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For The People & The Press

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Public's Global Focus Turns from Europe to Asia

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## Strengthen Ties with China, But Get Tough on Trade

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## Strengthen Ties with China, But Get Tough on Trade

As President Obama prepares to host Chinese President Hu Jintao next week, Americans increasingly see Asia as the region of the world that is most important to the United States. Nearly half (47%) say Asia is most important, compared with just 37% who say Europe, home to many of America's closest traditional allies.

Views on this issue have changed considerably over the last decade. In an early September 2001 poll, 44% said our political, economic and military ties to Europe were more important, while 34% prioritized our ties to Asia. Similarly, in polls conducted in 1993 and 1997 about half felt Europe was the region most important to American national interests, while roughly three-in-ten said Asia.

This shift reflects changing perceptions about the economic balance of power in the world. Almost half (47%) of Americans say China is the world's leading economic power, while just 31% name the U.S. Three years ago – prior to the global economic crisis – only 30% characterized China as the global economic leader, compared with 41% for the U.S.

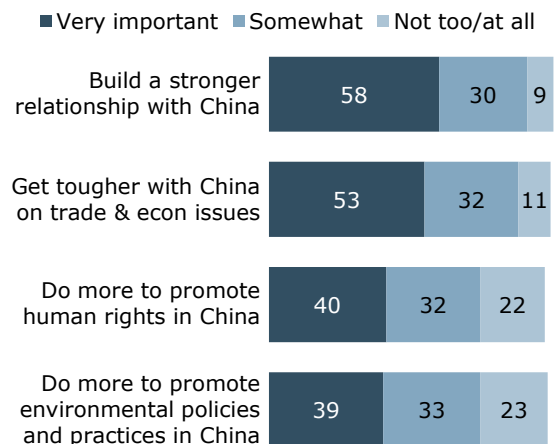
The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted January 5-9 among 1,503 adults finds that by two-to-one (60% to 27%) Americans see China's economic strength as a greater threat than its military strength. And as Obama goes into talks with the Chinese president, a 53% majority say it is very important for the U.S. to get tougher with China on trade and economic issues.

### Asia Seen as Increasingly Important; Europe Less So

	Sep 1993	Sep 1997	Sep 2001	Jan 2011
Area most important to U.S.?	%	%	%	%
Asia	31	31	34	<b>47</b>
Europe	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>44</b>	37
Equally important	8	6	9	7
Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Jan 5-9, 2011. Q21F2. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. In Sept. 2001 and before Asia was read as "Japan and the Pacific rim nations of Asia." In 1993 Europe was read as "the friendly nations of Europe."

### China Policy: Get Tough on Trade, But Also Strengthen Relations

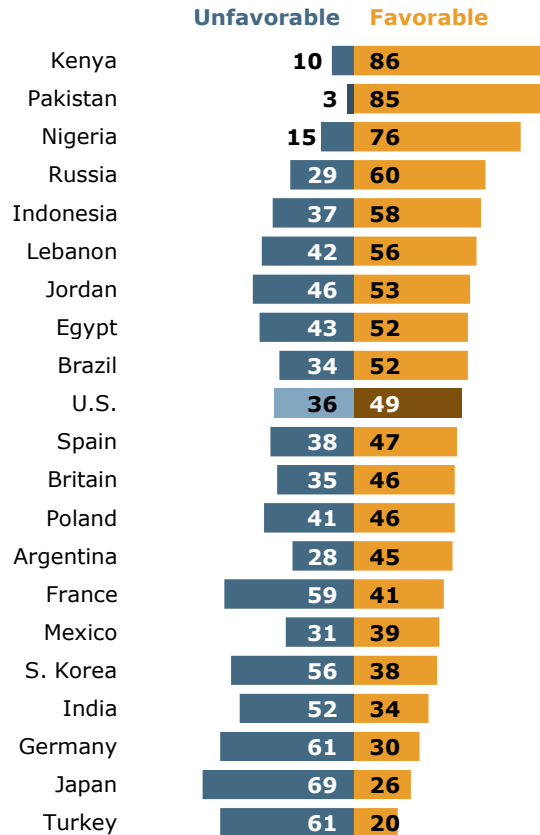


PEW RESEARCH CENTER Jan. 5-9, 2011. Q39a-d.

Yet while Americans may see China as a problem, relatively few describe it as an adversary, and a 58% majority say it is very important to build a stronger relationship between the U.S. and China. By comparison, promoting human rights and better environmental policies and practices are important, but lower priorities.

