

# **Australian data: tables and analysis**

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# Common variables

For variables asked in both 2016 and 2017, there are two columns of results per country.

For variables asked only in 2017, a single column of results appears.

# asia\_influence

Country that has the most influence in Asia today

	2016	2017
United States	22	11
China	69	72
Japan	5	5
India	1	2
Some other country	3	9

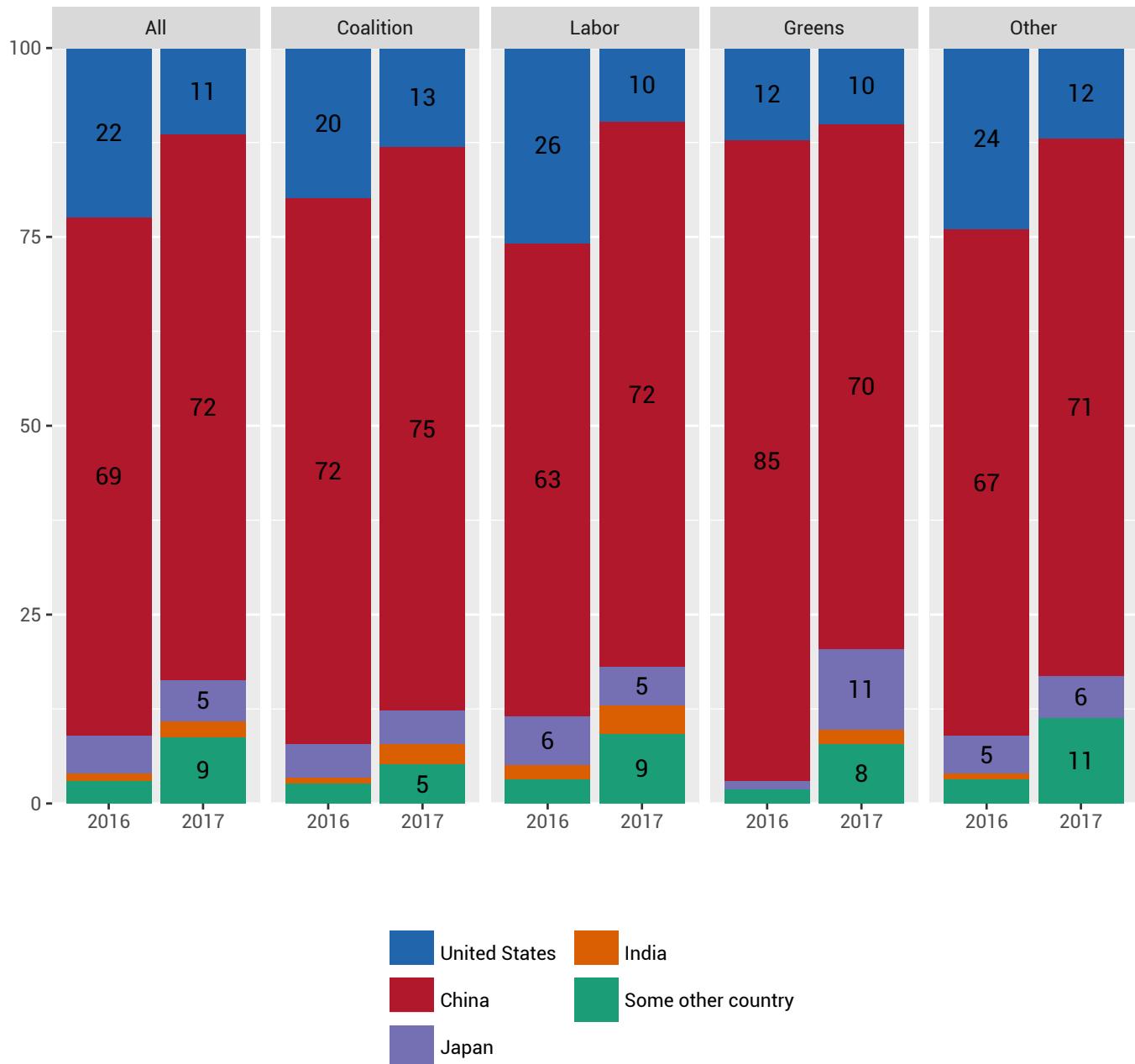
Table 1: Country that has the most influence in Asia today. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 52.2$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
United States	20	13	26	10	12	10	24	12
China	72	75	63	72	85	70	67	71
Japan	4	4	6	5	1	11	5	6
India	1	3	2	4	0	2	1	0
Some other country	3	5	3	9	2	8	3	11

Table 2: Country that has the most influence in Asia today. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# asia\_influence

Country that has the most influence in Asia today



# asia\_influence\_10

Country that will have the most influence in Asia in ten years

	2016	2017
United States	11	13
China	64	64
Japan	5	8
India	13	6
Some other country	7	10

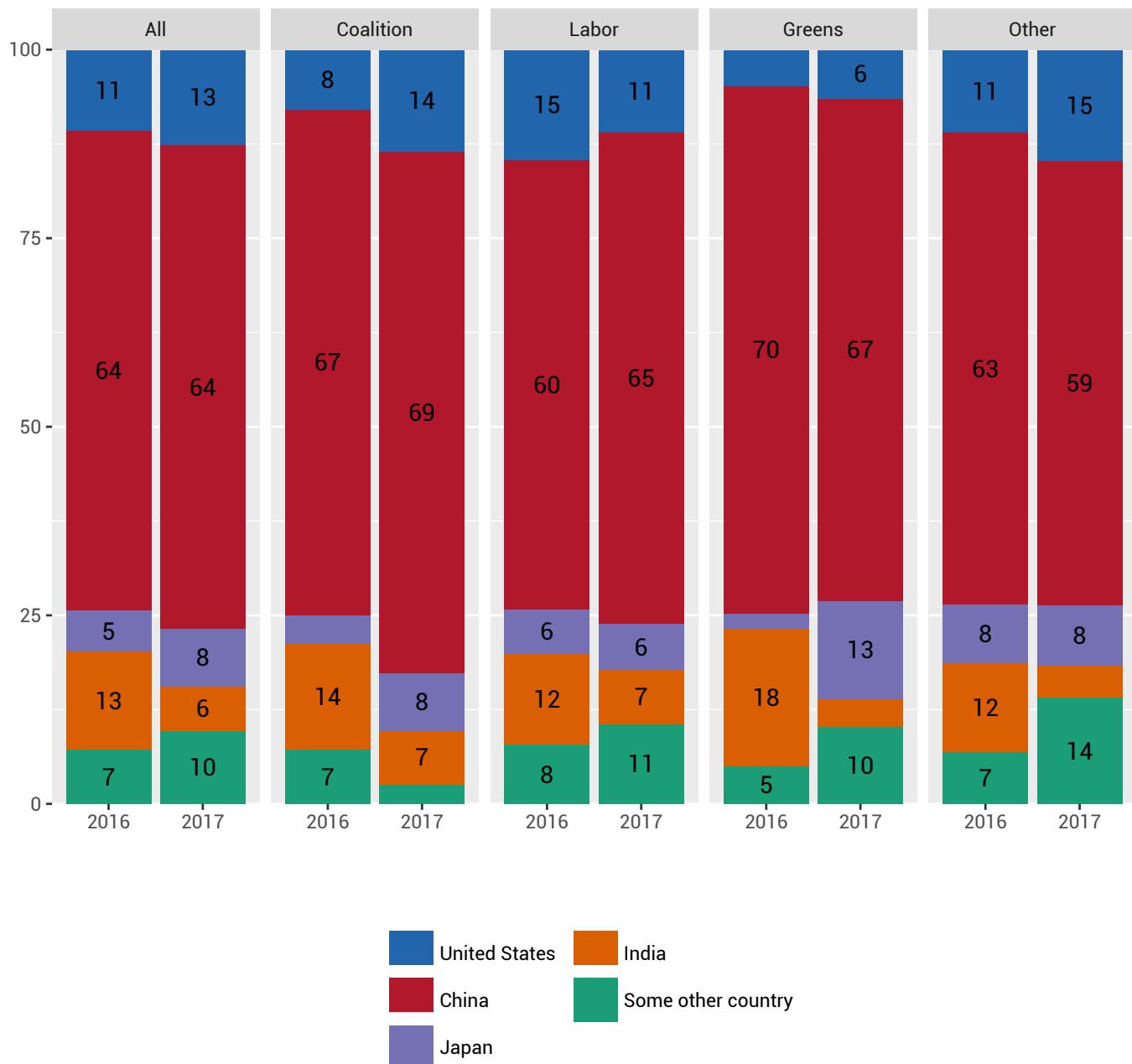
Table 3: Country that will have the most influence in Asia in ten years. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 26.3$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
United States	8	14	15	11	5	6	11	15
China	67	69	60	65	70	67	63	59
Japan	4	8	6	6	2	13	8	8
India	14	7	12	7	18	4	12	4
Some other country	7	3	8	11	5	10	7	14

Table 4: Country that will have the most influence in Asia in ten years. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# asia\_influence\_10

Country that will have the most influence in Asia in ten years



## **asia\_us\_influence10**

Influence of the United States in Asia compared to 10 years ago

	2016	2017
Greatly increased	6	5
Moderately increased	12	7
Increased a little	10	11
Stayed about the same	20	26
Decreased a little	23	28
Moderately decreased	18	15
Greatly decreased	11	8

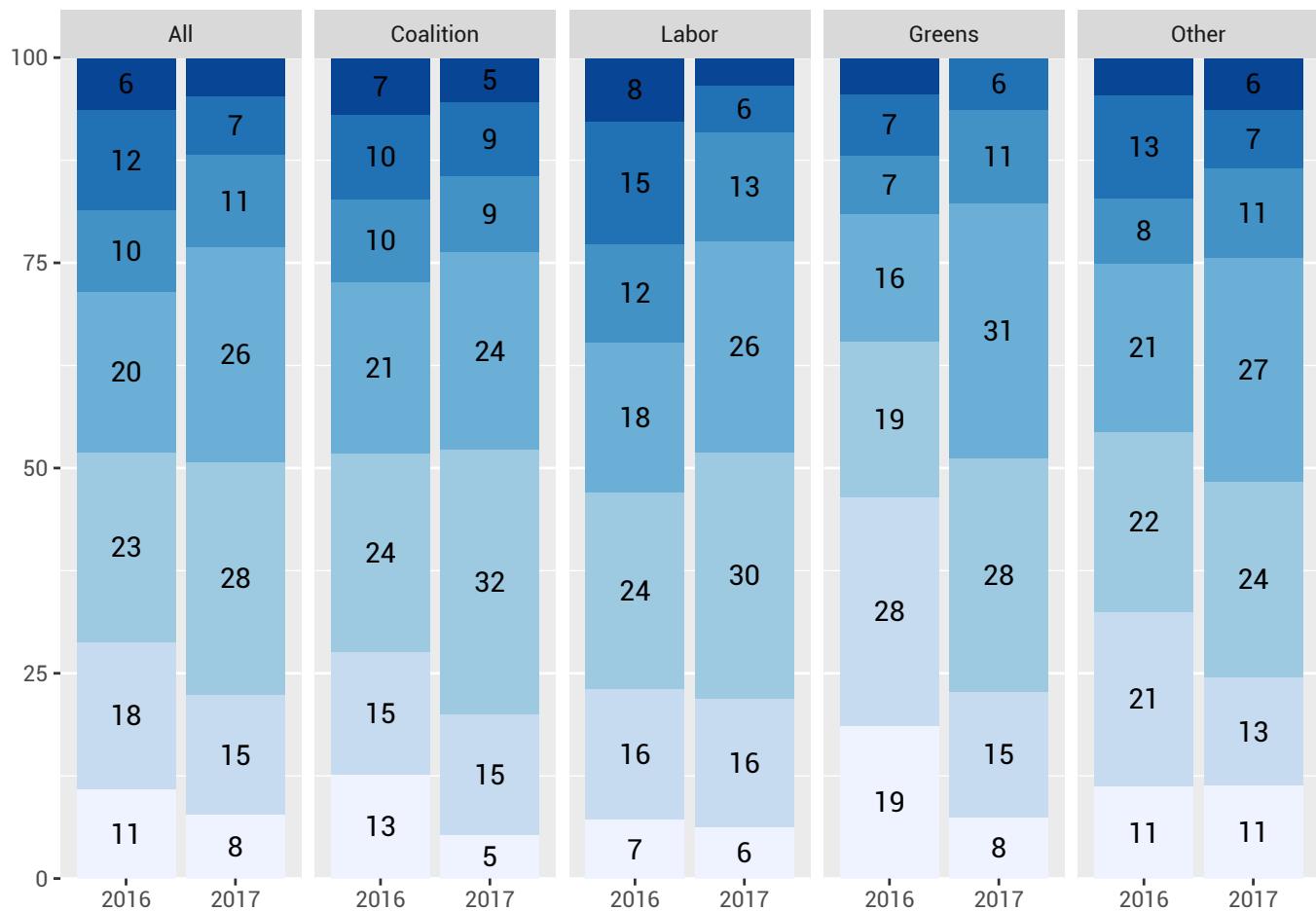
Table 5: Influence of the United States in Asia compared to 10 years ago. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 30.3$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Greatly increased	7	5	8	3	4	0	5	6
Moderately increased	10	9	15	6	7	6	13	7
Increased a little	10	9	12	13	7	11	8	11
Stayed about the same	21	24	18	26	16	31	21	27
Decreased a little	24	32	24	30	19	28	22	24
Moderately decreased	15	15	16	16	28	15	21	13
Greatly decreased	13	5	7	6	19	8	11	11

Table 6: Influence of the United States in Asia compared to 10 years ago. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# asia\_us\_influence10

Influence of the United States in Asia compared to 10 years ago



## **harm\_us**

Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - United States

	2016	2017
Much more good than harm	3	2
Somewhat more good than harm	20	16
About the same amounts of good and harm	49	51
Somewhat more harm than good	21	25
Much more harm than good	7	6

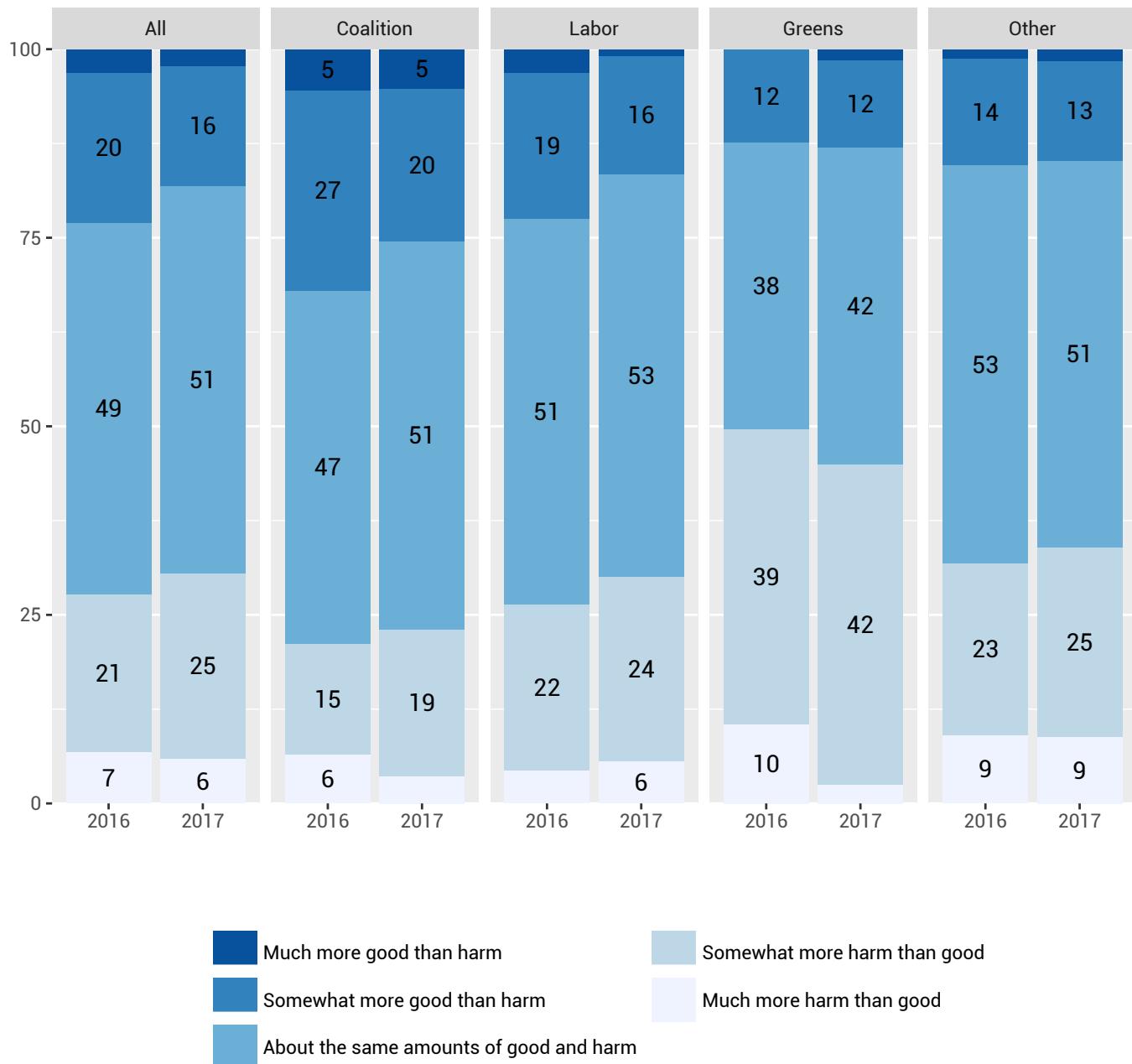
Table 7: Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - United States. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 7.4$ .  $p = 0.12$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Much more good than harm	5	5	3	1	0	1	1	2
Somewhat more good than harm	27	20	19	16	12	12	14	13
About the same amounts of good and harm	47	51	51	53	38	42	53	51
Somewhat more harm than good	15	19	22	24	39	42	23	25
Much more harm than good	6	4	4	6	10	2	9	9

Table 8: Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - United States. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# harm\_us

Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - United States



# **harm\_china**

Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - China

	2016	2017
Much more good than harm	4	3
Somewhat more good than harm	19	17
About the same amounts of good and harm	45	50
Somewhat more harm than good	25	24
Much more harm than good	7	6

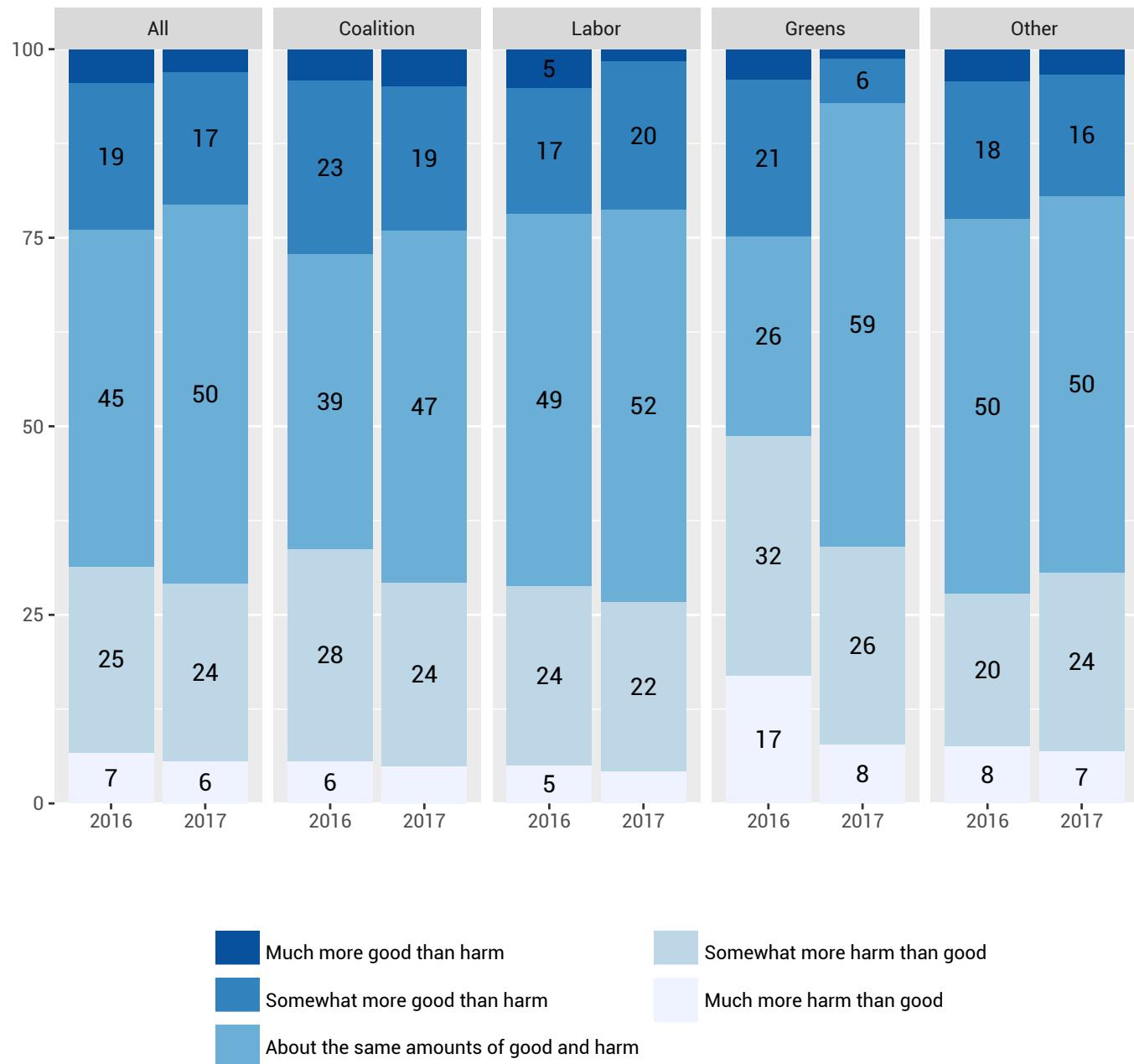
Table 9: Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 6.5$ .  $p = 0.17$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Much more good than harm	4	5	5	2	4	1	4	3
Somewhat more good than harm	23	19	17	20	21	6	18	16
About the same amounts of good and harm	39	47	49	52	26	59	50	50
Somewhat more harm than good	28	24	24	22	32	26	20	24
Much more harm than good	6	5	5	4	17	8	8	7

Table 10: Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# harm\_china

Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - China



# **harmDiff**

Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - United States minus China

	2016	2017
+US 4	1	1
+US 3	1	1
+US 2	6	6
+US 1	20	19
No difference	44	44
+China 1	18	22
+China 2	7	6
+China 3	1	1
+China 4	1	1

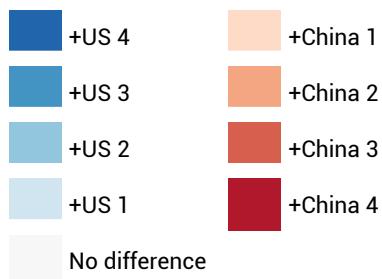
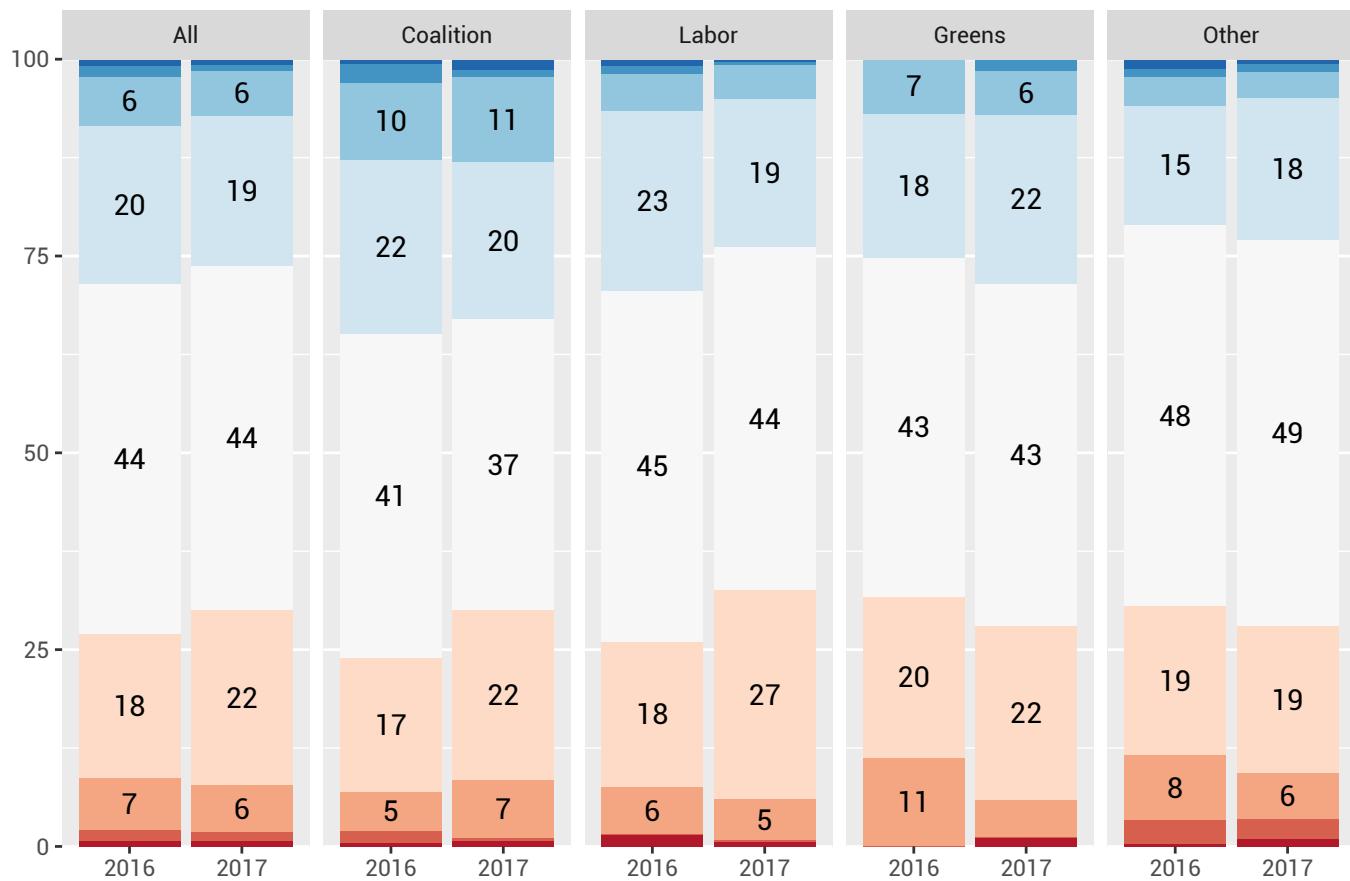
Table 11: Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - United States minus China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 5.5$ .  $p = 0.7$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
+US 4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
+US 3	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
+US 2	10	11	5	4	7	6	4	3
+US 1	22	20	23	19	18	22	15	18
No difference	41	37	45	44	43	43	48	49
+China 1	17	22	18	27	20	22	19	19
+China 2	5	7	6	5	11	5	8	6
+China 3	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
+China 4	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1

Table 12: Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - United States minus China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# harmDiff

Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - United States minus China



## **harmDiff\_fold**

Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - United States minus China, collapsed

	2016	2017
+US	29	26
Neutral	44	44
+China	27	30

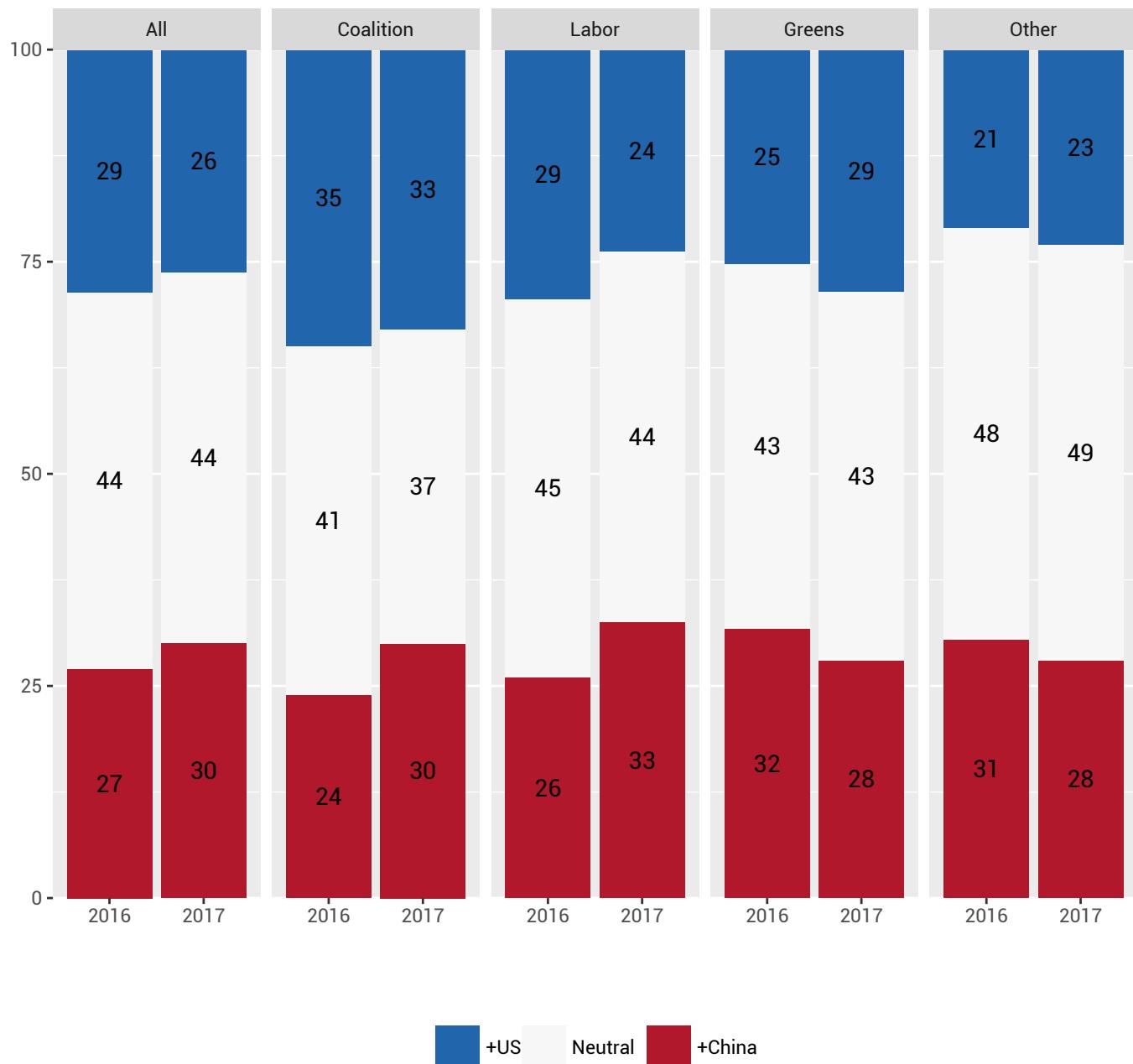
Table 13: Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - United States minus China, collapsed. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 2.0$ .  $p = 0.36$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
+US	35	33	29	24	25	29	21	23
Neutral	41	37	45	44	43	43	48	49
+China	24	30	26	33	32	28	31	28

Table 14: Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - United States minus China, collapsed. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# **harmDiff\_fold**

Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - United States minus China, collapsed



[+US] [Neutral] [+China]

# country\_influence\_us

Influence on country - United States

	2016	2017
A great deal	28	15
A lot	43	41
A moderate amount	23	35
A little	6	7
None at all	1	2

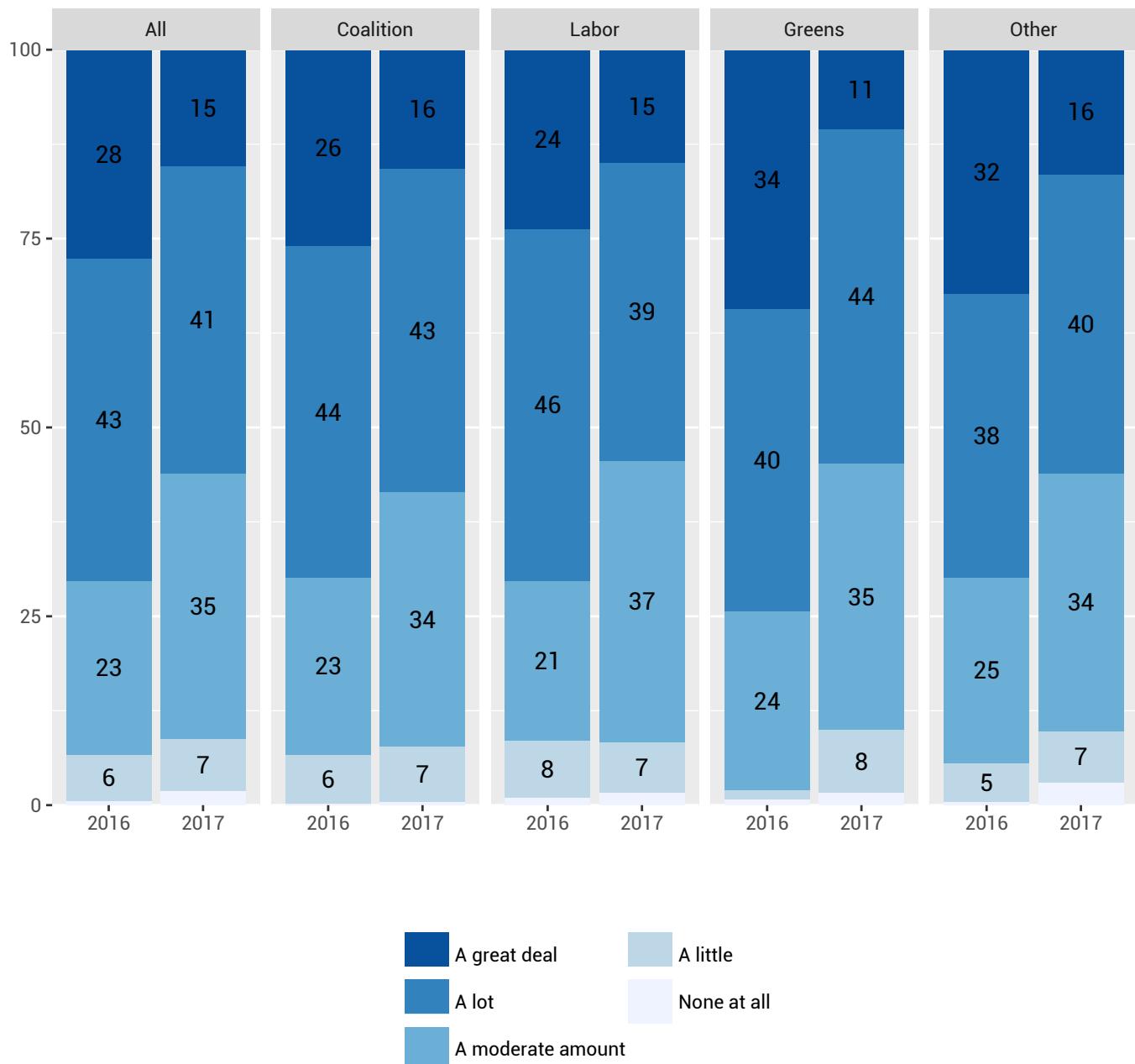
Table 15: Influence on country - United States. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 50.7$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
A great deal	26	16	24	15	34	11	32	16
A lot	44	43	46	39	40	44	38	40
A moderate amount	23	34	21	37	24	35	25	34
A little	6	7	8	7	1	8	5	7
None at all	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	3

Table 16: Influence on country - United States. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# country\_influence\_us

Influence on country - United States



# country\_influence\_china

Influence on country - China

	2016	2017
A great deal	24	15
A lot	42	36
A moderate amount	24	36
A little	9	11
None at all	1	1

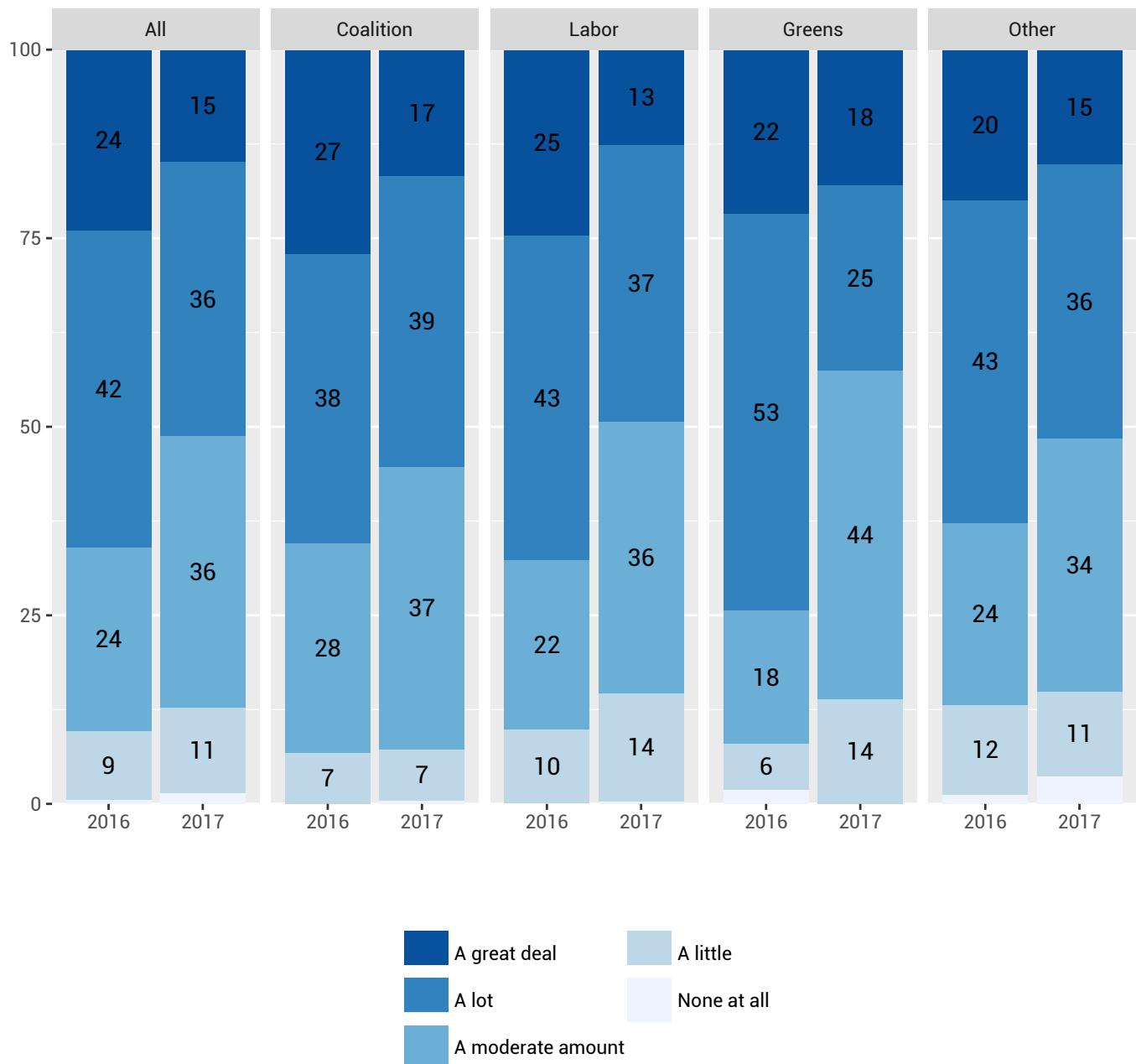
Table 17: Influence on country - China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 40.9$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
A great deal	27	17	25	13	22	18	20	15
A lot	38	39	43	37	53	25	43	36
A moderate amount	28	37	22	36	18	44	24	34
A little	7	7	10	14	6	14	12	11
None at all	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4

Table 18: Influence on country - China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# country\_influence\_china

Influence on country - China



## country\_influenceDiff

Influence on country - United States minus China

	2016	2017
+US 4	0	0
+US 3	1	1
+US 2	6	5
+US 1	21	16
No difference	50	63
+China 1	16	13
+China 2	4	2
+China 3	1	1
+China 4	0	0

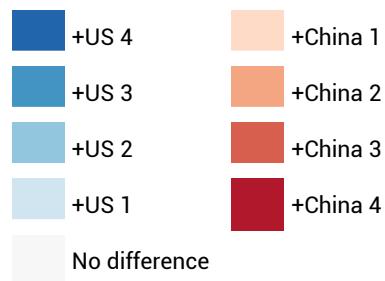
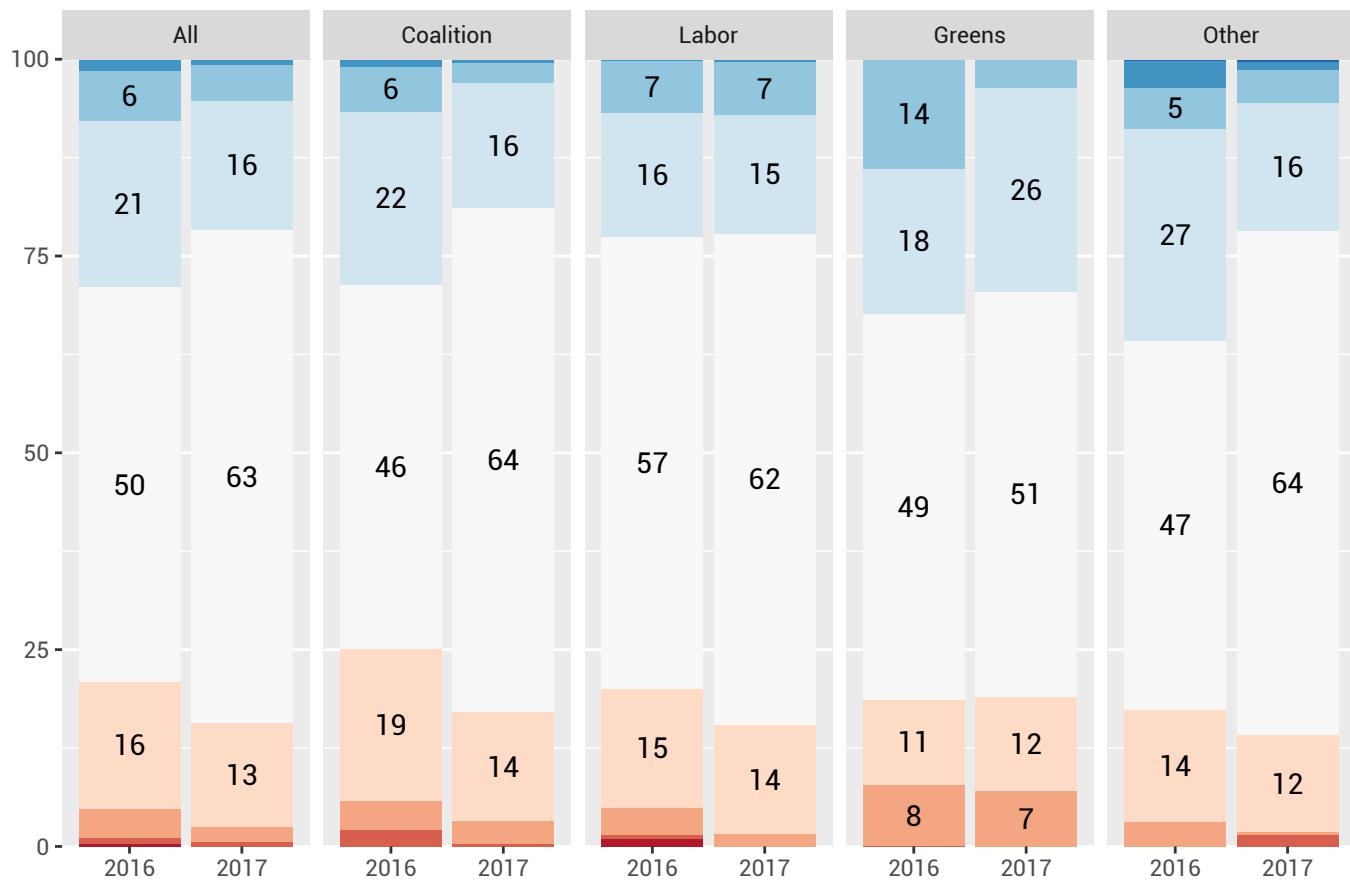
Table 19: Influence on country - United States minus China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 29.0$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
+US 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+US 3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
+US 2	6	3	7	7	14	4	5	4
+US 1	22	16	16	15	18	26	27	16
No difference	46	64	57	62	49	51	47	64
+China 1	19	14	15	14	11	12	14	12
+China 2	4	3	4	2	8	7	3	0
+China 3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
+China 4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 20: Influence on country - United States minus China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# country\_influenceDiff

Influence on country - United States minus China



# country\_influenceDiff\_fold

Influence on country - United States minus China

	2016	2017
+US	29	22
Neutral	50	63
+China	21	16

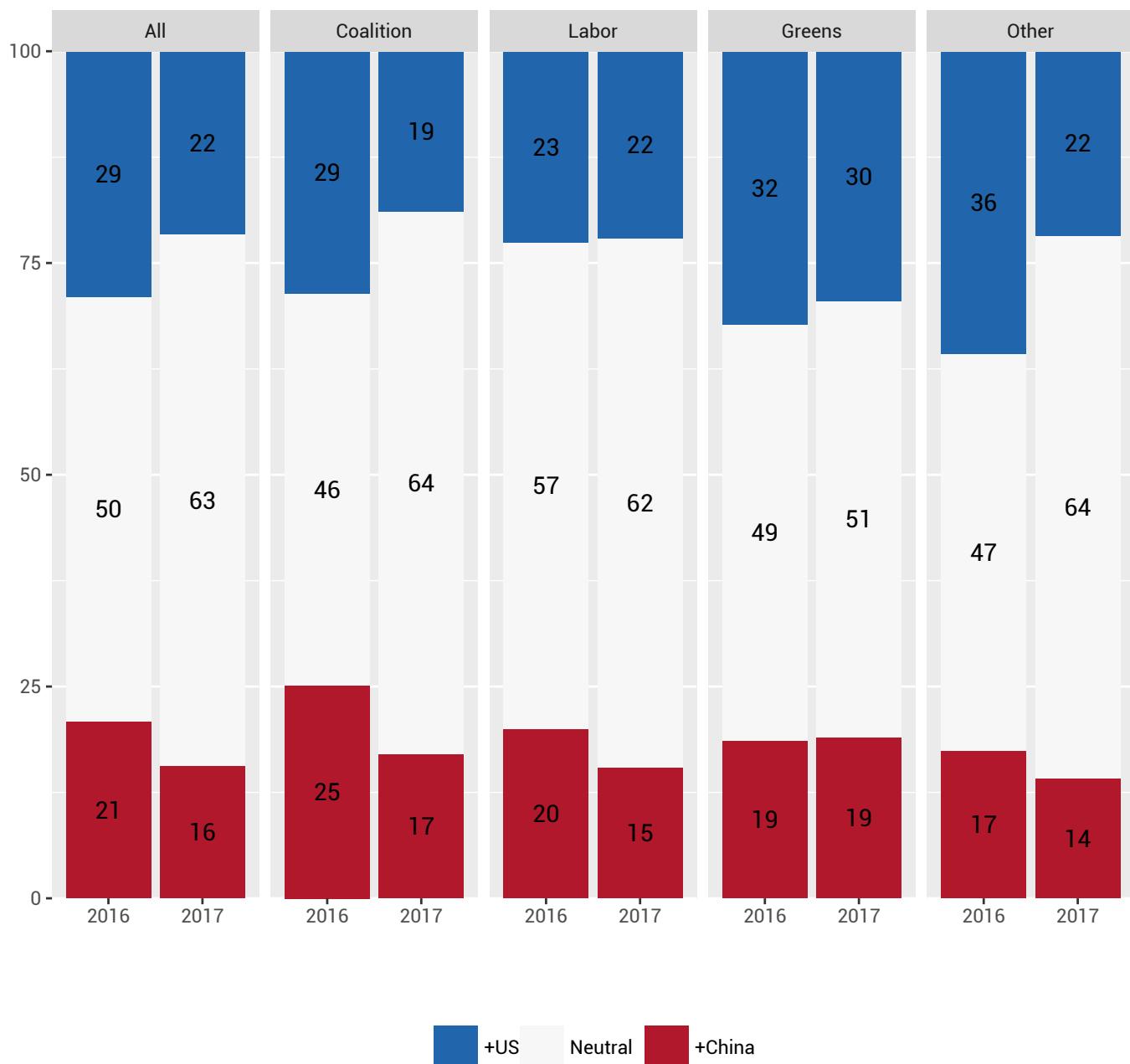
Table 21: Influence on country - United States minus China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 24.1$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
+US	29	19	23	22	32	30	36	22
Neutral	46	64	57	62	49	51	47	64
+China	25	17	20	15	19	19	17	14

Table 22: Influence on country - United States minus China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# country\_influenceDiff\_fold

Influence on country - United States minus China



## country\_influence\_us\_eval

Positive/Negative influence the United States has on country

	2016	2017
Very positive	4	3
Positive	21	16
A little positive	22	21
Neither positive nor negative	22	27
A little negative	19	21
Negative	9	8
Very negative	3	3

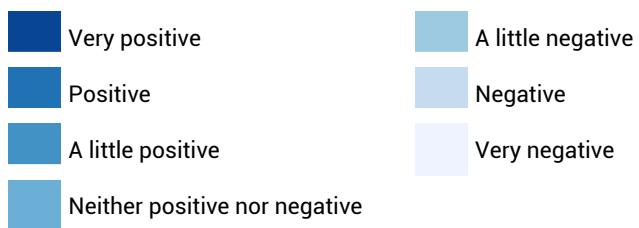
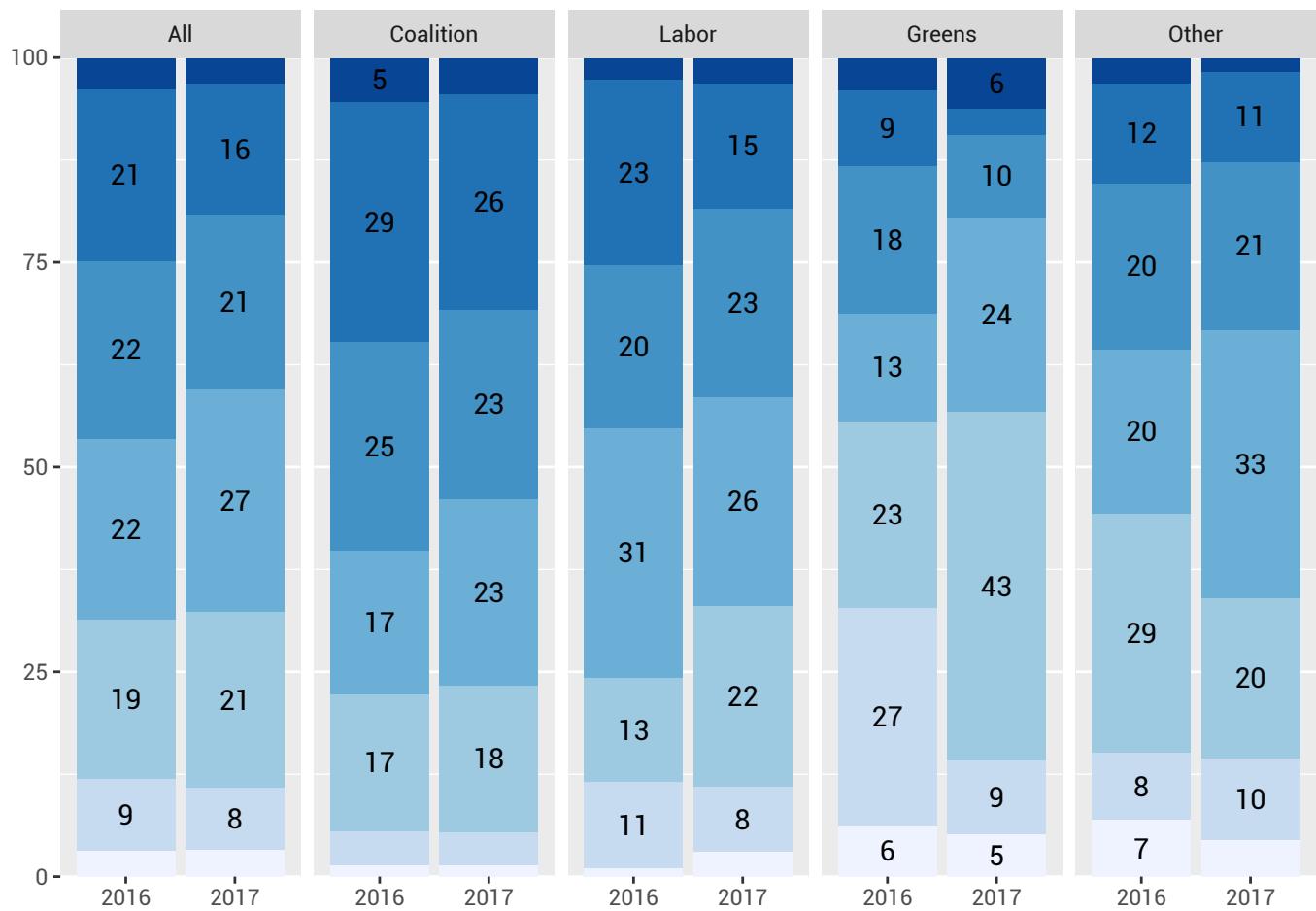
Table 23: Positive/Negative influence the United States has on country. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 10.9$ .  $p = 0.09$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Very positive	5	4	3	3	4	6	3	2
Positive	29	26	23	15	9	3	12	11
A little positive	25	23	20	23	18	10	20	21
Neither positive nor negative	17	23	31	26	13	24	20	33
A little negative	17	18	13	22	23	43	29	20
Negative	4	4	11	8	27	9	8	10
Very negative	1	1	1	3	6	5	7	4

