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Most People in 35 Countries Say China Has a Large Impact on Their National Economy

People in middle-income countries are more likely than those in high-income countries to view China's economic influence positively

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How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on public opinion of China in 35 countries across the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East-North Africa region, North America and sub-Saharan Africa. Views of China are examined in the context of long-term trend data.

Countries included in this report



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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For non-U.S. data, this analysis draws on nationally representative surveys of 40,566 adults conducted from Jan. 5 to May 21, 2024. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Surveys were conducted face-to-face in Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Hungary, India, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey. In Australia, we used a mixed-mode probability-based online panel.

In the United States, we surveyed 3,600 adults from April 1 to April 7, 2024. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey

panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

Throughout the report, we analyze respondents' attitudes based on where they place themselves on an ideological scale. We asked about political ideology using several slightly different scales and categorized people as being on the ideological left, center or right.

- In most countries, we asked people to place themselves on a scale ranging from “Extreme left” to “Extreme right.” The question was asked this way in Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom.
- In Australia, the scale ranged from “Left” to “Right.”
- In Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Thailand, ideology was measured on a scale from “Extremely progressive” to “Extremely conservative.”
- In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).
- Ideology was not asked about in Ghana, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Sri Lanka or Tunisia.

Prior to 2024, combined totals were based on rounded topline figures. For all reports beginning in 2024, totals are based on unrounded topline figures, so combined totals might be different than in previous years. Refer to the 2024 topline to see our new rounding procedures applied to past years' data.

Here are the [questions](#) used for the report, along with responses, and the [survey methodology](#).

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Most People in 35 Countries Say China Has a Large Impact on Their National Economy

People in middle-income countries are more likely than those in high-income countries to view China's economic influence positively

People around the world feel China's economic influence where they live, according to a new Pew Research Center survey of 35 countries.

Large majorities in nearly all the nations we polled – spanning six continents and ranging in income level – say China has a great deal or a fair amount of influence on their country's economic conditions.

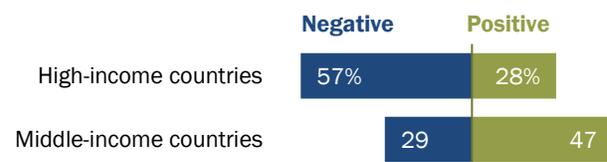
And China's economic influence is now felt more widely than it was when we last asked this question in 2019. **In 10 of the 13 countries where trend data is available, a larger share say China has a great deal of impact on their country's economy than said so five years ago.**

But whether people see this influence as positive or negative varies widely. **In most of the middle-income countries included in the survey, people tend to view China's economic influence as a good thing. But in the high-income countries, people tend to see it as a bad thing.**

- In the 17 middle-income countries surveyed, a median of 47% of adults say China has a *positive* influence on their country's economy, while 29% say it has a negative impact.
- In the 18 high-income countries surveyed, a median of 57% of adults say China's economic influence is *negative*, while 28% say it's positive.

More in middle-income countries than high-income countries see China's economic influence as positive

Median % who say China is having a ___ impact on economic conditions in their country



Note: Percentages are medians based on 18 high-income countries and 17 middle-income countries. Reflects responses to two questions: one asking about how much influence China has on economic conditions and another on whether that influence is positive or negative. Those who said China is having no influence at all, who volunteered another answer like "Both" or "Neither," or who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

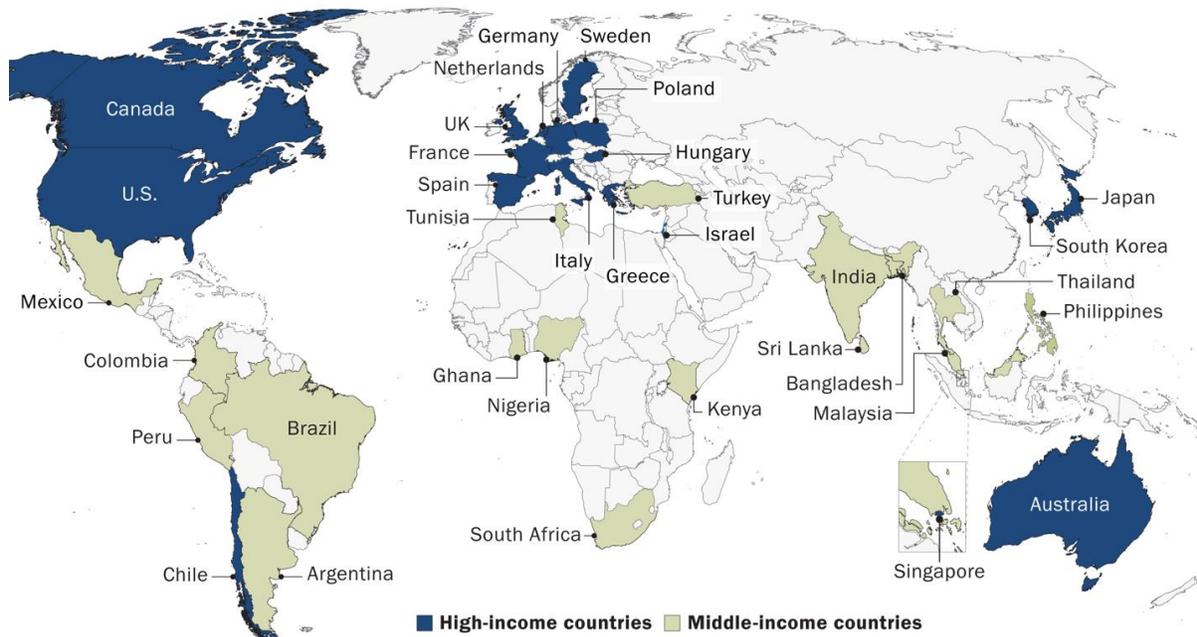
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Economic categorization

For this report, we grouped countries into high-income and middle-income categories based on [definitions from the World Bank](#).

Countries included in this report by economic category



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of World Bank data.

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Americans are the most likely to have negative views of China's economic impact. About three-quarters say China's influence on the U.S. economy is negative. (*Read more about [Americans' views of China](#) in our May report.*)

Where views on China's economic influence have changed, they have generally become more negative. In Argentina, Brazil, Israel, Japan, South Korea and Tunisia, more say China has a *negative* economic influence on their country than said so in 2019. (*Read more about perceptions of China's economic impact in [Chapter 2](#).*)

Overall favorability of China follows a similar pattern to views of its economic influence:

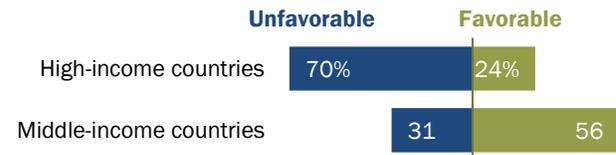
- Across the high-income countries surveyed, a median of 70% view China unfavorably.
- Across the middle-income countries surveyed, a median of 56% view China favorably. (Read more about favorability in [Chapter 1](#).)

These are among the key findings of a new survey of 44,166 people in 35 countries conducted from Jan. 5 to May 21, 2024.

The report also includes some questions only asked in the Asia-Pacific region or in specific middle-income countries.

China's overall favorability is higher in middle-income countries

Median % who have a(n) ___ opinion of China



Note: Percentages are medians based on 18 high-income countries and 17 middle-income countries.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Views of Chinese firms are mixed

China launched its [Belt and Road Initiative](#) in 2013. Today, more than 10 years into the initiative, the country's global outward foreign direct investment is [close to \\$3 trillion](#). And according to a [Bloomberg analysis](#) of data from China's Ministry of Commerce, its investments overseas are at their highest point in the last eight years.

At the same time, controversies have arisen about the [environmental impact](#) of Chinese firms operating abroad, [how their workers are treated](#), and even whether Chinese investments benefit local economies or [act as harmful competition](#).

Still, people in a number of middle-income nations have a positive impression of Chinese

companies operating there. **Across the nine nations where we asked about this, a 72% median say Chinese companies are good for their country's economy.** Views are most positive in Thailand (81%), Kenya (80%) and Bangladesh (79%), though a majority or plurality hold this view in each of the nine surveyed countries.

When it comes to whether Chinese companies work to protect the environment in these countries, opinion is a bit cooler. **A median of 63% say Chinese companies *do* work to protect the environment. But in Ghana and South Africa, large shares say they do not.**

People in select middle-income countries have mostly positive views of Chinese companies operating there

*% who say each statement describes Chinese companies operating in their country **very/somewhat well***

	They are good for the economy	They work to protect the environment	They treat local workers fairly
Thailand	81%	66%	72%
Kenya	80	75	68
Bangladesh	79	80	74
Sri Lanka	73	67	68
Nigeria	72	58	49
Philippines	65	63	57
South Africa	57	42	41
Ghana	55	23	34
India	49	43	48
9-country median	72	63	57

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Opinion is even more mixed on whether Chinese companies in each country treat local workers fairly. **In Ghana, Nigeria, the Philippines and South Africa, around four-in-ten or more *do not* think Chinese companies operating in their country treat local workers fairly.** (Read more about views of Chinese firms in [Chapter 2](#).)

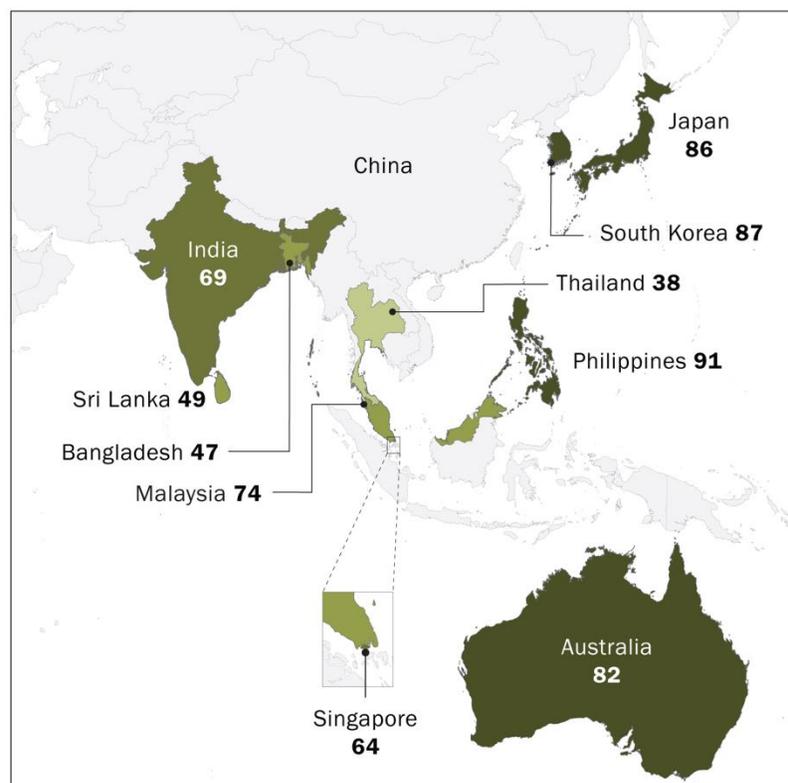
China's territorial disputes concern many in Asia-Pacific countries

China is party to multiple territorial disputes in the Asia-Pacific region, whether related to the [South China Sea](#), the [East China Sea](#) or even specific borders such as [those between China and India](#). **Of the 10 Asia-Pacific countries we surveyed, majorities or pluralities in all but Thailand are at least somewhat concerned about these territorial disputes.**

In the Philippines, for example, where border tensions with China largely center on the [Second Thomas Shoal of the Spratly Islands](#), 91% say they are concerned about territorial disputes between China and its neighbors, including 65% who are *very* concerned. (Since fielding, the conflict has flared up over [a collision in the area](#) between Chinese and Philippine ships.)

Publics in Asia-Pacific countries are concerned about territorial disputes between China and its neighbors

% who are **concerned** about territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Around three-quarters or more in Australia, Japan, Malaysia and South Korea also express concern. (*Read more about views of China’s territorial disputes in [Chapter 3.](#)*)

In the Asia-Pacific, views differ on whether China contributes to global peace and stability

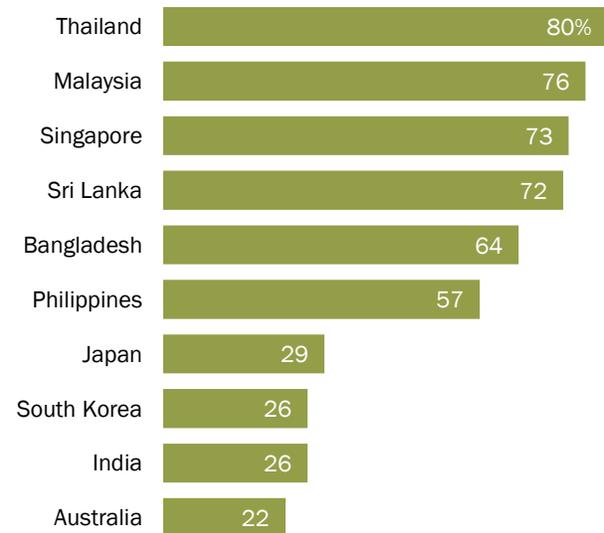
Across the Asia-Pacific region, we also asked people whether China contributes to peace and stability around the world. Opinion is divided: In Malaysia and Thailand, around two-thirds or more see it playing this role. About three-in-ten or fewer say the same in Australia, India, Japan and South Korea.

When we [asked this question in 24 countries in 2023](#), Australians, Japanese and South Koreans were some of the least likely to say China contributes to global peace and stability. They remain some of the most critical, but to a lesser extent than last year. Still, these three publics are generally less likely to say China plays this stabilizing role than to say the same about other regional powers we asked about (Australia, India and Japan).

(*Read more about views of China’s role on the world stage in [Chapter 3.](#)*)

Most in Southeast Asian nations polled say China contributes to global peace and stability

% who say China contributes **a great deal/a fair amount** to peace and stability around the world



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
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1. Views of China and Xi Jinping

Across the 35 countries we surveyed, more have unfavorable views of China than favorable ones. The same is true when it comes to Chinese President Xi Jinping: People mostly lack confidence in him to do the right thing regarding world affairs.

But opinions vary widely across regions and across levels of economic development. For example, in the high-income European countries included in the survey, views of China and Xi tend to be broadly negative, while in [middle-income nations](#) in sub-Saharan Africa, views are significantly more positive.

Views tend to be among the most *and* least positive in the Asia-Pacific region – more positive in middle-income countries like Malaysia and Thailand, and more negative in high-income ones like Australia, Japan and South Korea.

