

2017 Six Nations survey data: tables and preliminary analysis

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Common variables

For variables asked in both 2016 and 2017, there are two columns of results per country, except India (added to the survey in 2017). Some questions that reference trading with China or China's impact on a country are not asked in China.

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

asia_influence

Country that has the most influence in Asia today

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
United States	22	11	40	44	47	32	48	14	60	31	28
China	69	72	56	43	22	42	39	42	35	59	18
Japan	5	5	4	9	25	17	11	41	2	5	8
India	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	44
Some other country	3	9	1	2	5	8	2	2	3	5	2

Table 1: Country that has the most influence in Asia today. 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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
United States	11	13	13	19	34	34	28	22	23	25	21
China	64	64	77	74	29	42	34	31	67	66	14
Japan	5	8	5	4	23	15	13	25	1	2	10
India	13	6	3	1	2	1	20	15	6	3	53
Some other country	7	10	2	1	12	8	5	7	3	4	2

Table 2: 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_us_influence10

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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Greatly increased	6	5	15	11	18	5	5	3	5	5	14
Moderately increased	12	7	12	11	29	16	11	8	11	13	16
Increased a little	10	11	11	13	9	18	9	9	13	14	22
Stayed about the same	20	26	15	23	13	35	22	34	33	29	25
Decreased a little	23	28	29	22	14	19	27	26	32	25	14
Moderately decreased	18	15	8	11	13	6	20	15	3	13	6
Greatly decreased	11	8	10	10	2	1	6	6	3	2	3

Table 3: 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).

harm_us

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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Much more good than harm	3	2	9	7	9	9	2	4	12	4	23
Somewhat more good than harm	20	16	18	13	19	21	33	32	27	27	29
About the same amounts of good and harm	49	51	32	36	37	38	46	49	54	49	26
Somewhat more harm than good	21	25	24	23	23	23	17	12	4	17	11
Much more harm than good	7	6	17	20	13	9	2	2	2	2	10

Table 4: 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_china

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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Much more good than harm	4	3	46	38	8	11	2	1	5	1	8
Somewhat more good than harm	19	17	24	25	26	24	9	8	18	12	18
About the same amounts of good and harm	45	50	19	27	45	43	19	23	65	39	26
Somewhat more harm than good	25	24	9	3	14	16	38	40	10	41	26
Much more harm than good	7	6	2	6	7	6	33	28	2	8	22

Table 5: Do more good or harm to the Asia-Pacific region - 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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
+US 4	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	9
+US 3	1	1	2	1	1	1	9	9	0	4	10
+US 2	6	6	4	4	8	8	28	24	7	17	18
+US 1	20	19	8	7	15	18	29	36	28	28	21
No difference	44	44	22	21	38	36	23	21	49	38	17
+China 1	18	22	19	24	22	21	5	6	11	10	13
+China 2	7	6	18	16	11	11	2	2	2	2	9
+China 3	1	1	15	14	4	4	1	1	0	0	3
+China 4	1	1	11	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 6: 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_fold

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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
+US	29	26	14	13	24	27	69	71	36	49	58
Neutral	44	44	22	21	38	36	23	21	49	38	17
+China	27	30	64	66	38	37	8	8	14	13	25

Table 7: 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).

country_influence_us

Influence on country - United States

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
A great deal	28	15			21	12	38	24	44	25	17
A lot	43	41			40	34	45	54	44	50	29
A moderate amount	23	35			31	38	16	20	11	21	31
A little	6	7			8	13	1	1	1	3	17
None at all	1	2			1	1	0	0	0	0	6

Table 8: Influence on country - United States. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

country_influence_china

Influence on country - China

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
A great deal	24	15			14	16	16	12	25	16	13
A lot	42	36			32	42	45	45	57	52	17
A moderate amount	24	36			38	36	34	34	15	28	33
A little	9	11			13	4	5	6	2	4	26
None at all	1	1			3	1	1	2	0	0	11

Table 9: Influence on country - China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

country_influenceDiff

Influence on country - United States minus China

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
+US 4	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	3
+US 3	1	1			2	0	1	1	0	0	7
+US 2	6	5			10	6	12	7	2	2	15
+US 1	21	16			28	18	31	29	32	25	19
No difference	50	63			42	34	47	57	57	63	28
+China 1	16	13			15	29	8	5	7	9	15
+China 2	4	2			3	10	1	0	1	1	9
+China 3	1	1			0	2	0	0	0	0	2
+China 4	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 10: 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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
+US	29	22			40	24	44	37	34	27	44
Neutral	50	63			42	34	47	57	57	63	28
+China	21	16			19	42	9	6	8	10	27

Table 11: Influence on country - United States minus China. 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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Very positive	4	3	6	4	2	4	4	3	9	5	9
Positive	21	16	7	6	21	17	20	22	24	12	33
A little positive	22	21	19	9	22	19	30	25	22	26	23
Neither positive nor negative	22	27	32	17	15	34	23	30	29	33	14
A little negative	19	21	17	39	24	18	16	16	12	18	11
Negative	9	8	11	12	13	7	4	3	1	5	7
Very negative	3	3	7	13	4	0	2	1	2	1	3

Table 12: Positive/Negative influence the United States 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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Very positive	3	3			2	3	1	1	4	1	4
Positive	22	14			25	18	4	3	14	4	16
A little positive	23	23			26	25	9	8	28	10	17
Neither positive nor negative	24	36			23	35	12	17	32	25	18
A little negative	18	14			13	13	26	32	16	38	20
Negative	7	7			7	6	28	22	4	15	22
Very negative	3	3			2	1	19	17	2	7	4

Table 13: Positive/Negative influence China has on country. 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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
+US 6	0	0			0	0	1	2	0	0	1
+US 5	1	0			0	0	4	5	0	2	2
+US 4	1	1			1	1	10	7	1	4	14
+US 3	3	4			1	2	15	15	3	8	6
+US 2	8	7			5	5	21	22	12	18	15
+US 1	18	17			14	15	23	23	28	25	14
No difference	40	41			43	48	17	22	37	33	31
+China 1	16	15			15	15	5	3	12	7	8
+China 2	8	10			11	10	1	1	5	2	4
+China 3	3	3			6	3	1	1	2	0	2
+China 4	2	1			3	1	0	0	0	0	2
+China 5	1	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+China 6	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 14: 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_fold

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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
+US	30	29			21	22	75	73	44	57	52
Neutral	40	41			43	48	17	22	37	33	31
+China	30	30			36	29	8	5	19	10	18

Table 15: 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_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

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Very positive	1	3	16	5	2	1
Positive	5	3	30	13	6	4
A little positive	10	9	25	11	11	6
Neither positive nor negative	24	28	12	27	31	19
A little negative	25	34	7	24	35	40
Negative	20	12	9	15	12	22
Very negative	16	12	1	5	4	8

Table 16: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 708.3$. $p < .01$.

country_influence_us_future2

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

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Very positive	5	3	8	1	3	4
Positive	10	5	40	17	13	11
A little positive	15	10	27	20	20	17
Neither positive nor negative	30	23	9	36	42	35
A little negative	22	36	9	18	16	24
Negative	12	10	6	7	4	7
Very negative	6	12	1	1	2	2

Table 17: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 549.7$. $p < .01$.

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?

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Highly effective	4	10	12	8	1	3
Effective	27	56	37	30	19	27
Neutral	40	23	36	51	49	51
Ineffective	21	8	12	10	27	18
Highly ineffective	8	3	4	1	3	1

Table 18: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 628.0$. $p < .01$.

setrules_which

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

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
The United States	71	52	57	64	78	86
China	11	35	16	18	7	7
Russia	5	9	24	5	8	2
Some other country	12	4	3	13	7	4

Table 19: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 748.7$. $p < .01$.

rsip_us

Relationship with the United States should be

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Much stronger	5	5	12	17	10	5	9	8	12	14	18
Stronger	11	11	23	6	27	15	18	18	21	15	38
A little stronger	16	13	27	25	21	22	18	17	20	21	17
Stay about the same	42	46	24	27	23	40	40	44	36	34	15
A little weaker	17	15	6	15	9	15	10	10	7	13	6
Weaker	6	6	5	3	7	3	4	2	2	3	4
Much weaker	4	4	4	7	4	0	2	1	1	1	2

Table 20: Relationship with the United States should be. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

relationship_china

Relationship with China should be

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Much stronger	5	6			8	2	4	2	8	6	7
Stronger	19	11			25	20	11	6	20	11	22
A little stronger	24	23			25	30	24	20	29	33	18
Stay about the same	34	42			27	34	28	37	38	32	18
A little weaker	10	10			8	10	13	17	2	11	15
Weaker	4	5			4	4	12	10	2	4	15
Much weaker	4	3			2	0	8	10	0	3	4

Table 21: Relationship with China should be. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

rshipDiff

Relationship with United States minus relationship with China

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
+US 6	0	0			0	0	2	2	0	1	2
+US 5	1	1			0	0	2	2	0	0	5
+US 4	0	1			1	1	4	4	0	2	7
+US 3	2	2			4	1	6	8	2	5	7
+US 2	6	6			5	8	11	14	8	8	13
+US 1	15	12			19	18	17	21	19	20	18
No difference	35	43			42	37	36	33	43	38	34
+China 1	18	19			16	19	14	13	18	18	9
+China 2	14	9			6	12	4	3	7	5	2
+China 3	6	3			4	3	1	0	2	2	1
+China 4	2	2			2	1	1	0	1	1	1
+China 5	1	1			0	0	1	0	0	0	1
+China 6	1	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 22: Relationship with United States minus relationship with China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

rshipDiff_fold

Relationship with United States minus relationship with China, collapsed

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
+US	25	22			29	28	42	51	29	36	51
Neutral	35	43			42	37	36	33	43	38	34
+China	41	35			29	36	22	16	29	27	14

Table 23: Relationship with United States minus relationship with China, collapsed. 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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Close friends	2	3	4	5	3	2	8	6	4	3	10
Partners	9	8	30	31	39	21	18	22	22	15	13
Competitors	70	66	52	41	48	66	25	33	54	54	53
Fearful	17	19	10	16	6	7	34	25	17	18	11
Enemies	2	4	4	6	4	4	15	14	4	9	13

Table 24: Word best describes the relationship between China and 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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Very good for [country]	10	7	15	13	9	4	8	5	10	8	16
Good for [country]	47	43	55	58	34	39	43	37	45	40	54
Neither good nor bad for [country]	32	39	20	16	26	43	38	44	34	36	18
Bad for [country]	10	9	7	8	26	14	9	13	9	14	11
Very bad for [country]	1	3	2	4	6	0	1	1	1	2	1

Table 25: Increasing country's trade with the United States. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

trade_china

Increasing country's trade with China

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Very good for [country]	18	14			6	4	3	3	14	8	7
Good for [country]	46	43			40	44	29	24	46	37	33
Neither good nor bad for [country]	22	30			31	39	33	41	31	34	23
Bad for [country]	12	11			19	12	26	25	8	18	30
Very bad for [country]	2	3			5	1	9	7	2	3	8

Table 26: Increasing country's 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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
+US 4	0	0			0	0	1	1	0	0	2
+US 3	1	0			3	0	3	2	0	1	6
+US 2	4	4			4	3	11	10	4	6	21
+US 1	12	12			15	17	30	25	11	16	19
No difference	54	56			51	55	45	53	63	59	43
+China 1	21	20			16	18	8	8	17	13	7
+China 2	6	6			9	6	1	2	4	4	3
+China 3	1	1			2	0	0	0	0	0	0
+China 4	0	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 27: 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_fold

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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
+US	18	17			21	20	46	37	15	24	47
Neutral	54	56			51	55	45	53	63	59	43
+China	28	27			28	25	9	10	22	17	10

Table 28: 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).

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?

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Favour a great deal	11	17	10	8	6	8
Favour moderately	15	26	25	17	20	17
Favour a little	23	12	33	28	24	38
Neither favour nor oppose	31	38	17	28	41	30
Oppose a little	12	2	9	10	6	5
Oppose moderately	4	2	5	6	2	1
Oppose a great deal	4	3	2	4	2	1

Table 29: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 460.9$. $p < .01$.

infrastructure

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

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Very good for [country]	3	14	16	5	2	3
Good for [country]	15	42	51	32	19	23
Neither good nor bad for [country]	28	16	17	39	38	31
Bad for [country]	32	16	13	19	32	33
Very bad for [country]	22	11	2	5	9	11

Table 30: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 946.6$. $p < .01$.

china_investment

Is investment from China in [country]

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Very good for [country]	5	5	4	0	4	
Good for [country]	21	33	39	11	25	
Neither good nor bad for [country]	36	21	42	33	33	
Bad for [country]	27	33	14	37	31	
Very bad for [country]	11	7	1	19	8	

Table 31: Is investment from China in [country]. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding). H_0 : no association with country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 448.7$. $p < .01$.

us_investment

Is investment from the United States in [country]

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Very good for [country]	5	12	15	6	3	5
Good for [country]	30	56	56	36	30	36
Neither good nor bad for [country]	42	19	18	44	53	43
Bad for [country]	19	9	9	14	12	13
Very bad for [country]	4	5	3	0	2	2

Table 32: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 576.0$. $p < .01$.

investDiff

Investment from United States minus investment from China

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
+US 4	0	2	0	1	0	
+US 3	1	6	0	3	2	
+US 2	8	22	3	21	12	
+US 1	22	19	18	28	24	
No difference	60	42	60	44	54	
+China 1	6	6	13	2	6	
+China 2	2	2	5	0	2	
+China 3	0	1	0	0	0	
+China 4	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 33: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 462.8$. $p < .01$.

investDiff_fold

Investment from United States minus investment from China, collapsed

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
+US	32	49	22	54	38	
Neutral	60	42	60	44	54	
+China	9	9	18	3	8	

Table 34: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 286.4$. $p < .01$.

china_superpower

Leading superpower view of China relative to US

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
China will eventually replace the U.S. as the worlds leading superpower	55	52	57	65	41	25	17	13	41	37	24
China has already replaced the U.S. as the worlds leading superpower	14	22	10	11	12	20	6	9	22	19	32
China will never replace the U.S. as the worlds leading superpower	30	26	33	24	46	55	78	78	36	43	44

Table 35: Leading superpower view of China relative to US. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

us_milpresence

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

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Greatly increased	4	19	9	6	3	6
Moderately increased	6	11	15	13	8	11
Increased a little	12	24	29	23	12	13
Stayed about the same	49	21	29	40	55	48
Decreased a little	16	16	10	13	16	13
Moderately decreased	6	3	6	4	5	8
Greatly decreased	7	6	2	0	2	3

Table 36: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 615.0$. $p < .01$.

china_milpresence

Should the military presence of China in the Asia Pacific

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Greatly increased	2	30	8	2	15	2
Moderately increased	3	17	13	11	18	5
Increased a little	6	22	28	24	18	7
Stayed about the same	45	19	28	49	34	40
Decreased a little	18	7	12	9	6	21
Moderately decreased	13	1	7	4	4	14
Greatly decreased	13	4	5	0	4	12

Table 37: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 1365.2$. $p < .01$.

milpresenceDiff

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

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
+US 6	2	1	1	0	1	2
+US 5	1	0	1	0	1	2
+US 4	2	1	3	1	1	3
+US 3	6	4	4	3	3	6
+US 2	9	6	7	8	5	10
+US 1	15	10	16	19	7	21
No difference	50	32	44	48	36	46
+China 1	8	15	16	13	18	8
+China 2	2	15	5	6	13	2
+China 3	3	7	2	2	9	0
+China 4	0	5	1	0	5	0
+China 5	0	2	0	0	2	0
+China 6	1	2	0	0	0	0

Table 38: 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). H_0 : no association with country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 771.9$. $p < .01$.

milpresenceDiff_fold

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

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
+US	36	22	31	30	17	43
Neutral	50	32	44	48	36	46
+China	14	46	25	22	47	11

Table 39: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 508.7$. $p < .01$.

start_conflict

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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Japan	2	2	56	24	11	9	2	4	22	16	11
South Korea	5	8	2	19	10	8	2	2	13	4	8
North Korea	62	51	9	20	36	31	50	59	51	44	9
Taiwan	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	0	1	0	5
China	17	13	9	9	13	16	37	25	8	29	35
United States	10	19	12	13	21	22	3	4	2	5	13
Vietnam	1	1	3	3	5	7	3	2	1	0	3
The Philippines	2	1	7	5	1	3	1	2	2	0	3
India	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	1	14

Table 40: 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).

conflict_grid_japan_china

Serious military conflict - Japan and China

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Extremely likely	1	2	24	9	2	3	1	2	4	2	12
Very likely	7	7	19	8	15	18	7	7	17	17	19
Somewhat likely	24	27	30	38	27	35	27	30	33	49	32
Slightly likely	33	30	23	18	37	35	38	38	29	31	19
Not at all likely	36	34	4	27	18	8	25	23	18	1	17

Table 41: Serious military conflict - Japan and China. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

conflict_grid_kp

Serious military conflict - North Korea and South Korea

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Extremely likely	15	11	13	12	16	21	9	10	9	9	16
Very likely	30	26	23	14	37	29	26	33	25	25	21
Somewhat likely	34	40	36	38	25	28	36	35	31	46	28
Slightly likely	16	18	21	18	16	17	25	19	28	18	18
Not at all likely	5	5	7	19	6	5	4	2	7	2	17

Table 42: Serious military conflict - North Korea and South Korea. 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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Extremely likely	2	7	5	5	4	9	2	3	3	3	14
Very likely	10	12	12	5	22	25	10	10	9	19	26
Somewhat likely	22	29	25	24	35	33	31	38	31	48	30
Slightly likely	30	31	32	23	26	26	37	34	29	27	17
Not at all likely	36	21	27	43	14	7	21	16	29	2	12

Table 43: Serious military conflict - The United States and China. 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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Extremely likely	4	5	6	5	9	11	2	2	2	1	10
Very likely	17	13	11	4	33	26	9	5	6	12	20
Somewhat likely	25	31	30	24	29	36	29	31	30	38	32
Slightly likely	32	29	36	26	22	21	36	38	31	46	17
Not at all likely	22	22	18	42	7	6	25	24	31	3	21

Table 44: Serious military conflict - The United States and Russia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

conflict_grid_aus_indo

Serious military conflict - Australia and Indonesia

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Extremely likely	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	0	7
Very likely	5	5	7	2	12	14	1	2	2	4	17
Somewhat likely	14	19	23	15	28	28	15	19	19	20	34
Slightly likely	27	27	38	22	32	34	36	31	23	67	20
Not at all likely	52	48	30	60	25	21	47	47	54	9	23

Table 45: Serious military conflict - Australia and Indonesia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

conflict_grid_china_seasia

Serious military conflict - China and Taiwan

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Extremely likely	2	3	6	3	2	3	8	5	2	1	10
Very likely	8	14	10	3	11	21	21	17	6	12	21
Somewhat likely	25	29	18	19	32	32	33	40	30	50	36
Slightly likely	35	37	26	26	34	34	30	33	29	36	19
Not at all likely	31	18	40	49	20	10	8	5	33	1	14

Table 46: Serious military conflict - China and Taiwan. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

conflict_grid_india_pak

Serious military conflict - India and Pakistan

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Extremely likely	3	6	25	7	2	1
Very likely	14	8	23	25	15	14
Somewhat likely	34	29	32	29	41	52
Slightly likely	31	26	11	29	32	31
Not at all likely	18	31	9	11	9	1

Table 47: Serious military conflict - India and Pakistan. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding). H_0 : no association with country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 1050.6$. $p < .01$.

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?

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Extremely likely	11	10	8	6	6	4
Very likely	21	9	28	27	19	21
Somewhat likely	41	30	46	48	53	60
Slightly likely	20	34	13	17	20	15
Not at all likely	7	17	6	1	2	1

Table 48: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 579.4$. $p < .01$.

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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Definitely choose the university in the United States	5	2	20	24	31	10	8	8	27	10	13
Probably choose the university in the United States	11	8	37	37	30	25	28	23	40	36	19
Choose either the university in the United States or the university in [country]	24	31	21	15	16	21	43	50	22	43	22
Probably choose the university in [country]	19	23	11	10	12	26	14	15	7	9	22
Definitely choose the university in [country]	41	36	11	14	12	17	8	5	3	3	23

Table 49: 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).

challenges

Toughest challenge for the United States

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
China's increasing economic power	9	10	23	29	23	0	12	7	22	15	26
China's increasing military power	6	6	20	18	8	0	23	17	15	10	27
Economic problems, such as debt and slow growth	27	16	31	20	19	28	20	15	20	14	11
Political divisions inside the United States	11	26	9	20	17	21	5	19	5	26	13
Divisions among racial and ethnic groups within the United States	14	23	9	9	19	20	8	22	25	28	10
The rise of radical Islam	30	19	8	3	14	31	31	19	14	7	13
Other	4	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Table 50: Toughest challenge for the United States. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

best_years

The United States' best years

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
In the future	20	23	18	29	32	32	39	19	20	26	61
In the past	80	77	82	71	68	68	61	81	80	74	39

Table 51: The United States' best years. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

alliance_aus

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Australia

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	94	90	60	50	79	74	72	74	74	75	62
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	6	10	40	50	21	26	28	26	26	25	38

Table 52: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Australia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

alliance_japan

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Japan

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	58	52	86	83	54	47	96	93	84	84	63
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	42	48	14	17	46	53	4	7	16	16	37

Table 53: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Japan. 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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	64	55	68	80	65	52	70	76	95	92	47
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	36	45	32	20	35	48	30	24	5	8	53

Table 54: 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_indo

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Indonesia

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	22	23	41	35	59	60	47	46	53	48	47
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	78	77	59	65	41	40	53	54	47	52	53

Table 55: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Indonesia. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

alliance_uk

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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	81	72	52		61	72	76	68	76	75	59
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	19		28	48	39	28	24	32	24	25	41

Table 56: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: United Kingdom. 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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	14	20	29	22	33	33	11	14	27	23	38
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	86	80	71	78	67	67	89	86	73	77	62

Table 57: 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_tw

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Taiwan

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	43	37	64		51	48	46	42	55	57	39
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	57	63		36	49	52	54	58	45	43	61

Table 58: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Taiwan. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

alliance_viet

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Vietnam

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	33	34	40	30	49	46	34	38	46	43	42
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	67	66	60	70	51	54	66	62	54	57	58

Table 59: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: Vietnam. 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

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
Has a defence alliance with the United States	80	75	45	35	67	69	67	64	69	70	56
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	20	25	55	65	33	31	33	36	31	30	44

Table 60: Has a defence agreement with the United States?: New Zealand. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

alliance_india

Has a defence agreement with the United States?: India

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Has a defence alliance with the United States	26	36	78	47	33	48
Does not have a defence alliance with the United States	74	64	22	53	67	52

Table 61: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 579.5$. $p < .01$.

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)

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Is a member	20	40	65	55	26	37
Is not a member	80	60	35	45	74	63

Table 62: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 492.4$. $p < .01$.

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)

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Is a member	28	43	62	39	46	41
Is not a member	72	57	38	61	54	59

Table 63: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 202.3$. $p < .01$.

usorg_rcep

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

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Is a member	46	62	62	64	38	70
Is not a member	54	38	38	36	62	30

Table 64: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 237.3$. $p < .01$.

usorg_eas

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

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Is a member	30	47	58	45	34	42
Is not a member	70	53	42	55	66	58

Table 65: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 166.8$. $p < .01$.

