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Chinese Public Sees More Powerful Role in World, Names U.S. as Top Threat

Domestic challenges persist: Corruption, consumer safety, pollution

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Chinese Public Sees More Powerful Role in World, Names U.S. as Top Threat

Domestic challenges persist: Corruption, consumer safety, pollution

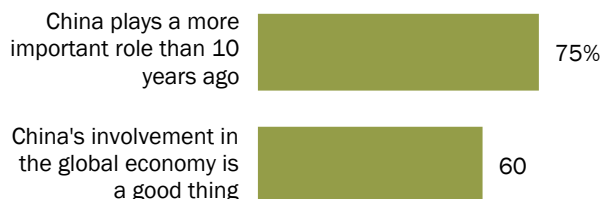
As China's economy has grown, so too has its role in world affairs. An increasingly assertive China has challenged the geopolitical balance of power in Asia and extended its economic reach in Africa, Latin America, Europe and elsewhere. The Chinese people recognize their country's growing prominence: 75% say China is playing a more important role in world affairs than it did 10 years ago. Only 10% of the Chinese believe that they are a less powerful player in the global arena.

China has benefited greatly from economic globalization, and most Chinese (60%) believe their country's involvement in the global economy is a good thing; only 23% think this is bad for China.

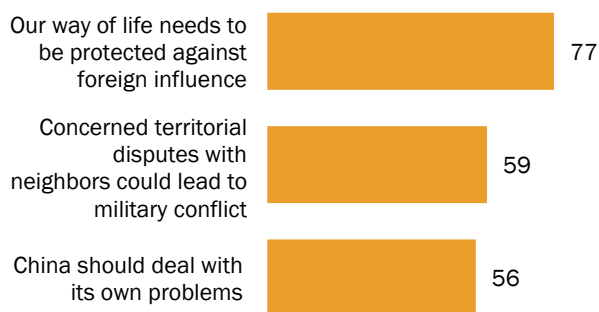
Such self-confidence about China's international stature coexists with some degree of anxiety and a general tendency to look inward more than outward. A majority of Chinese (56%) want Beijing to focus on China's problems. Just 22% voice the view that their government should help other nations. And there is widespread unease about the impact on China from the world around them. Roughly three-quarters (77%) of the public believes that their way of life needs to be protected against foreign influence, and such sentiment is up 13 percentage points since 2002. Moreover, about six-in-ten Chinese (59%) are concerned that territorial conflicts between China and neighboring countries could lead to military conflict.

The United States, another principal actor on the world stage, gets mixed reviews in China. Half give the U.S. a favorable rating, while 44% offer a negative one. But 52% think the U.S. is trying to prevent China from becoming an equal power; only 29% believe the U.S. is willing to accept China's rise. And the Chinese public names U.S. power and influence as the top international

Chinese see their global role expanding



... But most are wary and looking inward



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q29, Q31a, Q43, Q62Na & Q100.

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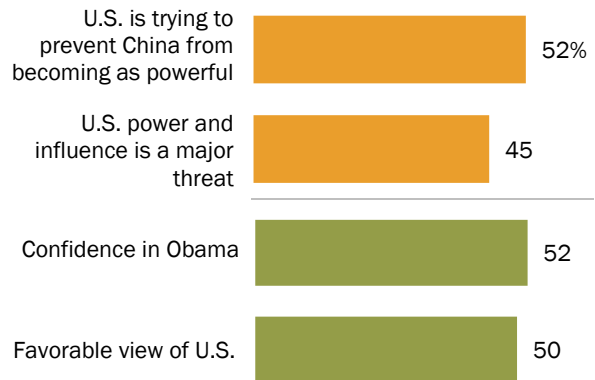
threat facing the country. Just under half (45%) say the U.S. is a major threat – the highest percentage among the seven potential threats tested on the survey.

The preference to look inward accompanies widely shared public worries about the domestic challenges facing the country. In particular, official corruption is a major concern. President Xi Jinping has made fighting corruption a centerpiece of his time in office, leading to the arrests of many Communist Party officials. Roughly half (49%) the Chinese public says corrupt officials are a very big problem in the country, while another 34% believe they are a moderately big issue.

Inequality is also a top worry. Even though it has slowed somewhat over the past couple of years, China has enjoyed remarkable economic growth in recent decades. But there is a perception that the spoils have not been shared equally. Thirty-seven percent consider the growing gap between rich and poor a very big problem, and 40% believe it is a moderately big problem.

With its growing middle class, many Chinese are worried about issues such as consumer and environmental safety. In recent years there have been numerous high-profile scandals regarding unsafe medical and food products, and the Chinese public is taking note. The share of the public rating the safety of

In China, mixed views of U.S.

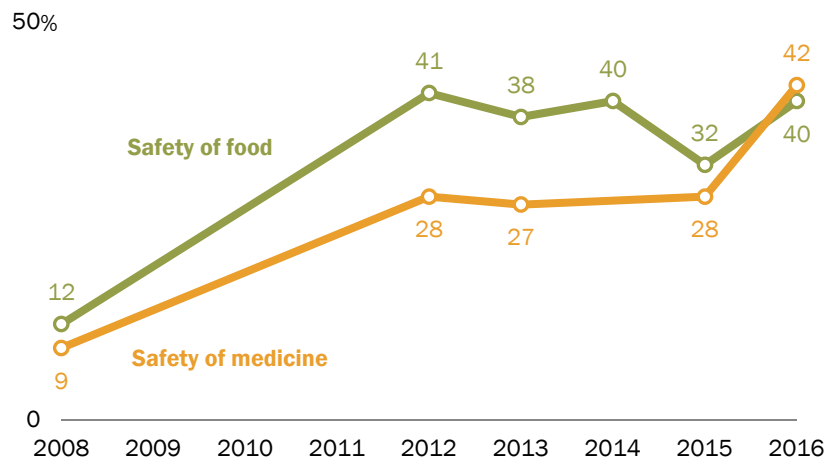


Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10a, Q22b, Q38Na & Q97.