Overall favorability of China

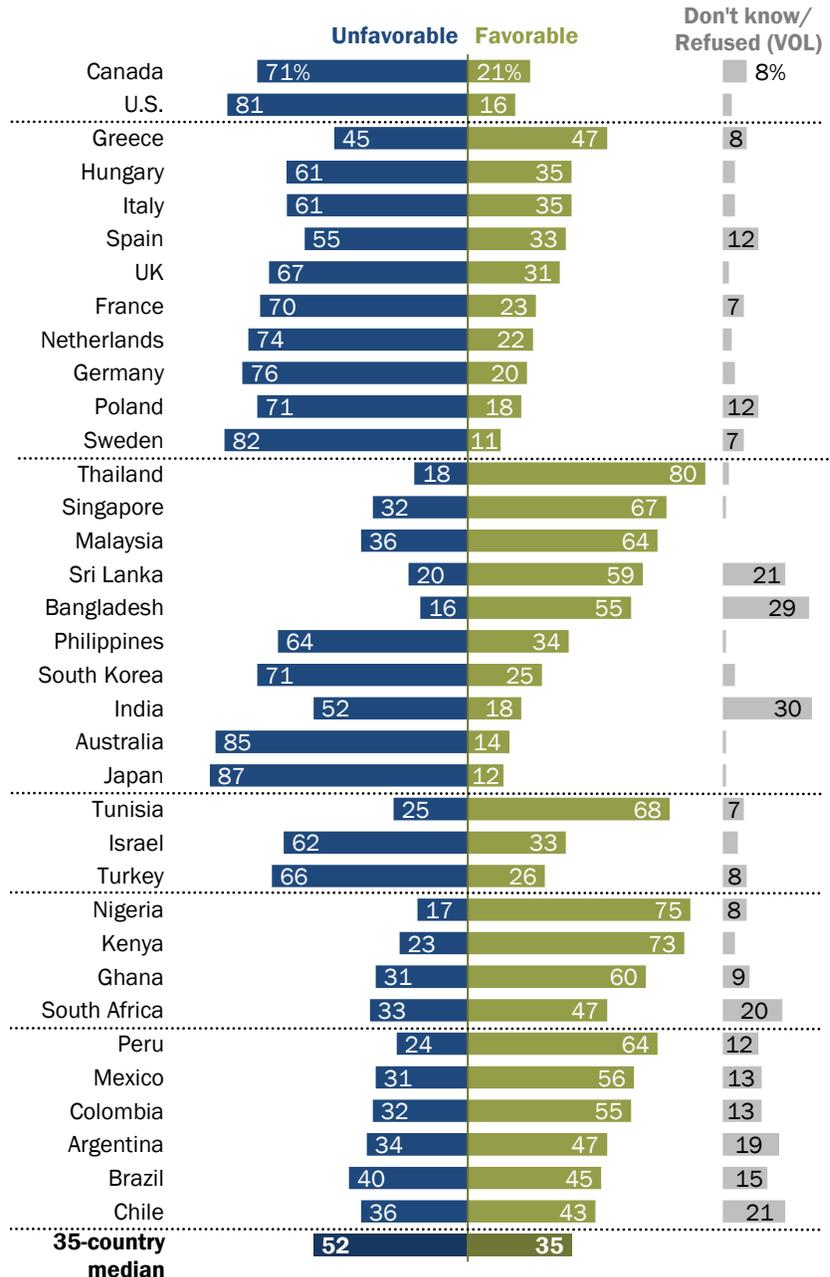
A 35-country median of 35% have a favorable view of China, compared with a median of 52% who have a negative view. Opinions vary widely, from 11% favorable in Sweden to 80% favorable in Thailand.

In the 18 high-income countries we polled, views of China are, on balance, negative. There are three notable exceptions where opinion of China is either divided or net positive: Chile, Greece and Singapore. Among Singaporeans, those who are ethnically Chinese are particularly favorable (71%). A majority of Singaporeans who are not ethnically Chinese also see China favorably (59%).

In the 17 middle-income countries we polled, views of China are much rosier. Though three countries stand out for having more negative than positive views: India, the Philippines and Turkey.

Attitudes toward China vary widely across regions

% who have a(n) ___ opinion of China



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Views of China over time

Views of China have turned slightly more positive since last year in Argentina, Canada and Greece (+7 percentage points each).

Over the same period, favorable views have decreased significantly in Israel (-15) and Hungary (-7).

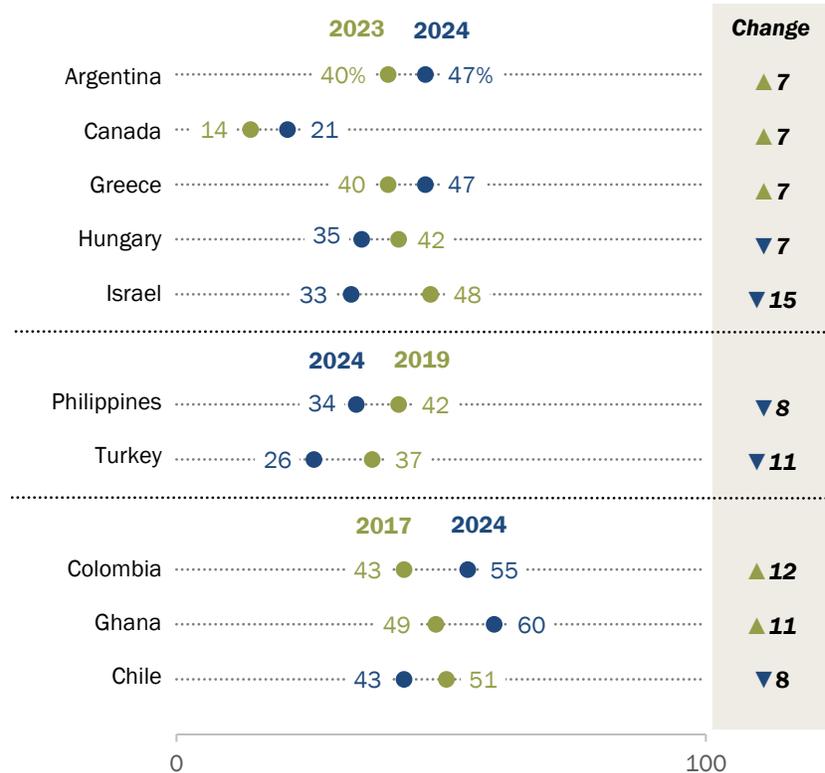
The sharp decrease in favorability among Israelis follows a number of Chinese policy positions related to the Israel-Hamas war. China was an [early proponent of a cease-fire in Gaza](#), and Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi [accused Israel](#) of going “beyond the scope of self-defense” in the first days of the war. (The survey predated Xi’s calls for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in his [May meetings with Arab leaders](#).)

Jewish Israelis (25%) have much less favorable views of China than Arab Israelis do (61%). Among Jewish Israelis, this reflects an 18-point decrease in favorability since last year; among Arab Israelis, the decrease was 7 points.

In Hungary, the survey followed China’s [offer for a security pact](#) between the two countries but occurred before [Xi’s May visit to Budapest](#).

Views of China are shifting in many countries

% who have a *favorable* opinion of China



Note: Only statistically significant changes are shown.
 Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
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We also see significant shifts in opinion in some of the countries not surveyed since before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic:

- In the Philippines and Turkey, favorable views have fallen 8 and 11 percentage points, respectively, since 2019.
- In Chile, they've fallen 8 points since 2017.
- In Colombia, they've increased 12 points since 2017.

In Ghana, the share who are unsure or decline to answer the question has dropped significantly since 2017, and in turn, both positive (+11) and negative (+7) views of China have increased. The same has also happened in Tunisia since 2019: Positive views have increased 5 points (from 63% to 68%) and negative views have increased 9 points (from 16% to 25%) while the share who decline to answer decreased significantly.

Views by age

Younger people tend to have more favorable opinions of China than older people do.

This has [long been the case in the United States](#), and is also true in over half of the other countries surveyed.

Gaps are particularly large in Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru and the United Kingdom, where those ages 18 to 34 are around 25 points more likely than those 50 and older to view China positively.

Only in Hungary and South Korea is the pattern reversed, with younger people feeling *less* favorably toward China.

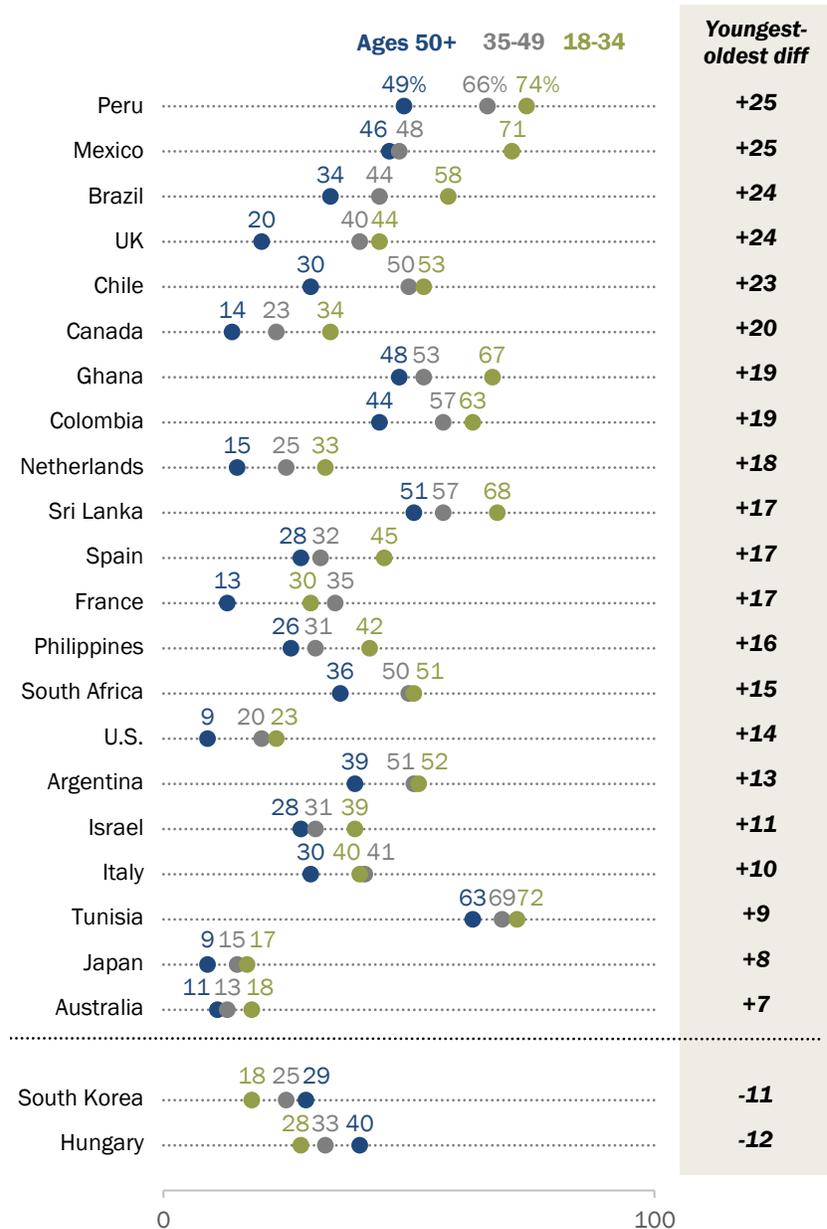
Views by ideology

In most countries, views of China are not an ideological issue. But, in the U.S. and Israel, those who place themselves on the left of the ideological spectrum (“liberals” in the U.S.) have more favorable views than those on the right (“conservatives” in the U.S.).

In Bangladesh, Hungary, the Netherlands and Spain, those

In most countries, younger people have more positive views of China

% who have a *favorable* opinion of China, by age



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.
 Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
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on the right tend to have more positive views on China than those on the left.

Confidence in Xi

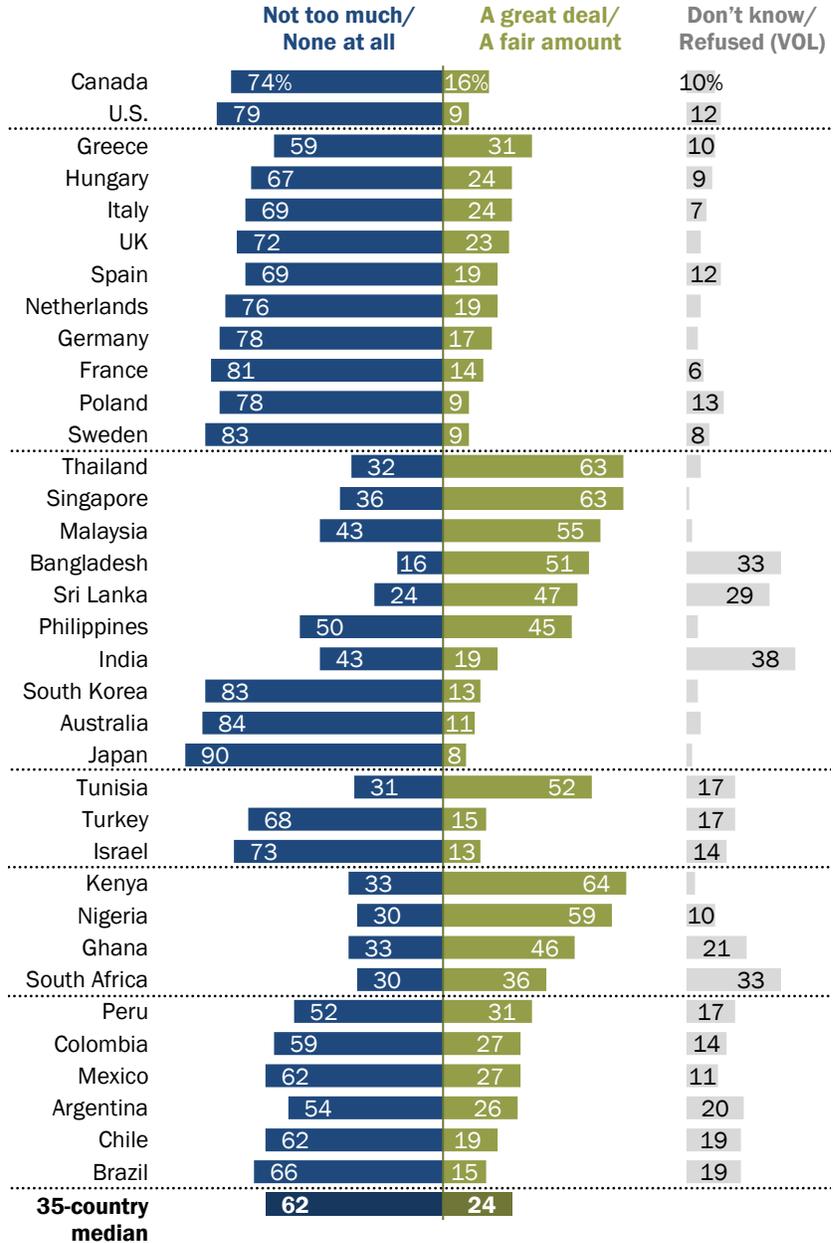
Few internationally have confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping. A 35-country median of 24% express at least a fair amount of confidence in the leader, while 62% have little to no confidence. However, opinion varies widely across high- and middle-income countries (49% and 12% confidence at the median, respectively), as well as across regions.

Views are least positive in North America and Europe: Clear majorities in each country surveyed there have little or no confidence in Xi.

In the Asia-Pacific region, Xi gets some of his highest and lowest ratings. Positive ratings tend to be more common in middle-income countries than high-income countries. For example, roughly half or more in Bangladesh, Malaysia, and Thailand have at least a fair amount of confidence in Xi. Conversely, in Australia, Japan and South Korea, at least eight-in-ten lack confidence in him. Middle-income India, where more *lack* confidence in Xi, and

Mixed views of Xi across 35 countries

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



Note: In Australia and the U.S., "Don't know/Refused" includes those who chose an explicit "Never heard of this person" response option.
 Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
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high-income Singapore, where most *have* confidence in Xi, are two notable exceptions to this pattern.