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

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Is a member	75	68	65	67	79	88
Is not a member	25	32	35	33	21	12

Table 66: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 167.5$. $p < .01$.

pres_term

Length of a presidential term in the United States

	Australia		China		Indonesia		Japan		Korea		India
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017
2 years	4	3	3	9	5	4	3	2	1	1	7
4 years	85	83	70	65	69	83	76	75	84	89	69
7 years	5	5	10	7	11	8	7	4	12	5	13
8 years	6	9	17	19	15	5	14	19	4	4	11

Table 67: Length of a presidential term in the United States. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

immigration_jobs

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

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Extremely likely	23	13	9	7	6	8
Very likely	22	12	33	46	27	25
Somewhat likely	34	60	44	45	60	61
Not at all likely	20	16	14	3	6	6

Table 68: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 573.7$. $p < .01$.

immigration_economy

Immigrants generally good for economy

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Strongly agree	10	11	31	6	1	1
Somewhat agree	33	38	19	18	13	15
Neither agree nor disagree	30	26	22	30	43	49
Somewhat disagree	18	14	11	28	28	29
Strongly disagree	9	11	17	19	16	6

Table 69: Immigrants generally good for economy. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding). H_0 : no association with country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 1038.9$. $p < .01$.

immigration_culture

Culture harmed by immigrants

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Strongly agree	13	14	15	17	10	3
Somewhat agree	23	27	26	31	30	20
Neither agree nor disagree	27	18	26	34	42	46
Somewhat disagree	24	24	18	11	14	26
Strongly disagree	14	17	15	8	3	5

Table 70: Culture harmed by immigrants. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding). H_0 : no association with country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 429.8$. $p < .01$.

nat_born

How important to have been born in [country]

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Very important	16	40	58	62	18	9
Fairly important	25	28	20	28	41	43
Not very important	35	26	10	6	35	43
Not important at all	24	5	13	4	6	5

Table 71: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 1293.8$. $p < .01$.

nat_live

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

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Very important	20	38	49	64	14	9
Fairly important	31	32	26	28	45	51
Not very important	34	25	12	4	35	36
Not important at all	15	4	12	4	5	4

Table 72: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 1087.9$. $p < .01$.

nat_speak

How important to be able to speak [national language]

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Very important	53	57	47	70	25	19
Fairly important	37	34	27	25	57	67
Not very important	7	7	14	1	16	14
Not important at all	3	2	11	4	2	1

Table 73: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 894.1$. $p < .01$.

nat_religion

How important to be a follower of [national religion]

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Very important	10	36	43	66	3	2
Fairly important	23	35	20	18	12	19
Not very important	30	23	19	9	57	57
Not important at all	37	6	18	6	28	22

Table 74: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 1857.8$. $p < .01$.

nat_respect_laws

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

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Very important	64	62	51	63	25	19
Fairly important	30	29	26	32	61	66
Not very important	5	6	13	1	12	14
Not important at all	1	3	10	4	2	1

Table 75: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 924.0$. $p < .01$.

nat_feel

How important to feel [Australian|Chinese|etc]

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Very important	46	65	56	68	27	16
Fairly important	40	28	22	25	59	63
Not very important	12	5	12	3	12	20
Not important at all	2	2	9	4	2	1

Table 76: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 914.2$. $p < .01$.

nat_ancestry

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

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Very important	13	57	49	58	14	8
Fairly important	26	29	27	33	38	42
Not very important	37	10	13	6	42	41
Not important at all	24	4	11	3	6	8

Table 77: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 1372.2$. $p < .01$.

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.

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Agree	43	18	50	26	30	23
Disagree	57	82	50	74	70	77

Table 78: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 286.0$. $p < .01$.

democracy_importance

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

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
1	0	2	2	1	1	0
2	0	1	1	0	1	0
3	1	2	1	0	3	1
4	1	2	3	1	3	1
5	11	13	6	3	17	6
6	6	5	7	8	11	9
7	9	7	13	21	9	10
8	13	18	19	32	12	16
9	14	9	18	20	15	21
10	45	41	29	15	29	35

Table 79: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 593.6$. $p < .01$.

authoritarianism_independence_respo

Child trait more important: Independence or respect for elders?

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Independence	20	55	30	5	54	45
Respect for elders	80	45	70	95	46	55

Table 80: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 684.4$. $p < .01$.

authoritarianism_curiosity_manners

Child trait more important: curiosity or good manners

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Curiosity	22	32	29	14	33	34
Good manners	78	68	71	86	67	66

Table 81: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 115.6$. $p < .01$.

authoritarianism_obedience_self_reliance

Child trait more important: obedience or self-reliance

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Obedience	40	17	38	46	21	16
Self-reliance	60	83	62	54	79	84

Table 82: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 319.6$. $p < .01$.

authoritarianism_considerate_well_b

Child trait more important: considerate or well-behaved

	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea
Being considerate	63	72	46	24	78	42
Well behaved	37	28	54	76	22	58

Table 83: 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 country of respondent. $\chi^2 = 660.2$. $p < .01$.

Country-specific variables

For questions asked only in 2017, a single column of results appear.

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

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?

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

Table 85: 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).

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 86: Biggest threat to Australia. 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

	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 87: 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_q3

Australia is/is not an Indo-Pacific nation

	2016	2017
Yes	70	66
No	30	34

Table 88: Australia is/is not an Indo-Pacific nation. 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

	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 89: 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_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 90: US access to Australian defence facilities. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

chi_1

How similar or how different is the US-China relationship compared to the US-Soviet relationship?

Very different	24
Somewhat different	32
About the same	4
Somewhat similar	32
Very similar	7

Table 91: How similar or how different is the US-China relationship compared to the US-Soviet relationship? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

chi_2

To what extent are there fundamental conflicts of interest between the United States and China?

In all areas of the relationship	8
In most areas of the relationship	27
In some areas of the relationship	34
In a few areas of the relationship	22
There are no fundamental conflicts of interest	8

Table 92: To what extent are there fundamental conflicts of interest between the United States and China?
Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

chi_3

What is the greatest source of tension between China and the United States?

The Taiwan question	16
U.S. military alliances in the Asia-Pacific	15
Close U.S.-Japan relations	6
China's increasing power	39
South China Sea	19
Other	5

Table 93: What is the greatest source of tension between China and the United States? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

chi_4

Do you think the United States and China can afford the costs of military conflict between them?

Yes, they can	26
No, they cannot	45
Do not know or not sure	30

Table 94: Do you think the United States and China can afford the costs of military conflict between them? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

chi_5

The best way to improve the relationship between China and the United States is with

Military-to-military relations	14
Government-to-government relations	30
Economic and business relations	24
People-to-people exchanges	31

Table 95: The best way to improve the relationship between China and the United States is with. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

pid_indo

Looking at showcard M, which political party are you closest to? You can just tell me the letter if you prefer. [partial translation: Dengan partai apa Anda merasa lebih dekat]

A. Partai Amanat Nasional	5
B. Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan	28
C. Partai Demokrat	24
D. Partai Gerakan Indonesia Raya	10
E. Partai Golongan Karya	14
F. Partai Hati Nurani Rakyat	2
G. Partai Keadilan Sejahtera	9
H. Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa	4
I. Partai Nasional Demokrat	2
J. Partai Persatuan Pembangunan	3

Table 96: Looking at showcard M, which political party are you closest to? You can just tell me the letter if you prefer. [partial translation: Dengan partai apa Anda merasa lebih dekat]. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

ind_1

Which of the following countries is most friendly to Indonesia?

Australia	3
China	11
India	3
Japan	10
Malaysia	17
Saudi Arabia	36
Singapore	13
South Korea	2
United States	6

Table 97: Which of the following countries is most friendly to Indonesia? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

ind_2

Which is the most hostile country towards Indonesia?

Australia	22
China	6
India	2
Japan	6
Malaysia	41
Saudi Arabia	1
Singapore	2
South Korea	7
United States	13

Table 98: Which is the most hostile country towards Indonesia? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

ind_3

With which country does the Joko Widodo government have the closest ties at the moment?

Australia	2
China	38
India	1
Japan	4
United States	6
South Korea	2
Saudi Arabia	47

Table 99: With which country does the Joko Widodo government have the closest ties at the moment?
Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

ind_4_China

In which single area can China assist Indonesia most?

Education	7
Military and defense	4
Trade and investment	70
Maritime development	6
Infrastructure	14

Table 100: In which single area can China assist Indonesia most? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

ind_4_US

In which single area can the United States assist Indonesia most?

Education	25
Military and defense	38
Trade and investment	12
Maritime development	11
Infrastructure	14

Table 101: In which single area can the United States assist Indonesia most? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

ind_5

To what extent should Indonesia and the United States work together against ISIS?

Not at all	2
A little	12
Moderately	42
A lot	34
A great deal	11

Table 102: To what extent should Indonesia and the United States work together against ISIS? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

pid_jpn

Which political party do you support now? Pick one from the following

Liberal Democratic Party of Japan	27
The Democratic Party of Japan	5
Japan Innovation Party	5
Komeito	3
Japanese Communist Party	4
The Party for Future Generations	0
Social Democratic Party	1
The People's Life Party	1
The Assembly to Energy Japan	0
New Renaissance Party	0
Other	4
Independent	2
Don't know	48

Table 103: Which political party do you support now? Pick one from the following. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

jap_1

Do you think the new security-related bills that are currently deliberated on in the Diet, and the recently-revised Guidelines for defense cooperation between Japan and the United States contribute to promote the peace and security of Japan and the Asia Pacific region?

I do	24
I do not	16
Hard to say definitely	60

Table 104: Do you think the new security-related bills that are currently deliberated on in the Diet, and the recently-revised Guidelines for defense cooperation between Japan and the United States contribute to promote the peace and security of Japan and the Asia Pacific region? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

jap_2

What is the most serious threat that Japan faces now? Choose one from the following.

China's military capabilities	32
China's economic power	14
North Korea's military capabilities (nuclear and missile)	50
Russia's military capabilities	2
ROK's military capabilities	1

Table 105: What is the most serious threat that Japan faces now? Choose one from the following. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

jap_3

What is your view on the effectiveness of the alliance with the United States for defense of Japan?

Very useful	18
Somewhat useful	31
Hard to judge	41
Not so useful	9
Not useful at all	2

Table 106: What is your view on the effectiveness of the alliance with the United States for defense of Japan? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

jap_4

Japan In ten years, the major powers relations and the regional order will be:

The United States maintains its primacy and leadership even though it is contested by China and other countries.	43
The U.S. primacy collapses and multipolarization of power and leadership sets in among the United States China Japan and	21
The U.S. primacy collapses and a new "G-2" leadership structure emerges between the United States and China.	14
The U.S. primacy collapses and China acquires both primacy and the leadership.	6
The U.S. primacy collapses and the region falls into chaos without any dominant power.	16

Table 107: Japan In ten years, the major powers relations and the regional order will be:. Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

pid_kor

Which political party are you closest to?

Freedom Korea Party / Jayouhankookdang	10
The Minjoo Party of Korea / (Deobuleo Minjudang)	37
The Peoples Party (Kookmineuidang)	14
Bareun Party (Bareundang)	7
Justice Party / Jeongeuidang	5
Some other political party	27

Table 108: Which political party are you closest to? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

kor_1

How do you assess the current national security of Korea?

Very good	1
Good on the whole	14
Not very good	69
Very bad	16

Table 109: How do you assess the current national security of Korea? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

kor_1_1

Why do you think so?

The ROK-US alliance is stable	25
Military provocation by North Korea is unlikely	13
Korea's military power is strong enough	18
No serious conflict or problems have happened yet	44

Table 110: Why do you think so? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

kor_1_2

Why do you think so?

North Korean threat	45
US-China tension has been increased in Northeast Asia	16
China's military rise	6
Serious conflicts or problems have already happened	33

Table 111: Why do you think so? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

kor_2

Which country's help is indispensable for Korea's unification?

United States	43
China	45
Japan	2
Russia	2
Other [please specify]	8

Table 112: Which country's help is indispensable for Korea's unification? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

kor_3

What is the most pressing issue for Korea's foreign policy?

Strengthening ROK-US alliance	34
Strengthening ROK-China military cooperation	19
Improving ROK-Japan relations	6
Improving South-North Korea relations	42

Table 113: What is the most pressing issue for Korea's foreign policy? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

kor_4

What is the most serious threat to Korea's national security?

North Korea's development of nuclear weapons and military provocations	68
China's military expansion	11
Japan's military expansion	9
US-China tension in Northeast Asia	12

Table 114: What is the most serious threat to Korea's national security? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

kor_5

What is the most important reason for the continuation of North Korea's nuclear weapons program?

Declining negotiation leverage of the United States	23
The United States is not concerned about North Korea's nuclear program	11
China is protecting the North Korea's nuclear program	66

Table 115: What is the most important reason for the continuation of North Korea's nuclear weapons program? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

kor_6

Do you think the relationship between the U.S. and South Korea under the Trump administration will be?

Very good	2
Good	26
Bad	68
Very bad	4

Table 116: Do you think the relationship between the U.S. and South Korea under the Trump administration will be? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

kor_7

Do you think inter-Korean relations during the Trump administration will be?

Very good	2
Good	25
Bad	69
Very bad	3

Table 117: Do you think inter-Korean relations during the Trump administration will be? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

kor_8

What do you think the next government in Seoul should do with respect to its North Korean policy?

Adopt a more hardline approach	43
Maintain an existing policy	18
Adopt a more pro-engagement policy	39

Table 118: What do you think the next government in Seoul should do with respect to its North Korean policy? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

kor_9

Which party candidate are you likely to vote for in the upcoming presidential election?

Conservative candidate (i.e. FKP or BP)	13
Opposition candidate (i.e. MKP or PP)	57
Other (i.e. JP)	5
Don't know	25

Table 119: Which party candidate are you likely to vote for in the upcoming presidential election? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

india_1

Which of these is the most important challenge facing India?

Islamist Terrorism	43
Cyber Attacks	8
Climate Change or Water Shortages	16
Nuclear Weapons	17
Energy Shortages	6
Rise of China	11

Table 120: Which of these is the most important challenge facing India? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

india_2

Which country should be India's closest international partner?

China	10
Japan	12
Russia	21
United States	53
Other [please specify]	0
None	3

Table 121: Which country should be India's closest international partner? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

india_3

If there is more U.S.-China tension, what should India do?

Work more with China	14
Work more with the U.S.	48
Remain equidistant from both countries	37

Table 122: If there is more U.S.-China tension, what should India do? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

india_4

What should India's position be on closer China-Pakistan relations?

Try to cooperate with both China and Pakistan	24
Try to cooperate with China, but isolate Pakistan	33
Cooperate with other countries against China and Pakistan	43

Table 123: What should India's position be on closer China-Pakistan relations? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

india_5

When is India most likely to use military force next?

In a small conflict with China	19
In a small conflict with Pakistan	43
In another country in India's neighbourhood or Indian Ocean	17
In an alliance with other countries	20
Other	1

Table 124: When is India most likely to use military force next? Cell entries are column percentages (may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

Trump question-wording experiment

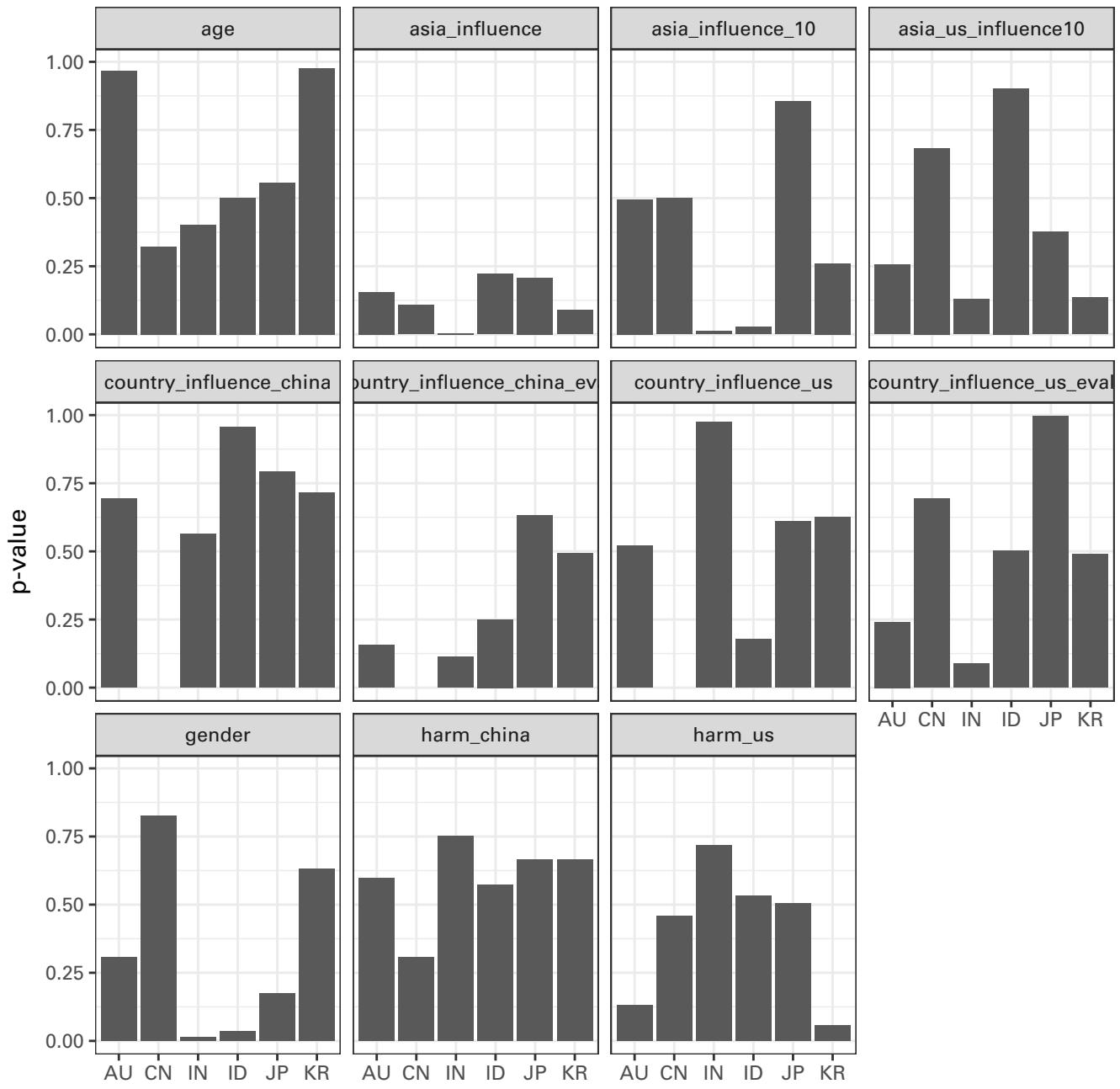
The question about the future influence of the United States on R's country contains a question-wording experiment. A random half of respondents were asked to assess the influence of the United States on their country over the next five years. The other random half of respondents received the same question, but with the words "now that Donald Trump is President" appearing in the question: i.e.,

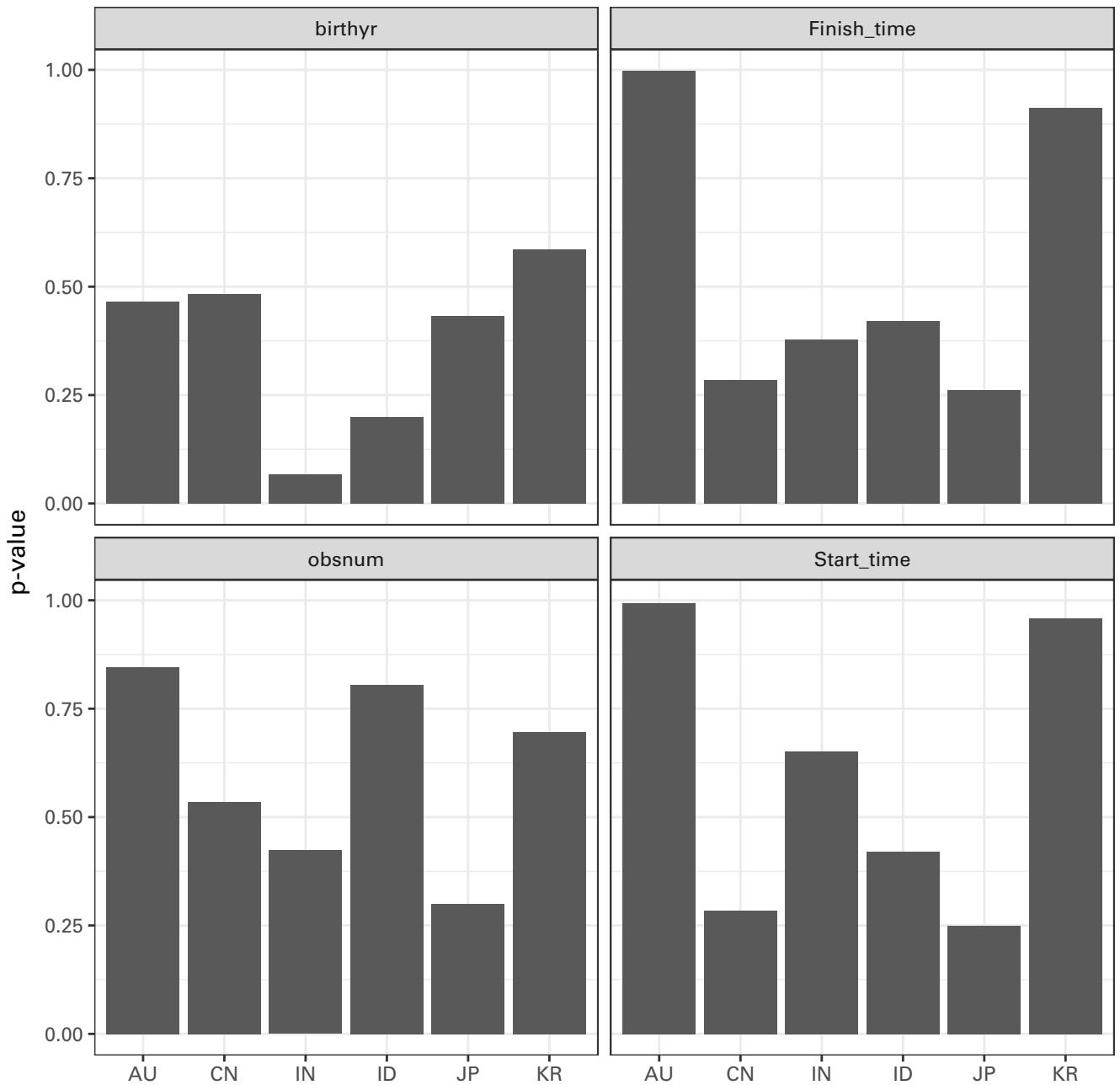
Over the next five years - now that Donald Trump is President of the United States - the influence of the United States on [country] will be ...

Seven response options ranged from "very positive" to "very negative."

Randomization check

As with any experiment — but perhaps especially survey experiments — it is important to examine that assignment to the two forms of the question is in fact random. We do this by looking at the distribution of exogenous, pre-treatment variables conditional on assignment status. There should be no association between assignment status and these variables. The following graph shows p -values from Pearson χ^2 tests of association between various pre-treatment variables and the assignment of respondents to treatment or control. In all but a handful of cases, we fail to reject the null hypothesis of no association between pre-treatment variables and assignment (at conventional $p = .05$ levels of statistical significance, which are almost surely too liberal given the number of comparisons being assessed here), bolstering confidence that the randomization was successfully implemented in this case. There is a suggestion of imbalance in the India data, with respect to age and gender.

