

FOR RELEASE JUNE 30, 2021

Large Majorities Say China Does Not Respect the Personal Freedoms of Its People

Unfavorable views of China also hover near historic highs in most of the 17 advanced economies surveyed

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pew Research Center, June, 2021, "Large Majorities Say China Does Not Respect the Personal Freedoms of Its People"

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How we did this

This analysis focuses on public opinion of China in 17 advanced economies in North America, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. Views of China, its president and its respect for the personal freedoms of its people are examined in the context of long-term trend data.

For non-U.S. data, this report draws on nationally representative surveys of 16,254 adults from March 12 to May 26, 2021. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the UK, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan.

In the United States, we surveyed 2,596 adults from Feb. 1 to 7, 2021. Everyone who took part in the U.S. survey is a member of the Center’s American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way, nearly all adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories.

This study was conducted in places where nationally representative telephone or online surveys are feasible. Due to the coronavirus outbreak, [face-to-face interviewing is not currently possible](#) in many parts of the world.

To account for the fact that some publics refer to the coronavirus differently, in South Korea, the survey asked about the “Corona19 outbreak.” In Japan, the survey asked about the “novel coronavirus outbreak.” In Greece, the survey asked about the “coronavirus pandemic.” In Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Taiwan, the survey asked about the “COVID-19 outbreak.” All other surveys used the term the “coronavirus outbreak.”

In Taiwan, questions were asked about “mainland China.”

Here are the [questions](#) used for the report, along with responses. See our [methodology](#) database for more information about the survey methods outside the U.S. For respondents in the U.S., read more about the [ATP’s methodology](#).

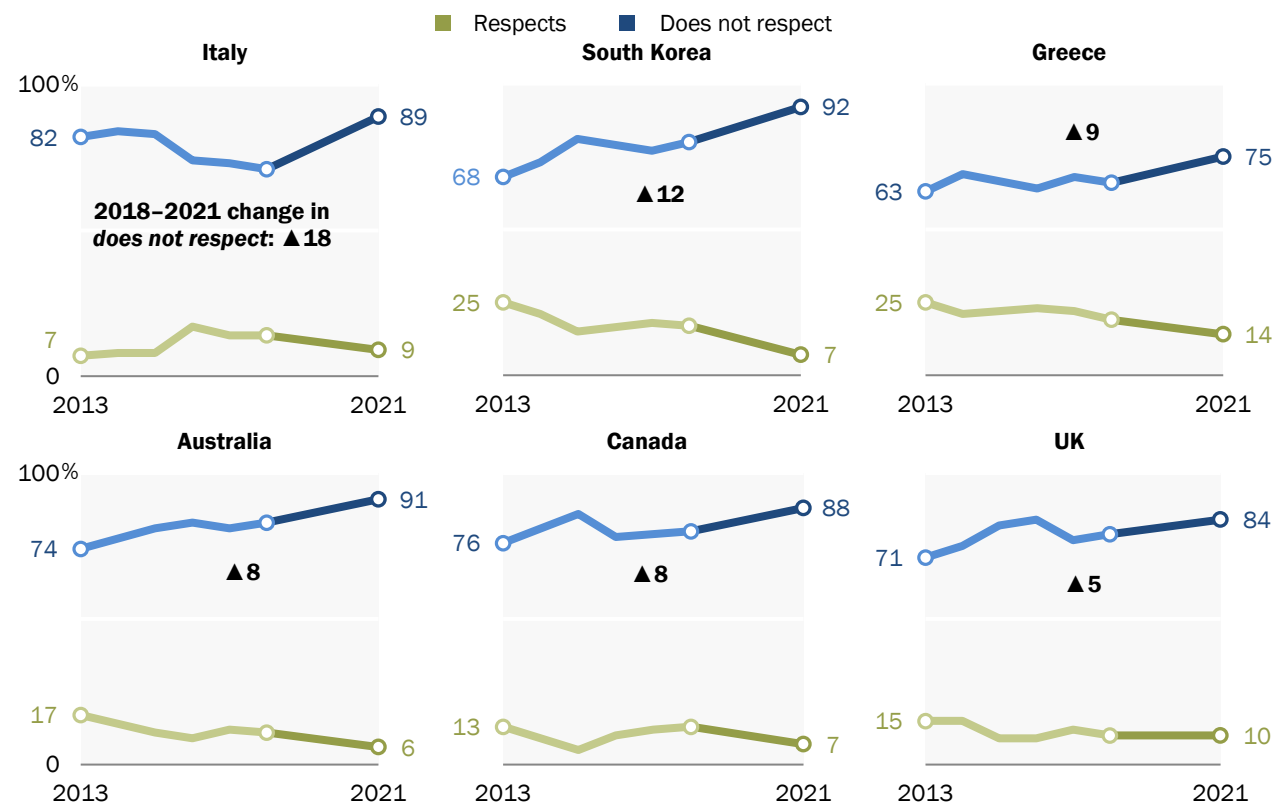
Large Majorities Say China Does Not Respect the Personal Freedoms of Its People

Unfavorable views of China also hover near historic highs in most of the 17 advanced economies surveyed

Across advanced economies in Europe, North America and the Asia-Pacific region, few people think the Chinese government respects the personal freedoms of its people. In 15 of the 17 publics surveyed by Pew Research Center, eight-in-ten or more hold this view. This sense is also at or near historic highs in nearly every place surveyed, having risen significantly in countries like Italy, South Korea, Greece, Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom since 2018.

Growing shares say China does not respect its people's personal freedoms

% who say the government of China ___ the personal freedoms of its people



Note: All changes over time shown are statistically significant. Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q6a.

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In the United States – where trend data is not available on this question – 90% say Beijing does not respect individual liberties, including 93% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents and 87% of Democrats and Democratic leaners.

Large majorities in most places have negative opinions of China

% who have an *unfavorable* view of China

	■ Most unfavorable ■ Least unfavorable																	
	'02	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	76
Canada	-	27	-	37	-	36	-	-	-	45	-	48	40	40	45	67	73	73
Sweden	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	49	52	70	85	80
Netherlands	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	42	45	58	73	72
Germany	-	37	33	54	68	63	61	59	67	64	64	60	60	53	54	56	71	71
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	67
France	-	42	41	51	72	60	59	49	60	58	53	49	61	52	54	62	70	66
UK	-	16	14	27	36	29	35	26	35	31	38	37	44	37	35	55	74	63
Italy	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	64	62	70	57	61	59	60	57	62	60
Spain	-	21	38	43	56	41	38	39	46	47	55	50	56	43	48	53	63	57
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	37	46	-	37	40	48	32	-	42
Japan	42	-	71	67	84	69	69	61	84	93	91	89	86	83	78	85	86	88
Australia	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	35	-	33	39	32	47	57	81	78
South Korea	31	-	-	42	49	54	56	-	-	50	42	37	-	61	60	63	75	77
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34

Note: Prior to 2020, U.S. surveys were conducted by phone. See topline for results.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey, Q4b.

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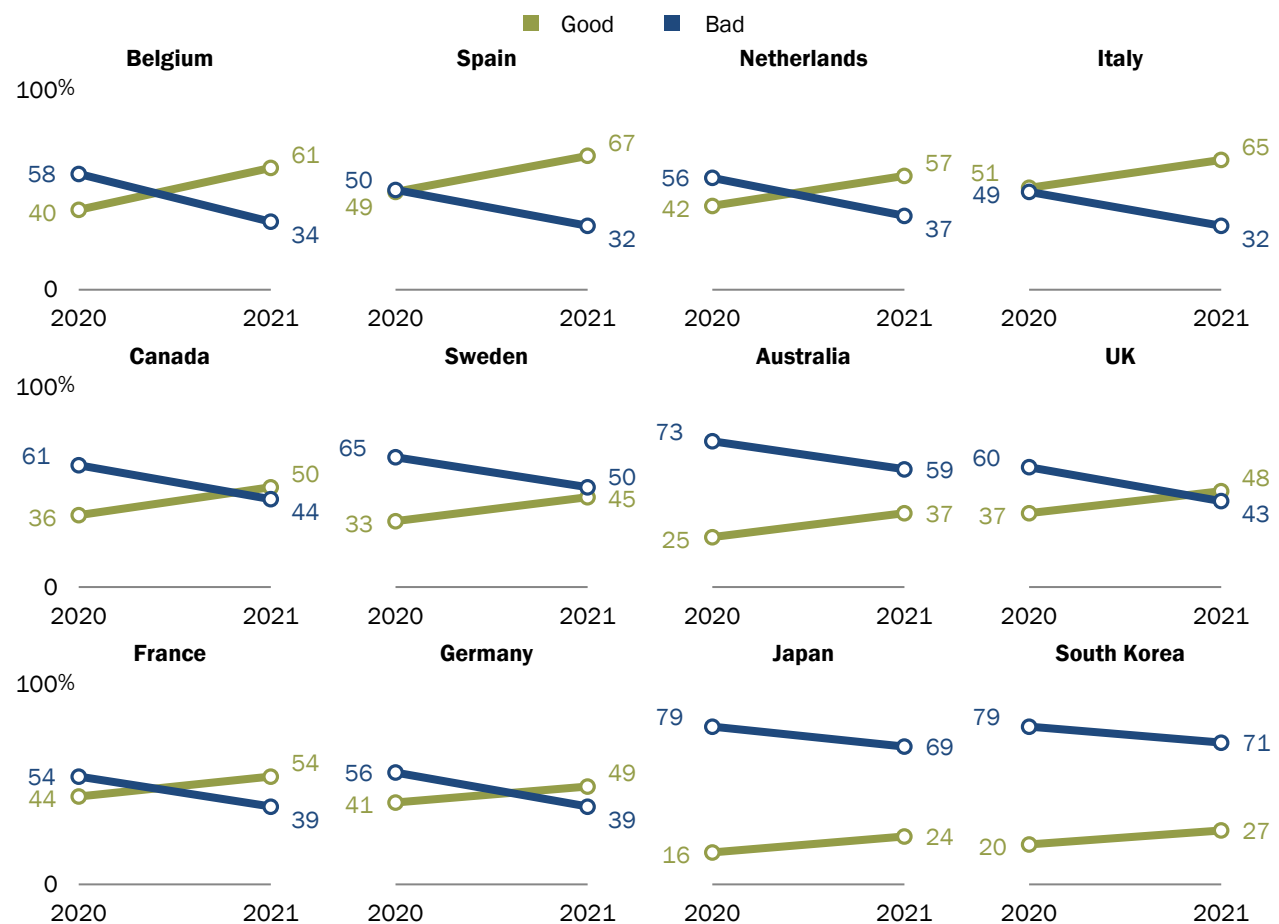
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Coupled with this, unfavorable views of China are also at or near historic highs. Large majorities in most of the advanced economies surveyed have broadly negative views of China, including around three-quarters or more who say this in Japan, Sweden, Australia, South Korea and the U.S. However, unfavorable views have remained largely unchanged since 2020, as much of the negative increase in countries such as [Australia](#), [Sweden](#), [the UK](#) and [Canada](#) came last year in the wake of various bilateral tensions as well as a widespread sense that [China handled the COVID-19 pandemic poorly](#). To the degree that views have shifted at all, unfavorable views have decreased somewhat in the UK (down 11 percentage points).