Views of Xi are more positive than negative in sub-Saharan Africa, especially in Kenya (64% vs. 33%) and Nigeria (59% vs. 30%). Notably, large shares in South Africa (33%) and Ghana (21%) refuse to answer or are unsure.

In the Middle East-North Africa region, views of Xi lean positive in Tunisia, but much smaller shares have confidence in him in Israel and Turkey. In Latin America, only around three-in-ten or fewer have confidence in Xi in every country surveyed.

Views of Xi over time

Among countries last surveyed in 2023, opinions of the Chinese leader have become slightly less positive in South Africa (-9) and Israel (-6) and slightly more positive in Argentina (+6) and Hungary (+7).

Confidence has also fallen slightly in two countries last surveyed in 2022: Malaysia (-7) and Singapore (-6).

And, in the Philippines, last surveyed in 2019, confidence has fallen 13 points, from 58% to 45%.

CORRECTION (May 1, 2025): This report previously misstated the change in favorability of China in the Philippines from 2019 to 2024. This has been updated and does not affect other substantive findings in the report.

2. Views of China's influence on domestic economic conditions

While most adults in the 35 countries we surveyed feel China's influence on domestic economic conditions, people are divided on whether that influence is positive or negative. Those in high-income countries tend to see China's economic influence negatively, while those in [middle-income countries](#) have a more positive outlook.

We also asked specifically about the influence of Chinese companies operating abroad in nine middle-income countries in Africa and Asia. In these nine nations, people largely see Chinese companies as beneficial to their economy. Views are slightly more mixed when it comes to whether these companies take measures to protect the environment and treat local workers well.

How much influence do people think China has on their country's economy?

Two-thirds or more in all 35 countries surveyed see China influencing domestic economic conditions. **This includes shares ranging from 13% to 62% who say China has a great deal of influence on economic conditions in their country.**

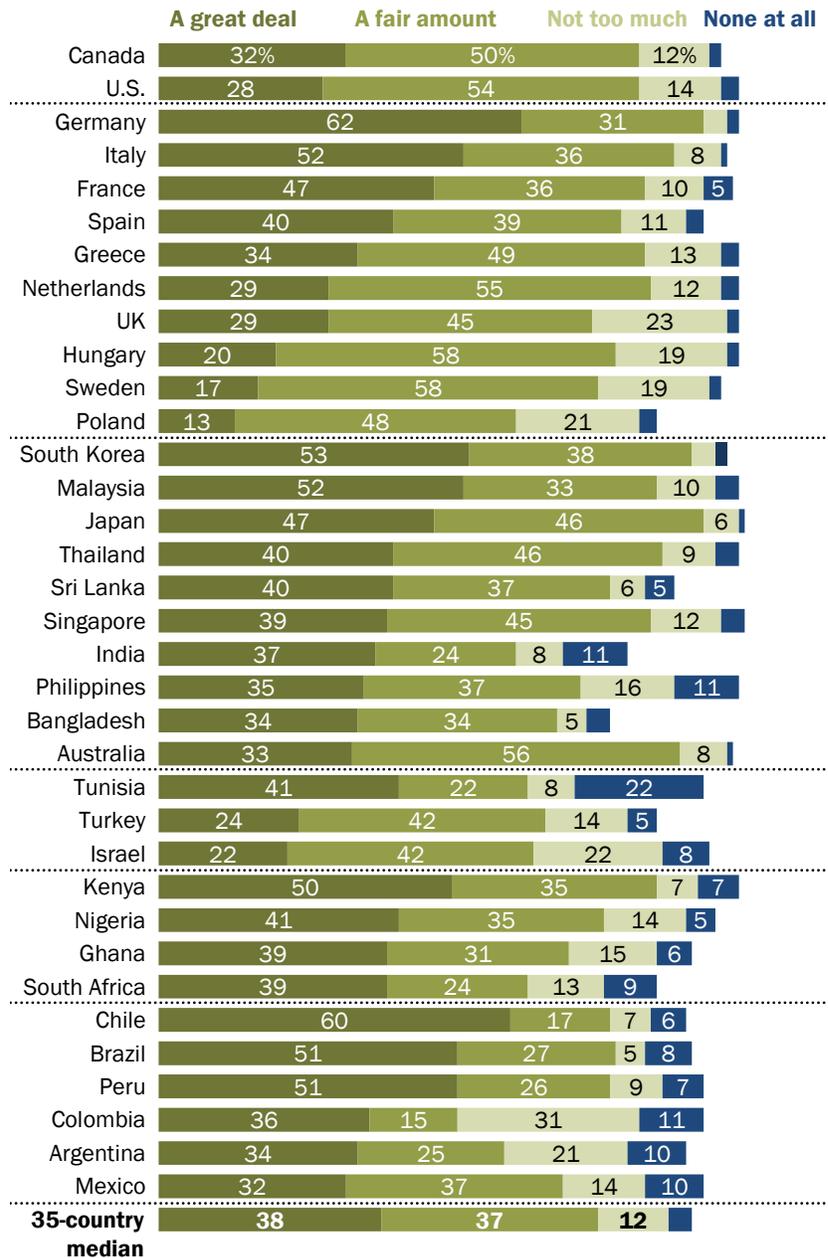
Nearly all adults in the U.S. and Canada agree China has some amount of influence on their country's economic conditions. About three-in-ten in each country see *a great deal* of influence. (For more on [U.S. views of China's economic impact](#), read our [May report](#).)

In Europe, nine-in-ten or more in most countries surveyed say China influences economic conditions there. Those in France, Germany and Italy are particularly likely to say China has *a great deal* of influence.

China's effect on economic conditions is felt less evenly in the 10 Asian-Pacific countries surveyed. It is most keenly felt

Majorities see a lot of influence from China on their country's economic conditions

% who say China is having ___ (of) influence on economic conditions in their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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in Japan, Malaysia and South Korea, where roughly half say China has a *great deal* of influence.

About eight-in-ten or more in Israel and Turkey say China influences their country’s economic conditions. Tunisians stand out from the other two Middle East-North African publics surveyed: They are the most likely to say China has no influence *at all* on economic conditions (22%) but also the most likely to say it has a great deal of influence (41%).

Of those surveyed in sub-Saharan Africa, Kenyans see the greatest influence from China. About nine-in-ten Kenyans say China influences their domestic economy, including 50% who say it has a great deal of influence. A similar share of Nigerians say China influences their country’s economic conditions, but a smaller share says there is a great deal of influence (41%).

Eight-in-ten or more in each of the six Latin American countries surveyed say China has some amount of influence on their country’s economic conditions. Chileans see the most substantial impact, with 60% reporting a great deal of influence.

Views by ideology

In Australia, Italy, Spain and the U.S., those who place themselves on the ideological right see more influence from China than those on the left do. For example, in Australia, 47% of those on the right say China influences the Australian economy a great deal, while 25% on the left agree. In Spain, those on the right are also more likely to answer the question.

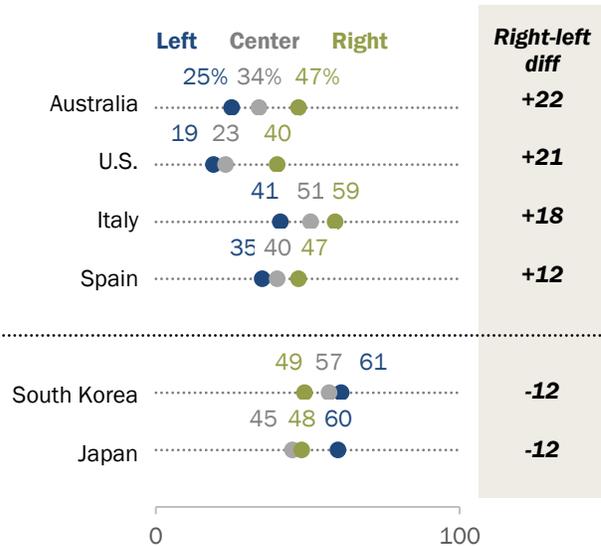
The opposite is true in Japan and South Korea, where those on the *left* are more likely to say China is having a great deal of influence on their country’s economic conditions.

Views by age

In Australia, Canada, Germany and the U.S., those ages 50 and older are more likely than adults under 35 to say China has a great deal of

Perceptions of China’s influence on economic conditions vary by ideology

% who say China is having a **great deal** of influence on economic conditions in their country, by ideology



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.
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influence on their country's economic conditions. Older people are also more likely to answer the question in Australia.

In Israel, conversely, it's *younger adults* who are more likely to say that China has a great deal of influence. The same is true in India, South Africa and Sri Lanka, though older adults are also more likely to answer the question in these countries.

Views over time

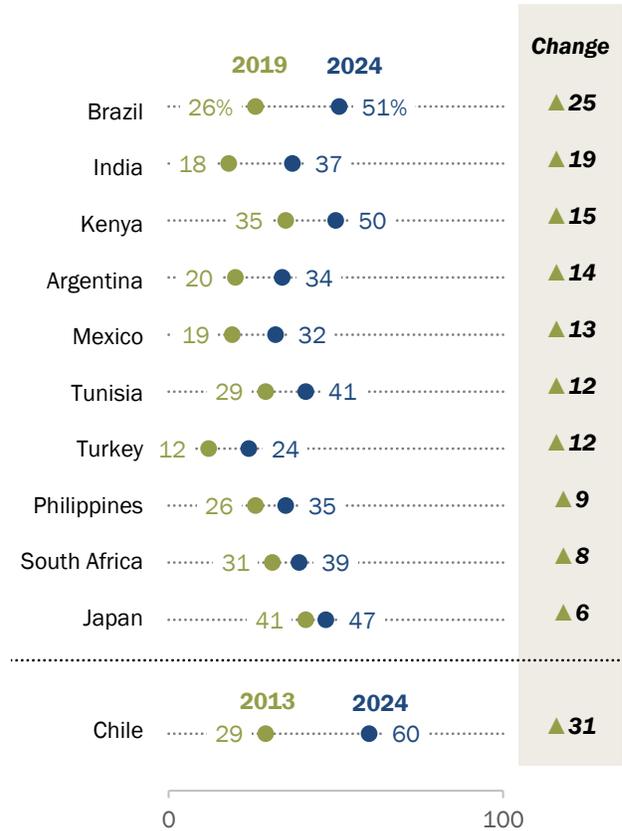
We've asked about China's influence on domestic economic conditions before in 15 of the 35 countries surveyed this year. **The sense that China has a great deal of economic influence has increased significantly in 11 of these trended countries.**

Some countries were last asked the question in 2019. Of this group, Brazil has seen the greatest change. The share of Brazilian adults who think China has a great deal of influence on their economy has almost doubled, from 26% in 2019 to 51% in 2024. Double-digit increases are also seen in Argentina, India, Kenya, Mexico, Tunisia and Turkey since 2019.

Of the two countries where the question was last asked in 2013, a significant change occurred in Chile. Eleven years ago, 29% of Chileans said China exerts a great deal of economic influence in their country, compared with 60% today.

Growing shares say China has a strong influence on their country's economy

% who say China is having a great deal of influence on economic conditions in their country



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Do people think China’s economic influence is positive or negative?

Those who said China is having some amount of influence on economic conditions were also asked to evaluate whether that influence is positive or negative – with mixed results.

Americans are the most likely to have negative views of China’s economic impact in their country.

Roughly three-quarters say China’s impact on the U.S. economy is negative.

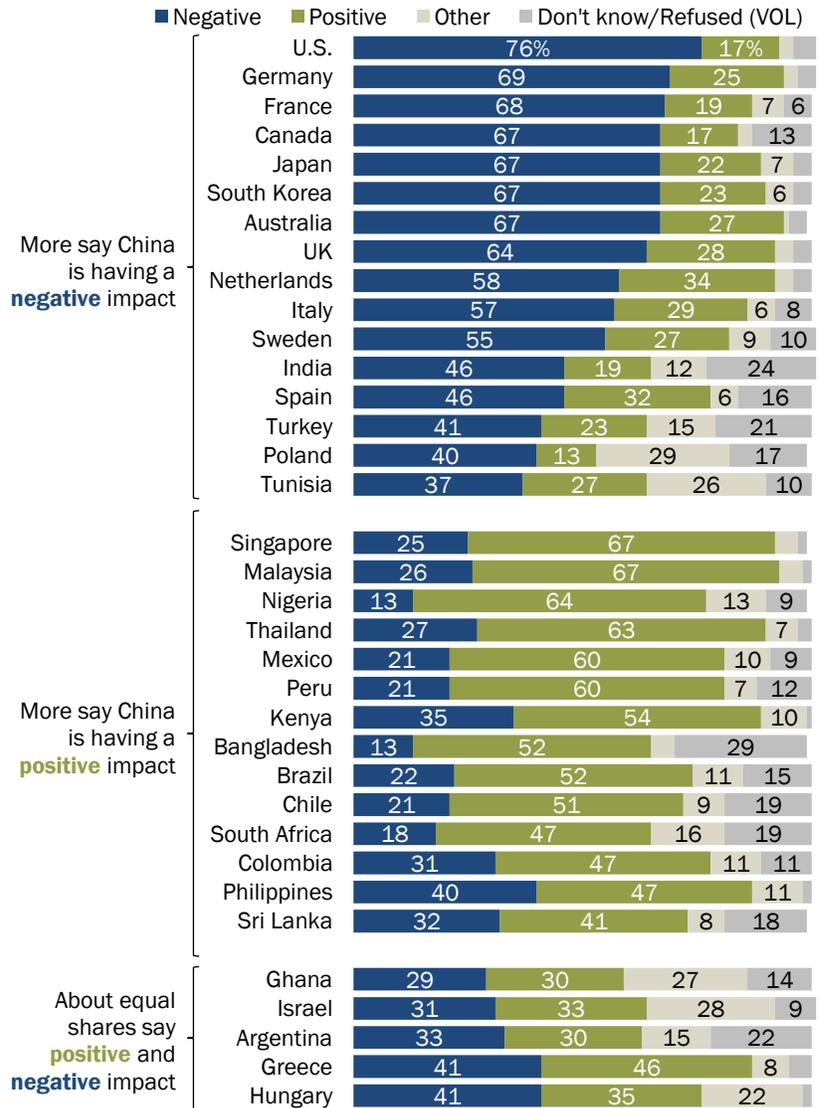
About two-thirds in seven other countries say China has a negative effect on their economy.

Positive views of China’s impact on economic conditions dominate in 14 countries. Two-thirds hold this view in Malaysia and Singapore, including 40% in Malaysia and 30% in Singapore who say China has a *great deal of positive influence* on their country’s economic conditions.

At least six-in-ten in Mexico, Nigeria, Peru and Thailand also

China’s economic impact receives mixed reviews

% who say China is having a ___ impact on economic conditions in their country



Note: Reflects responses to two questions: one asking about how much influence China has on economic conditions and another on whether that influence is positive or negative.

Those who said China is having no influence at all were not asked the second question.

“Other” includes those who said China is having no influence at all or volunteered another answer like “Both” or “Neither.”

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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say China's impact on their economy has been positive.

In five countries, there is no consensus on whether China's economic impact is good or bad. People in Argentina, Ghana, Greece, Hungary and Israel are about as likely to say China has a positive influence as they are to say it has a negative influence.

Views by age

Younger adults see China's economic influence more positively in 10 countries.

Japan, where people have a generally negative view of China's influence, sees the greatest difference. Among Japanese adults ages 18 to 34, 38% say China has a positive impact on economic conditions in their country, compared with 13% of those 50 and older.