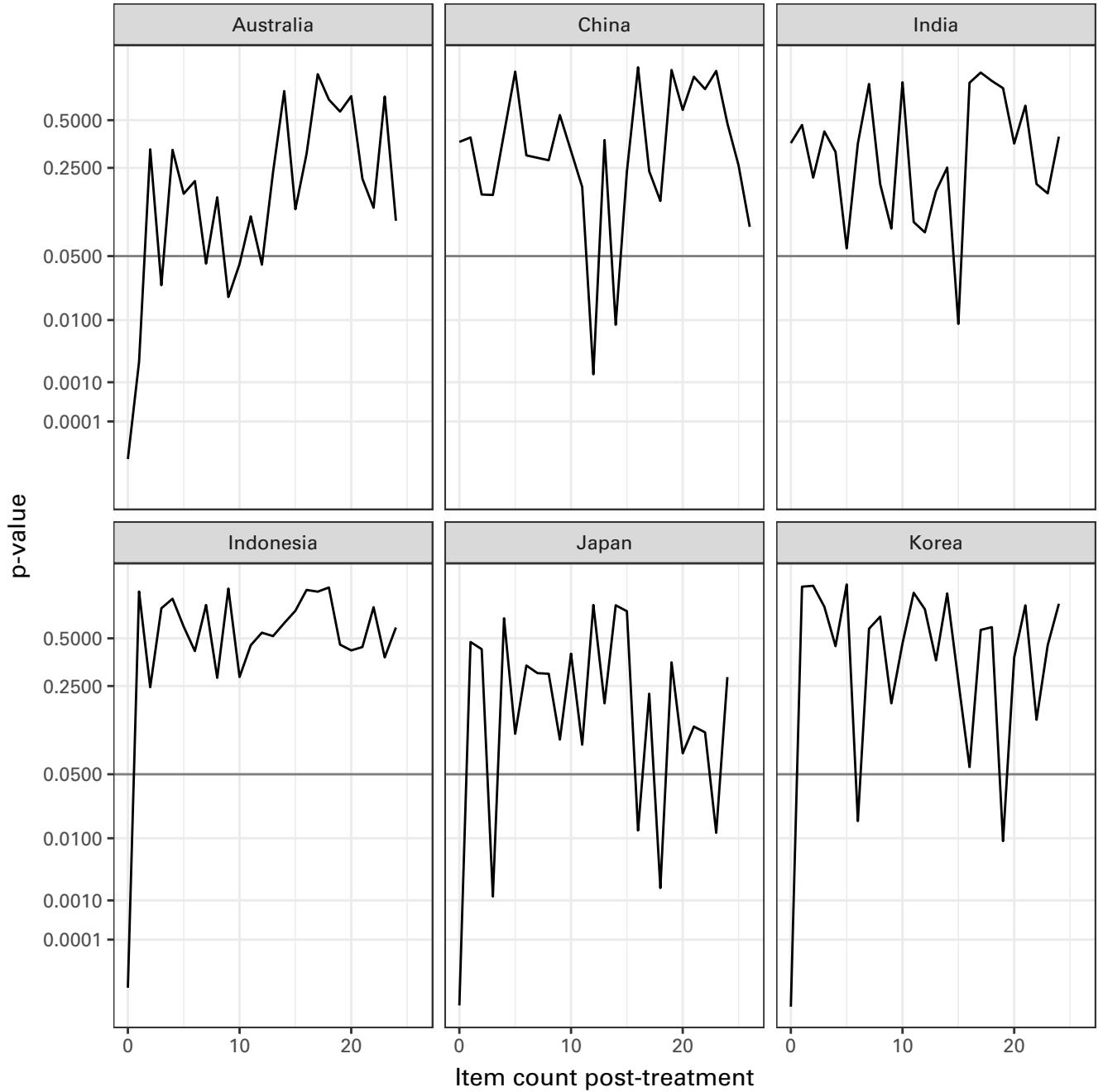




The 2nd graph displays the results of randomization checks with respect to continuous-valued, pre-treatment and/or exogenous variables: the observation number of each respondents, year of birth, start time and end time of the surveys. No patterns of association are apparent here.

Treatment effects, statistical significance

We continue the analysis with post-treatment variables, including the analysis of the item subject to the question-wording manipulation itself. The following graph presents *p*-values from Pearson χ^2 tests of association between subsequent variables in the survey and whether a respondent was randomly assigned to the “Trump” version of the U.S. influence-on-country question.



The treatment's effects appear to be largely and perhaps only confined to the specific item in which it was deployed. There is no systematic pattern to the sequences of p -values observed downstream from the treatment. A few of the p -values do trip the conventional $p = .05$ significance level, but at rates that are consistent with chance and would fail to raise suspicion if we were to apply corrections for multiple comparisons. There is little commonality to the way that p -values do trip the .05 threshold across countries, further bolstering confidence that the effects of treatment are confined to the specific item.

Effect on responses to the item subject to treatment

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 ...

	Control	Trump	Difference
Very positive	5	1	-4
Positive	10	5	-5
A little positive	15	10	-5
Neither positive nor negative	30	24	-6
A little negative	22	25	3
Negative	12	20	8
Very negative	6	16	9

Table 125: Australia. Cell entries are column percentages (which may not sum to 100 due to rounding). Sample weights applied.

	Control	Trump	Difference
Very positive	3	3	-1
Positive	5	3	-3
A little positive	10	9	-0
Neither positive nor negative	23	28	4
A little negative	36	34	-3
Negative	10	12	2
Very negative	12	12	0

Table 126: China. Cell entries are column percentages (which may not sum to 100 due to rounding). Sample weights applied.

	Control	Trump	Difference
Very positive	8	16	8
Positive	40	30	-10
A little positive	27	25	-3
Neither positive nor negative	9	12	3
A little negative	9	7	-2
Negative	6	9	3
Very negative	1	1	1

Table 127: India. Cell entries are column percentages (which may not sum to 100 due to rounding). Sample weights applied.

	Control	Trump	Difference
Very positive	1	5	4
Positive	17	13	-3
A little positive	20	11	-9
Neither positive nor negative	36	27	-9
A little negative	18	24	5
Negative	7	15	8
Very negative	1	5	4

Table 128: Indonesia. Cell entries are column percentages (which may not sum to 100 due to rounding). Sample weights applied.

	Control	Trump	Difference
Very positive	3	2	-1
Positive	13	6	-7
A little positive	20	11	-9
Neither positive nor negative	42	31	-12
A little negative	16	35	18
Negative	4	12	8
Very negative	2	4	3

Table 129: Japan. Cell entries are column percentages (which may not sum to 100 due to rounding). Sample weights applied.

	Control	Trump	Difference
Very positive	4	1	-3
Positive	11	4	-8
A little positive	17	6	-11
Neither positive nor negative	35	19	-16
A little negative	24	40	17
Negative	7	22	15
Very negative	2	8	6

Table 130: Korea. Cell entries are column percentages (which may not sum to 100 due to rounding). Sample weights applied.

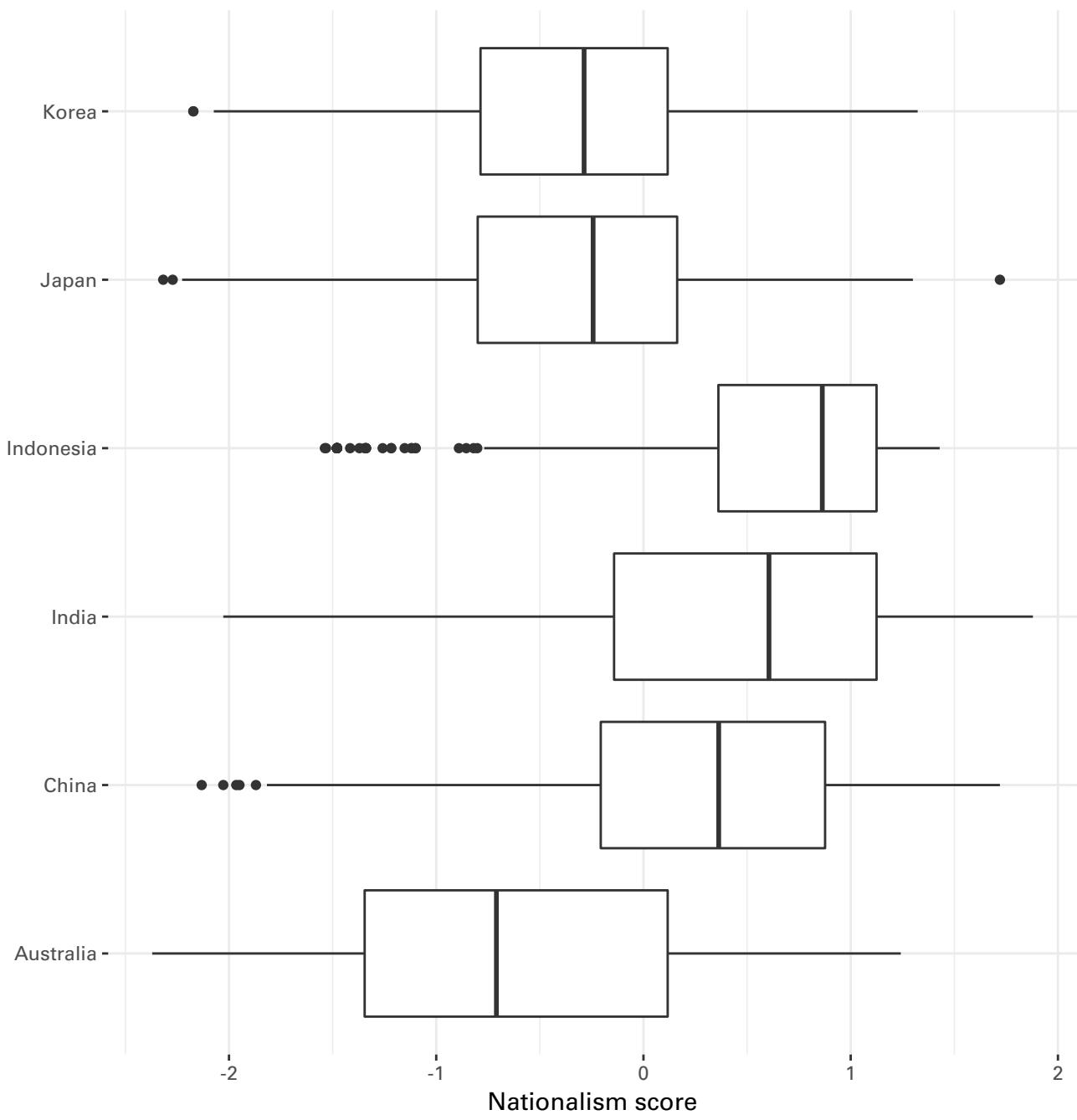
Nationalism index

We build an index out of the items in the nationalism battery. The items are (emphasis added):

- How important is it to have been **born in** [country]?
- How important is it to have **lived in** [country] **most of one's life**?
- How important is it to be able to **speak** [national language]?
- How important is it to be a **follower of** [national religion]?
- How important is it to **respect** [country's] political institutions and laws?
- How important is it to **feel** [Australian|Chinese|etc]?
- How important is it to **have** [Australian|Chinese|etc] ancestry?

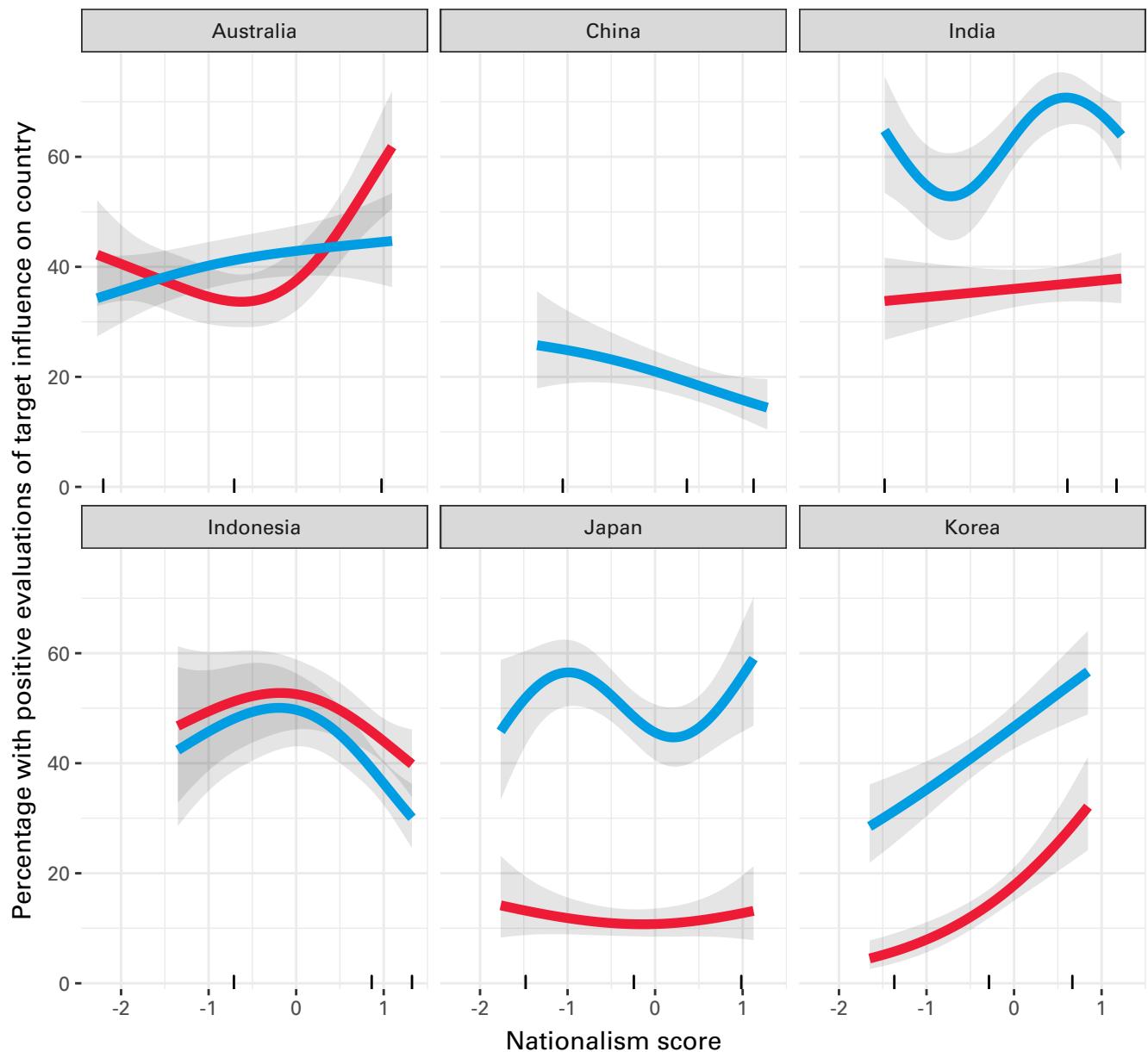
Country	Mean	5%	95%
Australia	-0.67	-2.20	0.98
China	0.27	-1.06	1.12
India	0.36	-1.48	1.17
Indonesia	0.65	-0.71	1.32
Japan	-0.27	-1.48	0.98
Korea	-0.34	-1.37	0.67

Table 131: Average nationalism scores and extreme values, by country.



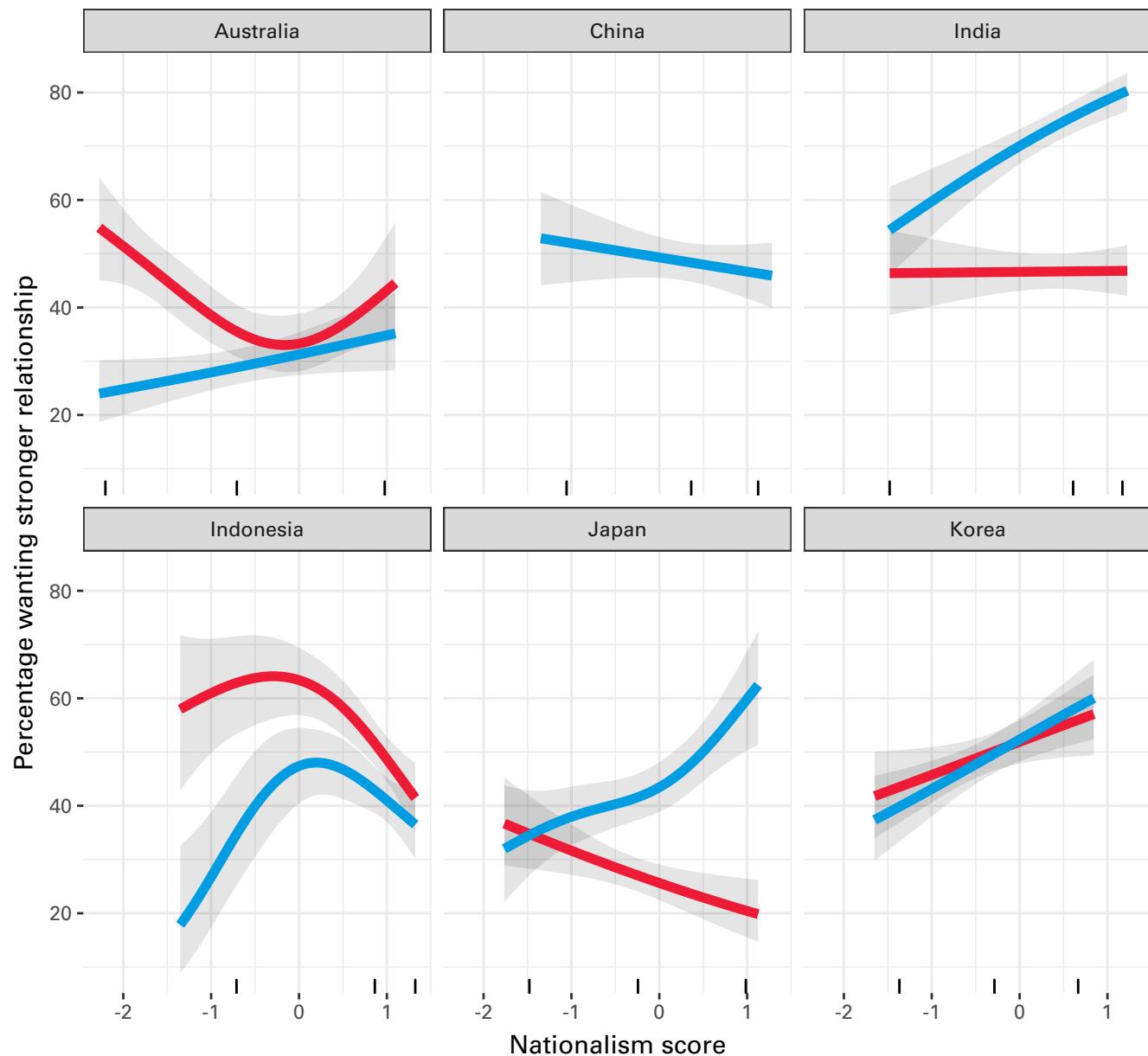
Evaluations of influence of US and China on home country

Target country: — China — US



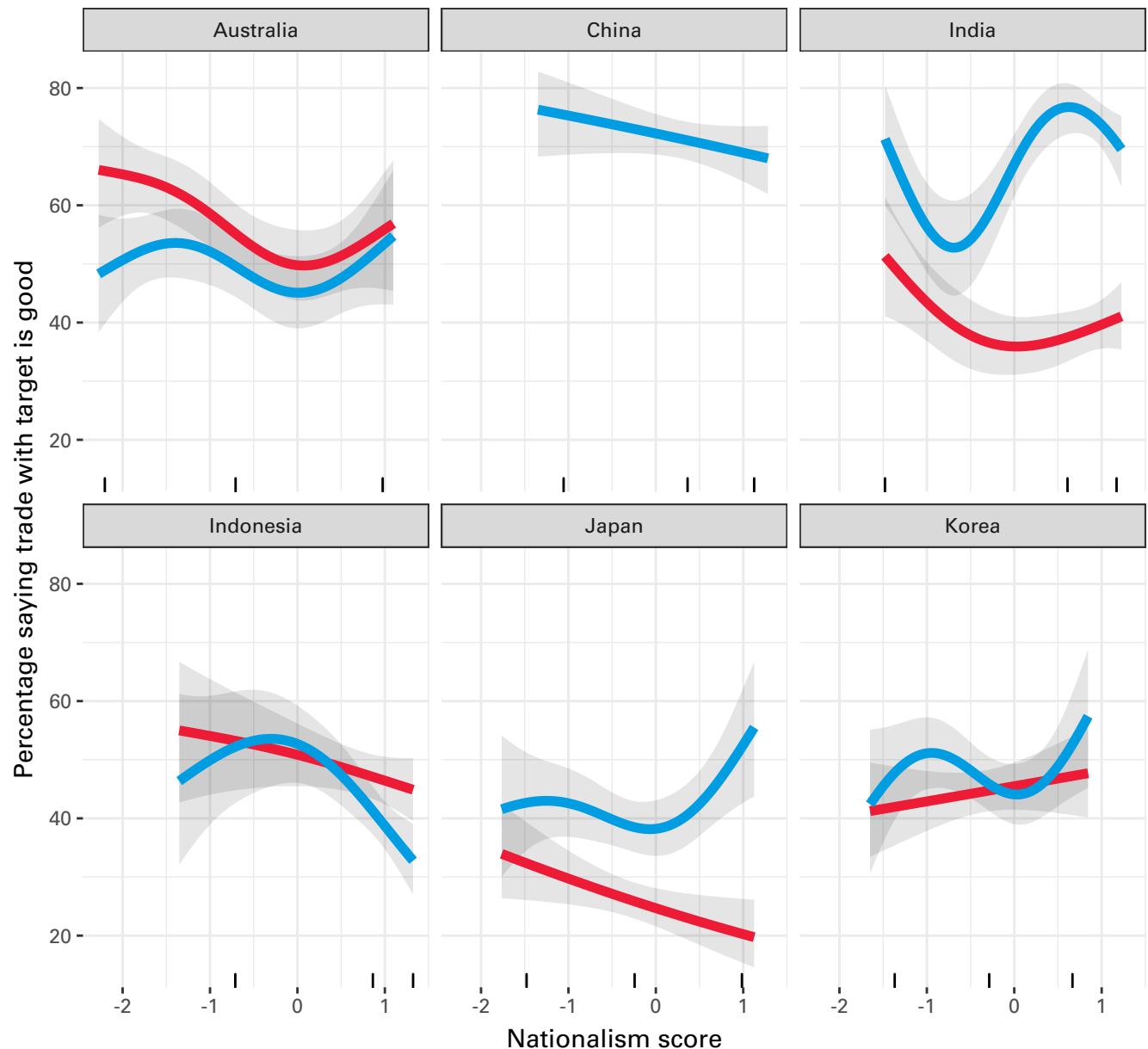
Desired strength of relationships with US and China