American views of China are not extreme in a global perspective. A [2010 Pew Global Attitudes Project](#) survey found roughly half of Americans expressing a favorable opinion of China, while 36% said they felt unfavorably. In that survey, attitudes toward China were far more negative in France, Germany and Turkey, as well as among the publics of some of China's neighbors, such as Japan, South Korea and India. By contrast, China is viewed in an overwhelmingly favorable light in places like Kenya and Nigeria (where the U.S. is also viewed very favorably) as well as in Pakistan (where opinions of the U.S. are mostly negative).

## Views of China



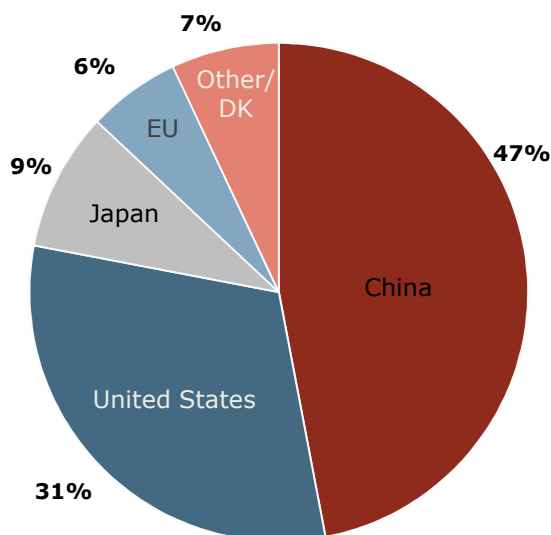
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Global Attitudes Project, Spring 2010.

## China's Economic Strength

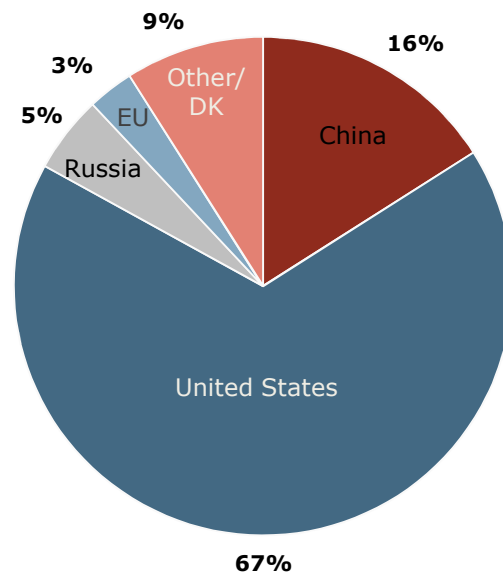
Nearly half (47%) of Americans see China as the world's leading economic power, while 31% say the United States holds that position. As recently as February 2008, the positions of these two countries were reversed: 41% named the U.S., and 30% China as the world's leading economic power. Few Americans (6%) place the countries of the European Union in the top position. Similarly, only 9% think Japan occupies the top spot – a stark change from the late 1980s and early 1990s, when concerns about Japan's growing economic power were widespread. In fact, a January 1989 survey found that by a two-to-one margin, Americans believed Japan was the world's dominant economy: 58% considered Japan the top economic power; only 29% named the U.S.

## China Seen as Leading Economic Power; U.S. as Military Power

World's Leading *ECONOMIC* Power



World's Leading *MILITARY* Power



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Jan 6-9, 2011 omnibus. PEW.12/PEW.13.

While Americans believe China has assumed the leading position in the global economy, they see the military balance of power quite differently. Two-thirds (67%) think the U.S. is the world's leading military power. Just 16% say China has the top military, while 5% name Russia, and 3% the EU.

In keeping with this, Americans view China primarily as an economic threat, rather than a military one. When asked whether they are more concerned about China's economic or its military strength, more say the former by roughly two-to-one (60% vs. 27%).

One-in-five Americans identify China when asked to name the country representing the greatest threat to the U.S., up from 11% in November 2009. This is the highest percentage volunteering China as the greatest danger since a September 2001 poll taken prior to the 9/11 attacks and just months after the dispute over a U.S. surveillance plane that was held by Chinese authorities for several days on the island of Hainan.

China (20%) and North Korea (18%) top the list of global dangers, followed by Iran (12%) and Afghanistan (10%). For the first time in more than two decades, fewer than 10% name Iraq as the leading threat.

When the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press first asked this question in March 1990, roughly one-in-three Americans (32%) rated the Soviet Union as the biggest danger to the U.S. By February 1992, with the Soviet Union no longer in existence, Americans believed Japan's rising economic power posed the greatest threat.