Even countries where positive views dominate have age differences. For example, in Singapore, where two-thirds see China's economic impact positively, younger adults are still 11 percentage points more likely than older adults to say this.

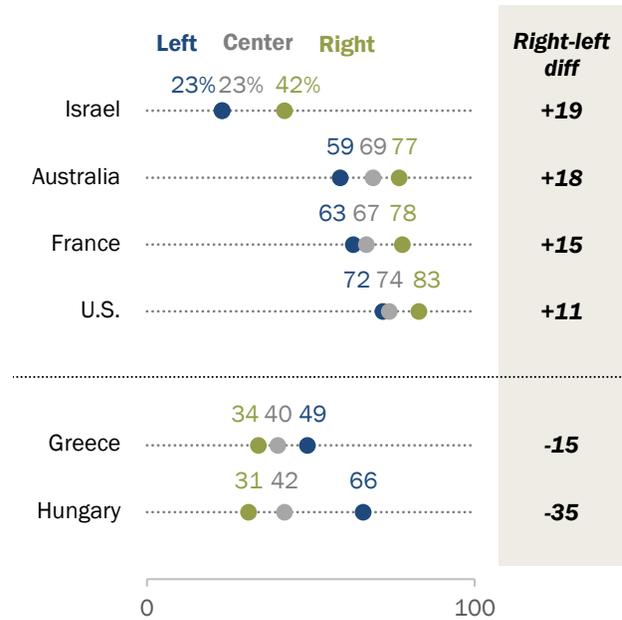
Views by ideology

In six countries, ideology is related to how *negatively* people see China’s economic impact. For Israelis, who are generally divided on whether China’s influence is positive or negative, a larger share of those on the right than those on the left or in the center see it negatively (42% vs. 23% each). Likewise, in Australia, France and the U.S., where most see China’s impact as negative, those on the right are more likely to say this than those on the left.

The opposite is true in Greece and Hungary. In both countries, evaluations of China’s impact are mixed overall, but those on the *left* are more likely to see China’s economic impact as negative. The difference is especially pronounced in Hungary, where left-leaners are roughly twice as likely as right-leaners to hold this view.

Views of China’s impact on economic conditions differ by ideology

% who say China is having a **negative** impact on economic conditions in their country, by ideology



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. Reflects responses to two questions: one asking about how much influence China has on economic conditions and another on whether that influence is positive or negative. Those who said China is having no influence at all were not asked the second question.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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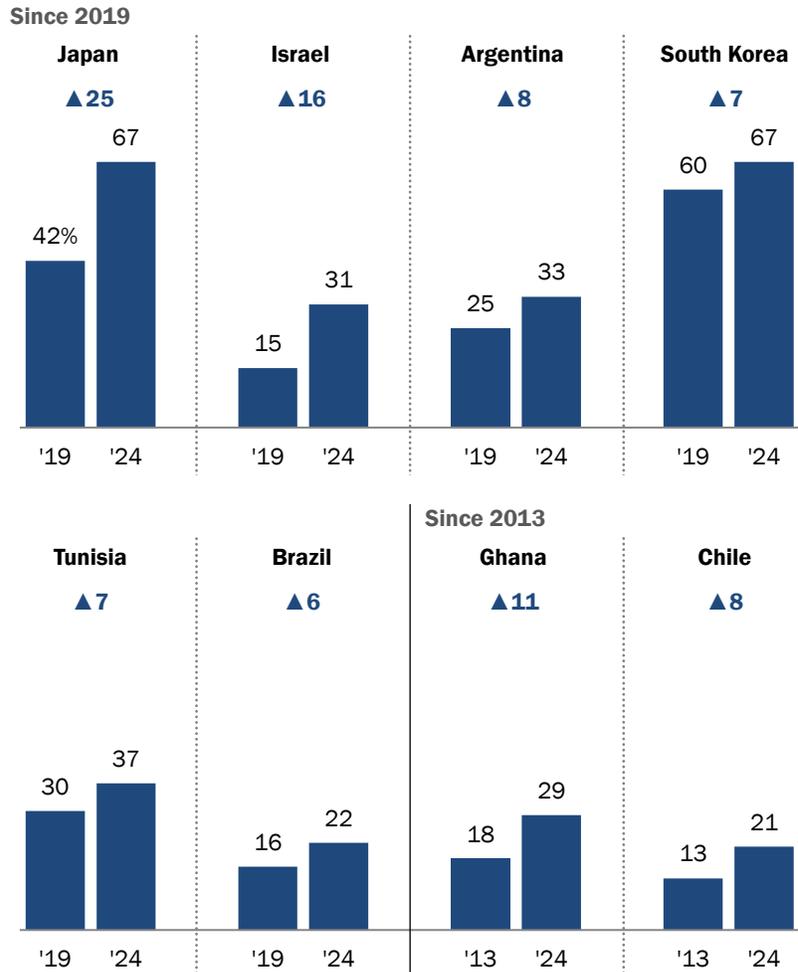
Views over time

Views of China’s economic impact have become more negative in eight of the 15 countries where trend data is available. **The greatest change is in Japan, where people are 25 points more likely than they were in 2019 to see China’s economic influence as negative.**

Views of China’s influence on economic conditions **have become more positive in one country: Mexico**, where the share with a positive opinion of China’s economic impact increased by 7 points, from 53% to 60%.

Views of China’s impact on domestic economic conditions have become more negative

*% who say China is having a **negative** impact on economic conditions in their country*



Note: Only statistically significant changes are shown. Reflects responses to two questions: one asking about how much influence China has on economic conditions and another on whether that influence is positive or negative. Those who said China is having no influence at all were not asked the second question.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Views of Chinese firms operating abroad

In nine middle-income countries in the Asia-Pacific region and sub-Saharan Africa, we asked people to think more specifically about Chinese companies operating in their country. They were asked to evaluate Chinese companies along three dimensions: their effects on the domestic economy, treatment of local workers and efforts to protect the environment.

Feedback on Chinese companies is relatively positive on all three factors, especially in the Asia-Pacific countries. Still, more see Chinese firms as good for their economy than think they treat workers fairly or protect the environment.

Chinese companies and the economy

A median of 72% across the nine countries say Chinese companies operating there benefit the domestic economy.

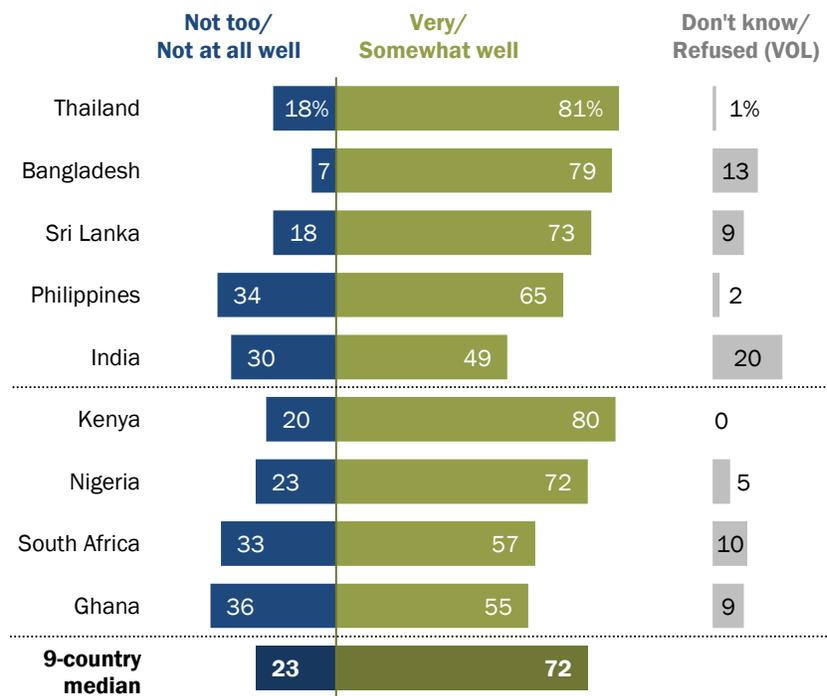
Across the Asia-Pacific countries surveyed, those in Bangladesh and Thailand are most praiseful of Chinese companies' economic impact. About eight-in-ten in each country say the statement "They are good for the economy" describes Chinese companies somewhat or very well.

Indians are the least likely to see economic benefits from Chinese firms or to offer an opinion (20% don't know or decline to answer).

Majorities in all four African countries surveyed say Chinese

In parts of the Asia-Pacific and sub-Saharan Africa, majorities say Chinese companies are good for their country's economy

% who say the statement "They are good for the economy" describes Chinese companies operating in their country ...



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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companies are good for their economy. In Kenya and Nigeria, around seven-in-ten or more hold this view.

Chinese companies and the environment

A nine-country median of 63% say Chinese companies work to protect the environment.

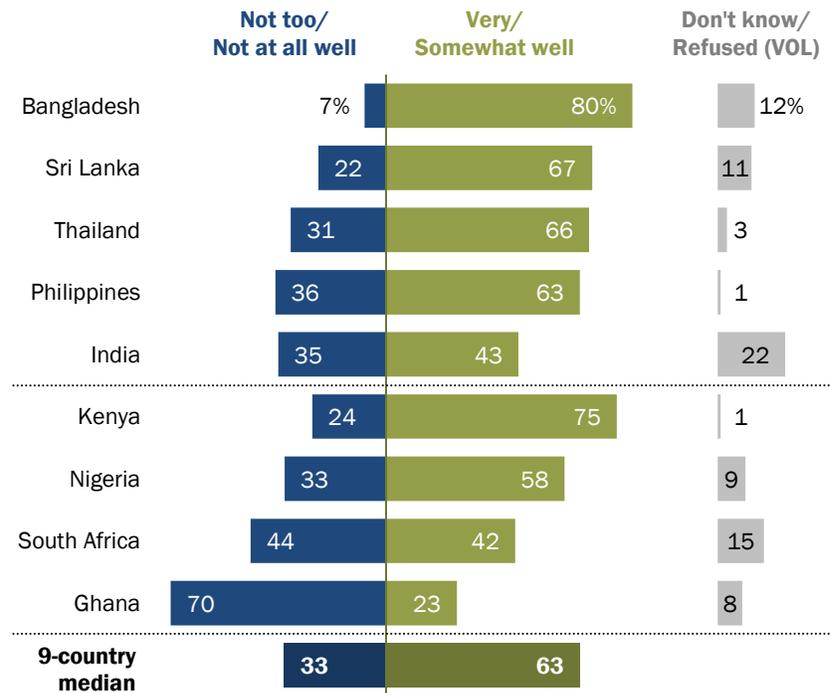
People are most likely to say this in the Asia-Pacific countries surveyed. Of these five countries, people in Bangladesh offer Chinese companies the most credit on environmental protection. About two-thirds in Sri Lanka and Thailand also say these companies work to protect the environment.

Indians again are the least likely in the region to give Chinese companies positive marks, with 43% saying they work to protect the environment. Around two-in-ten Indians offer no opinion.

Views are more divided across the African countries surveyed. The share saying the statement “They work to protect the environment” describes Chinese companies operating in their country somewhat or very well ranges from 75% in Kenya to 23% in Ghana.

In most middle-income countries surveyed, people say Chinese companies work to protect the environment

% who say the statement “They work to protect the environment” describes Chinese companies operating in their country ...



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
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Chinese companies and local workers

A 57% median across the nine countries say the statement “They treat local workers fairly” describes Chinese companies operating there somewhat or very well. Still, substantial shares of the public in several nations express concern about the way local workers are treated.

Overall, those in the Asia-Pacific countries surveyed tend to say Chinese companies operating there treat local workers fairly. In Bangladesh and Thailand, about three-quarters hold this view.

In India, about half think Chinese companies treat local workers fairly, while about a quarter disagree. Another 24% do not offer an opinion.

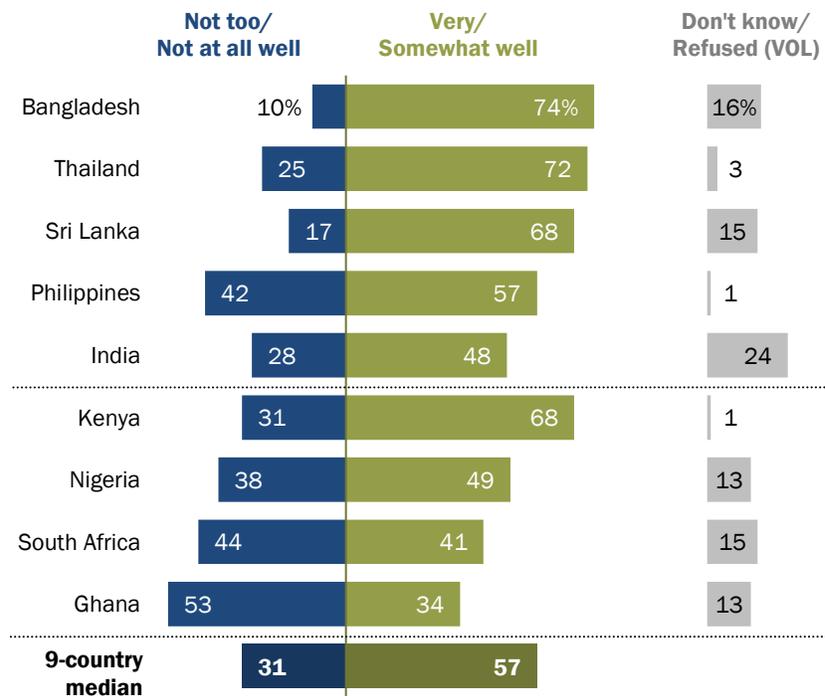
Views are somewhat more critical in the African countries surveyed. While 68% of Kenyans say Chinese companies operating in their country treat local workers fairly, no more than about half in Ghana, Nigeria and South Africa agree. In fact, Ghanaians are more likely to think that Chinese companies *do not* treat local workers fairly (53% vs. 34%).

Views by perceptions of the economy

In most of the countries where we asked this question, positive evaluations of how the domestic economy is doing are tied to more positive views of Chinese companies. In South Africa, for example, those who [think the current economic situation in the country is good](#) are 18 points more likely than those who think it’s bad to say Chinese companies work to protect the environment.

In African countries surveyed, people are divided on whether Chinese companies treat local workers fairly

% who say the statement “*They treat local workers fairly*” describes Chinese companies operating in their country ...



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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They are also 16 points more likely to think Chinese companies treat local workers well and 12 points more likely to think these companies are good for their economy.

3. How people in the Asia-Pacific region view China's role on the world stage

As the largest economy and military in the Asia-Pacific region, and the second-largest population in the world, China is an important regional and global player. To learn more about views of its impact in the region and more broadly, we asked adults in 10 Asia-Pacific countries the following questions:

- “How concerned are you, if at all, about territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries?”
- “In general, to what extent do you think China contributes to peace and stability around the world?”

A 10-country median of 72% are concerned about territorial disputes, while 61% say China generally contributes to global peace and stability. However, opinions both across and within countries are mixed.

Concerns about China's territorial disputes with its neighbors

There are concerns across the Asia-Pacific region about China's territorial disputes with neighboring countries.

In the Philippines, 91% are concerned – the highest share of the 10 countries where we asked about this – including 65% who say they are *very* concerned. The survey was conducted during early 2024, which saw developments in the country's dispute with China [over territory in the Spratly Islands](#), a conflict that dates back to the 1970s. (Since fielding, the conflict has flared up over [a collision in the area](#) between Chinese and Philippine ships.)