Target country: — China — US



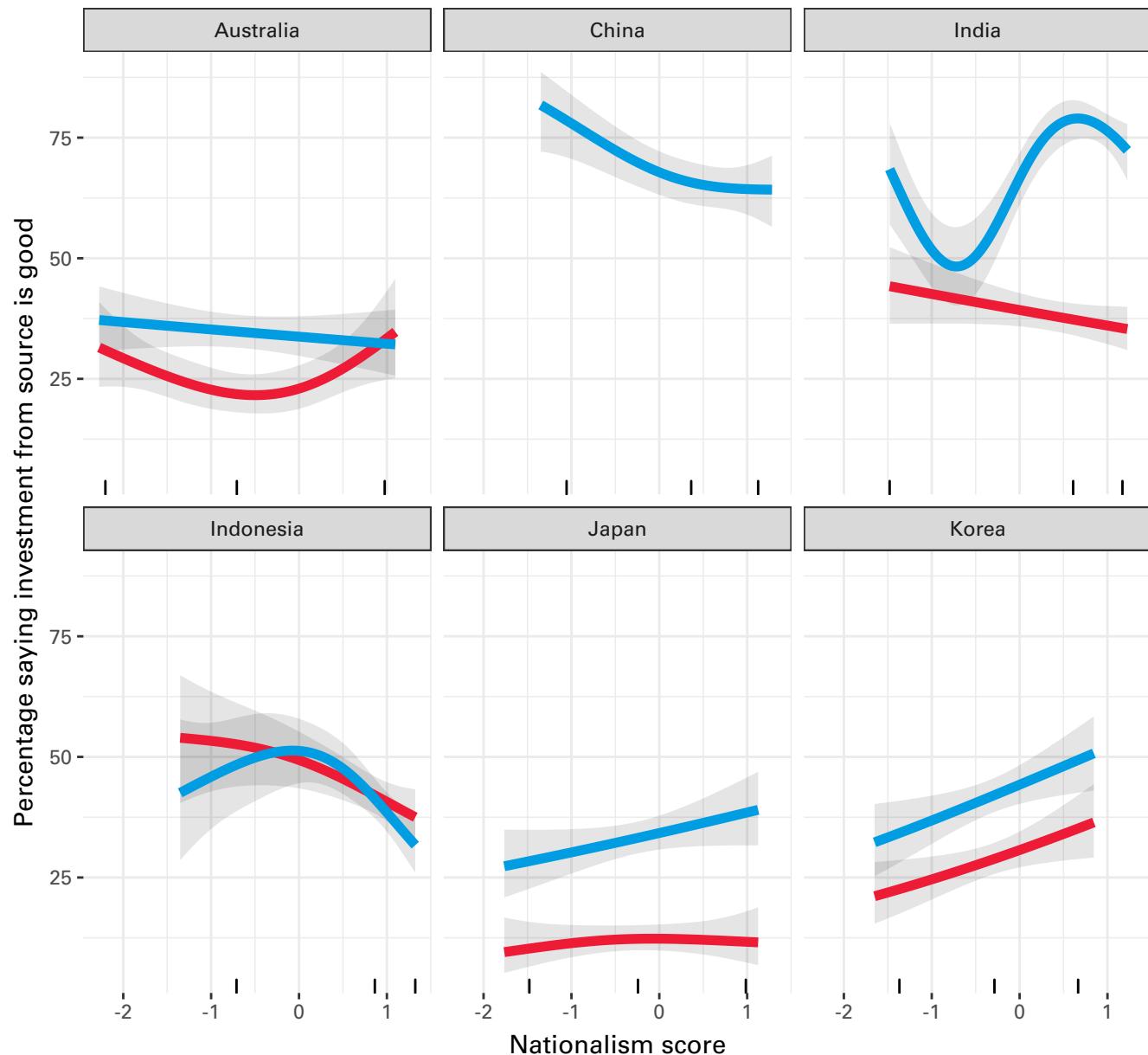
Trade with US and China

Target country: — China — US



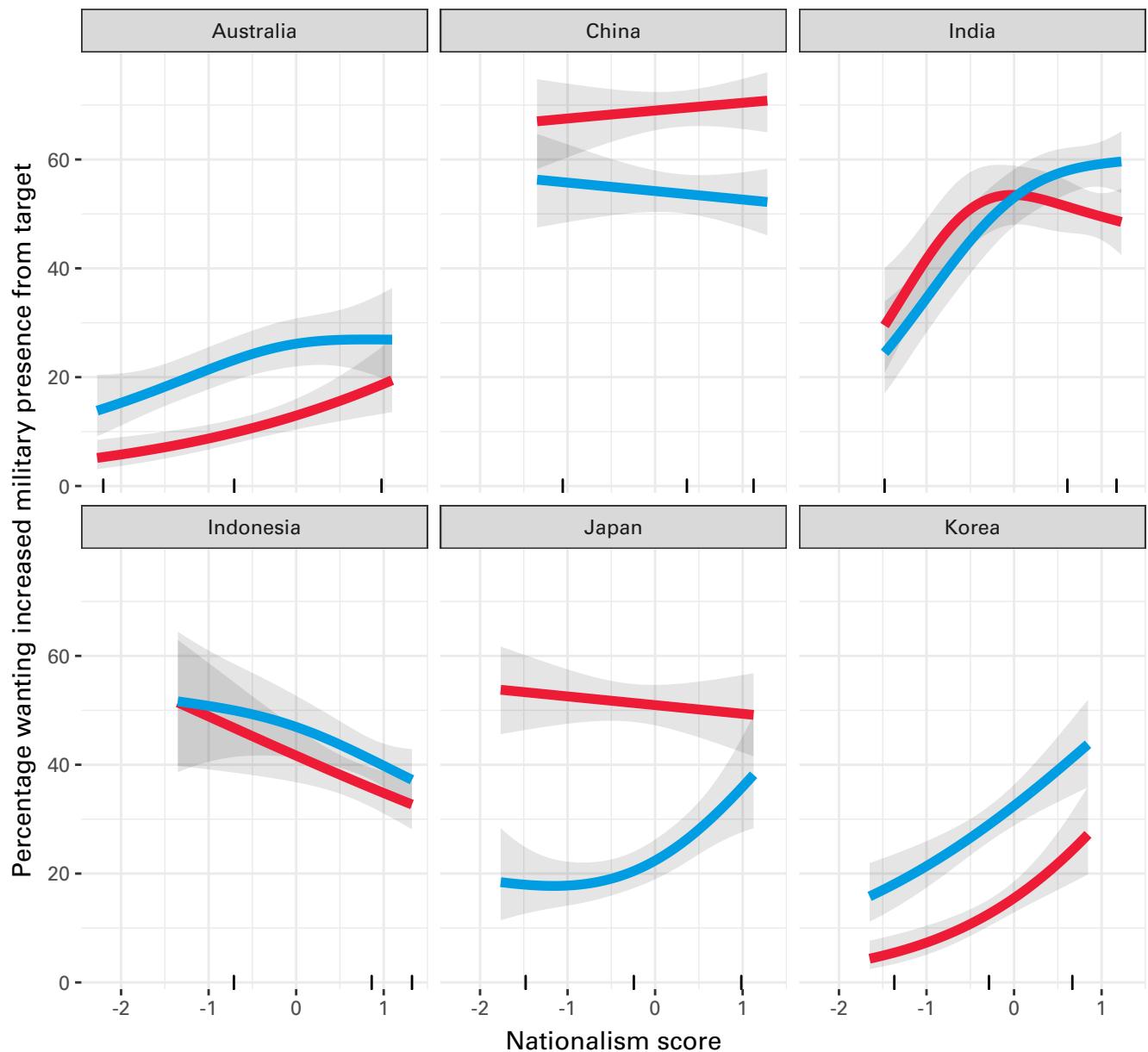
Investment from US and China

Source country: — China — US



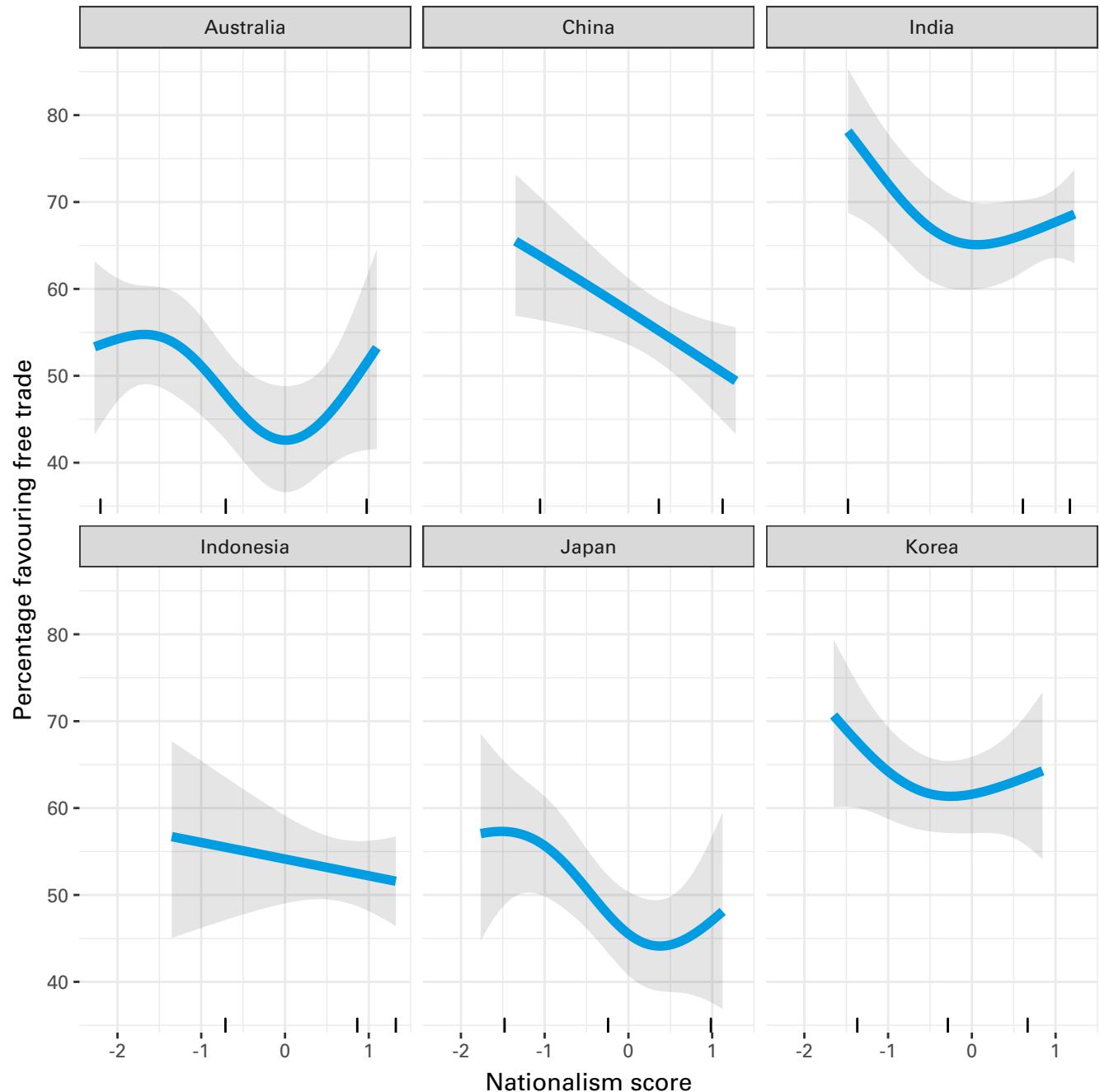
Military presence

Target country: — China — US

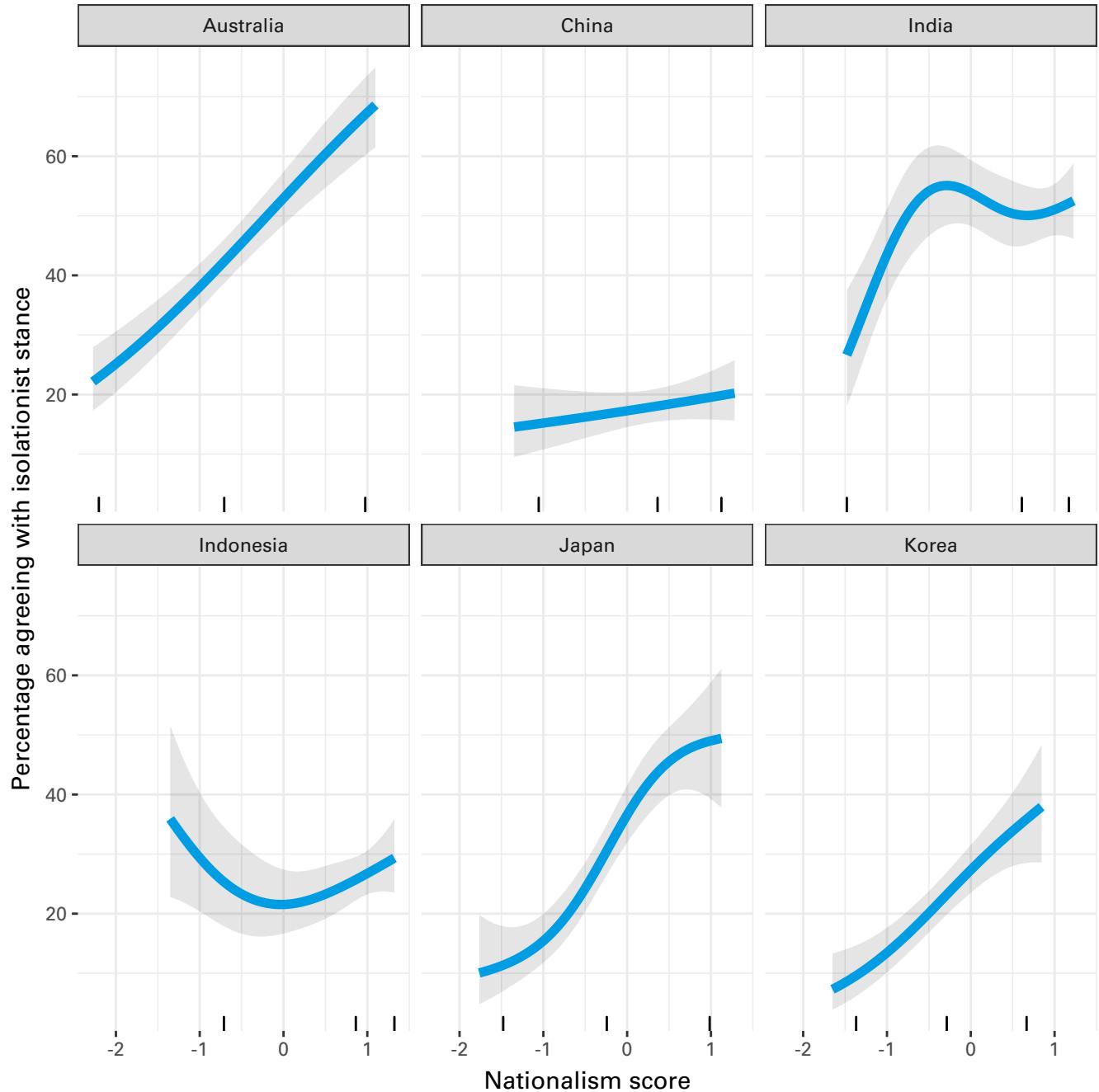


It appears that the Japanese version of this item was mistranslated.

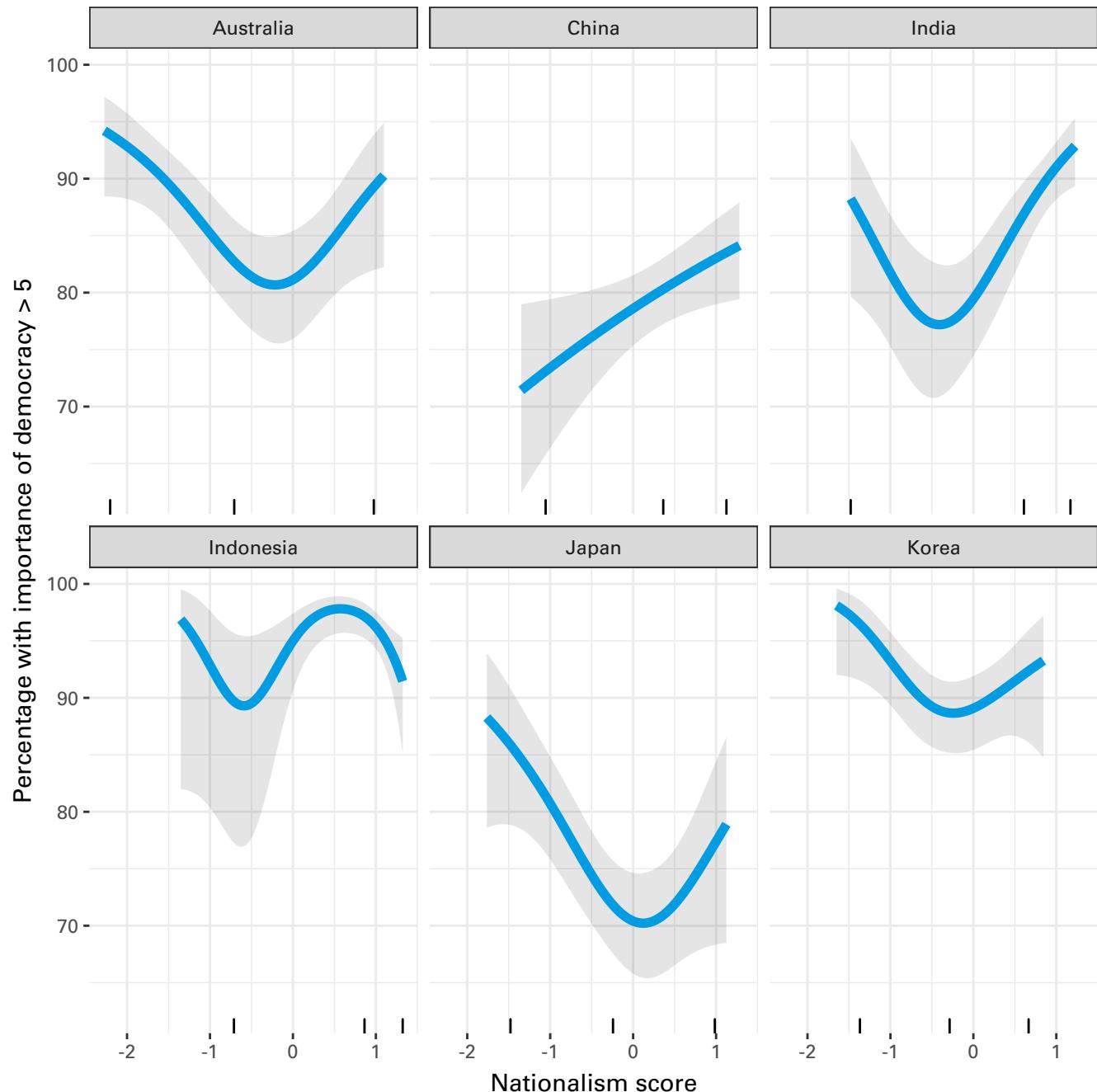
Free trade and nationalism



Isolationism and nationalism



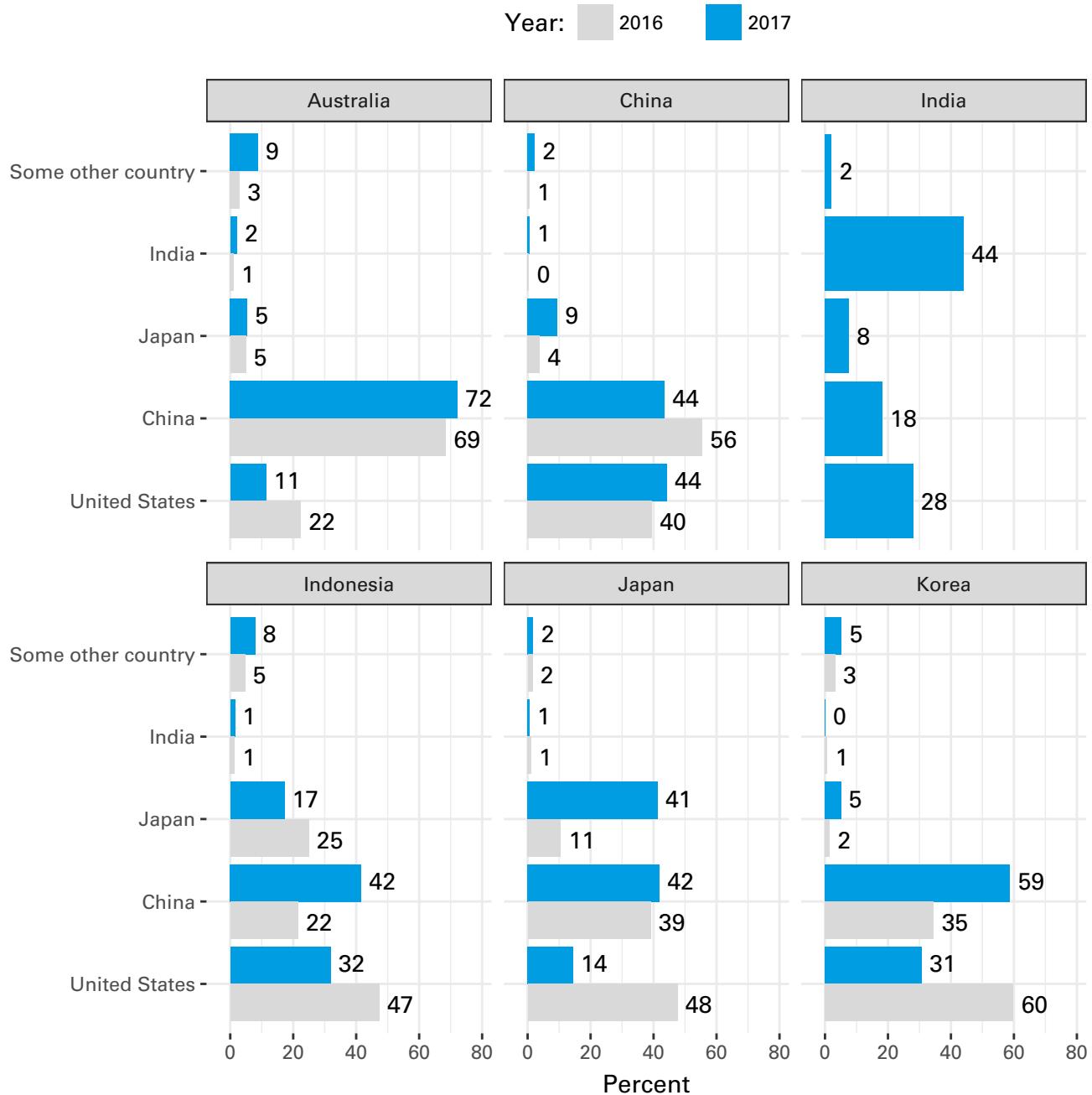
Nationalism and support for democracy



Selected graphs

asia_influence

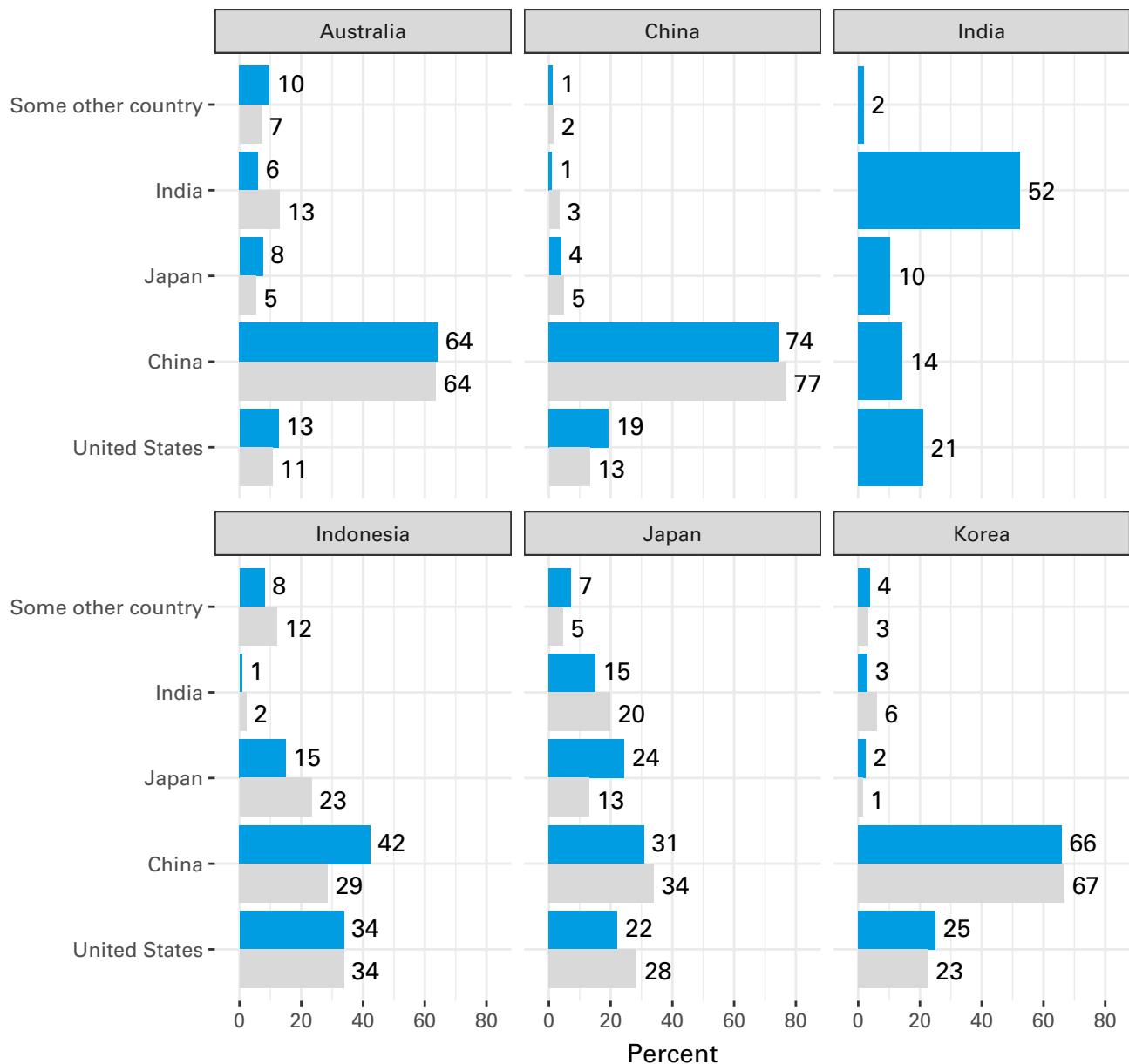
Country that has the most influence in Asia today