Although negative views of China remain widespread, in many advanced economies, assessments of China's handling of COVID-19 have improved precipitously. Today, a median of 49% say China has done a good job dealing with the global pandemic, compared with a median of 43% who say it has done poorly. In each of the 12 countries surveyed in both summer 2020 and 2021, the share approving of China's response has increased significantly, and, in places like Belgium, Spain and the Netherlands, it has gone up by at least 15 percentage points (U.S. 2020 data is omitted due to a survey mode change). And, as was the case last summer, [more say China is handling the pandemic well than say the same of the U.S.](#) Only in Japan do more compliment the U.S.'s approach to the pandemic than China's (in the U.S., evaluations of the two countries are about equal).

More now say China is handling COVID-19 well than said the same in summer 2020

% who say China has done a ___ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Those who did not answer not shown. Only publics where data is available for 2020 and 2021 shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q7b.

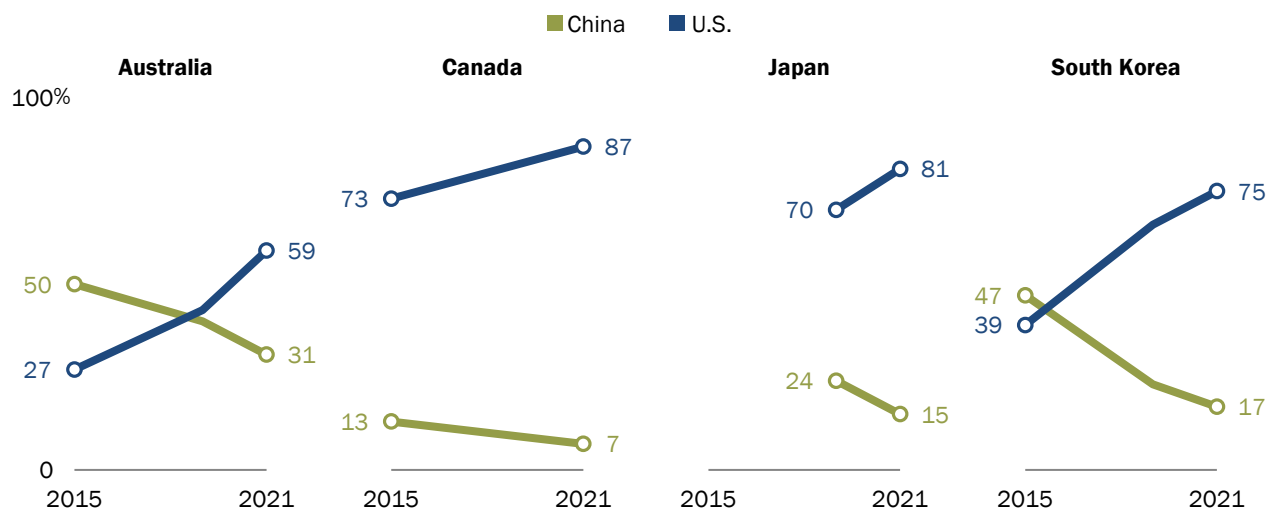
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There is widespread preference for stronger economic ties with the U.S. over China. In most advanced economies surveyed, a majority – and often a wide majority – say it is more important for these economies to have strong economic ties with the U.S. than with China. In nations where this question has been asked more than once – Australia, Canada, Japan and South Korea – the importance placed on ties with the U.S. has also grown substantially in recent years. Only in Singapore and New Zealand do about as many or more say relations with China are as important for their country as with the U.S.

Growing shares choose economic ties with U.S. over ties with China

% who say it is more important for their country to have strong economic ties with ...



Note: Only publics with statistically significant changes over time shown. Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey, Q19.

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These are among the findings of a new Pew Research Center survey, conducted from Feb. 1 to May 26, 2021, among 18,850 adults in 17 advanced economies. Other key findings include:

- **Few have confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping** to do the right thing in world affairs. These negative evaluations of him are at or near historic highs in most places surveyed.
- Across the Asia-Pacific region, **opinions are mixed about whether it is more important to try to promote human rights in China, even if it harms economic relations with China**, or whether it’s more important to prioritize strengthening economic relations with China, even if it means not addressing human rights issues. While a majority in

New Zealand (80%), Australia (78%) and Japan (54%) prioritize promoting human rights, as well as a plurality in Taiwan (45%), majorities in South Korea and Singapore prioritize strengthening economic relations. Those who prioritize economic relations with the U.S. over China tend to be much more likely to support promoting human rights.

- **Europeans approve of China’s handling of COVID-19 much more than those in the Asia-Pacific.** Europeans also overwhelmingly consider strong economic ties with the U.S. as more important than strong ties with China, while Asian-Pacific publics are more divided.
- **In both Taiwan and Singapore, ethnic and national identity plays a role in attitudes.** In Taiwan, those who identify as Chinese and Taiwanese (rather than as only Taiwanese) tend to prioritize economic relations with China over the U.S. and to have more favorable views of the superpower, among other differences. In Singapore, similar differences emerge between ethnic Chinese and ethnic Malay or Indians.
- **Older adults are often more critical of China than younger ones** – whether it comes to favorability of China, assessments of President Xi, evaluations of how well China has handled the COVID-19 pandemic or opinions about whether China respects the personal freedoms of its people. Older adults also tend to prefer economic ties with the U.S. over China more than younger adults. Patterns are sometimes reversed in South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore, however, with older adults offering more positive evaluations of China on some questions.

A note on the U.S. data

Starting in 2021, Pew Research Center began conducting the U.S. portion of its annual Global Attitudes survey on the Center's [American Trends Panel](#), a nationally representative online panel of adults. This panel is now the Center's [principal source of data](#) for U.S. public opinion research.

Using the panel offers numerous benefits, including the ability to look at [individual opinion change](#) over time and the ability to ask questions with pictures. However, as teams across the Center have found, [shifting the mode](#) of the survey – from phone to web – can introduce [challenges for trend analysis](#). We [reported on this previously](#) when it comes specifically to Americans' views of China.

In this report and in others going forward, U.S. trend data from phone surveys will only appear in graphics and the topline when researchers have determined that there are no significant mode differences (aided by concurrent phone and ATP surveys in spring 2020), or it will appear with a note or dotted line, as appropriate.

The cross-country comparisons we report may also be affected because of mode differences. Most notably, on the phone, respondents are able to say that they do not know the answer to a question or, at times, to “volunteer” a response (e.g., when we asked about whether the U.S. or China should be the [leading superpower in the world](#), we coded those who volunteered “both” or “neither”). Online, there is not an explicit “don't know” response. And, while respondents can skip a question if they do not have an opinion, because “don't know” is not an explicitly written choice on the screen, the percent saying “don't know” tends to be lower than on phone surveys, where interviewers are able to code the volunteered reply. Additionally, because the U.S. survey is conducted online, it is *self-administered*, whereas in all other survey publics, it is *interviewer-administered*. For questions that are sensitive or involve people wanting to present themselves in a certain way to an interviewer (e.g., [when asked about their religiosity](#)), differences may occur across modes. Where appropriate, researchers will highlight how mode differences may affect cross-country comparisons between the U.S. and other countries included in the survey.

For more, see [here](#).

Unfavorable views of China remain near historic highs in most advanced economies

A 17-public median of 69% have an unfavorable opinion of China. In North America, roughly three-quarters of those in Canada and the U.S. hold negative views of China, including nearly four-in-ten who have *very* unfavorable opinions.

In Europe, a median of 66% have negative views of China, while 28% see China favorably. Majorities in eight of the nine European countries surveyed have unfavorable views of China, ranging from 80% in Sweden to 57% in Spain. Only in Greece are attitudes positive toward China, with 52% favorable and 42% unfavorable.