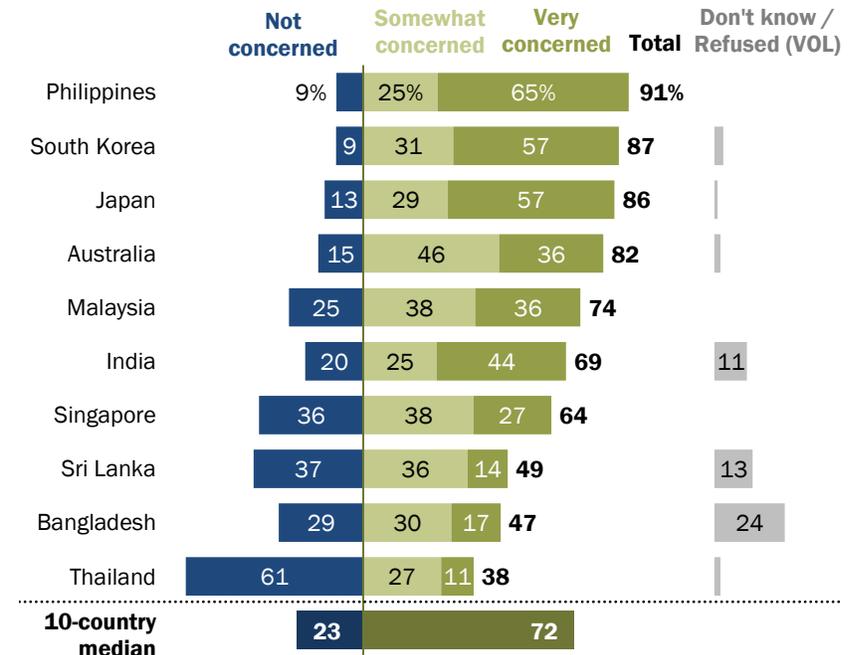
More than eight-in-ten in Australia, Japan and South Korea share concerns about China's territorial disputes with its neighbors.

In India – where there is a [long-standing border dispute](#) with China over parts of the Himalayan region – 69% of adults are concerned, including 44% who are very concerned.

Thai adults stand out for their *lack* of concern: 61% are not worried about territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries.

Majorities in many Asia-Pacific countries surveyed are concerned about China's territorial disputes

% who are ___ about China's territorial disputes with neighboring countries



Note: In Australia, "Don't know/Refused" includes those who chose an explicit "Not sure" response option.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Americans, for their part, are also concerned about China's disputes in the region. About six-in-ten U.S. adults say they are very or somewhat concerned, an opinion [especially common among older adults and conservative Republicans](#).

Views over time

In India, Japan, the Philippines and South Korea, we fielded this question in 2015 as well. In each country, majorities were concerned then and remain so now. Concern is up 9 percentage points in South Korea and 7 points in India. In Japan and the Philippines, there was no significant change in the overall shares who express concern between 2015 and 2024, though in the Philippines, the share who are *very* concerned increased 9 points over this period.

Evaluations of China's contributions to global peace and stability

A median of 61% across the 10 Asia-Pacific countries surveyed say China contributes to global peace and stability a great deal or a fair amount. A 33% median say China does not make such contributions much or at all.

Evaluations on this measure are most positive in Thailand, where 80% see China as contributing to peace and stability. Majorities throughout the Southeast Asian countries surveyed agree.

In Australia, India, Japan and South Korea – the region's four largest economies behind China – much smaller shares say China contributes to peace and stability. Fewer than three-in-ten hold this view in each of the four countries. And in Australia and India, about four-in-ten say China does not contribute to global peace and stability *at all*.

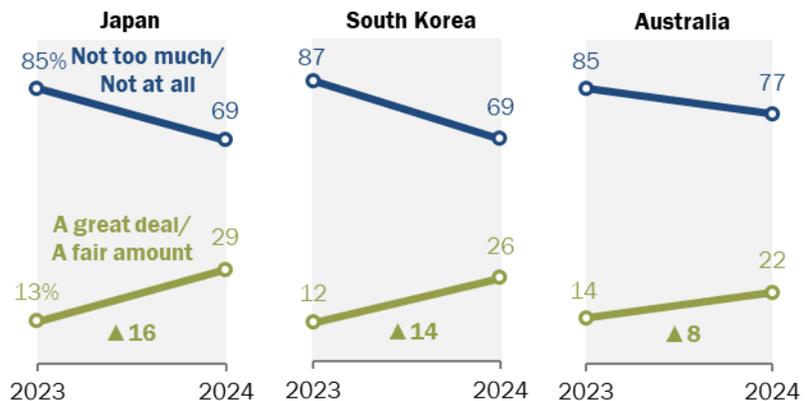
Views over time

When we [asked this question in 24 countries in 2023](#), adults in Australia, Japan and South Korea were some of the least likely to believe China contributes to global peace and stability. Though still largely critical, ratings on this measure are up significantly from last year in those three countries.

Take Japan as an example. Following a [somewhat rare meeting](#) between the Japanese prime minister and Chinese president in November, the survey finds that 29% of Japanese adults think China contributes at least a fair amount to peace and stability around the world, up from 13% in 2023.

Ratings of China's role on the world stage are low, but improving, in several Asia-Pacific countries

% who say China contributes to peace and stability around the world ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. All differences shown are statistically significant. Trends from 2023 are only available for three countries.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Views by age

In about half the Asia-Pacific countries surveyed, adults ages 18 to 34 have a better impression of China’s international behavior than those ages 50 and older. The difference is largest in the Philippines, where 63% of younger adults think China contributes to global peace and stability a great deal or a fair amount, compared with 46% of Filipinos 50 and older.

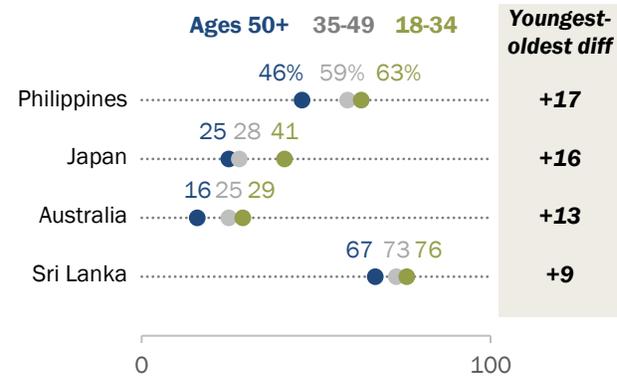
Views by perceptions of China’s economic influence

Respondents’ evaluations of China’s influence on their own country’s economy (as analyzed in [Chapter 2](#)) also impact their assessments of China’s contributions to global peace and stability. Those who say China has a sizable *positive* influence on their economy generally give more favorable ratings of its contributions to global peace and stability than those who see a sizable *negative* influence.

In Bangladesh, for example, 85% of those who see a great deal or fair amount of *positive* influence on their economy say China contributes to peace and stability around the world. Meanwhile, 62% of those who see a similarly sized *negative* influence on Bangladesh’s economy agree.

Younger adults more likely to say China contributes to global peace, stability

% who say China contributes to peace and stability around the world **a great deal/a fair amount**, by age



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.
 Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
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How do China's contributions to peace and stability compare with other regional powers?

In addition to asking how much China contributes to peace and stability around the world, we also asked how much Australia, India and Japan do the same.

In six of the 10 Asia-Pacific countries surveyed, majorities say China contributes to global peace and stability at least a fair amount. But in four – Australia, India, Japan and South Korea – no more than about three-in-ten hold this view. In these countries, ratings of China as a contributor to global peace and stability are the lowest of any regional power we asked about.

Japan gets the highest median rating on its contributions. Majorities in eight countries think Japan contributes to peace and stability at least a fair amount.

A median of 62% say Australia contributes to global peace and stability, similar to the medians for Japan (65%) and China (61%). Australia's highest ratings come from adults in Japan, the Philippines and Thailand, where roughly seven-in-ten hold this view.

India gets the lowest median rating on this measure (50%). Still, among Indians themselves, 89% believe their country contributes to global peace and stability. And about three-quarters in neighboring Sri Lanka agree.

Views of how China, Japan, Australia and India contribute to global peace and stability

% who say each country contributes to peace and stability around the world a great deal/a fair amount

	China	Japan	Australia	India
Thailand	80%	80%	69%	47%
Malaysia	76	72	63	46
Singapore	73	58	50	49
Sri Lanka	72	73	65	76
Bangladesh	64	59	53	60
Philippines	57	81	72	51
Japan	29	76	71	60
India	26	49	50	89
South Korea	26	35	46	30
Australia	22	58	61	37
10-country median	61	65	62	50

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey

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

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

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

Data in this report is drawn from ATP Wave 145, conducted from April 1-7, 2024, among a sample of ATP members who had previously completed both of ATP Waves 132 and 143. It includes an [oversample](#) of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black men and Hispanic men in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population. A total of 3,600 panelists responded out of 3,776 who were sampled, for a response rate of 95%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,600 respondents is plus or minus 2.1 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

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

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based sampling (ABS) recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households

selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.¹ Within each sampled household, the adult with the next

birthday is asked to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.²

We have recruited a national sample of U.S. adults to the ATP approximately once per

year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to boost sample size with underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Across the six address-based recruitments, a total of 23,862 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 20,917 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. Of the 30,859 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,906 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,390
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	831
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	404
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	3,844
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,386
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,438
May 29 to July 7, 2021; Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	731
May 24 to Sept. 29, 2022	ABS	3,354	2,869	1,449
April 17 to May 30, 2023	ABS	686	576	433
	Total	43,580	30,859	11,906

Note: RDD is random-digit dial; ABS is address-based sampling. Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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

² Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. It featured a stratified random sample of active ATP members who completed both ATP Wave 132 and Wave 143. Among the panelists who met these criteria, Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

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

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was April 1-7, 2024. Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset of ATP panelists with a known residential address on April 1.³

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on April 1. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous

³ Postcard notifications are sent to 1) panelists who have been provided with a tablet to take ATP surveys, 2) panelists who were recruited within the last two years, and 3) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on April 2.

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

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 145

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	April 1, 2024	April 2, 2024
First reminder	April 4, 2024	April 4, 2024
Final reminder	April 6, 2024	April 6, 2024

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Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center's researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, one ATP respondent was removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. These weights are then rescaled and adjusted to account for changes in the design of ATP recruitment surveys from year to year. Finally, the weights are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Black (alone or in combination) x Hispanic	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	
Party affiliation x Voter registration	2022 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	2023 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 2nd and 98th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. This trimming is performed separately among non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Asian, Hispanic and all other respondents. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

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

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 145

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,600	2.1 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,487	1.7 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,952	1.7 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 145

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,600
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	29
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	9
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	135
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	2
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		1
Screened out		0
Total panelists sampled for the survey		3,776
Completed interviews	I	3,600
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	173
Non-contact	NC	2
Other	O	1
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		3,776
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		95%

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Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 145

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	71%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 145	45%
Response rate to Wave 145 survey	95%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey
July 9, 2024 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, refer to the Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Prior to 2024, combined totals were based on rounded topline figures. Going forward, totals will be based on unrounded topline figures, so combined totals might be different than in previous years.
- Since 2007, Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate toplines for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Surveys in the U.S. and Australia were conducted online. The U.S. survey was conducted on Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel. The Australia survey was conducted on the Social Research Centre’s Life in Australia Panel. In both countries, many questions have been asked in previous surveys on the phone. Phone trends for comparison are provided in separate tables throughout the topline. The extent of the mode differences varies across questions; while there are negligible differences on some questions, others have more pronounced differences. Caution should be taken when evaluating online and phone estimates.
- Since 2020, the Italy survey has been conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2002 and 2007-2019.
- Since 2021, the Greece survey has been conducted by telephone; all prior surveys in Greece were conducted face-to-face.
- Some data from India in 2023 and Bangladesh and Thailand in 2014 is not directly comparable to the current survey due to large differences in item nonresponse (such as

when respondents say they don't know the answer to a question). The data is included in a separate table for reference, where relevant.

- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - Poland in March 2003
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
 - Nigeria prior to 2010
 - South Africa in 2007
 - Brazil prior to 2010
 - Bangladesh prior to 2014
 - Malaysia prior to 2022

- Not all questions included in the Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q4b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	16	81	1	14	38	43	3	100
	Spring, 2023	14	83	1	13	39	44	2	100
	Spring, 2022	16	82	2	14	42	40	2	100
	Spring, 2021	21	77	1	19	37	39	3	100
	March, 2020	19	79	2	17	44	35	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	21	71	1	20	37	35	8	100
	Spring, 2023	14	79	2	12	35	44	7	100
	Spring, 2022	21	74	2	19	37	37	4	100
	Spring, 2021	23	73	3	20	36	37	4	100
	Summer, 2020	22	73	3	20	36	37	4	100
	Spring, 2019	28	68	2	25	40	27	5	100
	Spring, 2018	44	46	6	38	32	13	10	100
	Spring, 2017	47	40	6	42	28	12	13	100
	Spring, 2016	45	40	8	37	31	9	15	100
	Spring, 2015	39	48	6	33	35	13	13	100
	Spring, 2013	43	45	5	38	33	12	12	100
	Spring, 2009	54	36	8	45	27	9	11	100
	Spring, 2007	51	36	8	44	27	10	12	100
	Spring, 2005	59	27	12	46	20	7	14	100
	France	Spring, 2024	23	70	3	21	41	28	7
Spring, 2023		22	72	4	18	42	30	7	100
Spring, 2022		25	68	5	21	45	23	7	100
Spring, 2021		29	66	4	25	43	23	5	100
Summer, 2020		26	70	4	22	44	26	3	100
Spring, 2019		33	63	5	28	40	22	5	100
Spring, 2018		41	54	4	37	36	18	5	100
Spring, 2017		44	52	6	38	37	15	4	100
Spring, 2016		33	61	4	29	39	22	6	100
Spring, 2015		51	49	8	42	34	15	0	100
Spring, 2014		47	53	8	39	34	19	0	100
Spring, 2013		42	58	8	34	33	25	0	100
Spring, 2012		40	60	6	34	38	22	0	100
Spring, 2011		51	49	7	44	33	16	0	100
Spring, 2010		41	59	6	35	35	24	0	100
Spring, 2009		40	59	6	35	38	22	0	100
Spring, 2008		29	71	3	25	39	33	0	100
Spring, 2007		48	52	4	43	38	13	1	100
Spring, 2006		59	41	7	53	29	12	0	100
Spring, 2005		58	42	6	52	29	13	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	20	76	2	18	55	22	4	100
	Spring, 2023	19	77	3	15	55	21	5	100
	Spring, 2022	20	74	3	17	55	19	6	100
	Spring, 2021	21	71	4	17	47	24	8	100
	Summer, 2020	25	70	2	23	48	23	5	100
	Spring, 2019	33	55	4	30	45	11	11	100
	Spring, 2018	39	54	3	36	46	8	7	100
	Spring, 2017	34	53	3	31	46	7	14	100
	Spring, 2016	28	60	2	26	50	10	12	100
	Spring, 2015	34	59	3	31	47	13	7	100
	Spring, 2014	29	64	1	27	52	12	8	100
	Spring, 2013	28	64	2	26	53	11	8	100
	Spring, 2012	29	67	3	26	52	15	4	100
	Spring, 2011	34	59	3	31	48	11	7	100
	Spring, 2010	30	61	2	28	46	15	8	100
	Spring, 2009	30	63	2	27	50	13	8	100
	Spring, 2008	27	68	2	24	45	23	6	100
	Spring, 2007	34	54	5	29	42	12	12	100
	Spring, 2006	57	33	6	50	28	5	10	100
	Spring, 2005	46	37	5	41	33	4	16	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	47	45	5	42	33	12	8	100
	Spring, 2023	40	51	6	34	35	16	9	100
	Spring, 2022	43	49	8	36	35	15	7	100
	Spring, 2021	52	42	8	44	31	11	7	100
	Spring, 2019	51	32	5	46	24	8	17	100
	Spring, 2018	44	48	5	38	36	12	8	100
	Spring, 2017	50	40	7	43	28	12	10	100
	Spring, 2016	57	37	6	51	25	12	6	100
	Spring, 2014	49	46	5	44	32	14	5	100
	Spring, 2013	59	37	6	53	25	12	4	100
Spring, 2012	56	38	9	47	24	14	6	100	