asia_influence_10

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

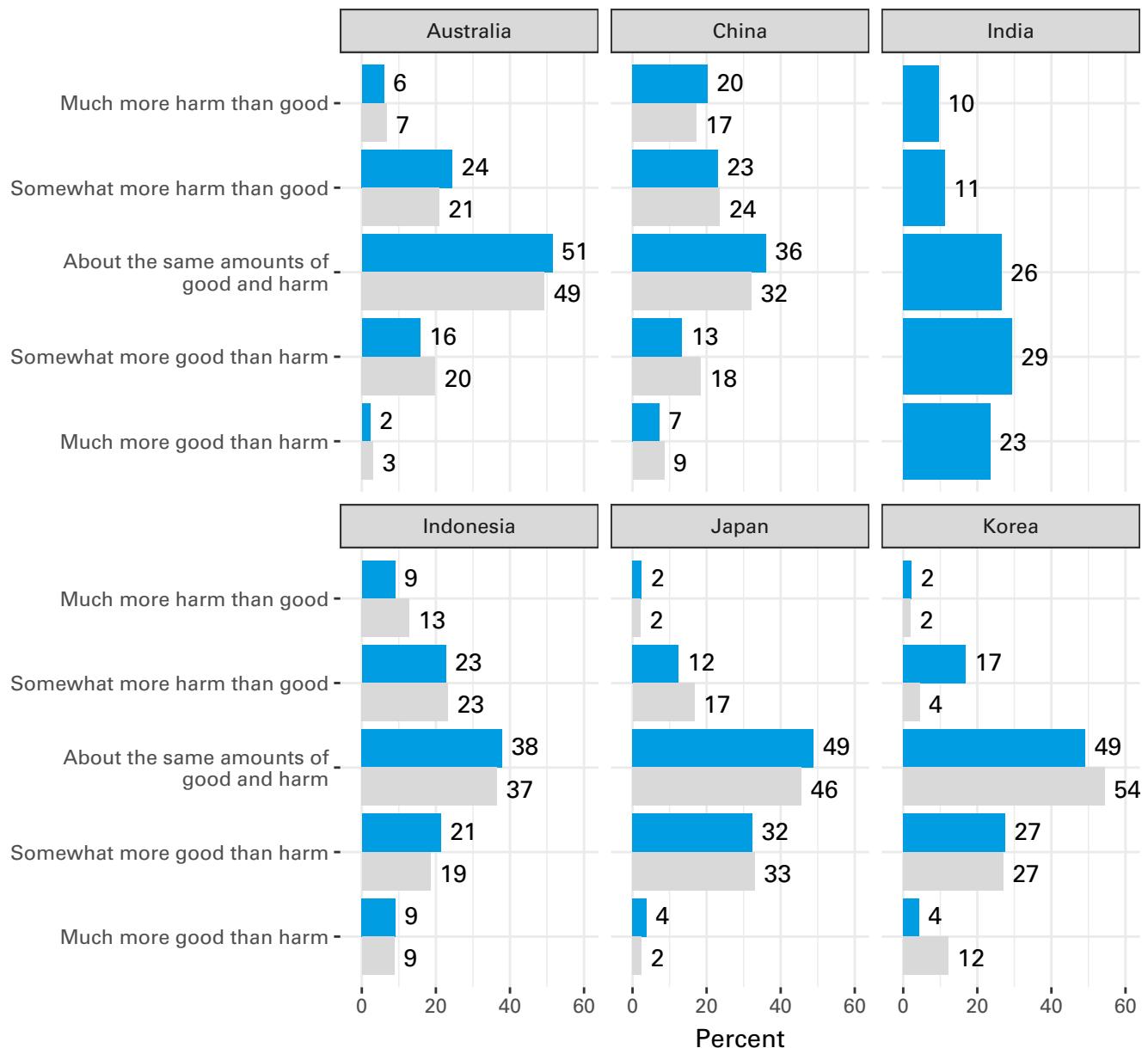
Year: 2016 2017



harm_us

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

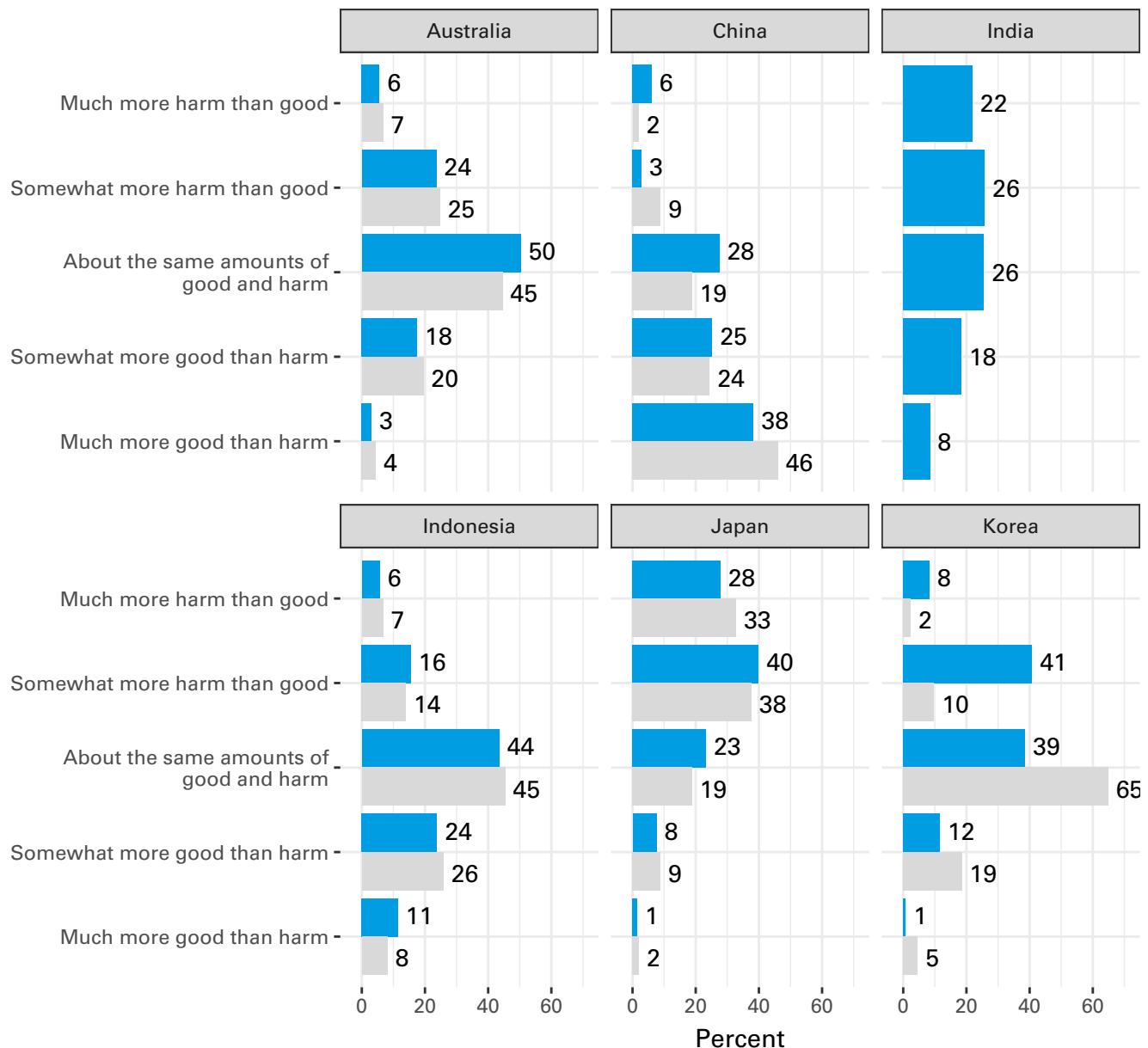
Year: 2016 2017



harm_china

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

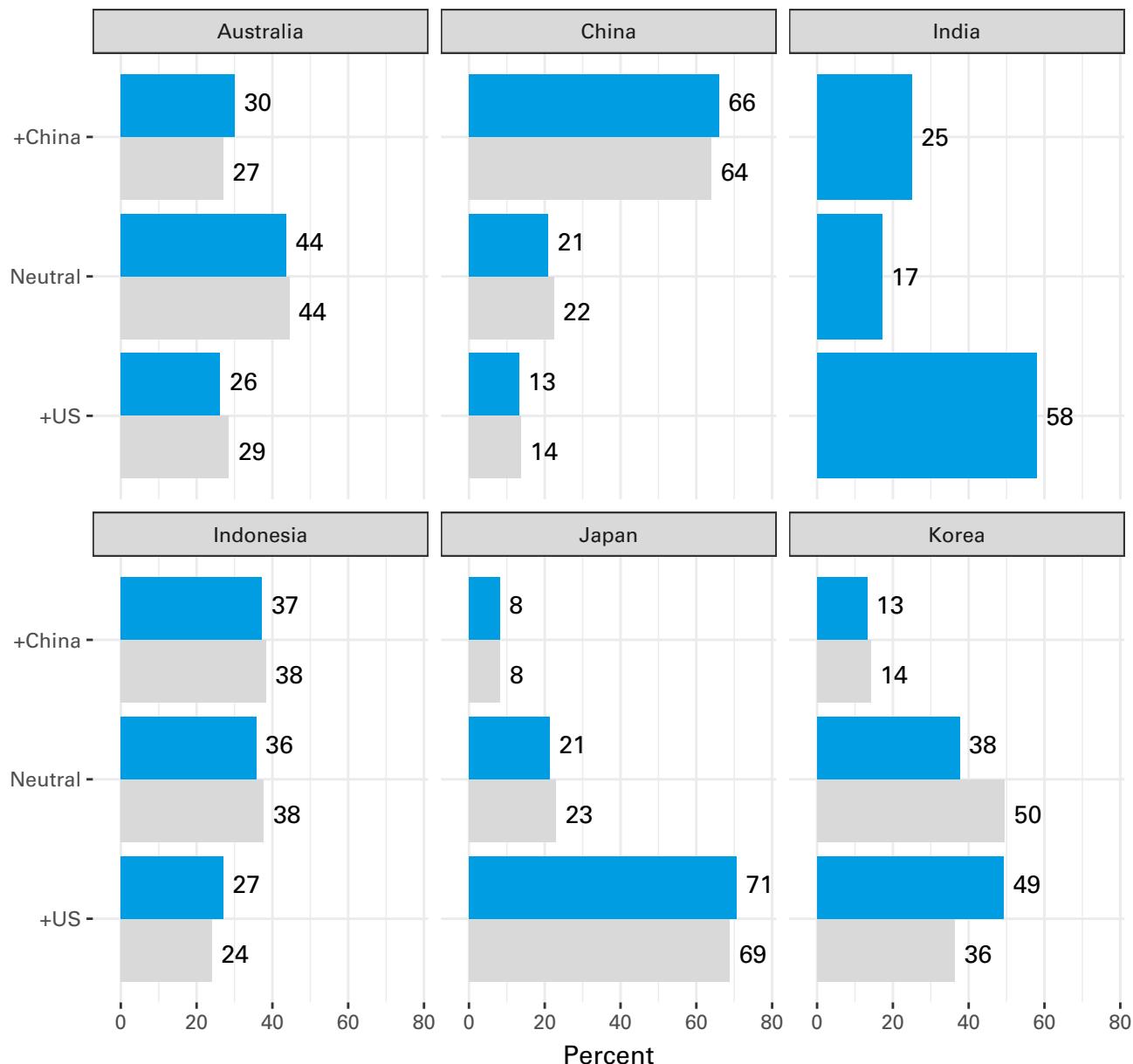
Year: 2016 2017



harmDiff_fold

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

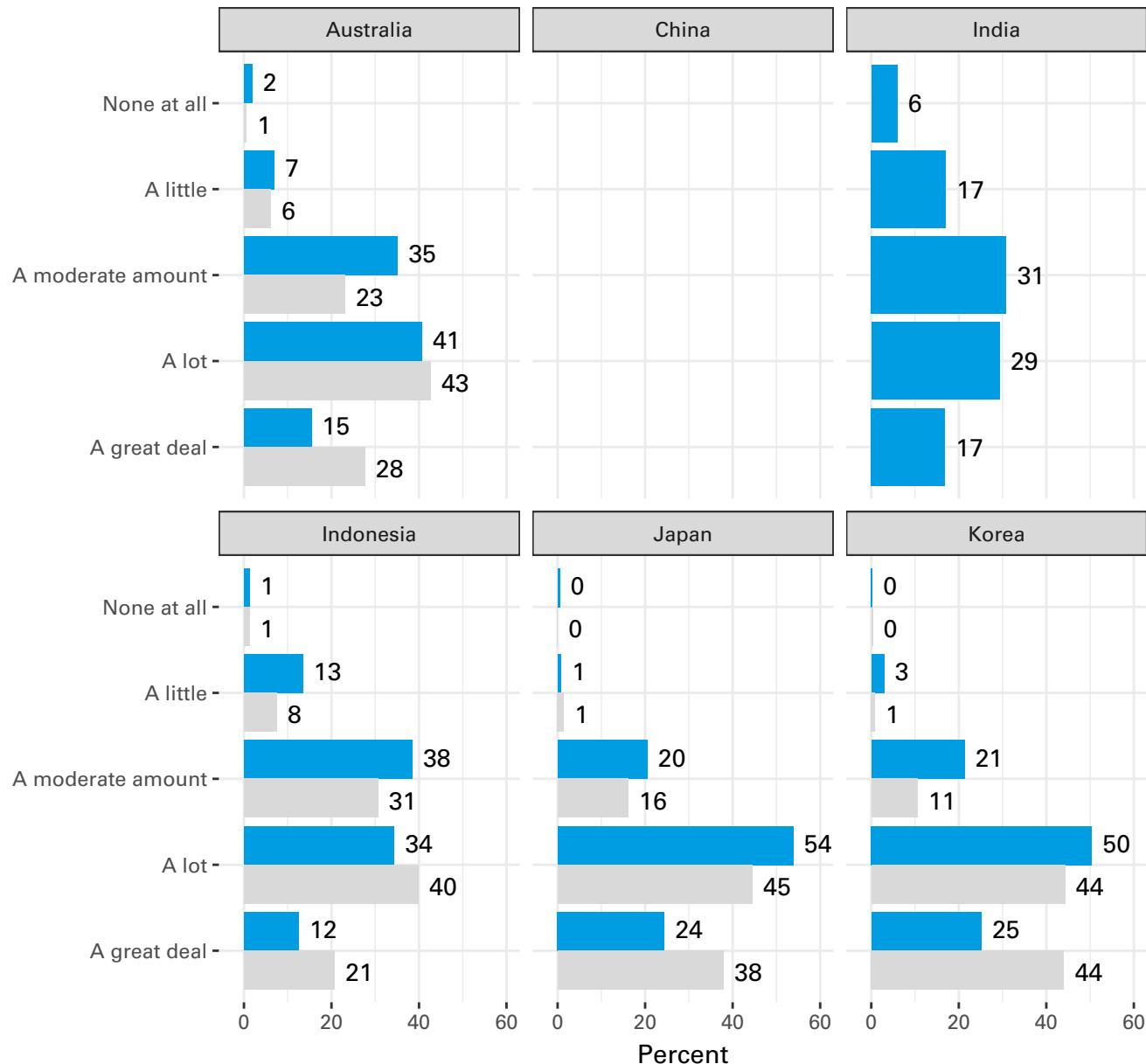
Year: 2016 2017



country_influence_us

Influence on country - United States

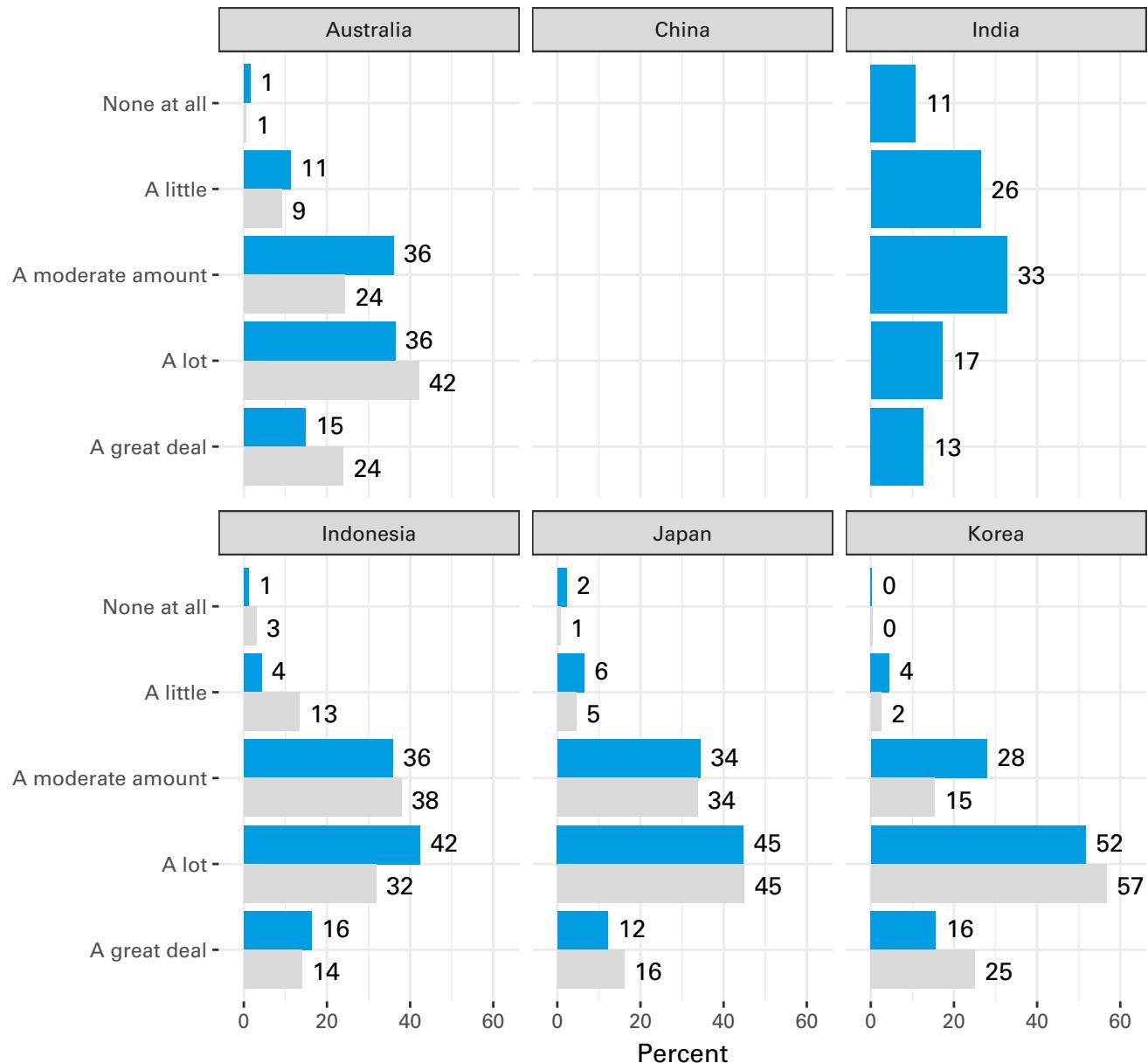
Year: 2016 2017