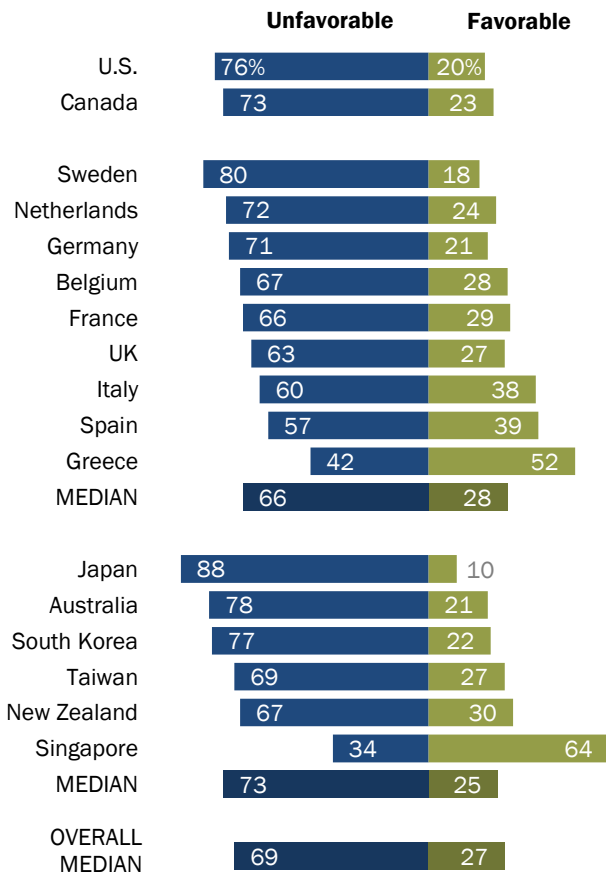
In the Asia-Pacific region, a median of 73% see China in a negative light, though the greatest variance in opinions exists in this region. The most negative views of China are in Japan, where roughly nine-in-ten see China negatively, including nearly half who see China *very* unfavorably. Two-thirds or more in Australia, South Korea, Taiwan and New Zealand likewise hold mostly negative views of China.

In Singapore, on the other hand, more than six-in-ten see China favorably. Singaporeans who [self-identify as ethnic Chinese](#) have much more favorable views of China than ethnic Malays or Indians: 72% compared with 45% and 52%, respectively.

Age sometimes plays a role in how people view China. In six publics, those ages 65 and older are more likely than those ages 18 to 29 to hold unfavorable views of China. This is especially true in Canada, where 83% of older people see China in a negative light, versus just 54% of younger

Most publics have negative views of China

% who have a ___ view of China



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes survey. Q4b.

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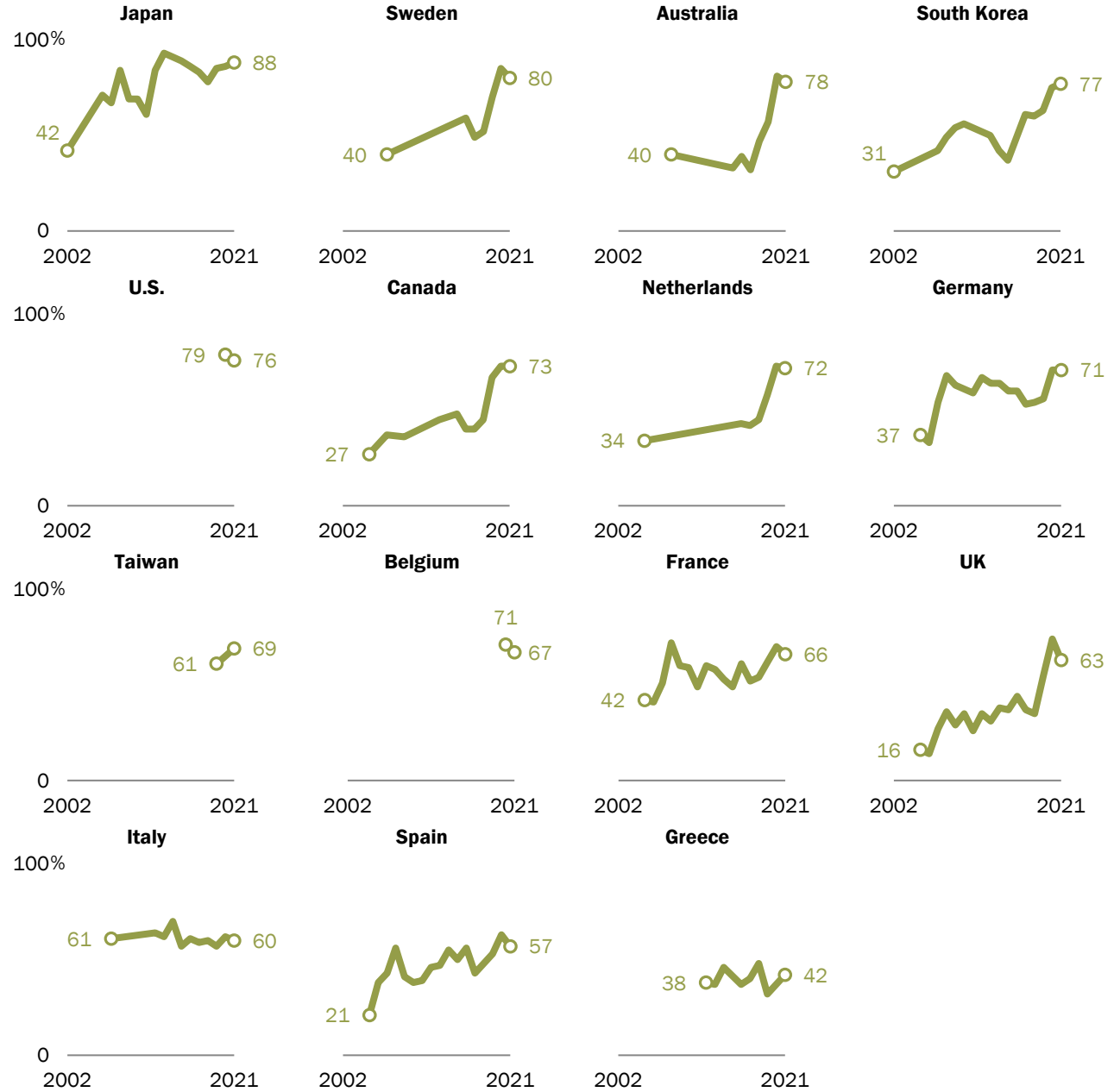
Canadians who share that opinion. This pattern is reversed, however, in Taiwan and South Korea. In South Korea, for example, 67% of adults 65 and older hold an unfavorable opinion of China, compared with 84% of those ages 18 to 29.

In several of the publics included in this survey, unfavorable views of China reached historic highs in either 2020 or 2021. This is the case in Canada, five European countries and three publics in the Asia-Pacific region. In some places, unfavorable views of China rose sharply after 2018, though these views have continued to rise in recent years as well.

The Center's polling on cross-national views of China dates back to as early as 2005 in several countries throughout Europe. In each European nation surveyed in 2005 or 2006 that was also surveyed in 2021, negative opinions of China were at their lowest in 2005 or 2006. In each of those countries, unfavorable attitudes are now at least 20 percentage points higher than about 15 years ago.

Unfavorable views of China remain at or near historic highs in many places

% who have an **unfavorable** view of China



Note: Prior to 2020, U.S. surveys were conducted by phone. See topline for results.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes survey. Q4b.

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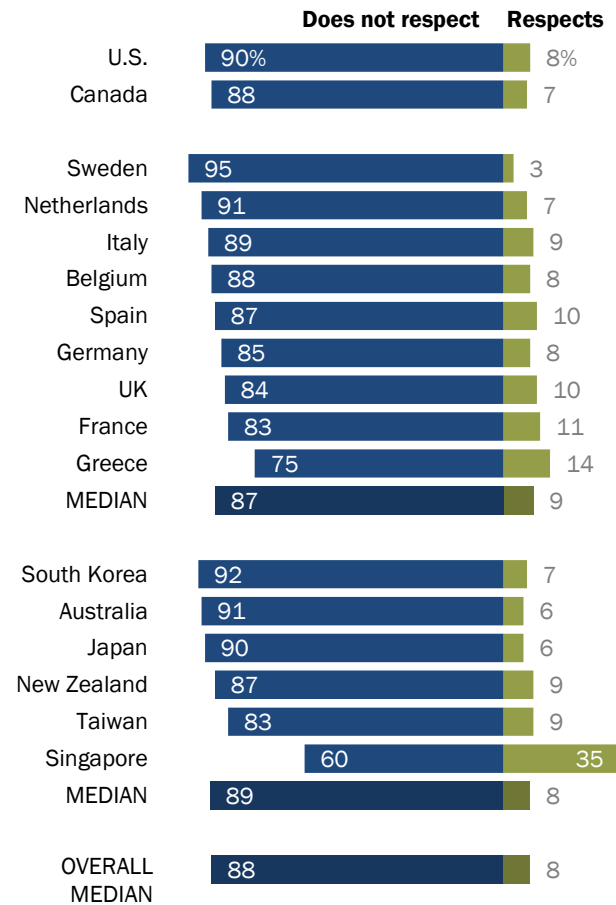
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Few think China respects the personal freedoms of its people

In each of the 17 advanced economies surveyed, a majority – and in many cases a *large* majority – agrees that the government of China does not respect the personal freedoms of its people. In Sweden, South Korea, Australia, the Netherlands, the U.S. and Japan, at least nine-in-ten or more hold this opinion. Singapore stands out as the place where fewest hold this view – and even there, 60% say China does not respect the personal freedoms of its people.