Table 24: Positive/Negative influence the United States has on country. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# country\_influence\_us\_eval

Positive/Negative influence the United States has on country



## **country\_influence\_china\_eval**

Positive/Negative influence China has on country

	2016	2017
Very positive	3	3
Positive	22	14
A little positive	23	23
Neither positive nor negative	24	36
A little negative	18	14
Negative	7	7
Very negative	3	3

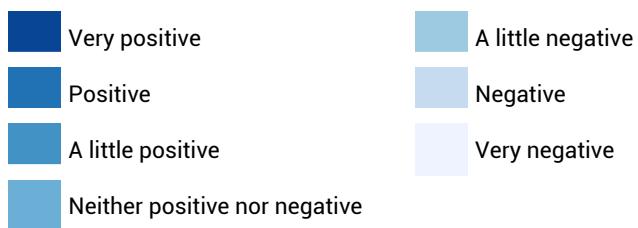
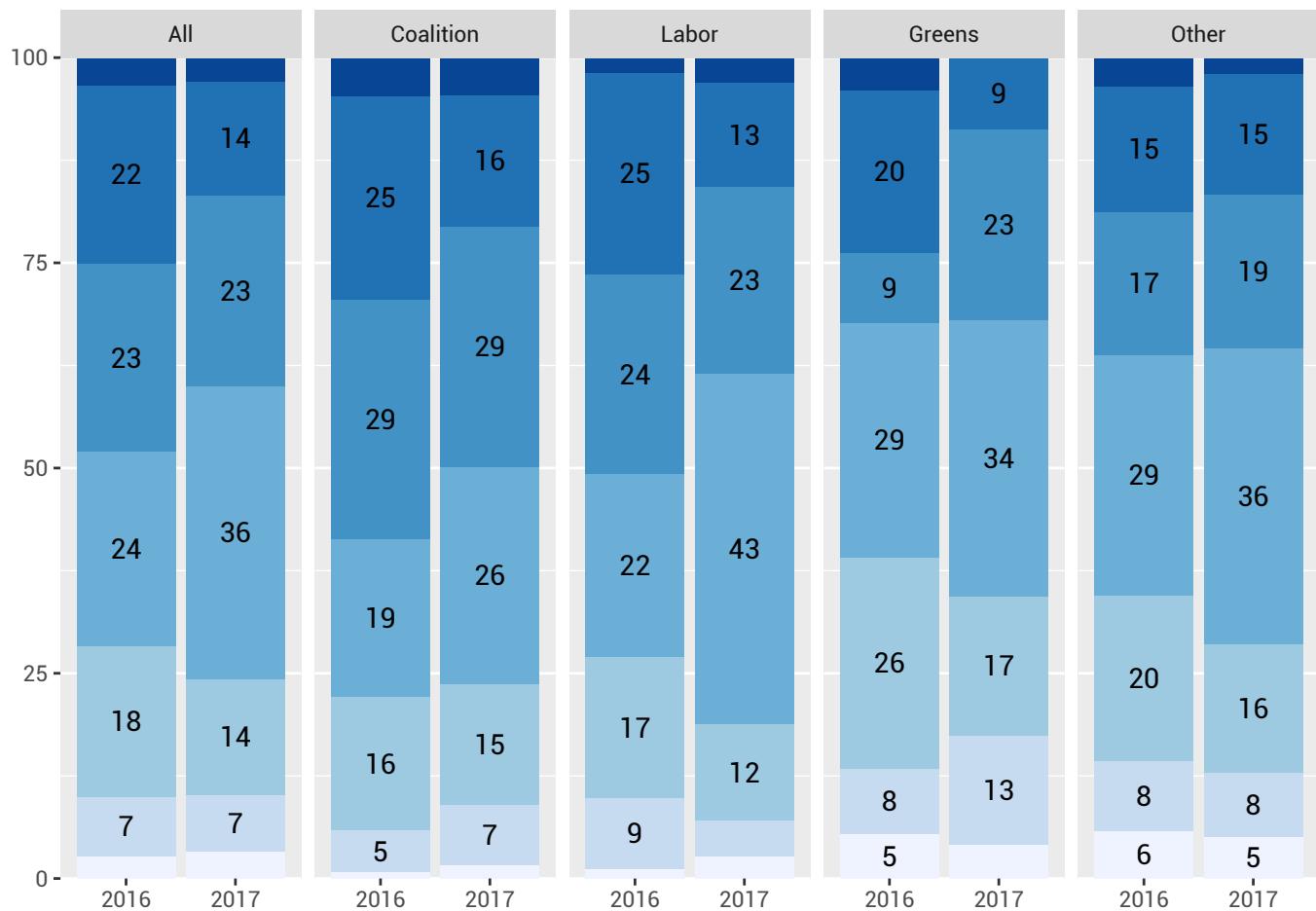
Table 25: Positive/Negative influence China has on country. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 35.5$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Very positive	5	5	2	3	4	0	3	2
Positive	25	16	25	13	20	9	15	15
A little positive	29	29	24	23	9	23	17	19
Neither positive nor negative	19	26	22	43	29	34	29	36
A little negative	16	15	17	12	26	17	20	16
Negative	5	7	9	4	8	13	8	8
Very negative	1	2	1	3	5	4	6	5

Table 26: Positive/Negative influence China has on country. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# country\_influence\_china\_eval

Positive/Negative influence China has on country



## country\_influence\_evalDiff

Positive/Negative influence on country, United States minus China

	2016	2017
+US 6	0	0
+US 5	1	0
+US 4	1	1
+US 3	3	4
+US 2	8	7
+US 1	18	17
No difference	40	41
+China 1	16	15
+China 2	8	10
+China 3	3	3
+China 4	2	1
+China 5	1	0
+China 6	0	0

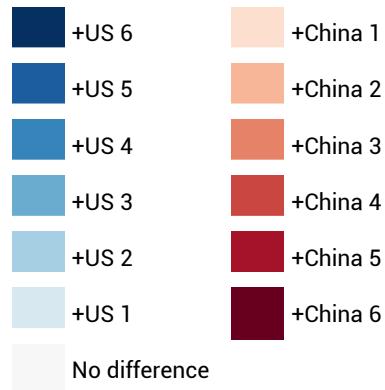
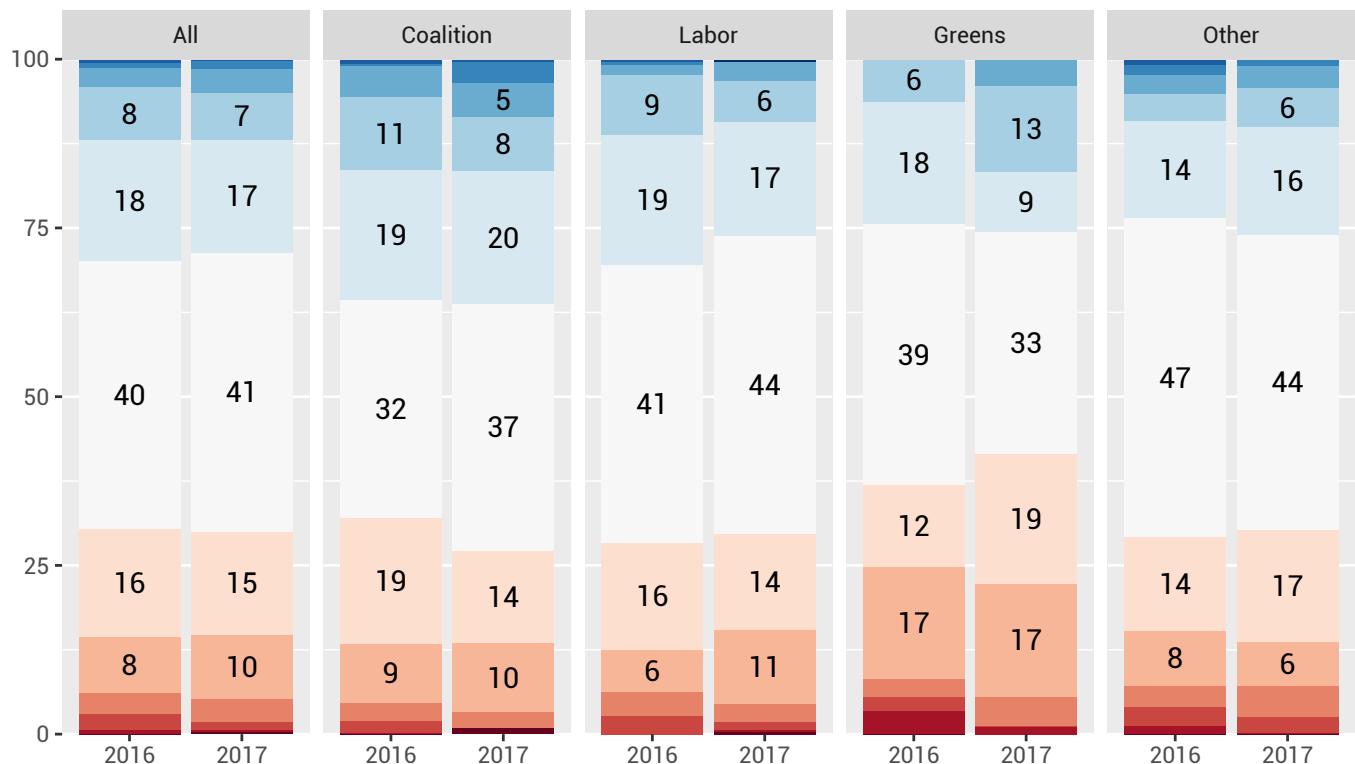
Table 27: Positive/Negative influence on country, United States minus China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 13.8$ .  $p = 0.32$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
+US 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+US 5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
+US 4	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
+US 3	5	5	2	3	0	4	3	3
+US 2	11	8	9	6	6	13	4	6
+US 1	19	20	19	17	18	9	14	16
No difference	32	37	41	44	39	33	47	44
+China 1	19	14	16	14	12	19	14	17
+China 2	9	10	6	11	17	17	8	6
+China 3	3	2	4	3	3	4	3	5
+China 4	2	0	3	1	2	0	3	2
+China 5	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0
+China 6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 28: Positive/Negative influence on country, United States minus China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# country\_influence\_evalDiff

Positive/Negative influence on country, United States minus China



## country\_influence\_evalDiff\_fold

Positive/Negative influence on country, United States minus China, collapsed

	2016	2017
+US	30	29
Neutral	40	41
+China	30	30

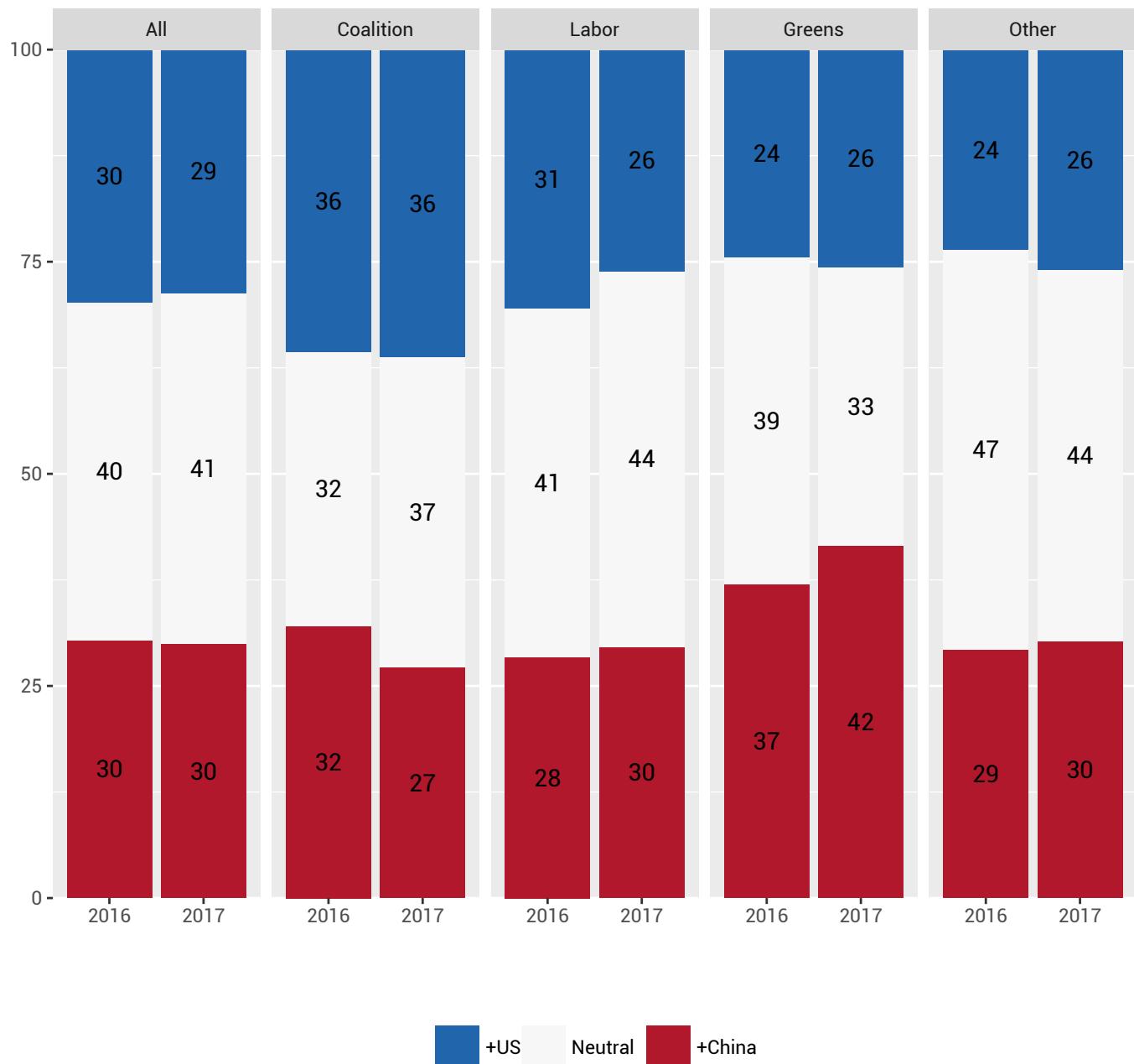
Table 29: Positive/Negative influence on country, United States minus China, collapsed. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 0.4$ .  $p = 0.81$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
+US	36	36	31	26	24	26	24	26
Neutral	32	37	41	44	39	33	47	44
+China	32	27	28	30	37	42	29	30

Table 30: Positive/Negative influence on country, United States minus China, collapsed. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# country\_influence\_evalDiff\_fold

Positive/Negative influence on country, United States minus China, collapsed



## **country\_influence\_us\_future1**

Over the next five years - now that Donald Trump is President of the United States - the influence of the United States on [country] will be

	country_influence_us_future1
Very positive	1
Positive	5
A little positive	10
Neither positive nor negative	24
A little negative	25
Negative	20
Very negative	16

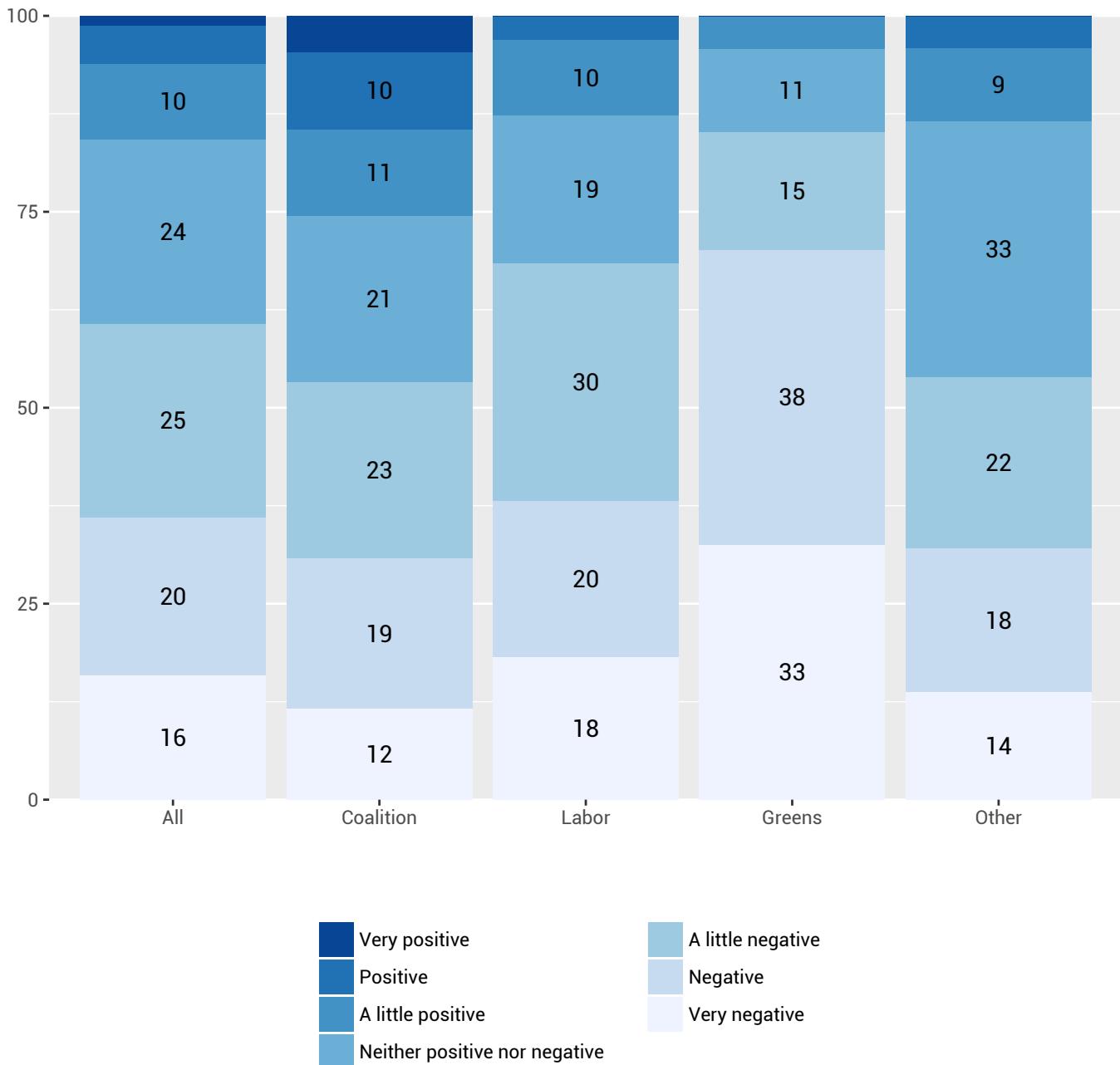
Table 31: Over the next five years - now that Donald Trump is President of the United States - the influence of the United States on [country] will be. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Very positive	5	0	0	0
Positive	10	0	3	4
A little positive	11	4	10	9
Neither positive nor negative	21	11	19	33
A little negative	23	15	30	22
Negative	19	38	20	18
Very negative	12	33	18	14

Table 32: Over the next five years - now that Donald Trump is President of the United States - the influence of the United States on [country] will be. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 40.4$ .  $p < .01$ .

# country\_influence\_us\_future1

Over the next five years - now that Donald Trump is President of the United States - the influence of the United States on [country] will be



## **country\_influence\_us\_future2**

Over the next five years the influence of the United States on [country] will be

country_influence_us_future2	
Very positive	5
Positive	10
A little positive	15
Neither positive nor negative	30
A little negative	22
Negative	12
Very negative	6

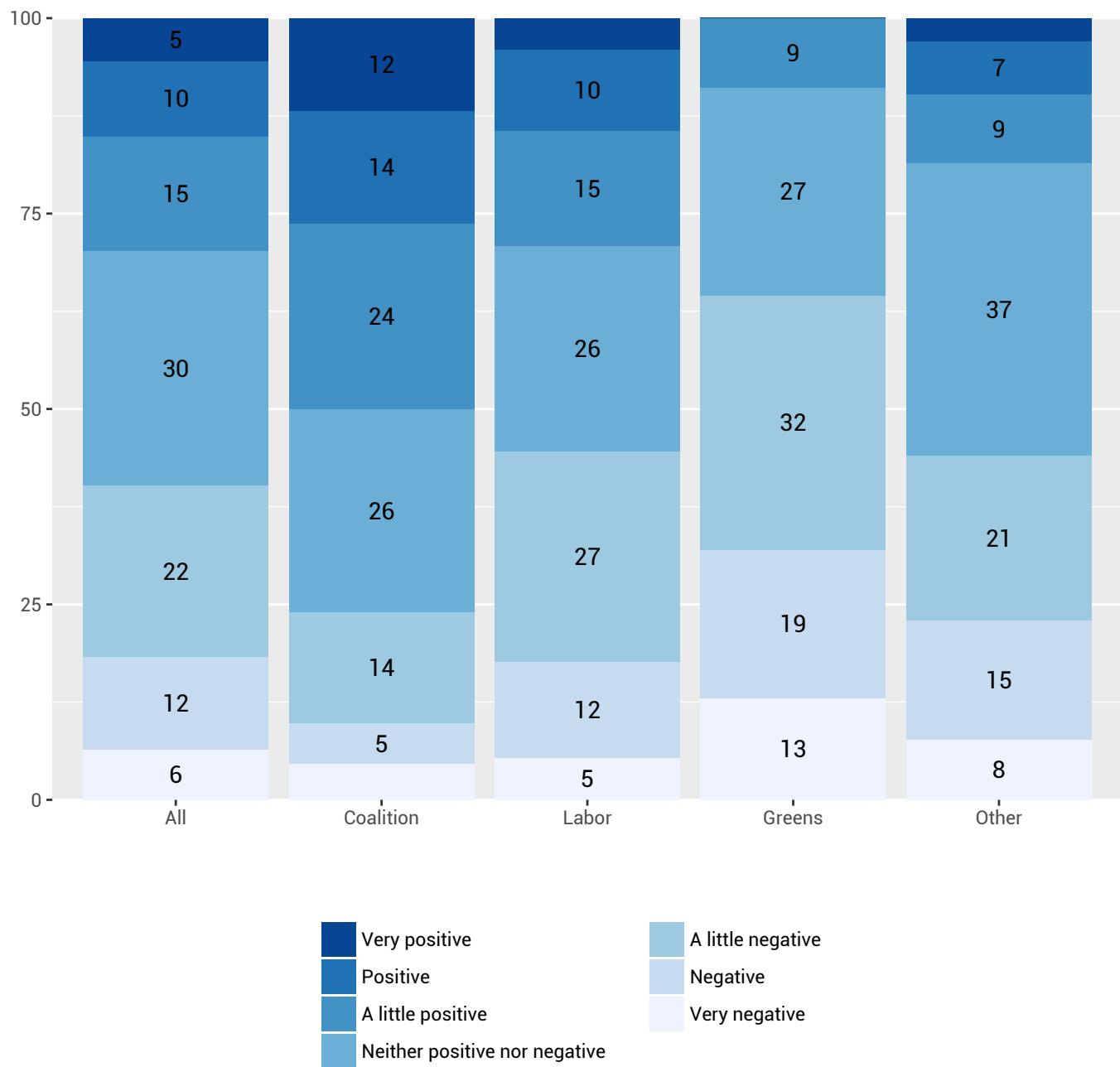
Table 33: Over the next five years the influence of the United States on [country] will be. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Very positive	12	0	4	3
Positive	14	0	10	7
A little positive	24	9	15	9
Neither positive nor negative	26	27	26	37
A little negative	14	32	27	21
Negative	5	19	12	15
Very negative	5	13	5	8

Table 34: Over the next five years the influence of the United States on [country] will be. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 44.0$ .  $p < .01$ .

# country\_influence\_us\_future2

Over the next five years the influence of the United States on [country] will be



## setrules\_effective

Since World War Two, institutions such as the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization have set rules for international affairs. How effective are these institutions?

	setrules_effective
Highly effective	4
Effective	27
Neutral	40
Ineffective	21
Highly ineffective	8

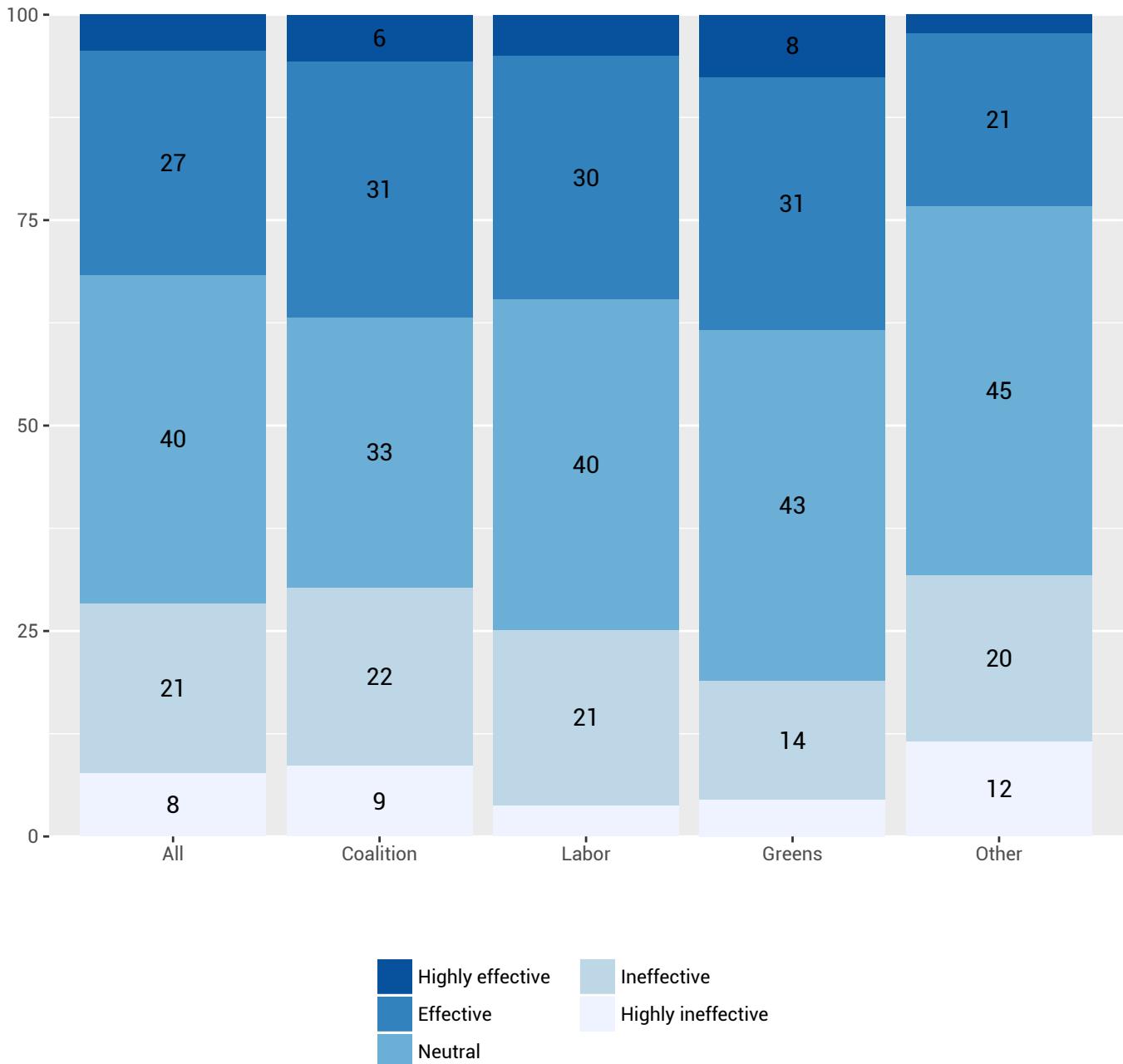
Table 35: Since World War Two, institutions such as the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization have set rules for international affairs. How effective are these institutions? . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Highly effective	6	8	5	2
Effective	31	31	30	21
Neutral	33	43	40	45
Ineffective	22	14	21	20
Highly ineffective	9	4	4	12

Table 36: Since World War Two, institutions such as the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization have set rules for international affairs. How effective are these institutions? . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 26.0$ .  $p = 0.01$ .

# **setrules\_effective**

Since World War Two, institutions such as the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization have set rules for international affairs. How effective are these institutions?



## **setrules\_which**

Currently, which country is most influential in setting rules for international affairs?

setrules_which	
The United States	71
China	11
Russia	5
Some other country	12

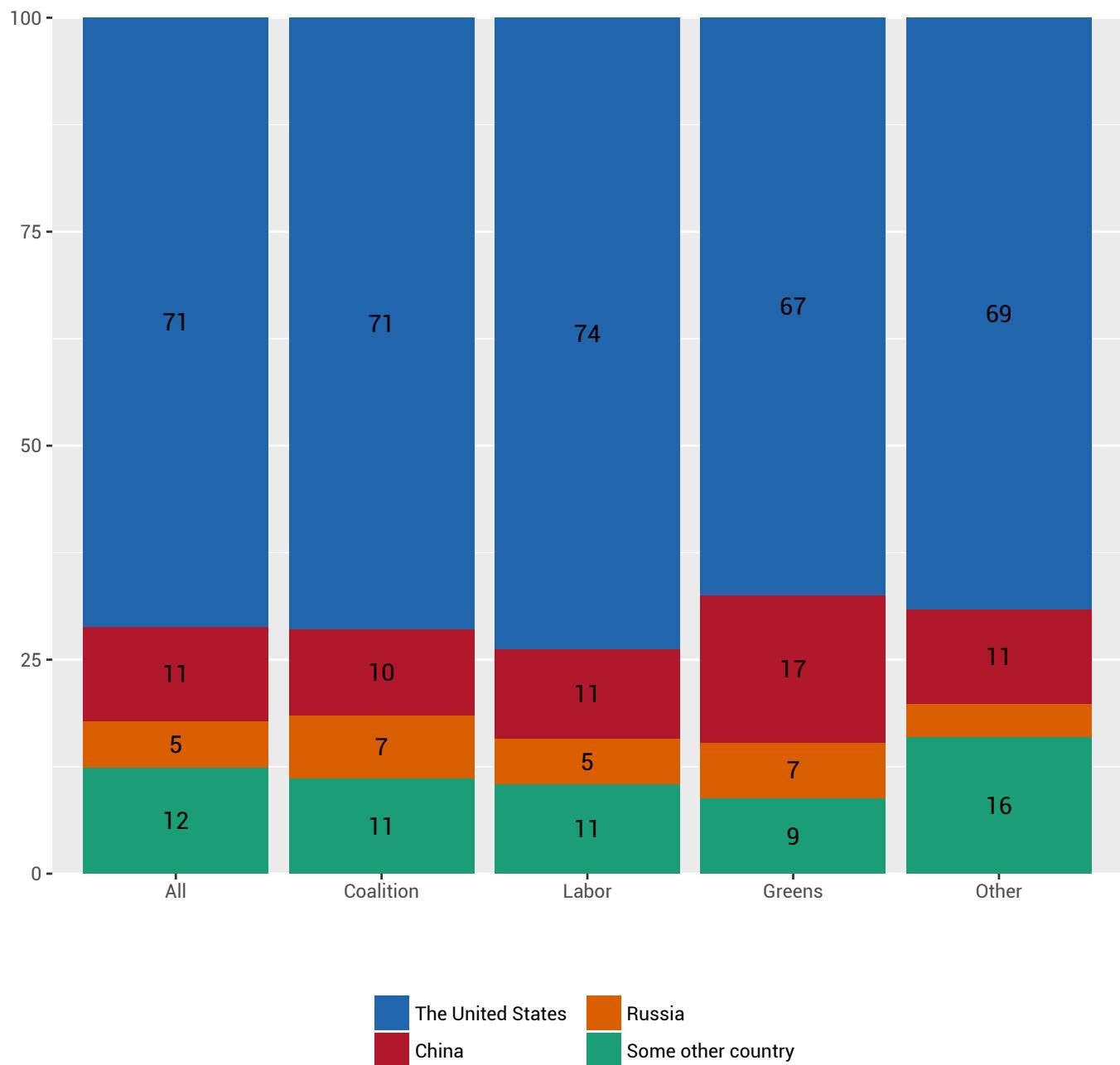
Table 37: Currently, which country is most influential in setting rules for international affairs?. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
The United States	71	67	74	69
China	10	17	11	11
Russia	7	7	5	4
Some other country	11	9	11	16

Table 38: Currently, which country is most influential in setting rules for international affairs?. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 9.1$ .  $p = 0.43$ .

# setrules\_which

Currently, which country is most influential in setting rules for international affairs?



## rship\_us

Relationship with the United States should be

	2016	2017
Much stronger	5	5
Stronger	11	11
A little stronger	16	13
Stay about the same	42	46
A little weaker	17	15
Weaker	6	6
Much weaker	4	4

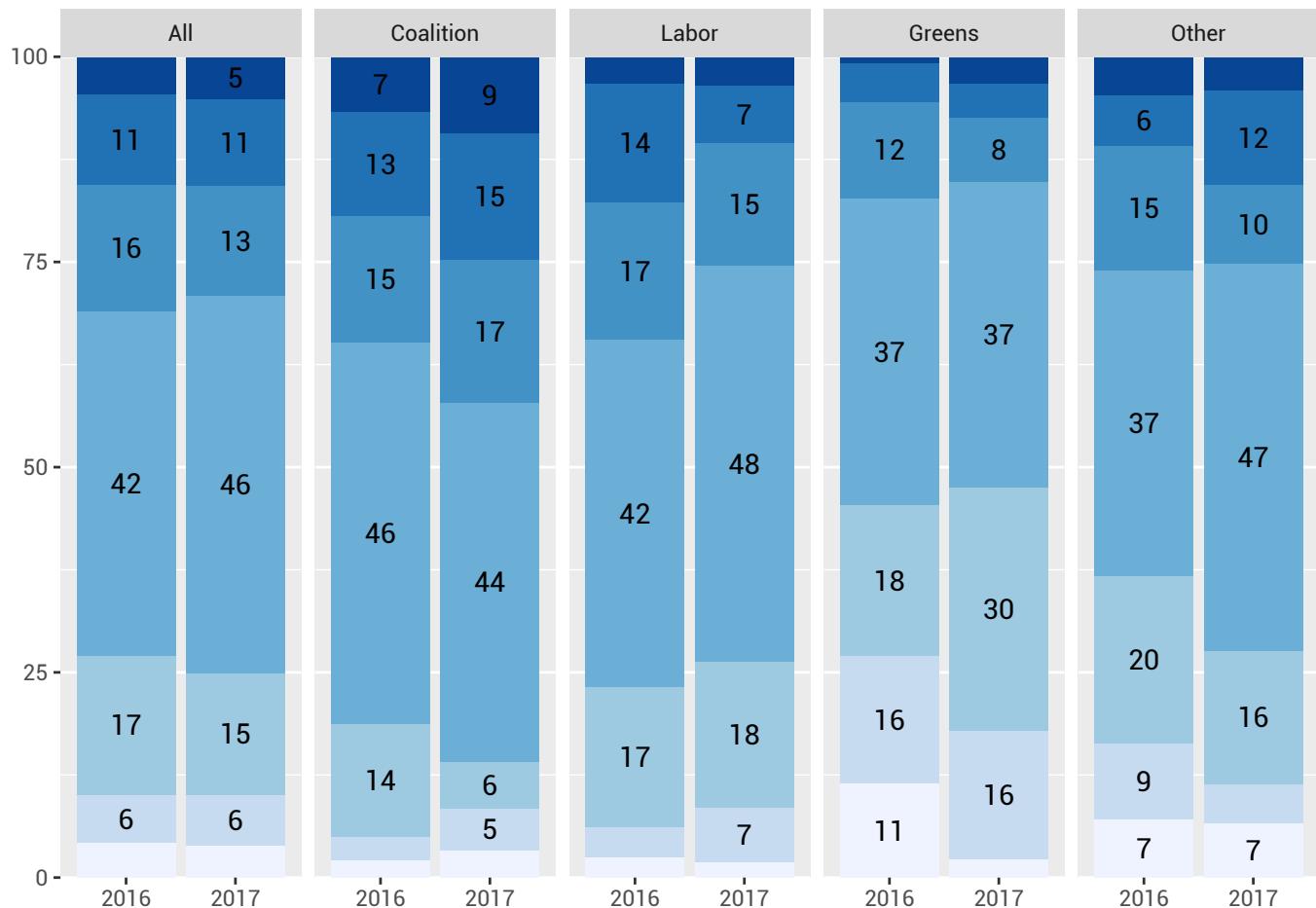
Table 39: Relationship with the United States should be. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 4.2$ .  $p = 0.65$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Much stronger	7	9	3	4	1	3	5	4
Stronger	13	15	14	7	5	4	6	12
A little stronger	15	17	17	15	12	8	15	10
Stay about the same	46	44	42	48	37	37	37	47
A little weaker	14	6	17	18	18	30	20	16
Weaker	3	5	4	7	16	16	9	5
Much weaker	2	3	2	2	11	2	7	7

Table 40: Relationship with the United States should be. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# Relationship with the United States

Relationship with the United States should be



# rship\_china

Relationship with China should be

	2016	2017
Much stronger	5	6
Stronger	19	11
A little stronger	24	23
Stay about the same	34	42
A little weaker	10	10
Weaker	4	5
Much weaker	4	3

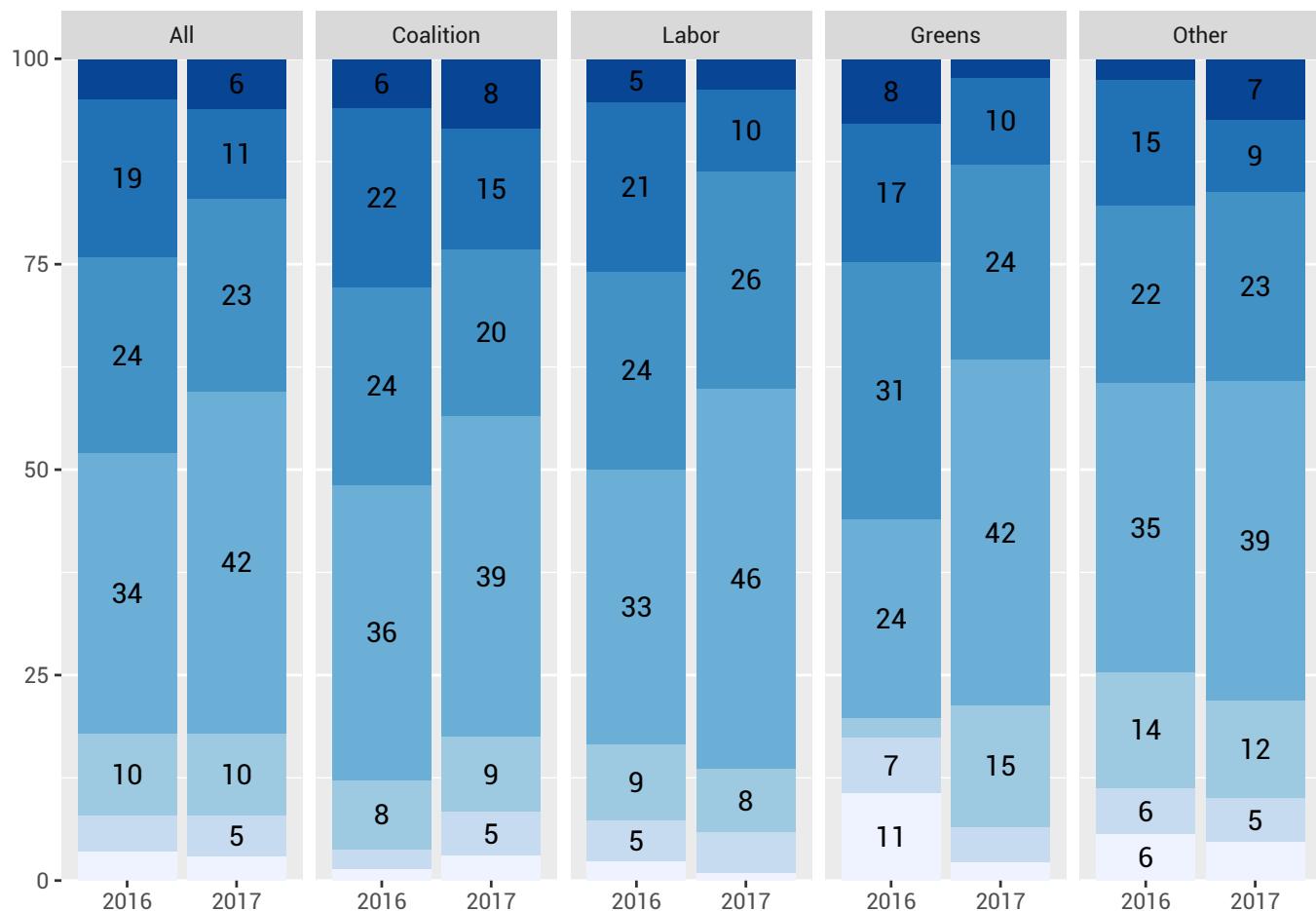
Table 41: Relationship with China should be. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 25.0$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Much stronger	6	8	5	4	8	2	3	7
Stronger	22	15	21	10	17	10	15	9
A little stronger	24	20	24	26	31	24	22	23
Stay about the same	36	39	33	46	24	42	35	39
A little weaker	8	9	9	8	2	15	14	12
Weaker	2	5	5	5	7	4	6	5
Much weaker	1	3	2	1	11	2	6	5

Table 42: Relationship with China should be. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# Relationship\_china

Relationship with China should be



# rshipDiff

Relationship with United States minus relationship with China

	2016	2017
+US 6	0	0
+US 5	1	1
+US 4	0	1
+US 3	2	2
+US 2	6	6
+US 1	15	12
No difference	35	43
+China 1	18	19
+China 2	14	9
+China 3	6	3
+China 4	2	2
+China 5	1	1
+China 6	1	1

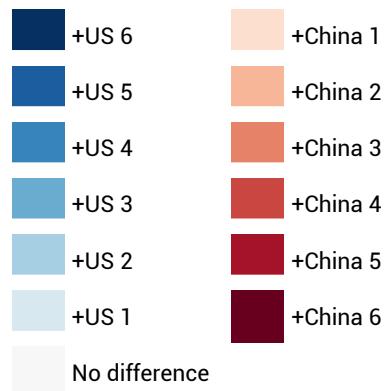
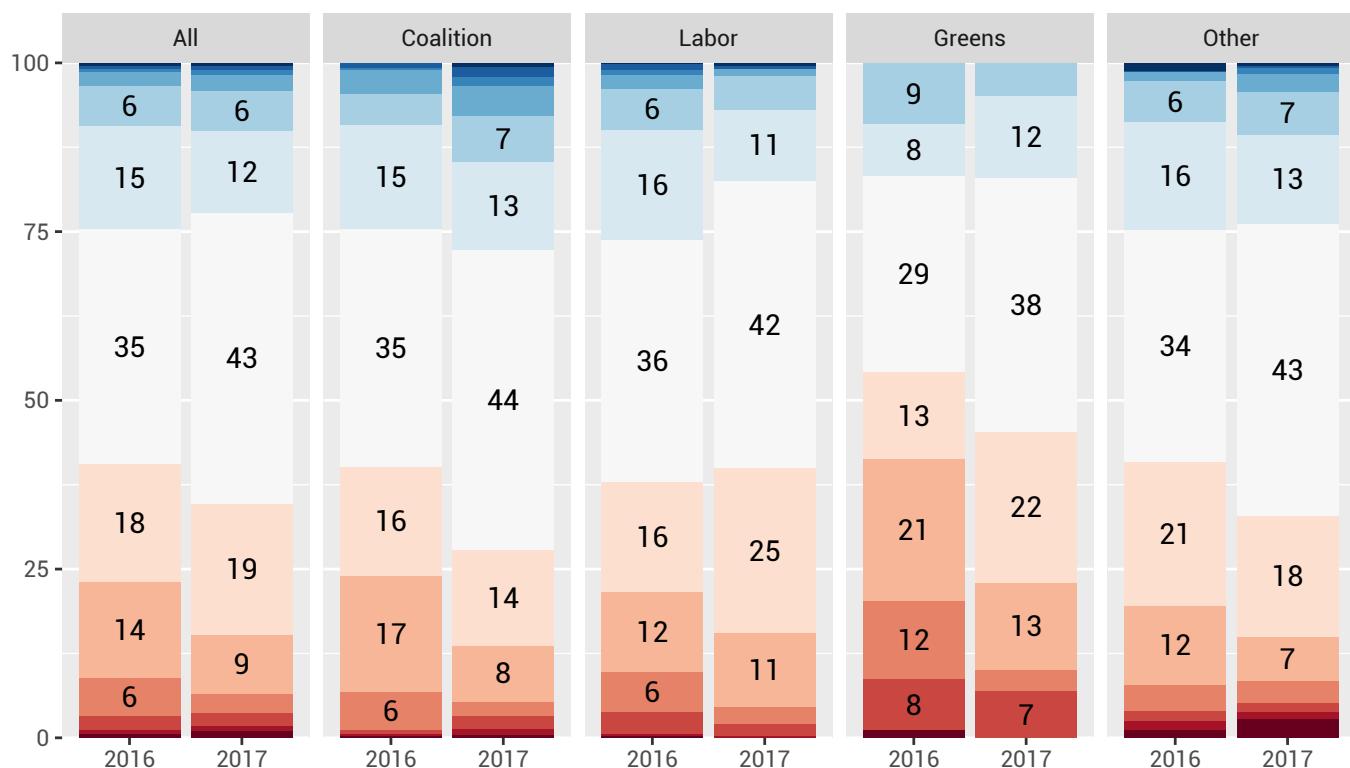
Table 43: Relationship with United States minus relationship with China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 28.5$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
+US 6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
+US 5	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
+US 4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
+US 3	3	4	2	1	0	0	1	3
+US 2	5	7	6	5	9	5	6	7
+US 1	15	13	16	11	8	12	16	13
No difference	35	44	36	42	29	38	34	43
+China 1	16	14	16	25	13	22	21	18
+China 2	17	8	12	11	21	13	12	7
+China 3	6	2	6	3	12	3	4	3
+China 4	1	2	3	2	8	7	1	1
+China 5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
+China 6	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3

Table 44: Relationship with United States minus relationship with China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# rshipDiff

Relationship with United States minus relationship with China



## rshipDiff\_fold

Relationship with United States minus relationship with China, collapsed

	2016	2017
+US	25	22
Neutral	35	43
+China	41	35

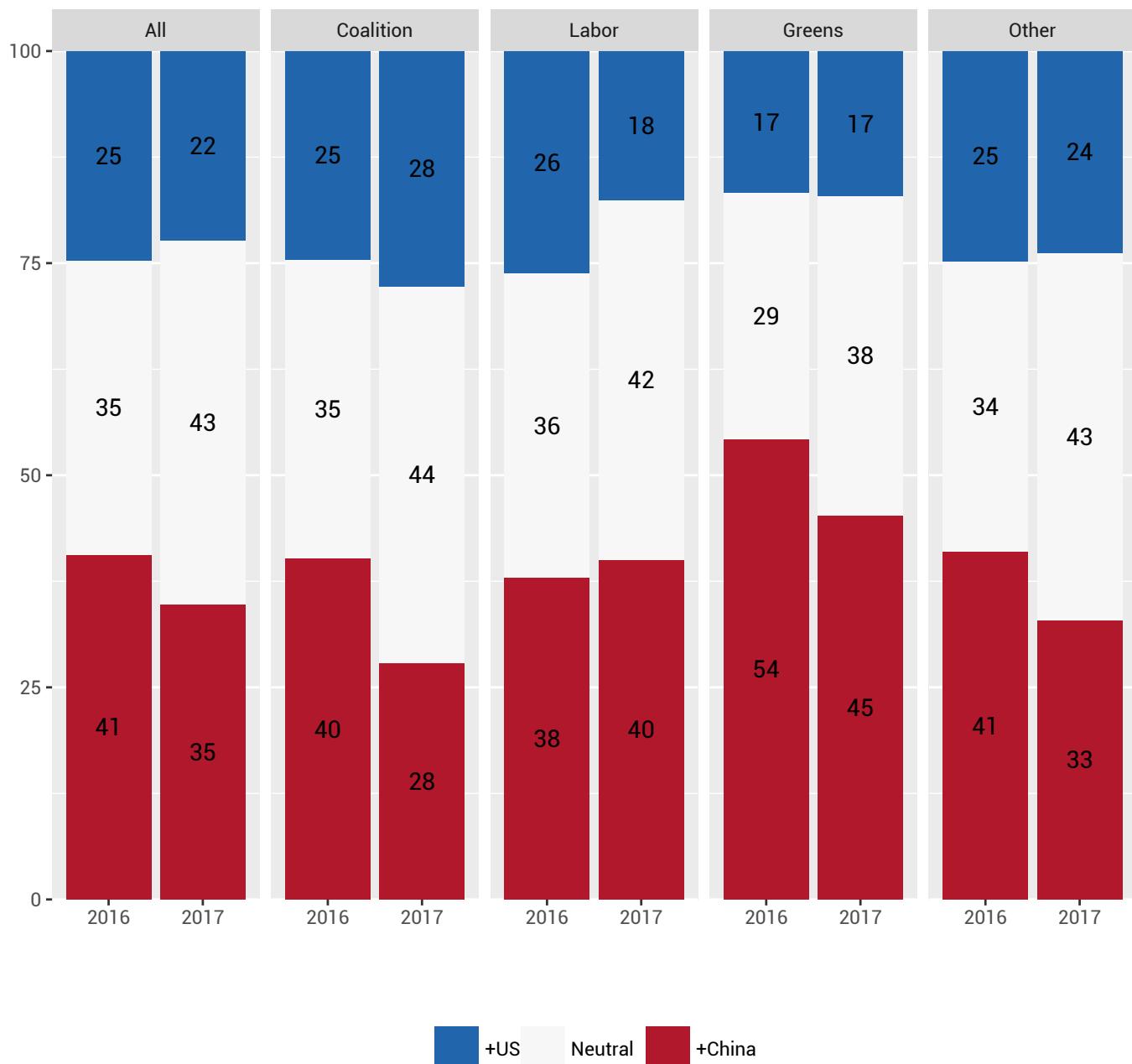
Table 45: Relationship with United States minus relationship with China, collapsed. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 10.8$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
+US	25	28	26	18	17	17	25	24
Neutral	35	44	36	42	29	38	34	43
+China	40	28	38	40	54	45	41	33