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### China, North Korea Top List of Threats

<i>Country representing "greatest danger" to U.S.</i>	<b>Mar 1990</b>	<b>Feb 1992</b>	<b>Sept 1993</b>	<b>Sept 2001</b>	<b>Oct 2005</b>	<b>Feb 2006</b>	<b>Feb 2007</b>	<b>Sept 2008</b>	<b>Nov 2009</b>	<b>Jan 2011</b>
China	8	8	11	32	16	20	14	16	11	20
North Korea	--	--	1	1	13	11	17	6	10	18
Iran	6	4	7	5	9	27	25	21	21	12
Afghanistan	--	--	--	--	2	1	2	5	14	10
Iraq	--	12	18	16	18	17	19	13	14	8
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	3	4
The U.S. itself	4	3	--	2	7	5	5	4	5	4
Russia/U.S.S.R.	32	13	8	9	2	3	2	14	2	2
Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Japan	8	31	11	3	1	1	1	1	--	1
Israel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Al Qaeda/Terrorist groups	--	--	--	--	2	4	1	3	2	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Jan. 5-9, 2011. Q20F1. Multiple responses accepted. Sep. 2001 poll fielded before 9/11.

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While Americans see China as a rising global power, relatively few characterize the U.S.-China relationship as adversarial. Only 22% describe China as an adversary; 43% say it is a serious problem, but not an adversary; and 27% believe China is not much of a problem. The view that China is not a problem is especially common among young people: 42% of 18-29 year-olds hold this opinion.

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### Few See China as an Adversary

	Sep 1997	Mar 1999	Mar 2000	Sep 2001	Feb 2002	Jul 2004	Oct 2005	Sep 2008	Nov 2009	Jan 2011
<i>Do you think China is...?</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
An adversary	14	20	17	23	17	14	16	19	19	22
Serious problem, but not adversary	46	48	44	48	39	40	45	49	41	43
Not much of a problem	32	25	26	23	33	36	30	26	30	27
DK	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Jan. 5-9, 2011. Q20F1. Multiple responses accepted. Sept 2001 data collected before 9/11 terrorist attacks. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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Views on this question have been relatively stable since it was first asked in 1997, although the percentage who consider China an adversary has increased somewhat since 2004, when just 14% saw China this way.

## Partisan Differences on Views of China

For the most part, views about China and its military and economic strength do not vary considerably along partisan lines. Yet, Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents express more positive opinions of the Sino-American relationship than do Republican and Republican leaners. While majorities in both groups say relations between the U.S. and China are staying the same, 22% of Democrats say relations between the two countries are improving, compared with just 9% of Republicans. In 2004, when this question was last asked, 16% of Democrats and Democratic leaners and 21% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents said relations between the two countries were improving.

When asked about their view of China, 47% of Republicans and Republican leaners and 43% of Democrats and Democratic leaners describe that country as a serious problem, but not an adversary. Republicans are somewhat more likely than Democrats to see China as an adversary (24% vs. 19%, respectively); conversely, Democrats are slightly more likely than Republicans to say China is not much of a problem (29% vs. 23%).

Among Republicans and Republican-leaning independents, those who agree with the Tea Party offer more negative views of China and Sino-American relations than do those who disagree with the Tea Party or have no opinion of the movement. One-third of Tea Party Republicans describe China as an adversary, compared with 17% of other Republicans and Republican leaners. And while 34% of those who agree with the Tea Party say relations between the U.S. and China are getting worse, 24% of Republicans who disagree with the Tea Party or do not have an opinion of it say that is the case.

Democrats and Republicans also offer different views about U.S. policy toward China. The partisan gap is especially notable in regards to the promotion of human rights; 48% of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents say is very important for the U.S. to

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### Modest Partisan Differences in Views of China

<i>Are relations between the U.S. and China...</i>	<b>Total</b> %	<b>Rep/ Lean Rep</b> %	<b>Dem/ Lean Dem</b> %
Improving	16	9	22
Staying about the same	55	57	55
Getting worse	22	29	17
DK	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Do you think China is...</i>			
An adversary	22	24	19
A serious problem, but not an adversary	43	47	43
Not much of a problem	27	23	29
DK	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Jan. 5-9, 2011. Q36 & Q37.  
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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do more to promote human rights in China, compared with one-third of Republicans and Republican leaners.