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Rising concerns about the safety of food, medicine

___ is a very big problem



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q60i, n.

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medicines a very big problem has risen from 9% in 2008 to 42% today. Similarly, strong concerns about food safety have grown from 12% to 40%.

Meanwhile, more than three-in-ten say water and air pollution are very big problems, and about seven-in-ten consider them at least a moderately big problem. Moreover, many Chinese are willing to make tradeoffs to address environmental challenges. Half of those polled believe China should reduce air pollution even if it means slower economic growth, while just 24% think air pollution is the necessary price of a growing economy.

Still, many Chinese expect to see improvements on the country's major challenges. This is especially true of corruption – 64% expect progress to be made on corruption in the next five years. More than four-in-ten believe there will be progress on food safety and air pollution.

And the Chinese public remains upbeat about the country's economy. Almost nine-in-ten think the economy is in good shape and 76% expect it to improve over the next 12 months. They are slightly less optimistic about their personal economic fortunes, though still largely positive: 63% say their personal economic situation is good and 70% believe it will improve over the next year.

These are among the key findings from a Pew Research Center survey in China, conducted among 3,154 respondents from April 6 to May 8, 2016.

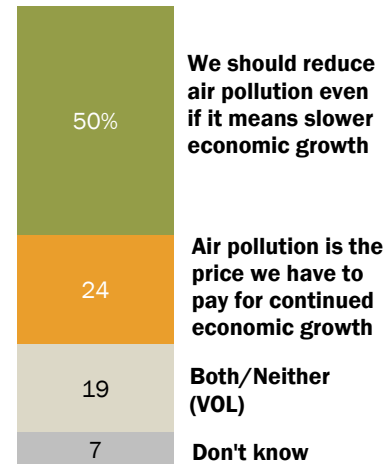
Chinese, American, European and Indian views of their role in the world

The Chinese (75%) are far more likely than [Europeans](#) (23%) or [Americans](#) (21%) to believe that their nation plays a more important role on the world stage today than it did a decade ago. Notably, [Indians](#) (68%) are similarly confident when it comes to seeing their country as more influential in global affairs, compared with a decade ago.

The Chinese (60%) resemble the Europeans (56%) in their embrace of global economic engagement, and are more upbeat about their involvement in the world economy than either Indians (52%) or Americans (44%).

Chinese willing to trade growth for cleaner air

Which statement comes closer to your own views?



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q62.

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When it comes to dealing with developing nations, Chinese views are generally more favorable than those in the U.S. A majority (55%) of Chinese support importing more goods from developing countries. This compares with a median of 64% of Europeans and 52% of Americans. Two-thirds of Chinese (67%) favor increasing Chinese companies' investment in developing nations. Roughly three-quarters of Europeans (76%) back their firms investing more in Africa, Asia and Latin America, while only about half of Americans (52%) support such business activities. And about six-in-ten (62%) Chinese support increasing China's foreign aid to developing nations. This share in favor of increasing foreign assistance is higher than the 53% of Europeans and only 48% of Americans who hold the same view.

Chinese, more than Americans, believe their country plays greater global role

	China	India	EU	U.S.
	%	%	%	%
Our country plays a more important role than 10 years ago	75	68	23	21
Our country should help other countries deal with their problems	22	23	40	37
Involvement in the global economy is good	60	52	56	44
Overwhelming military force is the best way to defeat terrorism	44	62	41	47

Note: EU percentages are medians based on 10 European countries.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q29, Q31a, Q43 & Q86. U.S. data from survey conducted April 12-19, 2016.

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China is one of the world's leading military powers, but the Chinese people are not any more eager than Americans or Europeans to believe that the use of overwhelming force is the best anti-terror strategy. Just 44% of Chinese say this, comparable to the views of both Americans (47%) and Europeans (41%). Indians differ: 62% back employing overwhelming military force as the best way to defeat terrorism.

The Chinese are, however, notably more inward-looking than either the Americans or the Europeans. Just 22% of Chinese say their country should help other nations deal with their problems. This is comparable to the Indian view (23%), but far less internationalist than the opinion of either Americans (37%) or Europeans (40%).

1. Chinese views on the economy and domestic challenges

In recent years, Pew Research Center [surveys](#) in China have consistently found public satisfaction with the country's economic performance and optimism about the economic future. But they have also highlighted the challenges facing a changing China. In particular, political corruption tops the list of concerns: 49% say corrupt officials are a very big problem, up 5 percentage points from 2015. Another 34% say political corruption is a moderately big problem.

The safety of medicine is also emerging as a major public concern. Forty-two percent believe this is a very big problem, up from 28% last year and only 9% in 2008, when the question was first asked. Four-in-ten also identify food safety as a very big problem.