		Q4b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? b. China								
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total	
Hungary	Spring, 2024	35	61	2	33	43	17	4	100	
	Spring, 2023	42	50	2	40	37	13	8	100	
	Spring, 2022	38	52	4	34	34	18	10	100	
	Spring, 2019	40	37	4	36	24	13	24	100	
	Spring, 2018	43	47	4	39	37	10	9	100	
	Spring, 2017	39	46	2	36	35	10	16	100	
Italy	Spring, 2016	45	45	4	41	35	9	10	100	
	Spring, 2024	35	61	7	28	38	23	4	100	
	Spring, 2023	36	58	9	27	33	25	6	100	
	Spring, 2022	31	64	5	26	38	26	5	100	
	Spring, 2021	38	59	7	31	33	27	3	100	
	Summer, 2020	38	61	7	31	36	26	1	100	
	Spring, 2019	36	57	7	30	33	24	7	100	
	Spring, 2018	29	60	4	25	39	21	12	100	
	Spring, 2017	31	59	2	29	37	22	10	100	
	Spring, 2016	32	61	4	28	36	25	7	100	
	Spring, 2015	40	56	9	31	37	20	4	100	
	Spring, 2014	27	70	3	23	37	33	4	100	
	Spring, 2013	28	62	7	21	37	25	10	100	
	Spring, 2012	30	64	6	24	35	29	6	100	
Netherlands	Spring, 2007	27	61	2	25	44	17	13	100	
	Spring, 2024	22	74	2	20	41	33	3	100	
	Spring, 2023	20	77	2	17	44	33	4	100	
	Spring, 2022	20	75	2	19	41	34	4	100	
	Spring, 2021	24	72	3	21	40	32	4	100	
	Summer, 2020	25	73	3	22	44	29	2	100	
	Spring, 2019	36	58	4	32	40	18	6	100	
	Spring, 2018	47	45	4	43	35	10	8	100	
	Spring, 2017	49	43	5	44	35	7	9	100	
	Spring, 2016	47	43	4	43	35	8	11	100	
	Spring, 2005	56	35	7	49	27	7	9	100	
	Poland	Spring, 2024	18	71	1	17	34	36	12	100
		Spring, 2023	21	67	1	20	36	31	12	100
		Spring, 2022	28	55	3	25	32	23	17	100
Spring, 2019		47	34	7	40	25	9	19	100	
Spring, 2018		36	38	3	33	29	8	26	100	
Spring, 2017		43	29	4	38	22	7	28	100	
Spring, 2016		38	41	2	35	36	6	21	100	
Spring, 2015		41	44	2	38	37	7	15	100	
Spring, 2014		32	52	1	31	37	15	16	100	
Spring, 2013		42	42	5	38	35	8	16	100	
Spring, 2012		49	41	5	45	33	8	9	100	
Spring, 2011		51	31	5	46	25	7	17	100	
Spring, 2010		46	42	8	38	33	8	12	100	
Spring, 2009		42	41	3	40	31	10	17	100	
Spring, 2008		33	54	1	32	39	15	13	100	
Spring, 2007		40	42	4	35	34	8	19	100	
Spring, 2005		36	34	5	32	25	9	30	100	
Spain		Spring, 2024	33	55	12	21	32	23	12	100
	Spring, 2023	28	66	11	17	32	34	6	100	
	Spring, 2022	29	63	8	21	34	29	8	100	
	Spring, 2021	39	57	11	28	39	18	4	100	
	Summer, 2020	36	63	10	26	34	29	2	100	
	Spring, 2019	39	53	15	24	35	18	8	100	
	Spring, 2018	41	48	17	25	29	19	10	100	
	Spring, 2017	43	42	13	30	25	18	14	100	
	Spring, 2016	28	56	10	18	36	20	16	100	
	Spring, 2015	42	50	12	29	32	18	8	100	
	Spring, 2014	39	55	8	31	38	17	7	100	
	Spring, 2013	47	47	15	33	27	20	6	100	
	Spring, 2012	48	46	17	32	27	19	6	100	
	Spring, 2011	55	40	18	37	24	15	5	100	
	Spring, 2010	47	38	7	40	30	8	15	100	
	Spring, 2009	40	41	5	35	33	8	19	100	
	Spring, 2008	30	56	3	28	33	23	13	100	
	Spring, 2007	39	43	4	35	30	13	17	100	
	Spring, 2006	45	37	5	40	26	12	18	100	
	Spring, 2005	57	21	18	39	16	5	23	100	

		Q4b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2024	11	82	1	10	50	33	7	100
	Spring, 2023	12	84	1	11	50	35	3	100
	Spring, 2022	15	83	2	14	46	37	2	100
	Spring, 2021	17	80	1	17	48	32	2	100
	Summer, 2020	14	84	1	13	49	36	2	100
	Spring, 2019	25	70	2	23	49	21	6	100
	Spring, 2018	41	52	4	38	43	9	7	100
	Spring, 2017	42	49	3	38	41	8	9	100
	Spring, 2016	38	59	2	35	47	12	3	100
Spring, 2007	43	41	6	37	33	7	16	100	
UK	Spring, 2024	31	67	4	27	38	29	2	100
	Spring, 2023	27	69	5	22	38	31	4	100
	Spring, 2022	28	68	3	24	42	27	4	100
	Spring, 2021	27	62	4	23	32	31	10	100
	Summer, 2020	22	74	3	19	39	35	3	100
	Spring, 2019	38	56	6	32	39	16	7	100
	Spring, 2018	50	35	10	39	24	11	15	100
	Spring, 2017	45	37	7	38	27	10	18	100
	Spring, 2016	37	44	4	33	28	16	18	100
	Spring, 2015	44	37	7	38	28	9	19	100
	Spring, 2014	47	39	6	41	28	10	15	100
	Spring, 2013	48	31	7	41	22	9	21	100
	Spring, 2012	49	35	7	42	25	10	16	100
	Spring, 2011	58	26	12	47	20	6	16	100
	Spring, 2010	45	36	8	38	26	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	52	30	8	44	22	7	18	100
	Spring, 2008	47	36	7	40	24	12	17	100
	Spring, 2007	49	27	7	42	21	6	25	100
	Spring, 2006	65	15	10	55	11	3	20	100
	Spring, 2005	65	16	13	52	13	3	18	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	14	85	2	12	44	41	1	100
	Spring, 2023	13	86	1	11	43	44	1	100
	Spring, 2022	14	85	1	13	43	43	0	100
	March, 2021	15	85	1	13	41	44	1	100
	June, 2020	12	88	1	11	34	53	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	55	16	24	31	8	8	29	100
India	Spring, 2024	18	52	4	14	10	42	30	100
	Spring, 2019	23	45	6	17	18	28	31	100
	Spring, 2017	26	41	10	16	16	25	33	100
	Spring, 2016	32	36	8	23	21	15	32	100
	Spring, 2015	40	32	13	28	15	17	28	100
	Spring, 2014	31	39	12	19	16	23	30	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	35	42	13	22	19	22	23	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	12	87	1	11	43	44	1	100
	Spring, 2023	11	87	1	10	46	41	2	100
	Spring, 2022	11	87	1	11	40	47	2	100
	Spring, 2021	10	88	2	8	41	47	2	100
	Summer, 2020	10	86	0	9	34	52	5	100
	Spring, 2019	13	85	1	13	50	35	2	100
	Spring, 2018	18	78	2	15	48	30	4	100
	Spring, 2017	13	83	1	12	48	35	4	100
	Spring, 2016	12	86	1	10	44	42	2	100
	Spring, 2015	9	89	1	8	40	49	2	100
	Spring, 2014	7	91	1	6	38	53	3	100
	Spring, 2013	5	93	0	5	45	48	1	100
	Spring, 2012	14	85	1	14	49	35	1	100
	Spring, 2011	34	62	2	32	45	16	4	100
	Spring, 2010	27	69	2	24	49	20	4	100
	Spring, 2009	26	69	2	24	50	19	5	100
	Spring, 2008	14	84	1	13	50	34	2	100
	Spring, 2007	29	67	3	26	51	16	4	100
	Spring, 2006	28	71	3	24	49	22	1	100
	Summer, 2002	55	42	8	47	35	7	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	64	36	16	48	28	8	0	100
	Spring, 2022	60	39	19	41	27	12	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	34	64	7	27	28	36	1	100
	Spring, 2019	42	54	9	33	24	30	4	100
	Spring, 2018	53	43	14	39	21	22	4	100
	Spring, 2017	54	40	13	42	22	18	6	100
	Spring, 2015	54	43	14	40	29	14	3	100
	Spring, 2014	39	58	6	32	35	23	3	100
	Spring, 2013	48	49	6	42	32	16	3	100
Summer, 2002	63	29	9	54	22	8	7	100	

		Q4b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Singapore	Spring, 2024	67	32	15	52	24	8	1	100
	Spring, 2022	66	33	15	52	25	9	0	100
	Spring, 2021	65	35	15	49	23	11	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	25	71	1	24	43	28	4	100
	Spring, 2023	22	78	1	21	44	33	1	100
	Spring, 2022	19	80	1	18	48	32	1	100
	Spring, 2021	22	78	2	20	49	28	1	100
	Summer, 2020	24	75	1	23	46	29	1	100
	Spring, 2019	35	63	0	34	46	17	2	100
	Spring, 2018	38	60	2	36	50	10	2	100
	Spring, 2017	33	61	1	33	50	11	5	100
	Spring, 2015	62	36	4	57	32	5	2	100
	Spring, 2014	56	42	3	53	37	5	2	100
	Spring, 2013	46	50	4	42	43	7	4	100
	Spring, 2010	39	56	1	37	46	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	42	53	1	40	47	7	5	100
	Spring, 2008	48	49	2	46	41	8	3	100
	Spring, 2007	53	42	1	51	37	5	5	100
Summer, 2002	65	31	5	61	29	2	4	100	
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	59	20	20	39	10	10	21	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	80	18	22	58	15	4	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	33	62	7	25	29	33	5	100
	Spring, 2023	48	50	5	43	28	22	2	100
	Spring, 2022	48	47	4	44	31	15	5	100
	Spring, 2019	66	25	15	51	20	5	9	100
	Spring, 2018	55	41	11	44	32	10	4	100
	Spring, 2017	53	44	13	40	34	9	3	100
	Spring, 2015	55	42	11	44	35	7	4	100
	Spring, 2014	48	50	14	35	33	17	1	100
	Spring, 2013	38	60	6	32	38	22	2	100
	Spring, 2011	49	46	11	38	36	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	55	37	14	42	25	12	8	100
	Spring, 2007	46	45	7	38	35	10	9	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	68	25	21	47	12	13	7	100
	Spring, 2019	63	16	30	33	9	7	21	100
	Spring, 2018	70	16	47	23	7	9	14	100
	Spring, 2017	63	22	39	24	8	14	15	100
	Spring, 2014	63	21	26	38	12	9	16	100
	Spring, 2013	62	17	28	35	7	10	21	100
	Spring, 2012	69	15	29	40	10	5	16	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	26	66	5	21	26	41	8	100
	Spring, 2019	37	43	8	29	18	26	20	100
	Spring, 2017	32	54	7	26	23	31	14	100
	Spring, 2015	18	59	4	14	25	34	23	100
	Spring, 2014	21	68	4	17	15	53	11	100
	Spring, 2013	27	55	6	21	18	37	18	100
	Spring, 2012	23	58	5	17	14	45	19	100
	Spring, 2011	18	66	2	16	22	44	17	100
	Spring, 2010	20	60	3	17	16	45	19	100
	Spring, 2009	16	57	3	13	12	45	27	100
	Spring, 2008	24	50	6	18	11	39	26	100
	Spring, 2007	25	53	4	21	17	36	22	100
	Spring, 2006	33	43	7	26	12	32	24	100
Spring, 2005	40	38	9	31	15	24	22	100	
Ghana	Spring, 2024	60	31	33	27	10	21	9	100
	Spring, 2017	49	24	29	20	4	20	27	100
	Spring, 2015	80	13	52	28	8	5	7	100
	Spring, 2014	61	22	28	33	10	13	16	100
	Spring, 2013	67	22	30	37	16	6	10	100
	Spring, 2007	75	14	33	42	11	3	11	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	73	23	28	45	12	11	4	100
	Spring, 2023	71	23	31	41	12	11	6	100
	Spring, 2019	59	25	24	34	11	14	16	100
	Spring, 2018	68	17	41	26	9	8	16	100
	Spring, 2017	54	21	32	22	12	9	25	100
	Spring, 2016	57	22	30	27	13	10	20	100
	Spring, 2015	70	22	26	44	16	6	8	100
	Spring, 2014	74	16	38	36	14	2	10	100
	Spring, 2013	77	13	48	30	10	3	9	100
	Spring, 2011	71	21	31	40	14	7	8	100
	Spring, 2010	86	9	53	33	8	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	73	14	40	33	9	5	13	100
Spring, 2007	80	15	40	41	12	3	5	100	

