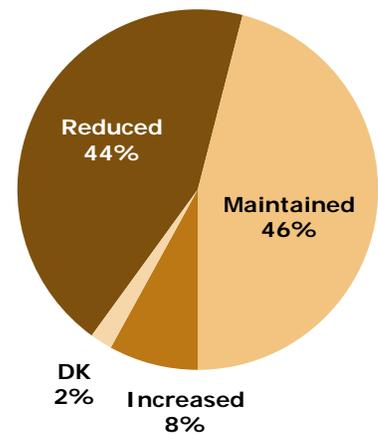
LDP nor the ruling DPJ (71% and 77%, respectively). Meanwhile, DPJ backers are evenly split regarding the national government's response: 47% approve and 47% disapprove.

Beyond immediate recriminations, the crisis at the Fukushima Daiichi plant has raised questions about the long-term future of nuclear energy in Japan. The Japanese public is divided on the issue. Nearly half (46%) favor maintaining Japan's reliance on nuclear power at its current levels, while 44% think the use of nuclear power should be reduced. Only 8% believe the country should increase its use of nuclear power.

Support for reducing the use of nuclear energy is somewhat higher among those who are worried about radiation exposure (46%) than among those who are not worried about this possibility (40%). Consistent with their concerns about radiation exposure, women are considerably more in favor of reducing the use of nuclear power than are men (53% vs. 34%). Those with a university education are also more in favor of reducing Japan's utilization of nuclear power (52%) than are those with up to a high school degree (40%).

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### Should Use of Nuclear Power Be Reduced?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER QJAPAN10.

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## About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project* conducts public opinion surveys around the world on a broad array of subjects ranging from people's assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. The project is directed by Andrew Kohut, president of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" in Washington, DC, that provides information on the issues, attitudes, and trends shaping America and the world. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is principally funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, currently principal, the Albright Stonebridge Group, and by former Senator John C. Danforth, currently partner, Bryan Cave LLP.

Since its inception in 2001, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* has released numerous major reports, analyses, and other releases, on topics including attitudes toward the U.S. and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democracy.

*Pew Global Attitudes Project* team members include Richard Wike, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Jacob Poushter, and Cathy Barker. Other contributors to the project include Pew Research Center staff members Director of International Survey Research James Bell and Vice President Elizabeth Mueller Gross, as well as Jodie T. Allen, Neha Sahgal, Carroll Doherty, and Michael Dimock. Additional members of the team include Mary

McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Wendy Sherman, principal at the Albright Stonebridge Group. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team regularly consults with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, journalists, and policymakers whose expertise provides tremendous guidance in shaping the surveys.

All of the project's reports and commentaries are available at [www.pewglobal.org](http://www.pewglobal.org). The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication. Findings from the project are also analyzed in *America Against the World: How We Are Different and Why We Are Disliked* by Andrew Kohut and Bruce Stokes, published by Times Books. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

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### Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys

<u>Survey</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Interviews</u>
Summer 2002	44 Nations	38,263
November 2002	6 Nations	6,056
March 2003	9 Nations	5,520
May 2003	21 Publics*	15,948
March 2004	9 Nations	7,765
May 2005	17 Nations	17,766
Spring 2006	15 Nations	16,710
Spring 2007	47 Publics*	45,239
Spring 2008	24 Nations	24,717
Spring 2009	25 Publics*	26,397
Fall 2009	14 Nations	14,760
Spring 2010	22 Nations	24,790
Spring 2011	23 Publics*	29,100

\* Includes the Palestinian territories.

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## 2011 Pew Global Attitudes Survey in Japan Survey Methods

The survey in Japan is part of the larger Spring 2011 Pew Global Attitudes survey conducted in 22 countries and the Palestinian territories under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International.

Results for the survey in Japan are based on 700 landline telephone interviews of adults conducted April 8 to April 27. Between May 13 and May 24, 2011, 601 respondents were re-contacted and asked about the effects of the earthquake and tsunami. The survey uses a Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample, representative of all landline telephone households stratified by region and population size, excluding 5% of the population living in areas most affected by the earthquake. Those in cell phone only households (less than 5%) were excluded from the survey. All interviews were conducted in Japanese.

The margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4.5$  percentage points. For the results based on the full sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

**Pew Global Attitudes Project**  
**2011 Spring Survey Topline Results**  
**June 1, 2011 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate topline. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Questions previously released in “Egyptians Embrace Revolt Leaders, Religious Parties and Military, As Well” in Egypt only include Q2, QEGY1-3, Q3a, Q3t-u, Q3x, Q4-Q5, Q8, QEGY4a-e, QEGY5, Q47x, Q48a, QEGY6a-f, Q57-Q58, QEGY7, Q66, Q67, Q69, QEGY8, Q79e, QEGY9-11, Q88, & QEGY12-15.
- Questions previously released in “Osama bin Laden Largely Discredited Among Muslim Publics in Recent Years” include Q3p & Q48e.
- Questions previously released in “Arab Spring Fails to Improve U.S. Image” in Muslim world only include Q3a, Q3m-p, Q8, Q9a-f, Q30, Q47x, Q48a, Q48e, Q48i, Q48k, Q51, Q52, Q57, Q58, Q62, Q79b-e, & Q88-Q93.

		QJAPAN1 Here is a ladder representing the ladder of life. Let suppose the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you; and the bottom, the worst possible life. On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at the present time?				
		High (7-10)	Medium (4-6)	Low (0-3)	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	42	47	10	1	100
	Spring, 2010	45	45	10	0	100
	Spring, 2007	43	49	8	0	100
	Summer, 2002	38	53	8	0	100

		QJAPAN2 On which step would you say you stood five years ago?				
		High (7-10)	Medium (4-6)	Low (0-3)	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	46	43	10	1	100
	Spring, 2010	45	43	11	1	100
	Spring, 2007	43	46	10	1	100
	Summer, 2002	51	43	7	0	100

		PERSONAL PROGRESS: Rating of current situation relative to five years ago. [Difference between QJAPAN1 and QJAPAN2]				
		Made progress	Stayed same	Lost ground	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	24	43	32	1	100
	Spring, 2010	27	42	31	1	100
	Spring, 2007	28	40	31	1	100
	Summer, 2002	21	40	39	0	100

		QJAPAN3 Just as your best guess, on which step do you think you will stand in the future, say about five years from now?				
		High (7-10)	Medium (4-6)	Low (0-3)	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	44	38	14	4	100
	Spring, 2010	46	34	13	7	100
	Spring, 2007	52	37	8	3	100
	Summer, 2002	44	43	11	2	100

		PERSONAL OPTIMISM: Rating of current situation relative to five years from now. [Difference between QJAPAN1 and QJAPAN3]				
		Optimistic	No change	Pessimistic	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	29	36	31	4	100
	Spring, 2010	32	38	24	7	100
	Spring, 2007	41	35	21	3	100
	Summer, 2002	34	37	27	2	100

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	25	72	3	100
	Spring, 2010	20	76	4	100
	Spring, 2009	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2008	23	74	3	100
	Spring, 2007	22	71	7	100
	Spring, 2006	27	72	1	100
	Summer, 2002	12	86	2	100

		QJAPAN6a As a result of the earthquake and tsunami did you or members of your household: a. Leave your home to go to a safe location			
		Yes	No	Total	N
Japan	Spring, 2011	4	96	100	601

		QJAPAN6b As a result of the earthquake and tsunami did you or members of your household: b. Have difficulty obtaining food or clean drinking water			
		Yes	No	Total	N
Japan	Spring, 2011	26	74	100	601

		QJAPAN6c As a result of the earthquake and tsunami did you or members of your household: c. Lose time at work			
		Yes	No	Total	N
Japan	Spring, 2011	13	87	100	601

		QJAPAN6d As a result of the earthquake and tsunami did you or members of your household: d. Experience electrical blackouts			
		Yes	No	Total	N
Japan	Spring, 2011	18	82	100	601

		QJAPAN6e As a result of the earthquake and tsunami did you or members of your household: e. Lose employment			
		Yes	No	Total	N
Japan	Spring, 2011	1	99	100	601

		QJAPAN6g As a result of the earthquake and tsunami did you or members of your household: g. Experience damage to your home or other property			
		Yes	No	Total	N
Japan	Spring, 2011	10	90	100	601

		QJAPAN7 As a result of the March 11th earthquake and tsunami, do you believe Japan will become a stronger nation or a weaker nation?				
		Stronger	Weaker	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	58	32	6	4	100