country_influence_china

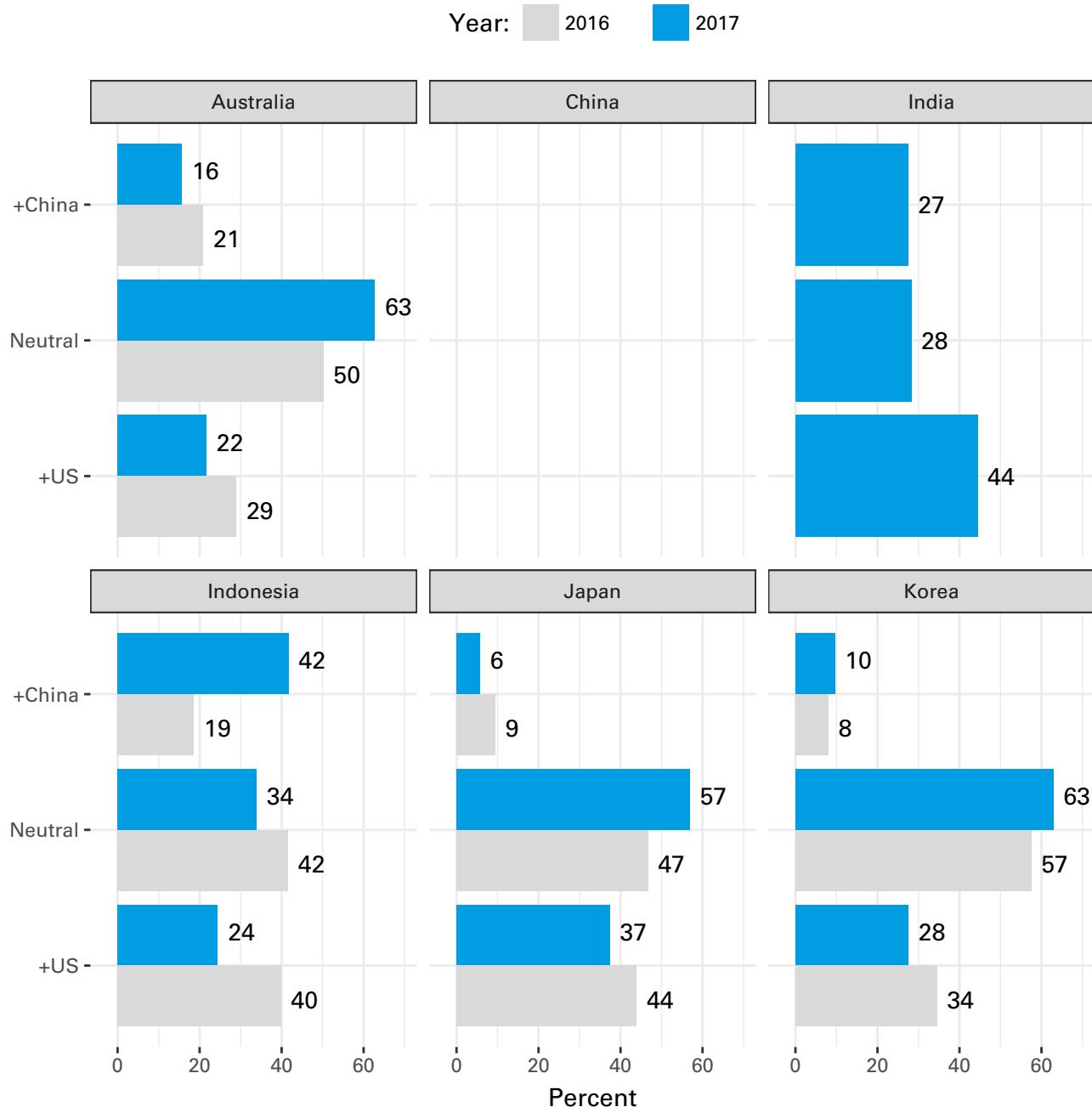
Influence on country - China

Year: 2016 2017



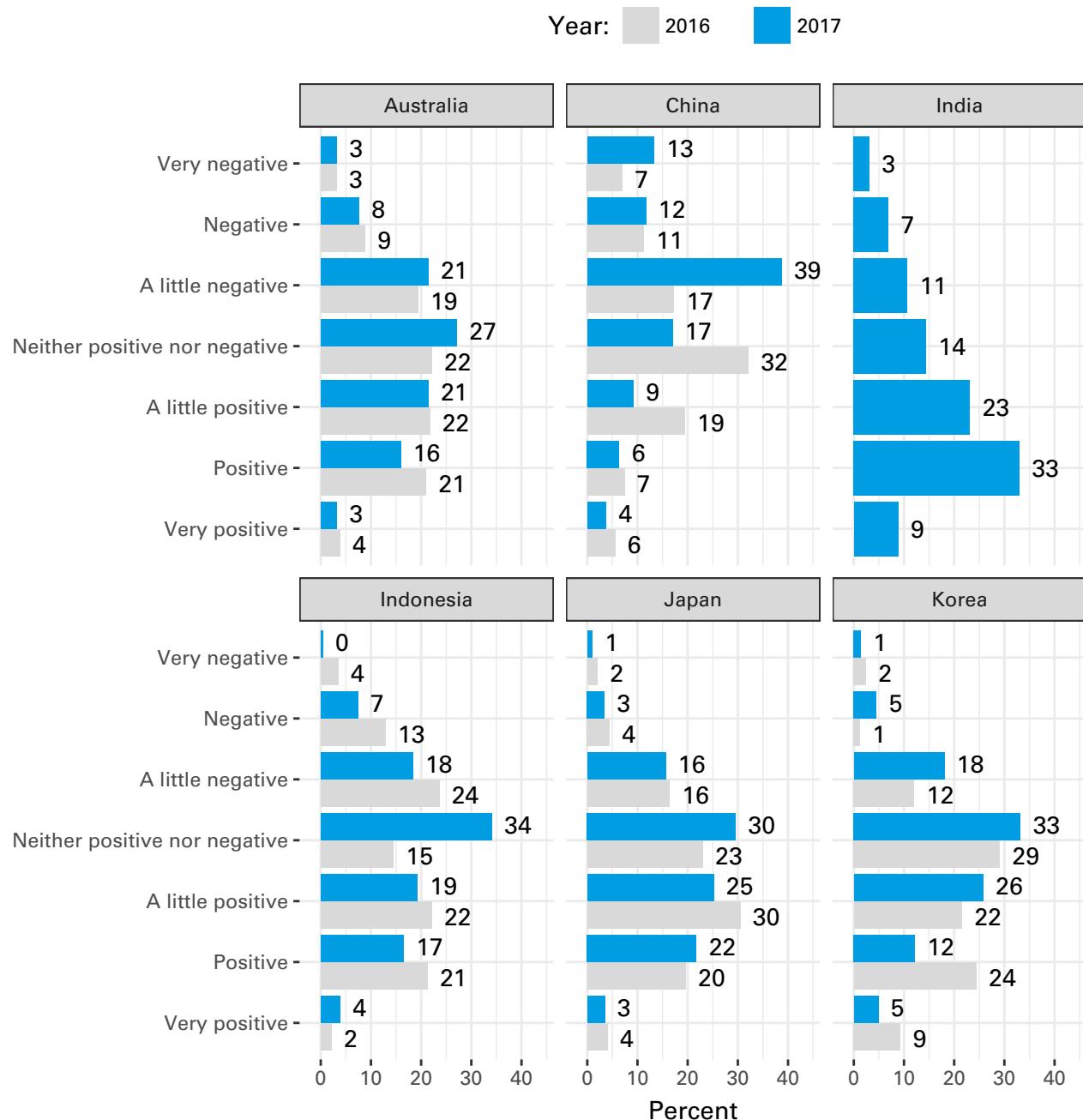
country_influenceDiff_fold

Influence on country - United States minus China



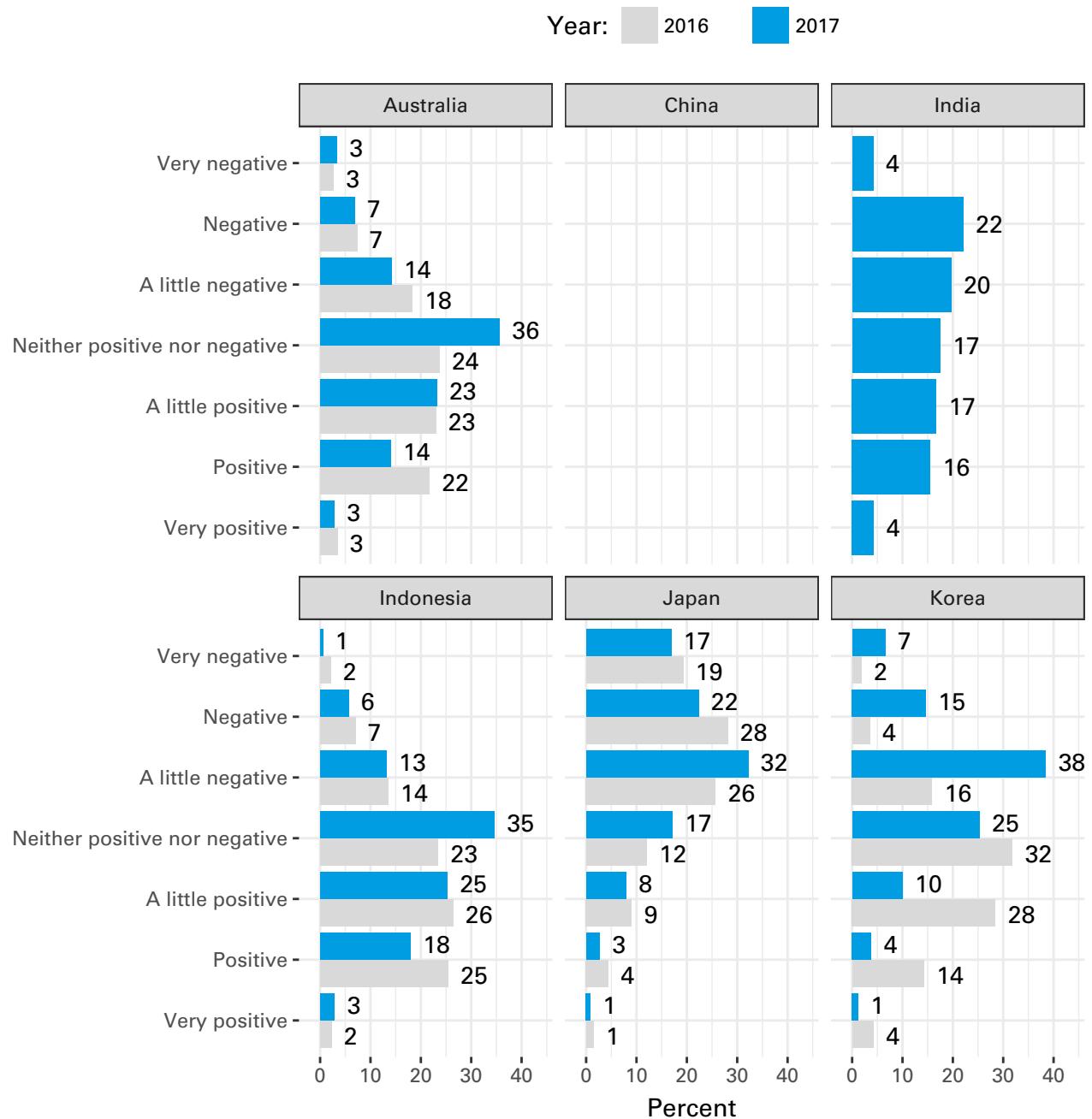
country_influence_us_eval

Positive/Negative influence the United States has on country



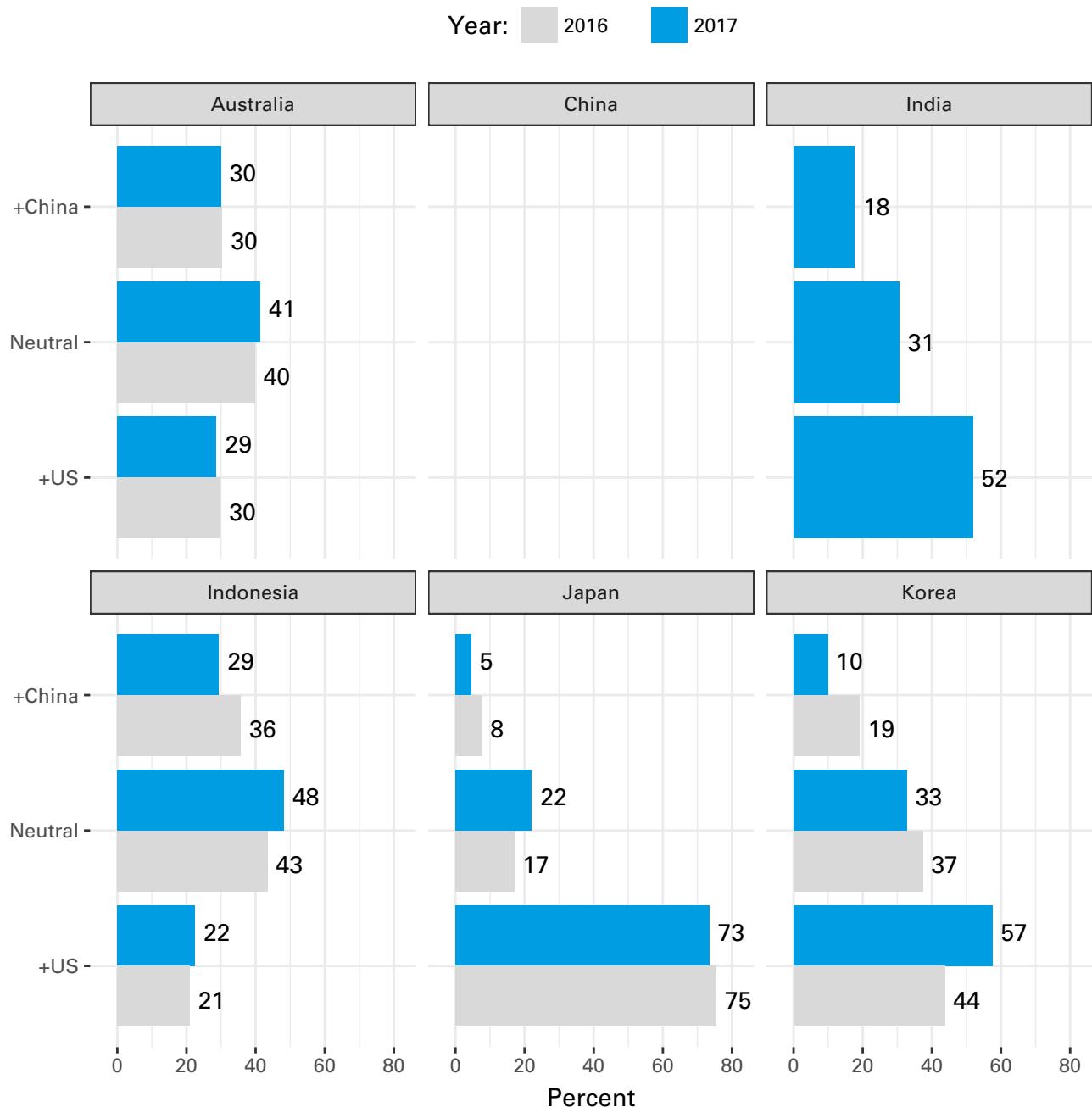
country_influence_china_eval

Positive/Negative influence China has on country



country_influence_evalDiff_fold

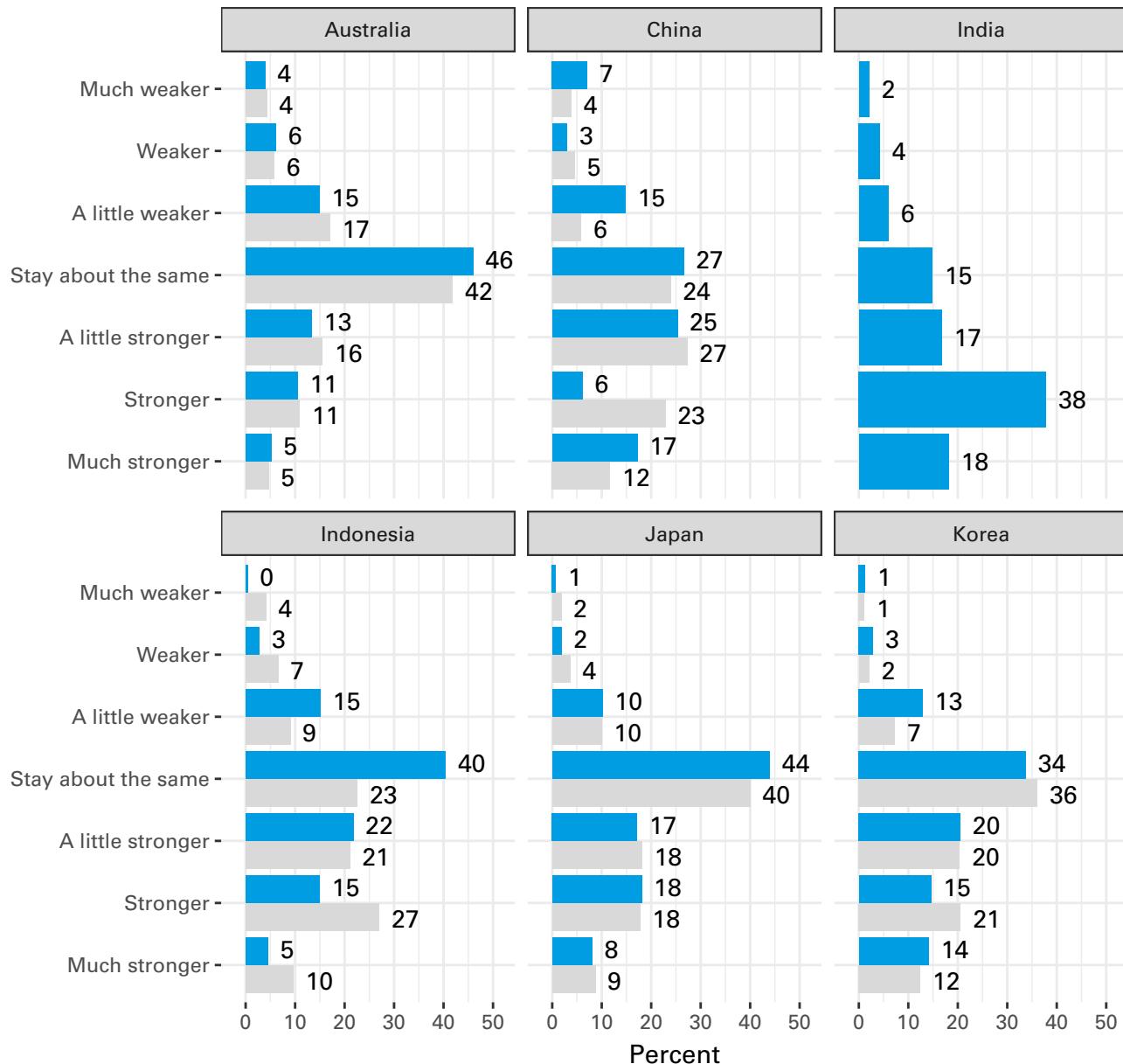
Positive/Negative influence on country, United States minus China, collapsed