Nearly all in publics surveyed say China disregards its people's freedoms

% who say the government of China ___ the personal freedoms of its people



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q6a.

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The sense that China does not respect the personal freedoms of its people is also at or near historic highs in most publics surveyed. And, even as majorities in all countries surveyed in 2018 already believed that China does not respect the personal freedoms of its people, this sense has nonetheless gone up sharply in Italy (+18 percentage points), South Korea (+12), Greece (+9), Canada (+8), Australia (+8) and the UK (+5). Only in France has opinion shifted in the opposite direction, though 83% of French people still believe China does not respect the personal freedoms of its people.

The sense that China does not respect human rights is at or near historic highs in most places

% who say the government of China **does not** respect the personal freedoms of its people

		Highest		Lowest					
	'08	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'21	'18-'21 change
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Italy	-	82	84	83	74	73	71	89	▲ 18
South Korea	69	68	73	81	-	77	80	92	▲ 12
Greece	-	63	69	-	64	68	66	75	▲ 9
Canada	-	76	-	86	78	79	80	88	▲ 8
Australia	78	74	-	81	83	81	83	91	▲ 8
UK	77	71	75	82	84	77	79	84	▲ 5
Spain	77	84	83	88	87	75	84	87	+3
Japan	88	88	89	93	88	85	88	90	+2
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	90	86	89	91	+2
Sweden	-	-	-	-	96	90	93	95	+2
Germany	84	87	91	92	93	88	88	85	-3
France	93	86	88	93	90	88	90	83	▼ 7
U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-

Note: Statistically significant changes over time shown in **bold**. Prior to 2020, U.S. surveys were conducted by phone. See topline for results.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q6a.

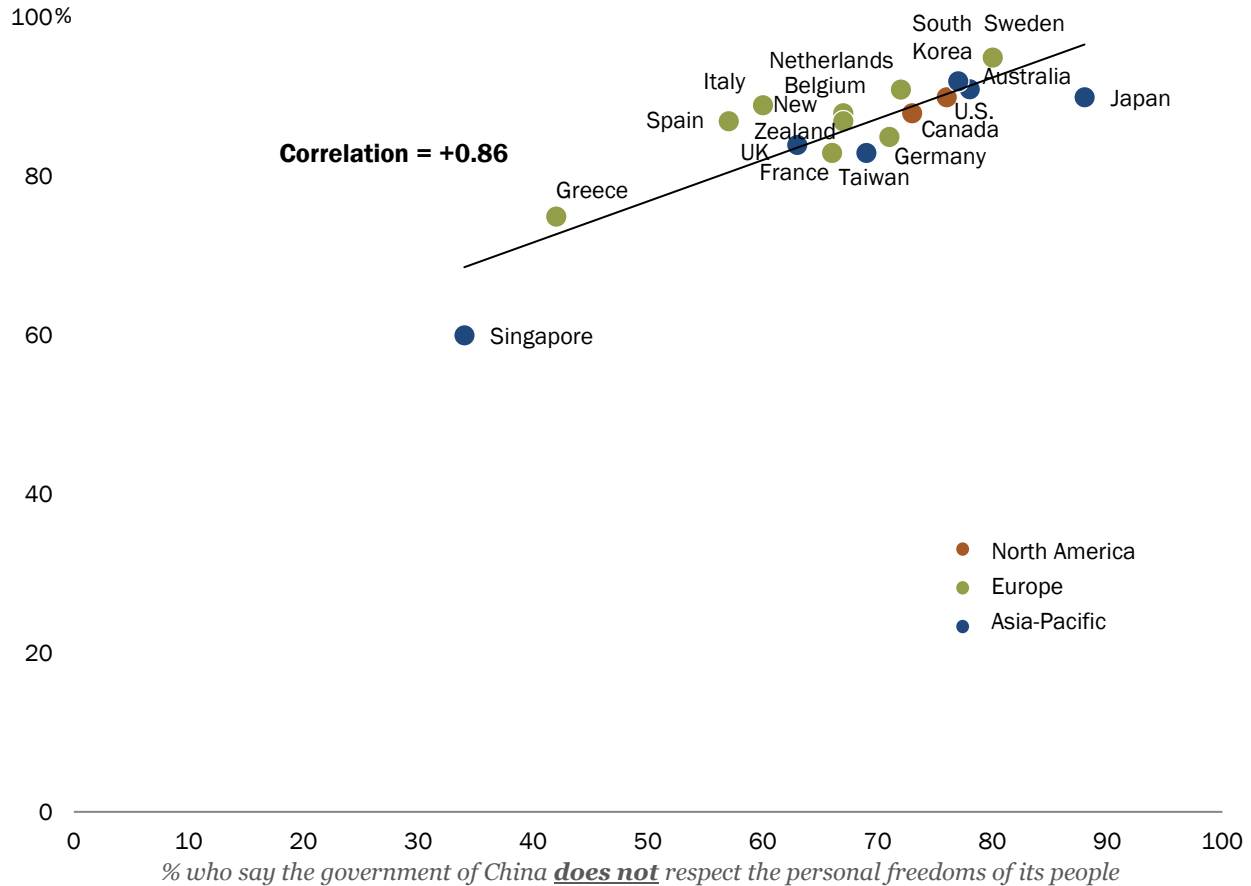
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Opinions about China’s treatment of its people and views of China are closely related: In publics where more people think China does not respect its citizenry, unfavorable views of the country are higher.

Negative evaluations of China related to the sense that China does not respect the personal freedoms of its people

*% who have an **unfavorable** view of China*



Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q4b, Q6a.
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In about half of the publics surveyed, those with higher levels of education are more likely to say China does not respect the personal freedoms of its people than those with lower levels of education. The difference is largest in Singapore, where 69% of those with a postsecondary degree or above say China does not respect the personal freedoms of its people compared with 51% of those with less schooling. Older people are more likely than younger ones to criticize China’s

treatment of its people in seven nations surveyed. In Singapore and Taiwan, however, the pattern is reversed, wherein younger people are *more* critical of China.

In the U.S., China's treatment of its own people is a highly salient issue. In an [open-ended question](#) asked only in the U.S. about what people think about when they think about China, one-in-five mentioned issues related to human rights, including 9% who specifically mentioned how the Chinese people lack freedoms like those of religion, speech and the right to assemble. To explore how Americans described China, see ["Most Americans Have 'Cold' Views of China. Here's What They Think About China, In Their Own Words"](#).

China's COVID-19 response gains some approval but still pales compared with that of several other nations and institutions

After cases of the coronavirus [began appearing](#) in China's Hubei Province in late 2019, publics gave [China largely negative ratings](#) for its handling of the pandemic. Now, more than a year since this initial outbreak and several months after [China has itself largely reopened](#), the country garners much more positive, though still varying, reviews. A median of 49% across 17 publics say China has done a good job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak; 43% say it has done a bad job.

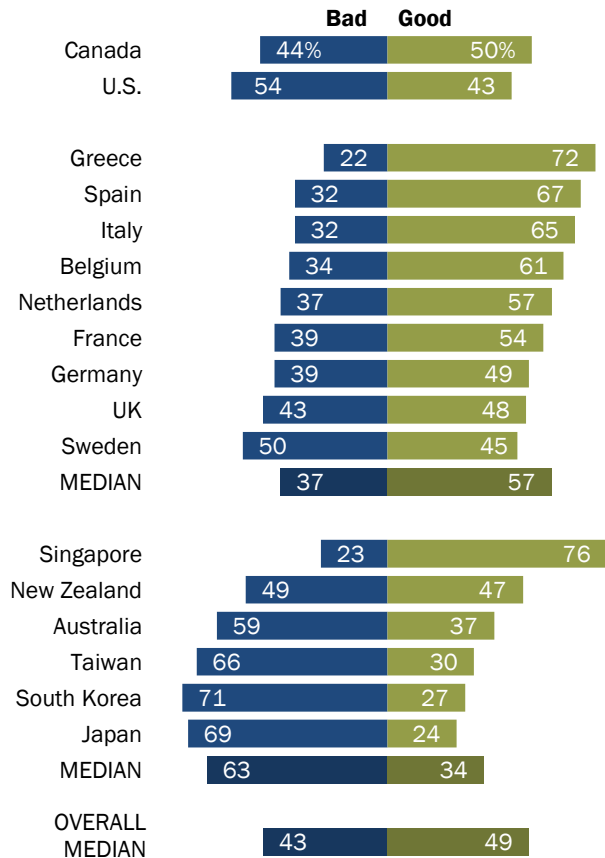
The most positive assessments of China's pandemic response come from Europe, where a regional median of 57% believe China has done a good job. Roughly half or more in each European nation surveyed except Sweden share this viewpoint, though it is especially prevalent in Greece, Spain, Italy and Belgium.

In North America, opinions are more divided. Half of Canadians give China positive marks, while more than half of Americans (54%) hold the opposite view.

Among China's neighbors in the Asia-Pacific, a regional median of 63% think China has done a *bad* job of handling the outbreak. A median of just 34% give a positive assessment. Roughly six-in-ten or more in South Korea, Japan, Taiwan and Australia hold negative opinions. New Zealanders offer more split assessments. The most positive views of China's pandemic handling come from Singapore, where roughly three-quarters say China has done well with its management of COVID-19.

Praise for China's pandemic response in Europe, less so in Asia-Pacific

% who say China has done a ___ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q7b.