		Q4b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	75	17	39	37	8	9	8	100
	Spring, 2023	79	15	46	34	6	9	5	100
	Spring, 2019	70	17	39	31	9	8	13	100
	Spring, 2018	61	17	41	20	6	11	22	100
	Spring, 2017	72	13	47	25	7	6	15	100
	Spring, 2016	64	18	42	21	9	9	18	100
	Spring, 2015	70	15	38	32	9	5	15	100
	Spring, 2014	70	13	30	40	5	9	17	100
	Spring, 2013	76	11	38	38	7	4	13	100
Spring, 2010	76	16	37	39	11	4	8	100	
South Africa	Spring, 2024	47	33	26	21	9	24	20	100
	Spring, 2023	49	40	26	23	13	27	11	100
	Spring, 2019	46	35	26	20	12	23	19	100
	Spring, 2018	49	39	30	19	7	31	12	100
	Spring, 2017	45	32	21	24	12	20	22	100
	Spring, 2016	41	43	21	20	12	31	16	100
	Spring, 2015	52	34	22	30	16	18	14	100
	Spring, 2014	45	40	15	30	18	22	15	100
	Spring, 2013	48	43	18	30	21	22	9	100
Spring, 2008	36	51	10	27	21	30	12	100	
Argentina	Spring, 2024	47	34	17	30	19	15	19	100
	Spring, 2023	40	34	17	24	17	17	26	100
	Spring, 2019	47	24	18	29	13	11	29	100
	Spring, 2018	41	27	14	27	13	14	32	100
	Spring, 2017	41	26	14	27	14	12	33	100
	Spring, 2015	53	25	11	42	17	9	22	100
	Spring, 2014	40	31	8	32	22	8	30	100
	Spring, 2013	54	22	12	42	16	6	24	100
	Spring, 2010	45	28	7	38	19	9	27	100
	Spring, 2009	42	24	9	33	16	8	34	100
	Spring, 2008	34	30	4	30	16	15	35	100
Spring, 2007	31	32	4	28	16	15	37	100	
Brazil	Spring, 2024	45	40	6	39	32	8	15	100
	Spring, 2023	39	47	4	35	36	12	14	100
	Spring, 2019	51	27	8	43	22	5	22	100
	Spring, 2018	49	33	8	41	26	7	18	100
	Spring, 2017	53	25	9	43	20	5	23	100
	Spring, 2015	55	37	11	44	26	10	9	100
	Spring, 2014	44	44	5	39	36	8	12	100
	Spring, 2013	65	28	13	52	22	6	7	100
	Spring, 2012	50	40	10	40	30	9	10	100
	Spring, 2011	49	37	7	42	27	10	15	100
	Spring, 2010	52	34	6	46	28	6	14	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	43	36	12	30	17	19	21	100
	Spring, 2017	51	28	20	31	15	13	21	100
	Spring, 2015	65	26	18	48	21	4	9	100
	Spring, 2014	60	27	12	48	21	6	13	100
	Spring, 2013	62	27	17	45	21	6	11	100
	Spring, 2007	62	22	17	45	18	4	16	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	55	32	18	37	15	17	13	100
	Spring, 2017	43	33	14	29	15	18	24	100
	Spring, 2014	38	33	13	25	18	14	29	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	56	31	14	42	18	13	13	100
	Spring, 2023	57	33	16	41	17	16	10	100
	Spring, 2019	50	22	10	40	14	8	28	100
	Spring, 2018	46	26	12	33	14	13	28	100
	Spring, 2017	43	23	10	33	11	12	34	100
	Spring, 2015	48	34	11	36	23	11	18	100
	Spring, 2014	44	38	9	34	24	14	19	100
	Spring, 2013	46	33	11	34	21	12	22	100
	Spring, 2012	40	35	9	31	21	15	24	100
	Spring, 2011	39	45	3	36	35	11	16	100
	Spring, 2010	39	31	8	31	21	10	30	100
	Spring, 2009	39	43	9	30	26	17	18	100
	Spring, 2008	38	38	8	30	23	15	24	100
Spring, 2007	43	42	10	33	28	13	15	100	
Peru	Spring, 2024	64	24	26	38	13	11	12	100
	Spring, 2017	61	25	21	40	12	13	14	100
	Spring, 2015	60	22	17	43	17	5	18	100
	Spring, 2014	56	27	10	46	20	7	17	100
	Spring, 2007	55	22	12	44	16	6	23	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q4b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	22	73	3	19	31	42	6	100
	Spring, 2020	27	66	3	23	33	33	7	100
	Spring, 2019	26	60	4	22	37	23	13	100
	Spring, 2018	38	48	5	33	32	15	14	100
	Spring, 2017	43	47	5	39	33	14	10	100
	Spring, 2016	37	55	6	31	36	19	9	100
	Spring, 2015	38	54	4	34	33	21	8	100
	Spring, 2014	35	55	7	28	34	21	10	100
	Spring, 2013	36	51	7	30	32	20	12	100
	Spring, 2012	41	40	6	34	25	15	19	100
	Spring, 2011	52	36	12	39	22	14	12	100
	Spring, 2010	49	37	10	39	24	12	14	100
	Spring, 2009	49	38	9	41	25	13	13	100
	Spring, 2008	40	42	9	30	26	16	19	100
	Spring, 2007	42	40	8	34	25	14	18	100
	Spring, 2006	52	29	12	40	19	10	19	100
Spring, 2005	43	35	9	34	22	13	22	100	
Australia	Spring, 2021	21	78	4	17	34	44	1	100
	Summer, 2020	16	81	1	14	36	45	3	100
	Spring, 2019	37	57	4	32	37	20	7	100
	Spring, 2018	48	47	5	43	32	15	5	100
	Spring, 2017	63	33	10	54	24	8	4	100
	Spring, 2016	52	39	6	46	28	11	9	100
	Spring, 2015	58	33	6	51	25	8	9	100
	Spring, 2013	58	34	7	51	27	8	7	100
Spring, 2008	52	40	6	46	31	9	8	100	

SELECT BANGLADESH, INDIA AND THAILAND TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q4b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	77	22	33	44	17	5	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	26	67	8	18	17	50	8	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	72	17	16	56	15	2	11	100

		Q8c. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. c. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2024	16	74	1	14	25	49	10	100
	Spring, 2023	15	79	3	12	23	56	7	100
	Spring, 2022	18	77	3	15	28	49	5	100
	Spring, 2021	18	78	3	15	28	50	4	100
	Summer, 2020	22	73	2	20	27	47	4	100
	Spring, 2019	32	60	4	29	28	32	7	100
	Spring, 2018	42	49	5	37	30	19	9	100
	Spring, 2017	29	51	3	27	29	22	19	100
France	Spring, 2024	14	81	2	12	23	58	6	100
	Spring, 2023	12	82	2	10	22	61	5	100
	Spring, 2022	14	80	3	12	26	54	6	100
	Spring, 2021	19	78	3	15	26	51	4	100
	Summer, 2020	16	80	2	14	24	56	4	100
	Spring, 2019	23	69	2	21	25	44	8	100
	Spring, 2018	27	69	1	25	33	36	4	100
	Spring, 2017	19	76	3	17	34	42	5	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	17	78	1	16	26	53	4	100
	Spring, 2023	14	83	2	12	31	52	4	100
	Spring, 2022	18	79	2	16	31	48	3	100
	Spring, 2021	17	78	3	13	28	49	6	100
	Summer, 2020	18	78	2	16	32	46	4	100
	Spring, 2019	27	61	5	23	34	27	12	100
	Spring, 2018	29	60	3	27	34	26	11	100
	Spring, 2017	23	65	2	21	34	31	12	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	26	62	1	24	39	23	12	100
	Spring, 2024	31	59	6	25	27	32	10	100
	Spring, 2023	30	54	6	24	24	30	16	100
	Spring, 2022	33	58	6	27	28	29	9	100
	Spring, 2021	36	56	5	31	27	29	8	100
	Spring, 2019	17	42	1	16	24	18	41	100
	Spring, 2018	11	64	1	10	29	35	25	100
	Spring, 2017	18	52	1	16	27	26	30	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	20	59	1	19	32	28	21	100
	Spring, 2024	24	67	2	22	35	32	9	100
	Spring, 2023	17	58	1	16	31	28	24	100
	Spring, 2022	17	61	2	15	28	33	22	100
	Spring, 2019	14	35	1	13	16	20	51	100
	Spring, 2018	22	55	1	20	31	24	23	100
	Spring, 2017	13	46	1	13	25	21	40	100
	Italy	Spring, 2024	13	62	1	24	39	23	12
Spring, 2024		24	69	6	18	35	34	7	100
Spring, 2023		28	69	6	22	41	28	3	100
Spring, 2022		26	68	5	21	40	29	6	100
Spring, 2021		25	72	5	19	43	29	3	100
Summer, 2020		24	75	4	20	42	33	1	100
Spring, 2019		24	54	4	20	29	25	22	100
Spring, 2018		14	64	1	13	30	34	22	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	15	64	1	14	30	34	21	100
	Spring, 2024	19	76	1	18	31	45	5	100
	Spring, 2023	19	78	1	18	31	48	3	100
	Spring, 2022	19	77	1	18	29	48	4	100
	Spring, 2021	25	73	2	23	29	44	2	100
	Summer, 2020	29	70	2	27	29	41	2	100
	Spring, 2019	38	54	3	35	25	28	8	100
	Spring, 2018	35	57	2	33	39	18	8	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	28	61	1	27	38	24	11	100
	Spring, 2024	9	78	0	8	24	55	13	100
	Spring, 2023	9	79	0	8	30	49	13	100
	Spring, 2022	11	70	1	10	34	36	19	100
	Spring, 2019	18	51	2	16	29	22	31	100
	Spring, 2018	9	61	0	9	29	32	30	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	5	54	0	5	27	27	41	100
	Spring, 2014	13	63	2	11	37	26	23	100

		Q8c. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. c. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2024	19	69	4	15	30	40	12	100
	Spring, 2023	17	80	5	12	34	46	3	100
	Spring, 2022	17	79	4	14	34	45	4	100
	Spring, 2021	20	79	5	15	42	36	1	100
	Summer, 2020	23	75	5	18	35	40	1	100
	Spring, 2019	28	66	5	23	37	29	6	100
	Spring, 2018	15	79	1	14	41	38	7	100
	Spring, 2017	9	79	1	9	40	38	12	100
Spring, 2014	14	71	2	12	30	42	15	100	
Sweden	Spring, 2024	9	83	0	9	30	53	8	100
	Spring, 2023	12	83	0	12	30	54	4	100
	Spring, 2022	13	85	1	12	26	59	2	100
	Spring, 2021	12	86	1	11	36	50	2	100
	Summer, 2020	15	83	1	14	26	56	2	100
	Spring, 2019	23	67	2	21	33	34	10	100
	Spring, 2018	29	62	2	27	34	28	8	100
	Spring, 2017	22	63	1	21	33	30	15	100
UK	Spring, 2024	23	72	3	20	30	42	5	100
	Spring, 2023	21	76	6	15	34	41	3	100
	Spring, 2022	26	70	4	22	33	37	4	100
	Spring, 2021	24	70	3	21	25	45	6	100
	Summer, 2020	21	76	4	17	29	47	3	100
	Spring, 2019	35	59	5	29	31	29	6	100
	Spring, 2018	39	49	8	31	31	18	11	100
	Spring, 2017	31	53	2	29	27	26	17	100
Spring, 2014	34	44	7	27	26	18	21	100	
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	51	16	15	36	5	11	33	100
India	Spring, 2024	19	43	4	15	8	34	38	100
	Spring, 2019	21	36	4	17	11	25	43	100
	Spring, 2017	22	23	4	17	11	12	56	100
	Spring, 2016	16	20	4	11	10	10	64	100
	Spring, 2015	28	29	8	21	14	15	42	100
	Spring, 2014	13	25	3	10	12	13	62	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	8	90	0	7	33	57	2	100
	Spring, 2023	9	87	1	8	35	53	4	100
	Spring, 2022	8	88	1	8	37	52	3	100
	Spring, 2021	10	86	1	9	41	45	4	100
	Summer, 2020	9	84	0	9	31	53	6	100
	Spring, 2019	14	81	1	13	48	33	5	100
	Spring, 2018	17	76	2	15	44	32	7	100
	Spring, 2017	12	80	0	11	46	35	8	100
	Spring, 2016	12	79	1	11	39	40	10	100
	Spring, 2015	12	82	1	11	41	41	6	100
	Spring, 2014	6	87	0	6	43	44	7	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	55	43	15	40	29	14	2	100
	Spring, 2022	62	36	23	39	26	11	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	45	50	12	33	19	32	4	100
	Spring, 2019	58	35	14	44	18	17	7	100
	Spring, 2018	58	34	17	41	14	19	8	100
	Spring, 2017	53	31	12	41	16	15	16	100
	Spring, 2015	51	38	12	39	26	12	10	100
	Spring, 2014	32	47	5	27	25	22	21	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	63	36	17	45	26	10	1	100
	Spring, 2022	69	31	24	45	21	9	1	100
	Spring, 2021	69	29	22	48	23	7	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	13	83	1	12	37	46	4	100
	Spring, 2023	12	87	1	11	42	45	1	100
	Spring, 2022	12	87	1	11	42	45	1	100
	Spring, 2021	15	84	2	13	47	37	1	100
	Summer, 2020	15	83	1	14	42	41	1	100
	Spring, 2019	25	74	1	24	51	23	1	100
	Spring, 2018	37	61	4	33	45	16	2	100
	Spring, 2017	38	54	4	34	45	9	7	100
	Spring, 2015	67	29	10	57	25	4	4	100
	Spring, 2014	58	38	7	50	32	5	5	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	47	24	12	36	10	14	29	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	63	32	17	46	23	9	5	100

		Q8c. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. c. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	Spring, 2024	13	73	3	10	33	40	14	100
	Spring, 2023	19	72	3	16	36	36	9	100
	Spring, 2022	20	70	3	17	37	33	10	100
	Spring, 2019	35	47	6	29	27	20	18	100
	Spring, 2018	34	56	7	27	40	16	10	100
	Spring, 2017	27	62	4	24	42	20	11	100
Spring, 2014	25	67	5	19	32	34	9	100	
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	52	31	13	38	15	16	17	100
	Spring, 2019	44	17	13	31	6	11	39	100
	Spring, 2018	53	26	23	30	8	18	20	100
	Spring, 2017	30	23	14	17	4	19	47	100
	Spring, 2014	28	35	8	20	10	25	37	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	15	68	2	14	24	44	17	100
	Spring, 2019	29	44	3	26	12	31	27	100
	Spring, 2014	11	58	3	7	15	44	31	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	46	33	23	23	14	19	21	100
	Spring, 2017	44	21	25	19	9	12	35	100
	Spring, 2014	44	19	19	24	10	10	37	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	64	33	24	40	16	17	3	100
	Spring, 2023	70	24	27	44	11	13	6	100
	Spring, 2019	58	27	20	38	13	14	15	100
	Spring, 2018	53	27	23	30	13	14	19	100
	Spring, 2017	44	35	17	27	16	19	21	100
	Spring, 2014	58	23	27	31	14	9	20	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	59	30	25	34	17	14	10	100
	Spring, 2023	63	29	30	32	17	12	9	100
	Spring, 2019	61	19	27	34	11	8	20	100
	Spring, 2018	52	25	30	23	12	13	23	100
	Spring, 2017	54	24	28	26	12	12	22	100
	Spring, 2014	46	18	18	28	8	11	35	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	36	30	18	18	10	20	33	100
	Spring, 2023	45	33	24	21	11	22	22	100
	Spring, 2019	52	29	22	30	13	16	19	100
	Spring, 2018	45	33	23	21	12	21	23	100
	Spring, 2017	40	31	18	22	10	21	28	100
	Spring, 2014	28	34	10	19	16	18	37	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	26	54	8	18	22	33	20	100
	Spring, 2023	20	55	7	13	21	33	25	100
	Spring, 2019	34	42	9	26	21	21	24	100
	Spring, 2018	21	47	7	14	15	32	33	100
	Spring, 2017	20	44	6	14	19	24	37	100
	Spring, 2014	14	41	3	11	20	22	44	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	15	66	4	12	17	49	19	100
	Spring, 2023	18	67	3	15	17	50	15	100
	Spring, 2019	23	52	5	19	14	38	25	100
	Spring, 2018	15	70	4	11	23	47	15	100
	Spring, 2017	21	56	5	17	13	43	22	100
	Spring, 2014	13	66	2	11	32	34	21	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	19	62	3	16	18	44	19	100
	Spring, 2017	20	54	6	14	20	35	26	100
	Spring, 2014	19	49	3	17	27	22	31	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	27	59	6	21	29	30	14	100
	Spring, 2017	20	54	6	14	23	32	26	100
	Spring, 2014	15	34	5	10	15	19	51	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	27	62	4	23	29	33	11	100
	Spring, 2023	29	60	5	24	26	34	11	100
	Spring, 2019	34	43	5	29	22	21	23	100
	Spring, 2018	21	57	4	17	26	32	22	100
	Spring, 2017	23	53	2	21	23	30	24	100
	Spring, 2014	14	50	3	12	19	31	36	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	31	52	7	24	26	26	17	100
	Spring, 2017	24	57	6	18	29	29	19	100
	Spring, 2014	18	40	2	16	18	23	42	100