rship_us

Relationship with the United States should be

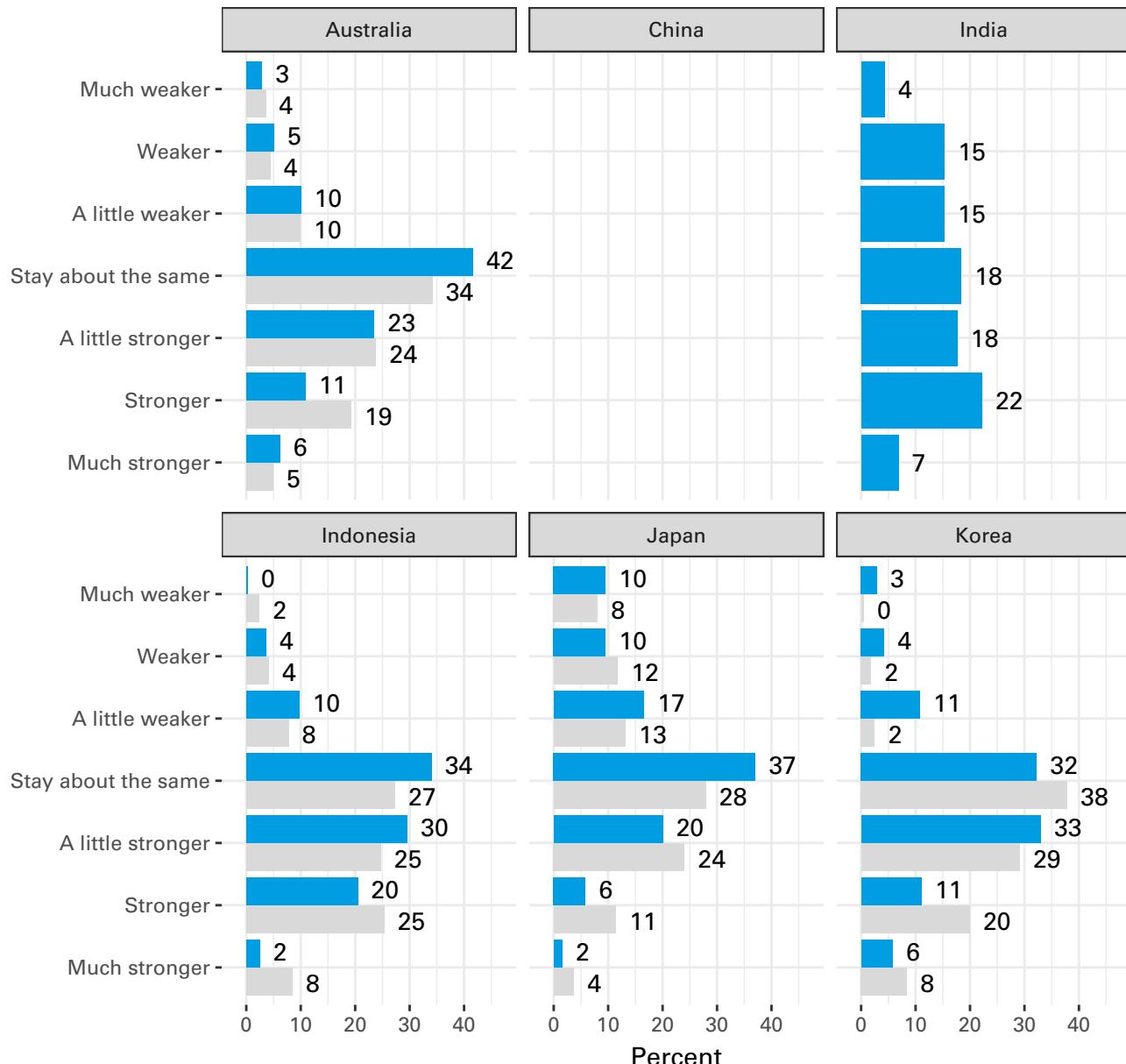
Year: 2016 2017



Relationship with China

Relationship with China should be

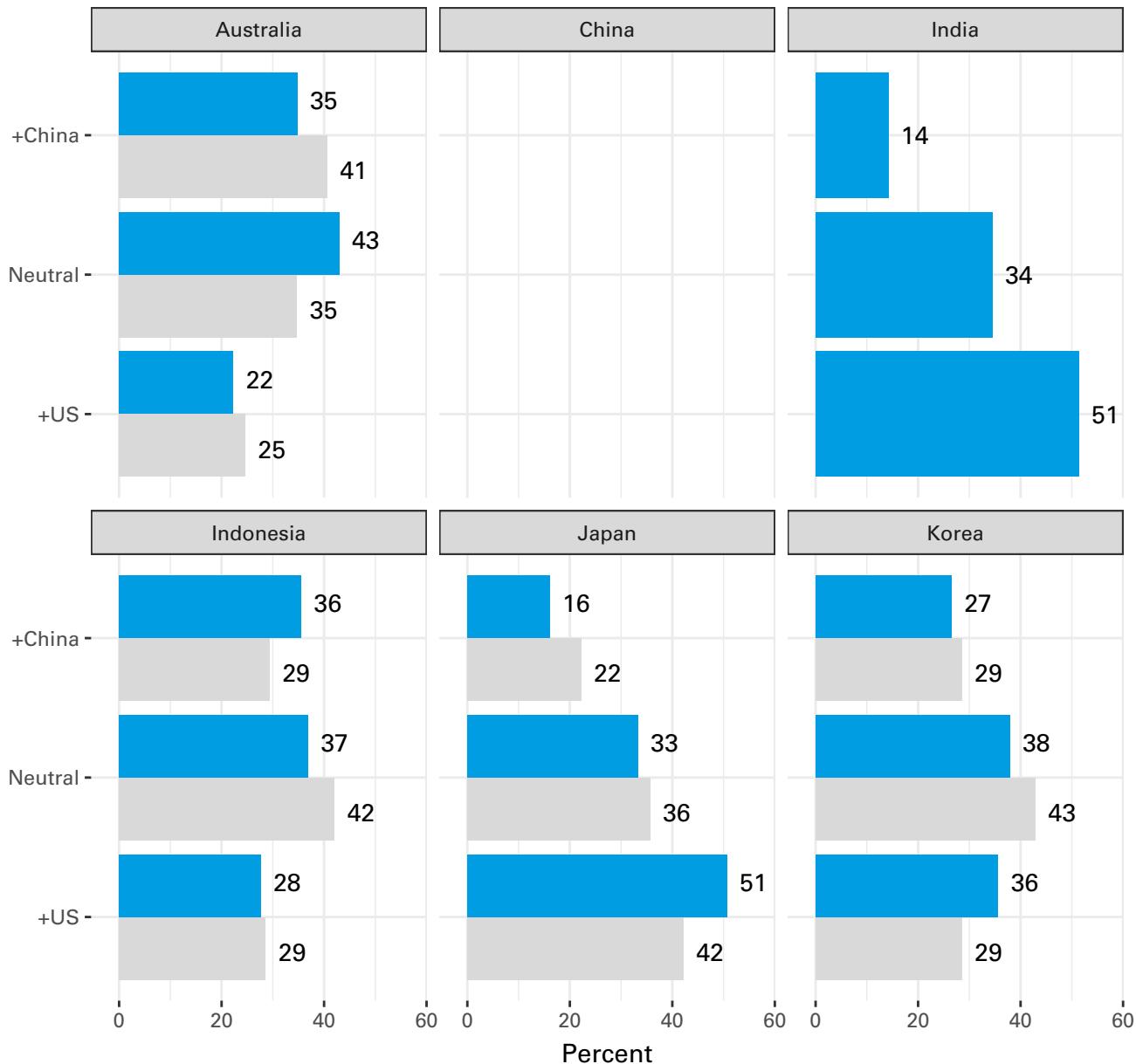
Year: 2016 2017



rshipDiff_fold

Relationship with United States minus relationship with China, collapsed

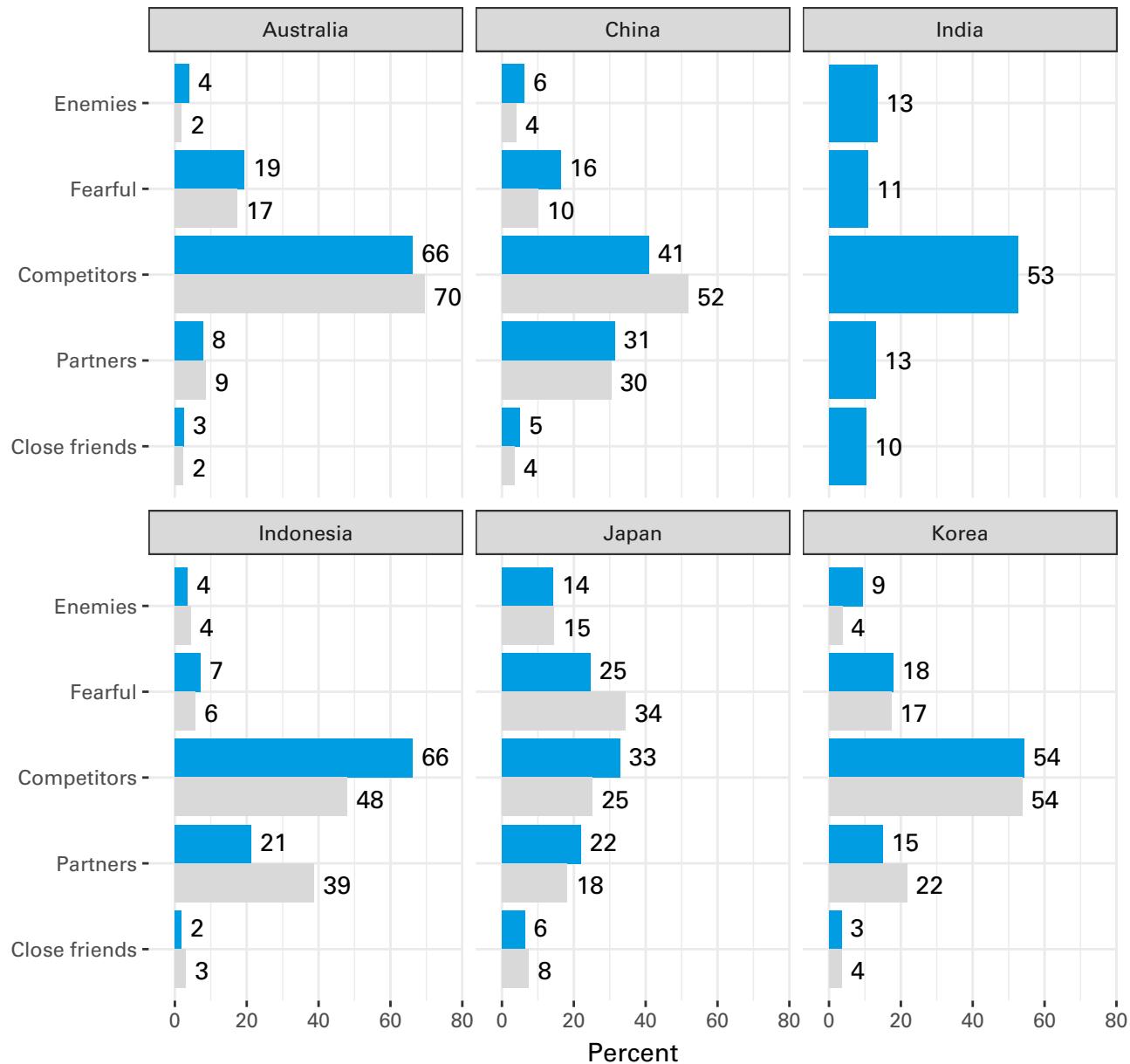
Year: 2016 2017



us_china

Word best describes the relationship between China and the United States

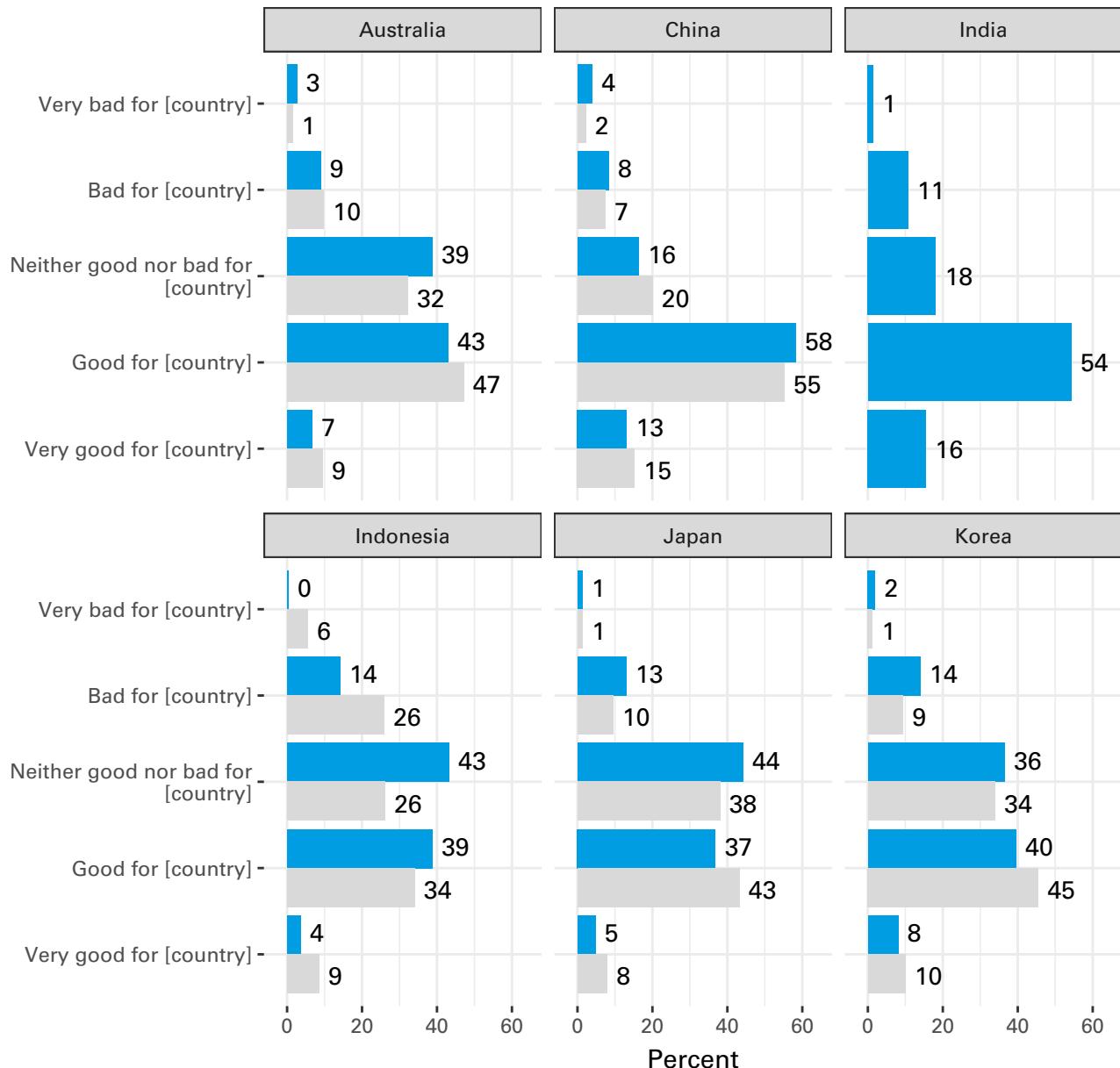
Year: 2016 2017



trade_us

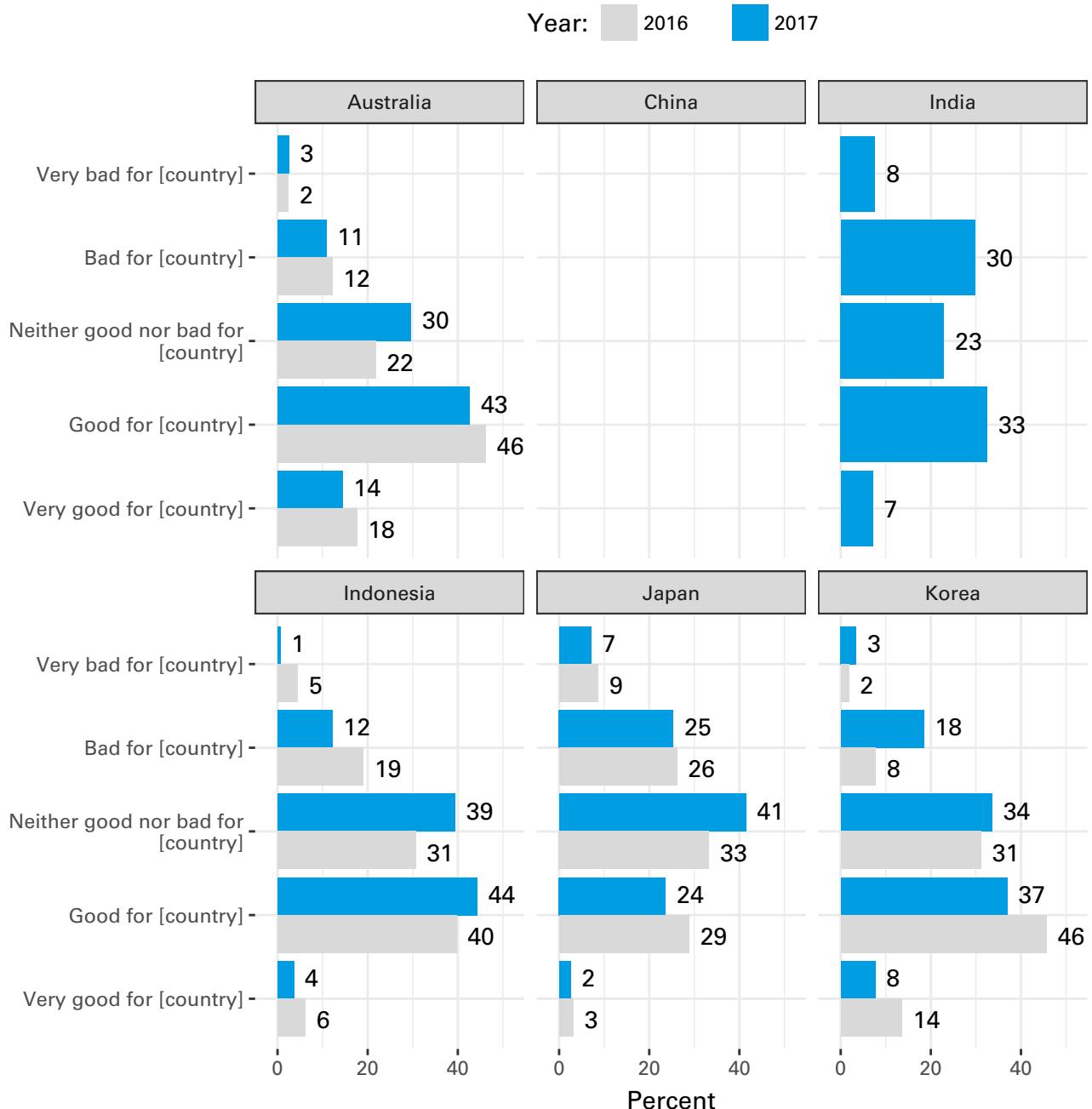
Increasing country's trade with the United States

Year: 2016 2017



trade_china

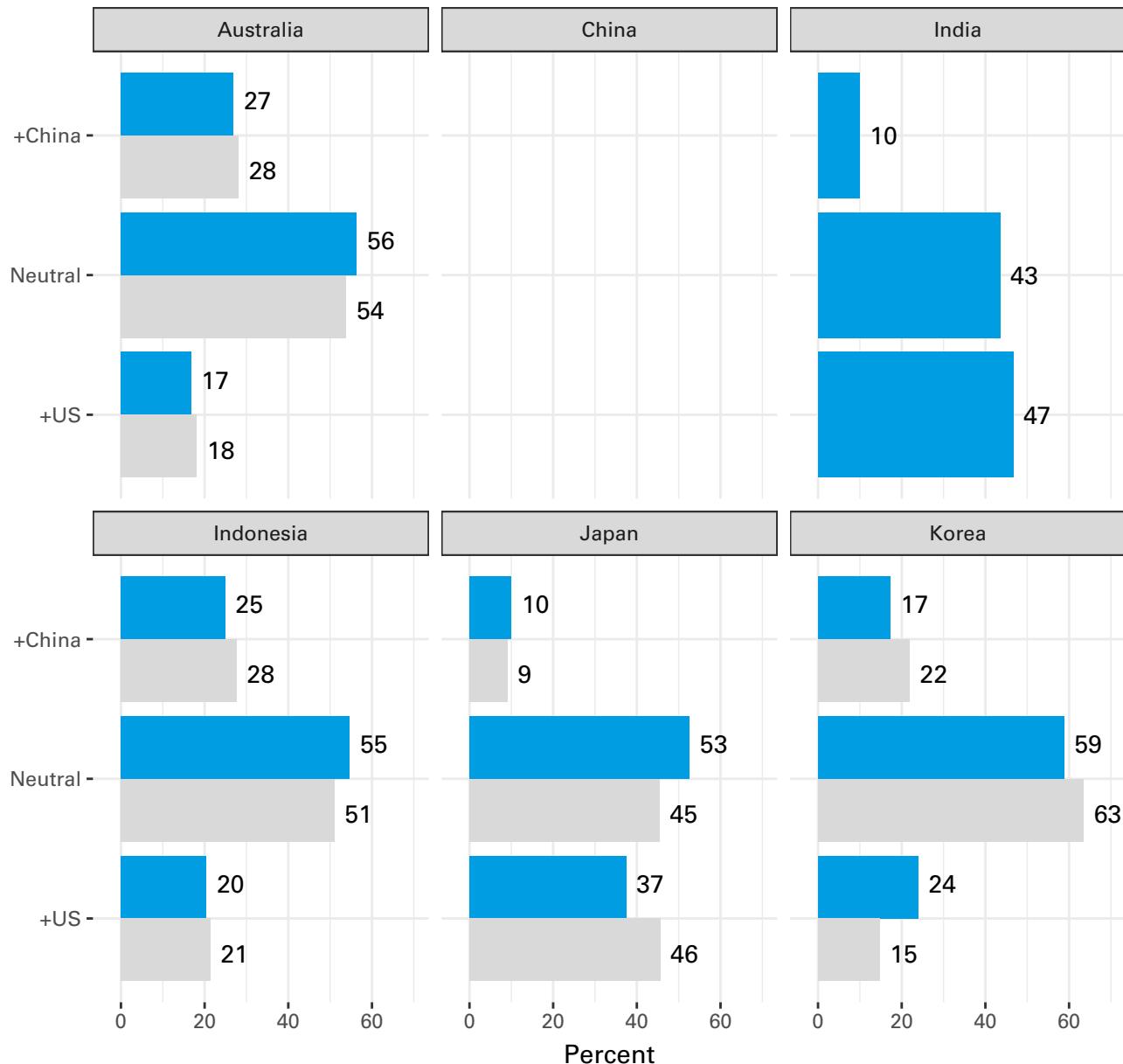
Increasing country's trade with China



tradeDiff_fold

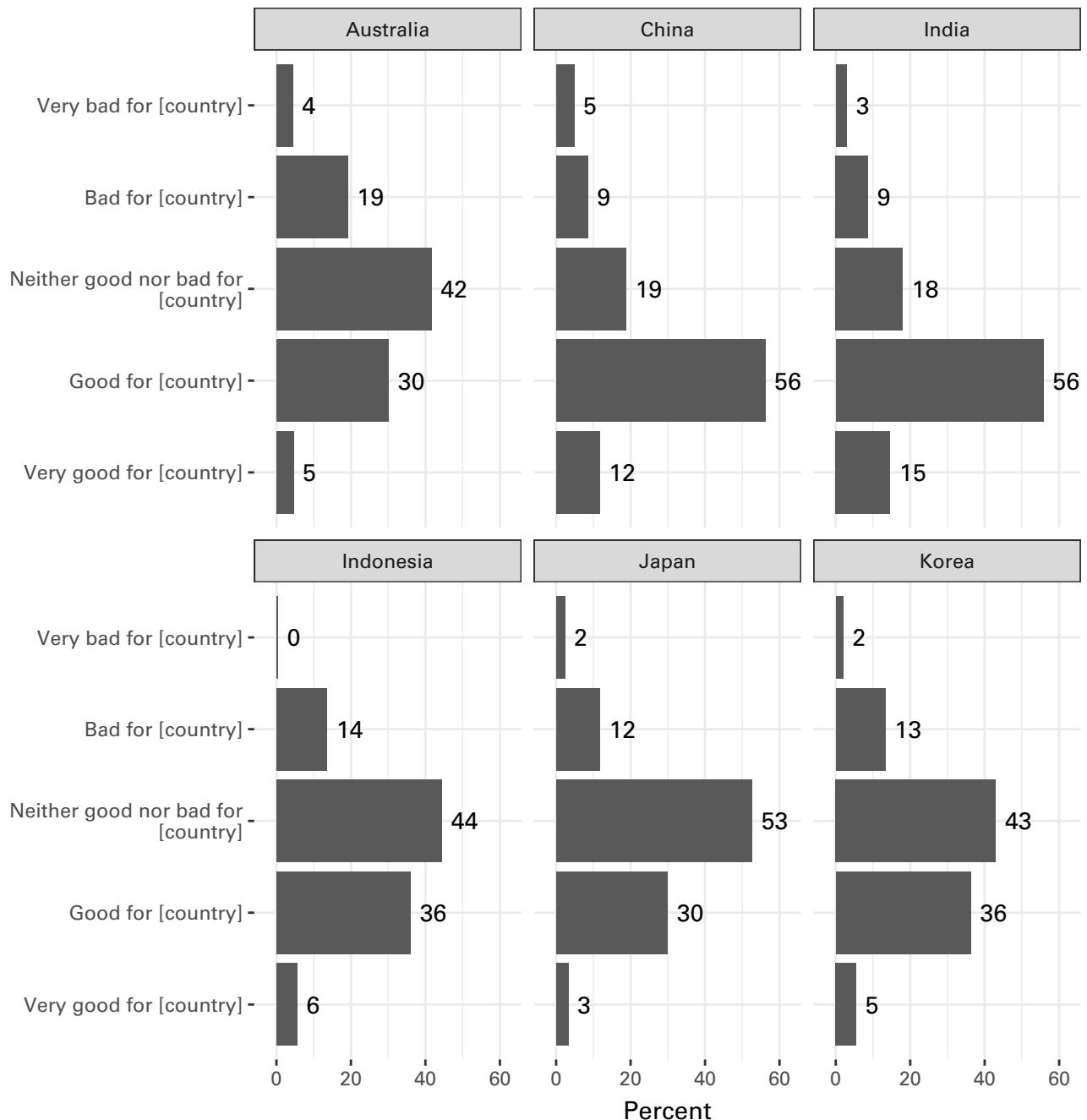
Increasing country's trade with United States minus increasing trade with China, collapsed

Year: 2016 2017



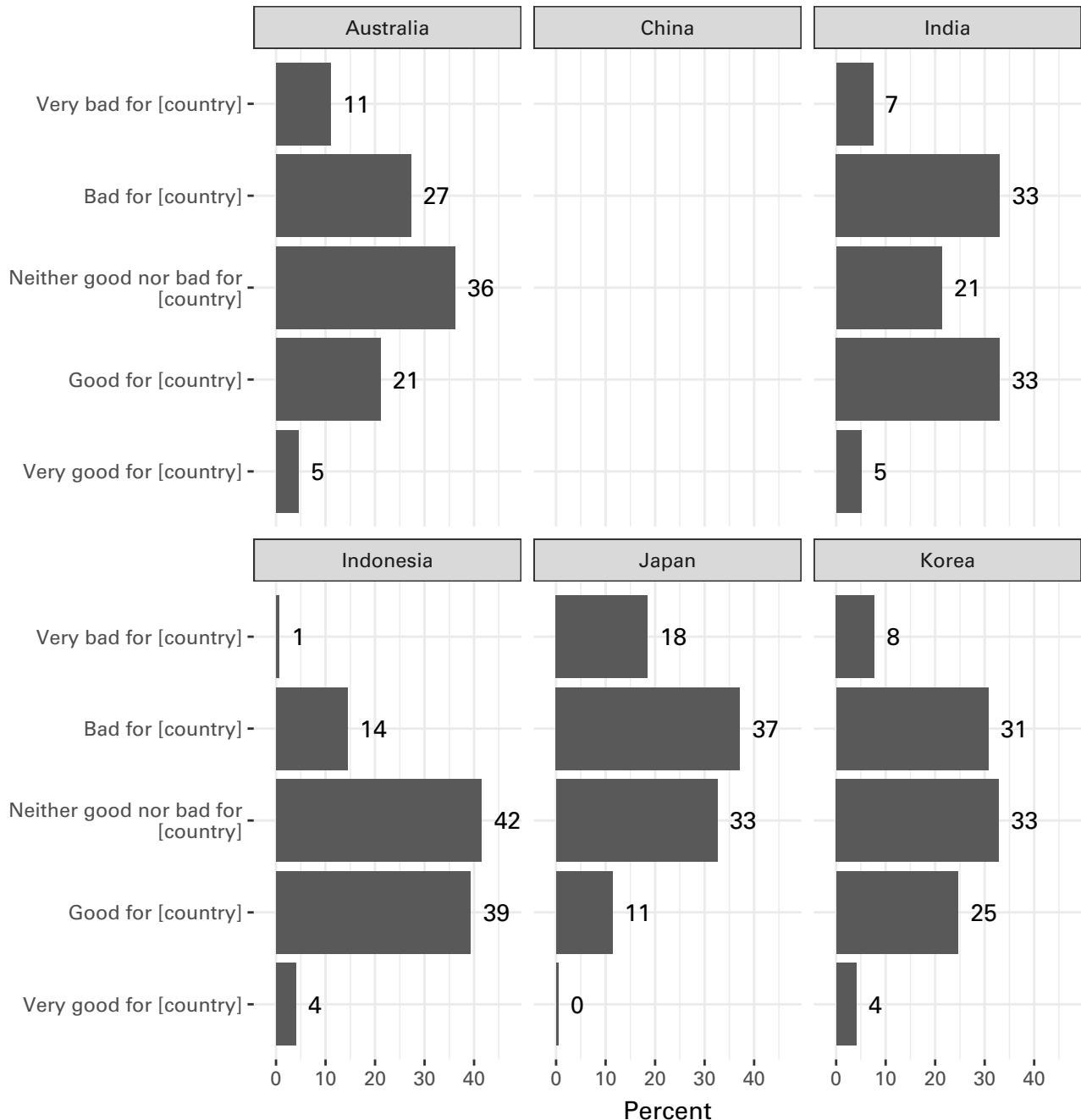
us_investment

Is investment from the United States in [country]