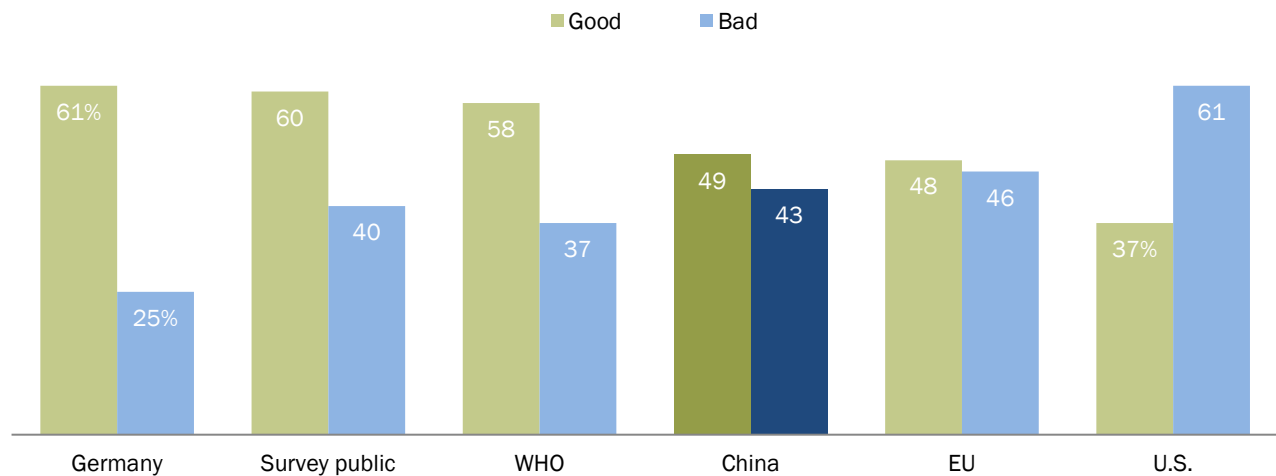
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Compared with other countries and organizations, China is in the middle of the pack for its pandemic response. The highest marks for battling the coronavirus outbreak go to Germany, the respondent’s own locality and the World Health Organization (WHO), with a median of about six-in-ten who say each has done a good job. China performs about the same as the European Union, where a median of 48% think the EU has handled the pandemic well. China also fares much better than the U.S. – a median of just 37% positively evaluate the American response to the outbreak (though views of [American handling of the pandemic](#) have improved somewhat since 2020).

Divided views on how China has handled pandemic; still more positive than U.S. effort

% who say each has done a ___ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Percentages are medians based on 17 publics. In the U.S. and Germany, the question about how well the country was handling the coronavirus outbreak was only asked once, though the data here appears in both the “own country” and “U.S.”/“Germany” columns.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q7a-f.

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In seven countries – the U.S., Australia, the UK, Italy, Germany, New Zealand and Spain – those on the right of the political spectrum are more critical than those on the left of China’s pandemic handling. This ideological gap is widest in the U.S., where those on the right are 34 percentage points more likely than their left-leaning counterparts to say China has done a *bad job* dealing with the coronavirus.

Views of how China has handled the pandemic have become more positive since last summer. In the 12 countries surveyed both in the summer of 2020 and this spring for which trend data is available, the share saying China has done a good job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak has increased significantly, including double-digit increases in nine countries. In Belgium, for example, 40% in 2020 said China had done a good job handling the pandemic; now, 61% hold this opinion, a 21-point change.

Shares saying China has done a good job have increased in Australia, South Korea and Japan, but still fewer than four-in-ten consider China's pandemic performance to be good.

(For more on changes in opinion related to how various countries and organizations have dealt with the pandemic, see the blog post [“Global views of how U.S. has handled pandemic have improved, but few say it’s done a good job.”](#))

Higher marks for China’s pandemic handling compared with last year

% who say China has done a **good job** dealing with the coronavirus outbreak

	2020	2021	Change
	%	%	
Belgium	40	61	▲ 21
Spain	49	67	▲ 18
Netherlands	42	57	▲ 15
Italy	51	65	▲ 14
Canada	36	50	▲ 14
Sweden	33	45	▲ 12
Australia	25	37	▲ 12
UK	37	48	▲ 11
France	44	54	▲ 10
Germany	41	49	▲ 8
Japan	16	24	▲ 8
South Korea	20	27	▲ 7
MEDIAN	39	50	

Note: All changes over time shown are statistically significant. Only publics surveyed in both 2020 and 2021 shown.
Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey, Q7b.

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Most prefer close economic relationship with U.S. – not China

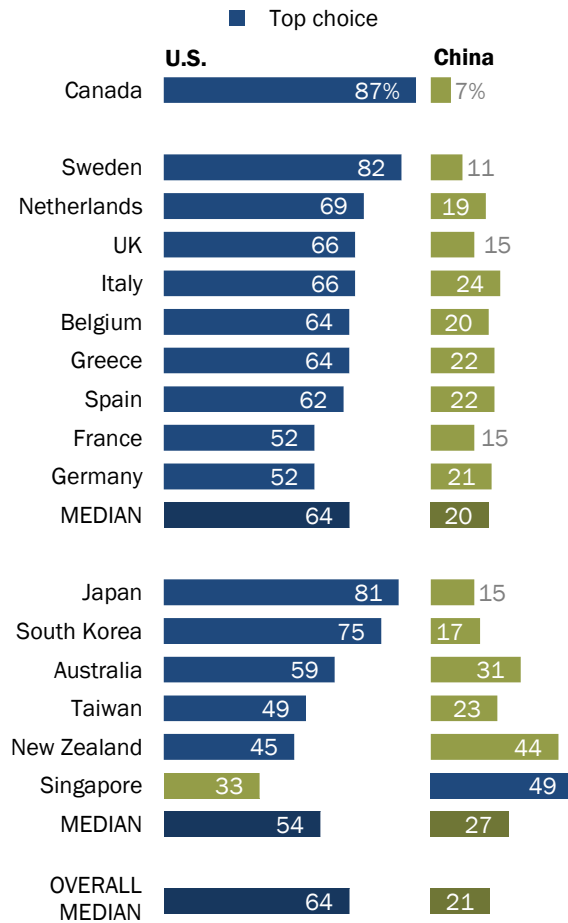
Around half or more in 15 of 16 publics surveyed would rather have close economic ties with the U.S. than with China. Those in Canada are the most likely to prefer ties with the U.S. over ties with China: Nearly nine-in-ten would make this choice.

Europeans surveyed also overwhelmingly consider strong economic ties with the U.S. more important than strong ties with China. More than three-quarters in Sweden hold this view, and about two-thirds or more in the Netherlands, UK and Italy agree. In France, about three-in-ten (29%) volunteer that ties to both countries are important as do roughly a fifth (23%) in Germany.

Views in the Asia-Pacific region vary more. Japanese and South Koreans are more than four times as likely to prefer economic ties with the U.S., and Australians and Taiwanese choose ties with the U.S. over ties with China by more than 20 percentage points. However, adults in New Zealand are about equally as likely to choose economic ties with either country. Further, for their part, Singaporeans stand apart from all other places surveyed for choosing a close economic relationship with China over a relationship with the U.S.

Most see more value in close economic ties to the U.S.

% who say it is more important for their nation to have strong economic ties with ...



Note: Those who did not answer or who volunteered other responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q19. "Large Majorities Say China Does Not Respect the Personal Freedoms of Its People"

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In the four countries where trend data is available, the share of adults who prioritize a strong economic relationship with the U.S. over China has grown. Compared with 2019, when the question was last asked, Australians are 16 percentage points more likely to value close economic ties with the U.S. The share expressing this opinion has increased by 11 points in Japan and 9 points in South Korea over the last two years. In Canada, where the question was last asked in 2015, the share has grown by 14 points.

National identity shapes how adults in Taiwan prioritize economic relationships. Those who see themselves as Taiwanese are more than 40 percentage points more likely than those who identify as *both* Taiwanese and Chinese to prioritize ties with the U.S. over ties with China. Similarly, in Singapore, ethnic identity plays a role. Singaporeans who identify as Chinese (57%) are much more likely than those who identify as Malay (35%) or Indian (22%) to prioritize ties with China.

Age is also related to which country people want to have strong economic ties to. While most would choose ties with the U.S., regardless of age, younger adults are more likely than older people to choose China in most publics. For example, a third of adults under 30 in Italy say they would prefer a strong economic relationship with China over one with the U.S., while 13% of adults 65 and older say the same – a difference of 20 percentage points. South Korean adults buck this trend, as those 65 and older are 14 points more likely than those 18 to 29 to say they prefer close economic ties to China.

Increased preference for economic ties with U.S.

% who say it is more important for their nation to have strong economic ties with **the U.S.**

	'15	'19	'21	Change since last asked
	%	%	%	
Australia	27	43	59	▲ 16
Canada	73	-	87	▲ 14
Japan	-	70	81	▲ 11
South Korea	39	66	75	▲ 9

Note: All changes over time shown are statistically significant.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q19.

"Large Majorities Say China Does Not Respect the Personal Freedoms of Its People"

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Many lack faith in Xi's handling of world affairs

Majorities in all but one of the 17 publics surveyed have little or no confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping's handling of world affairs. Roughly eight-in-ten in both North American countries lack confidence in the Chinese president. Among both Canadians and Americans, this is a significant increase from 2020.

At least seven-in-ten adults express no confidence in Xi in all but one European country surveyed. In France, Sweden and Germany, about half or more say they have no confidence *at all* in China's president.