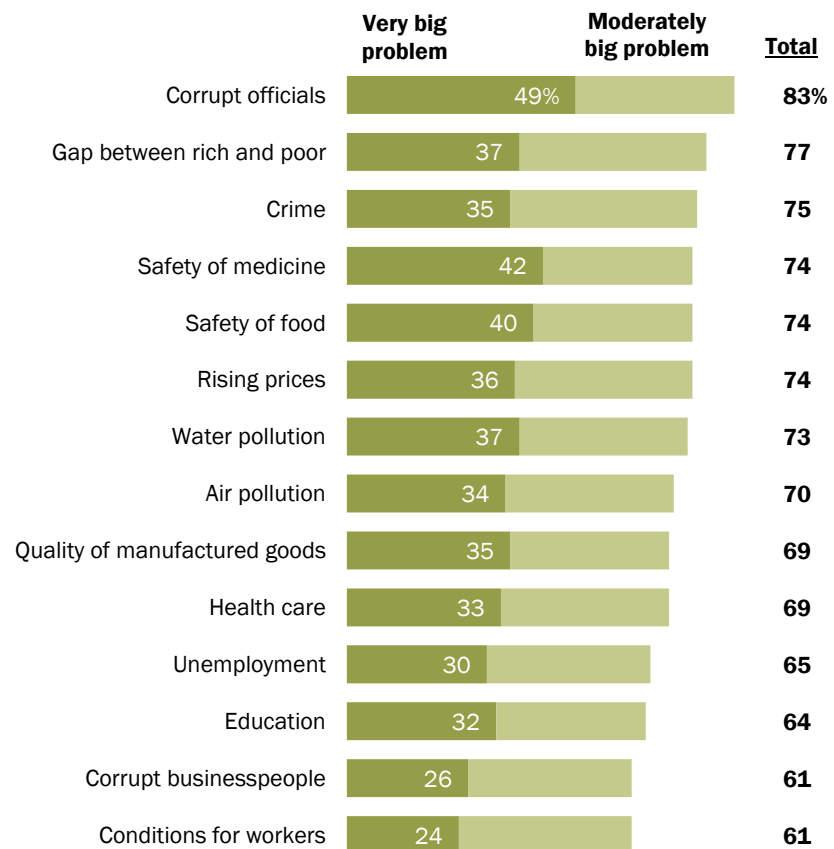
There is a perception among many that the benefits of China's extraordinary economic growth over the past couple of decades have not been shared fairly, and 37% name the growing gap between rich and poor as a major challenge.

Another downside associated with China's growth has been environmental damage. Nearly four-in-ten (37%) consider water pollution a very big problem, and a similar share of the public says this about

air pollution. Air quality in many of China's major cities has been a [high-profile issue](#) over the past several years in China and around the world, and it is clear that the Chinese public is willing to

Corrupt officials are top Chinese concern

How big of a problem is/are ...



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey, Q60a-n.

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make sacrifices to address this challenge. Half believe that their country should reduce air pollution even if it means slower economic growth. Just 24% say air pollution is the price they have to pay for continued economic growth.

At least three-in-ten also rate rising prices, crime, the quality of manufactured goods, health care, education and unemployment as very big problems. There are fewer worries about corrupt businesspeople or conditions for workers.

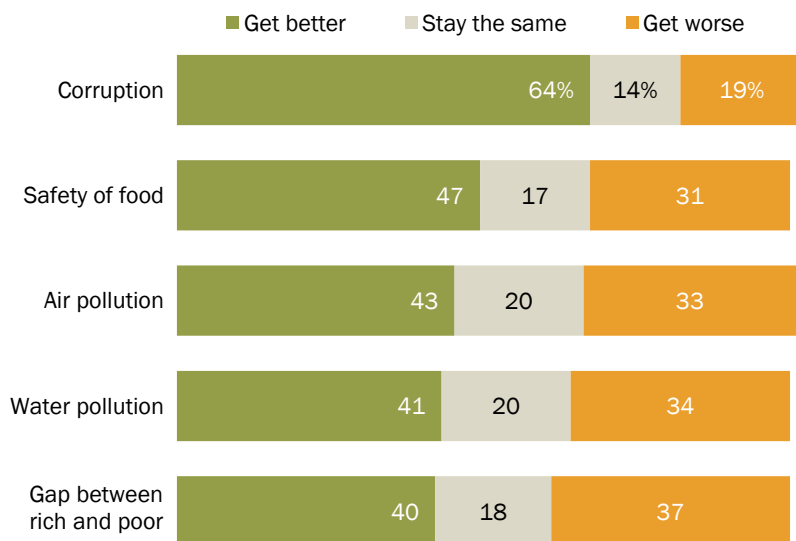
The highly educated express stronger concerns about air pollution, food safety and the safety of medicines. Those with higher incomes are also concerned about food safety, as well as corrupt officials.

Many expect progress on major challenges

When asked whether a series of problems will get better, get worse or stay the same in the next five years, the Chinese public is optimistic on balance. On corruption – which has been a key priority of Chinese President Xi Jinping’s tenure thus far – most expect progress. A 64% majority believes corruption will lessen over the next five years; only 19% think it will get worse. Nearly half (47%) believe food safety will improve, while a plurality feels this way about air pollution. By a 41%-34% margin, people also tend to think that water pollution will improve. But the public is more divided about inequality: 40% think the gap between rich and poor will get better, while 37% expect it to grow worse.

Chinese optimistic that corruption will get better

In the next five years, do you expect ___ to ...



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q61a-e.

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A positive economic outlook

China's economic growth rate may be slowing, but views about the economy are still widely positive. Nearly nine-in-ten describe the country's economic situation as very (33%) or somewhat (54%) good. And most see continued progress in the coming year: 22% say the economy will improve a lot over the next 12 months, while 54% think it will improve a little.

The public is also optimistic about the long-term economic future. Roughly eight-in-ten (82%) think that when children in the country today grow up they will be financially better off than their parents. As previous [global surveys](#)

have illustrated, the Chinese public tends to be more optimistic than others around the world when it comes to the financial prospects for the next generation. In particular, their positive outlook stands in stark contrast to the pessimism found in the United States and much of Europe.