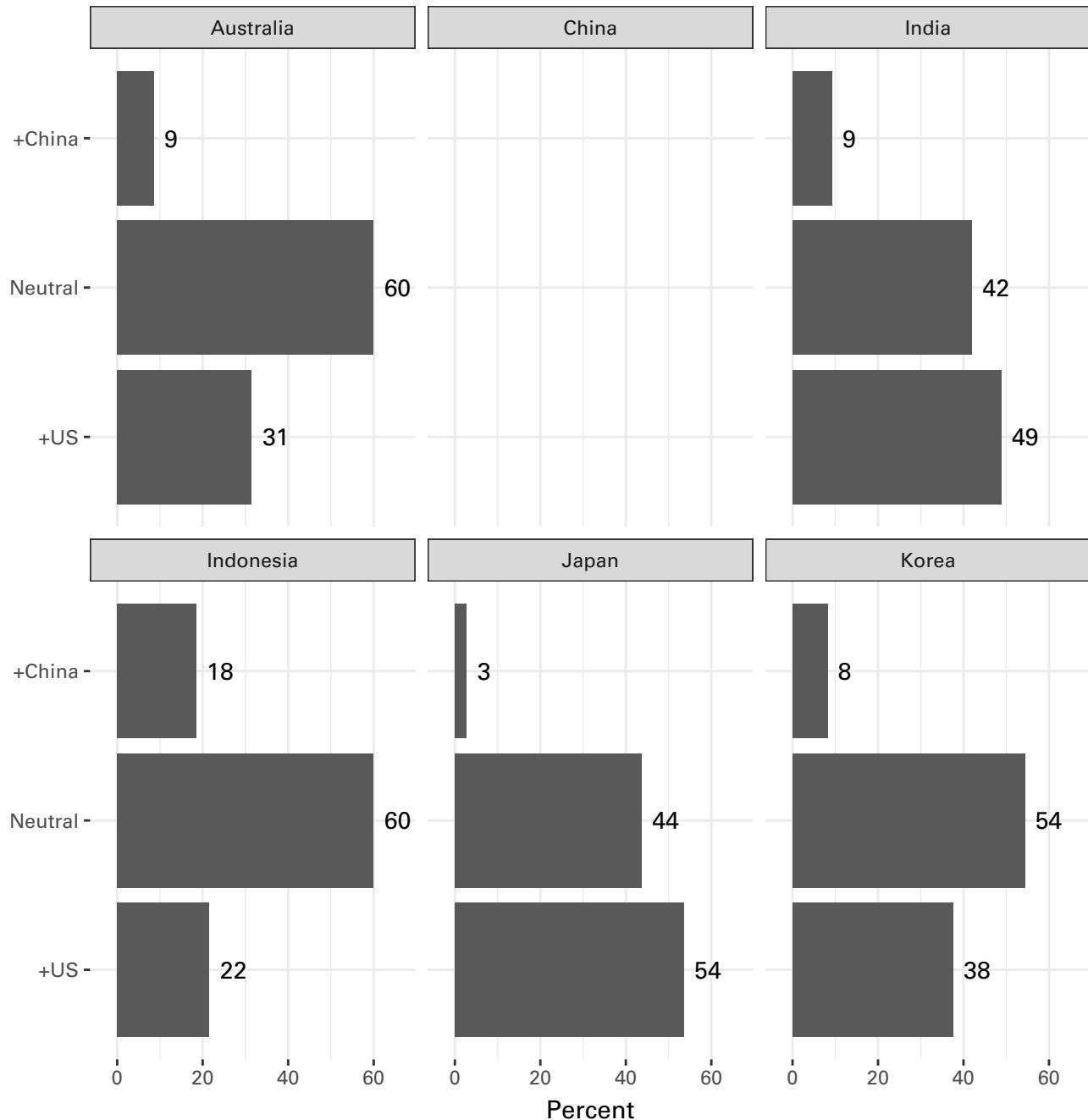
china_investment

Is investment from China in [country]



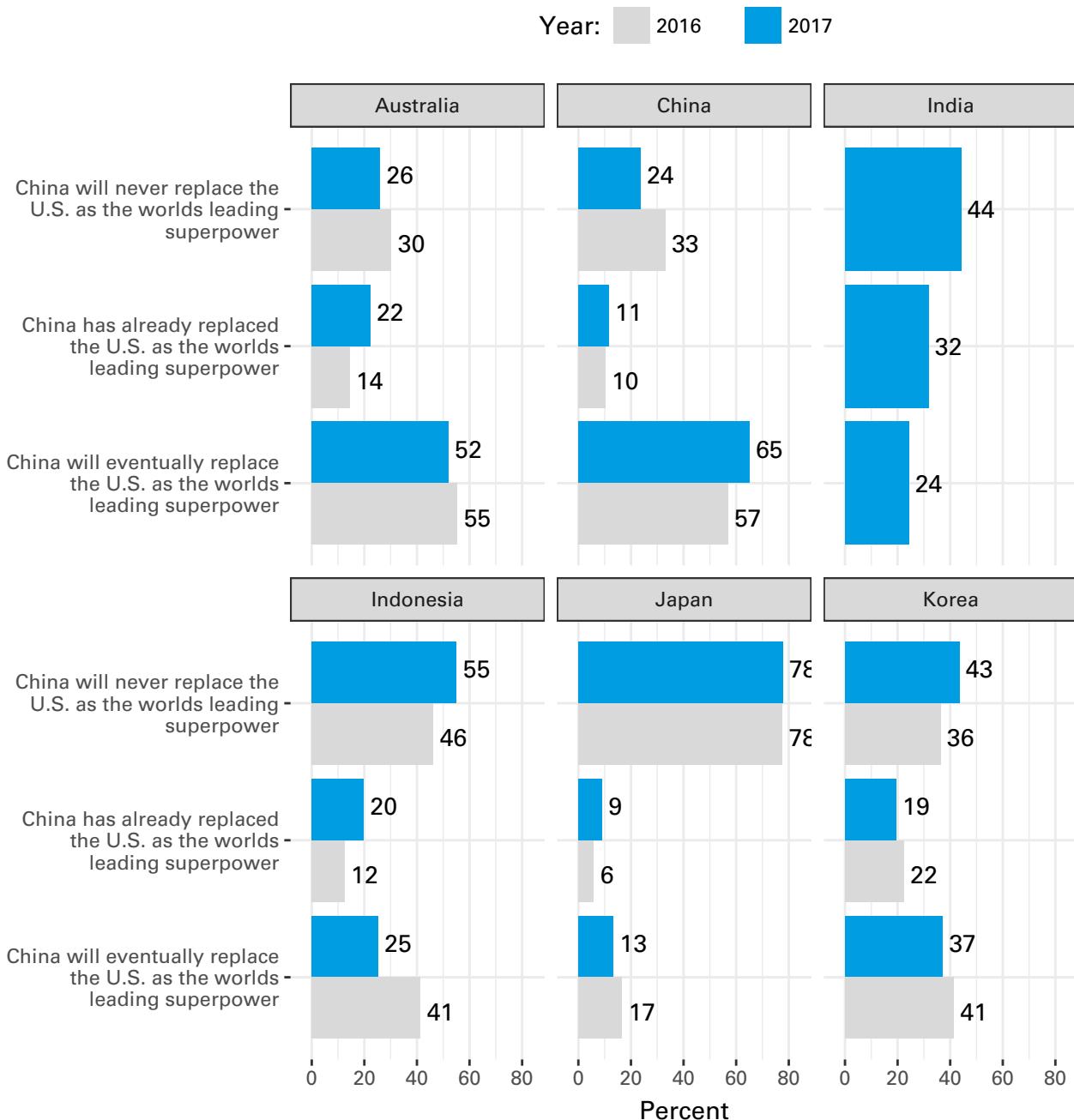
investDiff_fold

Investment from United States minus investment from China, collapsed



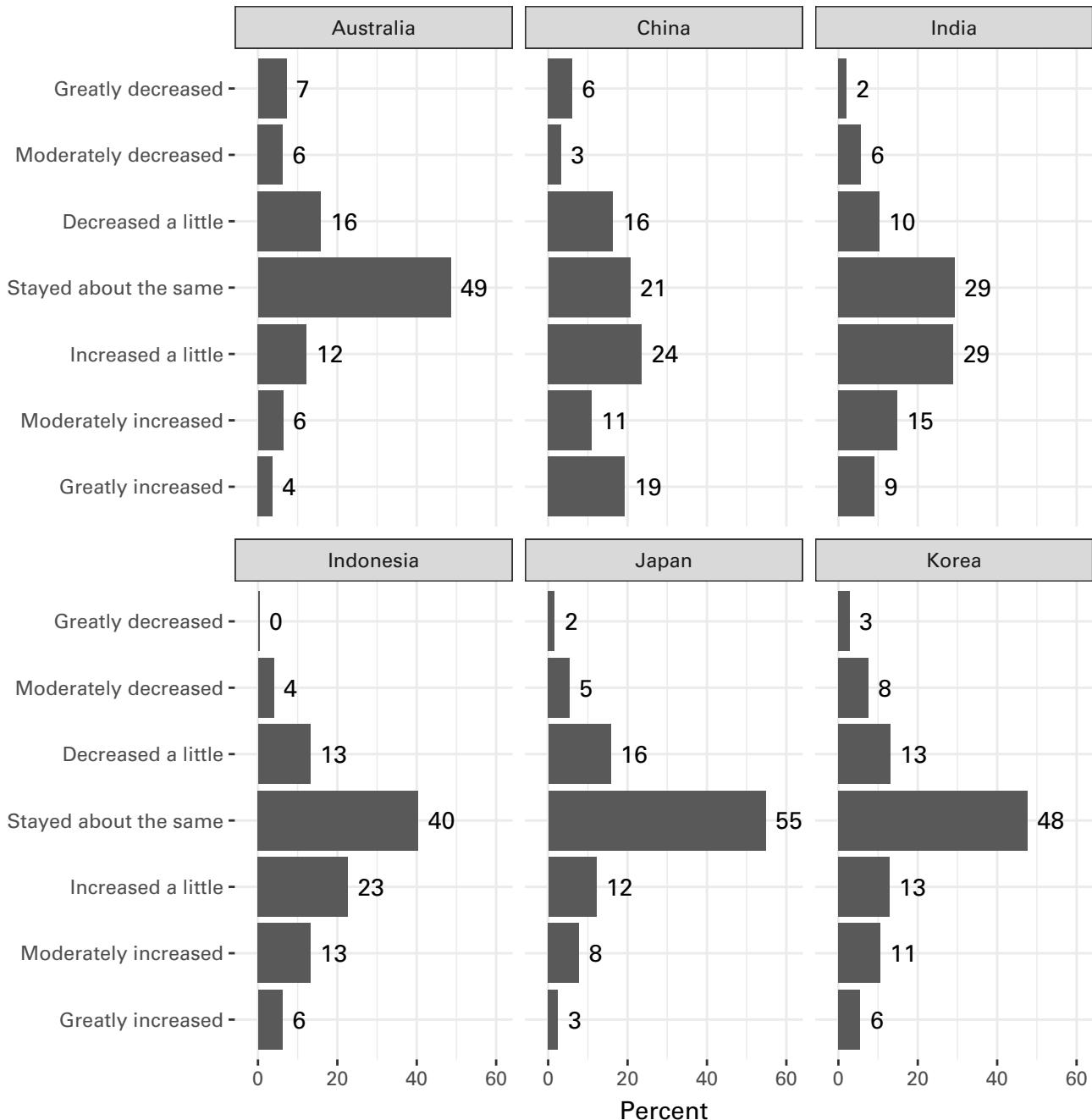
china_superpower

Leading superpower view of China relative to US



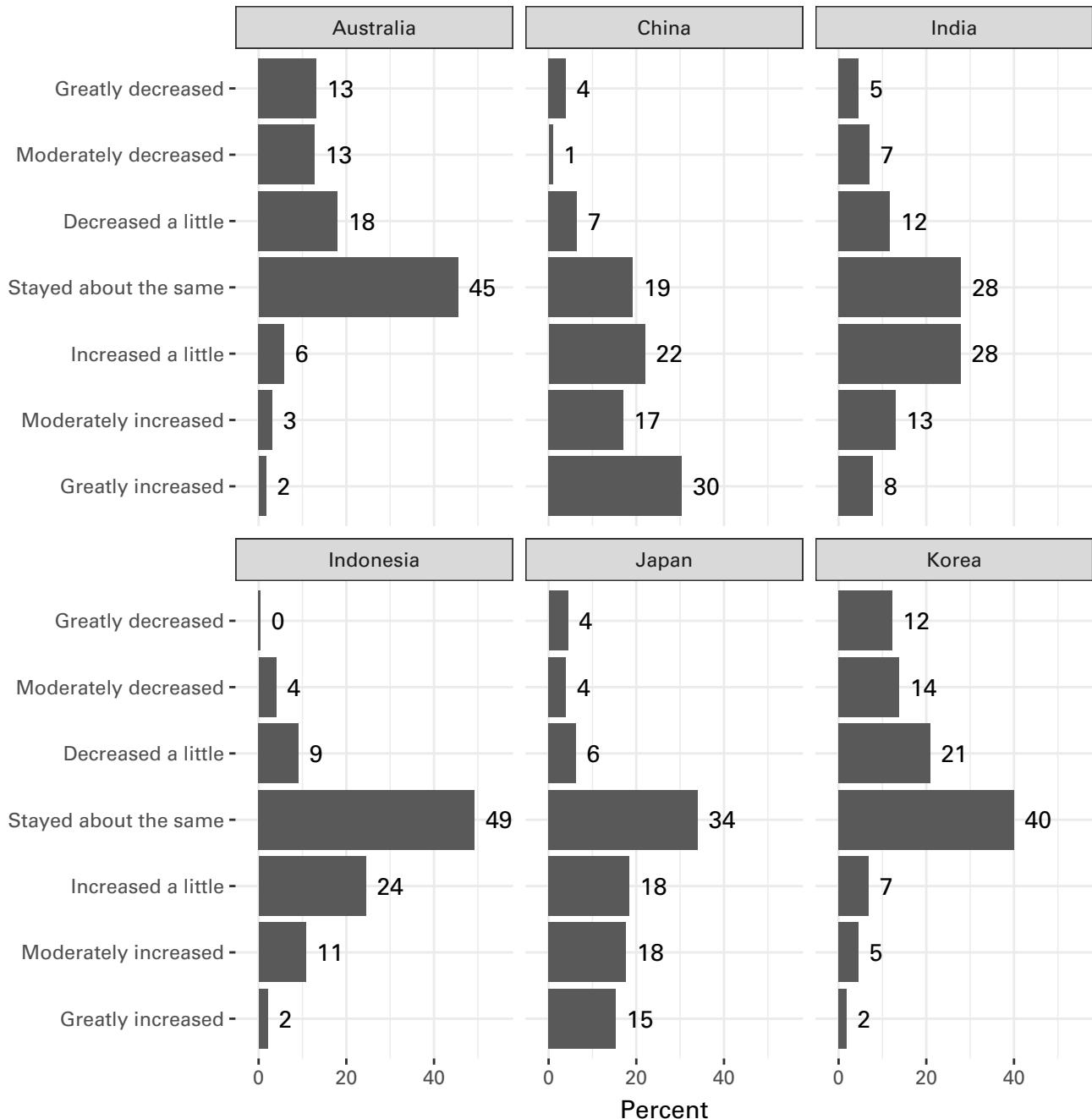
us_milpresence

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



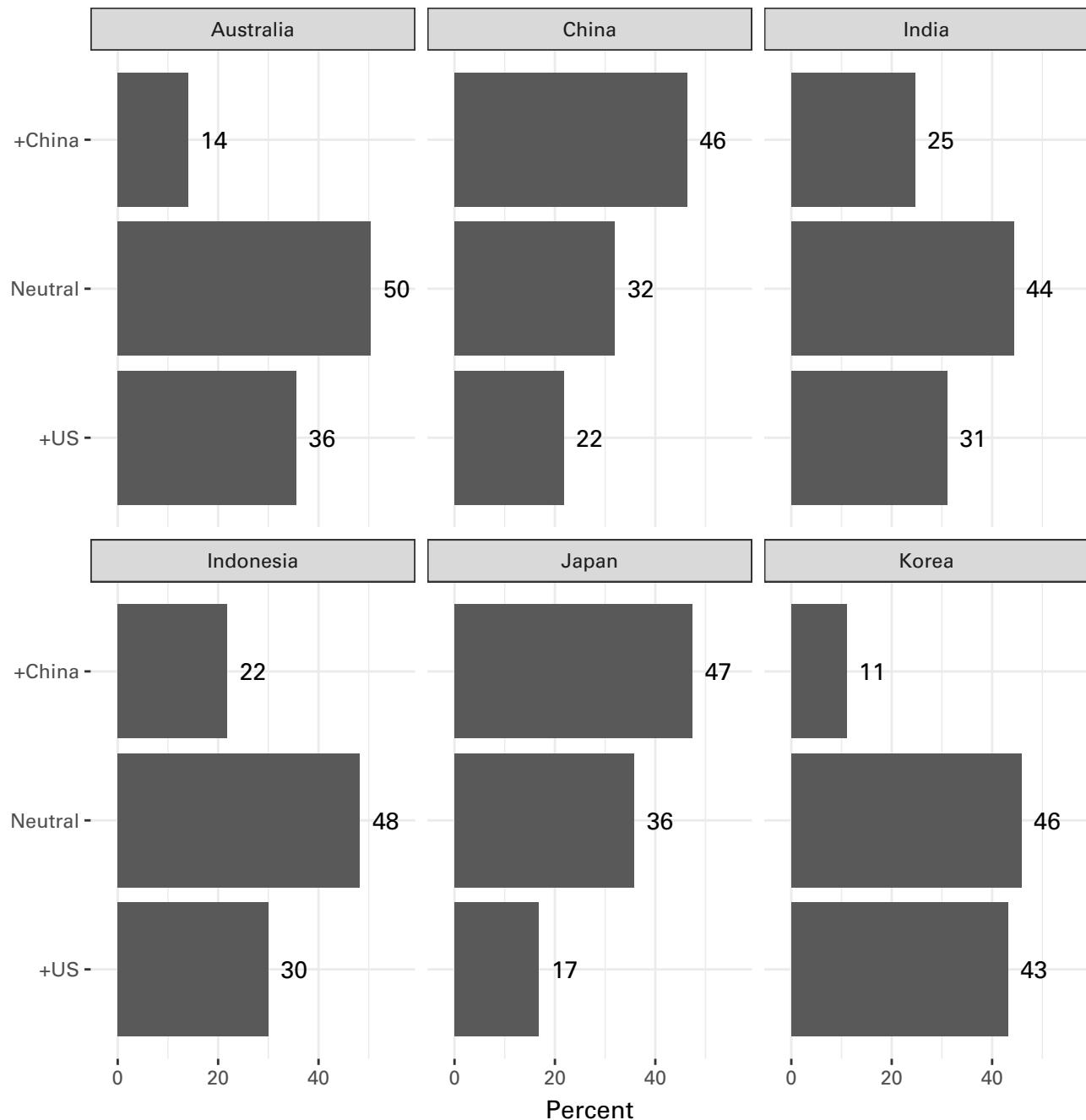
china_milpresence

Should the military presence of China in the Asia Pacific



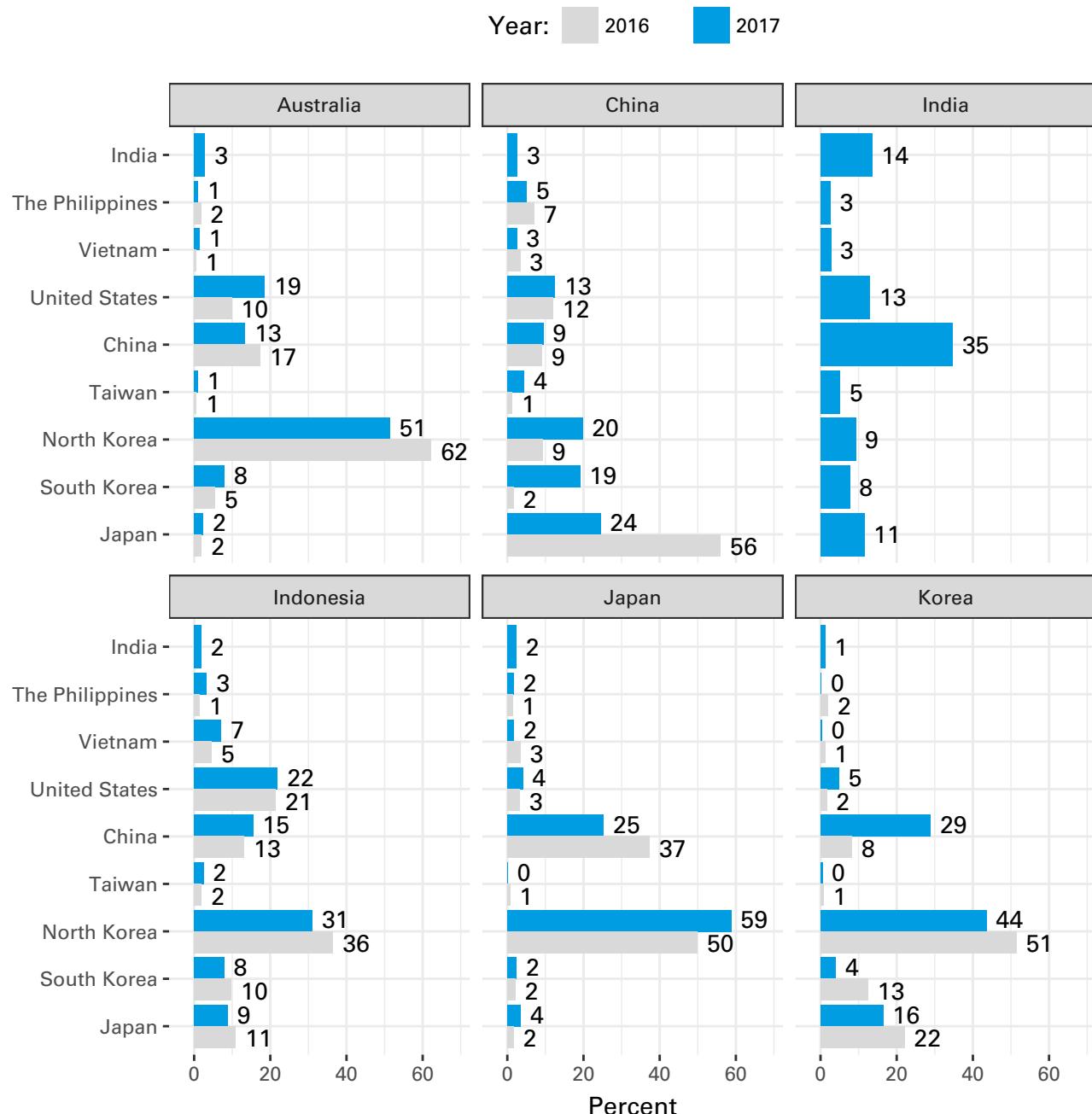
milpresenceDiff_fold

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?



best_years

The United States' best years