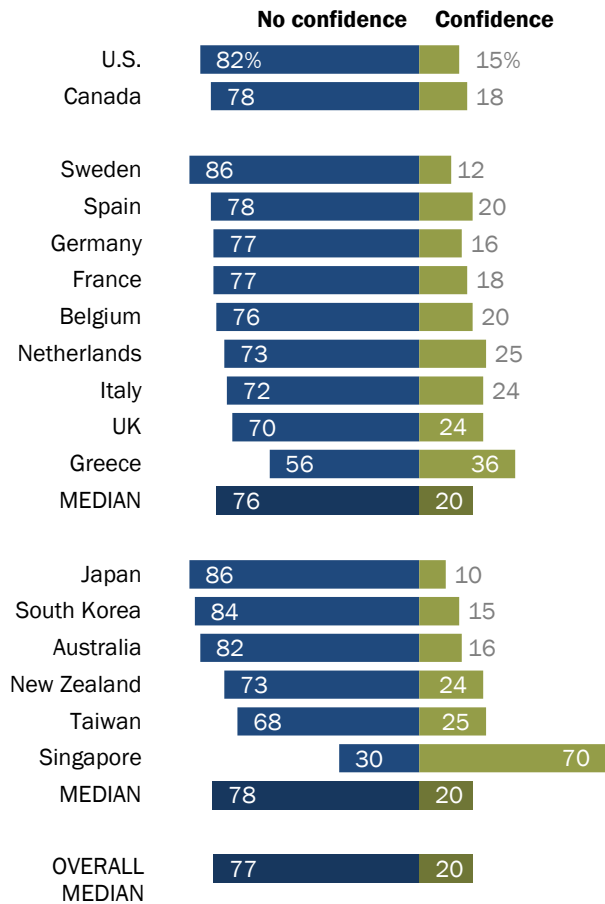
In the Asia-Pacific publics surveyed, majorities in all but Singapore say they have little to no confidence in Xi to deal with world affairs. With 86% expressing no confidence in the Chinese president, adults in Japan trust Xi the least in the region. At least two-thirds or more say the same in South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and Taiwan.

Confidence in Xi is related to views of China's handling of COVID-19. Those who believe that China did at least a somewhat good job handling the outbreak are more likely to have confidence in Xi.

Age also factors into how adults view China's president. In many places surveyed, older adults are more likely to say they have no confidence in Xi. In the UK, for example, 83% of adults 65 and older have no confidence in Xi, compared with 57% of those ages 18 to 29. Conversely, younger adults express more distrust in Xi in Taiwan (by 25 percentage points), South Korea (21 points) and Singapore (18 points).

Few have confidence in Chinese President Xi

% who have ___ in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey, Q21b. "Large Majorities Say China Does Not Respect the Personal Freedoms of Its People"

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No consensus on prioritizing human rights or building economic ties with China

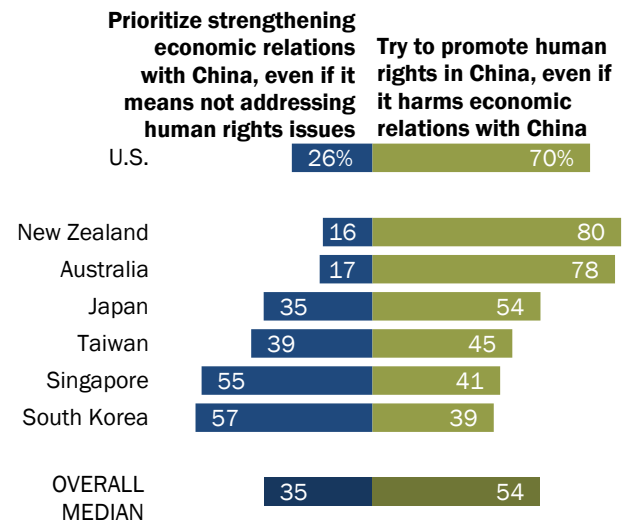
Despite the widespread sense that China does not respect the personal freedoms of its people, publics are somewhat divided over what the appropriate response should be. People were asked to choose between two priorities: promoting human rights in China at the possible cost of harming economic relations with the country, or working on strengthening economic relations and leaving human rights issues unaddressed. When presented with these two options, more in the U.S. and Asia-Pacific region put promoting human rights over enhancing economic relations (this question was not asked in Europe or Canada). In the U.S., New Zealand and Australia, adults are more than twice as likely to prioritize human rights above economic ties.

In Japan and Taiwan, adults are also more likely to choose promoting human rights in China instead of prioritizing economic relations with China but by a slimmer margin (19 and 6 percentage points, respectively). Significant minorities in both places did not provide a response.

Singaporeans and South Koreans are more likely to choose prioritizing strengthening economic relations with China, even if it means not addressing human rights issues. The margin is greatest in South Korea, where a majority of 57% choose prioritizing economic relations, compared with 39% who choose promoting human rights in China.

Asian-Pacific publics divided on priorities for relationship with China

% who say (survey public) should ...



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q20.

"Large Majorities Say China Does Not Respect the Personal Freedoms of Its People"

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Across nearly all Asian-Pacific publics surveyed, those who choose strong economic ties with China over ties with the U.S. are also more likely to choose economic ties with China over promoting human rights in the country. The difference is greatest in Taiwan (36 percentage points); double-digit differences also appear in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Australia. Only in New Zealand are adults nearly equally likely to prioritize promoting human rights and strengthening economic ties, regardless of the country with whom they want closer economic ties.

In Singapore, views on what the country should prioritize in its relationship with China differ by ethnic identity. A majority of Singaporean adults who say their ethnicity is Chinese place strengthening economic ties over promoting human rights (59%), while fewer than half of those who say their ethnicity is Malay or Indian say the same (45% and 45%, respectively). Likewise, a majority in Taiwan who say they are both Taiwanese and Chinese (57%) compared with roughly three-in-ten of those labelling themselves Taiwanese (31%) hold this opinion.

In Asian-Pacific publics, those who prefer strong economic ties with U.S. put promoting human rights ahead of economic ties with China

Among adults who say it is more important for (survey public) to have strong economic ties with U.S./China, % who say (survey public) should try to promote economic relations with China, even if it means not addressing human rights issues

	U.S.	China	Diff
	%	%	
Taiwan	26	62	+36
Japan	33	50	+17
Singapore	46	62	+16
South Korea	55	68	+13
Australia	13	25	+12
New Zealand	15	17	+2

Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q20.

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Acknowledgments

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Methodology

Pew Research Center's Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup and Langer Research Associates. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#). Results for the U.S. survey are based on data from the American Trends Panel.

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted Feb. 1 to Feb. 7, 2021. A total of 2,596 panelists responded out of 2,943 who were sampled, for a response rate of 88%. This does not include one panelist who was removed from the data due to extremely high rates of refusal or straightlining. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 4%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 2%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 2,596 respondents is plus or minus 2.7 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a random, address-based sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in

2019 and 2020, respectively. Across these three address-based recruitments, a total of 17,161 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 15,134 (88%) agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 25,076 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 13,553 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	2,184
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	1,243
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	621
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS/web	9,396	8,778	5,903
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS/web	5,900	4,720	2,330
June 1 to July 19, 2020	ABS/web	1,865	1,636	1,272
	Total	36,879	25,076	13,553

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.¹ The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii.

This study featured a stratified random sample from the ATP. The sample was allocated according to the following strata, in order: tablet households, U.S.-born Hispanics, foreign-born Hispanics, high school education or less, foreign-born Asians, not registered to vote, people ages 18 to 34, uses internet weekly or less, non-Hispanic Black adults, nonvolunteers and all other categories not already falling into any of the above.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management

¹ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling."

team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data which was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was Feb. 1 to Feb. 7, 2021. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on Feb. 1, 2021.

On Feb. 1 and Feb. 2, invitations were sent out in two separate launches: Soft Launch and Full Launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Feb. 1, 2021. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Feb. 2, 2021.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists that consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	Feb. 1, 2021	Feb. 2, 2021
First reminder	Feb. 4, 2021	Feb 4, 2021
Final reminder	Feb. 6, 2021	Feb. 6, 2021

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center's researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for very high rates of

leaving questions blank, as well as always selecting the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, one ATP respondent was removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data was weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey (and the probability of being invited to participate in the panel in cases where only a subsample of

respondents were invited). The base weights for panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all active panelists in their cohort. To correct for nonresponse to the initial recruitment surveys and gradual panel attrition, the base weights for all active panelists are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table to create a full-panel weight.

For ATP waves in which only a subsample of panelists are invited to participate, a wave-specific base weight is created by adjusting the full-panel weights for subsampled panelists to account for any differential probabilities of selection for the particular panel wave. For waves in which all active panelists are invited to participate, the wave-specific base weight is identical to the full-panel weight.

In the final weighting step, the wave-specific base weights for panelists who completed the survey are again calibrated to match the population benchmarks specified above. These weights are

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2019 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2017 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2016 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2020 National Public Opinion Reference Survey
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. The 2016 CPS was used for voter registration targets for this wave in order to obtain voter registration numbers from a presidential election year. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population. The 2020 National Public Opinion Reference Survey featured 1,862 online completions and 2,247 mail survey completions.