Democrats and Democratic leaners are also more likely than Republicans and Republican-leaning independents to say it is very important for the U.S. to do more to promote better environmental policies and practices in China (43% vs. 34%, respectively). And while majorities among both partisan groups say it is very important for the U.S. to build a stronger relationship with China, more Democrats say that is the case (62% vs. 54% of Republicans).

On trade and economics, however, Democrats and Republicans offer similar views; 54% of Republicans and Republican leaners and 52% of Democrats and Democratic leaners say it is very important for the U.S. to get tougher with China on economic and trade issues. But among Republicans, those who agree with the Tea Party are more likely than those who do not to place high priority on the U.S. getting tougher with China on economic and trade issues; 60% of Tea Party Republicans say this is very important, compared with 49% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents who disagree with the Tea Party or do not have an opinion of it.

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### Partisans Agree – Get Tougher on Trade with China

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rep/ Lean Rep</b>	<b>Dem/ Lean Dem</b>
<i>% very important</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Building a stronger relationship	58	54	62
Get tougher on econ/trade issues	53	54	52
Promote human rights	40	33	48
Promote better environmental policies/practices	39	34	43

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Jan. 5-9, 2011. Q39a-d.

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## About the Surveys

Most of the analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted January 5-9, 2011 among a national sample of 1,503 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States (1,000 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 503 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 235 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers at Princeton Data Source under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see: <http://people-press.org/methodology/detailed>.

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin, region, and population density to parameters from the March 2010 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status and relative usage of landline and cell phones (for those with both), based on extrapolations from the 2010 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cell phones have a greater probability of being included in the combined sample and adjusts for household size within the landline sample. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting. The following table shows the sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

<b>Group</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	1503	3.0 percentage points
Form 1	737	4.5 percentage points
Form 2	766	4.5 percentage points

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

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

In addition to the main survey, this report is supplemented with results from an omnibus survey. Telephone interviews were conducted January 6-9, 2011 among a national sample of 1,018 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States (687 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 331 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 136 who had no landline telephone). Interviewing was conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. Both the landline and cell phone samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English.

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin, region, and population density to parameters from the March 2010 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status and relative usage of landline and cell phones (for those with both), based on extrapolations from the 2010 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cell phones have a greater probability of being included in the combined sample and adjusts for household size within the landline sample. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting. The following table shows the sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

<b>Group</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	1018	4.0 percentage points

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.

## About the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press

The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press is an independent opinion research group that studies attitudes toward the press, politics and public policy issues. We are sponsored by The Pew Charitable Trusts and are one of seven projects that make up the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" that provides information on the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world.

The Center's purpose is to serve as a forum for ideas on the media and public policy through public opinion research. In this role it serves as an important information resource for political leaders, journalists, scholars, and public interest organizations. All of our current survey results are made available free of charge.

All of the Center's research and reports are collaborative products based on the input and analysis of the entire Center staff consisting of:

Andrew Kohut, Director  
Scott Keeter, Director of Survey Research  
Carroll Doherty and Michael Dimock, Associate Directors  
Michael Remez, Senior Writer  
Leah Christian and Jocelyn Kiley, Senior Researchers  
Robert Suls, Shawn Neidorf, and Alec Tyson, Research Associates  
Jacob Poushter, Research Analyst  
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**PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS**  
**JANUARY 2011 POLITICAL SURVEY**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**January 5-9, 2011**  
**N=1503**

**QUESTIONS 1-19 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=737]:**

Q.20F1 What country in the world, if any, represents the greatest danger to the United States? **[OPEN END; DO NOT READ ITEMS; DO NOT PROBE FOR ADDITIONAL MENTIONS. IF MORE THAN ONE MENTION, RECORD ALL IN ORDER OF MENTION. IF MULTIPLE MENTIONS ONLY RECORD EXPLANATION IF NECESSARY FOR CLARIFICATION.]**

Jan 5-9 2011		Oct 28- Nov 8 2009	Mid- Sep 2008	Feb 2007	Feb 2006	Late Oct 2005	Early Sep 2001	Sep 1993	Apr 1993	Jan 1993	Feb 1992	Mar 1990
20	China	11	16	14	20	16	32	11	7	9	8	8
18	North Korea	10	6	17	11	13	1	1	--	--	--	--
12	Iran	21	21	25	27	9	5	7	7	6	4	6
10	Afghanistan	14	5	2	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	Iraq	14	13	19	17	18	16	18	14	17	12	--
4	Pakistan	3	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	United States	5	4	5	5	7	2	--	6	6	3	4
2	Russia <sup>1</sup>	2	14	2	3	2	9	8	16	13	13	32
1	Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1	Japan	--	1	1	1	1	3	11	9	8	31	8
1	Israel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	Al Qaeda/ Terrorist groups	2	3	1	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	Other	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	None/Not just one country	4	5	3	2	8	2	6	12	9	5	6
17	Don't know/Refused	16	14	13	10	17	20	24	17	21	13	13

<sup>1</sup> In November 2009 and before, Russia also included mentions of the former Soviet Union.