Most Chinese are also upbeat about their personal economic situations. Nearly three-in-four say their family is better off financially than it was five years ago. Only 8% say they are worse off, while 18% think they are about the same. A 63% majority rate their personal economic situation as good, although this is down 9 percentage points from 2015. Seven-in-ten expect their personal economic situation to improve in the next 12 months.

Economic optimism abounds



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q4, Q6 & Q7.

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2. China and the world

The world is a dangerous place in the eyes of many people in most of the nations surveyed by Pew Research Center in 2016. Not so the Chinese. They are relatively unconcerned about a range of global threats, with one notable exception.

Fully 45% of Chinese see U.S. power and influence as posing a major threat to their country. Such concern is up from 39% in 2013. Only the Japanese (52%) express more apprehension about the international challenge posed by the United States. In contrast, a quarter of Europeans (a median of findings from 10 EU members) express unease about the threat posed by the U.S.

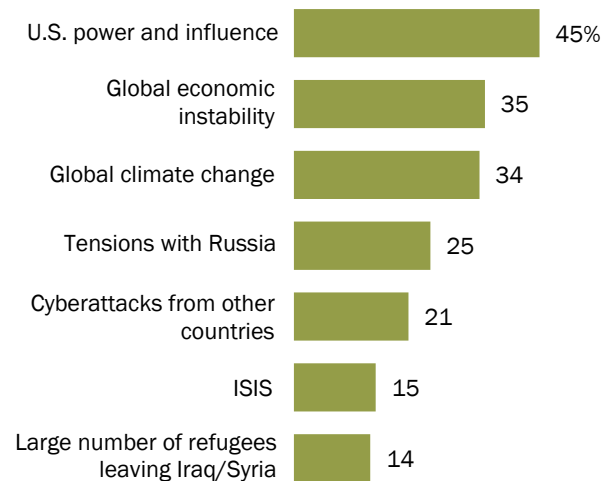
The second-highest international concern of the Chinese is global economic instability: 35% see it as a major threat. Chinese exports have slowed in recent years as the world economy has decelerated, which may give rise to such worry. But Chinese economic anxiety trails that in Europe (60%) and the U.S. (67%).

A similar share of Chinese, roughly a third (34%), voice the view that climate change poses a major threat to their nation. Despite the fact that China is the [largest emitter](#) annually of greenhouse gases in the world, the Chinese level of concern is the lowest in any of the countries surveyed. By comparison, 53% of both Americans and Indians say global warming is a major problem. The U.S. is the second-largest annual emitter of greenhouse gas and India is fourth.

Notably, just 15% of Chinese say the Islamic militant group in Iraq and Syria known as ISIS poses a major threat to China. This is the lowest level of concern by far when compared with Europe (76%) and the U.S. (80%). Even China's Asian neighbors Japan (69%) and India (52%) are more worried about ISIS.

Chinese most concerned about U.S.

% saying each is a major threat to China



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q22b-h.

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A conflicted view on global engagement

China has experienced a meteoric rise over the past decade. Its economy has nearly quadrupled in size, as has its defense spending. China's growing presence on the global stage is well recognized by the Chinese public. Three-in-four believe their country plays a more important role in the world today compared with 10 years ago. In comparison, only 21% of Americans and 23% of Europeans believe their nation is more powerful. Just 10% of Chinese think China is less important today, compared with 46% of Americans and 37% of Europeans.

Despite their overwhelming confidence in their own country, roughly three-quarters (77%) of Chinese believe that their way of life needs to be protected against foreign influence. Such sentiment is unchanged in recent years. But it is notable that in 2002 just 64% of Chinese felt that their way of life needed sheltering. About eight-in-ten Chinese ages 50 and older (81%) see the need for such protection of the Chinese way of life, while roughly seven-in-ten Chinese ages 18 to 34 agree (72%).

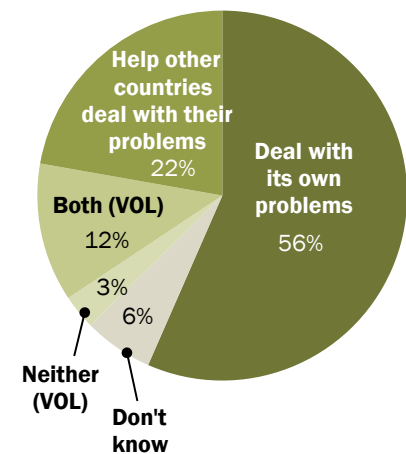
Isolationist sentiment is difficult to define. But one measure is public desire that their nation should deal with its own problems and let other countries deal with their respective challenges. By this metric the Chinese are inward-looking, as are publics in most other nations surveyed. A majority of Chinese (56%) want Beijing to focus on China's problems. Just 22% voice the view that their government should help others. This sentiment is largely unchanged from 2011, the last time this question was asked. In comparison, 37% of Americans and 40% of Europeans say their country should help others with their problems.

Exports account for around a **fifth** (22.4%) of China's economy. This is roughly double what it was in 1990, but down sharply from the 35.7% share in 2006. Despite this roller coaster ride, six-in-ten Chinese believe that China's involvement in the global economy is a good thing because it provides the country with new markets and opportunities for growth. Just 23% think it's a bad thing because it lowers wages and costs jobs.

China is classified by the World Bank as an upper-middle-income developing country. Although largely an exporter, it now imports a great deal from other developing nations, especially

Most Chinese look inward

China should ...



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q29.