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trimmed (typically at about the 1st and 99th percentiles) to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and test of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	2,596		2.7 percentage points
Half sample	At least 1,287		3.7 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,106	44	3.9 percentage points
Half sample	At least 549		5.6 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,410	49	3.7 percentage points
Half sample	At least 688		5.2 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. 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.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	2,596
Logged onto survey; broke off	2.12	41
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	23
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	282
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		1
Screened out		N/A
Total panelists in the survey		2,943
Completed interviews	I	2,596
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	346
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		2,943
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		88%

Cumulative response rate	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	72%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 82	57%
Response rate to Wave 82 survey	88%
Cumulative response rate	4%

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Topline questionnaire

**Pew Research Center
Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey
June 30, 2021 Release**

- 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, Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate toplines for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- The U.S. survey was conducted on Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel. Many questions have been asked in previous surveys on the phone. Phone trends for comparison are provided in separate tables throughout the topline. The extent of the mode differences varies across questions; while there are negligible differences on some questions, others have more pronounced differences. Caution should be taken when evaluating online and phone estimates.
- Since 2020, the Italy survey has been conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2002 and 2007-2019.
- In 2021, the Greece survey was conducted by telephone; all prior surveys in Greece were conducted face-to-face.
- Questions that ask about the coronavirus use the most commonly used phrase in each public. In Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Taiwan, the question asked about the “COVID-19 outbreak.” In Greece, “coronavirus pandemic.” In Japan, “novel coronavirus outbreak.” In South Korea, “Corona19 outbreak.” All other survey publics used the term “coronavirus outbreak.”
- Throughout the survey, all questions about China were asked as “mainland China” in Taiwan.

- Not all questions included in the Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q4b. 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, 2021	1	19	37	39	3	100
	March, 2020	2	17	44	35	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	3	20	36	37	4	100
	Summer, 2020	3	20	36	37	4	100
	Spring, 2019	2	25	40	27	5	100
	Spring, 2018	6	38	32	13	10	100
	Spring, 2017	6	42	28	12	13	100
	Spring, 2016	8	37	31	9	15	100
	Spring, 2015	6	33	35	13	13	100
	Spring, 2013	5	38	33	12	12	100
	Spring, 2009	8	45	27	9	11	100
	Spring, 2007	8	44	27	10	12	100
	Spring, 2005	12	46	20	7	14	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	4	24	38	29	5	100
	Summer, 2020	3	21	39	32	4	100
France	Spring, 2021	4	25	43	23	5	100
	Summer, 2020	4	22	44	26	3	100
	Spring, 2019	5	28	40	22	5	100
	Spring, 2018	4	37	36	18	5	100
	Spring, 2017	6	38	37	15	4	100
	Spring, 2016	4	29	39	22	6	100
	Spring, 2015	8	42	34	15	0	100
	Spring, 2014	8	39	34	19	0	100
	Spring, 2013	8	34	33	25	0	100
	Spring, 2012	6	34	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2011	7	44	33	16	0	100
	Spring, 2010	6	35	35	24	0	100
	Spring, 2009	6	35	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2008	3	25	39	33	0	100
	Spring, 2007	4	43	38	13	1	100
	Spring, 2006	7	53	29	12	0	100
Spring, 2005	6	52	29	13	0	100	

		Q4b. 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
Germany	Spring, 2021	4	17	47	24	8	100
	Summer, 2020	2	23	48	23	5	100
	Spring, 2019	4	30	45	11	11	100
	Spring, 2018	3	36	46	8	7	100
	Spring, 2017	3	31	46	7	14	100
	Spring, 2016	2	26	50	10	12	100
	Spring, 2015	3	31	47	13	7	100
	Spring, 2014	1	27	52	12	8	100
	Spring, 2013	2	26	53	11	8	100
	Spring, 2012	3	26	52	15	4	100
	Spring, 2011	3	31	48	11	7	100
	Spring, 2010	2	28	46	15	8	100
	Spring, 2009	2	27	50	13	8	100
	Spring, 2008	2	24	45	23	6	100
	Spring, 2007	5	29	42	12	12	100
	Spring, 2006	6	50	28	5	10	100
Spring, 2005	5	41	33	4	16	100	
Greece	Spring, 2021	8	44	31	11	7	100
	Spring, 2019	5	46	24	8	17	100
	Spring, 2018	5	38	36	12	8	100
	Spring, 2017	7	43	28	12	10	100
	Spring, 2016	6	51	25	12	6	100
	Spring, 2014	5	44	32	14	5	100
	Spring, 2013	6	53	25	12	4	100
	Spring, 2012	9	47	24	14	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	7	31	33	27	3	100
	Summer, 2020	7	31	36	26	1	100
	Spring, 2019	7	30	33	24	7	100
	Spring, 2018	4	25	39	21	12	100
	Spring, 2017	2	29	37	22	10	100
	Spring, 2016	4	28	36	25	7	100
	Spring, 2015	9	31	37	20	4	100
	Spring, 2014	3	23	37	33	4	100
	Spring, 2013	7	21	37	25	10	100
	Spring, 2012	6	24	35	29	6	100
Spring, 2007	2	25	44	17	13	100	
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	3	21	40	32	4	100
	Summer, 2020	3	22	44	29	2	100
	Spring, 2019	4	32	40	18	6	100
	Spring, 2018	4	43	35	10	8	100
	Spring, 2017	5	44	35	7	9	100
	Spring, 2016	4	43	35	8	11	100
	Spring, 2005	7	49	27	7	9	100

		Q4b. 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
Spain	Spring, 2021	11	28	39	18	4	100
	Summer, 2020	10	26	34	29	2	100
	Spring, 2019	15	24	35	18	8	100
	Spring, 2018	17	25	29	19	10	100
	Spring, 2017	13	30	25	18	14	100
	Spring, 2016	10	18	36	20	16	100
	Spring, 2015	12	29	32	18	8	100
	Spring, 2014	8	31	38	17	7	100
	Spring, 2013	15	33	27	20	6	100
	Spring, 2012	17	32	27	19	6	100
	Spring, 2011	18	37	24	15	5	100
	Spring, 2010	7	40	30	8	15	100
	Spring, 2009	5	35	33	8	19	100
	Spring, 2008	3	28	33	23	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	35	30	13	17	100
	Spring, 2006	5	40	26	12	18	100
Spring, 2005	18	39	16	5	23	100	
Sweden	Spring, 2021	1	17	48	32	2	100
	Summer, 2020	1	13	49	36	2	100
	Spring, 2019	2	23	49	21	6	100
	Spring, 2018	4	38	43	9	7	100
	Spring, 2017	3	38	41	8	9	100
	Spring, 2016	2	35	47	12	3	100
	Spring, 2007	6	37	33	7	16	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	4	23	32	31	10	100
	Summer, 2020	3	19	39	35	3	100
	Spring, 2019	6	32	39	16	7	100
	Spring, 2018	10	39	24	11	15	100
	Spring, 2017	7	38	27	10	18	100
	Spring, 2016	4	33	28	16	18	100
	Spring, 2015	7	38	28	9	19	100
	Spring, 2014	6	41	28	10	15	100
	Spring, 2013	7	41	22	9	21	100
	Spring, 2012	7	42	25	10	16	100
	Spring, 2011	12	47	20	6	16	100
	Spring, 2010	8	38	26	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	8	44	22	7	18	100
	Spring, 2008	7	40	24	12	17	100
	Spring, 2007	7	42	21	6	25	100
Spring, 2006	10	55	11	3	20	100	
Spring, 2005	13	52	13	3	18	100	

		Q4b. 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
Australia	Spring, 2021	4	17	34	44	1	100
	Summer, 2020	1	14	36	45	3	100
	Spring, 2019	4	32	37	20	7	100
	Spring, 2018	5	43	32	15	5	100
	Spring, 2017	10	54	24	8	4	100
	Spring, 2016	6	46	28	11	9	100
	Spring, 2015	6	51	25	8	9	100
	Spring, 2013	7	51	27	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	6	46	31	9	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	2	8	41	47	2	100
	Summer, 2020	0	9	34	52	5	100
	Spring, 2019	1	13	50	35	2	100
	Spring, 2018	2	15	48	30	4	100
	Spring, 2017	1	12	48	35	4	100
	Spring, 2016	1	10	44	42	2	100
	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
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	2	28	42	25	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	15	49	23	11	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	2	20	49	28	1	100
	Summer, 2020	1	23	46	29	1	100
	Spring, 2019	0	34	46	17	2	100
	Spring, 2018	2	36	50	10	2	100
	Spring, 2017	1	33	50	11	5	100
	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	
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	2	25	36	33	4	100
	October, 2019	5	30	27	34	4	100

In U.S., asked of 1,287 respondents (Form 1 only).