Table 46: Relationship with United States minus relationship with China, collapsed. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# rsipDiff\_fold

Relationship with United States minus relationship with China, collapsed



## us\_china

Word best describes the relationship between China and the United States

	2016	2017
Close friends	2	3
Partners	9	8
Competitors	70	66
Fearful	17	19
Enemies	2	4

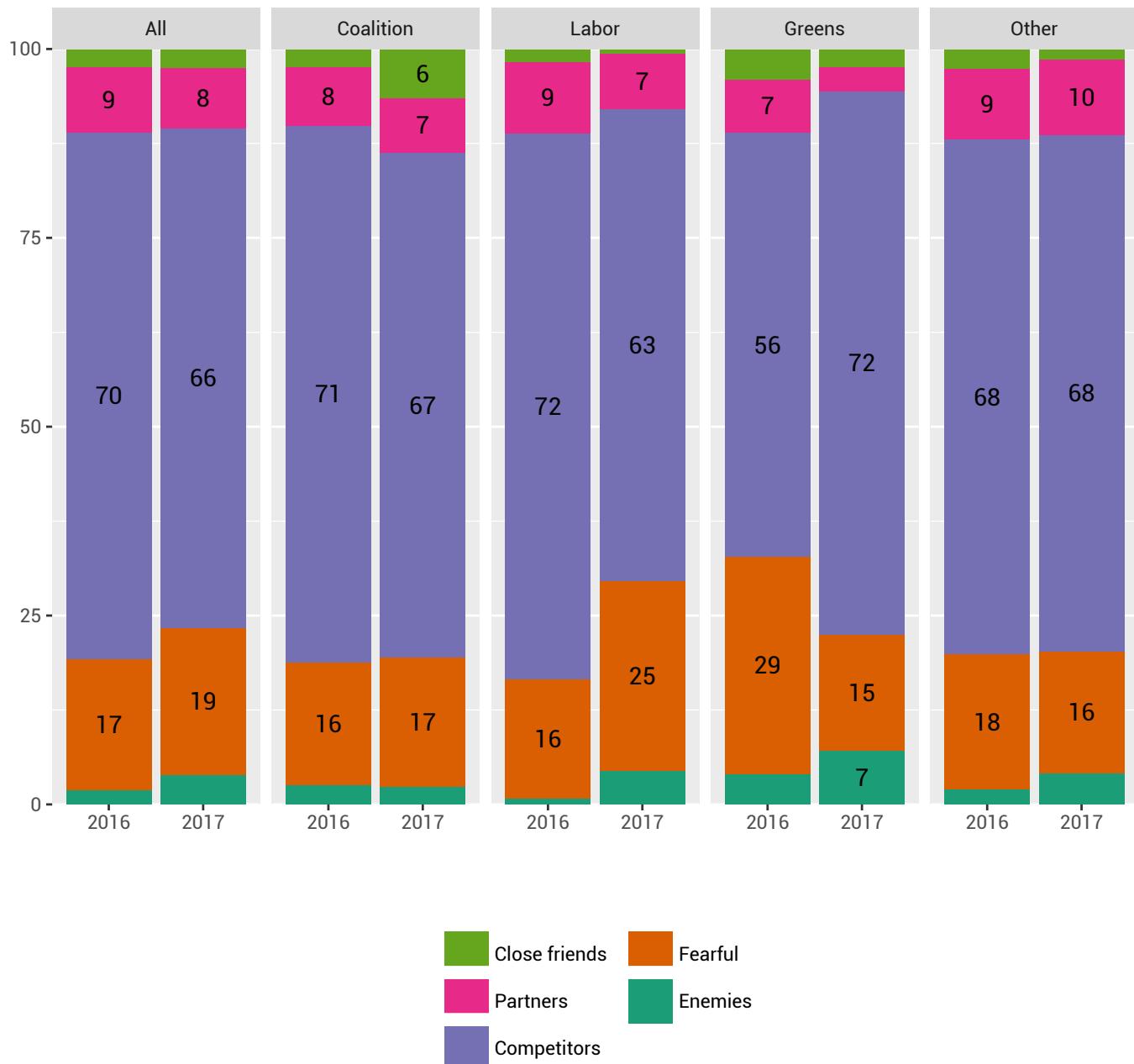
Table 47: Word best describes the relationship between China and the United States. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 7.1$ .  $p = 0.13$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Close friends	2	6	2	1	4	2	3	1
Partners	8	7	9	7	7	3	9	10
Competitors	71	67	72	63	56	72	68	68
Fearful	16	17	16	25	29	15	18	16
Enemies	3	2	1	4	4	7	2	4

Table 48: Word best describes the relationship between China and the United States. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# us\_china

Word best describes the relationship between China and the United States



# trade\_us

Increasing country's trade with the United States

	2016	2017
Very good for [country]	10	7
Good for [country]	47	43
Neither good nor bad for [country]	32	39
Bad for [country]	10	9
Very bad for [country]	1	3

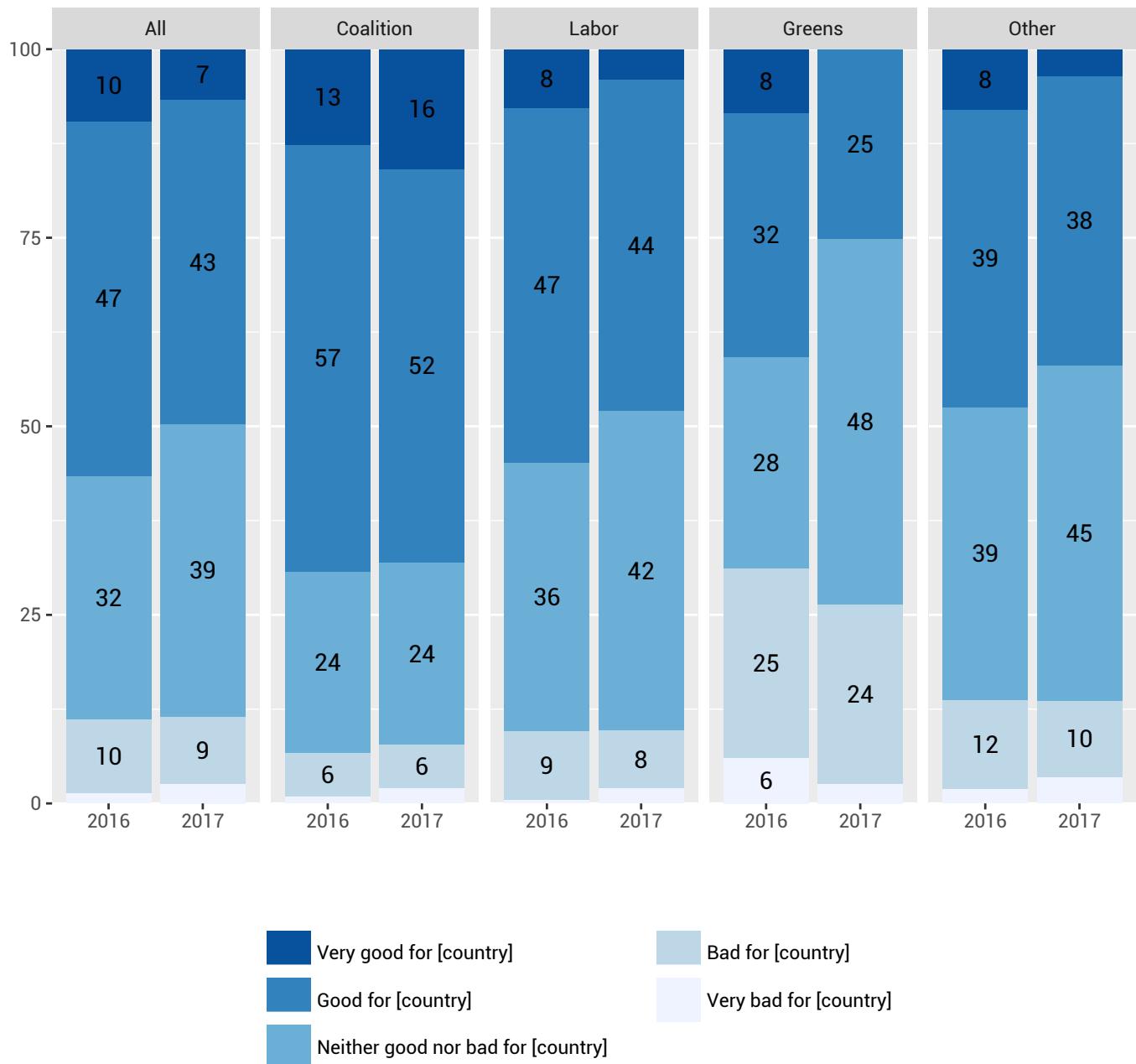
Table 49: Increasing country's trade with the United States. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 12.4$ .  $p = 0.01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Very good for [country]	13	16	8	4	8	0	8	4
Good for [country]	57	52	47	44	32	25	39	38
Neither good nor bad for [country]	24	24	36	42	28	48	39	45
Bad for [country]	6	6	9	8	25	24	12	10
Very bad for [country]	1	2	0	2	6	3	2	4

Table 50: Increasing country's trade with the United States. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# trade\_us

Increasing country's trade with the United States



# trade\_china

Increasing country's trade with China

	2016	2017
Very good for [country]	18	14
Good for [country]	46	43
Neither good nor bad for [country]	22	30
Bad for [country]	12	11
Very bad for [country]	2	3

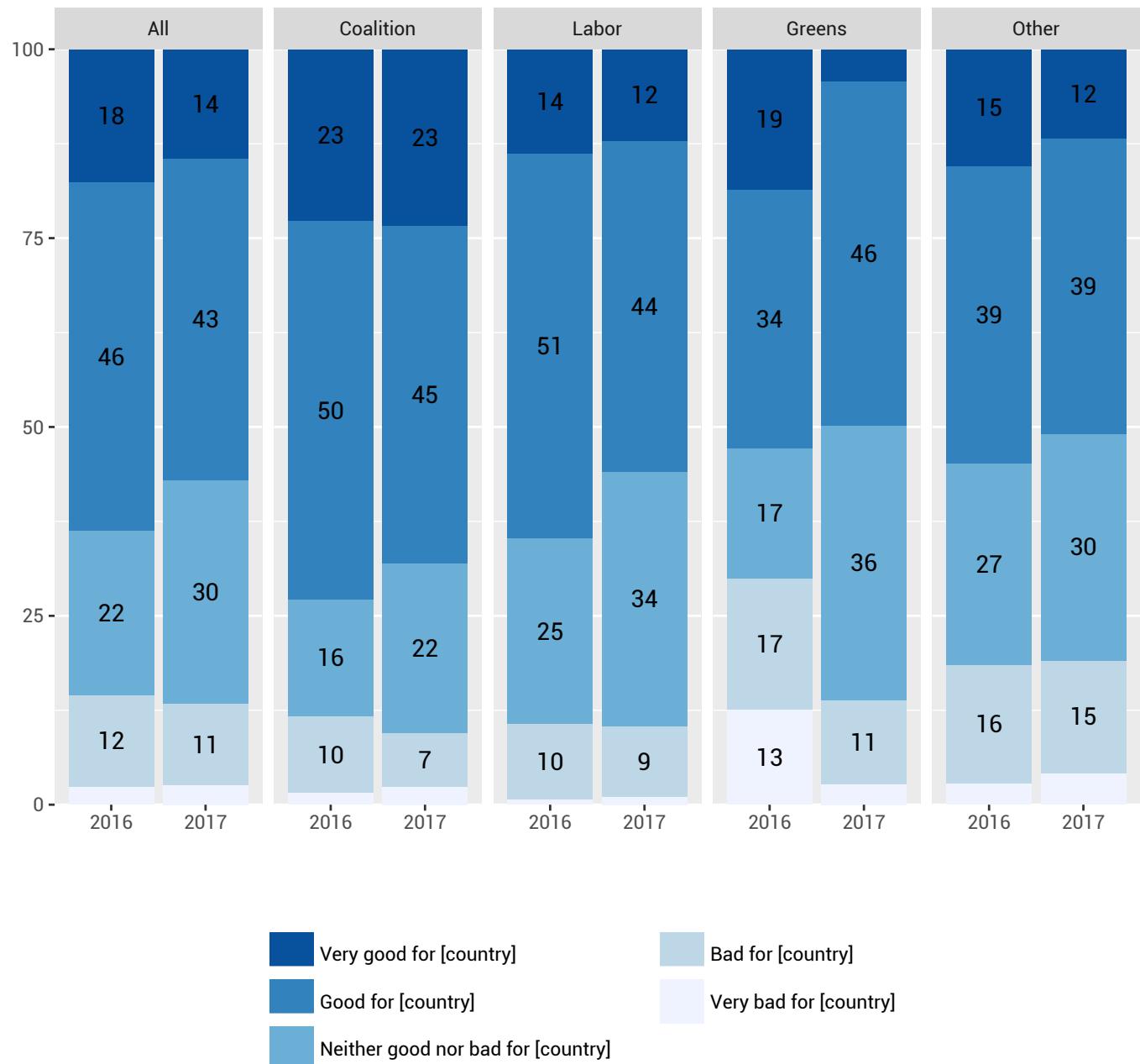
Table 51: Increasing country's trade with China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 13.1$ .  $p = 0.01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Very good for [country]	23	23	14	12	19	4	15	12
Good for [country]	50	45	51	44	34	46	39	39
Neither good nor bad for [country]	16	22	25	34	17	36	27	30
Bad for [country]	10	7	10	9	17	11	16	15
Very bad for [country]	2	2	1	1	13	3	3	4

Table 52: Increasing country's trade with China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# trade\_china

Increasing country's trade with China



# tradeDiff

Increasing country's trade with United States minus increasing trade with China

	2016	2017
+US 4	0	0
+US 3	1	0
+US 2	4	4
+US 1	12	12
No difference	54	56
+China 1	21	20
+China 2	6	6
+China 3	1	1
+China 4	0	1

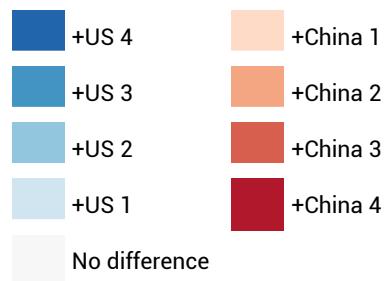
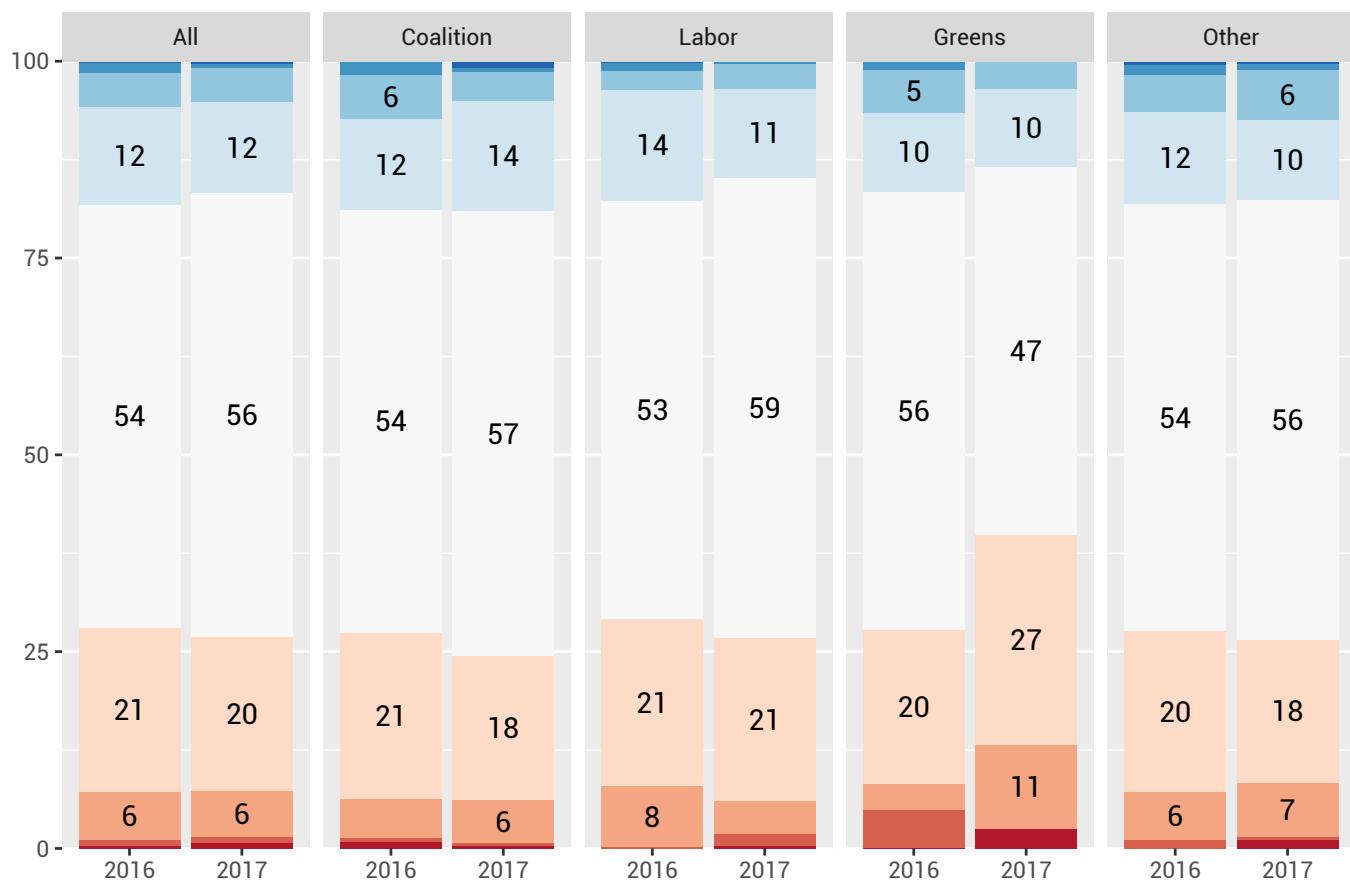
Table 53: Increasing country's trade with United States minus increasing trade with China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 6.2$ .  $p = 0.63$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
+US 4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
+US 3	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
+US 2	6	4	2	3	5	3	5	6
+US 1	12	14	14	11	10	10	12	10
No difference	54	57	53	59	56	47	54	56
+China 1	21	18	21	21	20	27	20	18
+China 2	5	6	8	4	3	11	6	7
+China 3	1	0	0	2	5	0	1	0
+China 4	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1

Table 54: Increasing country's trade with United States minus increasing trade with China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# tradeDiff

Increasing country's trade with United States minus increasing trade with China



## tradeDiff\_fold

Increasing country's trade with United States minus increasing trade with China, collapsed

	2016	2017
+US	18	17
Neutral	54	56
+China	28	27

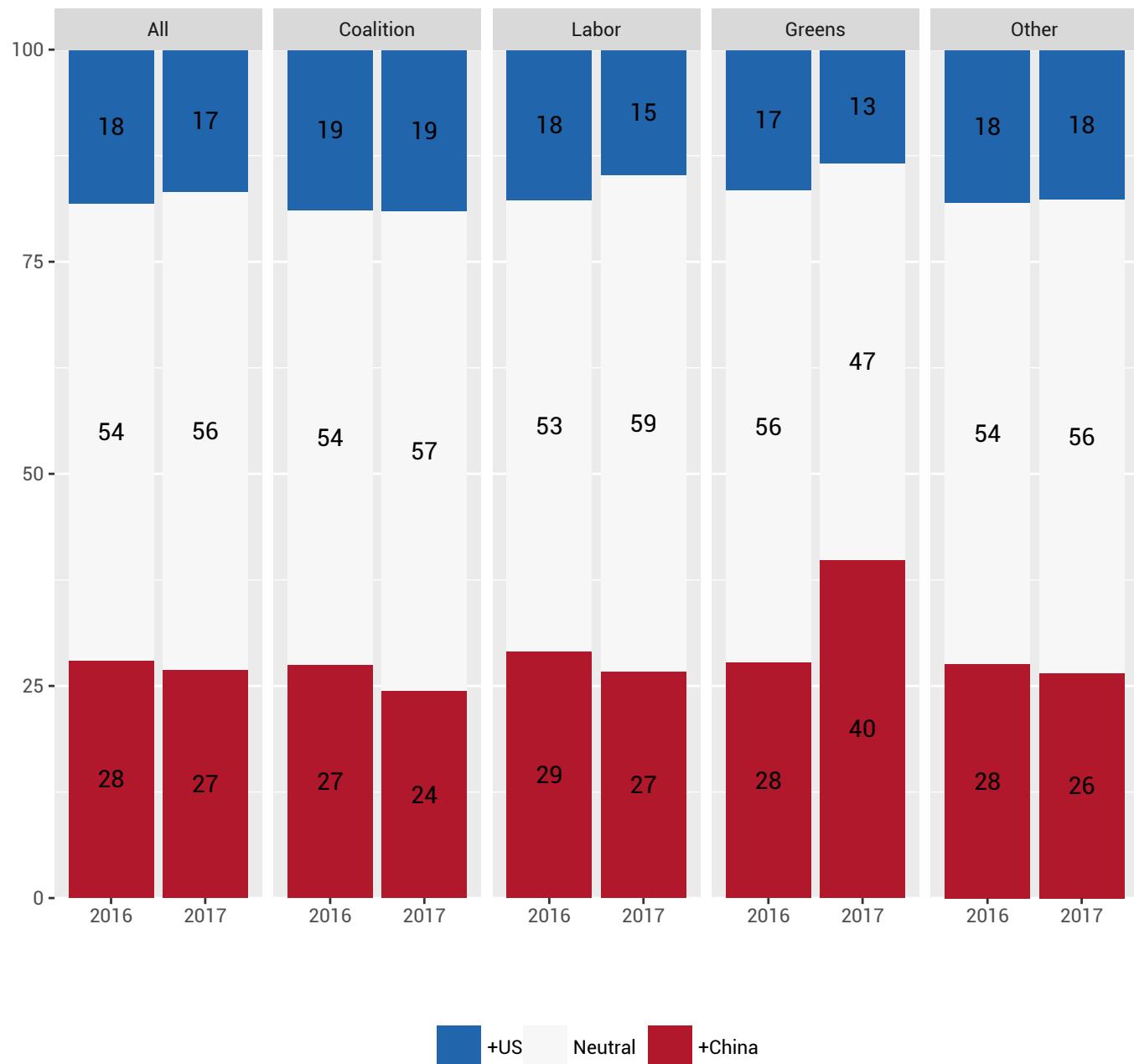
Table 55: Increasing country's trade with United States minus increasing trade with China, collapsed. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 1.1$ .  $p = 0.59$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
+US	19	19	18	15	17	13	18	18
Neutral	54	57	53	59	56	47	54	56
+China	27	24	29	27	28	40	28	26

Table 56: Increasing country's trade with United States minus increasing trade with China, collapsed. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# tradeDiff\_fold

Increasing country's trade with United States minus increasing trade with China, collapsed



## **ftas**

Free trade agreements reduce or remove tariffs, taxes and other restrictions on international trade of goods and services. Do you favour, oppose, or neither favour nor oppose [country] making free trade agreements with other countries?

	ftas
Favour a great deal	11
Favour moderately	15
Favour a little	23
Neither favour nor oppose	31
Oppose a little	12
Oppose moderately	4
Oppose a great deal	4

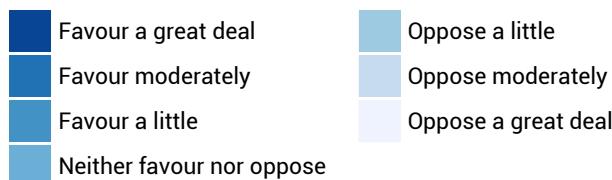
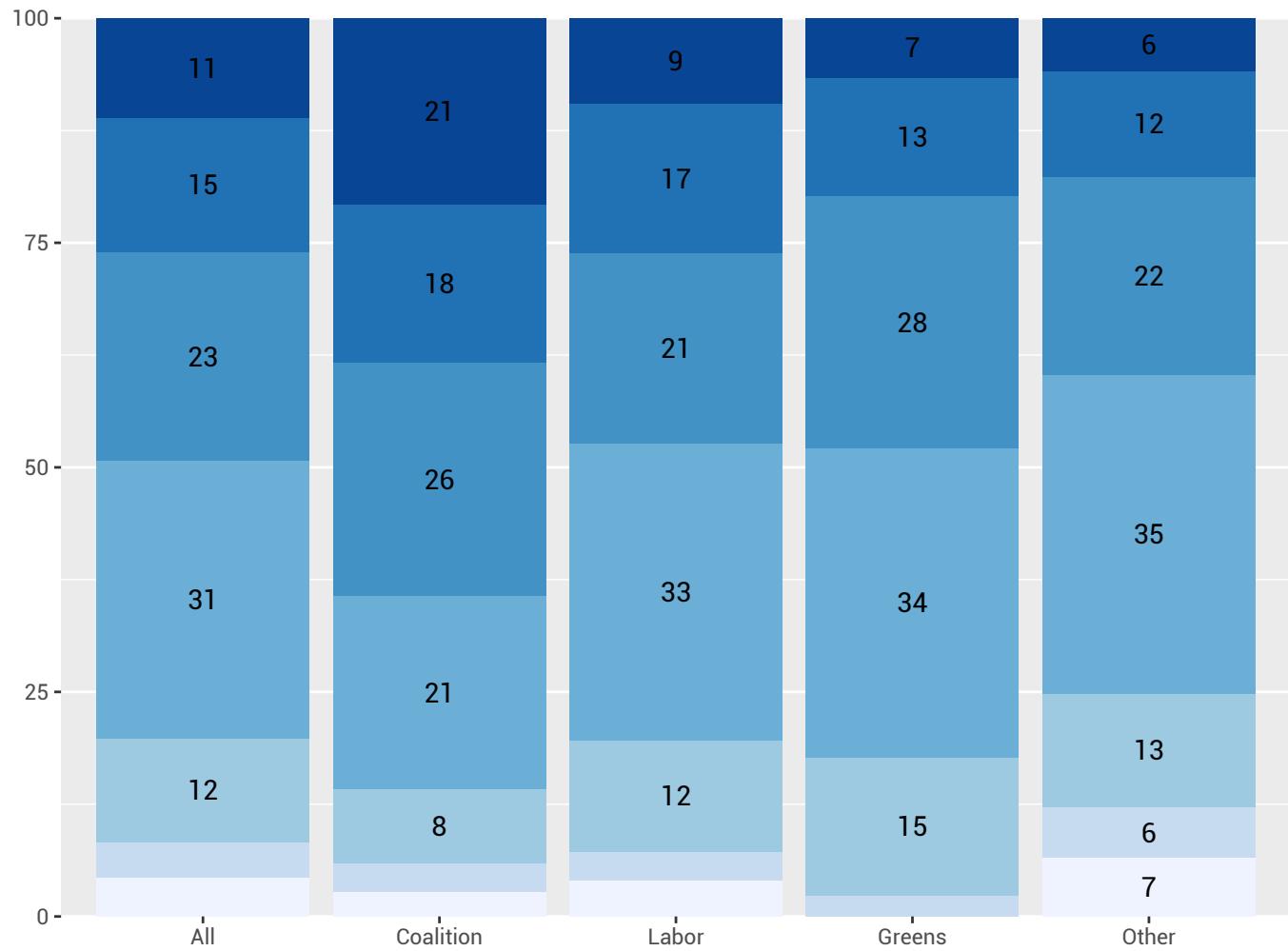
Table 57: Free trade agreements reduce or remove tariffs, taxes and other restrictions on international trade of goods and services. Do you favour, oppose, or neither favour nor oppose [country] making free trade agreements with other countries? . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Favour a great deal	21	7	9	6
Favour moderately	18	13	17	12
Favour a little	26	28	21	22
Neither favour nor oppose	21	34	33	35
Oppose a little	8	15	12	13
Oppose moderately	3	2	3	6
Oppose a great deal	3	0	4	7

Table 58: Free trade agreements reduce or remove tariffs, taxes and other restrictions on international trade of goods and services. Do you favour, oppose, or neither favour nor oppose [country] making free trade agreements with other countries? . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 48.9$ .  $p < .01$ .

# ftas

Free trade agreements reduce or remove tariffs, taxes and other restrictions on international trade of goods and services. Do you favour, oppose, or neither favour nor oppose [country] making free trade agreements with other countries?



# infrastructure

If the government allows foreign investment in enterprises that deliver important services in [country], such as electricity, water, transport, communications, is it

infrastructure	
Very good for [country]	3
Good for [country]	15
Neither good nor bad for [country]	28
Bad for [country]	32
Very bad for [country]	22

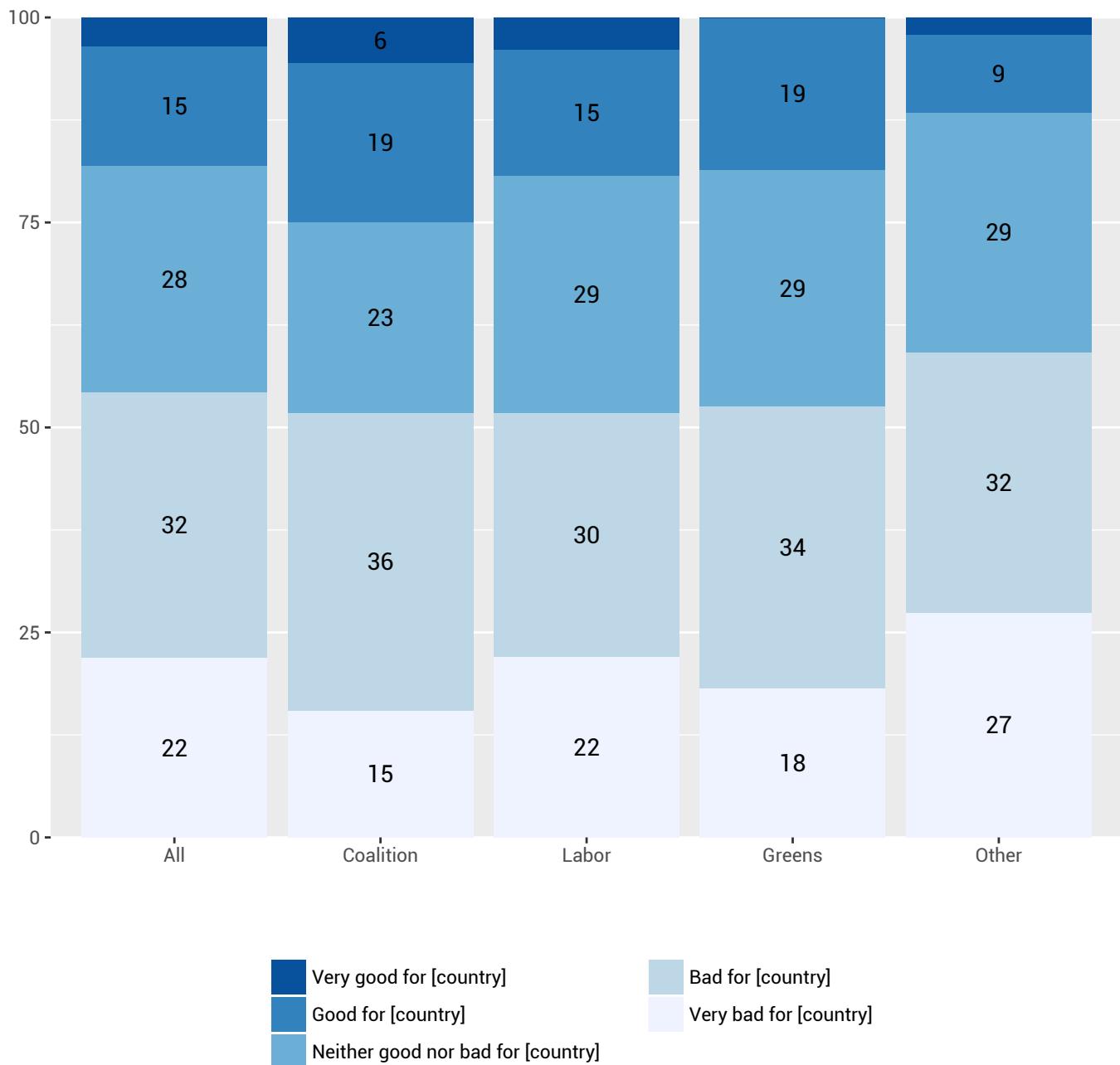
Table 59: If the government allows foreign investment in enterprises that deliver important services in [country], such as electricity, water, transport, communications, is it. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Very good for [country]	6	0	4	2
Good for [country]	19	19	15	9
Neither good nor bad for [country]	23	29	29	29
Bad for [country]	36	34	30	32
Very bad for [country]	15	18	22	27

Table 60: If the government allows foreign investment in enterprises that deliver important services in [country], such as electricity, water, transport, communications, is it . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 24.6$ .  $p = 0.02$ .

# infrastructure

If the government allows foreign investment in enterprises that deliver important services in [country], such as electricity, water, transport, communications, is it



# china\_investment

Is investment from China in [country]

	china_investment
Very good for [country]	5
Good for [country]	21
Neither good nor bad for [country]	36
Bad for [country]	27
Very bad for [country]	11

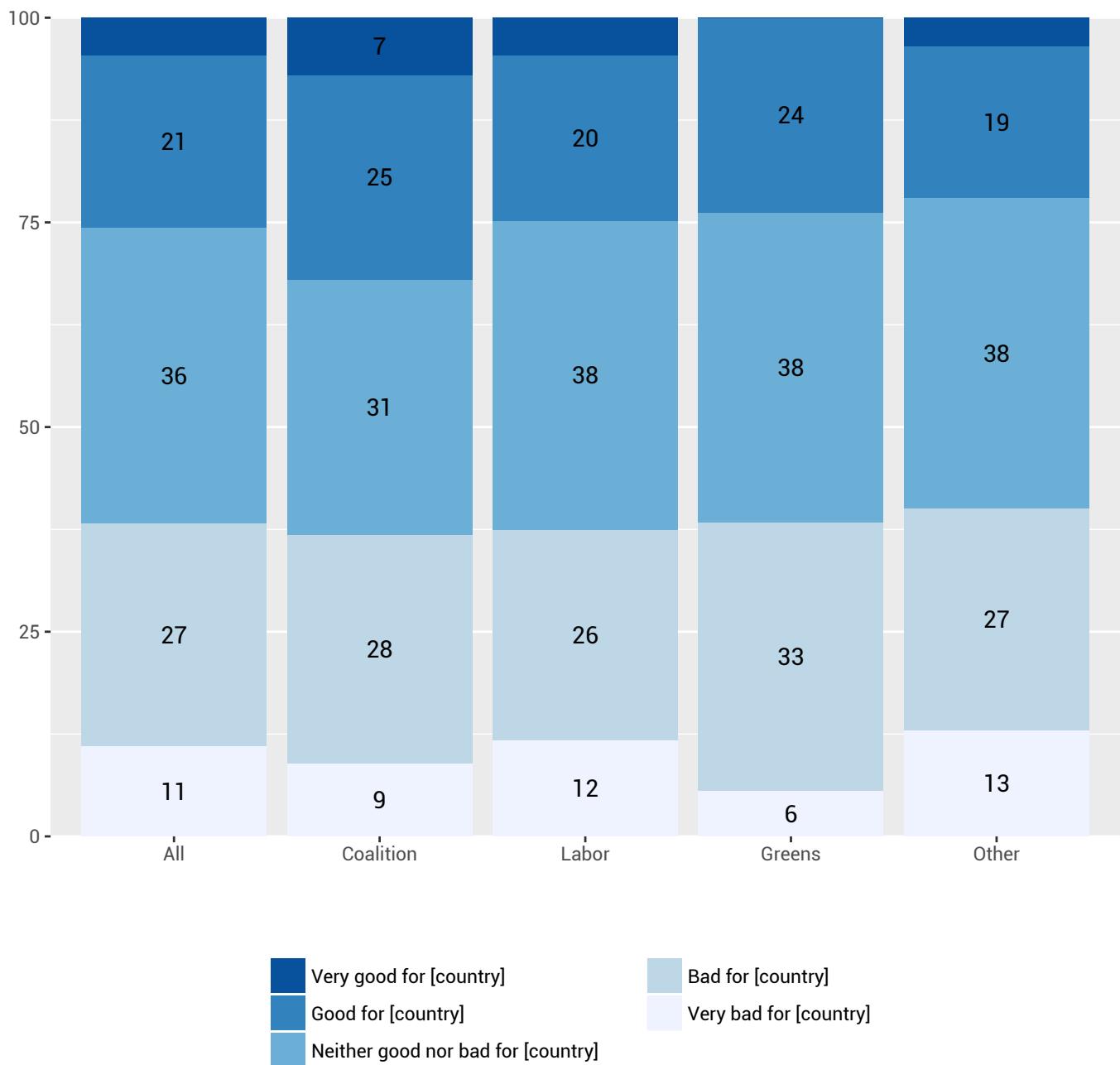
Table 61: Is investment from China in [country]. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Very good for [country]	7	0	5	3
Good for [country]	25	24	20	19
Neither good nor bad for [country]	31	38	38	38
Bad for [country]	28	33	26	27
Very bad for [country]	9	6	12	13

Table 62: Is investment from China in [country]. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 13.4$ .  $p = 0.34$ .

# china\_investment

Is investment from China in [country]



## us\_investment

Is investment from the United States in [country]

	us_investment
Very good for [country]	5
Good for [country]	30
Neither good nor bad for [country]	42
Bad for [country]	19
Very bad for [country]	4

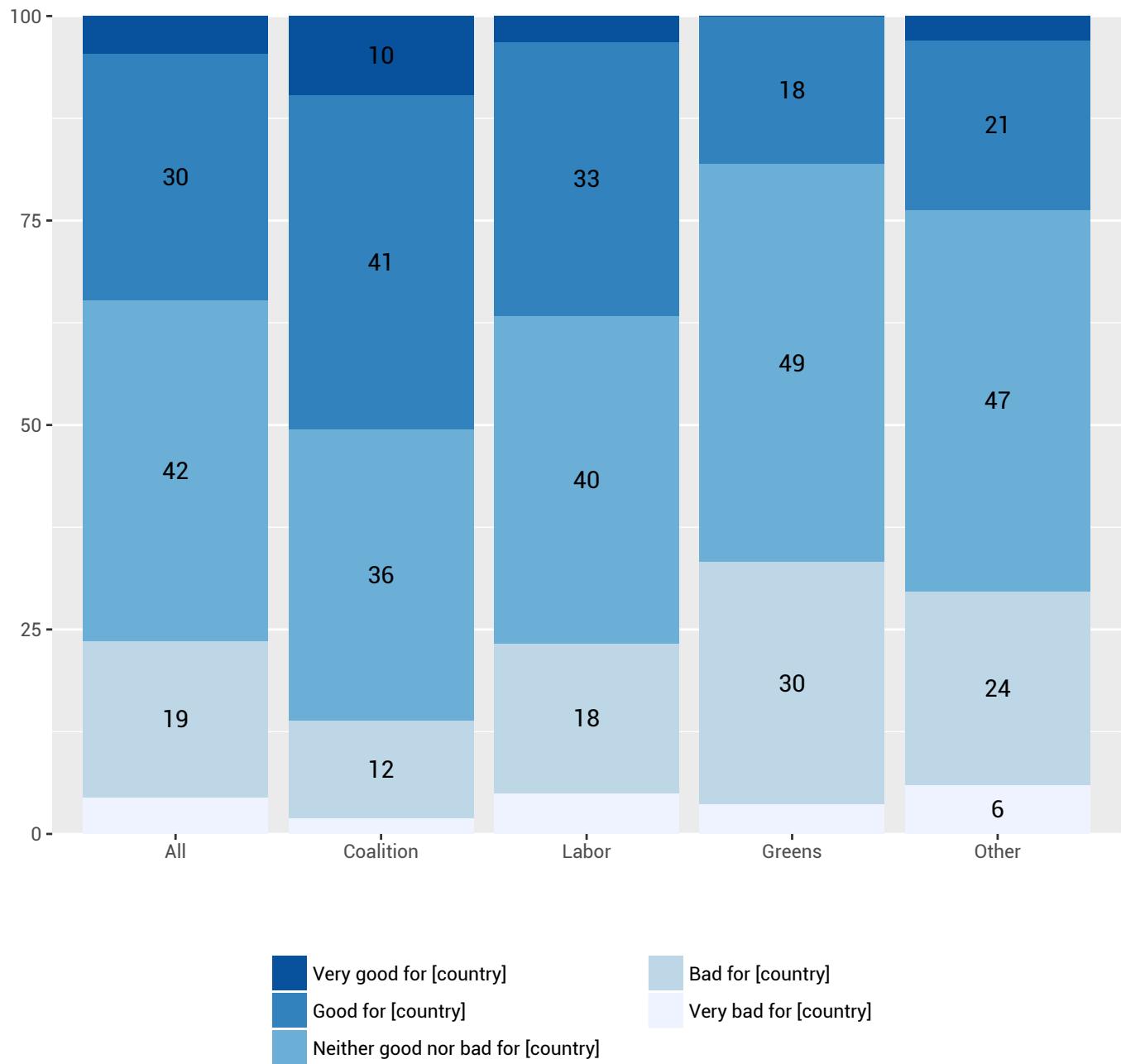
Table 63: Is investment from the United States in [country]. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Very good for [country]	10	0	3	3
Good for [country]	41	18	33	21
Neither good nor bad for [country]	36	49	40	47
Bad for [country]	12	30	18	24
Very bad for [country]	2	4	5	6

Table 64: Is investment from the United States in [country]. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 52.8$ .  $p < .01$ .

# us\_investment

Is investment from the United States in [country]



# investDiff

Investment from United States minus investment from China

	investDiff
+US 4	0
+US 3	1
+US 2	8
+US 1	22
No difference	60
+China 1	6
+China 2	2
+China 3	0
+China 4	0

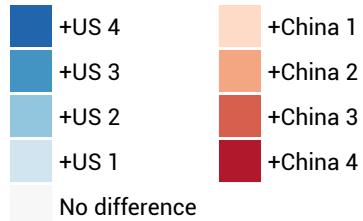
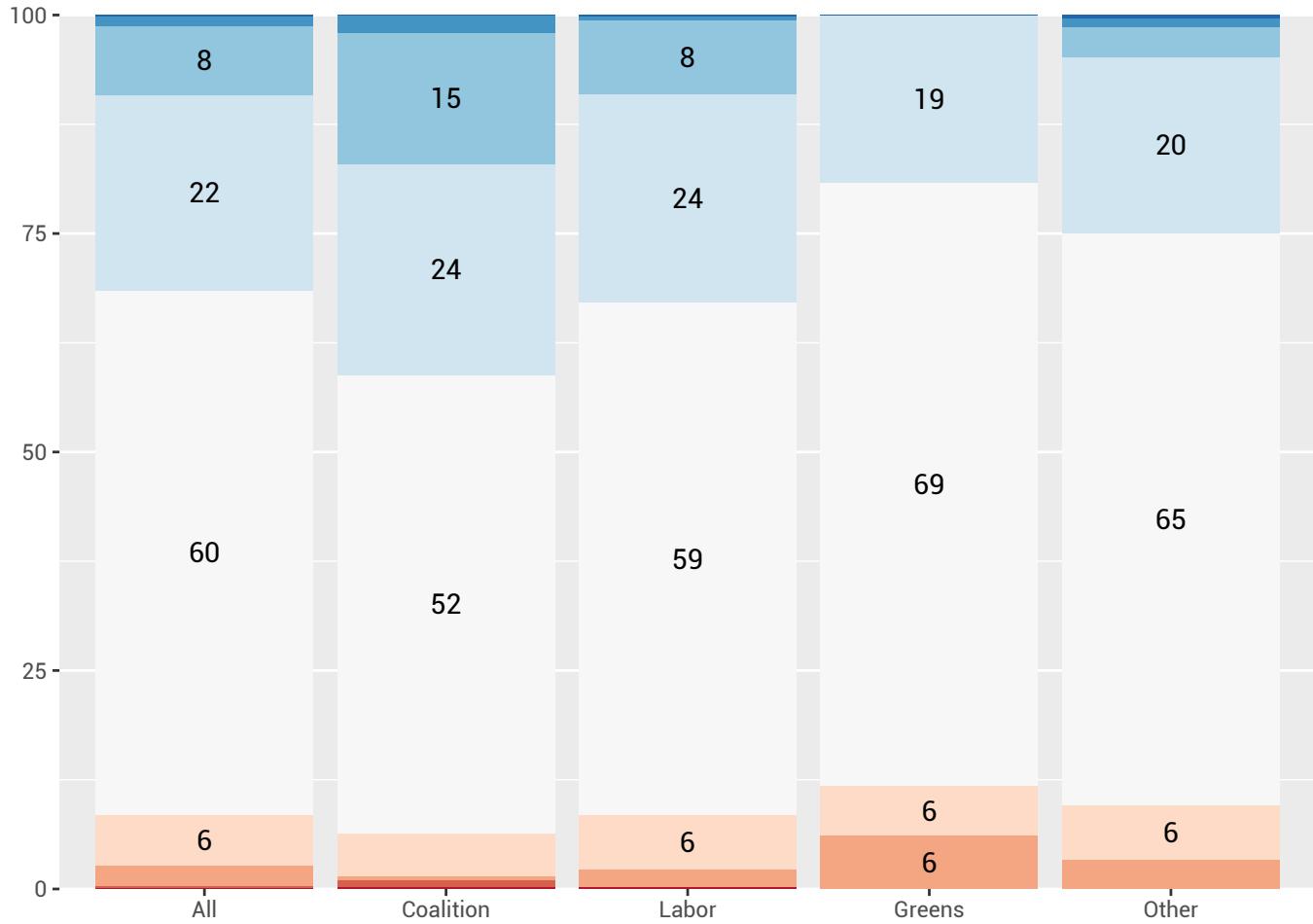
Table 65: Investment from United States minus investment from China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
+US 4	0	0	0	0
+US 3	2	0	0	1
+US 2	15	0	8	3
+US 1	24	19	24	20
No difference	52	69	59	65
+China 1	5	6	6	6
+China 2	0	6	2	3
+China 3	1	0	0	0
+China 4	0	0	0	0

Table 66: Investment from United States minus investment from China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 44.5$ .  $p < .01$ .

# investDiff

Investment from United States minus investment from China



## investDiff\_fold

Investment from United States minus investment from China, collapsed

investDiff_fold	
+US	32
Neutral	60
+China	9

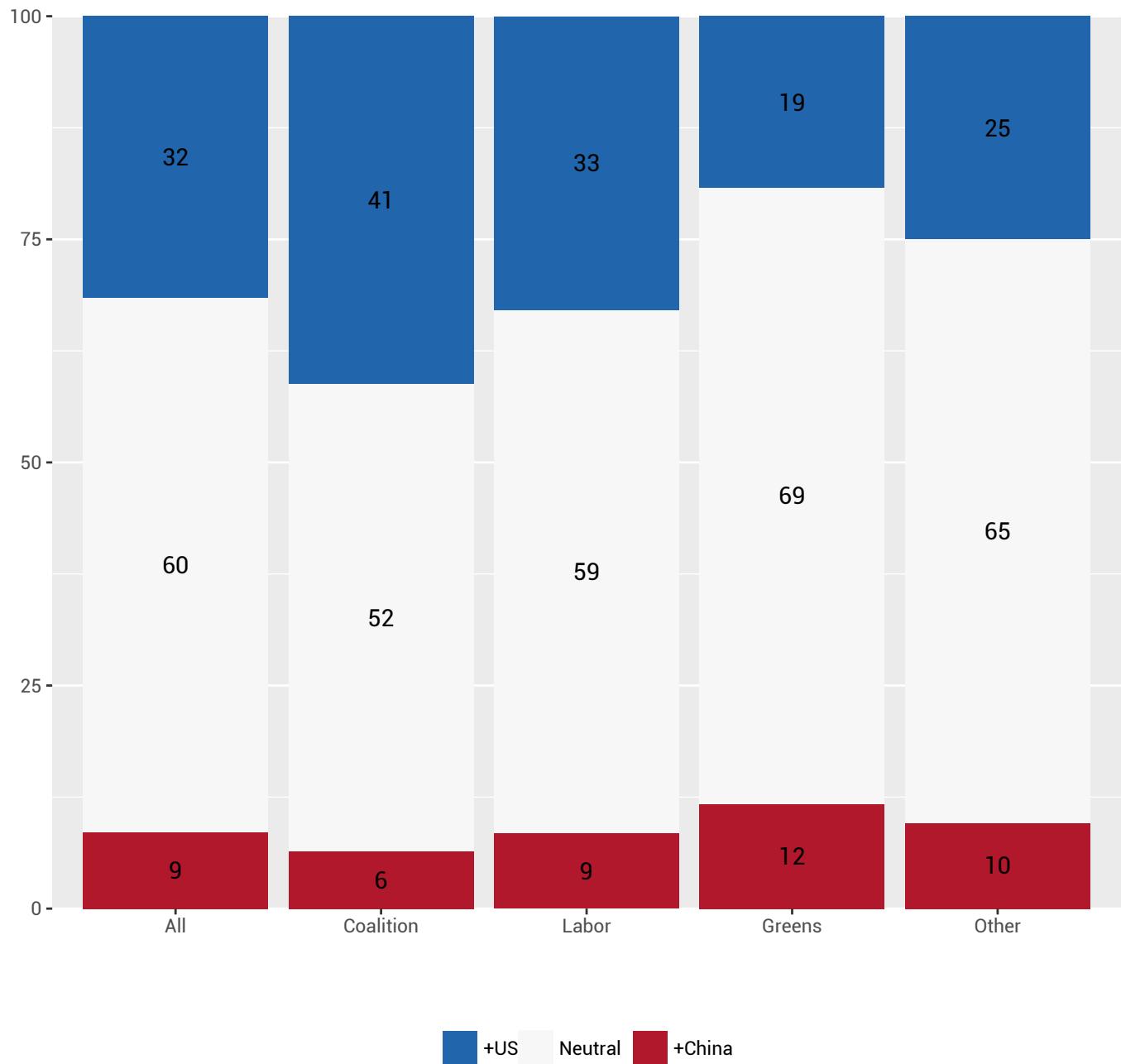
Table 67: Investment from United States minus investment from China, collapsed. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
+US	41	19	33	25
Neutral	52	69	59	65
+China	6	12	9	10

Table 68: Investment from United States minus investment from China, collapsed. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 17.5$ .  $p < .01$ .