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commodities. While primarily a recipient of foreign investment, it is a growing investor abroad. Once the recipient of large amounts of foreign aid, China is now an aid donor.

A majority (55%) of Chinese support importing more goods from developing countries, while 38% oppose such purchases. This compares with a median of 64% of Europeans and 52% of Americans who back more imports from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

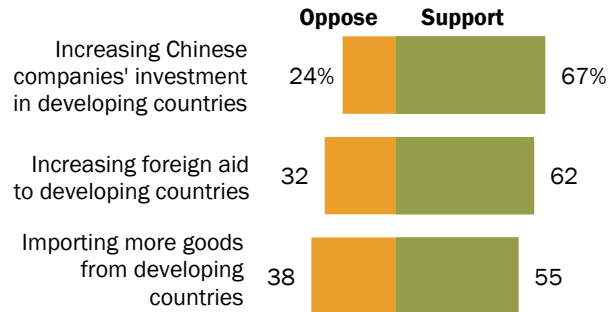
Two-thirds of Chinese favor increasing Chinese companies' investment in developing nations and 24% oppose it. Roughly three-quarters of Europeans (76%) back their firms investing more in poorer countries, while about half of Americans (52%) support such efforts.

About six-in-ten Chinese (62%) support increasing China's foreign aid to developing nations, while 32% are against such spending. This share in favor of foreign assistance is higher than the 53% of Europeans and only 48% of Americans who back foreign aid to Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In addition to the 15% who view ISIS as a major threat to their country, 32% of Chinese see the Islamic militant group as a minor threat. And the Chinese are divided over the use of force to counter such international terrorist challenges. Just 44% believe that overwhelming military force is the best way to defeat terrorism around the world. At the same time, 40% hold the view that relying too much on such force creates hatred that leads to more terrorism. Chinese views mirror those of Americans, who are split down the middle on this issue: 47% of Americans favor the use of force, 47% worry it will only spawn more terrorists. And Chinese opinion differs from that in Europe, where a median of 41% say overwhelming military force is the best way to defeat terrorism, while 53% fear it will only lead to more terrorism.

Chinese back measures to help developing countries

% who ...

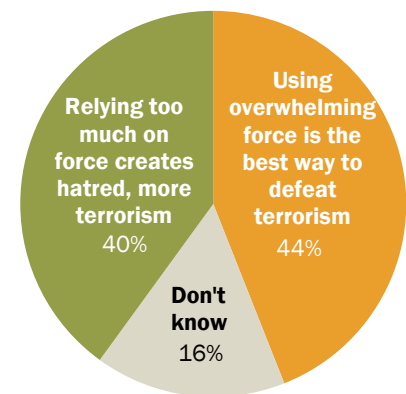


Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q46a-c.

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Chinese divided on how to defeat terrorism

Which statement comes closer to your own view?



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q86.

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Mixed views of the U.S. and other nations

As China plays a more prominent role in the global arena, Chinese views of other players on that stage take on greater importance. In a world increasingly dominated by two superpowers, none of those relationships is more important than the rapport with the United States.

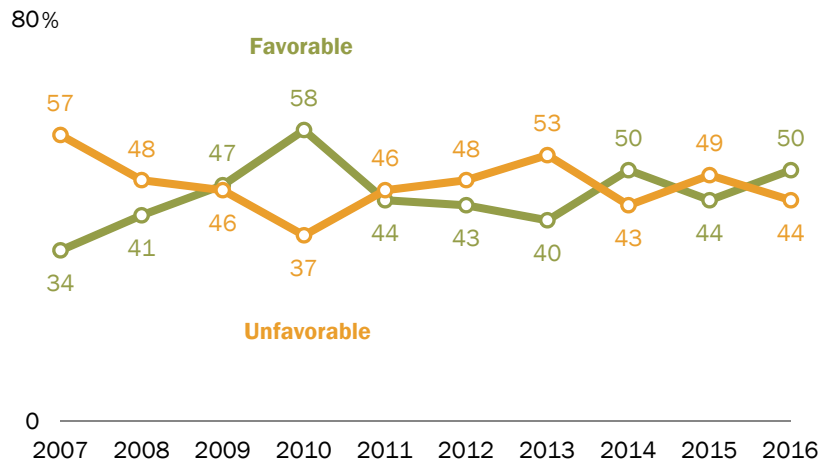
In recent years, Chinese views of America have seesawed. Today half the Chinese have a favorable opinion of the United States and 44% have an unfavorable view. In 2014, 44% had a positive assessment of the U.S.; in 2014, 50%; and in 2013, 40%.

For some time there has been a large generation gap in Chinese attitudes toward America. In 2016, 60% of those ages 18 to 34 have a favorable view, but only 35% of those ages 50 and older

share that opinion. There is also an education divide: 63% of those with a secondary school education or more have a positive opinion of the U.S., compared with 40% of those with less than a secondary education.

While the Chinese overwhelmingly believe their country is a rising star in the international firmament, they are divided about the trajectory of the United States. Roughly four-in-ten (39%) think America plays a less important role in the world today compared with a decade ago, while 35% believe the U.S. plays a more important role. The Chinese are more likely than the median in Europe to say the U.S. is more important (21%) but also the Chinese are more likely to believe America is less important (32%). Notably, the Chinese are also more likely than Americans (21%) to say the U.S. is more important and less likely than Americans (46%) to have a pessimistic view of U.S. importance.

Fluctuating views of the U.S.



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10a.

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When it comes to which nation is preeminent in the global economy, the Chinese firmly believe it is the United States: 45% say America is the world's leading economic power, just 29% cite China, 10% think it is the countries of the European Union and only 3% name Japan.