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=766]:**

Q.21F2 The United States has had strong political, economic and military ties with the nations of **[INSERT, RANDOMIZE]** on the one hand and the nations of **[NEXT ITEM]** on the other hand. Which area do you think is most important to the United States **[READ IN ORDER OF ABOVE]**

Jan 5-9 <u>2011</u>		Sep <u>2001</u> <sup>2</sup>	Sep <u>1997</u>	Sep <u>1993</u>
37	Europe	44	49	50
47	Asia	34	31	31
7	Equally important <b>(VOL)</b>	9	6	8
9	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL)</b>	13	14	10

**QUESTIONS 22-30 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****NO QUESTIONS 31-35****ASK ALL:**

Now thinking about China...

**ASK ALL:**

Q.36 All things considered, which of these descriptions comes closest to your view of China today... Do you think China is **[READ]**:

Jan 5-9 <u>2011</u>		Oct 28- Nov 8 <u>2009</u>	Mid- Sep <u>2008</u>	Oct <u>2005</u>	Jul <u>2004</u>	Feb <u>2002</u>	Early Sep <u>2001</u>	May <u>2001</u>	Mar <u>2000</u>	Jun <u>1999</u>	Mar <u>1999</u>	Sep <u>1997</u>
22	An adversary	19	19	16	14	17	23	19	17	18	20	14
43	A serious problem, but not an adversary	41	49	45	40	39	48	51	44	53	48	46
27	Not much of a problem	30	26	30	36	33	23	22	26	22	25	32
9	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	9	6	9	10	11	6	8	13	7	7	8

**ASK ALL:**

Q.37 What is your impression... These days are relations between the U.S. and China **[READ AND RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 3 – KEEP 2 ALWAYS IN THE MIDDLE]**?

Jan 5-9 <u>2011</u>		Jul <u>2004</u>	Feb <u>2002</u>	May <u>2001</u>	Mar <u>2000</u>	Jun <u>1999</u>	Mar <u>1999</u>	Aug <u>1995</u>
16	Improving	18	16	6	13	7	13	16
55	Staying about the same	58	61	48	55	50	60	53
22	Getting worse	13	14	40	19	35	19	22
7	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	11	9	6	13	8	8	9

<sup>2</sup> In Sept. 2001 and before the question read "...with the nations of Europe on the one hand, and with Japan and the Pacific rim nations of Asia, on the other hand," and the answer choices were not randomized. In Sept. 1993 Europe was described as "... friendly nations of Europe."

**ASK ALL:**

Q.38 Which concerns you more about China **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**?

Jan 5-9

2011

60	Its economic strength
27	Its military strength
7	Both <b>(VOL.)</b>
2	Neither <b>(VOL.)</b>
4	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>

**ASK ALL:**

Q.39 And thinking about U.S. policy toward China, how important do you think each of the following is? First, do you think it is very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important for the U.S. to **[INSERT; RANDOMIZE; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]**? How about **[NEXT ITEM]**?

		Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat <u>important</u>	Not too <u>important</u>	Not at all <u>important</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	Build a stronger relationship with China Jan 5-9, 2011	58	30	6	3	3
b.	Get tougher with China on economic and trade issues Jan 5-9, 2011	53	32	8	3	5

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=737]:**

c.F1	Do more to promote human rights in China Jan 5-9, 2011	40	32	14	8	6
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**ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=766]:**

d.F2	Do more to promote better environmental policies and practices in China Jan 5-9, 2011	39	33	16	7	5
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**NO QUESTION 40**

**QUESTIONS 41-42 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**NO QUESTIONS 43-44**

**QUESTIONS 45-46 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**ASK ALL:**

PARTY In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or independent?