# investDiff\_fold

Investment from United States minus investment from China, collapsed



# china\_superpower

Leading superpower view of China relative to US

	2016	2017
China will eventually replace the U.S. as the worlds leading superpower	55	52
China has already replaced the U.S. as the worlds leading superpower	14	22
China will never replace the U.S. as the worlds leading superpower	30	26

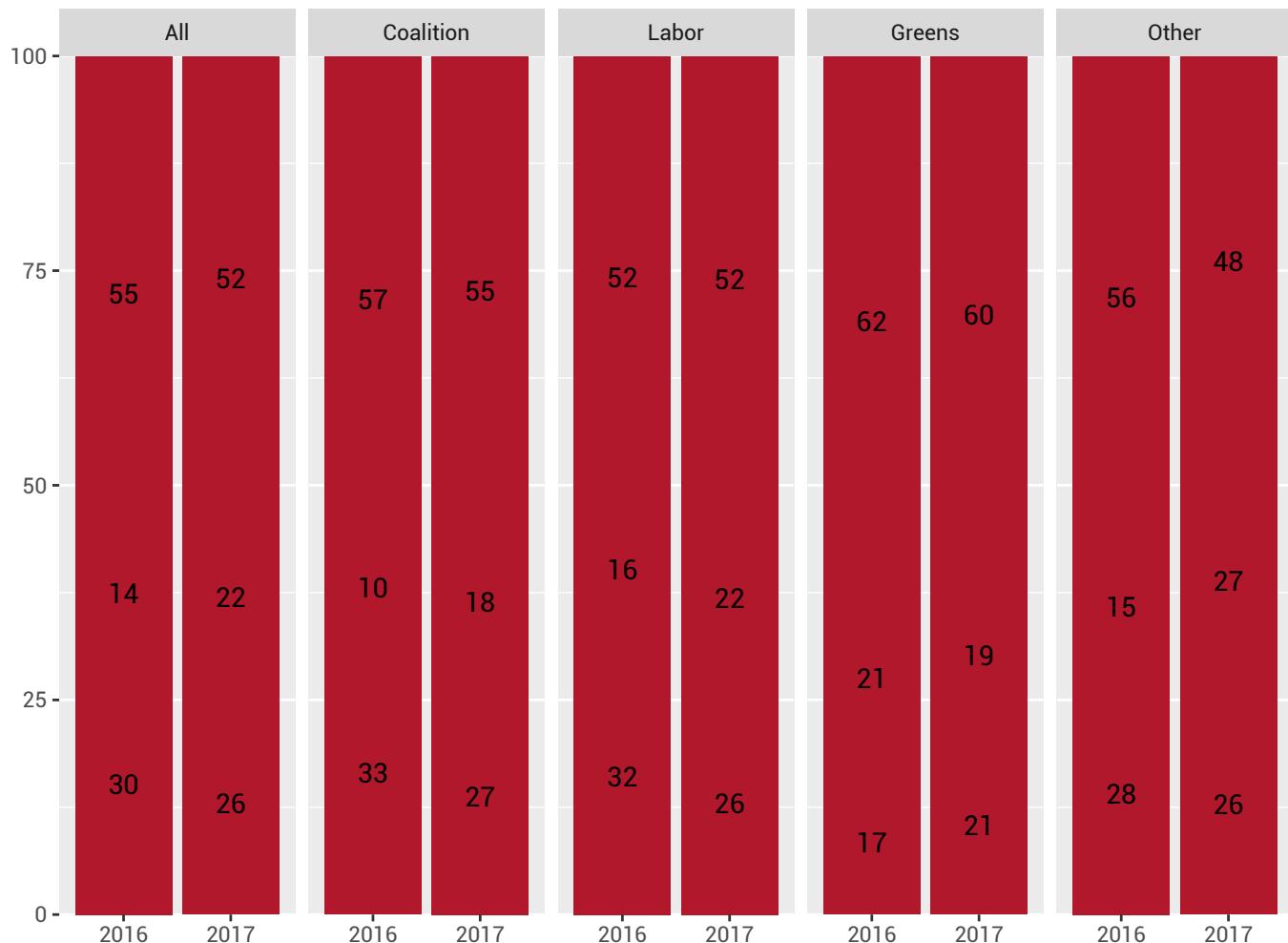
Table 69: Leading superpower view of China relative to US. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 16.3$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
China will eventually replace the U.S. as the worlds leading superpower	57	55	52	52	62	60	56	48
China has already replaced the U.S. as the worlds leading superpower	10	18	16	22	21	19	15	27
China will never replace the U.S. as the worlds leading superpower	33	27	32	26	17	21	28	26

Table 70: Leading superpower view of China relative to US. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# china\_superpower

Leading superpower view of China relative to US



- █ China will eventually replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower
- █ China has already replaced the U.S. as the world's leading superpower
- █ China will never replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower

## **us\_milpresence**

Should the military presence of the United States in the Asia Pacific

	us_milpresence
Greatly increased	4
Moderately increased	6
Increased a little	12
Stayed about the same	49
Decreased a little	16
Moderately decreased	6
Greatly decreased	7

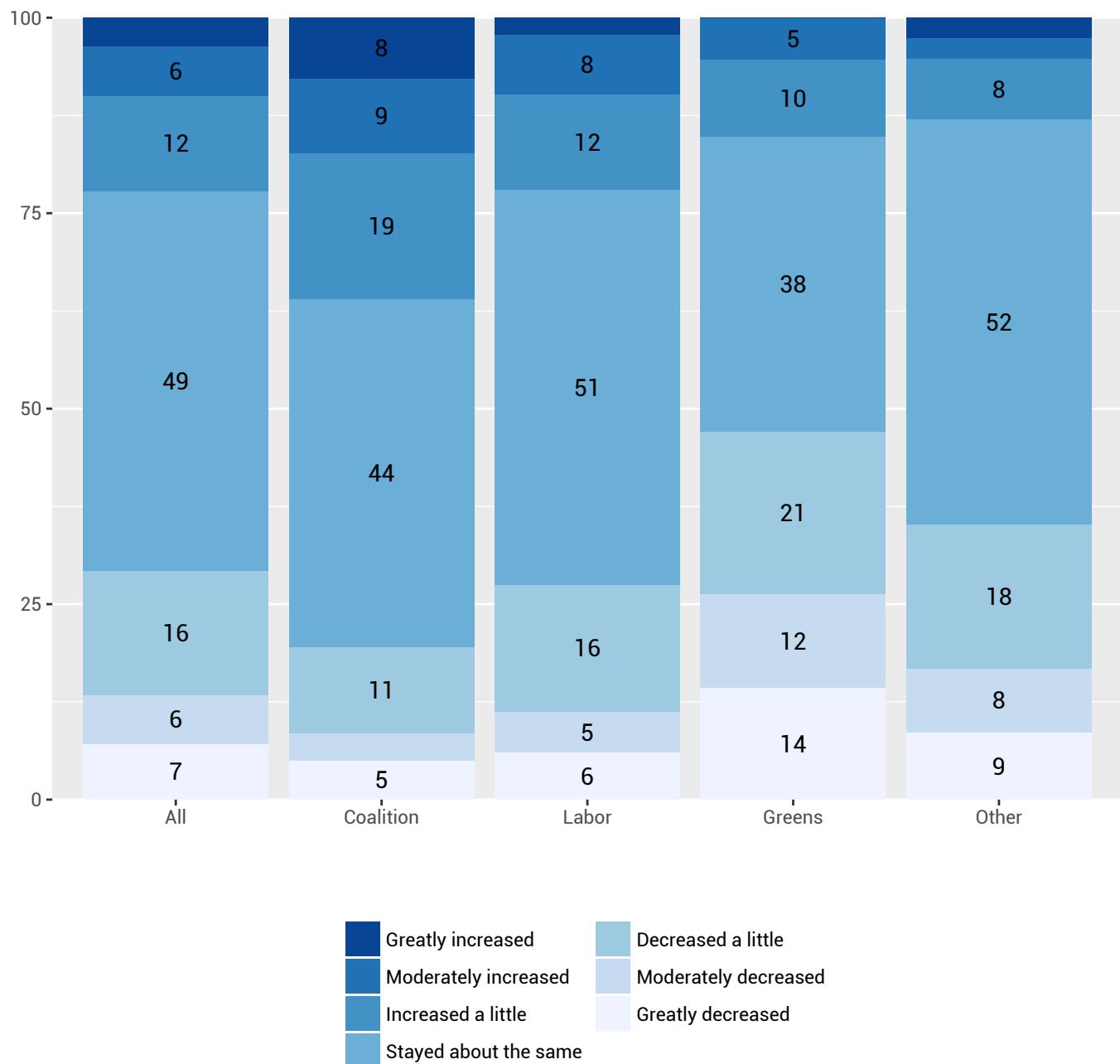
Table 71: Should the military presence of the United States in the Asia Pacific. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Greatly increased	8	0	2	3
Moderately increased	9	5	8	3
Increased a little	19	10	12	8
Stayed about the same	44	38	51	52
Decreased a little	11	21	16	18
Moderately decreased	3	12	5	8
Greatly decreased	5	14	6	9

Table 72: Should the military presence of the United States in the Asia Pacific. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 53.7$ .  $p < .01$ .

# us\_milpresence

Should the military presence of the United States in the Asia Pacific



# china\_milpresence

Should the military presence of China in the Asia Pacific

	china_milpresence
Greatly increased	2
Moderately increased	3
Increased a little	6
Stayed about the same	45
Decreased a little	18
Moderately decreased	13
Greatly decreased	13

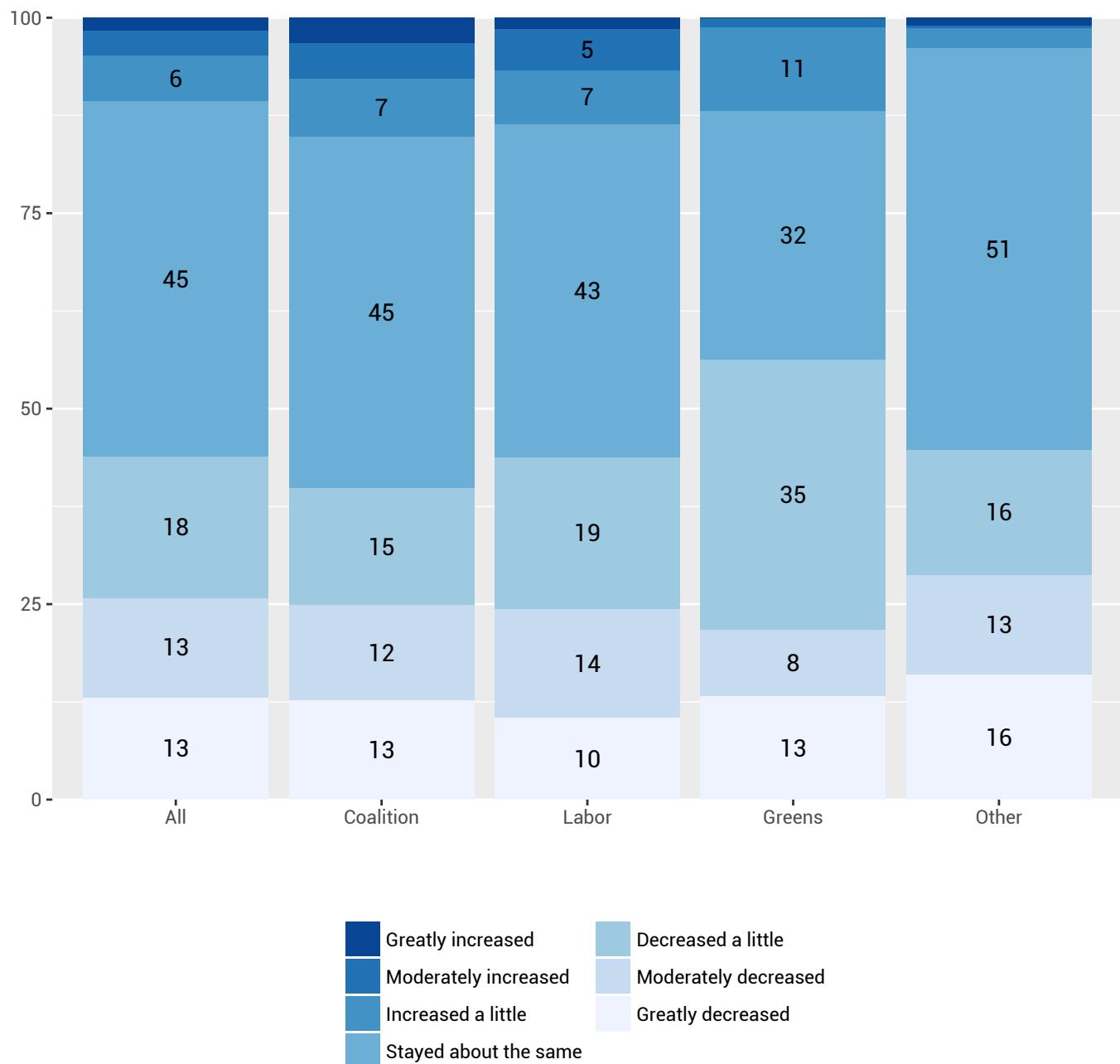
Table 73: Should the military presence of China in the Asia Pacific. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Greatly increased	3	0	1	1
Moderately increased	5	1	5	0
Increased a little	7	11	7	3
Stayed about the same	45	32	43	51
Decreased a little	15	35	19	16
Moderately decreased	12	8	14	13
Greatly decreased	13	13	10	16

Table 74: Should the military presence of China in the Asia Pacific. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 41.6$ .  $p < .01$ .

# china\_milpresence

Should the military presence of China in the Asia Pacific



# **milpresenceDiff**

Military presence of United States in the Asia Pacific minus military presence of China in the Asia Pacific

	milpresenceDiff
+US 6	2
+US 5	1
+US 4	2
+US 3	6
+US 2	9
+US 1	15
No difference	50
+China 1	8
+China 2	2
+China 3	3
+China 4	0
+China 5	0
+China 6	1

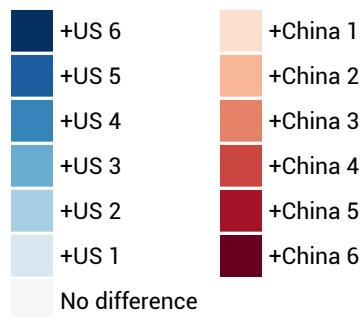
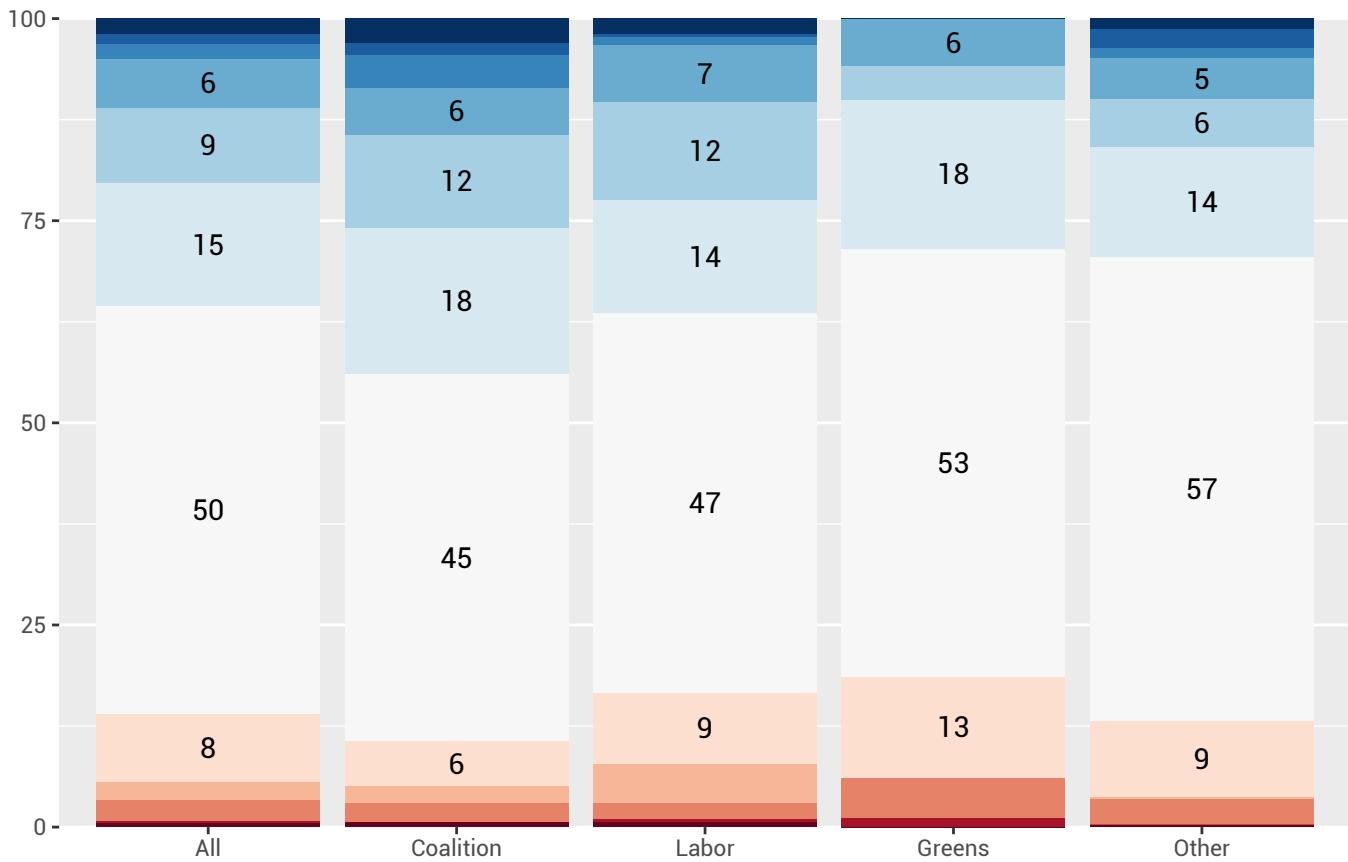
Table 75: Military presence of United States in the Asia Pacific minus military presence of China in the Asia Pacific. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
+US 6	3	0	2	1
+US 5	1	0	0	2
+US 4	4	0	1	1
+US 3	6	6	7	5
+US 2	12	4	12	6
+US 1	18	18	14	14
No difference	45	53	47	57
+China 1	6	13	9	9
+China 2	2	0	5	0
+China 3	2	5	2	3
+China 4	0	0	0	0
+China 5	0	1	0	0
+China 6	1	0	1	0

Table 76: Military presence of United States in the Asia Pacific minus military presence of China in the Asia Pacific. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

# milpresenceDiff

Military presence of United States in the Asia Pacific minus military presence of China in the Asia Pacific



# **milpresenceDiff\_fold**

Military presence of United States in the Asia Pacific minus military presence of China in the Asia Pacific, collapsed

milpresenceDiff_fold	
+US	36
Neutral	50
+China	14

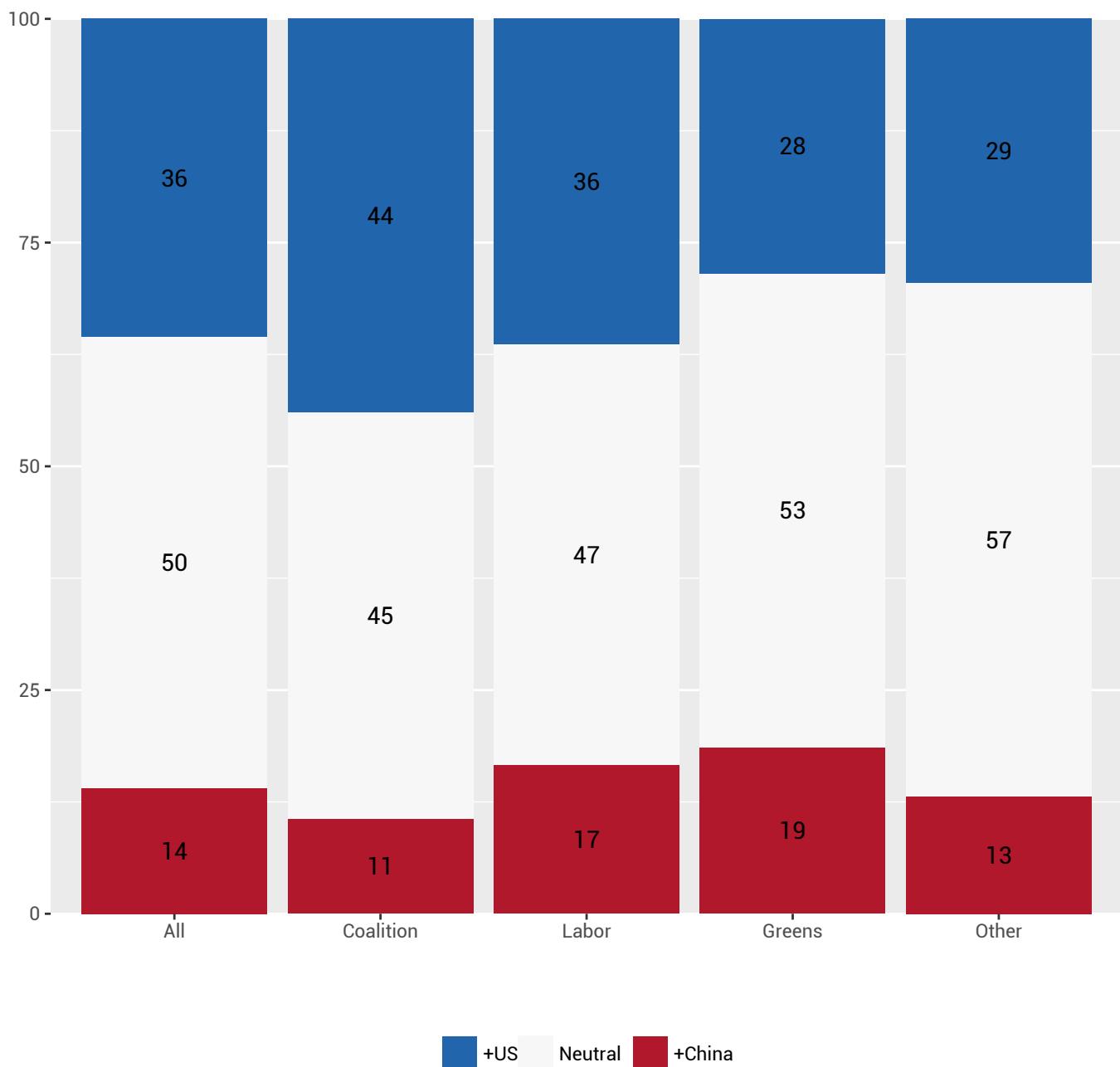
Table 77: Military presence of United States in the Asia Pacific minus military presence of China in the Asia Pacific, collapsed. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
+US	44	28	36	29
Neutral	45	53	47	57
+China	11	19	17	13

Table 78: Military presence of United States in the Asia Pacific minus military presence of China in the Asia Pacific, collapsed. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 15.0$ .  $p = 0.02$ .

# **milpresenceDiff\_fold**

Military presence of United States in the Asia Pacific minus military presence of China in the Asia Pacific, collapsed



## start\_conflict

Over the next ten years, which of the following is the most likely to start a conflict in the Asia-Pacific region?

	2016	2017
Japan	2	2
South Korea	5	8
North Korea	62	51
Taiwan	1	1
China	17	13
United States	10	19
Vietnam	1	1
The Philippines	2	1
India	0	3

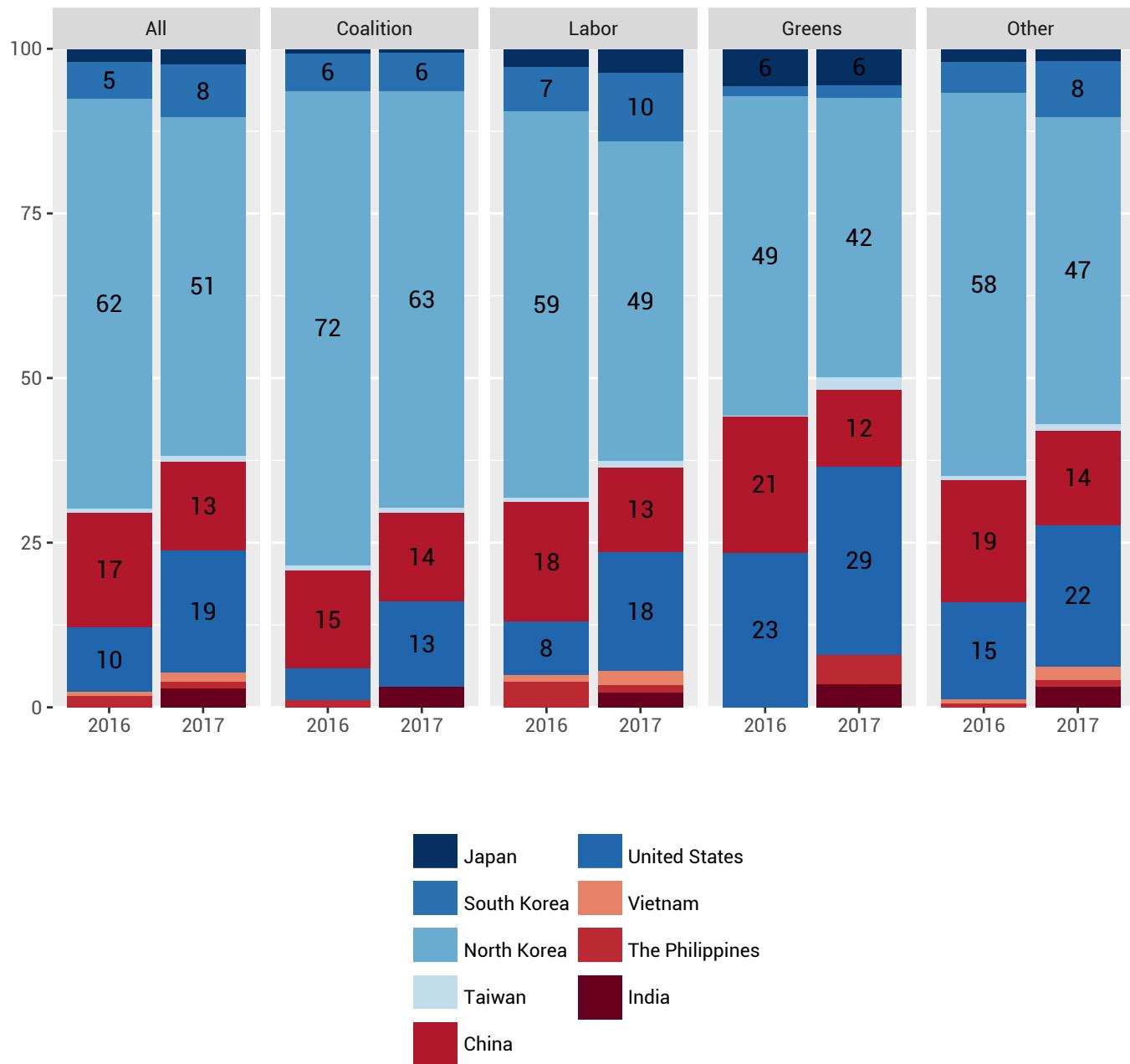
Table 79: Over the next ten years, which of the following is the most likely to start a conflict in the Asia-Pacific region?. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 61.8$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Japan	1	1	3	4	6	6	2	2
South Korea	6	6	7	10	2	2	5	8
North Korea	72	63	59	49	49	42	58	47
Taiwan	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
China	15	14	18	13	21	12	19	14
United States	5	13	8	18	23	29	15	22
Vietnam	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
The Philippines	1	0	4	1	0	5	1	1
India	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	3

Table 80: Over the next ten years, which of the following is the most likely to start a conflict in the Asia-Pacific region?. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# start\_conflict

Over the next ten years, which of the following is the most likely to start a conflict in the Asia-Pacific region?



# conflict\_grid\_japan\_china

Serious military conflict - Japan and China

	2016	2017
Extremely likely	1	2
Very likely	7	7
Somewhat likely	24	27
Slightly likely	33	30
Not at all likely	36	34

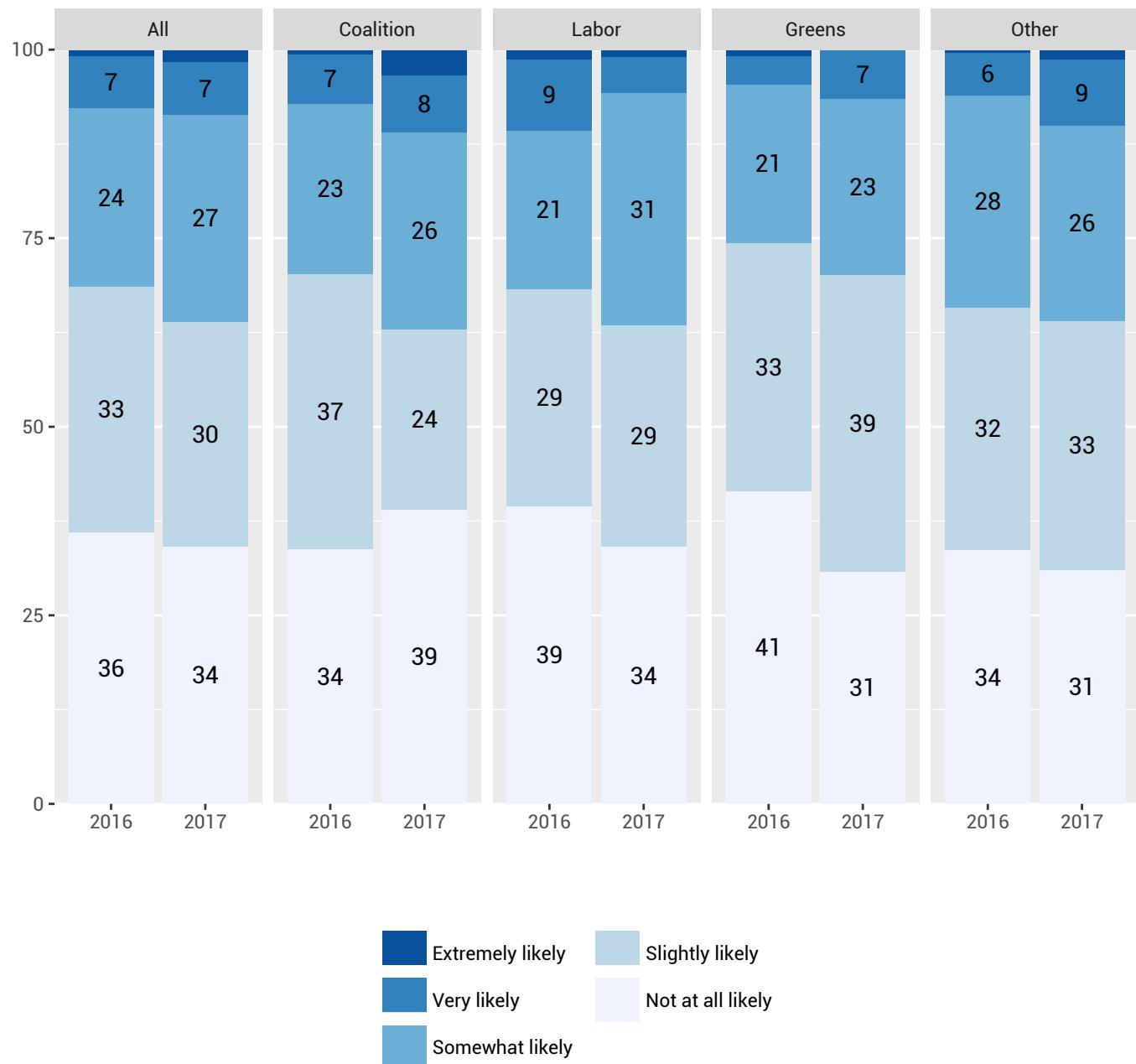
Table 81: Serious military conflict - Japan and China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 5.8$ .  $p = 0.22$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Extremely likely	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	1
Very likely	7	8	9	5	4	7	6	9
Somewhat likely	23	26	21	31	21	23	28	26
Slightly likely	37	24	29	29	33	39	32	33
Not at all likely	34	39	39	34	41	31	34	31

Table 82: Serious military conflict - Japan and China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# conflict\_grid\_japan\_china

Serious military conflict - Japan and China



# conflict\_grid\_kp

Serious military conflict - North Korea and South Korea

	2016	2017
Extremely likely	15	11
Very likely	30	26
Somewhat likely	34	40
Slightly likely	16	18
Not at all likely	5	5

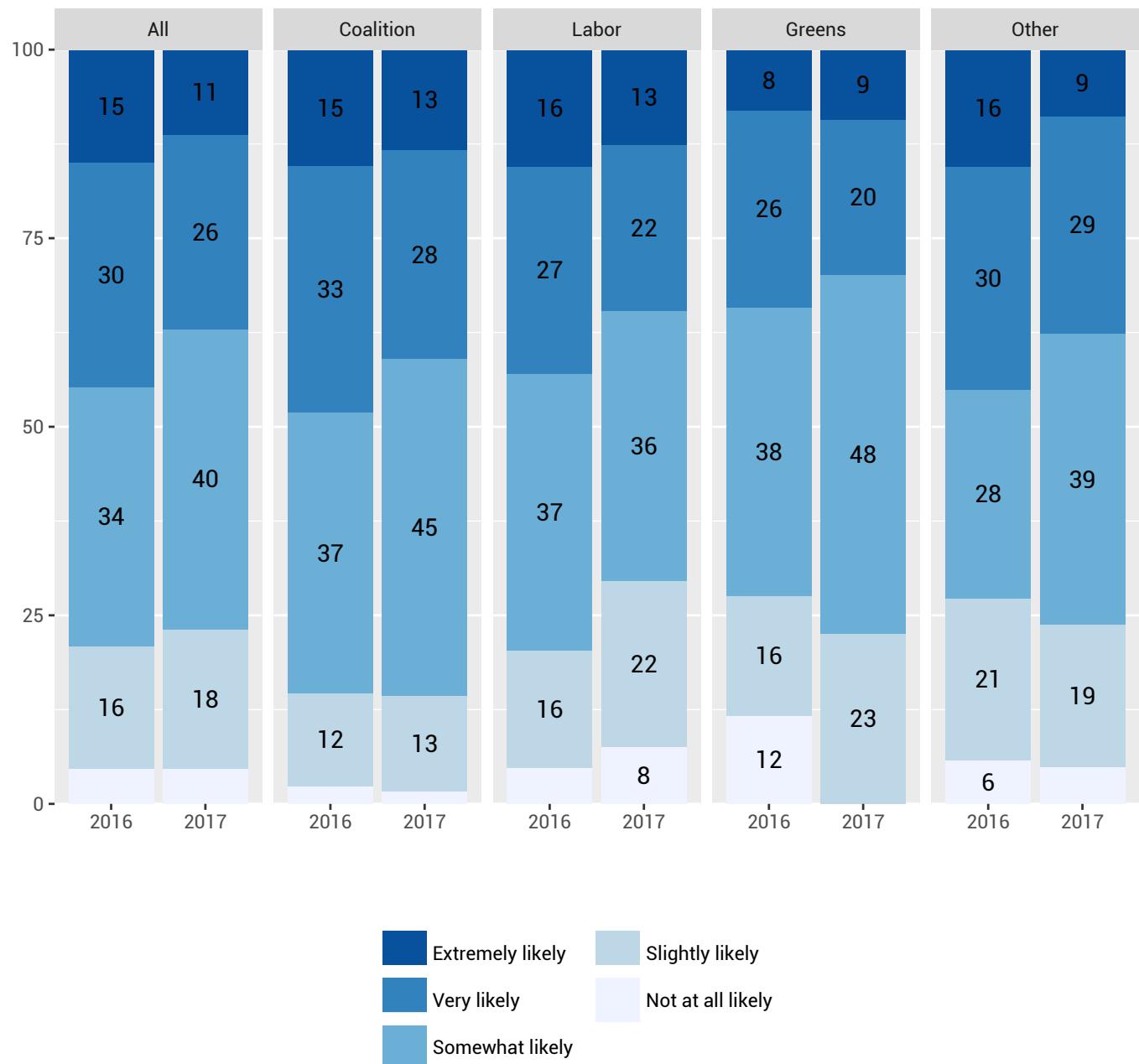
Table 83: Serious military conflict - North Korea and South Korea. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 10.1$ .  $p = 0.04$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Extremely likely	15	13	16	13	8	9	16	9
Very likely	33	28	27	22	26	20	30	29
Somewhat likely	37	45	37	36	38	48	28	39
Slightly likely	12	13	16	22	16	23	21	19
Not at all likely	2	2	5	8	12	0	6	5

Table 84: Serious military conflict - North Korea and South Korea. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# conflict\_grid\_kp

Serious military conflict - North Korea and South Korea



# conflict\_grid\_us\_china

Serious military conflict - The United States and China

	2016	2017
Extremely likely	2	7
Very likely	10	12
Somewhat likely	22	29
Slightly likely	30	31
Not at all likely	36	21

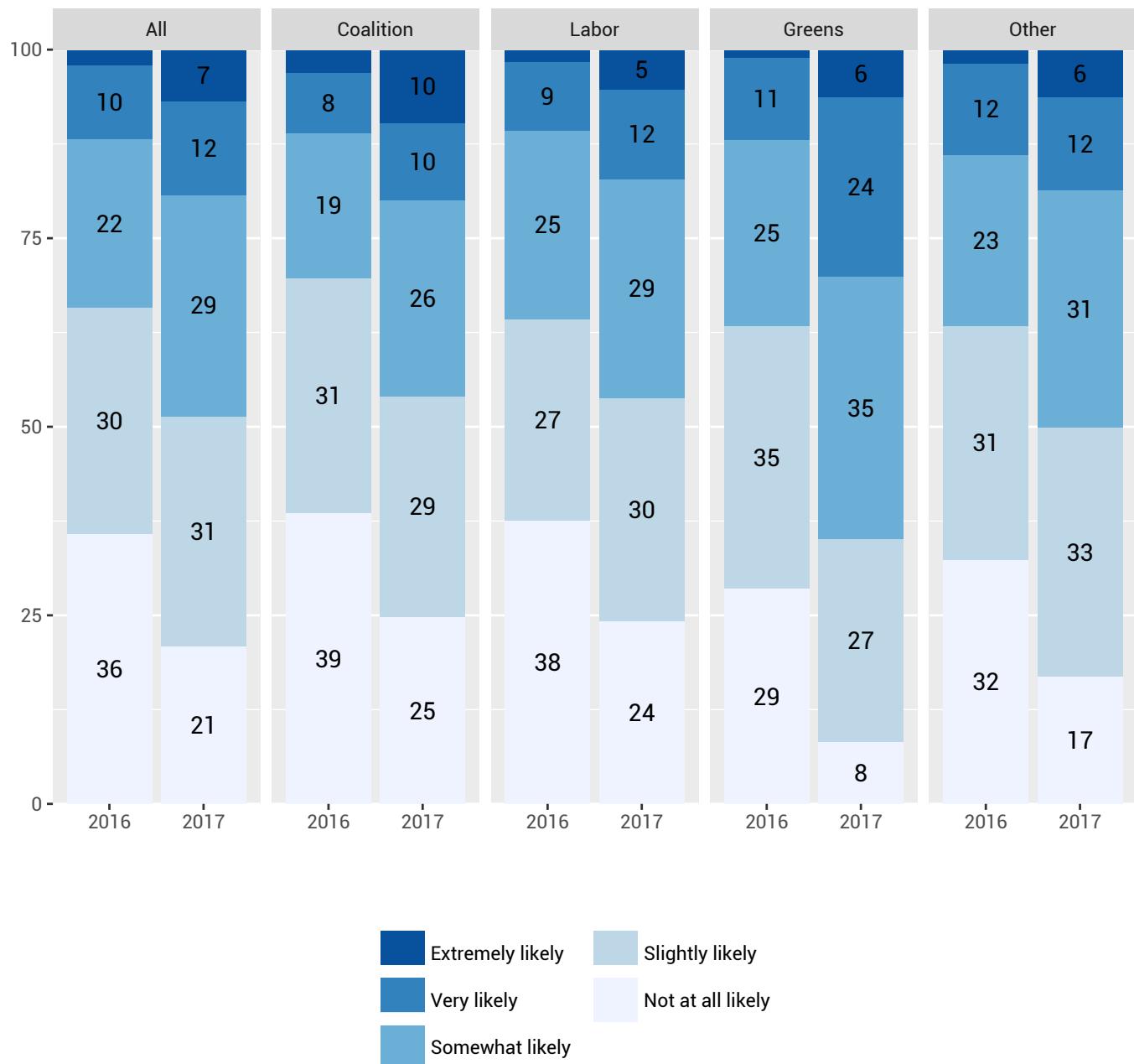
Table 85: Serious military conflict - The United States and China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 58.1$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Extremely likely	3	10	2	5	1	6	2	6
Very likely	8	10	9	12	11	24	12	12
Somewhat likely	19	26	25	29	25	35	23	31
Slightly likely	31	29	27	30	35	27	31	33
Not at all likely	39	25	38	24	29	8	32	17

Table 86: Serious military conflict - The United States and China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# conflict\_grid\_us\_china

Serious military conflict - The United States and China



# conflict\_grid\_us\_russia

Serious military conflict - The United States and Russia

	2016	2017
Extremely likely	4	5
Very likely	17	13
Somewhat likely	25	31
Slightly likely	32	29
Not at all likely	22	22

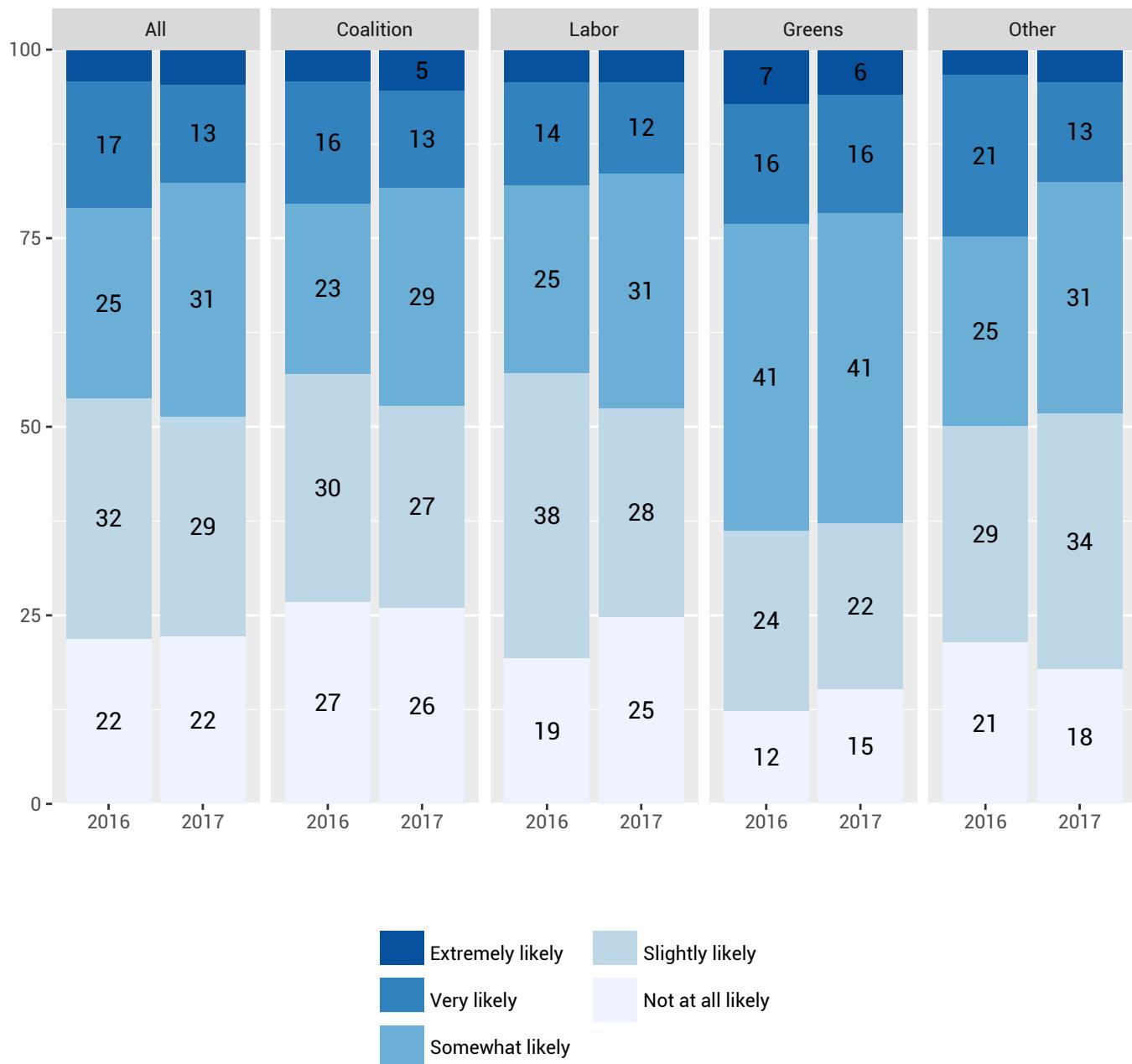
Table 87: Serious military conflict - The United States and Russia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 9.6$ .  $p = 0.05$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Extremely likely	4	5	4	4	7	6	3	4
Very likely	16	13	14	12	16	16	21	13
Somewhat likely	23	29	25	31	41	41	25	31
Slightly likely	30	27	38	28	24	22	29	34
Not at all likely	27	26	19	25	12	15	21	18

Table 88: Serious military conflict - The United States and Russia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# conflict\_grid\_us\_russia

Serious military conflict - The United States and Russia



## **conflict\_grid\_aus\_indo**

Serious military conflict - Australia and Indonesia

	2016	2017
Extremely likely	1	1
Very likely	5	5
Somewhat likely	14	19
Slightly likely	27	27
Not at all likely	52	48

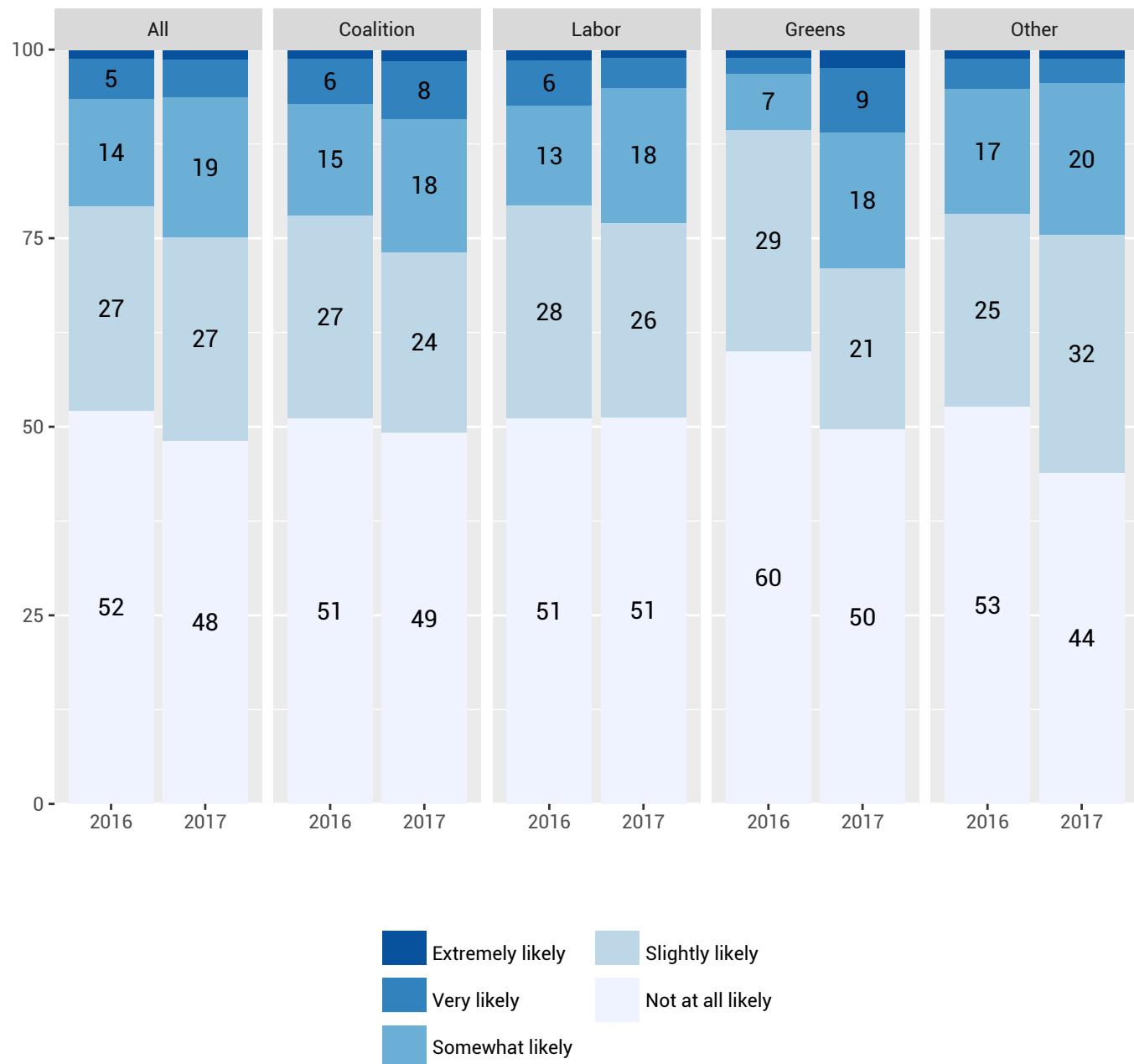
Table 89: Serious military conflict - Australia and Indonesia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 5.4$ .  $p = 0.24$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Extremely likely	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Very likely	6	8	6	4	2	9	4	3
Somewhat likely	15	18	13	18	7	18	17	20
Slightly likely	27	24	28	26	29	21	25	32
Not at all likely	51	49	51	51	60	50	53	44

Table 90: Serious military conflict - Australia and Indonesia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# conflict\_grid\_aus\_indo

Serious military conflict - Australia and Indonesia



# conflict\_grid\_china\_seasia

Serious military conflict - China and Taiwan

	2016	2017
Extremely likely	2	3
Very likely	8	14
Somewhat likely	25	29
Slightly likely	35	37
Not at all likely	31	18

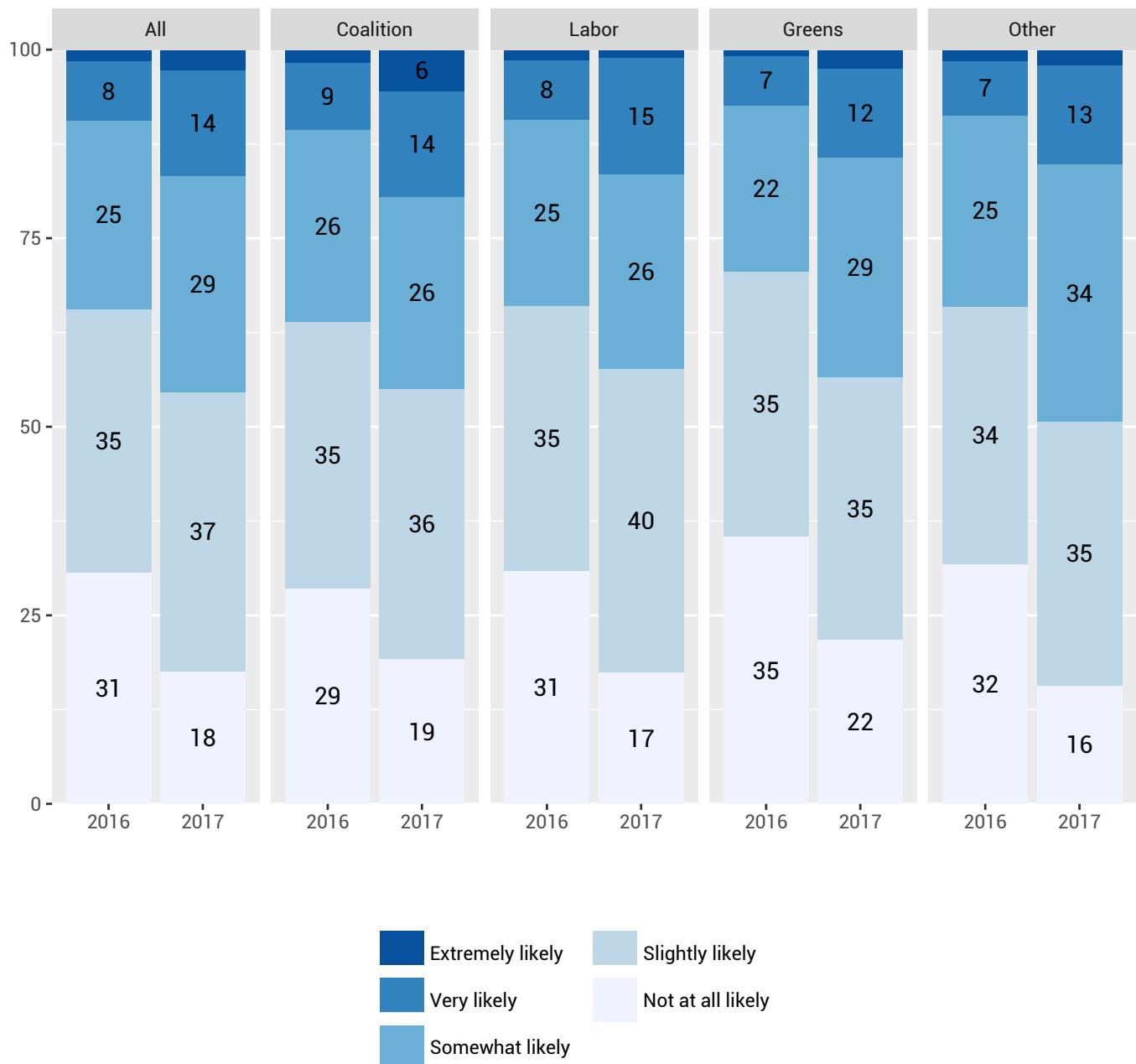
Table 91: Serious military conflict - China and Taiwan. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 44.3$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Extremely likely	2	6	1	1	1	2	2	2
Very likely	9	14	8	15	7	12	7	13
Somewhat likely	26	26	25	26	22	29	25	34
Slightly likely	35	36	35	40	35	35	34	35
Not at all likely	29	19	31	17	35	22	32	16

Table 92: Serious military conflict - China and Taiwan. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# conflict\_grid\_china\_seasia

Serious military conflict - China and Taiwan



# conflict\_grid\_india\_pak

Serious military conflict - India and Pakistan

conflict_grid_india_pak	
Extremely likely	3
Very likely	14
Somewhat likely	34
Slightly likely	31
Not at all likely	18

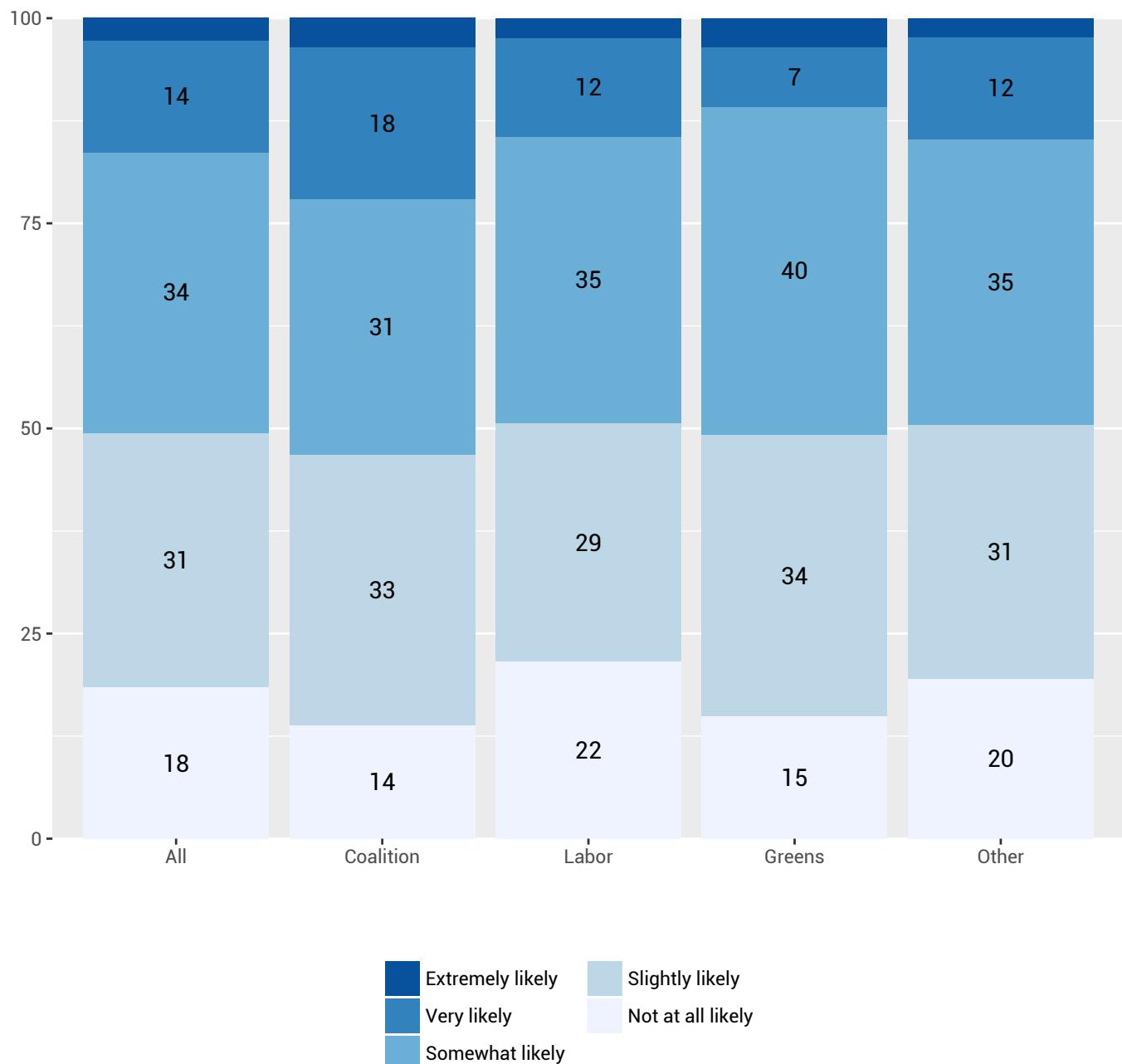
Table 93: Serious military conflict - India and Pakistan. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Extremely likely	4	4	2	2
Very likely	18	7	12	12
Somewhat likely	31	40	35	35
Slightly likely	33	34	29	31
Not at all likely	14	15	22	20

Table 94: Serious military conflict - India and Pakistan. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 12.2$ .  $p = 0.43$ .