Nevertheless, the Chinese have their worries about the United States. Four-in-ten are concerned about U.S. military strength, 21% fret about American economic power and 19% are troubled by both. Just 14% say neither aspect of U.S. power concerns them.

Many Chinese are suspicious of American intentions regarding their country. About half (52%) believe the U.S. is trying to prevent China from becoming as powerful as America, compared with just 29% who say the U.S. accepts that China will eventually be an equal power.

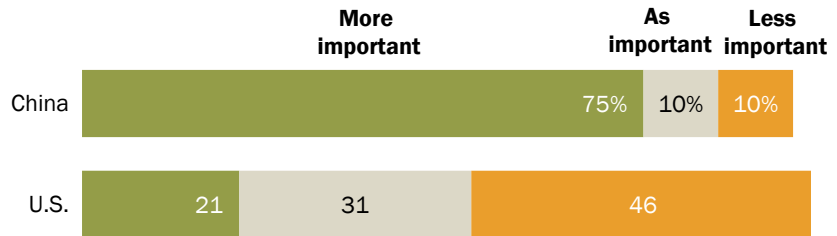
Chinese assessments of U.S. President Barack Obama have been volatile. Although today roughly half (52%) of the Chinese express trust in Obama, only a few years ago this was not the case. Greeted by majority approval when he first took office in 2009 (62%), Chinese confidence slipped to just 31% in 2013 – with 46% expressing little or no confidence in the U.S. leader. Since 2013, Chinese attitudes toward Obama have again turned more positive than negative.

Looking forward, the Chinese are divided about Democratic candidate for U.S. president Hillary Clinton. Roughly comparable shares of the public hold a favorable view of her (37%) and an unfavorable opinion (35%), while 28% voice no view. But the Democratic contender is better known and better liked in China than she was when she last ran for president in 2008. Then 24% saw her favorably, 34% unfavorably and 43% expressed no opinion about Clinton.

Republican presidential candidate Donald Trump is less liked and less well known. Just 22% see him favorably, 40% unfavorably and 39% have no opinion.

Chinese and Americans differ on the trajectory of their nation's global role over last decade

Do you think our country plays a more important role in the world today compared with 10 years ago, a less important role or about as important a role in the world today as it did 10 years ago?



Note: In U.S., question asked whether the U.S. plays "a more important and powerful role as a world leader."

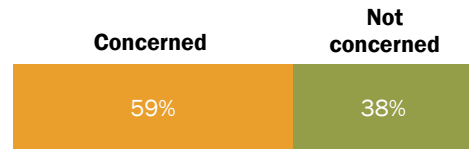
Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31a. U.S. data from survey conducted April 12-19, 2016.

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With regard to some of their [Asian neighbors](#), 55% of Chinese voice a favorable opinion of South Korea. Such sentiment has decreased slightly from 2006 (63%). But only 14% voice a favorable opinion of Japan, a view that is in line with the average of available public opinion data over the past decade. And just 26% hold a favorable view of India, with whom China has had numerous territorial disputes for more than a half century. Over the last decade Chinese opinion of India has drifted downward from 33% favorable in 2006.

Chinese concerned about territorial disputes with neighboring countries

% __ that territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries could lead to a military conflict



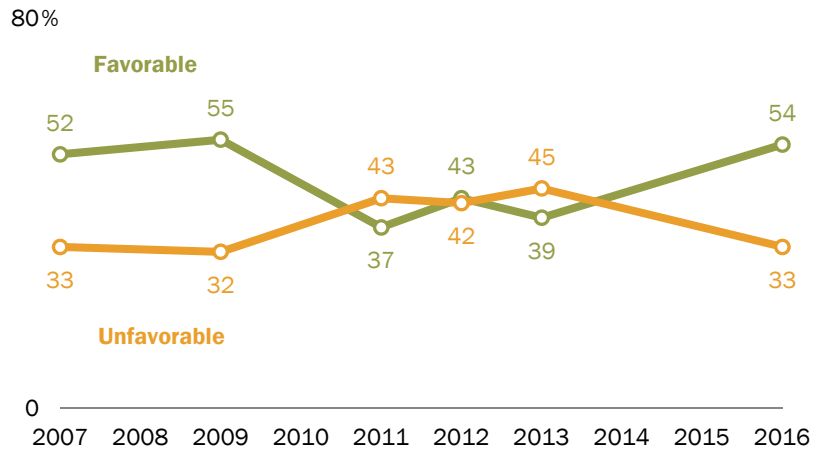
Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey, Q100.

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Chinese views of some of their neighbors may also reflect public worries about potential conflicts with those nations. Nearly six-in-ten Chinese (59%) are concerned that territorial conflicts between China and neighboring countries could lead to military conflict. Such sentiment is largely unchanged from 2014.

China is a member of the United Nations Security Council, and more than half (54%) of Chinese have favorable views of the multilateral organization, while 33% see it unfavorably. Such sentiment represents a rebound in public support for the UN. In 2013, just 39% saw the institution positively. Chinese views on the UN represent a return to levels of Chinese support last seen in 2009, when 55% backed the UN.

Chinese views of the UN rebound



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey, Q10d.

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Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are available on our [website](#).