SELECT BANGLADESH, INDIA AND THAILAND TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q8c. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. c. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	56	31	24	32	22	9	13	100
India	Spring, 2023	32	57	8	24	9	48	10	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	52	22	12	40	18	4	26	100

		Q8c. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. c. Chinese President Xi Jinping								
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Never heard of this person	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	9	79	1	7	33	46	10	2	100
	Spring, 2023	8	77	1	7	30	47	13	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	11	84	2	10	30	54	4	1	100
	Spring, 2023	10	84	2	8	27	57	6	0	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q8c. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. c. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	18	77	2	16	22	55	5	100
	Spring, 2020	22	71	2	20	26	45	8	100
	Spring, 2019	38	49	2	35	27	23	13	100
	Spring, 2018	39	50	5	34	27	23	12	100
	Spring, 2017	31	60	2	29	29	31	9	100
	Spring, 2014	28	58	2	26	26	32	14	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	16	82	2	14	28	54	2	100
	Summer, 2020	18	79	3	16	27	52	3	100
	Spring, 2019	38	54	4	35	31	23	8	100
	Spring, 2018	43	47	5	37	29	18	10	100
	Spring, 2017	42	46	4	39	27	19	12	100
	Spring, 2016	39	38	4	35	21	16	24	100
	Spring, 2015	47	37	5	42	26	11	16	100

		Q59. How much influence do you think China is having on economic conditions in (survey country) – a great deal of influence, a fair amount of influence, not too much influence, or no influence at all?							
		TOTAL Great deal/Fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/No influence	Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	No influence at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	82	17	28	54	14	3	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	81	14	32	50	12	2	5	100
France	Spring, 2024	83	16	47	36	10	5	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	94	6	62	31	4	2	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	83	16	34	49	13	3	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	78	21	20	58	19	2	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	88	10	52	36	8	1	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	84	15	29	55	12	3	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	60	24	13	48	21	3	16	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	79	14	40	39	11	3	7	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	75	21	17	58	19	2	4	100
UK	Spring, 2024	74	25	29	45	23	2	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	89	9	33	56	8	1	2	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	68	10	34	34	5	4	23	100
India	Spring, 2024	61	19	37	24	8	11	20	100
	Spring, 2019	49	25	18	31	13	13	26	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	93	6	47	46	6	1	1	100
	Spring, 2019	92	6	41	51	4	1	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	85	15	52	33	10	4	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	72	27	35	37	16	11	1	100
	Spring, 2019	66	31	26	41	24	7	2	100
	Spring, 2013	69	30	24	45	26	3	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	84	16	39	45	12	4	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	92	6	53	38	4	2	2	100
	Spring, 2019	93	6	50	43	5	1	1	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	77	11	40	37	6	5	11	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	86	13	40	46	9	4	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	64	30	22	42	22	8	6	100
	Spring, 2019	58	35	18	40	29	6	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	63	30	41	22	8	22	8	100
	Spring, 2019	62	25	29	32	10	15	13	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	66	19	24	42	14	5	15	100
	Spring, 2019	55	29	12	43	17	12	16	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	71	21	39	31	15	6	9	100
	Spring, 2013	61	26	34	27	15	10	13	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	85	15	50	35	7	7	0	100
	Spring, 2019	77	18	35	43	9	9	5	100
	Spring, 2013	82	14	42	40	13	1	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	76	19	41	35	14	5	5	100
	Spring, 2019	77	15	40	36	10	5	8	100
	Spring, 2013	71	16	34	37	12	4	13	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	63	22	39	24	13	9	15	100
	Spring, 2019	64	28	31	33	16	13	8	100
	Spring, 2013	71	19	37	34	10	9	10	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	59	31	34	25	21	10	11	100
	Spring, 2019	60	28	20	41	16	12	12	100
	Spring, 2013	49	38	10	39	24	14	13	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	78	12	51	27	5	8	10	100
	Spring, 2019	60	24	26	34	11	13	15	100
	Spring, 2013	69	25	26	43	15	9	6	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	77	12	60	17	7	6	10	100
	Spring, 2013	68	20	29	40	14	6	12	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	51	42	36	15	31	11	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	70	24	32	37	14	10	7	100
	Spring, 2019	61	31	19	42	18	13	8	100
	Spring, 2013	49	41	17	32	20	21	9	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	77	16	51	26	9	7	7	100

AUSTRALIA PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q59. How much influence do you think China is having on economic conditions in (survey country) – a great deal of influence, a fair amount of influence, not too much influence, or no influence at all?							
		TOTAL Great deal/Fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/No influence	Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	No influence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2019	89	9	39	49	8	1	2	100

		ASK IF "GREAT DEAL", "FAIR AMOUNT", OR "NOT TOO MUCH" IN Q59: Q60. Right now, is China having a positive or negative impact on economic conditions in (survey country)?					
		Positive	Negative	Neither/Both (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
U.S.	Spring, 2024	18	79	0	4	100	3495
Canada	Spring, 2024	19	71	1	9	100	1098
France	Spring, 2024	20	73	3	4	100	966
Germany	Spring, 2024	25	70	1	3	100	996
Greece	Spring, 2024	48	43	5	5	100	985
Hungary	Spring, 2024	36	43	21	0	100	961
Italy	Spring, 2024	30	59	5	6	100	1083
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	35	60	2	3	100	980
Poland	Spring, 2024	16	50	33	2	100	825
Spain	Spring, 2024	36	51	4	10	100	954
Sweden	Spring, 2024	28	58	7	7	100	972
UK	Spring, 2024	29	66	2	3	100	992
Australia	Spring, 2024	28	69	0	3	100	1971
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	72	18	2	8	100	760
India	Spring, 2024	27	65	2	6	100	2531
	Spring, 2019	25	64	3	7	100	1558
Japan	Spring, 2024	22	68	6	3	100	988
	Spring, 2019	37	44	8	11	100	1010
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	70	28	1	2	100	979
Philippines	Spring, 2024	53	45	1	1	100	882
	Spring, 2019	53	44	1	2	100	925
	Spring, 2013	53	43	3	1	100	553
Singapore	Spring, 2024	70	27	2	2	100	981
South Korea	Spring, 2024	24	69	5	2	100	1004
	Spring, 2019	33	61	3	3	100	990
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	50	39	3	8	100	2124
Thailand	Spring, 2024	67	28	3	2	100	955
Israel	Spring, 2024	38	36	22	4	100	844
	Spring, 2019	65	17	15	3	100	833
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	39	52	7	3	100	745
	Spring, 2019	50	42	4	4	100	756
Turkey	Spring, 2024	29	51	12	8	100	828
	Spring, 2019	31	55	5	9	100	744
Ghana	Spring, 2024	35	34	25	6	100	897
	Spring, 2013	63	25	12	0	100	519
Kenya	Spring, 2024	59	38	3	0	100	969
	Spring, 2019	58	35	3	4	100	898
	Spring, 2013	81	13	5	0	100	665
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	72	15	9	4	100	932
	Spring, 2019	80	12	3	5	100	861
	Spring, 2013	86	7	5	2	100	718
South Africa	Spring, 2024	62	24	9	5	100	1185
	Spring, 2019	65	29	2	4	100	1205
	Spring, 2013	58	28	12	2	100	576
Argentina	Spring, 2024	38	41	7	14	100	802
	Spring, 2019	50	33	3	13	100	799
	Spring, 2013	42	39	14	5	100	399
Brazil	Spring, 2024	64	27	3	6	100	840
	Spring, 2019	66	23	3	8	100	723
	Spring, 2013	56	34	7	3	100	666
Chile	Spring, 2024	61	25	3	10	100	849
	Spring, 2013	66	16	15	3	100	547
Colombia	Spring, 2024	58	38	0	4	100	849
Mexico	Spring, 2024	71	25	1	3	100	856
	Spring, 2019	67	26	2	5	100	790
	Spring, 2013	49	41	7	3	100	489
Peru	Spring, 2024	69	24	1	6	100	873

In 2013, this question was only asked of those who said China was having a great deal or fair amount of influence on economic conditions in (survey country).

AUSTRALIA PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		ASK IF "GREAT DEAL", "FAIR AMOUNT", OR "NOT TOO MUCH" IN Q59: Q60. Right now, is China having a positive or negative impact on economic conditions in (survey country)?					
		Positive	Negative	Neither/Both (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Australia	Spring, 2019	57	37	2	4	100	989

		Q61a. How well do each of the following statements describe Chinese companies operating in (survey country)? a. They are good for the economy							
		TOTAL Well	TOTAL Not well	Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	Total
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	79	7	44	36	3	4	13	100
India	Spring, 2024	49	30	19	31	9	21	20	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	65	34	22	43	23	10	2	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	73	18	22	51	8	10	9	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	81	18	21	60	14	4	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	55	36	22	33	22	14	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	80	20	37	42	14	6	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	72	23	33	39	18	6	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	57	33	27	30	15	18	10	100

		Q61b. How well do each of the following statements describe Chinese companies operating in (survey country)? b. They treat local workers fairly							
		TOTAL Well	TOTAL Not well	Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	Total
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	74	10	43	31	3	7	16	100
India	Spring, 2024	48	28	16	31	8	20	24	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	57	42	20	37	29	13	1	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	68	17	26	42	8	9	15	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	72	25	16	56	20	5	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	34	53	12	22	24	30	13	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	68	31	29	39	20	11	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	49	38	18	31	25	13	13	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	41	44	15	26	20	24	15	100

		Q61c. How well do each of the following statements describe Chinese companies operating in (survey country)? c. They work to protect the environment							
		TOTAL Well	TOTAL Not well	Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	Total
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	80	7	45	36	3	5	12	100
India	Spring, 2024	43	35	18	26	9	26	22	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	63	36	23	40	24	12	1	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	67	22	31	36	11	11	11	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	66	31	17	49	22	8	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	23	70	10	13	21	49	8	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	75	24	40	35	15	9	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	58	33	25	34	23	10	9	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	42	44	17	24	19	24	15	100

		Q62a. In general, to what extent do you think each of the following countries contributes to peace and stability around the world – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all? a. China							
		TOTAL A great deal/A fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/Not at all	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2024	22	77	8	14	37	40	1	100
	Spring, 2023	14	85	2	12	46	39	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	64	16	30	35	7	9	20	100
India	Spring, 2024	26	50	7	19	11	39	24	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	29	69	6	23	40	29	3	100
	Spring, 2023	13	85	1	13	52	33	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	76	24	34	42	17	7	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	57	41	17	40	23	18	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	73	26	31	42	17	9	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	26	69	8	18	41	28	5	100
	Spring, 2023	12	87	2	11	48	39	0	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	72	12	20	53	7	5	15	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	80	18	20	61	13	5	2	100

SELECT BANGLADESH, INDIA AND THAILAND TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q62a. In general, to what extent do you think each of the following countries contributes to peace and stability around the world – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all? a. China							
		TOTAL A great deal/A fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/Not at all	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2023	33	62	9	24	13	49	5	100

		Q62b. In general, to what extent do you think each of the following countries contributes to peace and stability around the world – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all? b. India							
		TOTAL A great deal/A fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/Not at all	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2024	37	61	4	33	50	11	2	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	60	23	24	36	11	12	17	100
India	Spring, 2024	89	5	73	16	2	3	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	60	32	8	51	29	3	8	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	46	54	11	35	33	21	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	51	45	10	41	30	15	4	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	49	50	10	39	37	14	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	30	56	5	26	44	12	14	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	76	11	22	53	8	3	13	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	47	49	4	43	33	16	4	100

		Q62c. In general, to what extent do you think each of the following countries contributes to peace and stability around the world – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all? c. Japan							
		TOTAL A great deal/A fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/Not at all	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2024	58	40	12	47	35	5	2	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	59	17	25	34	10	7	24	100
India	Spring, 2024	49	20	18	31	7	13	31	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	76	23	14	61	20	3	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	72	28	28	44	18	10	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	81	17	36	45	11	6	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	58	41	13	45	31	10	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	35	58	7	28	40	18	7	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	73	9	21	52	6	4	18	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	80	17	19	61	13	4	3	100

		Q62d. In general, to what extent do you think each of the following countries contributes to peace and stability around the world – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all? d. Australia							
		TOTAL A great deal/A fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/Not at all	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2024	61	38	15	45	34	5	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	53	21	21	32	12	8	26	100
India	Spring, 2024	50	18	17	33	7	11	32	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	71	19	8	63	17	2	10	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	63	37	17	46	25	12	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	72	24	26	46	16	8	4	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	50	48	10	40	36	12	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	46	40	8	39	35	5	14	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	65	14	14	51	10	5	21	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	69	25	11	58	19	6	6	100

		Q62e. In general, to what extent do you think each of the following countries contributes to peace and stability around the world – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all? e. The United States							
		TOTAL A great deal/A fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/Not at all	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2024	54	45	16	38	27	18	1	100
	Spring, 2023	61	38	15	46	29	9	1	100

		Q63. How concerned are you, if at all, about territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries – very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?							
		TOTAL Concerned	TOTAL Not concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	47	29	17	30	9	19	24	100
India	Spring, 2024	69	20	44	25	6	14	11	100
	Spring, 2015	62	10	38	24	6	3	28	100
	Spring, 2014	72	9	35	37	7	2	18	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	86	13	57	29	11	2	1	100
	Spring, 2016	80	19	35	45	14	5	1	100
	Spring, 2015	83	15	52	31	10	4	2	100
	Spring, 2014	85	13	41	44	10	3	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	74	25	36	38	18	8	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	91	9	65	25	6	3	0	100
	Spring, 2015	91	8	56	35	7	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	93	7	61	32	5	1	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	64	36	27	38	23	13	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	87	9	57	31	7	2	3	100
	Spring, 2015	78	20	31	47	18	2	2	100
	Spring, 2014	83	16	30	53	13	3	1	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	49	37	14	36	20	17	13	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	38	61	11	27	33	28	2	100

SELECT BANGLADESH, INDIA AND THAILAND TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q63. How concerned are you, if at all, about territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries – very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?							
		TOTAL Concerned	TOTAL Not concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	55	38	10	45	24	14	7	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	50	38	14	36	21	17	12	100

		Q63. How concerned are you, if at all, about territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries – very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?								
		TOTAL Concerned	TOTAL Not concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Not sure	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	61	24	20	41	18	6	14	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	82	15	36	46	12	4	2	0	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q63. How concerned are you, if at all, about territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries – very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?							
		TOTAL Concerned	TOTAL Not concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2015	72	25	30	42	15	10	3	100
	Spring, 2014	68	31	27	40	21	10	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	63	31	17	46	25	6	6	100

		U.S. Party ID with Leaners			
		Reps and Rep Leaners	Dems and Dem Leaners	DK/Refused/ No lean	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	45	47	8	100