# conflict\_grid\_india\_pak

Serious military conflict - India and Pakistan



## us\_credible

The United States has promised to defend its allies in the Asia-Pacific. How likely is it that the US would keep this promise if one of its Asian-Pacific allies was attacked?

	us_credible
Extremely likely	11
Very likely	21
Somewhat likely	41
Slightly likely	20
Not at all likely	7

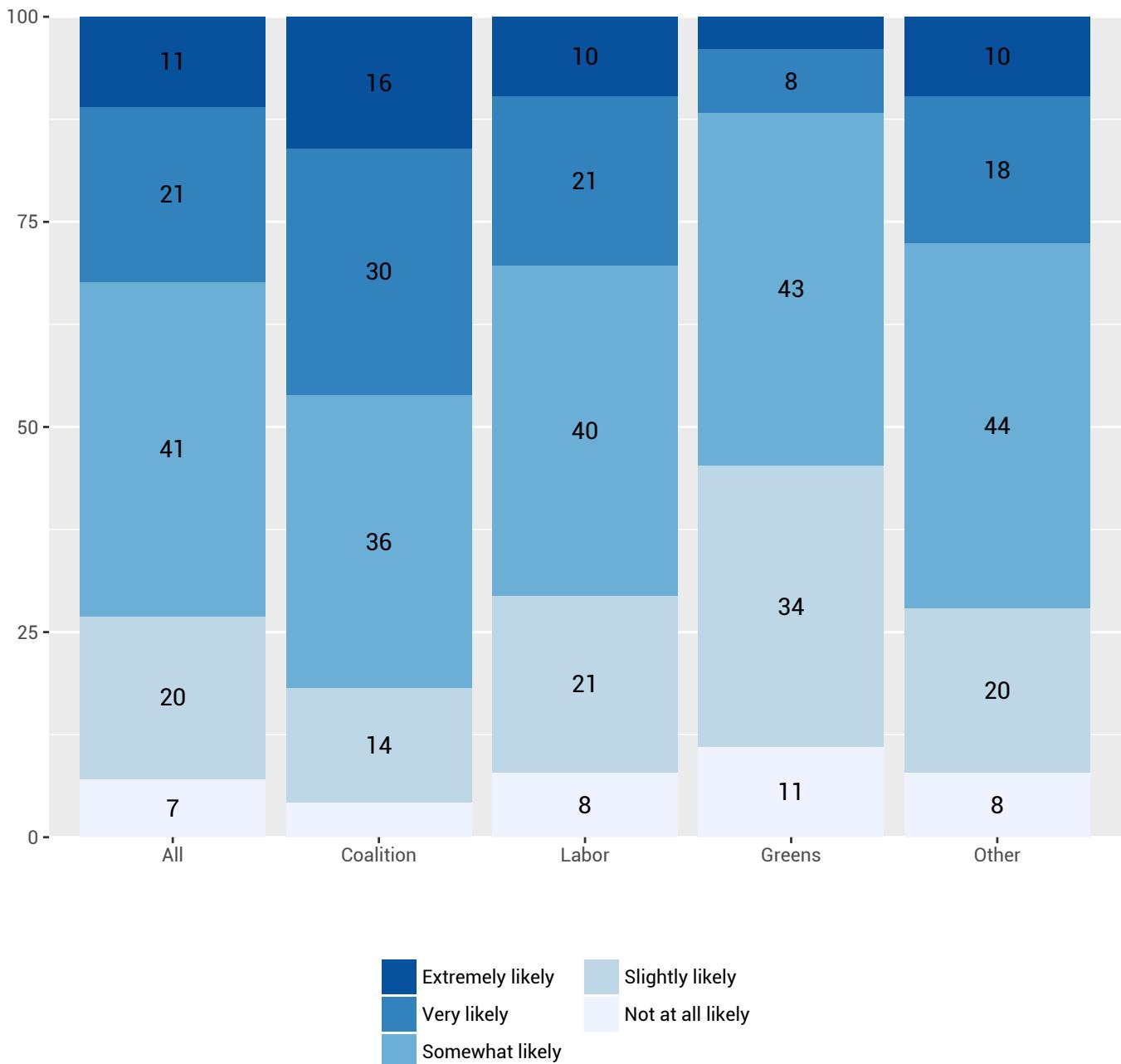
Table 95: The United States has promised to defend its allies in the Asia-Pacific. How likely is it that the US would keep this promise if one of its Asian-Pacific allies was attacked?. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Extremely likely	16	4	10	10
Very likely	30	8	21	18
Somewhat likely	36	43	40	44
Slightly likely	14	34	21	20
Not at all likely	4	11	8	8

Table 96: The United States has promised to defend its allies in the Asia-Pacific. How likely is it that the US would keep this promise if one of its Asian-Pacific allies was attacked?. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 34.6$ .  $p < .01$ .

## us\_credible

The United States has promised to defend its allies in the Asia-Pacific. How likely is it that the US would keep this promise if one of its Asian-Pacific allies was attacked?



# uni

Suppose a young [Australian, Chinese, etc] person is choosing between studying at a university in the United States or at a university here in <country>, and the cost of the two universities was about the same. Should this person

	2016	2017
Definitely choose the university in the United States	5	2
Probably choose the university in the United States	11	8
Choose either the university in the United States or the university in [country]	24	31
Probably choose the university in [country]	19	23
Definitely choose the university in [country]	41	36

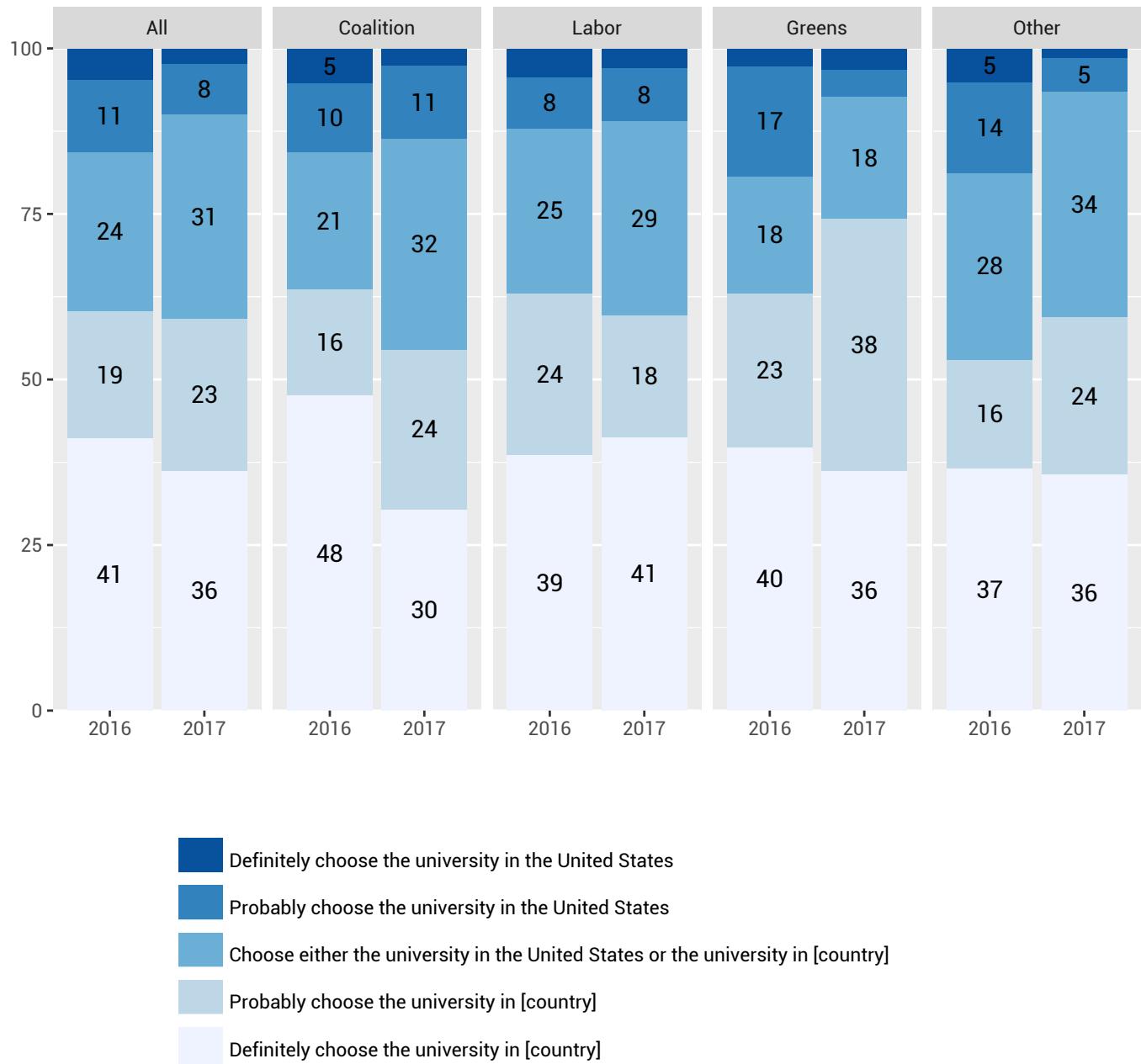
Table 97: Suppose a young [Australian, Chinese, etc] person is choosing between studying at a university in the United States or at a university here in <country>, and the cost of the two universities was about the same. Should this person. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 21.7$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Definitely choose the university in the United States	5	3	4	3	3	3	5	1
Probably choose the university in the United States	10	11	8	8	17	4	14	5
Choose either the university in the United States or the university in [country]	21	32	25	29	18	18	28	34
Probably choose the university in [country]	16	24	24	18	23	38	16	24
Definitely choose the university in [country]	48	30	39	41	40	36	37	36

Table 98: Suppose a young [Australian, Chinese, etc] person is choosing between studying at a university in the United States or at a university here in <country>, and the cost of the two universities was about the same. Should this person. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# uni

Suppose a young [Australian, Chinese, etc] person is choosing between studying at a university in the United States or at a university here in <country>, and the cost of the two universities was about the same. Should this person



# challenges

Toughest challenge for the United States

	2016	2017
China's increasing economic power	9	10
China's increasing military power	6	6
Economic problems, such as debt and slow growth	27	16
Political divisions inside the United States	11	26
Divisions among racial and ethnic groups within the United States	14	23
The rise of radical Islam	30	19
Other	4	0

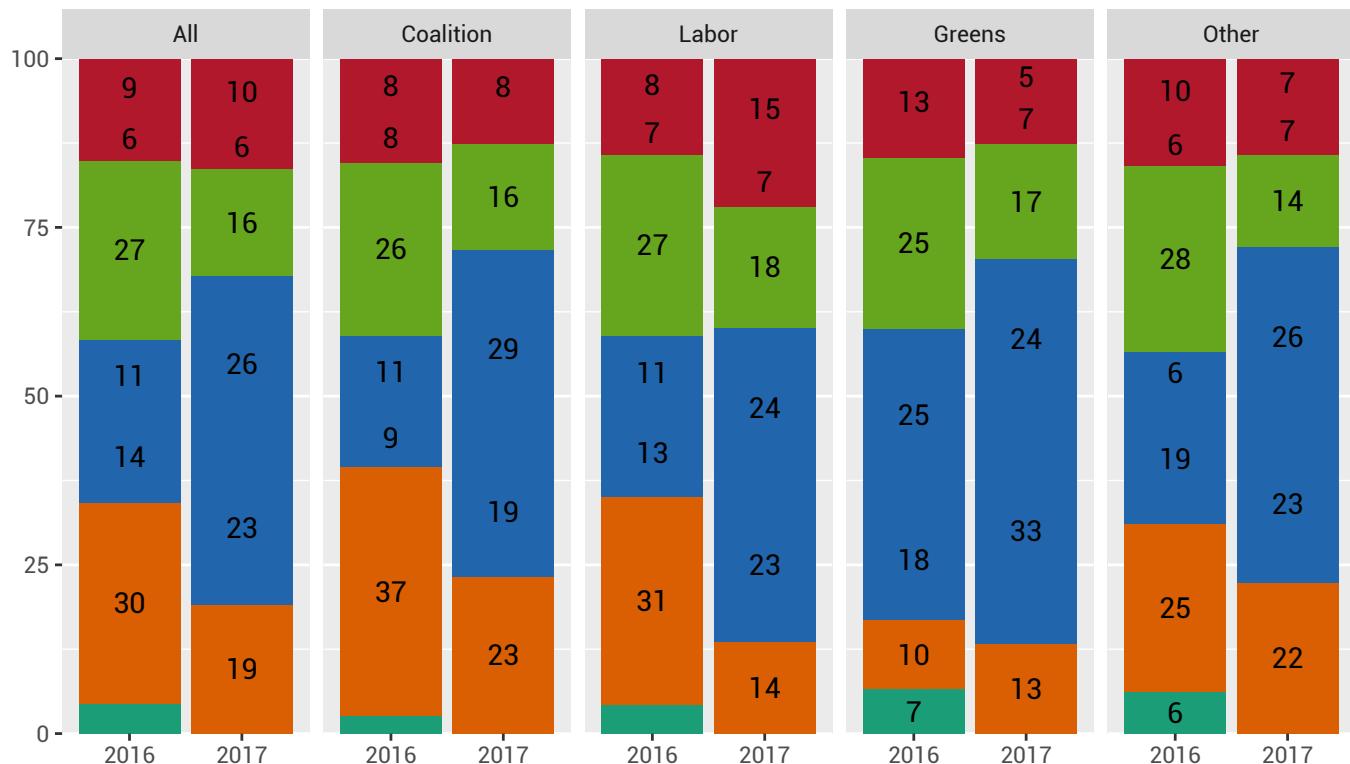
Table 99: Toughest challenge for the United States. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 134.6$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
China's increasing economic power	8	8	8	15	13	5	10	7
China's increasing military power	8	4	7	7	2	7	6	7
Economic problems, such as debt and slow growth	26	16	27	18	25	17	28	14
Political divisions inside the United States	11	29	11	24	25	24	6	26
Divisions among racial and ethnic groups within the United States	9	19	13	23	18	33	19	23
The rise of radical Islam	37	23	31	14	10	13	25	22
Other	3	0	4	0	7	0	6	0

Table 100: Toughest challenge for the United States. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# challenges

## Toughest challenge for the United States



- █ China's increasing economic power
- █ China's increasing military power
- █ Economic problems, such as debt and slow growth
- █ Political divisions inside the United States
- █ Divisions among racial and ethnic groups within the United States
- █ The rise of radical Islam
- █ Other

# best\_years

The United States' best years

	2016	2017
In the future	20	23
In the past	80	77

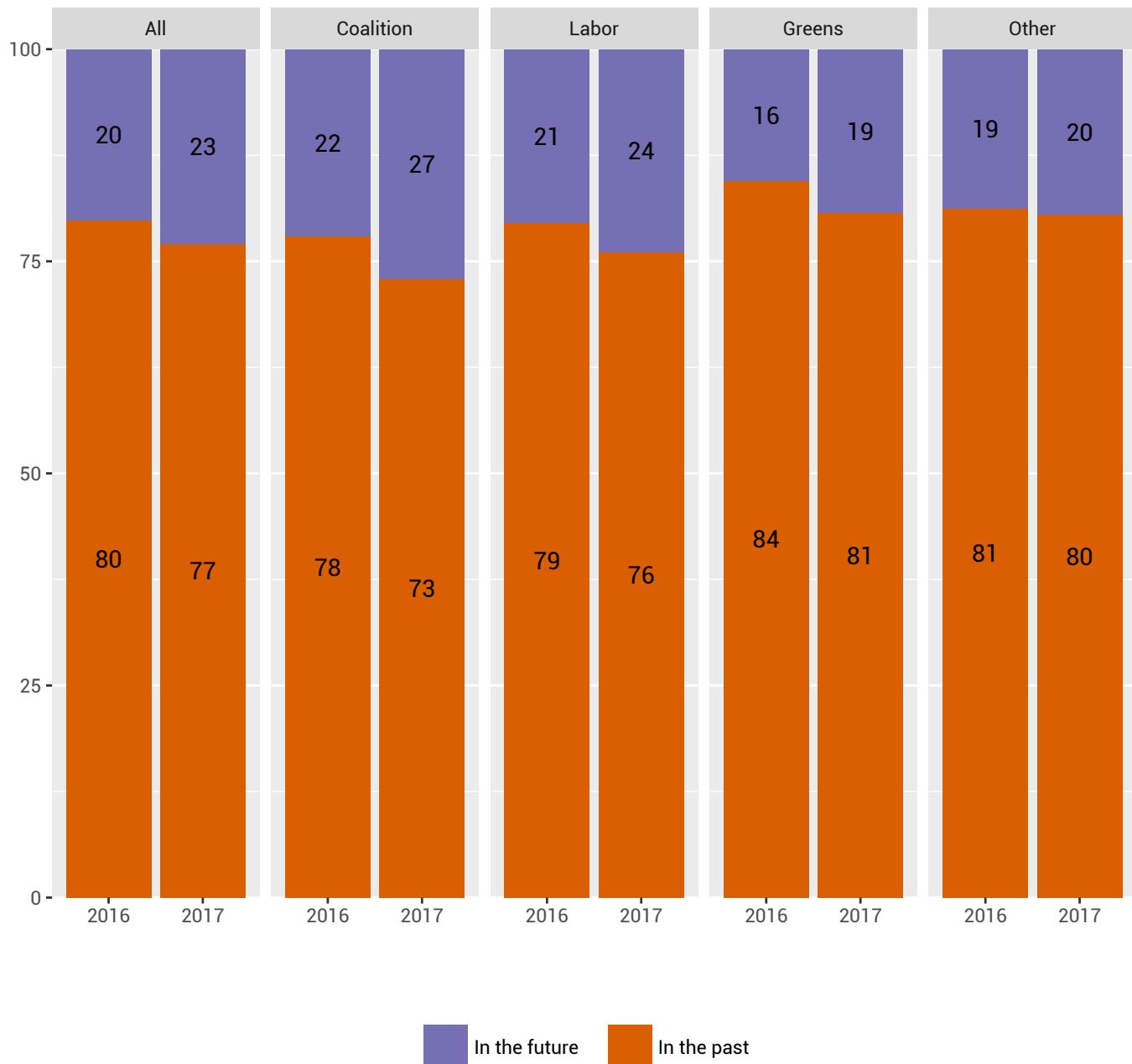
Table 101: The United States' best years. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 1.5$ .  $p = 0.22$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
In the future	22	27	21	24	16	19	19	20
In the past	78	73	79	76	84	81	81	80

Table 102: The United States' best years. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# best\_years

The United States' best years



# pid\_Australia

## Party identification Australia

	2016	2017
Liberal	28	21
Labor	32	34
National	5	5
Greens	6	6
Other	4	7
No party	24	27

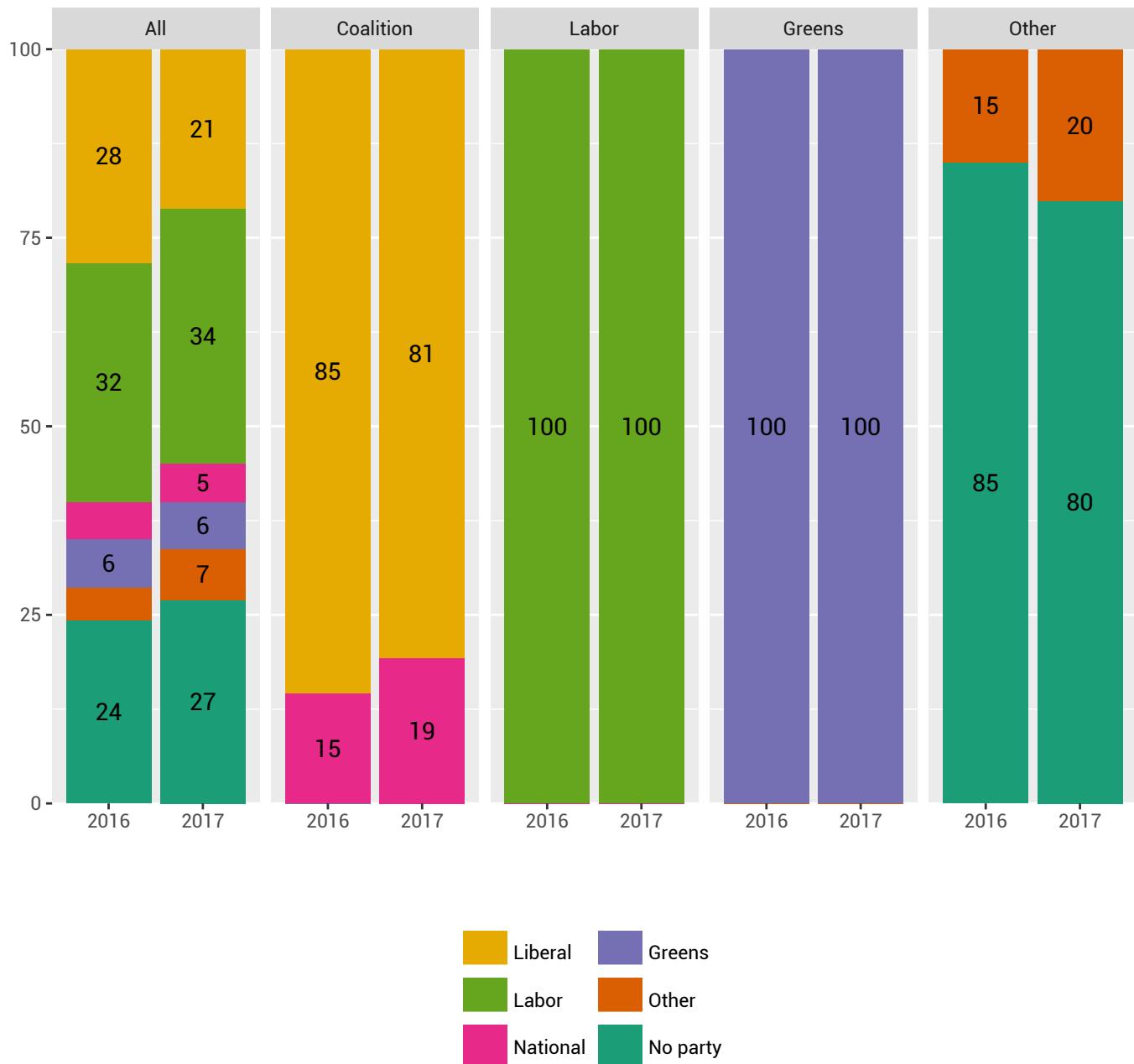
Table 103: Party identification Australia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 13.7$ .  $p = 0.02$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Liberal	85	81	0	0	0	0	0	0
Labor	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0
National	15	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greens	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	20
No party	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	80

Table 104: Party identification Australia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# pid\_Australia

Party identification Australia



## **pid\_Australia\_vote**

At the last Federal election on Saturday 2 July 2016 for the House of Representatives, which party did you vote for first in the House of Representatives?

	pid_Australia_vote
Liberal	25
Labor (ALP)	34
National (Country)	4
Greens	7
Other party/independent	15
Voted informal	5
Did not vote	10

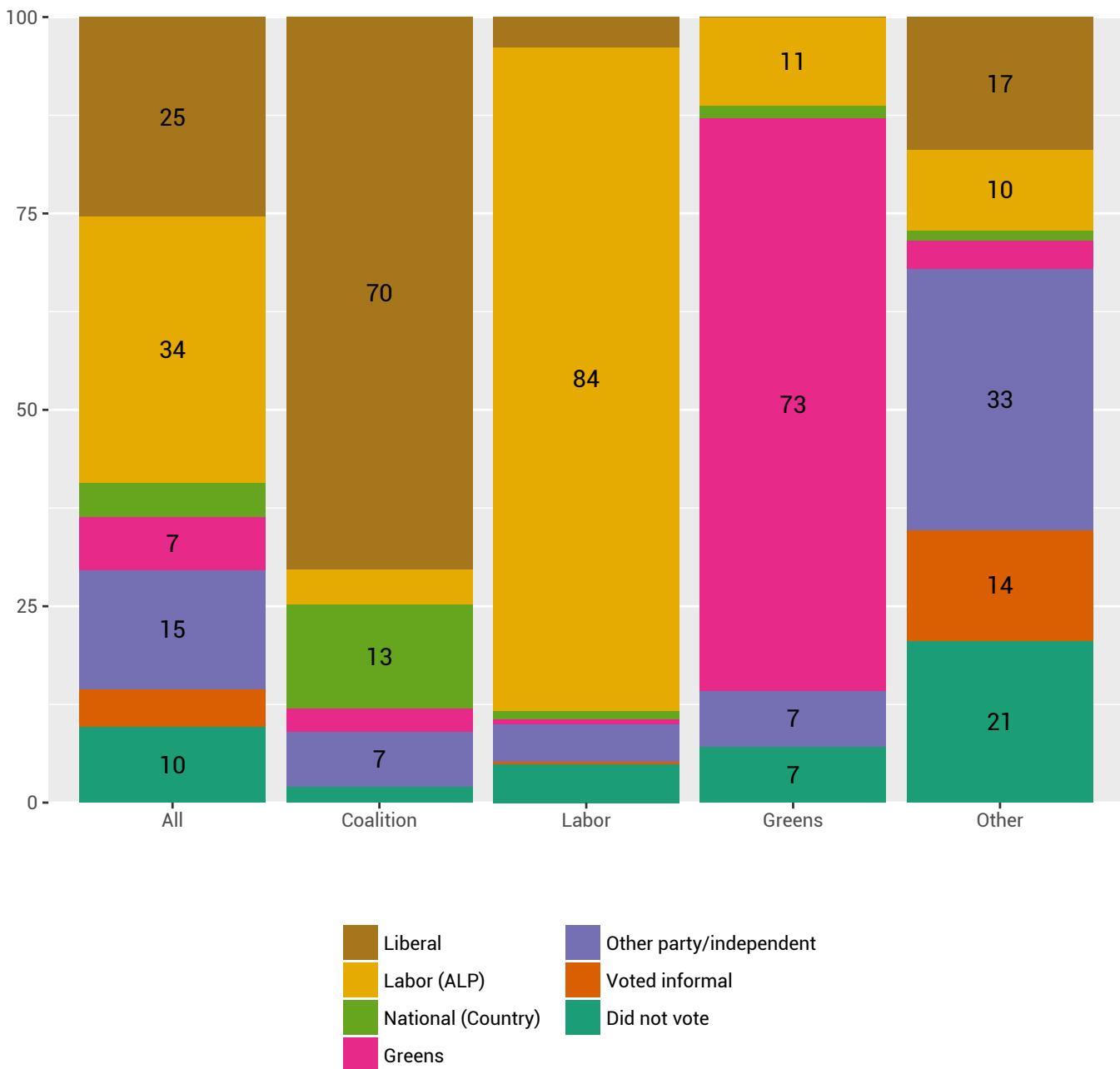
Table 105: At the last Federal election on Saturday 2 July 2016 for the House of Representatives, which party did you vote for first in the House of Representatives?. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Liberal	70	0	4	17
Labor (ALP)	5	11	84	10
National (Country)	13	2	1	1
Greens	3	73	1	4
Other party/independent	7	7	5	33
Voted informal	0	0	0	14
Did not vote	2	7	5	21

Table 106: At the last Federal election on Saturday 2 July 2016 for the House of Representatives, which party did you vote for first in the House of Representatives?. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 1083.5$ .  $p < .01$ .

# pid\_Australia\_vote

At the last Federal election on Saturday 2 July 2016 for the House of Representatives, which party did you vote for first in the House of Representatives?



## alliance\_aus

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Australia

	2016	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	94	90
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	6	10

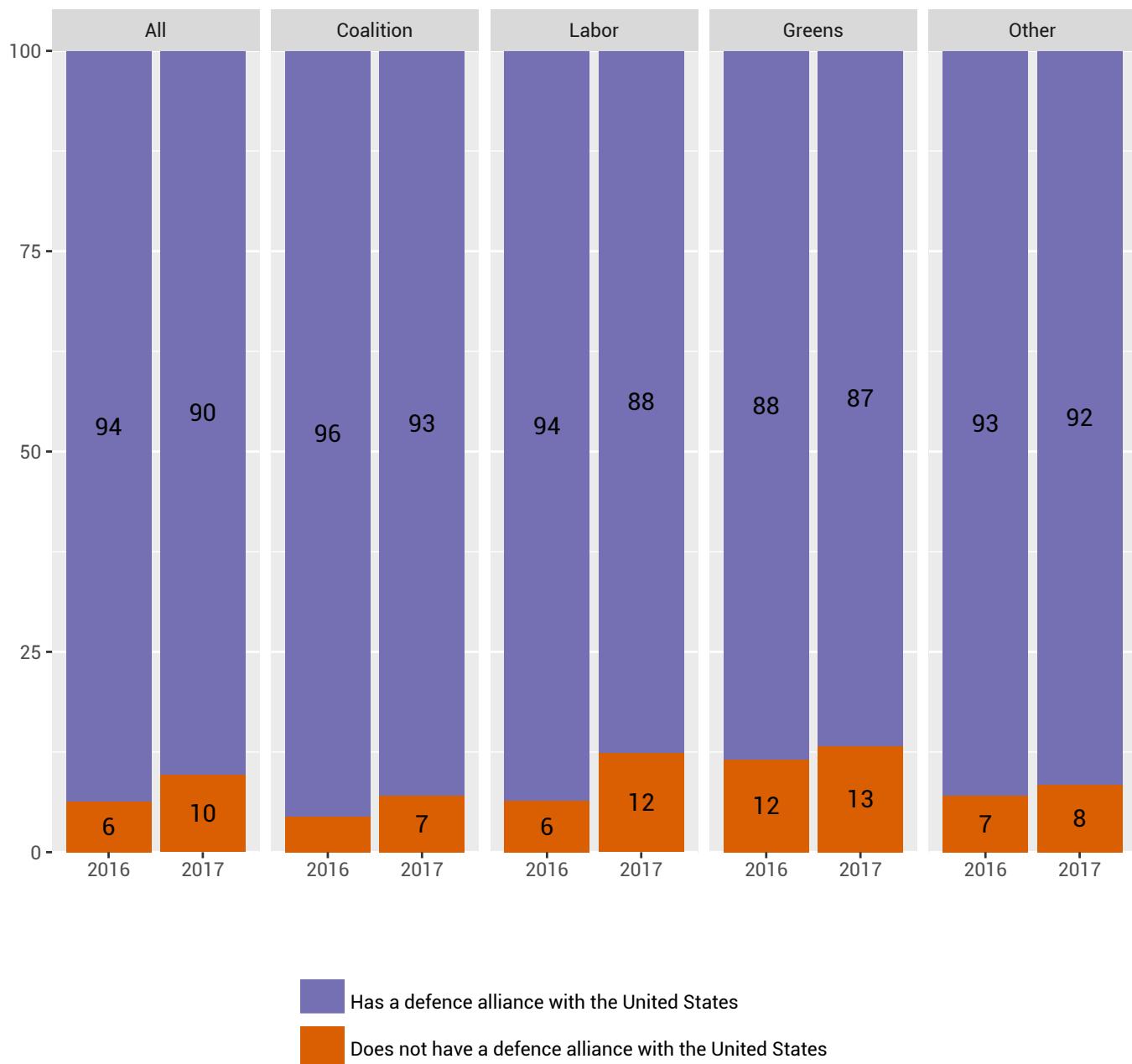
Table 107: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Australia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 5.5$ .  $p = 0.02$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	96	93	94	88	88	87	93	92
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	4	7	6	12	12	13	7	8

Table 108: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Australia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# alliance\_aus

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Australia



# alliance\_japan

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Japan

	2016	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	58	52
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	42	48

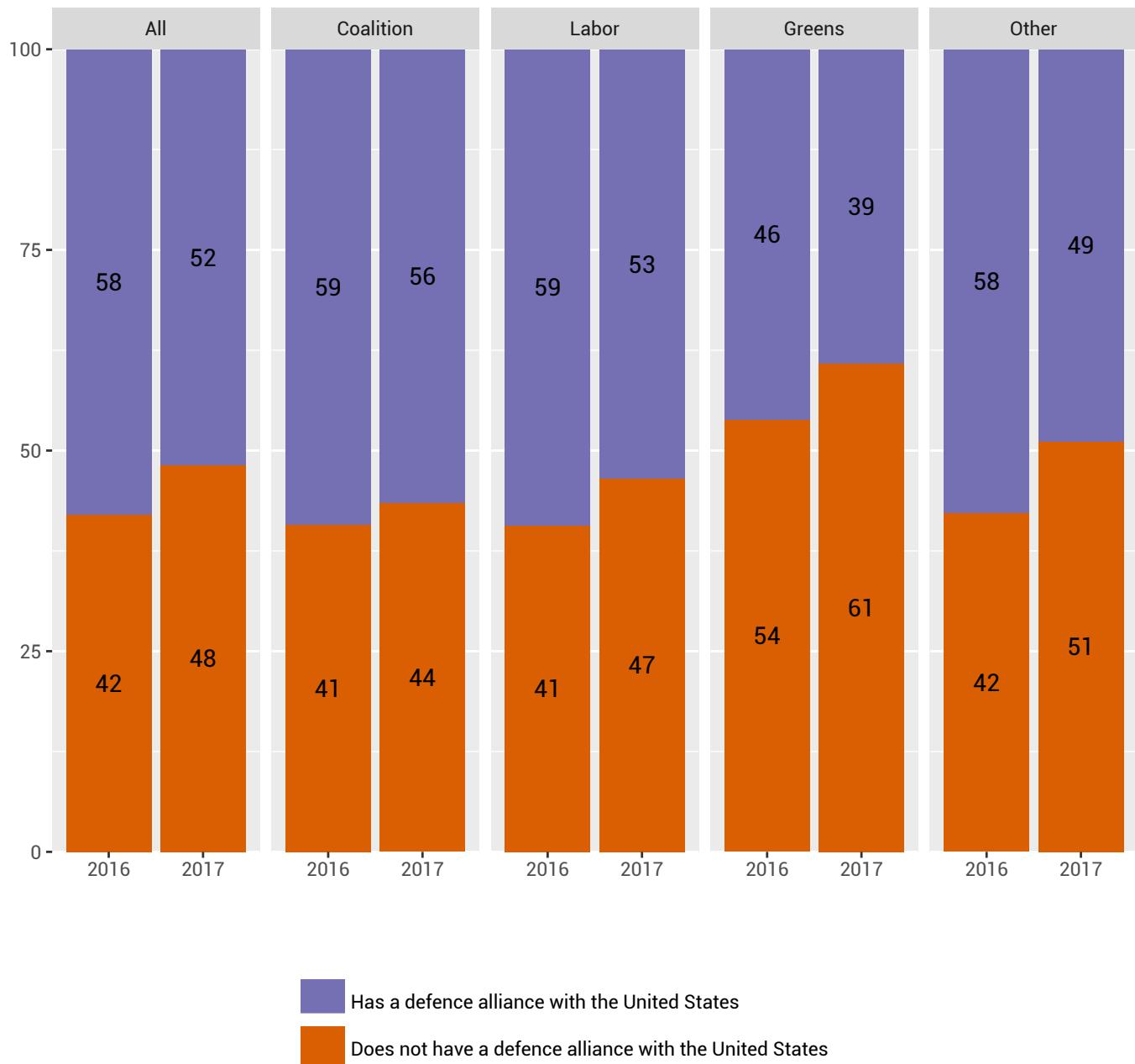
Table 109: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Japan. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 5.5$ .  $p = 0.02$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	59	56	59	53	46	39	58	49
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	41	44	41	47	54	61	42	51

Table 110: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Japan. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# alliance\_japan

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Japan



## alliance\_rok

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Republic of Korea

	2016	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	64	55
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	36	45

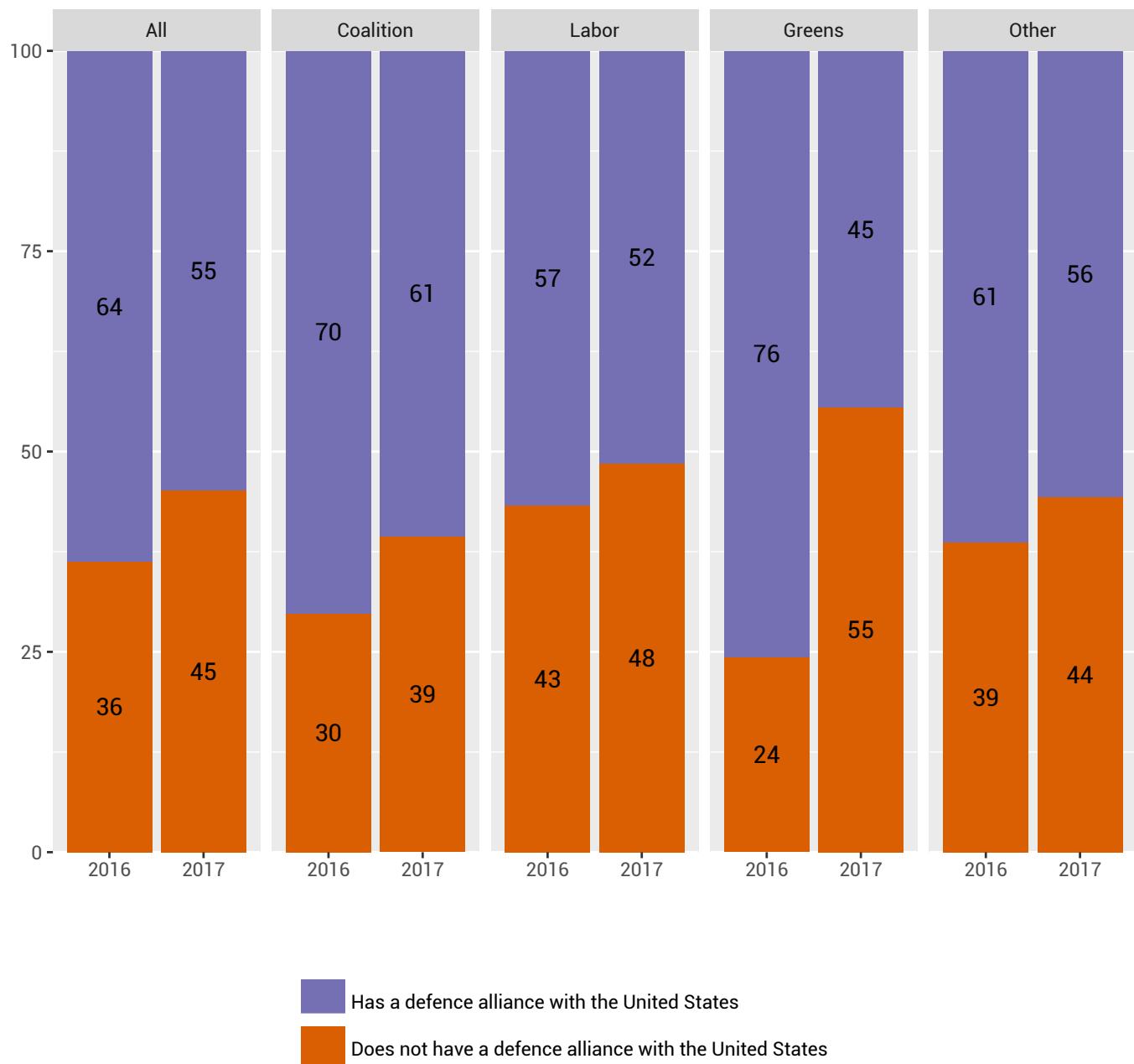
Table 111: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Republic of Korea . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 12.0$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	70	61	57	52	76	45	61	56
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	30	39	43	48	24	55	39	44

Table 112: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Republic of Korea . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# alliance\_rok

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Republic of Korea



## alliance\_indo

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Indonesia

	2016	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	22	23
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	78	77

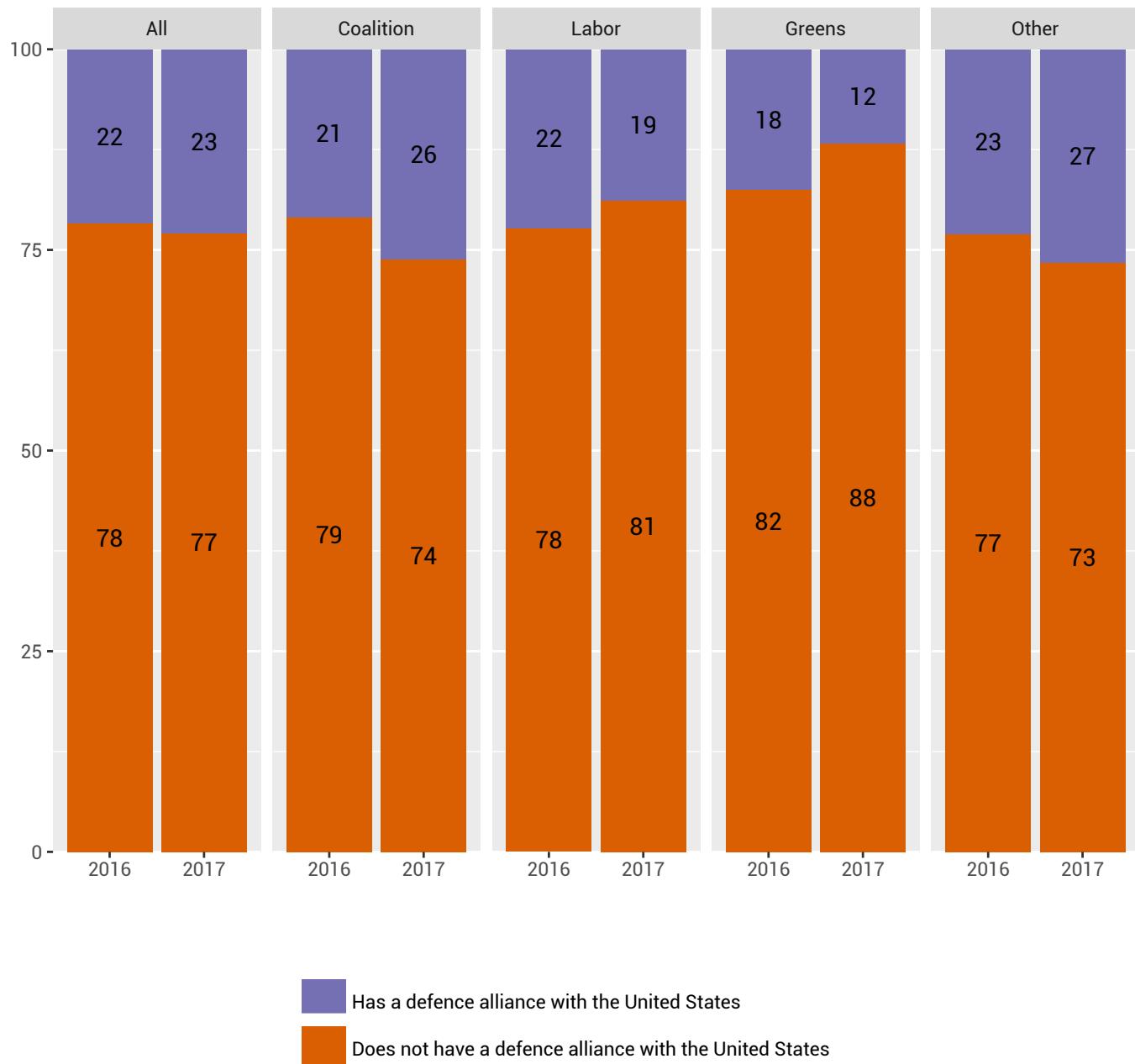
Table 113: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Indonesia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 0.3$ .  $p = 0.61$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	21	26	22	19	18	12	23	27
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	79	74	78	81	82	88	77	73

Table 114: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Indonesia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# alliance\_indo

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Indonesia



# alliance\_uk

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: United Kingdom

	alliance_uk
Has a defence alliance with the United States	81
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	19

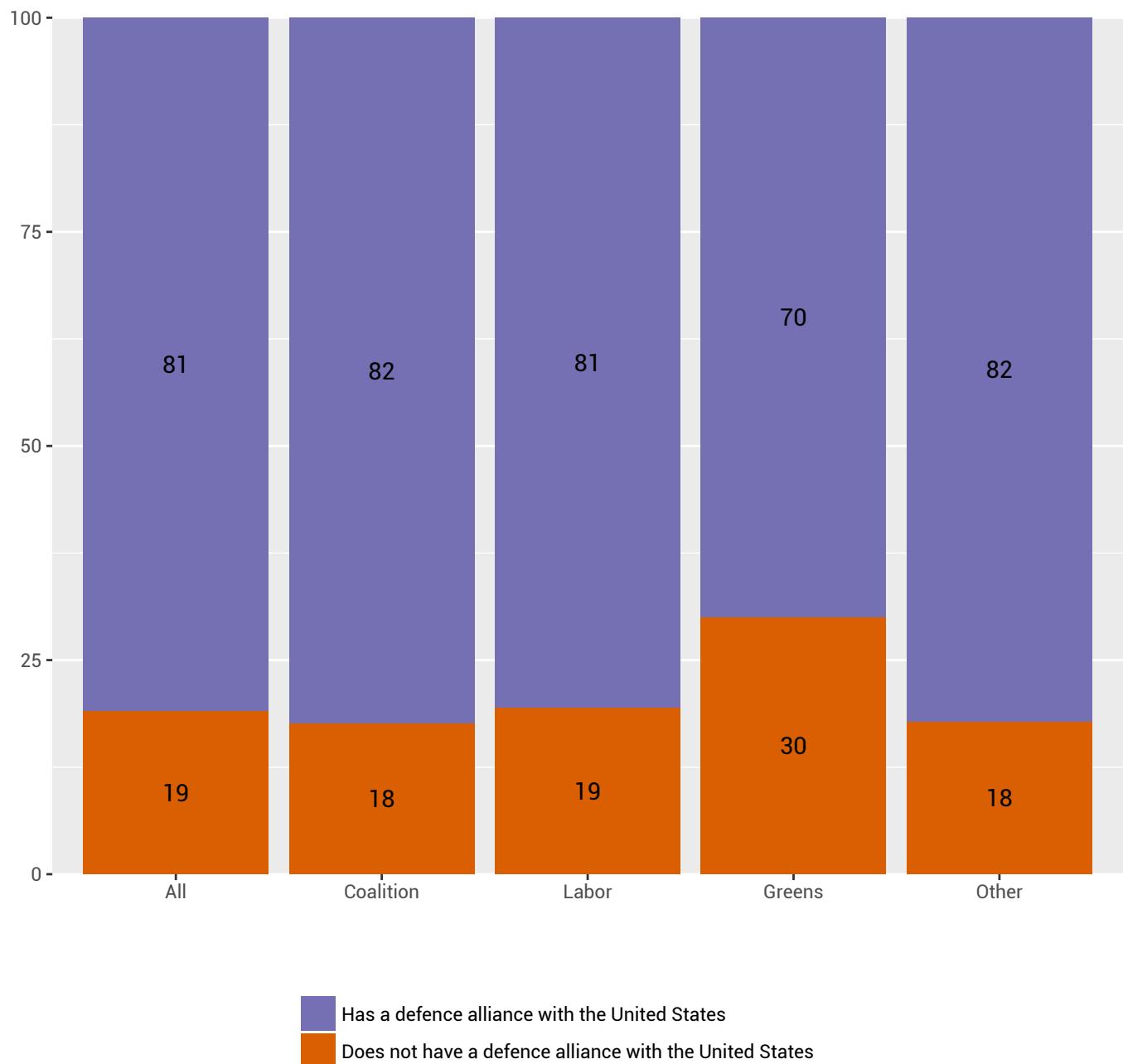
Table 115: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: United Kingdom. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Has a defence alliance with the United States	82	70	81	82
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	18	30	19	18

Table 116: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: United Kingdom. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 4.2$ .  $p = 0.24$ .