For more detailed information on survey methods for this report, see here:

http://www.pewglobal.org/international-survey-methodology/?country_select=China&year_select=2016

For more general information on international survey research, see here:

<http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/international-survey-research/>

Topline Questionnaire

**Pew Research Center
Spring 2016 Survey
October 5, 2016 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate topline for its Global Attitudes Surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2016 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q2. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	86	10	4	100
	Spring, 2015	91	6	3	100
	Spring, 2014	87	8	5	100
	Spring, 2013	85	10	5	100
	Spring, 2012	82	11	7	100
	Spring, 2011	85	10	5	100
	Spring, 2010	87	9	4	100
	Spring, 2009	87	9	4	100
	Spring, 2008	86	11	3	100
	Spring, 2007	83	12	5	100
	Spring, 2006	81	13	6	100
	Spring, 2005	72	19	10	100
Summer, 2002	48	33	19	100	

		Q3. Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) — is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	33	54	10	1	3	100
	Spring, 2015	25	65	7	1	3	100
	Spring, 2014	27	62	5	1	5	100
	Spring, 2013	26	62	9	1	3	100
	Spring, 2012	17	66	9	1	7	100
	Spring, 2011	19	69	8	0	3	100
	Spring, 2010	19	72	7	0	2	100
	Spring, 2009	19	69	9	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	5	77	13	1	4	100
	Spring, 2007	16	66	13	1	4	100
	Summer, 2002	3	49	37	10	1	100

		Q4. And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	22	54	17	4	0	3	100
	Spring, 2015	27	57	10	2	0	3	100
	Spring, 2014	24	56	15	2	0	3	100
	Spring, 2013	25	55	13	2	0	4	100
	Spring, 2012	24	59	9	2	0	6	100
	Spring, 2011	22	62	10	2	0	4	100
	Spring, 2010	22	65	10	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2009	24	58	11	4	0	2	100
	Spring, 2008	32	53	9	2	0	3	100
	Summer, 2002	4	32	53	6	1	3	100

		Q5. Now thinking about your personal economic situation, how would you describe it — is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	4	59	26	6	5	100
	Spring, 2015	6	66	18	2	8	100
	Spring, 2013	5	62	25	4	3	100
	Spring, 2012	6	63	20	4	7	100
	Spring, 2009	17	60	19	3	1	100
	Spring, 2008	3	63	28	4	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	53	36	6	2	100

		Q6. And over the next 12 months do you expect your personal economic situation to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						Total
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	
China	Spring, 2016	23	47	23	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	17	54	23	3	0	3	100

		Q6N. Thinking about how you and your family were doing financially: Would you say you are better off today than you were five years ago, worse off today than you were five years ago or are you doing about the same today as you were five years ago?					Total
		Better off	Worse off	About the same	DK/Refused		
China	Spring, 2016	73	8	18	2	100	
	Spring, 2015	77	4	17	1	100	
	Spring, 2012	70	5	21	3	100	

		Q7. When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				Total
		Better off	Worse off	Same (VOL)	DK/Refused	
China	Spring, 2016	82	5	5	7	100
	Spring, 2015	88	5	4	3	100
	Spring, 2014	85	6	4	5	100
	Spring, 2013	82	7	3	7	100

		Q10a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. the United States					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
China	Spring, 2016	14	36	32	12	6	100
	Spring, 2015	12	32	35	14	7	100
	Spring, 2014	11	39	31	12	6	100
	Spring, 2013	8	32	34	19	7	100
	Spring, 2012	11	32	33	15	10	100
	Spring, 2011	7	37	34	12	10	100
	Spring, 2010	9	49	30	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	6	41	38	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	5	36	37	11	11	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	47	10	8	100
	Spring, 2006	9	38	37	6	10	100
Spring, 2005	5	37	40	13	5	100	

		Q10d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. the United Nations					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
China	Spring, 2016	11	43	27	6	14	100
	Spring, 2013	6	33	30	15	17	100
	Spring, 2012	8	35	28	14	15	100
	Spring, 2011	5	32	27	16	19	100
	Spring, 2009	10	45	25	7	13	100
	Spring, 2007	6	46	29	4	15	100
Spring, 2006	7	45	22	3	22	100	

		Q10f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. f. India					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	4	22	44	17	13	100
	Spring, 2015	4	20	41	21	15	100
	Spring, 2014	3	27	40	15	14	100
	Spring, 2013	2	21	40	21	16	100
	Spring, 2012	3	20	38	24	16	100
	Spring, 2011	2	25	32	21	19	100
	Spring, 2010	4	28	32	19	18	100
	Spring, 2008	2	27	38	12	20	100
	Spring, 2007	2	27	45	12	15	100
Spring, 2006	2	31	38	5	24	100	

		Q10h. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. h. Japan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	3	11	28	53	5	100
	Spring, 2015	2	10	28	53	8	100
	Spring, 2014	1	7	27	59	6	100
	Spring, 2013	0	4	16	74	5	100
	Spring, 2008	2	19	35	34	9	100
	Spring, 2007	1	14	35	43	7	100
	Spring, 2006	2	19	41	29	10	100
	Spring, 2005	3	14	33	43	7	100

		Q10i. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. i. South Korea					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	9	46	28	9	9	100
	Spring, 2015	7	40	28	13	11	100
	Spring, 2008	8	48	23	6	15	100
	Spring, 2006	9	54	16	2	18	100

		Q22b. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns. Do you think that ____ is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)? b. the United States' power and influence				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	45	38	10	7	100
	Spring, 2013	39	40	13	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	52	30	14	4	100
	Spring, 2013	49	35	13	3	100

		Q22c. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns. Do you think that ____ is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)? c. tensions with Russia				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	25	45	21	10	100

		Q22d. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns. Do you think that ____ is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)? d. global climate change				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	34	39	18	9	100
	Spring, 2013	39	36	14	11	100

		Q22e. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns. Do you think that ____ is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)? e. the Islamic militant group in Iraq and Syria known as ISIS				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	15	32	36	17	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	69	19	8	4	100