**ASK IF INDEP/NO PREF/OTHER/DK/REF (PARTY=3,4,5,9):**

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
	Republican	Democrat	Independent	No preference	Other party	DK/Ref	Rep	Dem
Jan 5-9, 2011	27	32	35	4	*	2	15	14
Dec 1-5, 2010	25	33	34	5	1	2	13	14
Nov 4-7, 2010	26	30	37	4	*	2	17	13
Oct 27-30, 2010	25	34	31	6	1	4	13	11
Oct 13-18, 2010	25	31	36	4	*	3	16	13
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	24	32	39	2	*	2	15	17
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	26	33	34	4	*	3	14	14
Jun 16-20, 2010	27	34	34	3	1	2	15	15
Apr 21-26, 2010	26	33	36	3	1	3	16	13
Mar 11-21, 2010	28	34	32	3	*	3	13	12
Mar 10-14, 2010	22	33	37	6	*	3	14	13
Feb 3-9, 2010	26	31	37	3	*	3	14	17
Jan 6-10, 2010	22	33	42	2	1	2	17	16
<b>Yearly Totals</b>								
2010	25.2	32.7	35.2	3.6	.4	2.8	14.5	14.1
2009	23.9	34.4	35.1	3.4	.4	2.8	13.1	15.7
2008	25.7	36.0	31.5	3.6	.3	3.0	10.6	15.2
2007	25.3	32.9	34.1	4.3	.4	2.9	10.9	17.0
2006	27.8	33.1	30.9	4.4	.3	3.4	10.5	15.1
2005	29.3	32.8	30.2	4.5	.3	2.8	10.3	14.9
2004	30.0	33.5	29.5	3.8	.4	3.0	11.7	13.4
2003	30.3	31.5	30.5	4.8	.5	2.5	12.0	12.6
2002	30.4	31.4	29.8	5.0	.7	2.7	12.4	11.6
2001	29.0	33.2	29.5	5.2	.6	2.6	11.9	11.6
2001 Post-Sept 11	30.9	31.8	27.9	5.2	.6	3.6	11.7	9.4
2001 Pre-Sept 11	27.3	34.4	30.9	5.1	.6	1.7	12.1	13.5
2000	28.0	33.4	29.1	5.5	.5	3.6	11.6	11.7
1999	26.6	33.5	33.7	3.9	.5	1.9	13.0	14.5
1998	27.9	33.7	31.1	4.6	.4	2.3	11.6	13.1
1997	28.0	33.4	32.0	4.0	.4	2.3	12.2	14.1
1996	28.9	33.9	31.8	3.0	.4	2.0	12.1	14.9
1995	31.6	30.0	33.7	2.4	.6	1.3	15.1	13.5
1994	30.1	31.5	33.5	1.3	--	3.6	13.7	12.2
1993	27.4	33.6	34.2	4.4	1.5	2.9	11.5	14.9
1992	27.6	33.7	34.7	1.5	0	2.5	12.6	16.5
1991	30.9	31.4	33.2	0	1.4	3.0	14.7	10.8
1990	30.9	33.2	29.3	1.2	1.9	3.4	12.4	11.3
1989	33	33	34	--	--	--	--	--
1987	26	35	39	--	--	--	--	--

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER NEWS INTEREST INDEX  
JANUARY 6-9, 2011 OMNIBUS  
FINAL TOPLINE  
N=1018**

**PEW.1-PEW.2 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**PEW.3-PEW.5 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

**PEW.6-PEW.10 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**PEW.11 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

**RANDOMIZE PEW.12 AND PEW.13**

**ASK ALL:**

PEW.12 Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading ECONOMIC power? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**

Jan 6-9 <u>2011</u>		Nov 12-15 <u>2009</u>	Jan 30- Feb 2 <u>2008</u>
47	China	44	30
31	The United States	27	41
9	Japan <b>[OR]</b>	13	10
6	The countries of the European Union	5	9
1	Other <b>(VOL.)</b>	*	*
*	None / There is no leading economic power <b>(VOL.)</b>	1	*
6	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	10	10

**TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

Today, which one of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?

	May <u>1990</u>	Jan <u>1989</u>
The United States	41	29
The Soviet Union	4	2
Japan <b>[OR]</b>	46	58
The countries of the European Economic Community	4	4
Don't know <b>(VOL.)</b>	5	7

**RANDOMIZE PEW.12 AND PEW.13**

**ASK ALL:**

PEW.13 Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading MILITARY power? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**

Jan 6-9 <u>2011</u>		Nov 12-15 <u>2009</u>
67	The United States	63
16	China	18
5	Russia <b>[OR]</b>	6
3	The countries of the European Union	2
1	Other <b>(VOL.)</b>	*
*	None / There is no leading military power <b>(VOL.)</b>	1
8	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	10