# alliance\_uk

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: United Kingdom



# alliance\_china

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: the People's Republic of China

	2016	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	14	20
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	86	80

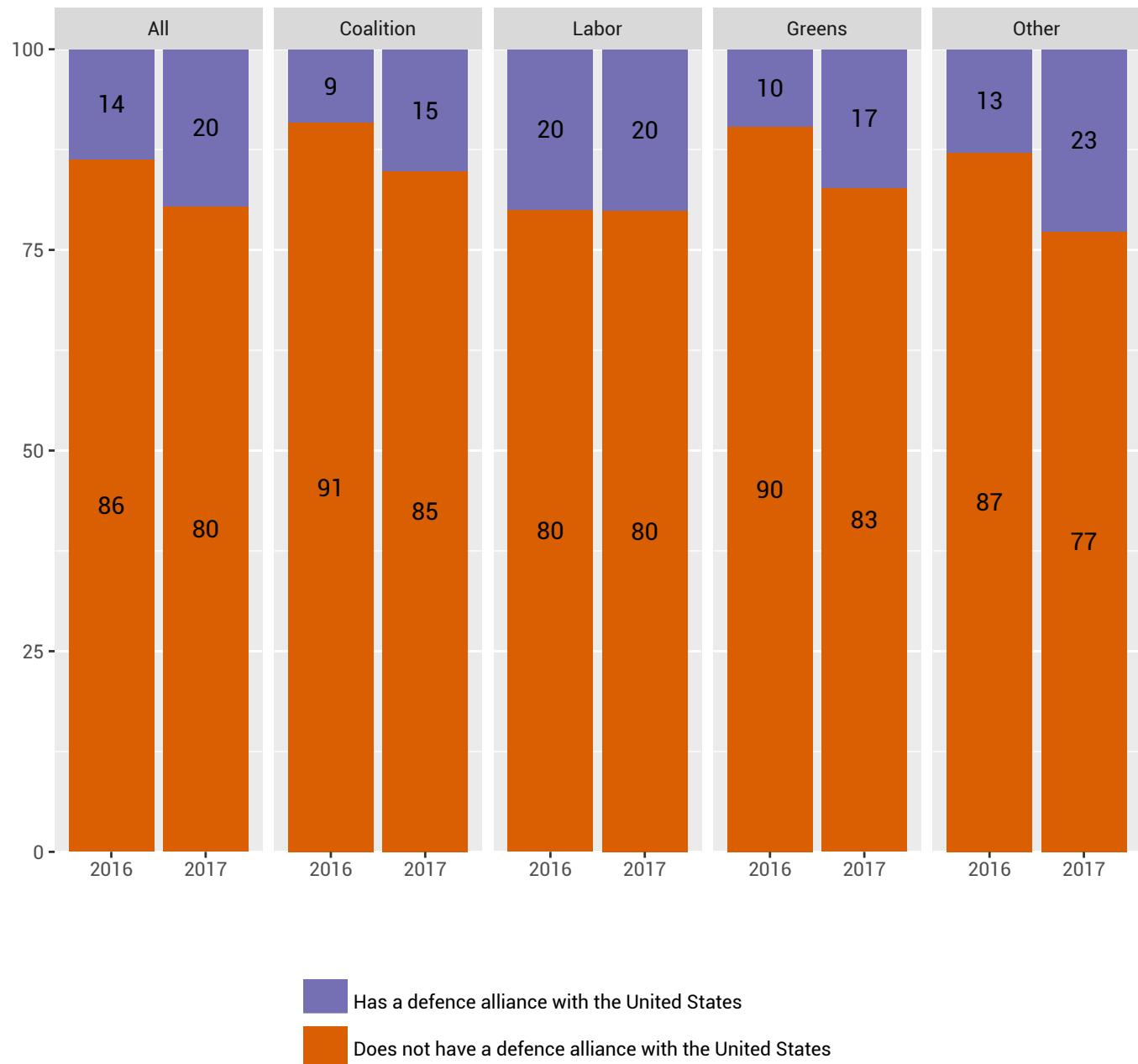
Table 117: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: the People's Republic of China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 8.9$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	9	15	20	20	10	17	13	23
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	91	85	80	80	90	83	87	77

Table 118: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: the People's Republic of China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# alliance\_china

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: the People's Republic of China



# alliance\_tw

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Taiwan

	2016	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	43	37
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	57	63

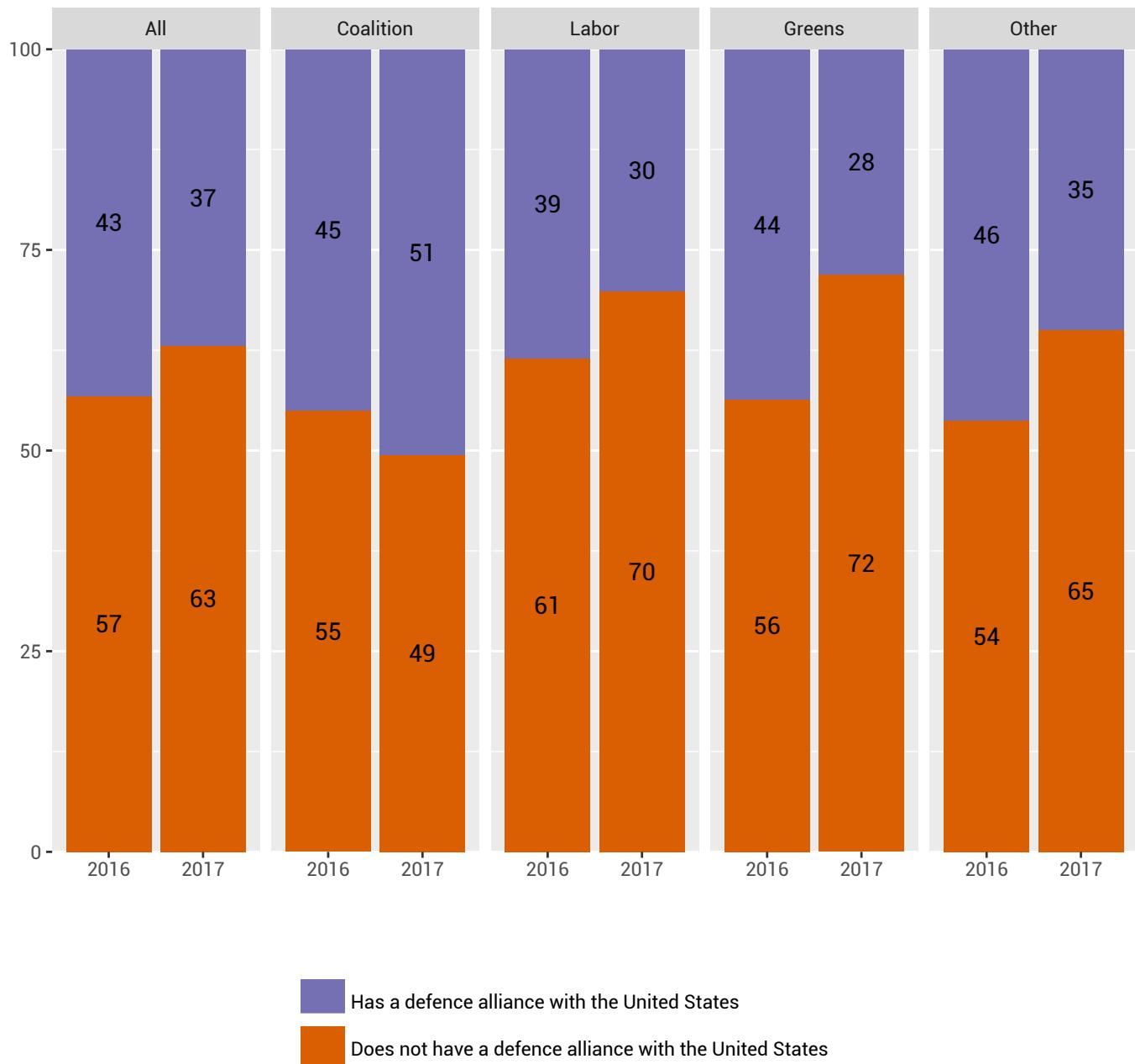
Table 119: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Taiwan. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 5.8$ .  $p = 0.02$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	45	51	39	30	44	28	46	35
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	55	49	61	70	56	72	54	65

Table 120: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Taiwan. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# alliance\_tw

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Taiwan



# alliance\_viet

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Vietnam

	2016	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	33	34
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	67	66

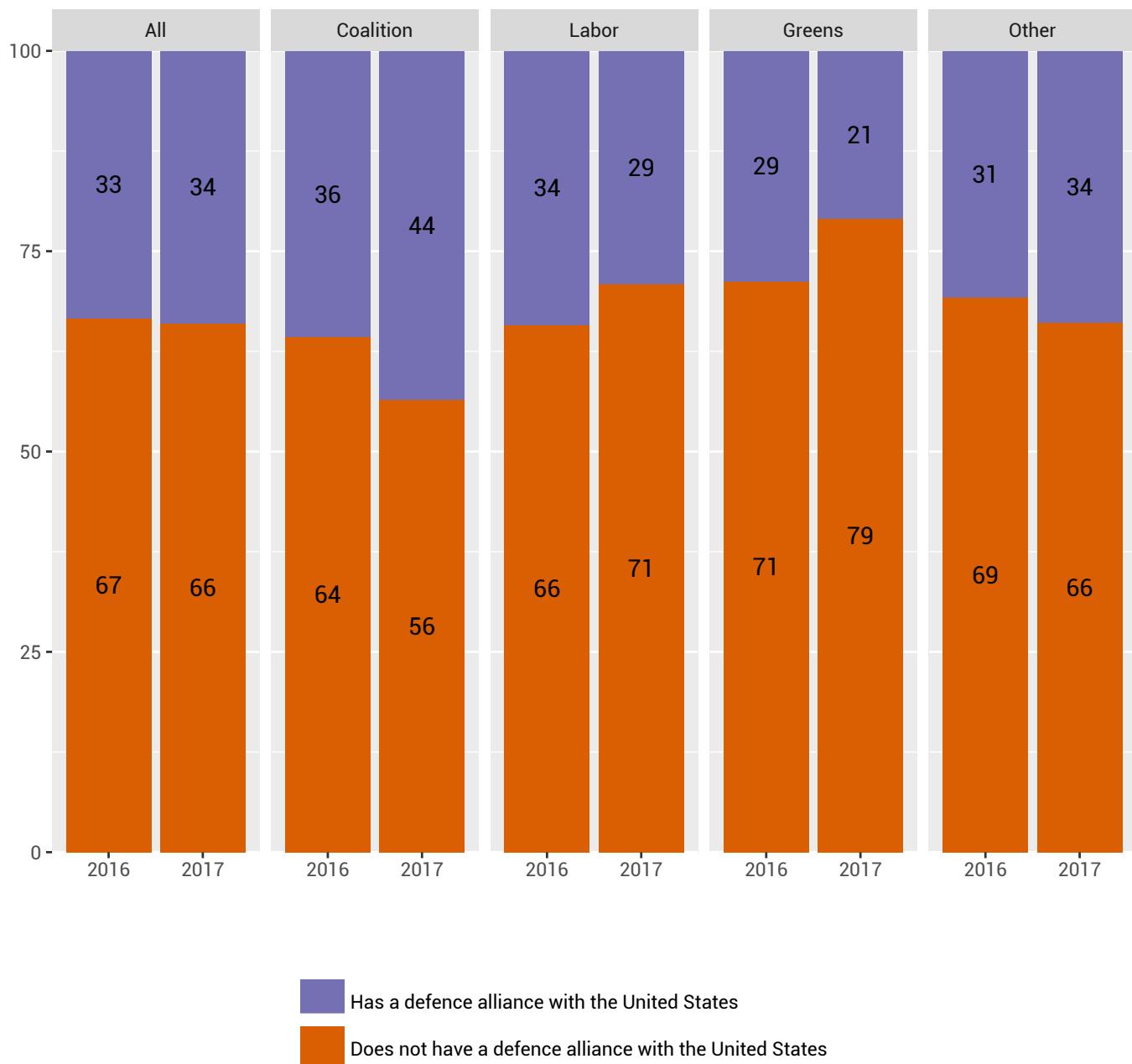
Table 121: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Vietnam. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 0.0$ .  $p = 0.85$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	36	44	34	29	29	21	31	34
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	64	56	66	71	71	79	69	66

Table 122: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Vietnam. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# alliance\_viet

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Vietnam



# alliance\_nz

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: New Zealand

	2016	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	80	75
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	20	25

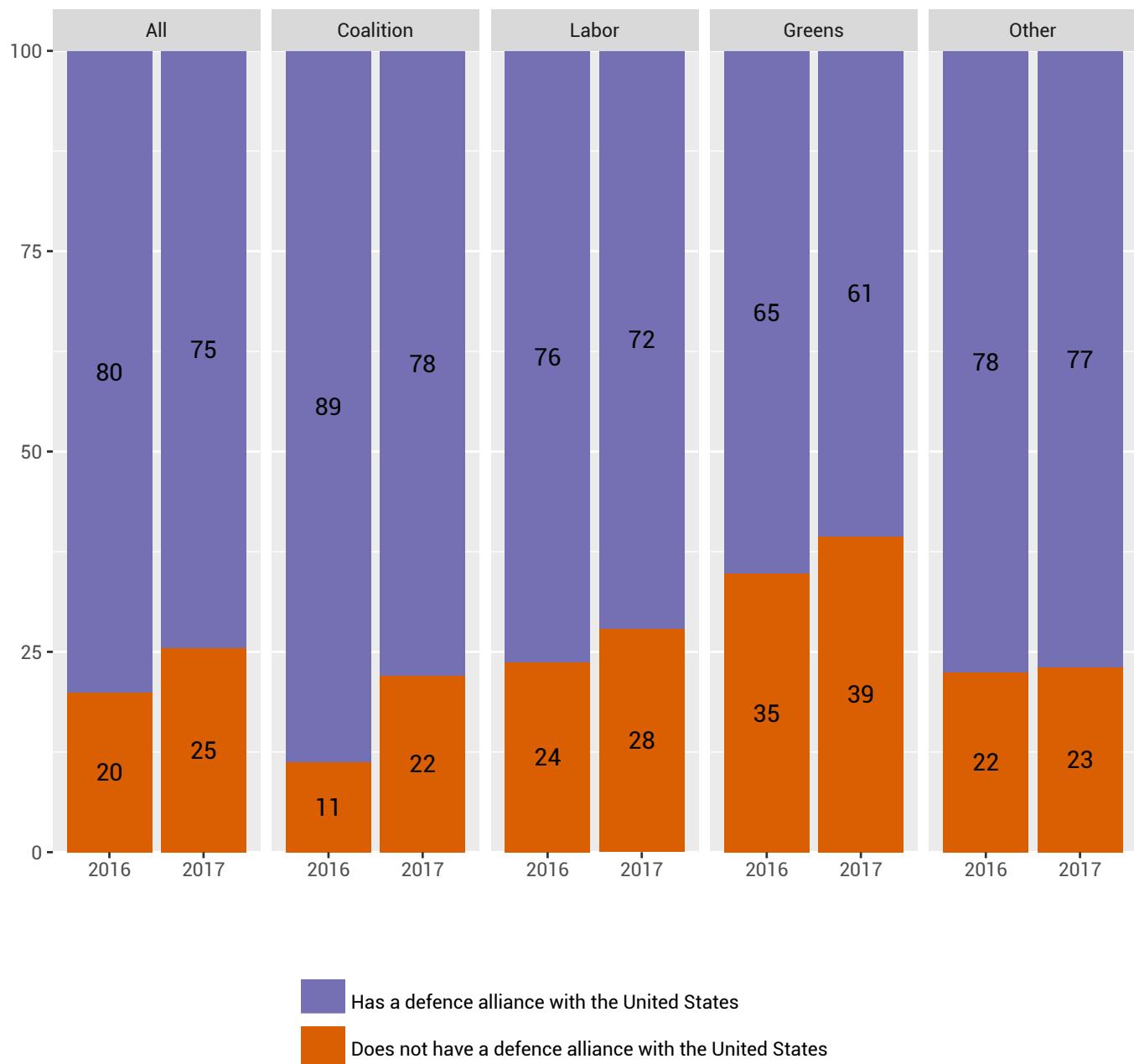
Table 123: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: New Zealand. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 6.2$ .  $p = 0.01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	89	78	76	72	65	61	78	77
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	11	22	24	28	35	39	22	23

Table 124: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: New Zealand. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# alliance\_nz

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: New Zealand



# alliance\_india

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: India

	alliance_india
Has a defence alliance with the United States	26
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	74

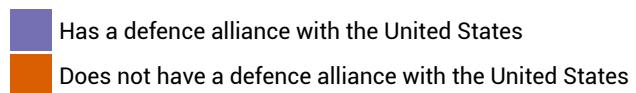
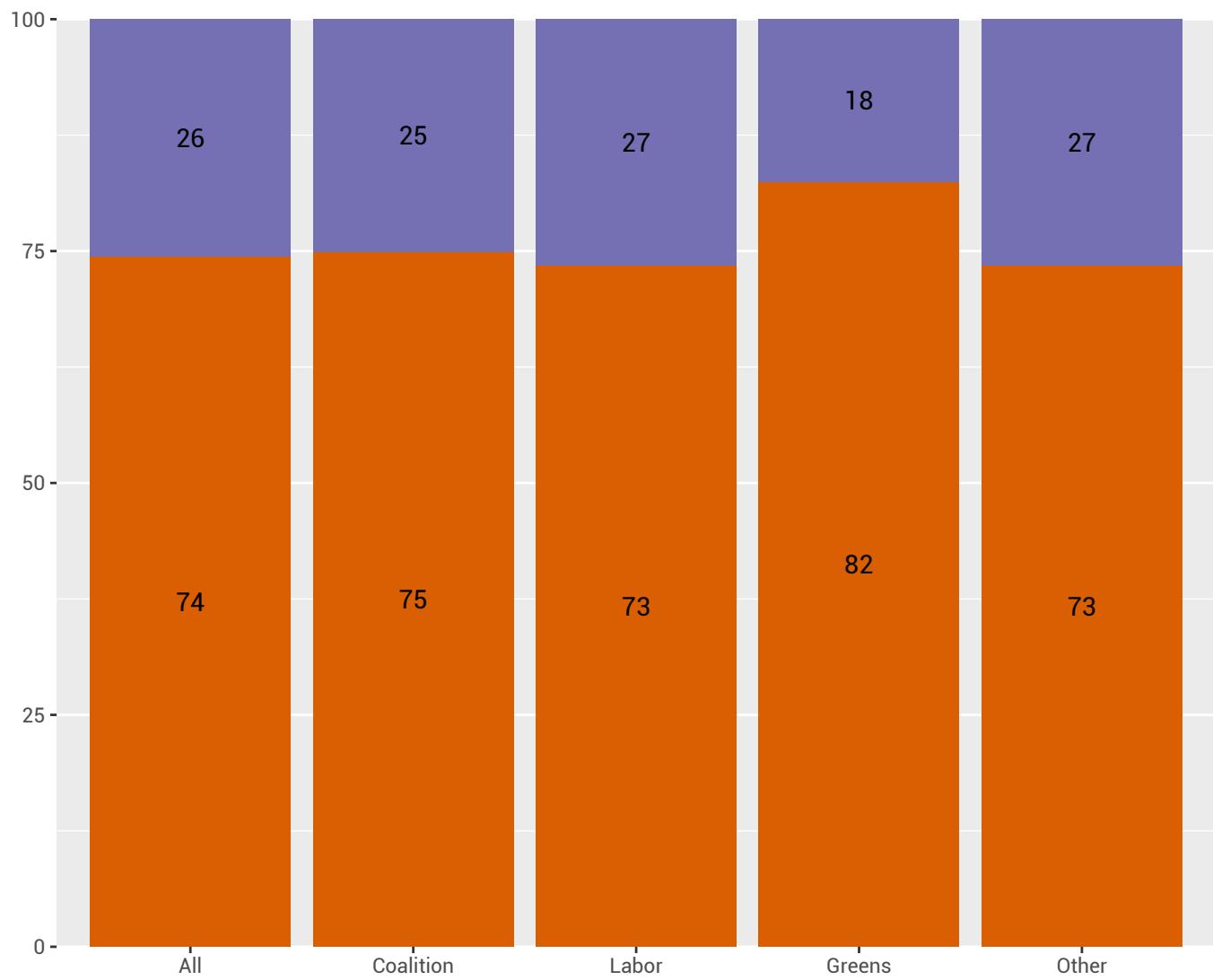
Table 125: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: India. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Has a defence alliance with the United States	25	18	27	27
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	75	82	73	73

Table 126: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: India. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 1.9$ .  $p = 0.59$ .

# alliance\_india

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: India



## **usorg\_aaib**

Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

usorg_aaib	
Is a member	20
Is not a member	80

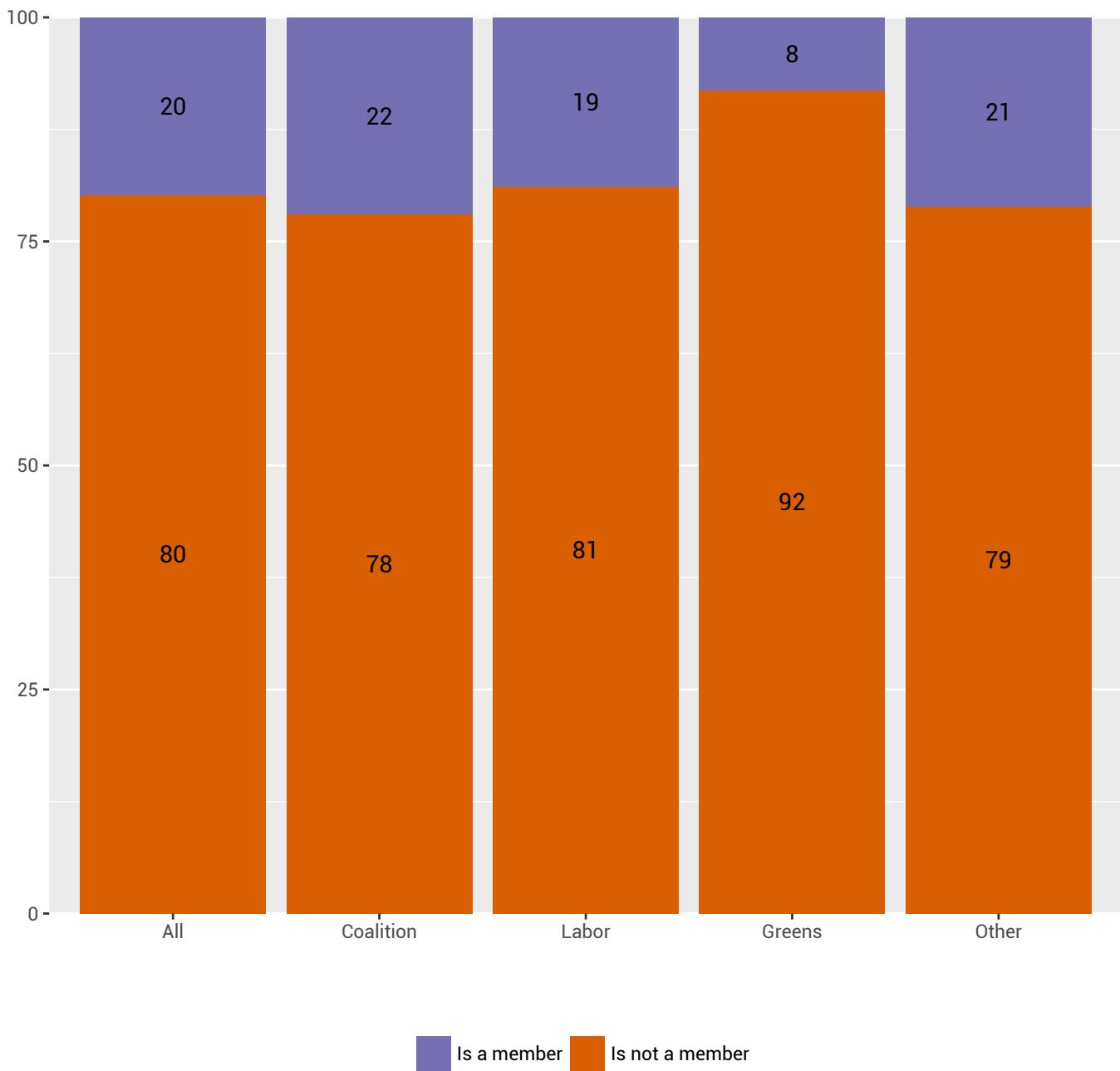
Table 127: Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Is a member	22	8	19	21
Is not a member	78	92	81	79

Table 128: Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 5.0$ .  $p = 0.17$ .

## usorg\_aaib

Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)



## **usorg\_asean**

Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

usorg_asean	
Is a member	28
Is not a member	72

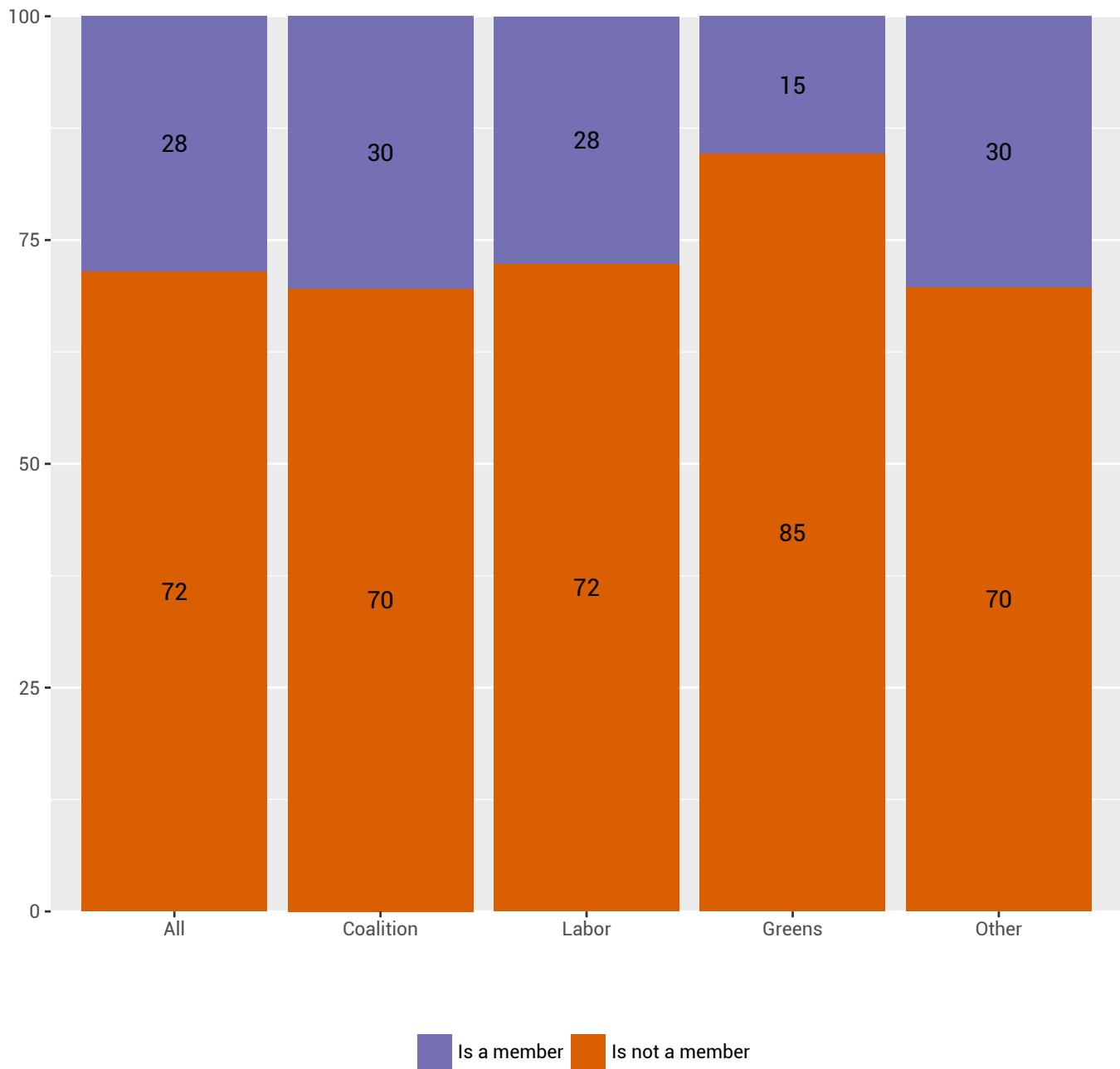
Table 129: Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Is a member	30	15	28	30
Is not a member	70	85	72	70

Table 130: Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 4.8$ .  $p = 0.19$ .

# usorg\_asean

Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)



## usorg\_rcep

Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the Regional Cooperative Economic Partnership

usorg_rcep	
Is a member	46
Is not a member	54

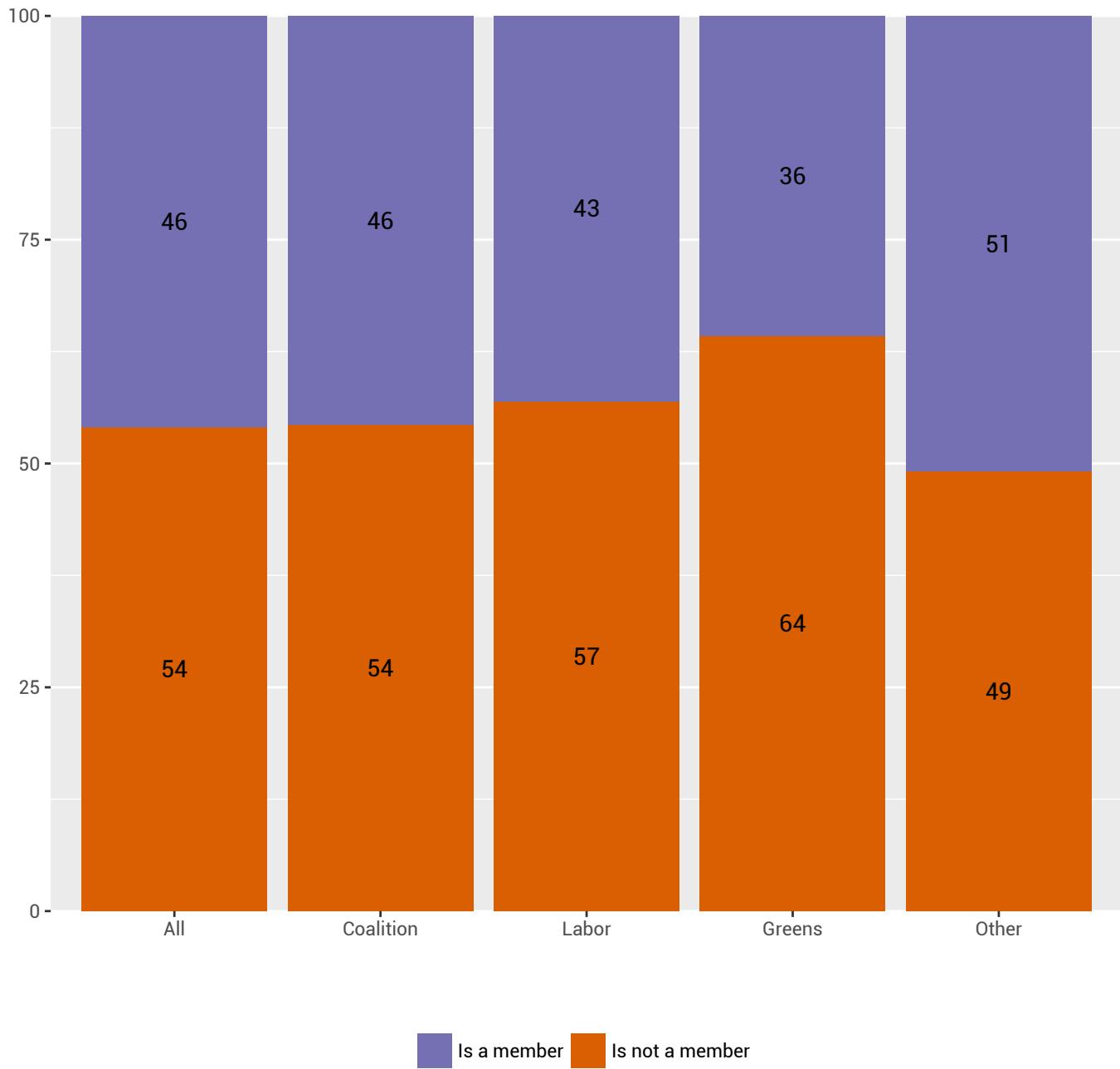
Table 131: Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the Regional Cooperative Economic Partnership. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Is a member	46	36	43	51
Is not a member	54	64	57	49

Table 132: Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the Regional Cooperative Economic Partnership. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 5.3$ .  $p = 0.15$ .

## usorg\_rcep

Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the Regional Cooperative Economic Partnership



## usorg\_eas

Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the East Asia Summit

usorg_eas	
Is a member	30
Is not a member	70

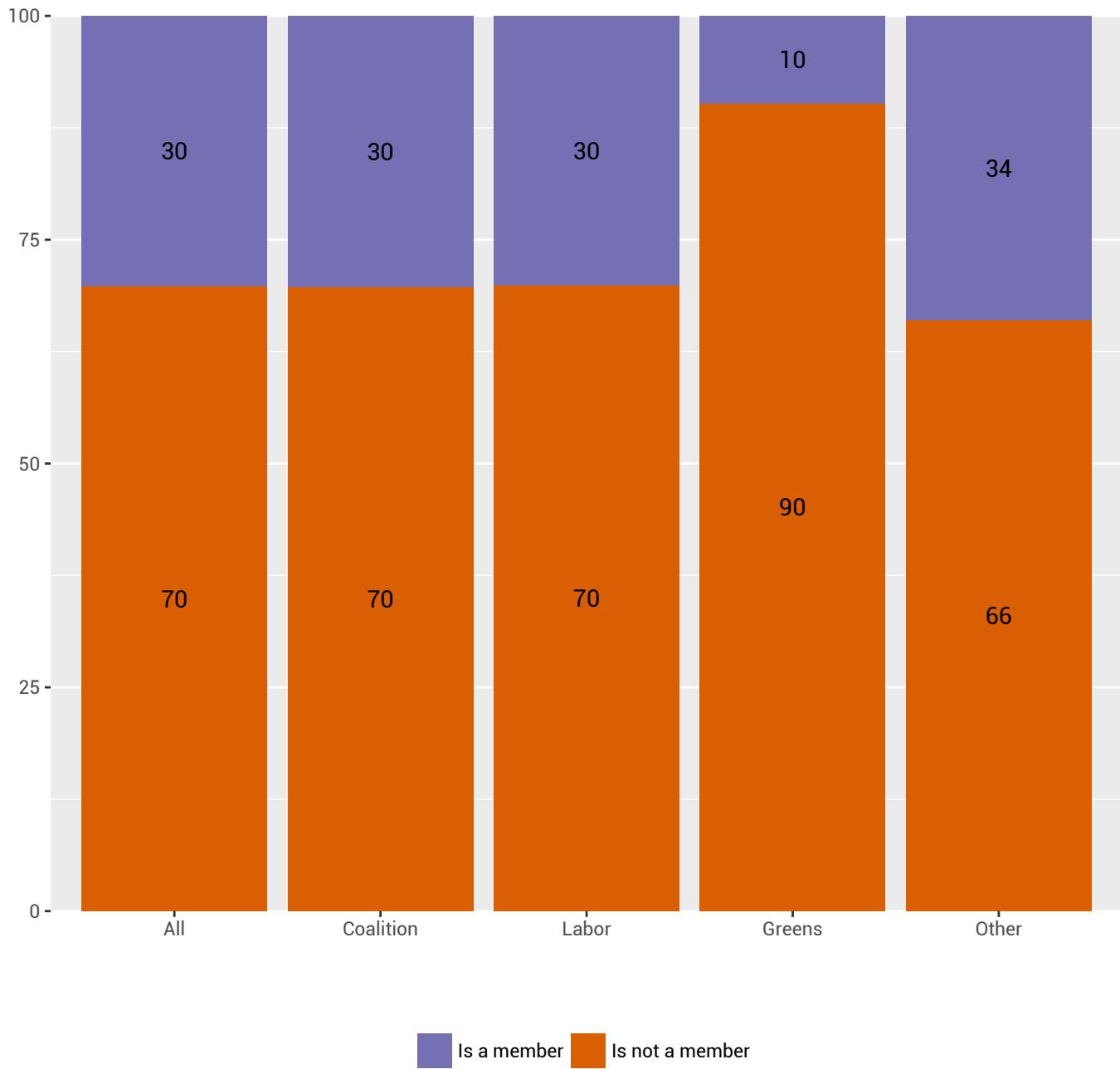
Table 133: Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the East Asia Summit. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Is a member	30	10	30	34
Is not a member	70	90	70	66

Table 134: Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the East Asia Summit. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 11.0$ .  $p = 0.01$ .

## usorg\_eas

Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the East Asia Summit



## usorg\_unclos

Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the United Nations' Convention of the Law of the Sea

usorg_unclos	
Is a member	75
Is not a member	25

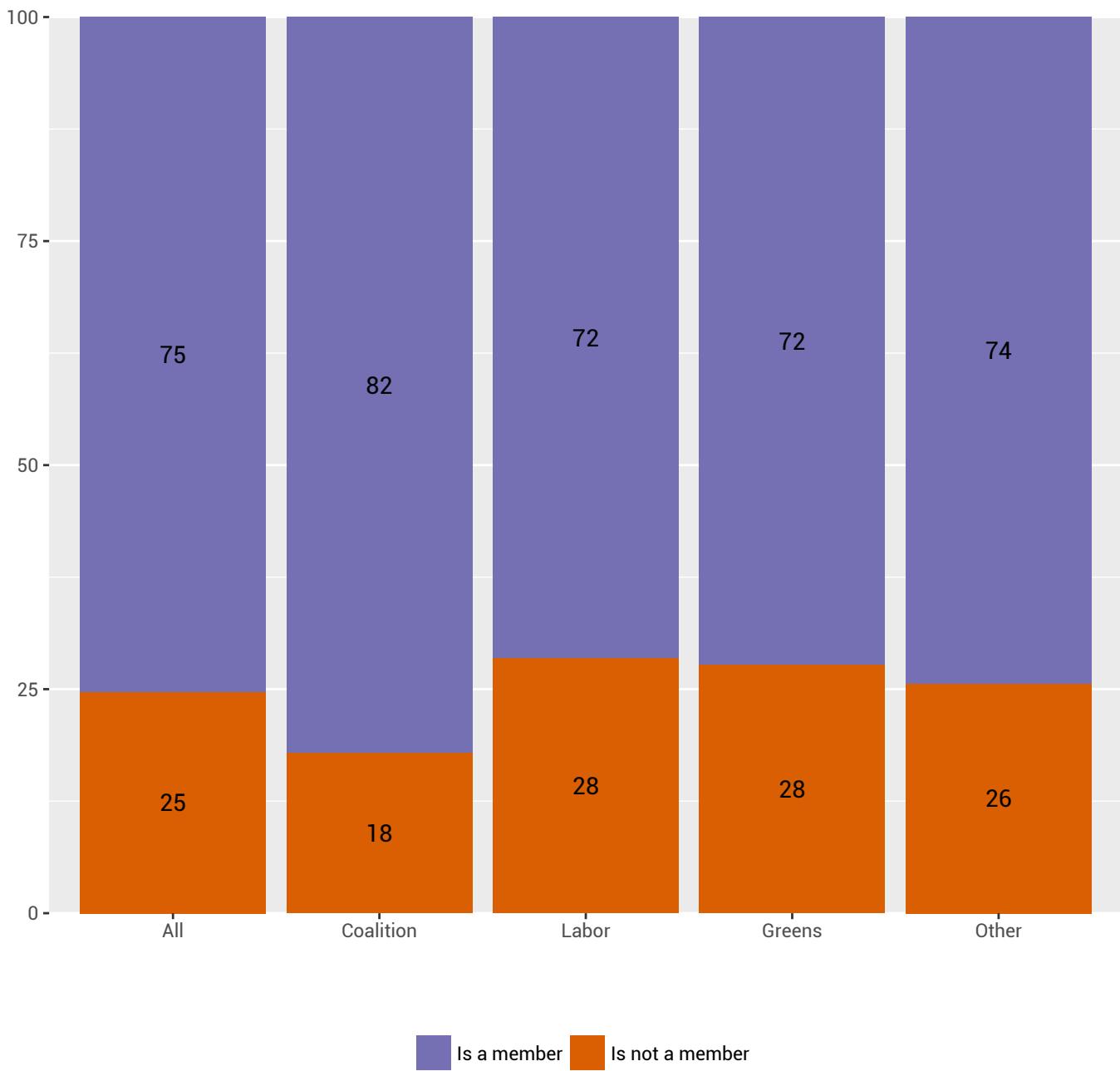
Table 135: Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the United Nations' Convention of the Law of the Sea. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Is a member	82	72	72	74
Is not a member	18	28	28	26

Table 136: Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the United Nations' Convention of the Law of the Sea. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 7.2$ .  $p = 0.07$ .

## usorg\_unclos

Is the United States a member or not a member of the following international organizations or agreements: the United Nations' Convention of the Law of the Sea



# pres\_term

Length of a presidential term in the United States

	2016	2017
2 years	4	3
4 years	85	83
7 years	5	5
8 years	6	9

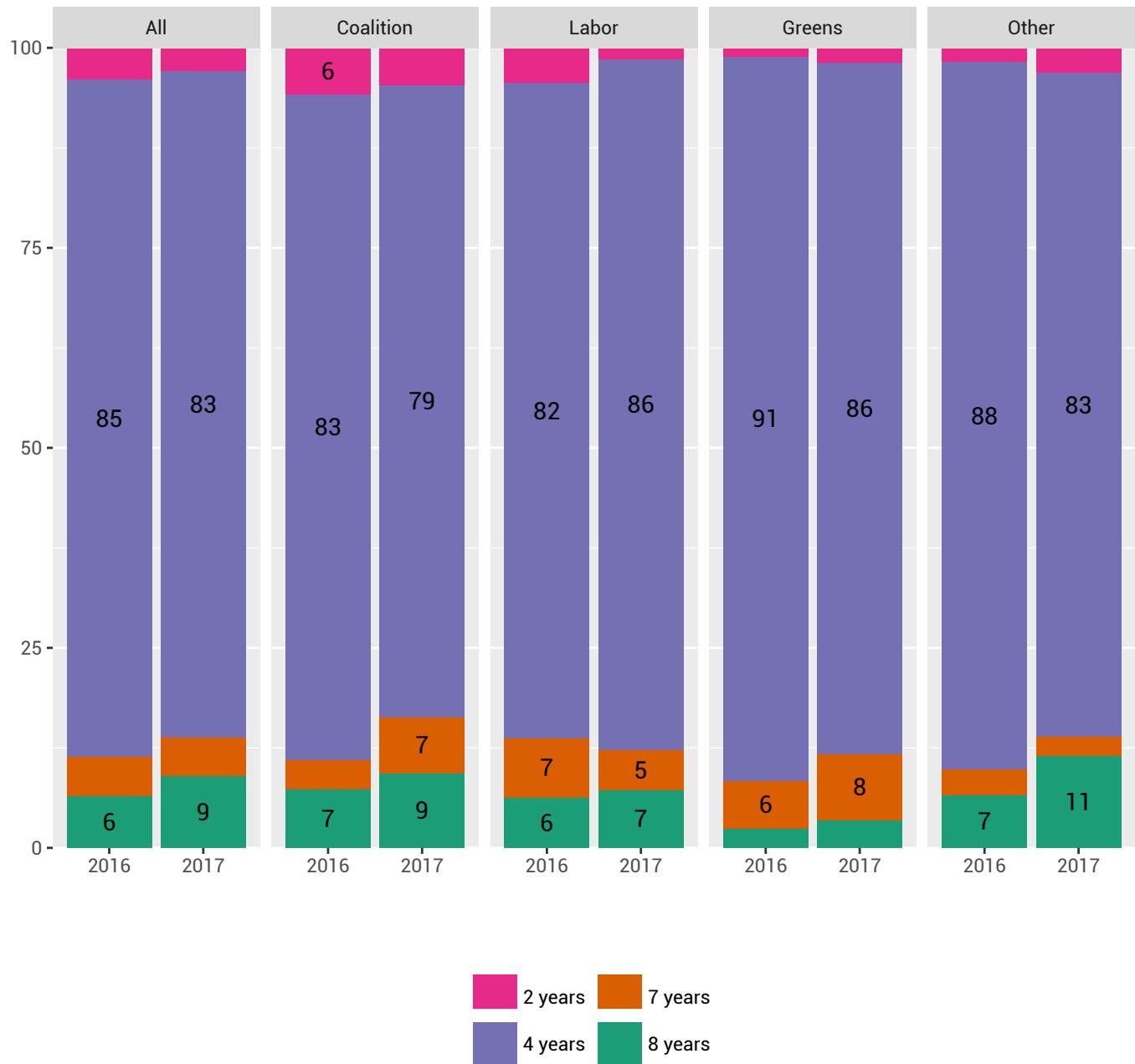
Table 137: Length of a presidential term in the United States. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 4.3$ .  $p = 0.24$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
2 years	6	5	4	1	1	2	2	3
4 years	83	79	82	86	91	86	88	83
7 years	4	7	7	5	6	8	3	2
8 years	7	9	6	7	2	3	7	11

Table 138: Length of a presidential term in the United States. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# pres\_term

Length of a presidential term in the United States



# aus\_q1

## Biggest threat to Australia

	2016	2017
Islamic extremism	47	37
The disruption to trade from a conflict in the South China Sea	4	10
Internal political instability among Australia's Asian neighbours	9	12
A major economic slowdown in China	30	23
Australia becoming part a military conflict involving China	7	13
Other	3	4

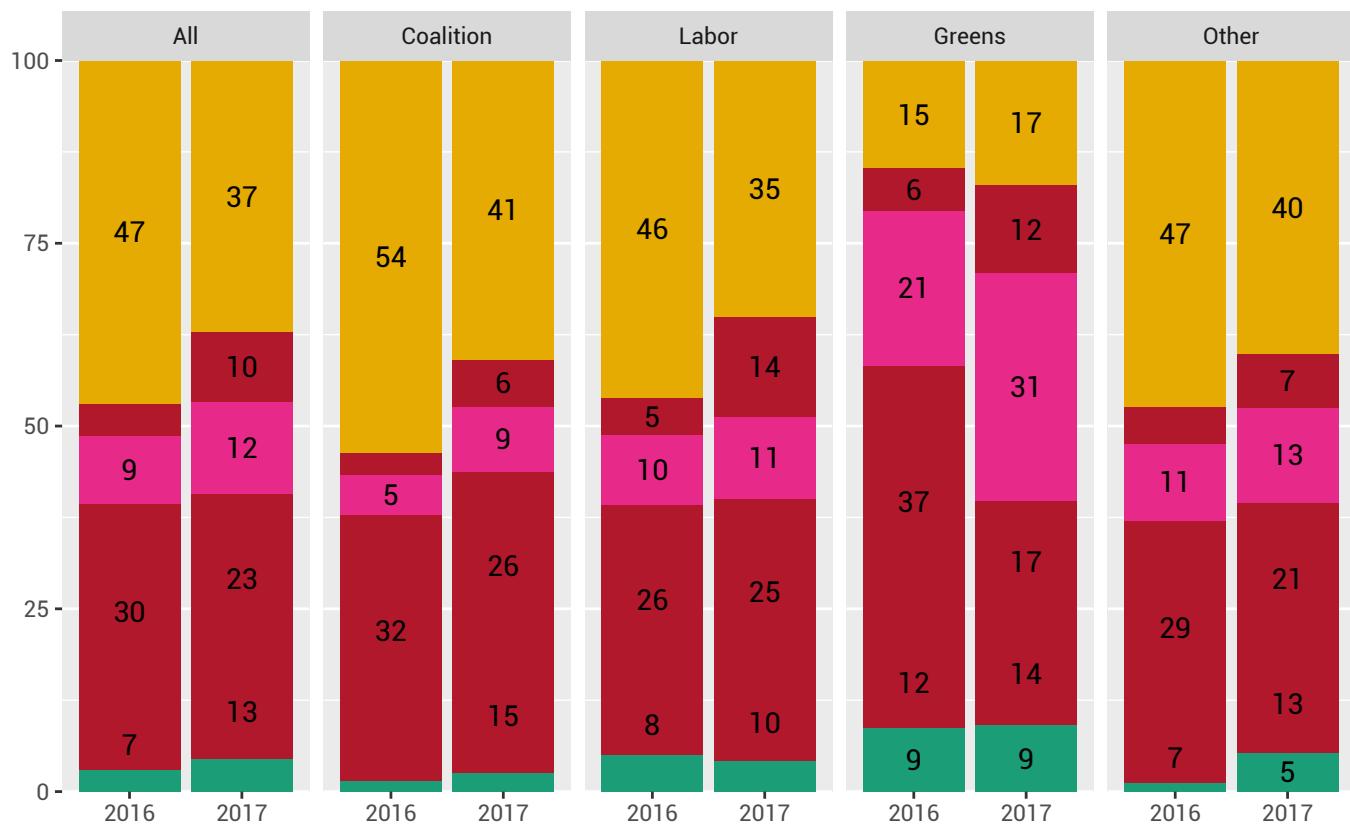
Table 139: Biggest threat to Australia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 47.9$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Islamic extremism	54	41	46	35	15	17	47	40
The disruption to trade from a conflict in the South China Sea	3	6	5	14	6	12	5	7
Internal political instability among Australia's Asian neighbours	5	9	10	11	21	31	11	13
A major economic slowdown in China	32	26	26	25	37	17	29	21
Australia becoming part a military conflict involving China	5	15	8	10	12	14	7	13
Other	1	3	5	4	9	9	1	5

Table 140: Biggest threat to Australia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# aus\_q1

## Biggest threat to Australia



- █ Islamic extremism
- █ The disruption to trade from a conflict in the South China Sea
- █ Internal political instability among Australia's Asian neighbours
- █ A major economic slowdown in China
- █ Australia becoming part a military conflict involving China
- █ Other

## aus\_q2

Australia's alliance with the United States make biggest threat more/less likely

	2016	2017
Much more likely	10	9
More likely	29	31
No difference	50	54
Less likely	8	5
Much less likely	3	1