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		Q4b. 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	Summer, 2020	3	19	31	42	6	100
	Spring, 2020	3	23	33	33	7	100
	Spring, 2019	4	22	37	23	13	100
	Spring, 2018	5	33	32	15	14	100
	Spring, 2017	5	39	33	14	10	100
	Spring, 2016	6	31	36	19	9	100
	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
Spring, 2005	9	34	22	13	22	100	

		Q6a. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	8	90	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	7	88	4	100
	Spring, 2018	13	80	7	100
	Spring, 2017	12	79	9	100
	Spring, 2016	10	78	12	100
	Spring, 2015	5	86	9	100
	Spring, 2013	13	76	12	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	8	88	4	100
France	Spring, 2021	11	83	6	100
	Spring, 2018	8	90	2	100
	Spring, 2017	9	88	2	100
	Spring, 2016	8	90	3	100
	Spring, 2015	7	93	0	100
	Spring, 2014	12	88	1	100
	Spring, 2013	14	86	0	100
	Spring, 2008	7	93	0	100

		Q6a. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2021	8	85	7	100
	Spring, 2018	6	88	6	100
	Spring, 2017	7	88	5	100
	Spring, 2016	4	93	3	100
	Spring, 2015	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2014	6	91	4	100
	Spring, 2013	9	87	4	100
	Spring, 2008	13	84	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	14	75	10	100
	Spring, 2018	19	66	15	100
	Spring, 2017	22	68	10	100
	Spring, 2016	23	64	12	100
	Spring, 2014	21	69	10	100
	Spring, 2013	25	63	13	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	9	89	2	100
	Spring, 2018	14	71	15	100
	Spring, 2017	14	73	12	100
	Spring, 2016	17	74	10	100
	Spring, 2015	8	83	8	100
	Spring, 2014	8	84	8	100
	Spring, 2013	7	82	11	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	7	91	2	100
	Spring, 2018	7	89	4	100
	Spring, 2017	10	86	4	100
	Spring, 2016	6	90	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	10	87	4	100
	Spring, 2018	12	84	4	100
	Spring, 2017	15	75	9	100
	Spring, 2016	6	87	8	100
	Spring, 2015	7	88	5	100
	Spring, 2014	9	83	8	100
	Spring, 2013	11	84	5	100
	Spring, 2008	11	77	12	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	3	95	1	100
	Spring, 2018	4	93	3	100
	Spring, 2017	5	90	5	100
	Spring, 2016	3	96	1	100

		Q6a. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	10	84	6	100
	Spring, 2018	10	79	11	100
	Spring, 2017	12	77	11	100
	Spring, 2016	9	84	8	100
	Spring, 2015	9	82	9	100
	Spring, 2014	15	75	10	100
	Spring, 2013	15	71	14	100
	Spring, 2008	12	77	11	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	6	91	2	100
	Spring, 2018	11	83	6	100
	Spring, 2017	12	81	6	100
	Spring, 2016	9	83	8	100
	Spring, 2015	11	81	8	100
	Spring, 2013	17	74	8	100
	Spring, 2008	13	78	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	6	90	4	100
	Spring, 2018	8	88	4	100
	Spring, 2017	9	85	6	100
	Spring, 2016	7	88	5	100
	Spring, 2015	3	93	4	100
	Spring, 2014	4	89	7	100
	Spring, 2013	5	88	7	100
	Spring, 2008	6	88	6	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	9	87	3	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	35	60	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	7	92	1	100
	Spring, 2018	17	80	3	100
	Spring, 2017	18	77	5	100
	Spring, 2015	15	81	4	100
	Spring, 2014	21	73	6	100
	Spring, 2013	25	68	6	100
	Spring, 2008	23	69	8	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	9	83	8	100

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		Q6a. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	10	79	10	100
	Spring, 2017	14	81	5	100
	Spring, 2016	13	80	8	100
	Spring, 2015	11	84	5	100
	Spring, 2014	14	78	8	100
	Spring, 2013	17	71	13	100
	Spring, 2008	14	74	12	100

		Q7b. Would you say that each of the following has done a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak? b. China					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	12	31	26	28	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	14	36	20	24	5	100
	Summer, 2020	7	29	28	33	3	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	20	41	16	18	5	100
	Summer, 2020	8	32	26	32	2	100
France	Spring, 2021	15	39	21	18	7	100
	Summer, 2020	8	36	28	26	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	15	34	22	17	11	100
	Summer, 2020	7	34	33	23	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	38	34	11	11	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	28	37	13	19	3	100
	Summer, 2020	15	36	20	29	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	17	40	21	16	5	100
	Summer, 2020	7	35	28	28	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	30	37	12	20	2	100
	Summer, 2020	15	34	18	32	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	8	37	30	20	5	100
	Summer, 2020	4	29	34	31	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	17	31	19	24	9	100
	Summer, 2020	7	30	26	34	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	13	24	24	35	4	100
	Summer, 2020	5	20	27	46	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	5	19	33	36	7	100
	Summer, 2020	1	15	33	46	5	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	10	37	26	23	4	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	32	44	14	9	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	4	23	33	38	3	100
	Summer, 2020	3	17	24	55	1	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	4	26	27	39	4	100

U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q7b. Would you say that each of the following has done a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak? b. China					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	7	24	21	43	5	100

		Q19. Is it more important for (survey public) to have strong economic ties with China or the United States?					
		China	United States	Both (DO NOT READ)	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2021	7	87	3	1	2	100
	Spring, 2015	13	73	8	2	4	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	20	64	10	3	2	100
France	Spring, 2021	15	52	29	3	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	21	52	23	1	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	22	64	9	2	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	24	66	7	1	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	19	69	10	1	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	22	62	12	2	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	11	82	4	1	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	15	66	13	3	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	31	59	5	3	2	100
	Spring, 2019	40	43	9	4	4	100
	Spring, 2015	50	27	18	1	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	15	81	2	1	2	100
	Spring, 2019	24	70	2	1	2	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	44	45	6	2	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	49	33	16	2	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	17	75	5	1	2	100
	Spring, 2019	23	66	9	1	1	100
	Spring, 2015	47	39	13	0	2	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	23	49	19	3	6	100

		Q20. Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right? (Survey public) should...			
		Try to promote human rights in China, even if it harms economic relations with China	Prioritize strengthening economic relations with China, even if it means not addressing human rights issues	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	70	26	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	78	17	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	54	35	11	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	80	16	4	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	41	55	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	39	57	3	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	45	39	16	100

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		Q20. Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right? (Survey public) should...			
		Try to promote human rights in China, even if it harms economic relations with China	Prioritize strengthening economic relations with China, even if it means not addressing human rights issues	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	73	23	4	100

		Q21b. 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
United States	Spring, 2021	2	13	39	43	3	100
	March, 2020	2	17	40	38	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	3	15	28	50	4	100
	Summer, 2020	2	20	27	47	4	100
	Spring, 2019	4	29	28	32	7	100
	Spring, 2018	5	37	30	19	9	100
	Spring, 2017	3	27	29	22	19	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	2	18	34	42	3	100
	Summer, 2020	1	21	29	44	5	100
France	Spring, 2021	3	15	26	51	4	100
	Summer, 2020	2	14	24	56	4	100
	Spring, 2019	2	21	25	44	8	100
	Spring, 2018	1	25	33	36	4	100
	Spring, 2017	3	17	34	42	5	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	5	32	33	28	2	100
	Spring, 2017	3	13	28	49	6	100
	Summer, 2020	2	16	32	46	4	100
	Spring, 2019	5	23	34	27	12	100
	Spring, 2018	3	27	34	26	11	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	2	21	34	31	12	100
	Spring, 2014	1	24	39	23	12	100
	Spring, 2021	5	31	27	29	8	100
	Spring, 2019	1	16	24	18	41	100
	Spring, 2018	1	10	29	35	25	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	1	16	27	26	30	100
	Spring, 2014	1	19	32	28	21	100
	Spring, 2021	5	19	43	29	3	100
	Summer, 2020	4	20	42	33	1	100
	Spring, 2019	4	20	29	25	22	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	1	13	30	34	22	100
	Spring, 2017	1	14	31	29	24	100
	Spring, 2014	1	14	30	34	21	100
	Spring, 2021	2	23	29	44	2	100
	Summer, 2020	2	27	29	41	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2019	3	35	25	28	8	100
	Spring, 2018	2	33	39	18	8	100
	Spring, 2017	1	27	38	24	11	100
	Spring, 2021	5	15	42	36	1	100
	Summer, 2020	5	18	35	40	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2019	5	23	37	29	6	100
	Spring, 2018	1	14	41	38	7	100
	Spring, 2017	1	9	40	38	12	100
	Spring, 2014	2	12	30	42	15	100

		Q21b. 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
Sweden	Spring, 2021	1	11	36	50	2	100
	Summer, 2020	1	14	26	56	2	100
	Spring, 2019	2	21	33	34	10	100
	Spring, 2018	2	27	34	28	8	100
	Spring, 2017	1	21	33	30	15	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	3	21	25	45	6	100
	Summer, 2020	4	17	29	47	3	100
	Spring, 2019	5	29	31	29	6	100
	Spring, 2018	8	31	31	18	11	100
	Spring, 2017	2	29	27	26	17	100
Australia	Spring, 2014	7	27	26	18	21	100
	Spring, 2021	2	14	28	54	2	100
	Summer, 2020	3	16	27	52	3	100
	Spring, 2019	4	35	31	23	8	100
	Spring, 2018	5	37	29	18	10	100
	Spring, 2017	4	39	27	19	12	100
	Spring, 2016	4	35	21	16	24	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	5	42	26	11	16	100
	Spring, 2021	1	9	41	45	4	100
	Summer, 2020	0	9	31	53	6	100
	Spring, 2019	1	13	48	33	5	100
	Spring, 2018	2	15	44	32	7	100
	Spring, 2017	0	11	46	35	8	100
	Spring, 2016	1	11	39	40	10	100
	Spring, 2015	1	11	41	41	6	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2014	0	6	43	44	7	100
	Spring, 2021	2	22	35	38	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	22	48	23	7	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	2	13	47	37	1	100
	Summer, 2020	1	14	42	41	1	100
	Spring, 2019	1	24	51	23	1	100
	Spring, 2018	4	33	45	16	2	100
	Spring, 2017	4	34	45	9	7	100
	Spring, 2015	10	57	25	4	4	100
	Spring, 2014	7	50	32	5	5	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	4	21	32	36	7	100

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		Q21b. 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
United States	Summer, 2020	2	16	22	55	5	100
	Spring, 2020	2	20	26	45	8	100
	Spring, 2019	2	35	27	23	13	100
	Spring, 2018	5	34	27	23	12	100
	Spring, 2017	2	29	29	31	9	100
	Spring, 2014	2	26	26	32	14	100