		QJAPAN8a As I read a list of groups and organizations, please tell me how good a job each has done in responding to the impact of the March 11th earthquake and tsunami: a. Our national government					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat poor	Very poor	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	1	19	45	33	2	100

		QJAPAN8b As I read a list of groups and organizations, please tell me how good a job each has done in responding to the impact of the March 11th earthquake and tsunami: b. Prime Minister Naoto Kan					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat poor	Very poor	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	1	17	42	37	3	100

		QJAPAN8c As I read a list of groups and organizations, please tell me how good a job each has done in responding to the impact of the March 11th earthquake and tsunami: c. Self Defense Force					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat poor	Very poor	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	62	33	4	1	1	100

		QJAPAN8d As I read a list of groups and organizations, please tell me how good a job each has done in responding to the impact of the March 11th earthquake and tsunami: d. News organizations such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat poor	Very poor	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	10	44	32	12	2	100

		QJAPAN8e As I read a list of groups and organizations, please tell me how good a job each has done in responding to the impact of the March 11th earthquake and tsunami: e. Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO)					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat poor	Very poor	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	2	9	36	50	3	100

		Q3a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	26	59	13	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	7	59	28	4	2	100
	Spring, 2009	6	53	34	3	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	46	41	7	2	100
	Spring, 2007	8	53	33	3	3	100
	Spring, 2006	8	55	29	6	3	100
	Summer, 2002	13	59	23	3	2	100

		Q3c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	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

		Q3f Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: f. The European Union					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Japan	Spring, 2011	10	61	16	1	12	100
	Spring, 2010	10	63	13	3	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	58	19	2	13	100
	Spring, 2007	6	55	22	5	12	100

		Q3j Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: j. The United Nations					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Japan	Spring, 2011	10	51	25	2	13	100
	Spring, 2009	5	40	33	7	15	100
	Spring, 2007	5	36	33	7	19	100
	Spring, 2006	8	48	31	5	7	100

		Q4 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
Japan	Spring, 2011	1	9	46	42	1	100
	Spring, 2010	1	11	49	39	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	9	47	43	1	100
	Spring, 2008	1	12	57	28	1	100
	Spring, 2007	1	27	54	17	2	100
	Summer, 2002	0	6	42	51	0	100

		Q5 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?					Total	
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot		DK/Refused
Japan	Spring, 2011	1	16	31	36	16	1	100
	Spring, 2010	0	14	52	25	8	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	17	53	21	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	0	5	47	38	10	0	100
	Summer, 2002	0	11	63	21	5	0	100

		QJAPAN9a As I read this list of countries and organizations, please tell me if each has done a great deal, fair amount, not very much or nothing at all to assist Japan with the impact of the earthquake and tsunami: a. the United States					Total
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not very much	Nothing at all	DK/Refused	
Japan	Spring, 2011	57	32	7	1	3	100

		QJAPAN9b As I read this list of countries and organizations, please tell me if each has done a great deal, fair amount, not very much or nothing at all to assist Japan with the impact of the earthquake and tsunami: b. China					Total
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not very much	Nothing at all	DK/Refused	
Japan	Spring, 2011	12	38	38	4	7	100

		QJAPAN9c As I read this list of countries and organizations, please tell me if each has done a great deal, fair amount, not very much or nothing at all to assist Japan with the impact of the earthquake and tsunami: c. European Union					Total
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not very much	Nothing at all	DK/Refused	
Japan	Spring, 2011	17	49	20	2	12	100

		QJAPAN9d As I read this list of countries and organizations, please tell me if each has done a great deal, fair amount, not very much or nothing at all to assist Japan with the impact of the earthquake and tsunami: d. United Nations					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not very much	Nothing at all	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	15	34	34	3	14	100

		QJAPAN10 In your opinion, should the use of nuclear power in Japan be reduced, maintained at its current level, or increased?				
		Reduced	Maintained at current level	Increased	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	44	46	8	2	100

		QJAPAN11 Thinking about the situation at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, do you approve or disapprove of the way the national government has handled this situation?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	25	69	6	100

		QJAPAN12 How worried are you that you or someone in your family may have been exposed to radiation from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant - very worried, somewhat worried, not too worried, or not worried at all?					
		Very worried	Somewhat worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	31	28	23	17	1	100