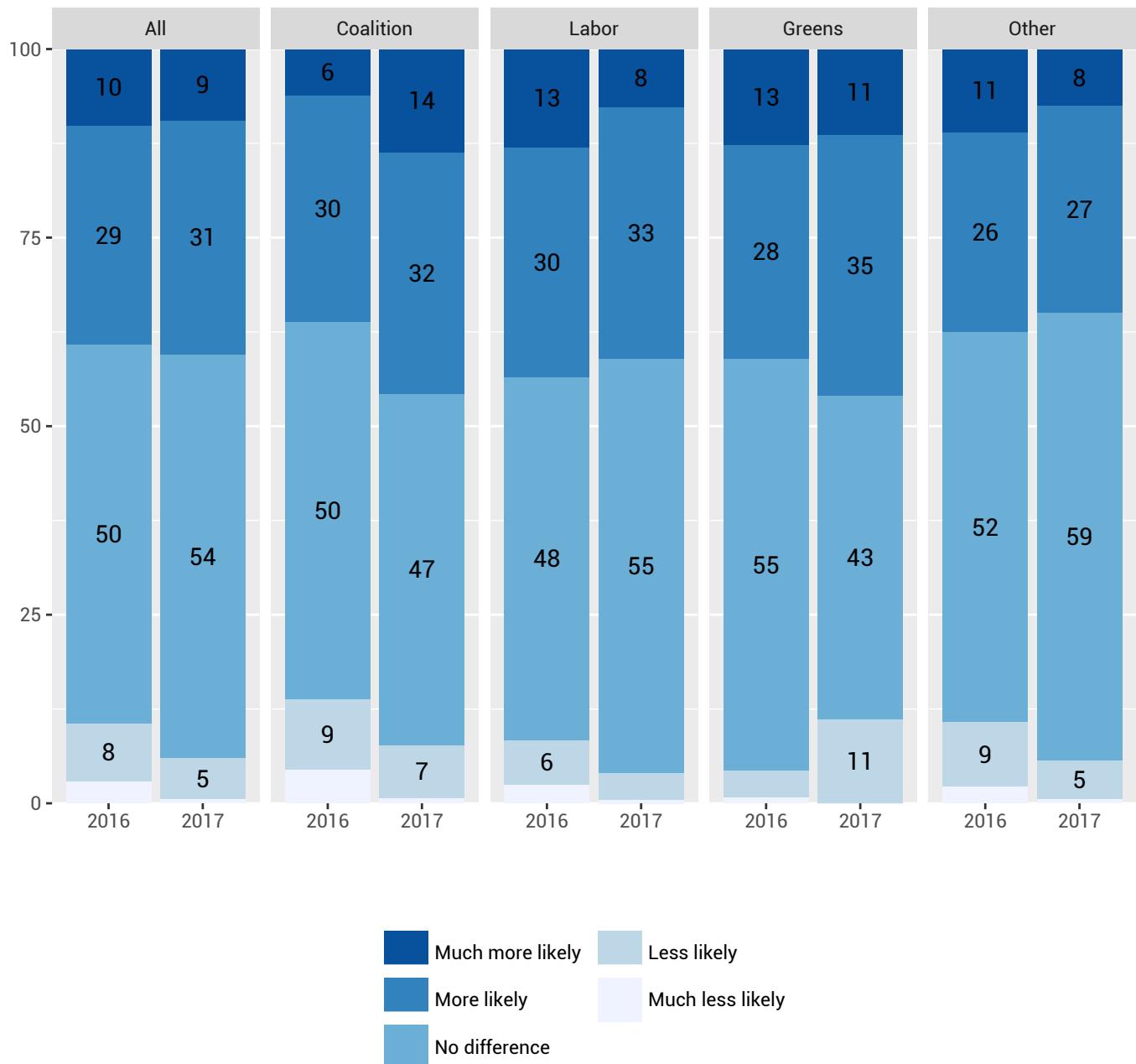
Table 141: Australia's alliance with the United States make biggest threat more/less likely. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 15.6$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Much more likely	6	14	13	8	13	11	11	8
More likely	30	32	30	33	28	35	26	27
No difference	50	47	48	55	55	43	52	59
Less likely	9	7	6	3	4	11	9	5
Much less likely	4	1	2	1	1	0	2	1

Table 142: Australia's alliance with the United States make biggest threat more/less likely. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

## aus\_q2

Australia's alliance with the United States make biggest threat more/less likely



## aus\_q3

Australia is/is not an Indo-Pacific nation

	2016	2017
Yes	70	66
No	30	34

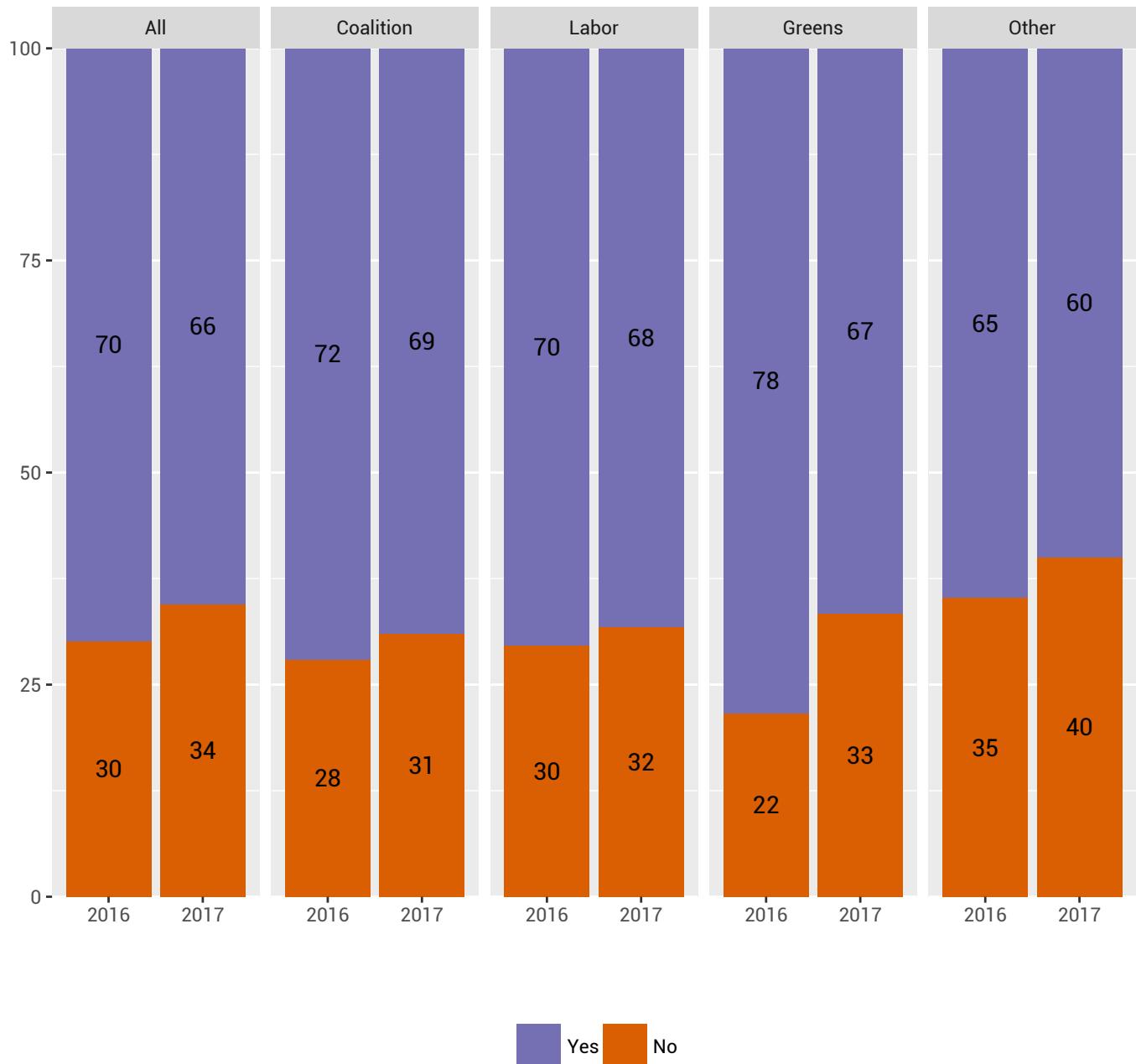
Table 143: Australia is/is not an Indo-Pacific nation. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 3.0$ .  $p = 0.08$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Yes	72	69	70	68	78	67	65	60
No	28	31	30	32	22	33	35	40

Table 144: Australia is/is not an Indo-Pacific nation. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# aus\_q3

Australia is/is not an Indo-Pacific nation



## aus\_q4

Alliance with the United States help/hinder Australia's relationships in Asia

	2016	2017
Helps a great deal	4	4
Helps moderately	6	8
Helps a little	10	15
Neither helps nor hinders	42	48
Hinders a little	28	19
Hinders moderately	9	3
Hinders a great deal	3	3

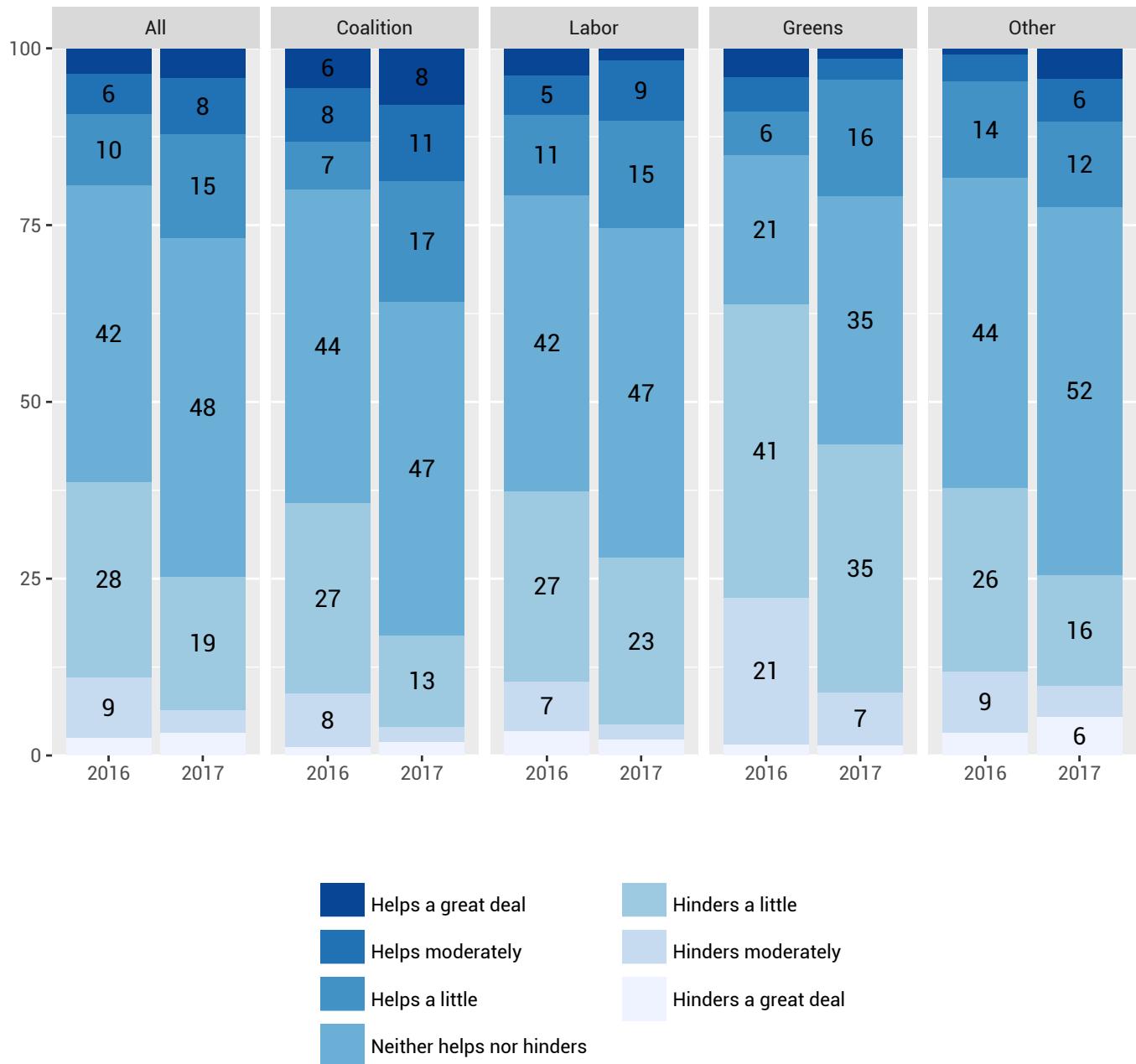
Table 145: Alliance with the United States help/hinder Australia's relationships in Asia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 43.8$ .  $p < .01$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Helps a great deal	6	8	4	2	4	1	1	4
Helps moderately	8	11	5	9	5	3	4	6
Helps a little	7	17	11	15	6	16	14	12
Neither helps nor hinders	44	47	42	47	21	35	44	52
Hinders a little	27	13	27	23	41	35	26	16
Hinders moderately	8	2	7	2	21	7	9	4
Hinders a great deal	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	6

Table 146: Alliance with the United States help/hinder Australia's relationships in Asia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# aus\_q4

Alliance with the United States help/hinder Australia's relationships in Asia



## aus\_q5

### US access to Australian defence facilities

	2016	2017
Allow US military bases in Australia	13	14
Increase US access to Australian defence facilities	11	10
Keep US access to Australian defence facilities about the same	59	59
Decrease US access to Australian defence facilities	11	12
Stop US access to Australian defence facilities	7	6

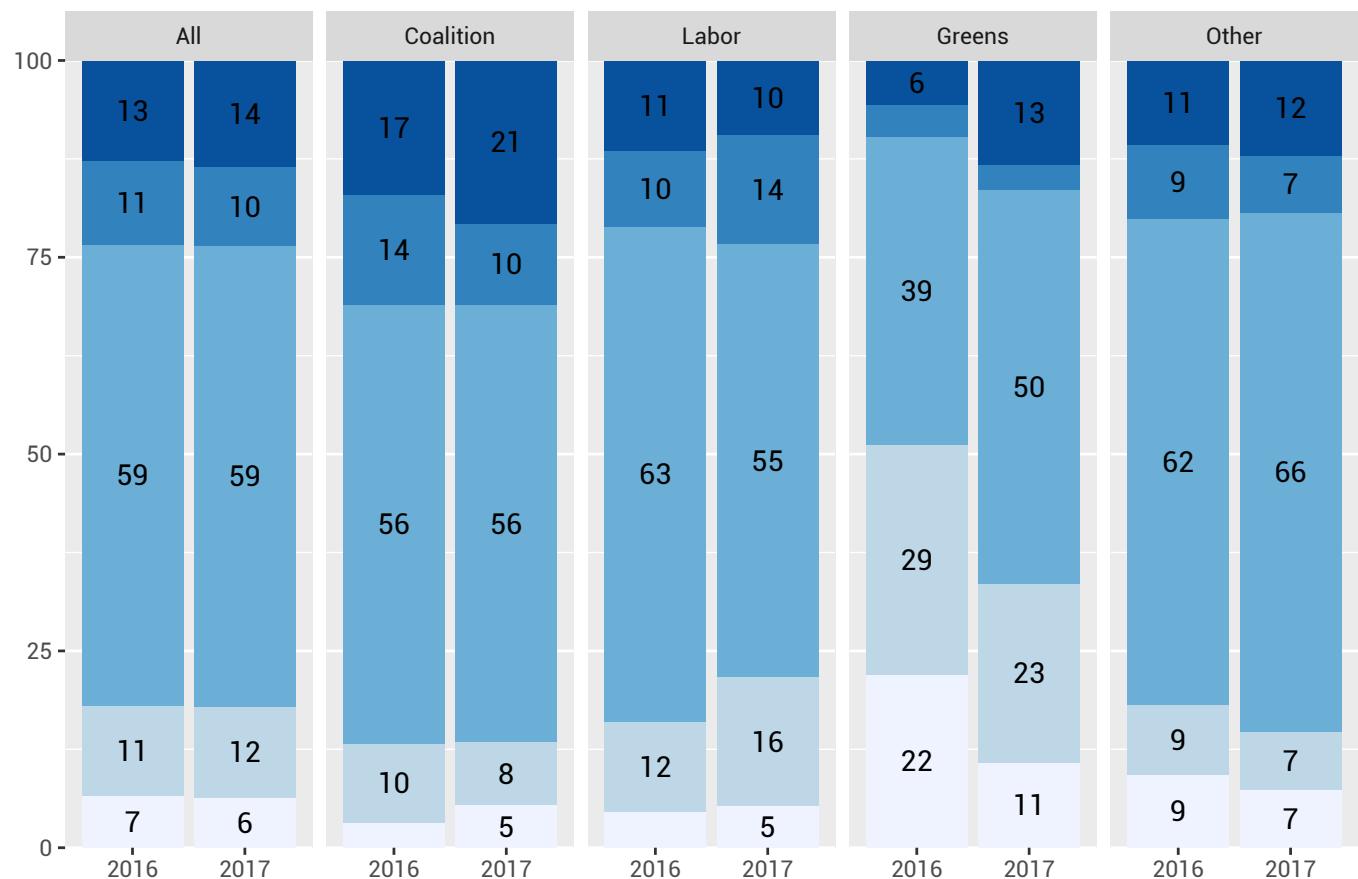
Table 147: US access to Australian defence facilities. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with year.  $\chi^2 = 0.4$ .  $p = 0.98$ .

	Coalition		Labor		Greens		Other	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Allow US military bases in Australia	17	21	11	10	6	13	11	12
Increase US access to Australian defence facilities	14	10	10	14	4	3	9	7
Keep US access to Australian defence facilities about the same	56	56	63	55	39	50	62	66
Decrease US access to Australian defence facilities	10	8	12	16	29	23	9	7
Stop US access to Australian defence facilities	3	5	5	5	22	11	9	7

Table 148: US access to Australian defence facilities. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

# aus\_q5

US access to Australian defence facilities



- Allow US military bases in Australia
- Increase US access to Australian defence facilities
- Keep US access to Australian defence facilities about the same
- Decrease US access to Australian defence facilities
- Stop US access to Australian defence facilities

# immigration\_jobs

How likely is it that recent immigration levels will take jobs away from people already here?

	immigration_jobs
Extremely likely	23
Very likely	22
Somewhat likely	34
Not at all likely	20

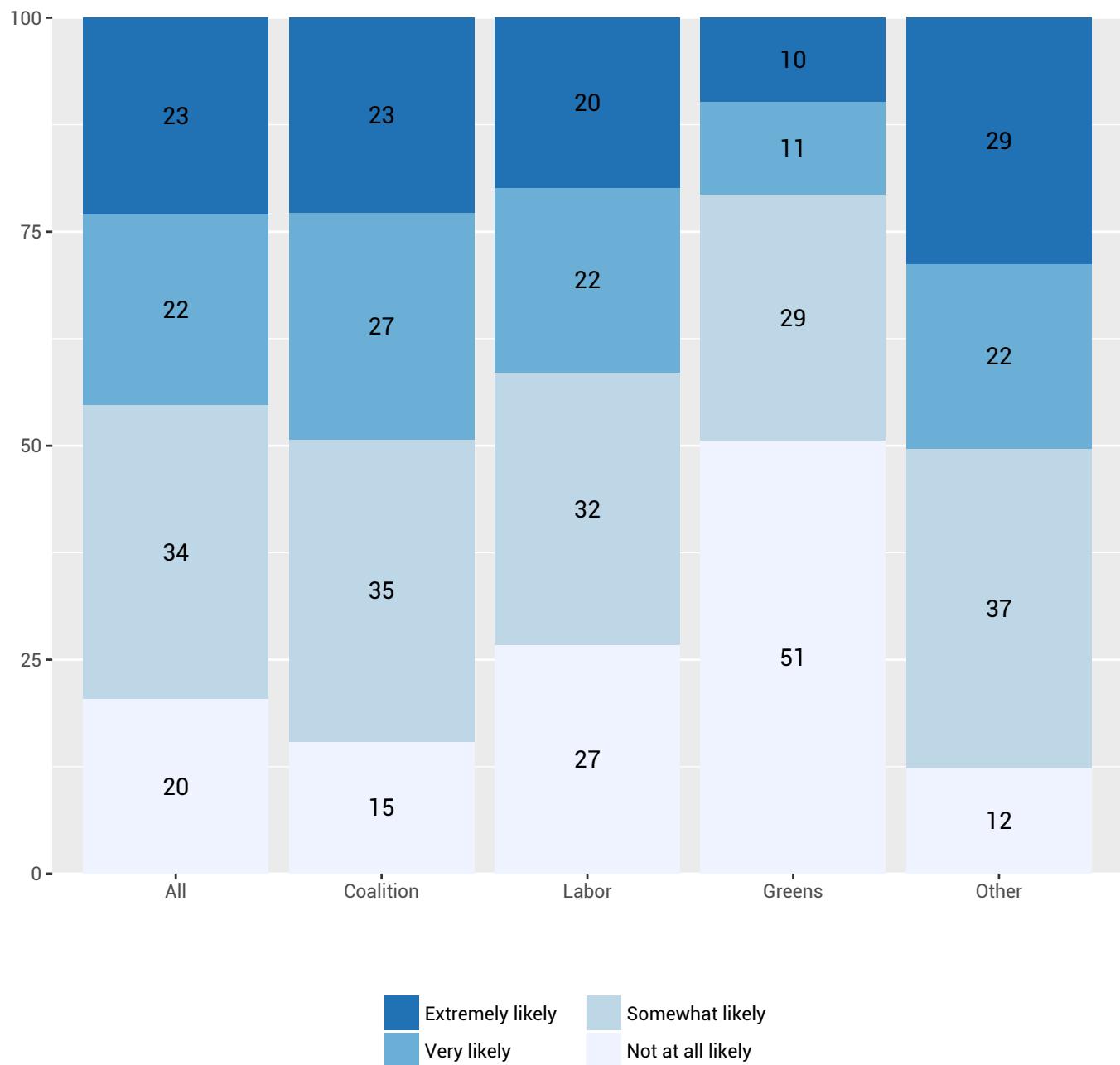
Table 149: How likely is it that recent immigration levels will take jobs away from people already here?. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Extremely likely	23	10	20	29
Very likely	27	11	22	22
Somewhat likely	35	29	32	37
Not at all likely	15	51	27	12

Table 150: How likely is it that recent immigration levels will take jobs away from people already here?. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 50.7$ .  $p < .01$ .

# immigration\_jobs

How likely is it that recent immigration levels will take jobs away from people already here?



# immigration\_economy

Immigrants generally good for economy

	immigration_economy
Strongly agree	10
Somewhat agree	33
Neither agree nor disagree	30
Somewhat disagree	18
Strongly disagree	9

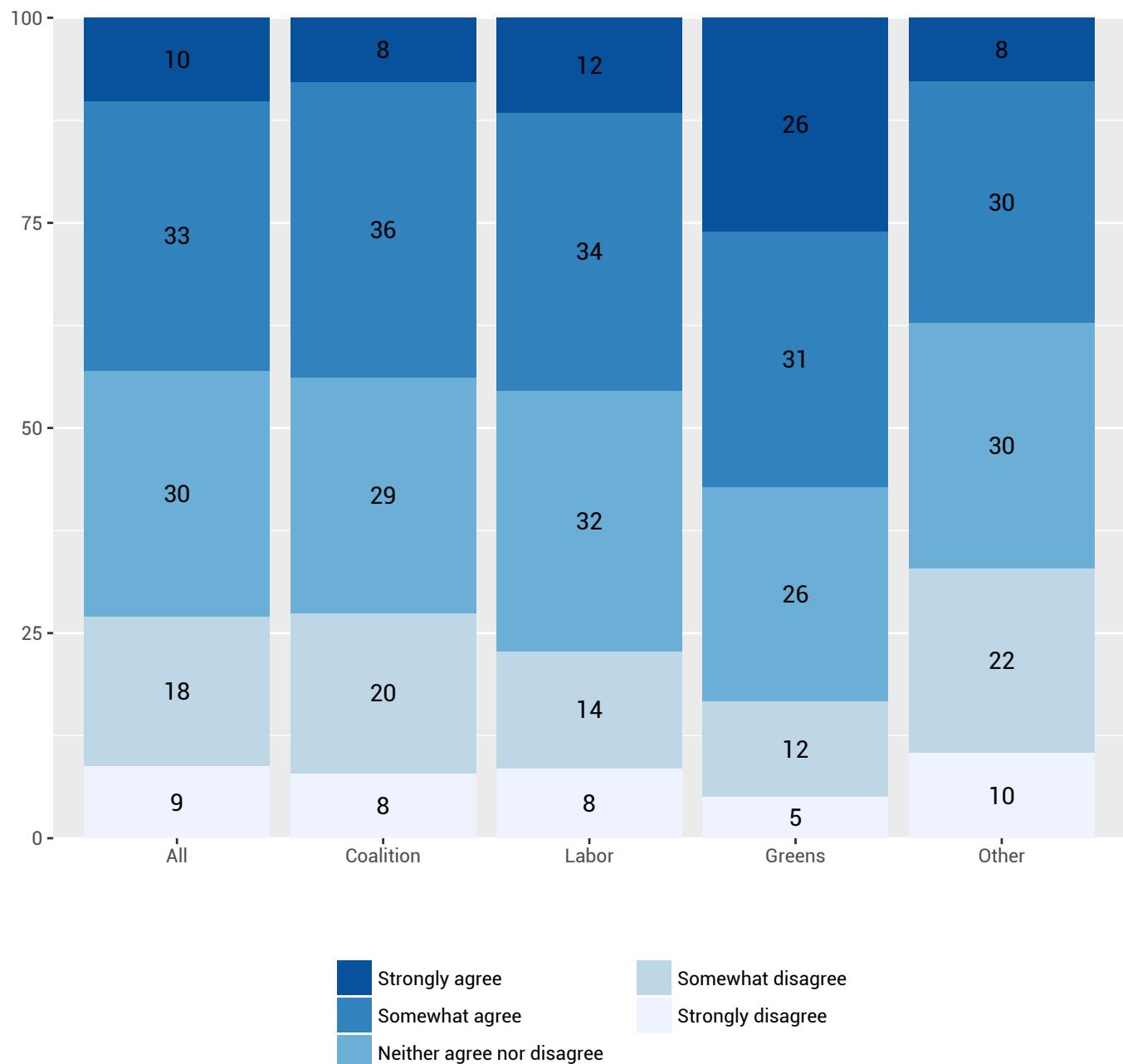
Table 151: Immigrants generally good for economy. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Strongly agree	8	26	12	8
Somewhat agree	36	31	34	30
Neither agree nor disagree	29	26	32	30
Somewhat disagree	20	12	14	22
Strongly disagree	8	5	8	10

Table 152: Immigrants generally good for economy. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 24.5$ .  $p = 0.02$ .

# immigration\_economy

Immigrants generally good for economy



# immigration\_culture

Culture harmed by immigrants

	immigration_culture
Strongly agree	13
Somewhat agree	23
Neither agree nor disagree	27
Somewhat disagree	24
Strongly disagree	14

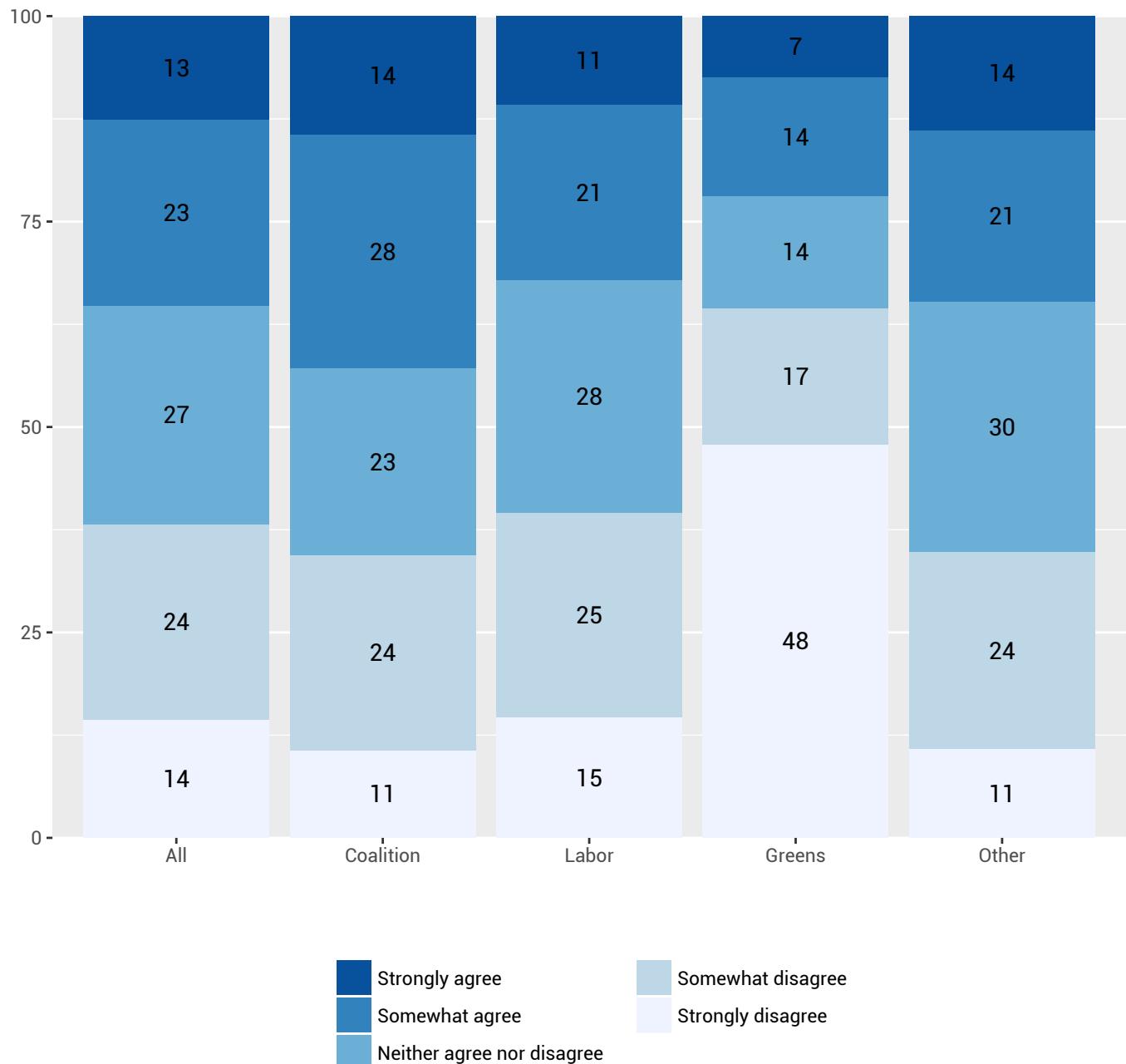
Table 153: Culture harmed by immigrants. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Strongly agree	14	7	11	14
Somewhat agree	28	14	21	21
Neither agree nor disagree	23	14	28	30
Somewhat disagree	24	17	25	24
Strongly disagree	11	48	15	11

Table 154: Culture harmed by immigrants. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 55.0$ .  $p < .01$ .

# immigration\_culture

Culture harmed by immigrants



## nat\_born

How important to have been born in [country]

nat_born	
Very important	16
Fairly important	25
Not very important	35
Not important at all	24

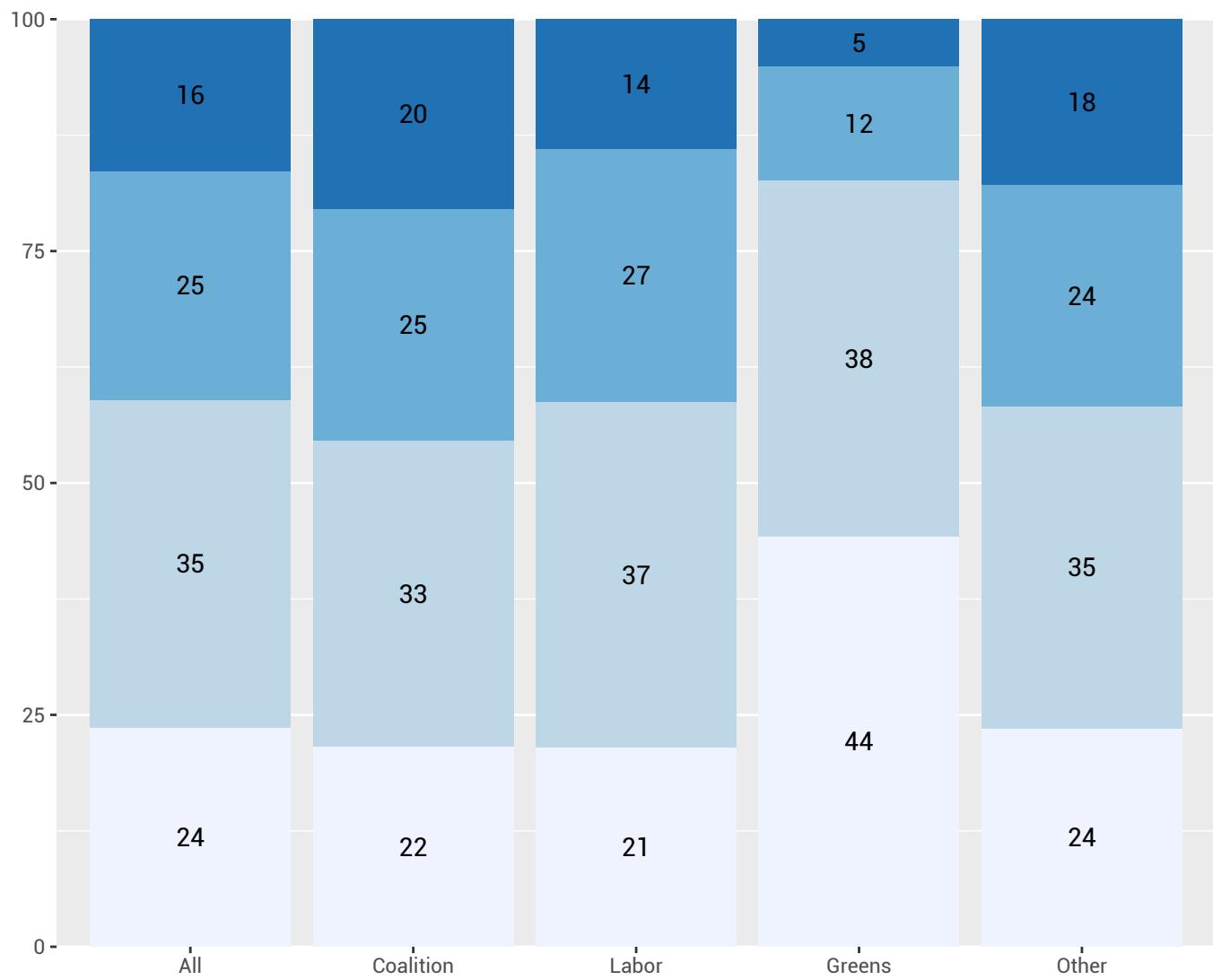
Table 155: How important to have been born in [country] . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Very important	20	5	14	18
Fairly important	25	12	27	24
Not very important	33	38	37	35
Not important at all	22	44	21	24

Table 156: How important to have been born in [country] . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 20.6$ .  $p = 0.01$ .

# nat\_born

How important to have been born in [country]



Very important      Not very important  
Fairly important      Not important at all

## nat\_live

How important to have lived in [country] most of one's life?

nat_live	
Very important	20
Fairly important	31
Not very important	34
Not important at all	15

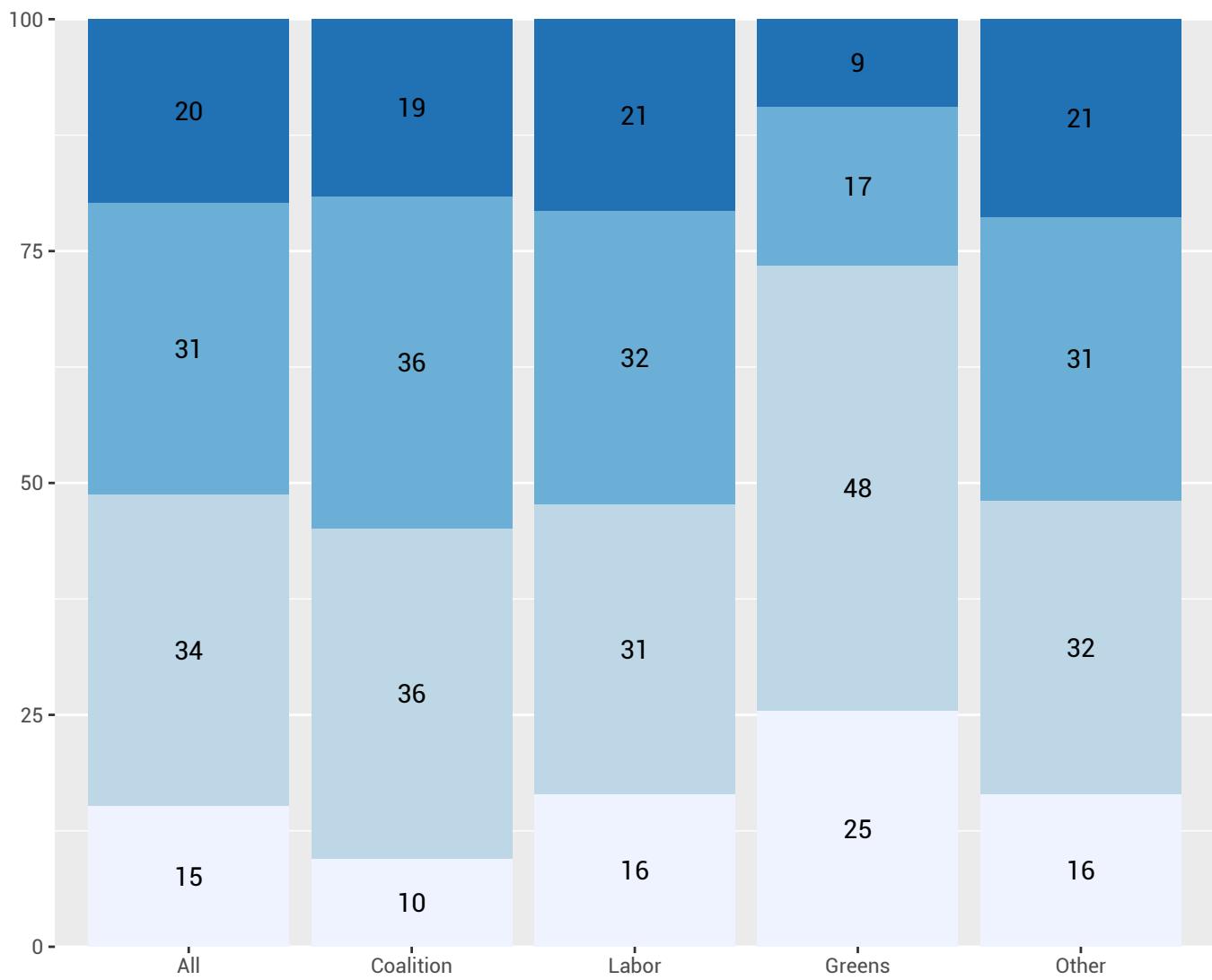
Table 157: How important to have lived in [country] most of one's life? . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Very important	19	9	21	21
Fairly important	36	17	32	31
Not very important	36	48	31	32
Not important at all	10	25	16	16

Table 158: How important to have lived in [country] most of one's life? . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 19.0$ .  $p = 0.03$ .

# nat\_live

How important to have lived in [country] most of one's life?



## nat\_speak

How important to be able to speak [national language]

	nat_speak
Very important	53
Fairly important	37
Not very important	7
Not important at all	3

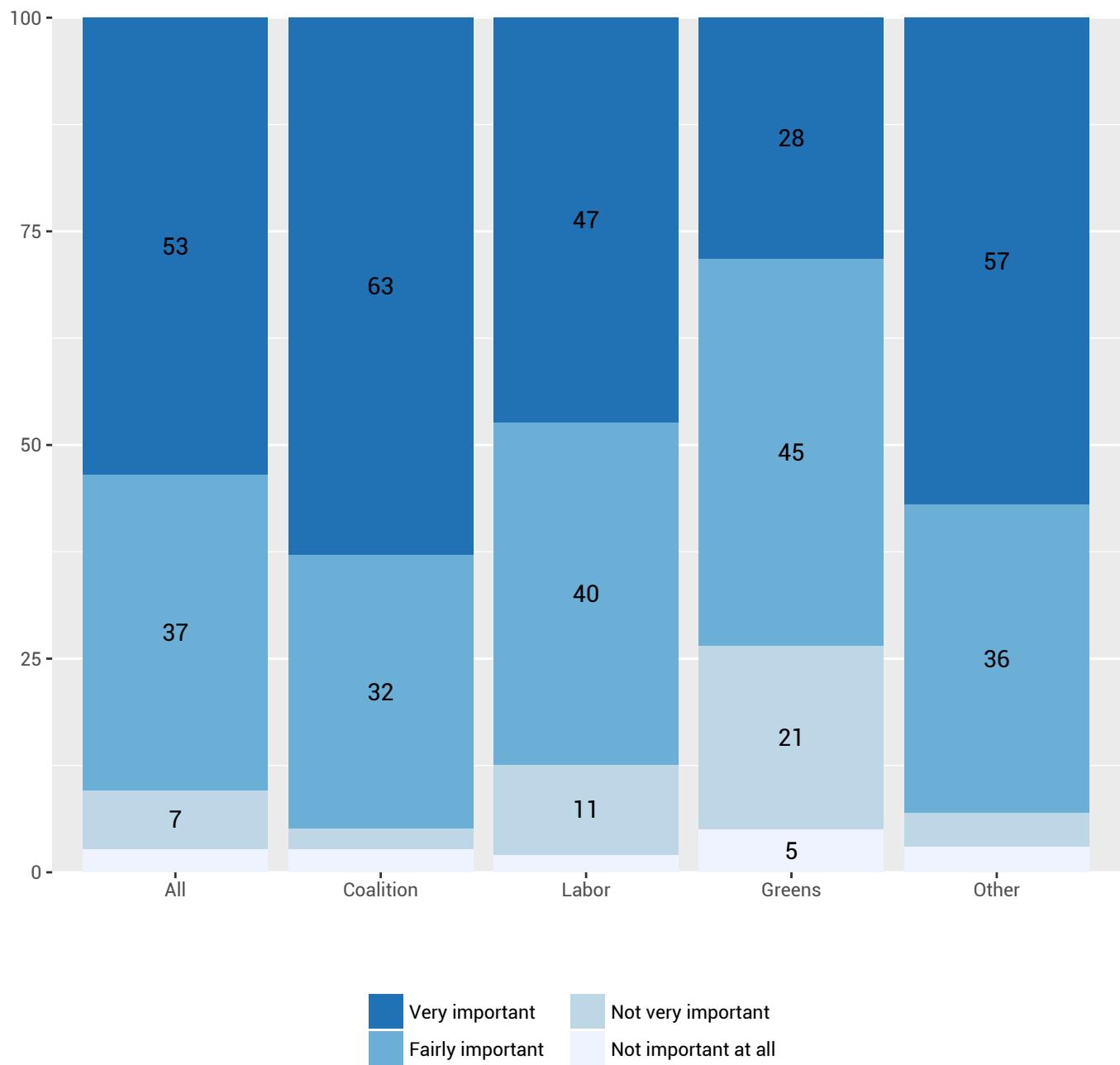
Table 159: How important to be able to speak [national language]. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Very important	63	28	47	57
Fairly important	32	45	40	36
Not very important	2	21	11	4
Not important at all	3	5	2	3

Table 160: How important to be able to speak [national language]. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 43.8$ .  $p < .01$ .

# nat\_speak

How important to be able to speak [national language]



# nat\_religion

How important to be a follower of [national religion]

nat_religion	
Very important	10
Fairly important	23
Not very important	30
Not important at all	37

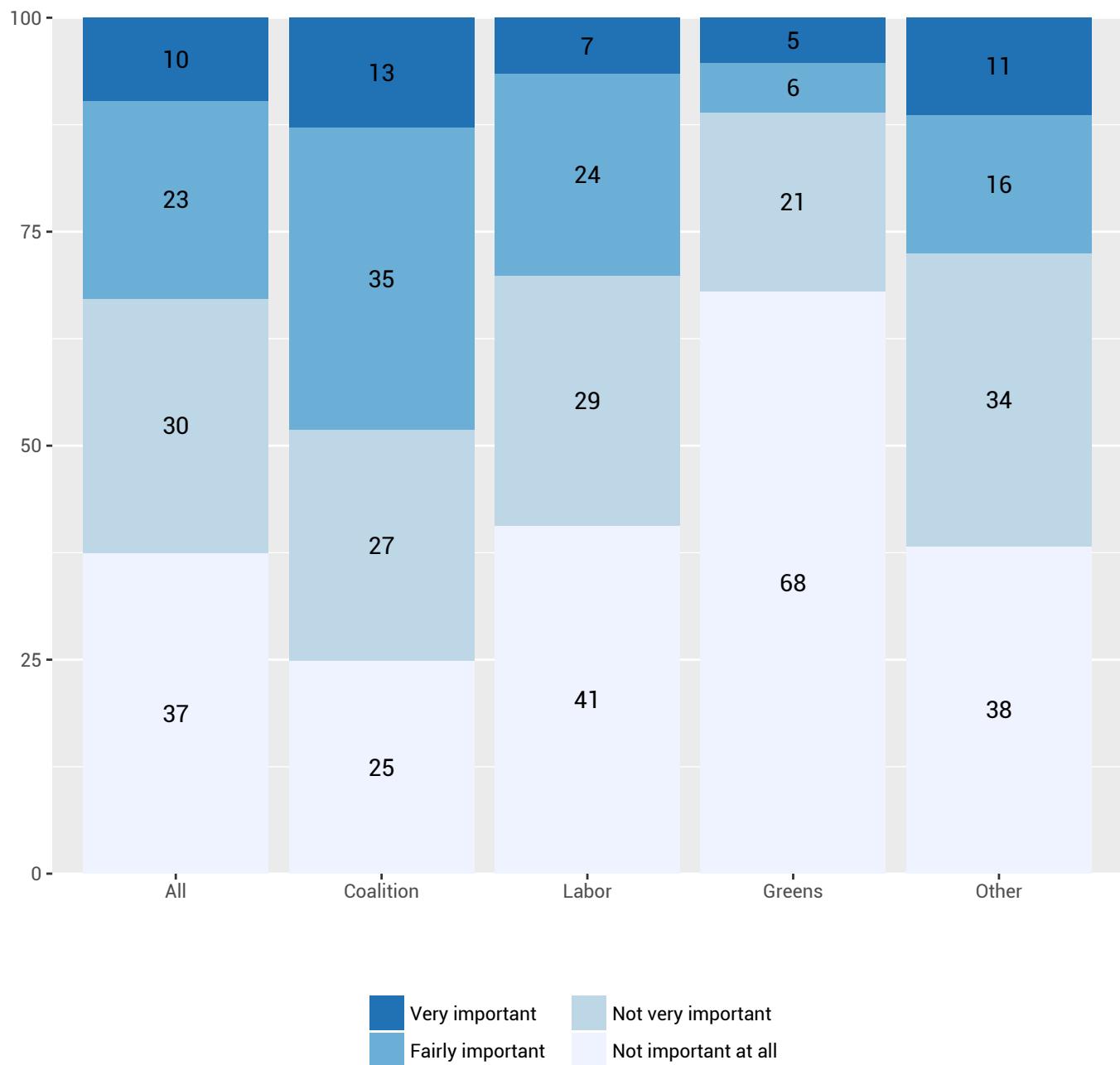
Table 161: How important to be a follower of [national religion]. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Very important	13	5	7	11
Fairly important	35	6	24	16
Not very important	27	21	29	34
Not important at all	25	68	41	38

Table 162: How important to be a follower of [national religion]. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 54.6$ .  $p < .01$ .

# nat\_religion

How important to be a follower of [national religion]



## **nat\_respect\_laws**

How important to respect [country's] political institutions and laws

nat_respect_laws	
Very important	64
Fairly important	30
Not very important	5
Not important at all	1

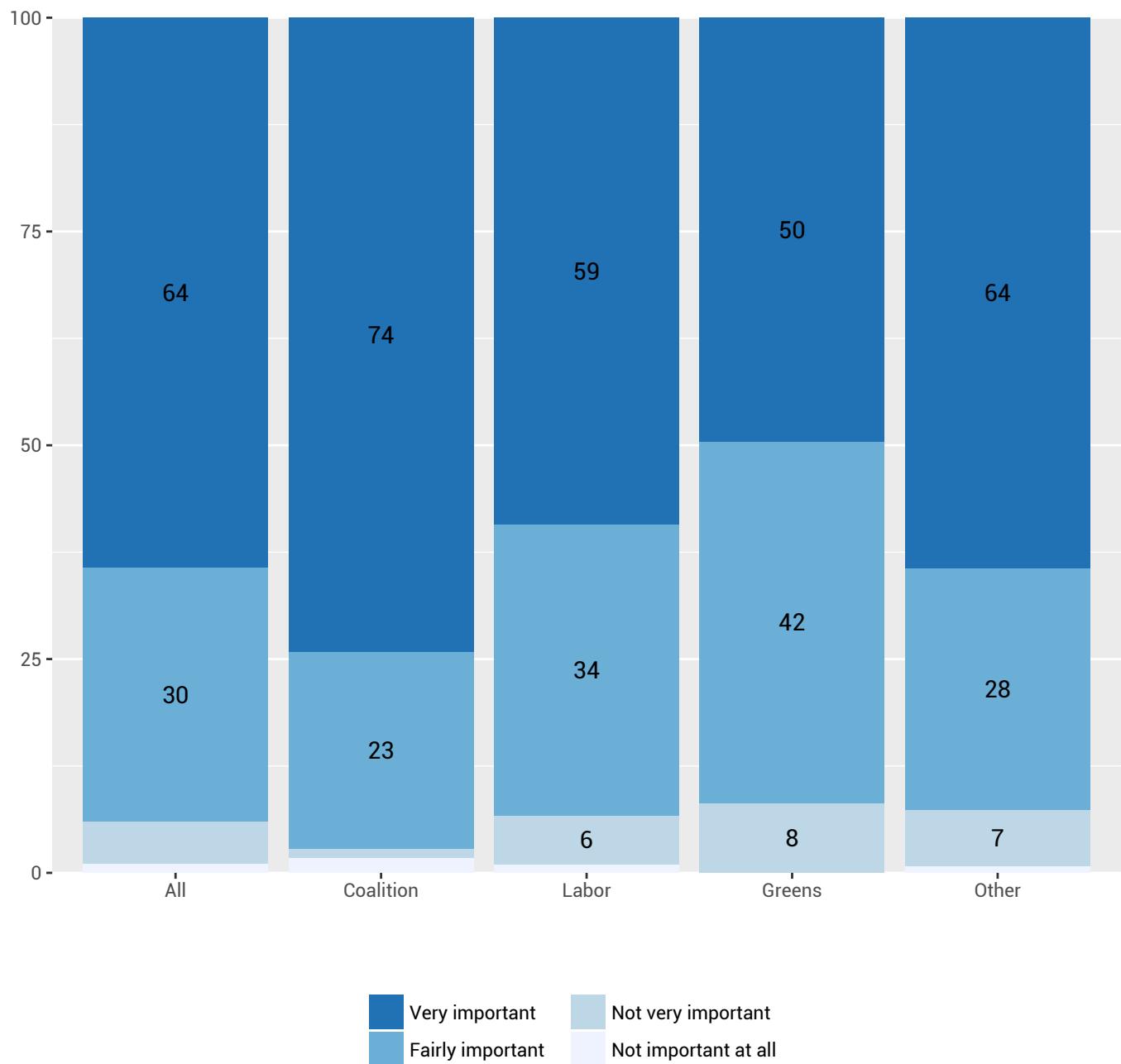
Table 163: How important to respect [country's] political institutions and laws. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Very important	74	50	59	64
Fairly important	23	42	34	28
Not very important	1	8	6	7
Not important at all	2	0	1	1

Table 164: How important to respect [country's] political institutions and laws. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 23.1$ .  $p < .01$ .

# nat\_respect\_laws

How important to respect [country's] political institutions and laws



## **nat\_feel**

How important to feel [Australian|Chinese|etc]

nat_feel	
Very important	46
Fairly important	40
Not very important	12
Not important at all	2

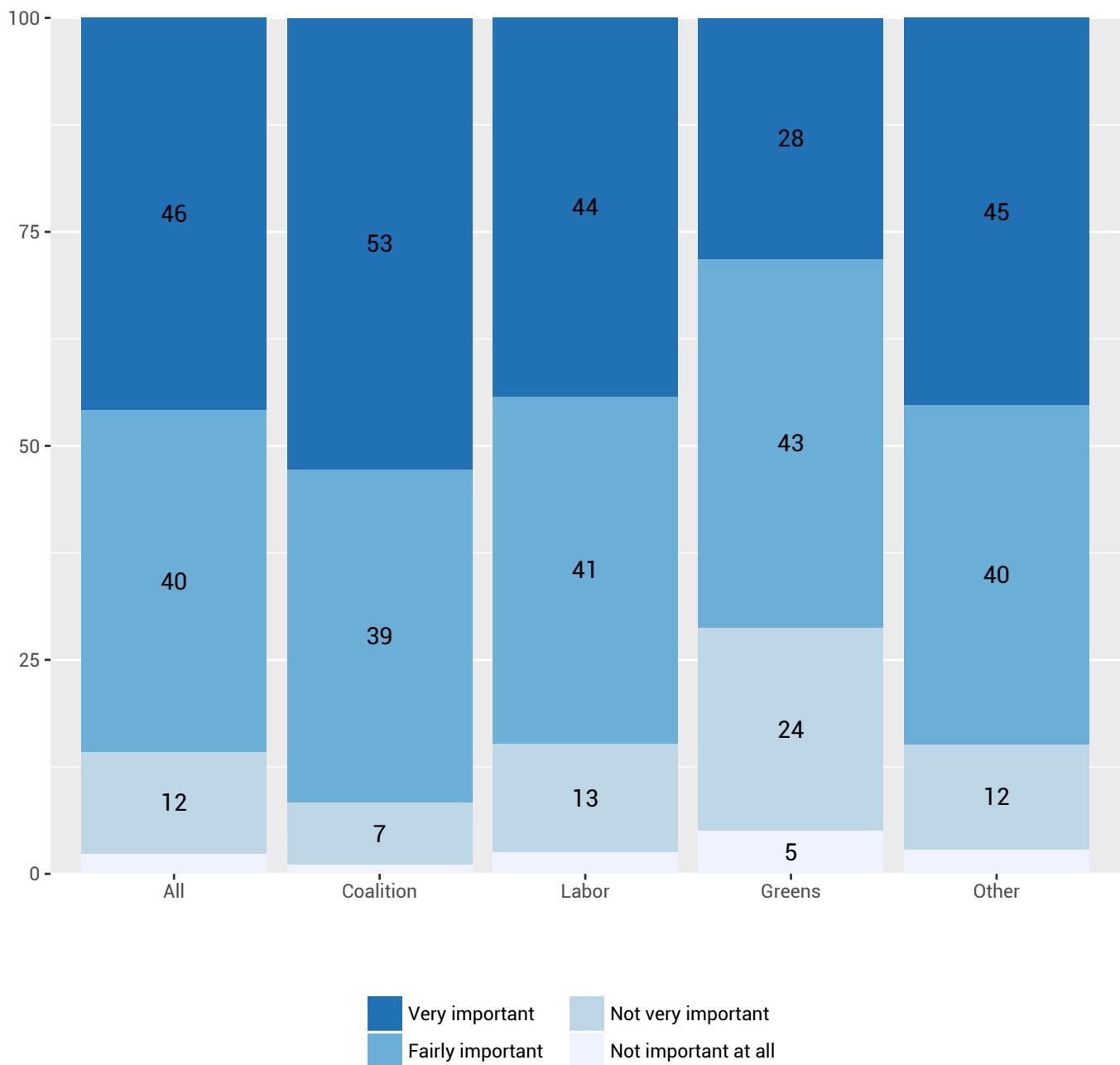
Table 165: How important to feel [Australian|Chinese|etc]. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Very important	53	28	44	45
Fairly important	39	43	41	40
Not very important	7	24	13	12
Not important at all	1	5	2	3

Table 166: How important to feel [Australian|Chinese|etc]. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 18.1$ .  $p = 0.03$ .

# nat\_feel

How important to feel [Australian|Chinese|etc]



## **nat\_ancestry**

How important to have [Australian|Chinese|etc] ancestry

nat_ancestry	
Very important	13
Fairly important	26
Not very important	37
Not important at all	24

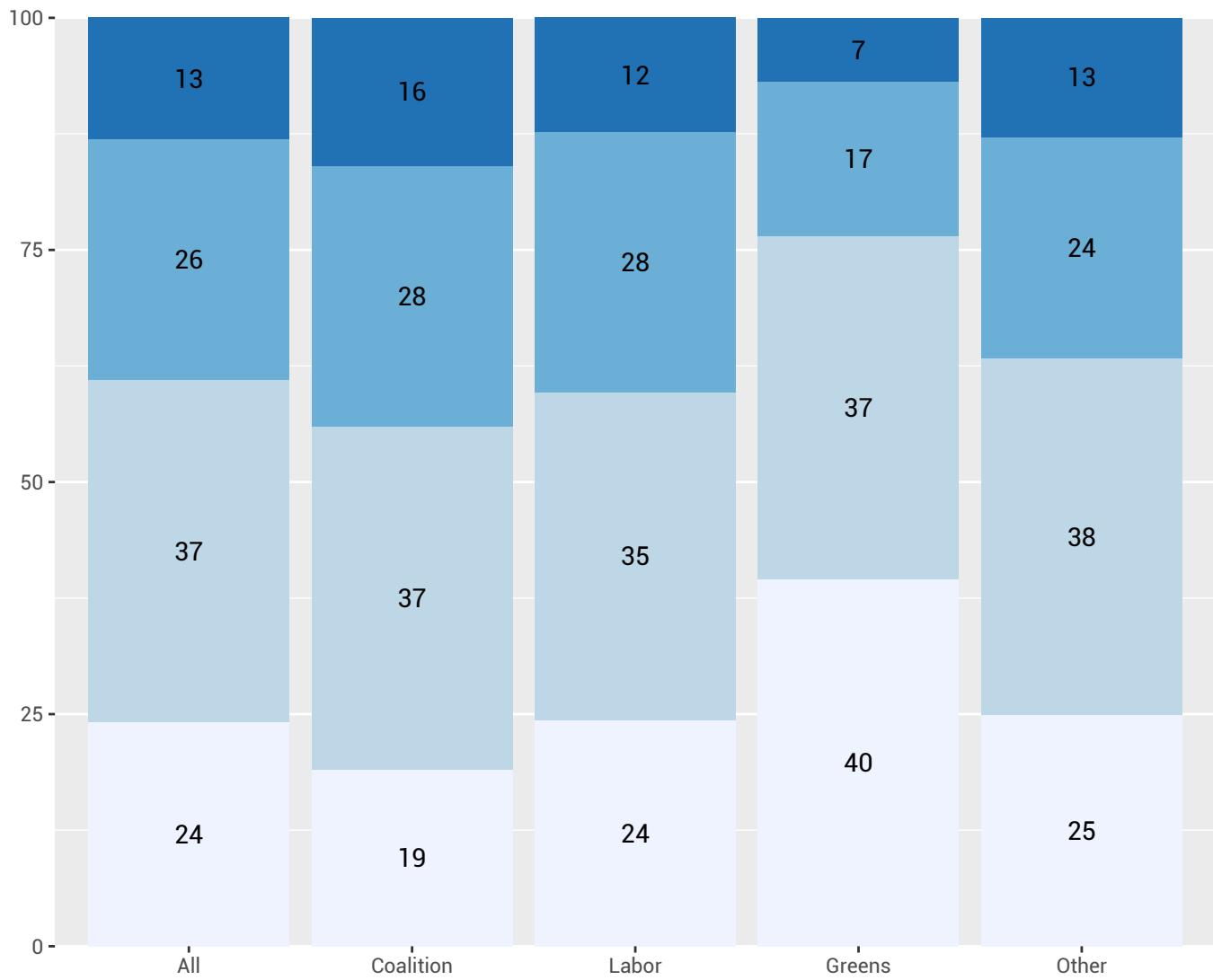
Table 167: How important to have [Australian|Chinese|etc] ancestry. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Very important	16	7	12	13
Fairly important	28	17	28	24
Not very important	37	37	35	38
Not important at all	19	40	24	25

Table 168: How important to have [Australian|Chinese|etc] ancestry. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 12.7$ .  $p = 0.18$ .

# nat\_ancestry

How important to have [Australian|Chinese|etc] ancestry



## iso\_world

This country would be better off if we just stayed home and did not concern ourselves with problems in other parts of the world.

iso_world	
Agree	43
Disagree	57

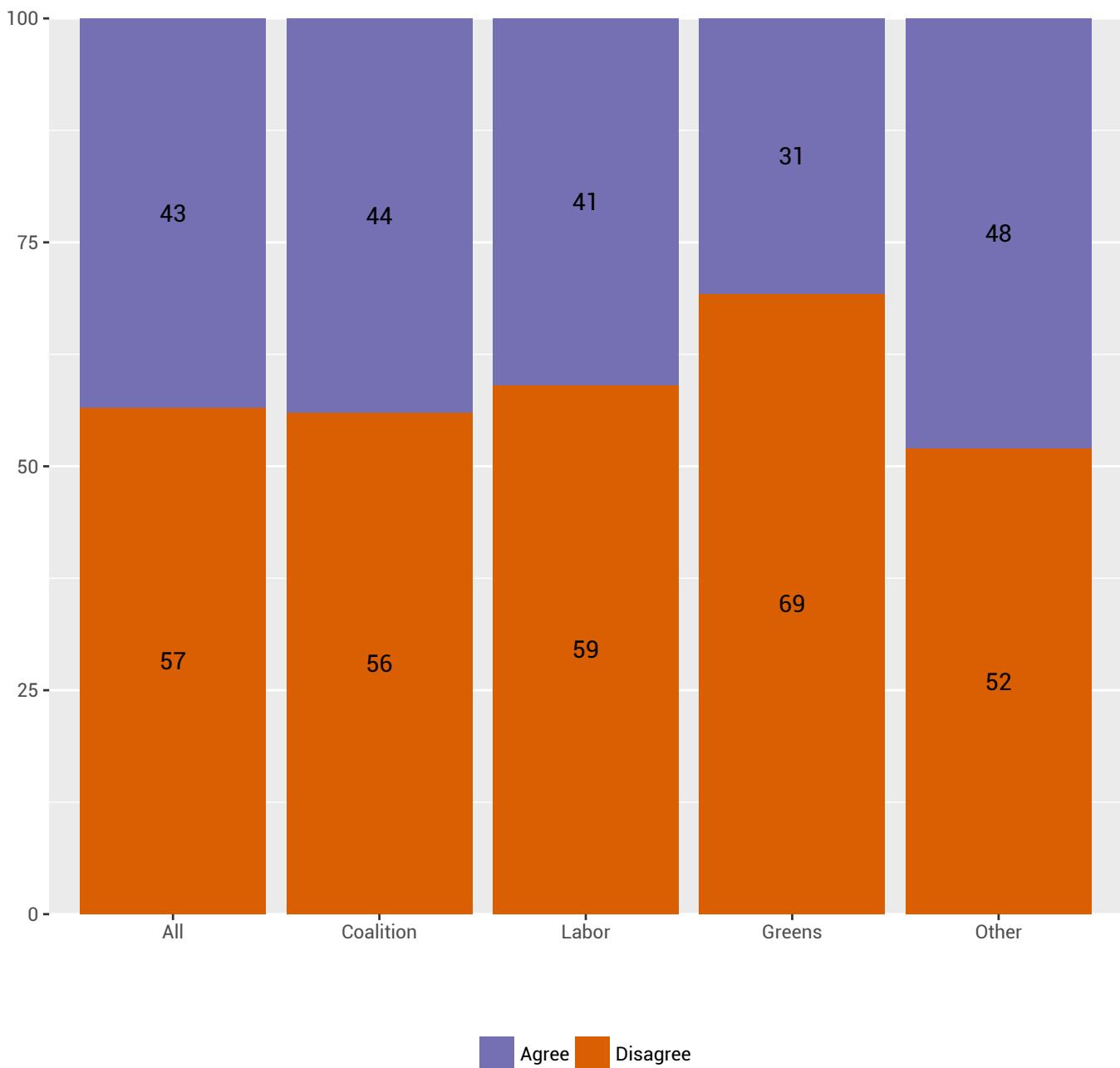
Table 169: This country would be better off if we just stayed home and did not concern ourselves with problems in other parts of the world.. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Agree	44	31	41	48
Disagree	56	69	59	52

Table 170: This country would be better off if we just stayed home and did not concern ourselves with problems in other parts of the world.. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 5.9$ .  $p = 0.12$ .

# iso\_world

This country would be better off if we just stayed home and did not concern ourselves with problems in other parts of the world.



# democracy\_importance

How important is it for you to live in a country that is governed democratically?

democracy_importance	
1	0
2	0
3	1
4	1
5	11
6	6
7	9
8	13
9	14
10	45

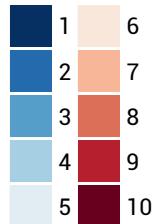
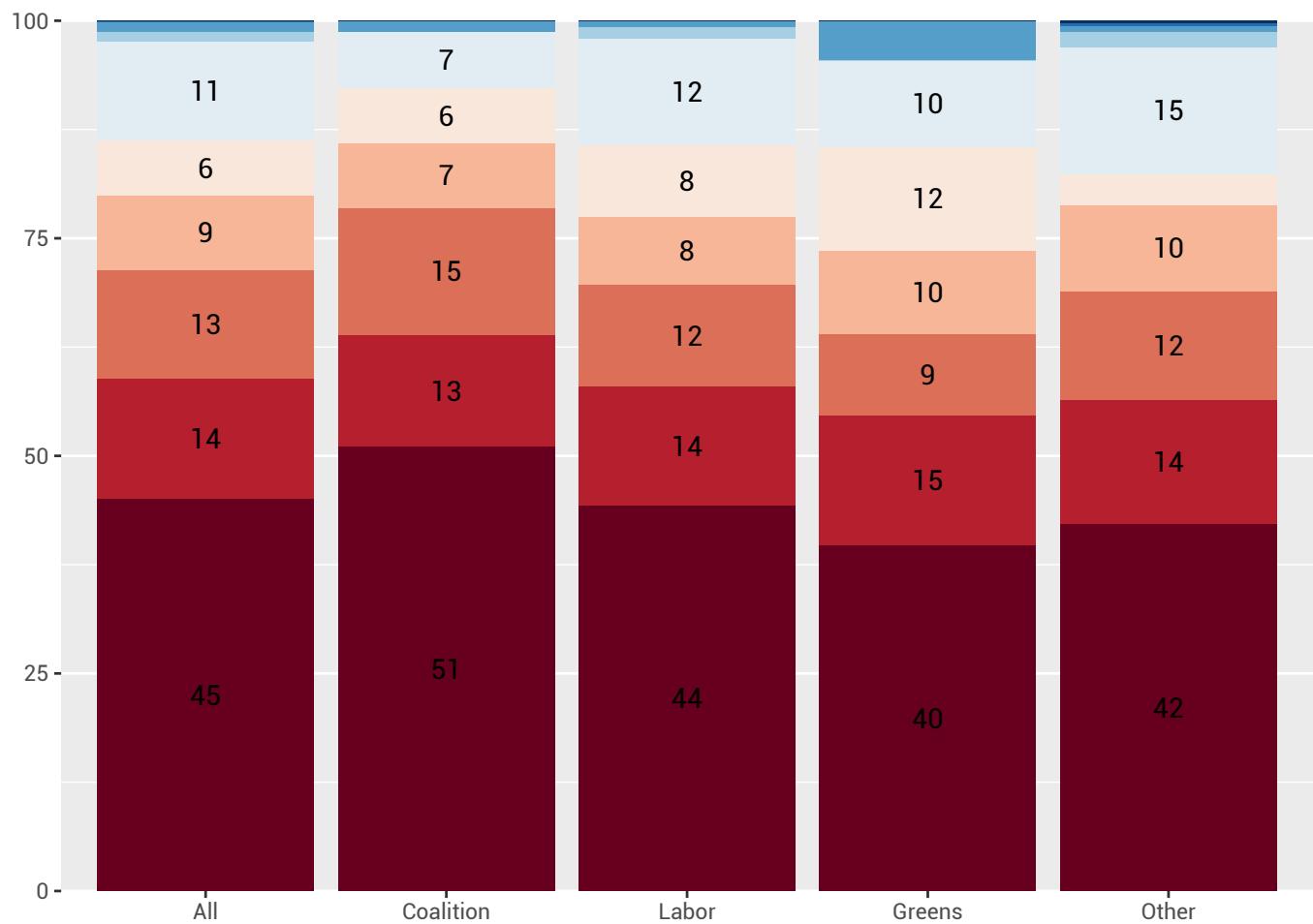
Table 171: How important is it for you to live in a country that is governed democratically?. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	1	5	1	1
4	0	0	1	2
5	7	10	12	15
6	6	12	8	4
7	7	10	8	10
8	15	9	12	12
9	13	15	14	14
10	51	40	44	42

Table 172: How important is it for you to live in a country that is governed democratically?. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 31.2$ .  $p = 0.26$ .

# democracy\_importance

How important is it for you to live in a country that is governed democratically?



# authoritarianism\_independence\_respect

Child trait more important: Independence or respect for elders?

authoritarianism_independence_respect	
Independence	20
Respect for elders	80

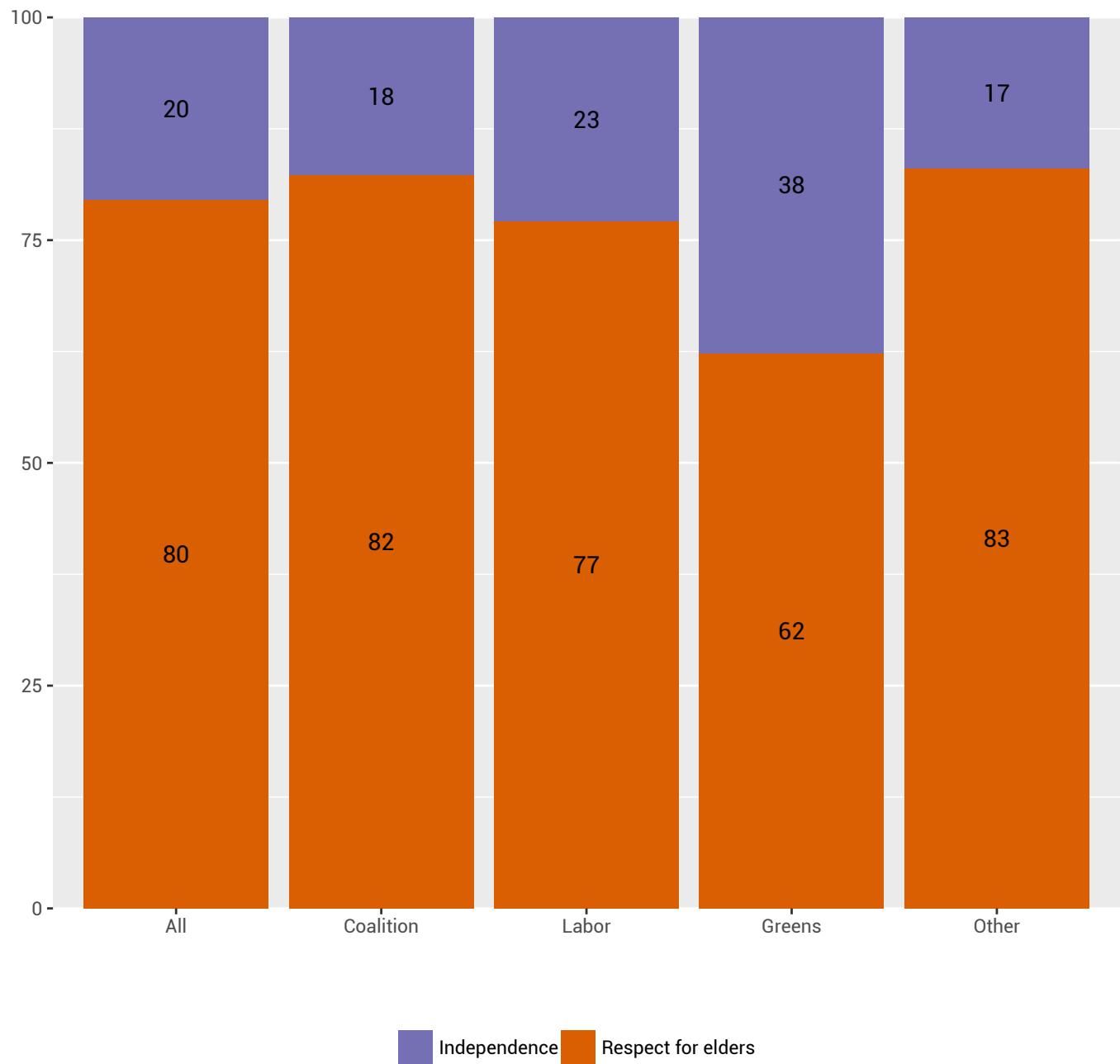
Table 173: Child trait more important: Independence or respect for elders?. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Independence	18	38	23	17
Respect for elders	82	62	77	83

Table 174: Child trait more important: Independence or respect for elders?. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 12.3$ .  $p < .01$ .

# authoritarianism\_independence\_respect

Child trait more important: Independence or respect for elders?



# **authoritarianism\_curiosity\_manners**

Child trait more important: curiosity or good manners

authoritarianism_curiosity_manners	
Curiosity	22
Good manners	78

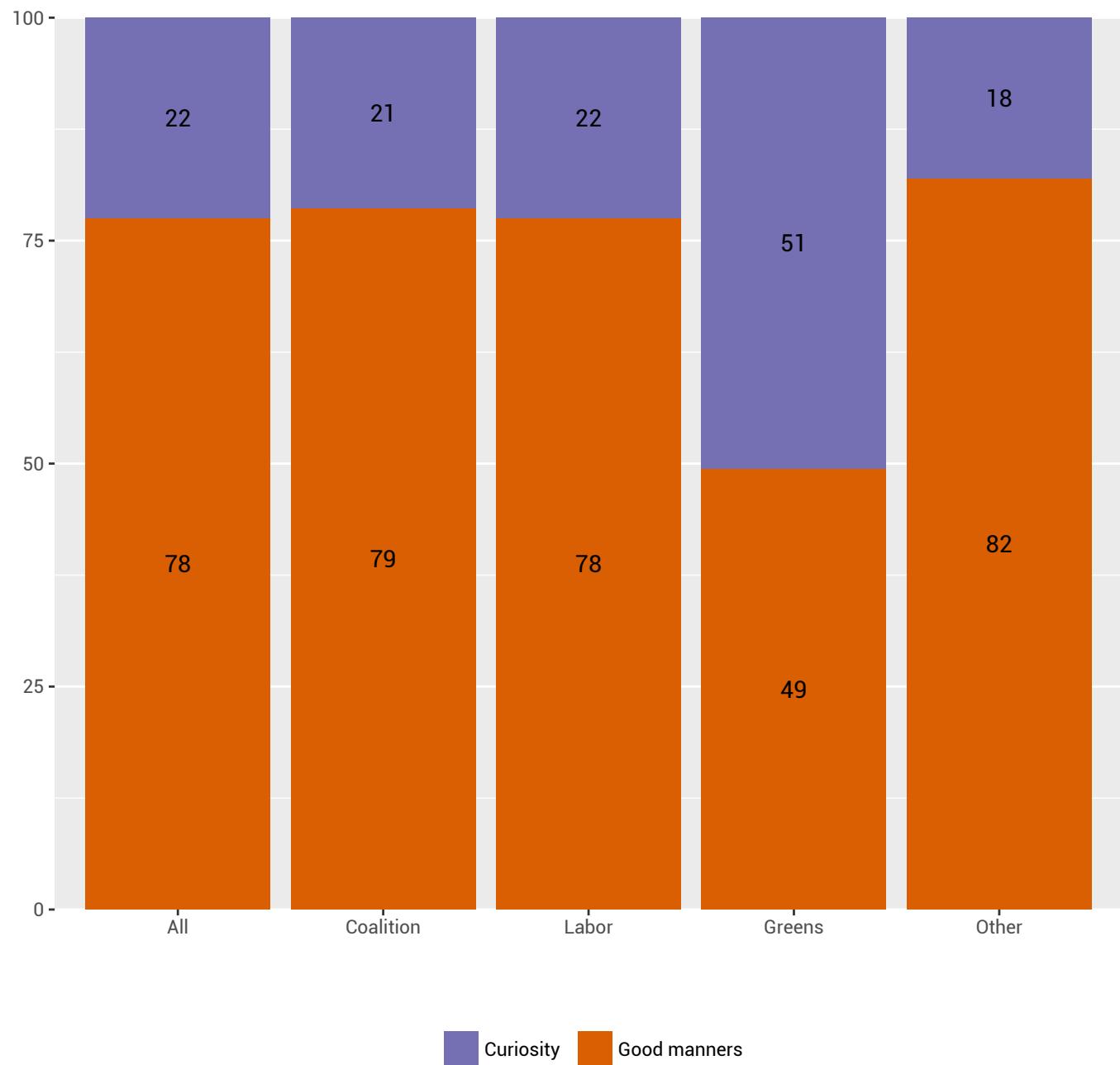
Table 175: Child trait more important: curiosity or good manners . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Curiosity	21	51	22	18
Good manners	79	49	78	82

Table 176: Child trait more important: curiosity or good manners . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 24.3$ .  $p < .01$ .

# authoritarianism\_curiosity\_manners

Child trait more important: curiosity or good manners



# **authoritarianism\_obedience\_self\_reliance**

Child trait more important: obedience or self-reliance

authoritarianism_obedience_self_reliance	
Obedience	40
Self-reliance	60

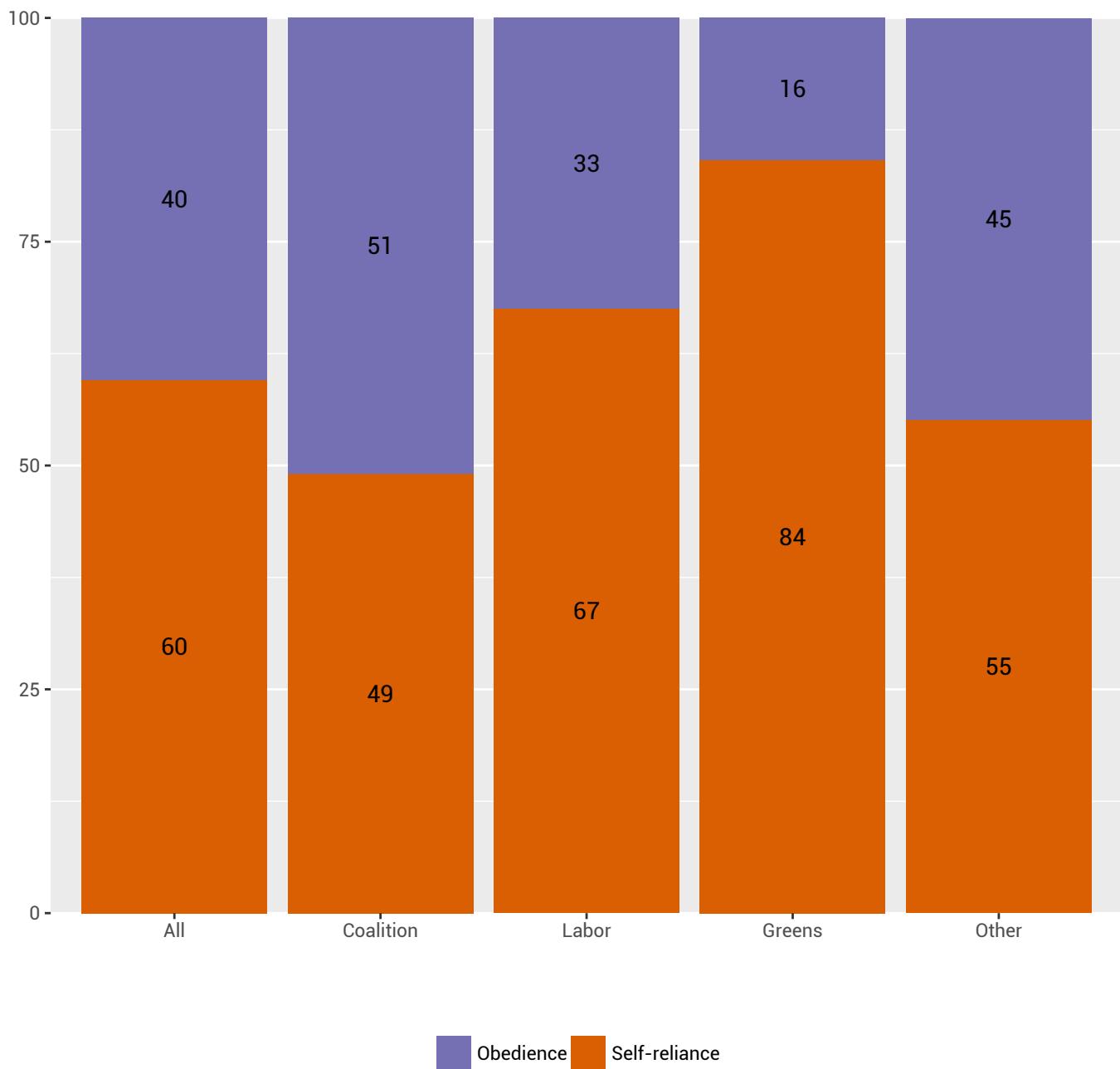
Table 177: Child trait more important: obedience or self-reliance . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Obedience	51	16	33	45
Self-reliance	49	84	67	55

Table 178: Child trait more important: obedience or self-reliance . Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 29.4$ .  $p < .01$ .

# authoritarianism\_obedience\_self\_reliance

Child trait more important: obedience or self-reliance



## **authoritarianism\_considerate\_well behaved**

Child trait more important: considerate or well-behaved

authoritarianism_considerate_well behaved	
Being considerate	63
Well behaved	37

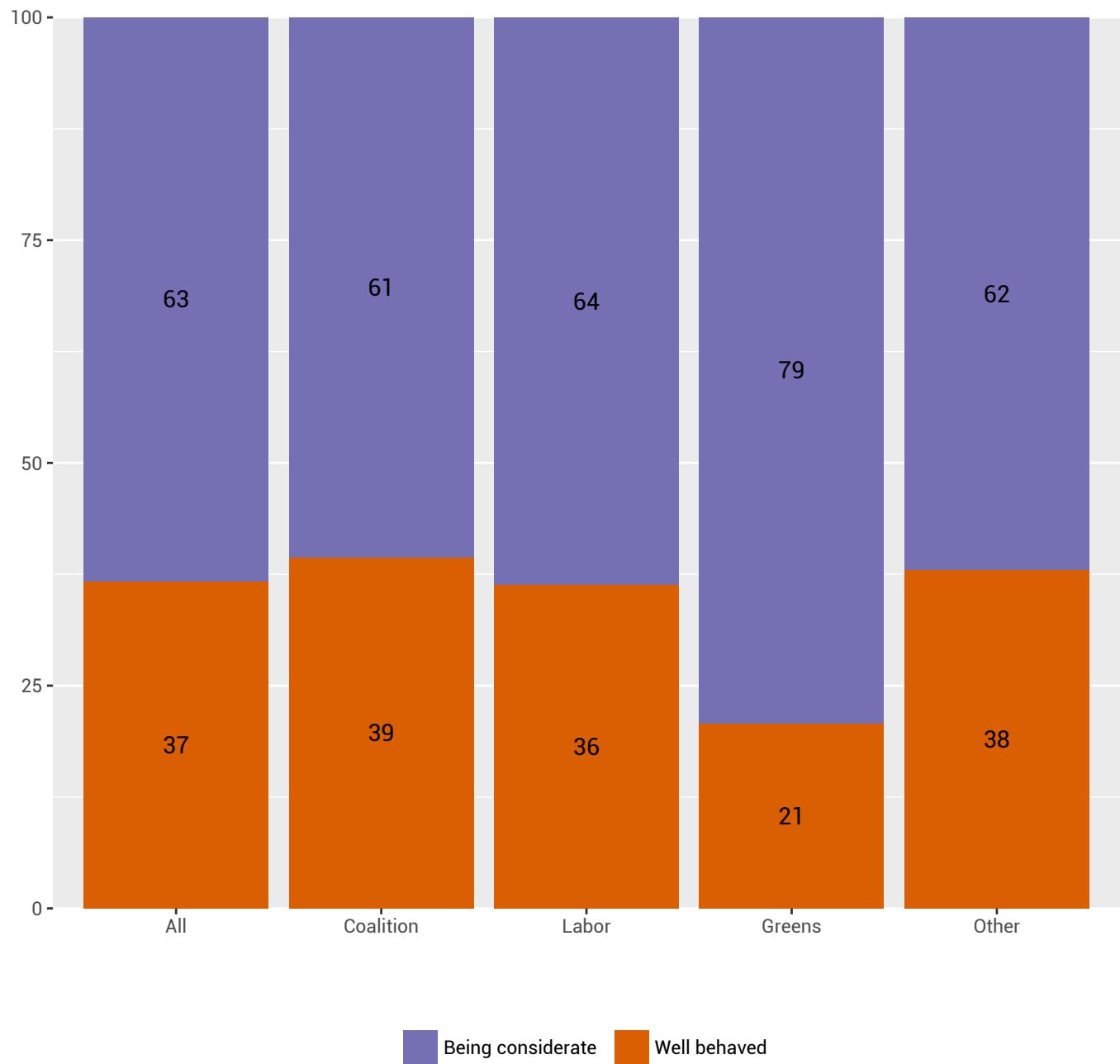
Table 179: Child trait more important: considerate or well-behaved. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

	Coalition	Greens	Labor	Other
Being considerate	61	79	64	62
Well behaved	39	21	36	38

Table 180: Child trait more important: considerate or well-behaved. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).  $H_0$ : no association with party identification.  $\chi^2 = 5.9$ .  $p = 0.12$ .

# **authoritarianism\_considerate\_well behaved**

Child trait more important: considerate or well-behaved



# Good vs harm

```
vars <- c("harm_us", "harm_china")

diffplot <- function(thisvar){

tmpData <- rbind(data.frame(y=data2016[[thisvar]],
                             pid=data2016$pid4,
                             weight=data2016$weight,
                             year=2016),
                   data.frame(y=data2017[[thisvar]],
                             pid=data2017$pid4,
                             weight=data2017$weight,
                             year=2017))

levels(tmpData$y) <- list("Good > Harm" = c("Much more good than harm",
                                                "Somewhat more good than harm"),
                           "Same" = "About the same amounts of good and harm",
                           "Harm > Good" = c("Somewhat more harm than good",
                                             "Much more harm than good"))

fmla <- as.formula("weight ~ y + pid + year")
tab <- xtabs(fmla,data=tmpData)
tab <- 100*prop.table(tab,c(2,3))
tab <- as.data.frame(tab)
tab$x <- tab$y
tab$y <- NULL

fmla2 <- as.formula("weight ~ y + year")
tab2 <- xtabs(fmla2,data=tmpData)
tab2 <- 100*prop.table(tab2,2)
tab2 <- as.data.frame(tab2)
tab2$x <- tab2$y
tab2$y <- NULL
tab2$pid <- "All"

tab <- plyr::rbind.fill(tab,tab2)
tab$pid <- factor(tab$pid,
                   levels=c("All", "Coalition", "Labor", "Greens", "Other"))

library(reshape2)
tab2 <- dcast(tab,pid + year ~ x,value.var = "Freq")
tab2$net <- tab2[["Good > Harm"]] - tab2[["Harm > Good"]]

require(ggplot2)
```

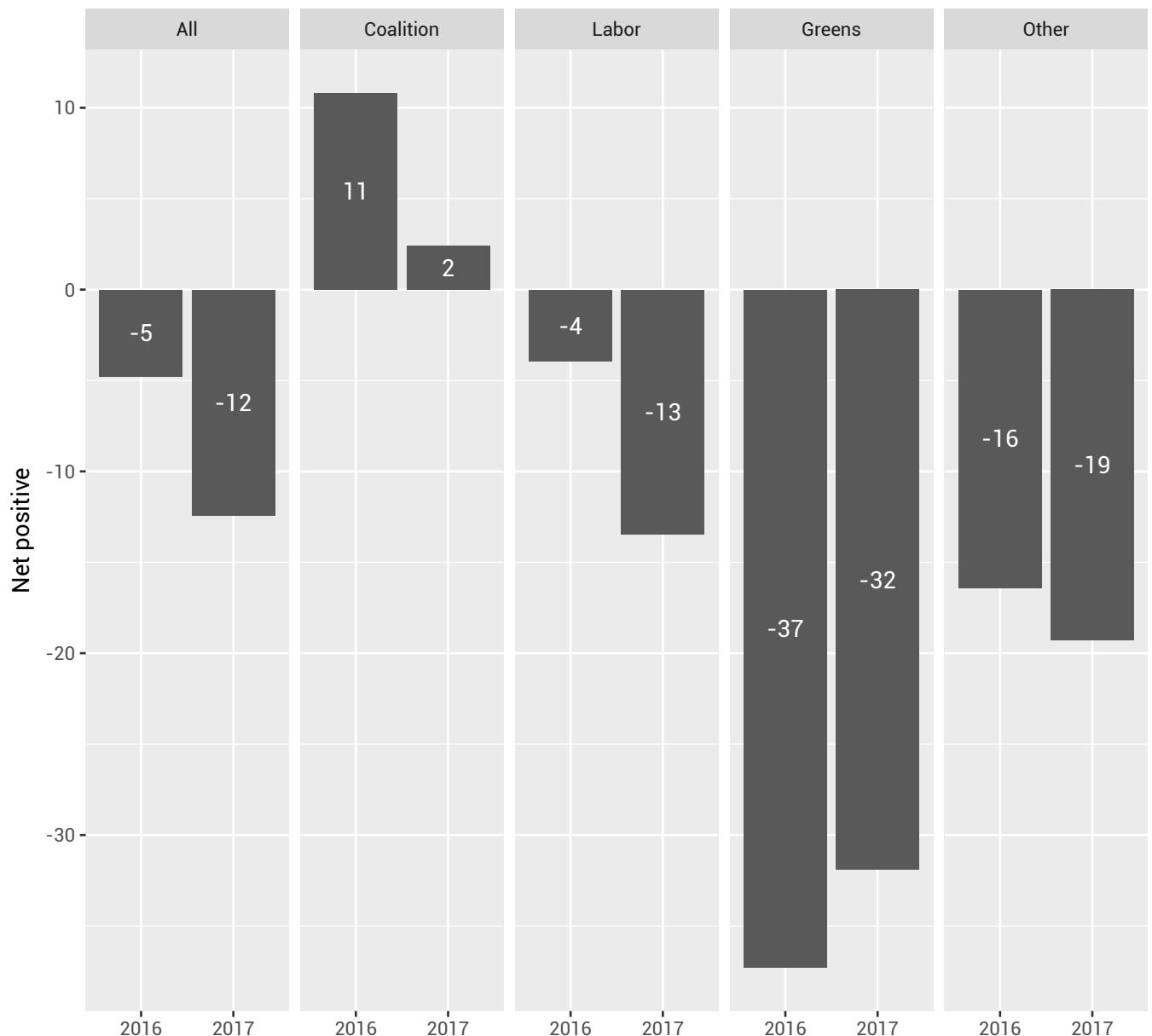
```

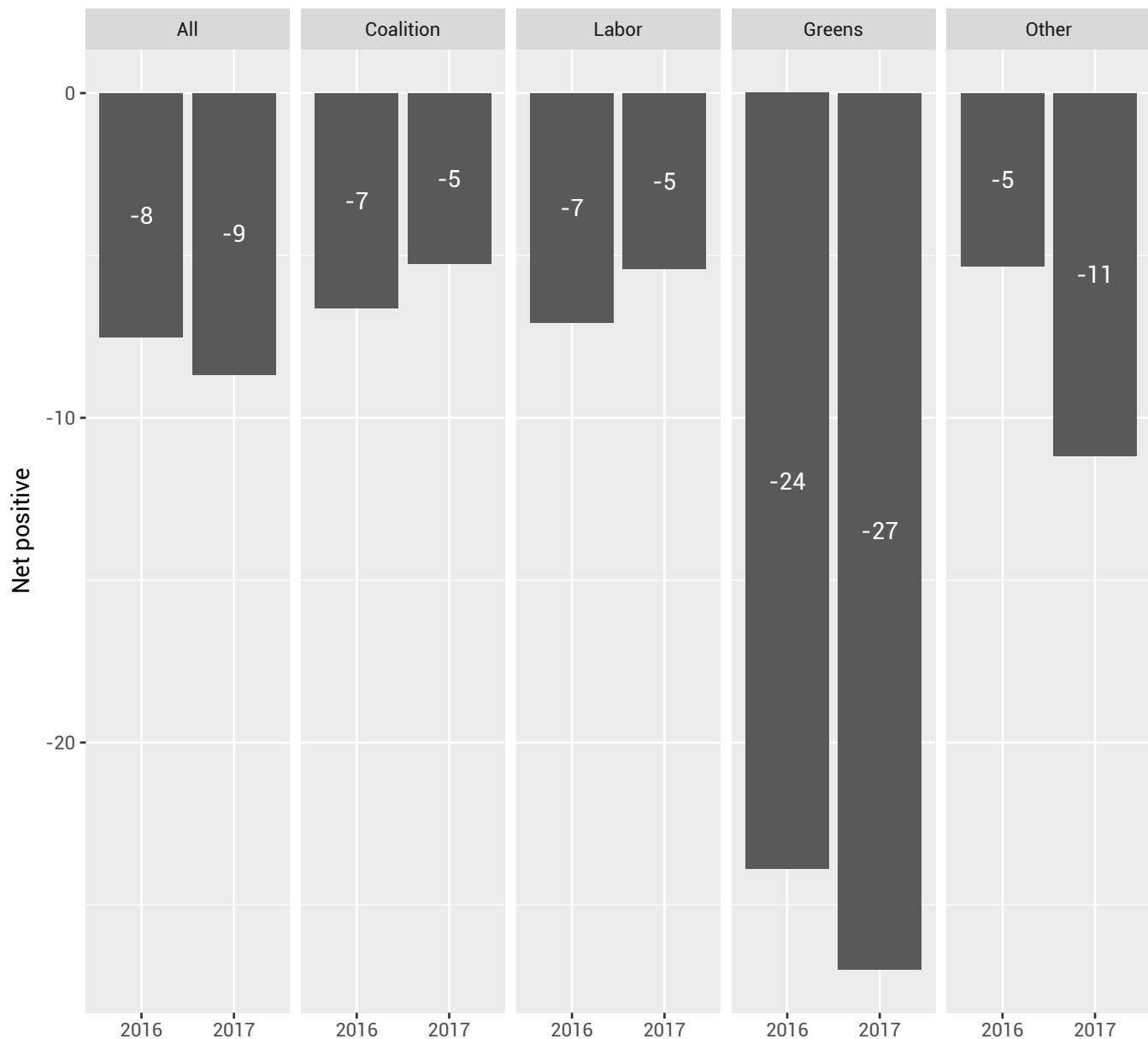
p <- ggplot(data=tab2,
             aes(y=net,x=year,label=round(net))) +
  geom_bar(stat="identity",position="dodge") +
  geom_text(position=position_stack(vjust=0.5),
            color="white",
            family="Roboto") +
  scale_y_continuous("Net positive") +
  scale_x_discrete("") +
  facet_grid(~pid) +
  theme(text=element_text(family="Roboto"))

print(p)
return(invisible(NULL))
}

sapply(vars,diffplot)

```





```

## $harm_us
## NULL
##
## $harm_china
## NULL

diffplot2 <- function(thisvar){

tmpData <- rbind(data.frame(y=data2016[[thisvar]],
                             pid=data2016$pid4,
                             weight=data2016$weight,
                             year=2016),
                  data.frame(y=data2017[[thisvar]],
                             pid=data2017$pid4,
                             weight=data2017$weight,

```

```

year=2017))

levels(tmpData$y) <- list("Positive" = c("Very positive", "Positive", "A little positive"),
                           "Same" = "Neither positive nor negative",
                           "Negative" = c("A little negative", "Negative", "Very negative"))

fmla <- as.formula("weight ~ y + pid + year")
tab <- xtabs(fmla, data=tmpData)
tab <- 100*prop.table(tab, c(2,3))
tab <- as.data.frame(tab)
tab$x <- tab$y
tab$y <- NULL

fmla2 <- as.formula("weight ~ y + year")
tab2 <- xtabs(fmla2, data=tmpData)
tab2 <- 100*prop.table(tab2, 2)
tab2 <- as.data.frame(tab2)
tab2$x <- tab2$y
tab2$y <- NULL
tab2$pid <- "All"

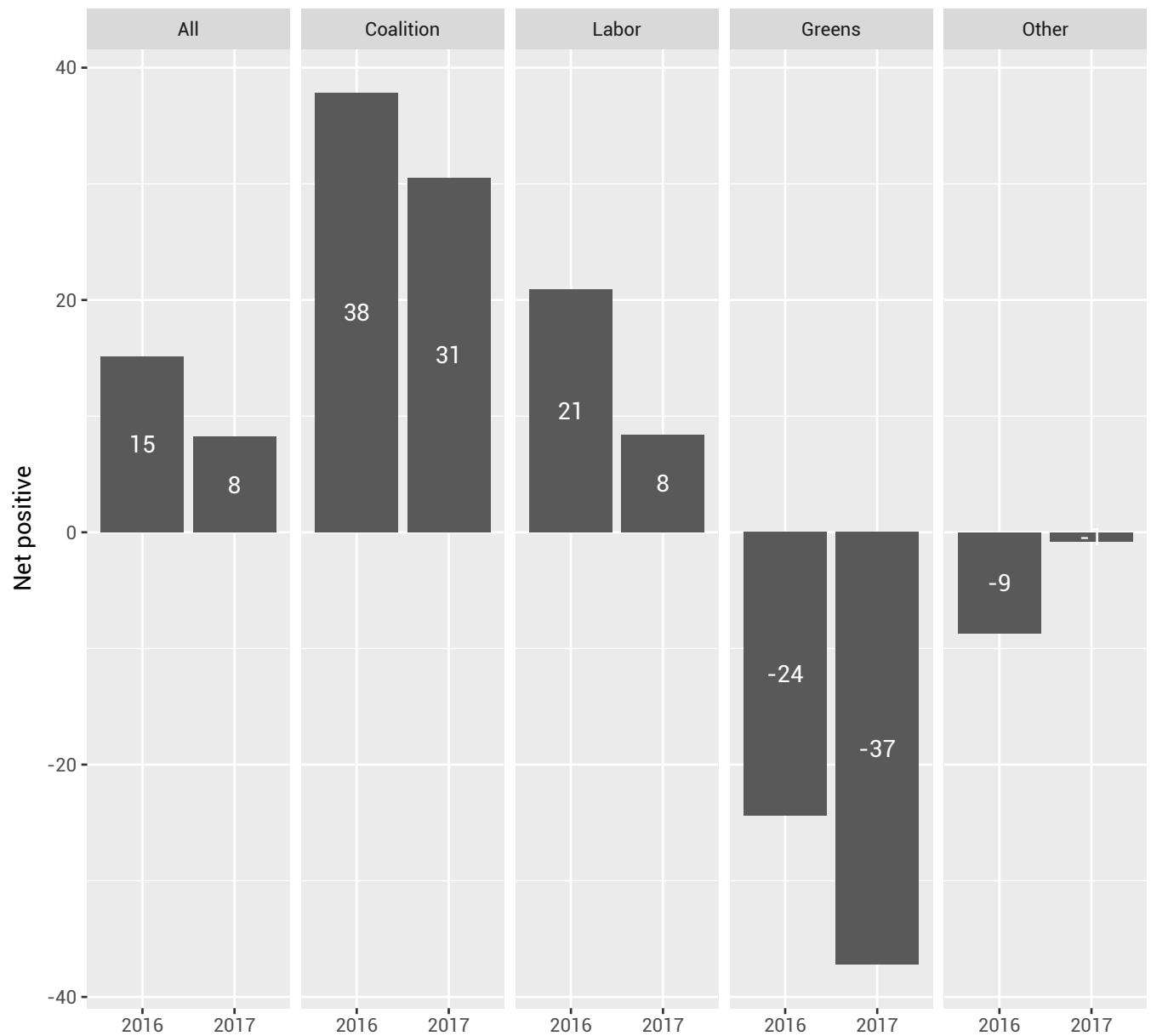
tab <- plyr::rbind.fill(tab, tab2)
tab$pid <- factor(tab$pid,
                   levels=c("All", "Coalition", "Labor", "Greens", "Other"))

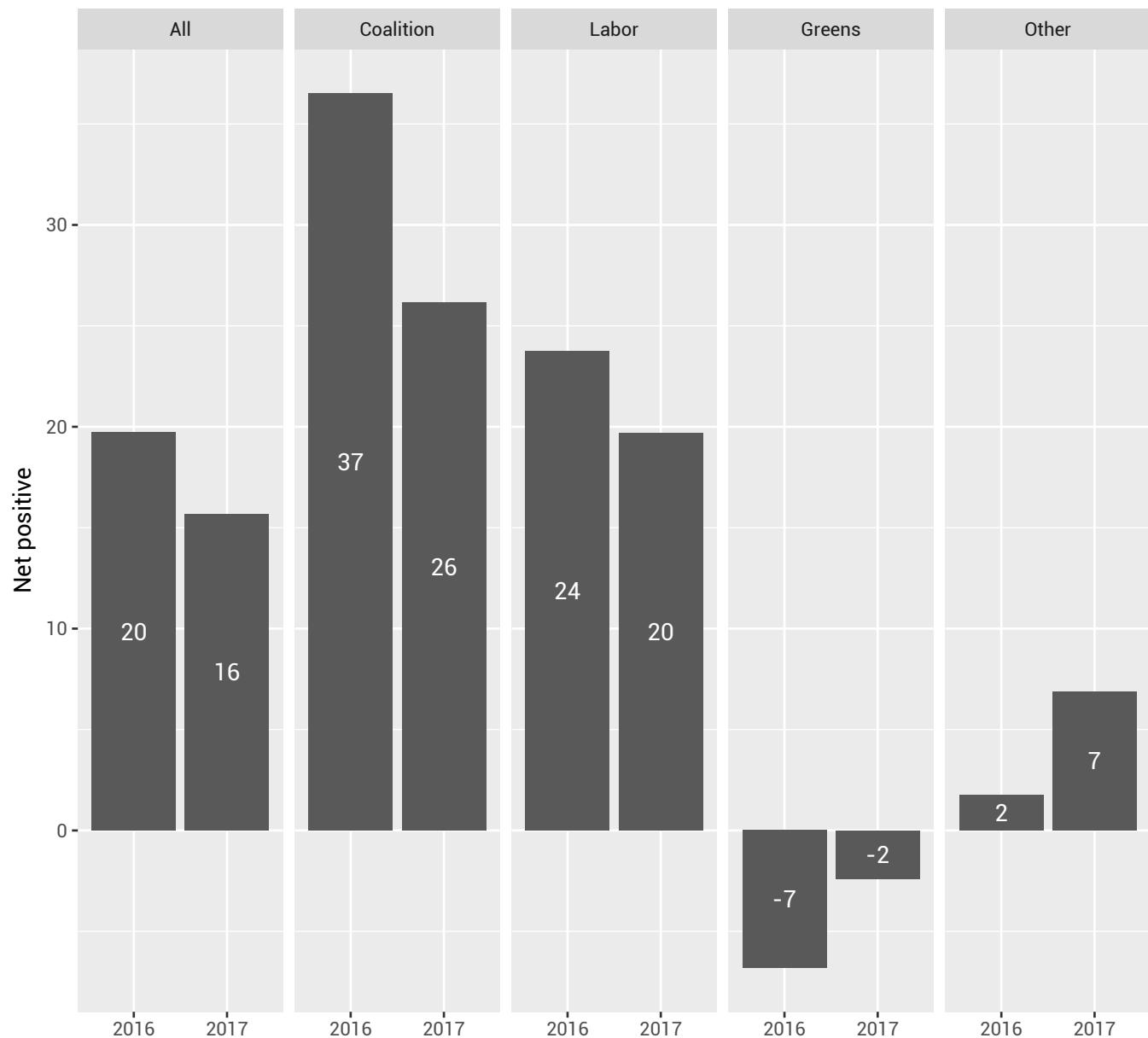
library(reshape2)
tab2 <- dcast(tab, pid + year ~ x, value.var = "Freq")
tab2$net <- tab2[["Positive"]] - tab2[["Negative"]]

require(ggplot2)
p <- ggplot(data=tab2,
             aes(y=net, x=year, label=round(net))) +
  geom_bar(stat="identity", position="dodge") +
  geom_text(position=position_stack(vjust=0.5),
            color="white",
            family="Roboto") +
  scale_y_continuous("Net positive") +
  scale_x_discrete("") +
  facet_grid(~pid) +
  theme(text=element_text(family="Roboto"))
print(p)
return(invisible(NULL))
}

thevars <- c("country_influence_us_eval", "country_influence_china_eval")
sapply(thevars, diffplot2)

```





```
## $country_influence_us_eval  
## NULL  
##  
## $country_influence_china_eval  
## NULL
```