		Q22f. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns. Do you think that ____ is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)? f. cyberattacks from other countries				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	21	36	25	18	100

		Q22g. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns. Do you think that ____ is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)? g. a large number of refugees leaving countries such as Iraq and Syria				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	14	31	38	17	100

		Q22h. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns. Do you think that ____ is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)? h. global economic instability				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	35	40	15	10	100

		Q23. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							Total
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None / There is no leading economic power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	45	29	3	10	1	4	8	100
	Spring, 2015	44	34	2	10	0	2	7	100
	Spring, 2014	55	25	1	6	0	3	9	100
	Spring, 2013	46	30	1	6	0	9	9	100
	Spring, 2012	48	29	2	5	0	6	9	100
	Spring, 2011	50	26	1	8	1	3	11	100
	Spring, 2010	45	36	2	6	5	0	6	100
	Spring, 2009	41	41	2	5	3	0	7	100
Spring, 2008	48	21	2	9	3	0	16	100	

		Q29. Which of these statements comes closer to your view?						Total
		(Survey country) should deal with its own problems and let other countries deal with their own problems [OR]	(Survey country) should help other countries deal with their problems	Neither (VOL)	Both (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	
China	Spring, 2016	56	22	3	12	6	100	
	Spring, 2011	60	19	3	11	7	100	

		Q30. Do you think the United States plays a more important and powerful role as a world leader today compared to 10 years ago, a less important role or about as important a role as it did 10 years ago?				
		More important role	Less important role	As important as 10 years ago	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	35	39	16	10	100

		Q31a. Do you think ____ plays a more important role in the world today compared to 10 years ago, a less important role or about as important a role in the world as it did 10 years ago? a. (Survey country)				
		More important role	Less important role	As important as 10 years ago	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	75	10	10	5	100

		Q38Na. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. a. U.S. President Barack Obama					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	13	39	21	10	18	100
	Spring, 2015	10	34	29	12	15	100
	Spring, 2014	10	41	26	10	13	100
	Spring, 2013	2	29	34	12	23	100
	Spring, 2012	7	31	28	13	20	100
	Spring, 2011	8	36	24	9	23	100
	Spring, 2010	8	44	25	5	19	100
	Spring, 2009	13	49	20	3	15	100
Spring, 2008	2	17	23	10	48	100	

In 2013, item asked as a standalone question. In 2008, question asked about 'U.S. Presidential candidate Barack Obama.'

		Q38Nb. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. b. U.S. presidential candidate Hillary Clinton					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	10	27	23	12	28	100
	Spring, 2012	8	28	23	16	25	100
	Spring, 2008	3	21	24	10	43	100

In 2012, question asked about 'U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton.'

		Q38Nc. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. c. U.S. presidential candidate Donald Trump					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	4	18	26	14	39	100

		Q43. Which statement comes closer to your view about (survey country)'s involvement in the global economy, even if neither is exactly right?				
		It is a good thing because it provides (survey country) with new markets and opportunities for growth	It is a bad thing because it lowers wages and costs jobs in (survey country)	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	60	23	6	11	100

		Q46a. I'm going to read you a list of things (survey country) might do in dealing with developing countries. As I read each one, please tell me if you would support or oppose it. a. increasing foreign aid to developing countries			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	62	32	6	100

		Q46b. I'm going to read you a list of things (survey country) might do in dealing with developing countries. As I read each one, please tell me if you would support or oppose it. b. importing more goods from developing countries			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	55	38	7	100

		Q46c. I'm going to read you a list of things (survey country) might do in dealing with developing countries. As I read each one, please tell me if you would support or oppose it. c. increasing (SURVEY COUNTRY NATIONALITY) companies' investment in developing countries			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	67	24	9	100

		Q60a. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. a. crime					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	35	40	20	2	3	100
	Spring, 2015	23	51	22	2	2	100
	Spring, 2014	27	46	23	2	2	100
	Spring, 2013	24	38	26	9	4	100
	Spring, 2012	25	40	26	6	4	100
	Spring, 2008	17	44	30	5	4	100
	Spring, 2007	22	58	18	1	1	100
	Summer, 2002	40	49	8	2	1	100

		Q60b. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. b. corrupt officials					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	49	34	12	1	3	100
	Spring, 2015	44	40	12	2	2	100
	Spring, 2014	54	36	8	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	53	31	10	2	4	100
	Spring, 2012	50	35	9	1	4	100
	Spring, 2008	39	39	14	1	6	100

		Q60c. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. c. health care					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	33	36	25	4	3	100
	Spring, 2015	25	37	29	6	2	100
	Spring, 2014	17	48	29	4	2	100
	Spring, 2013	23	40	25	9	3	100
	Spring, 2012	26	38	27	7	3	100
	Spring, 2008	12	39	40	6	2	100

		Q60d. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. d. the gap between rich and poor					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	37	40	17	4	2	100
	Spring, 2015	33	42	18	4	3	100
	Spring, 2014	42	42	13	2	2	100
	Spring, 2013	52	35	9	2	2	100
	Spring, 2012	48	39	10	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	41	48	9	0	1	100

		Q60e. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. e. air pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	34	36	21	5	4	100
	Spring, 2015	35	41	18	4	2	100
	Spring, 2014	38	42	14	4	2	100
	Spring, 2013	47	36	12	4	2	100
	Spring, 2012	36	39	18	4	3	100
	Spring, 2008	31	43	21	3	1	100

		Q60f. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. f. corrupt business people					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	26	35	23	6	9	100
	Spring, 2015	21	40	24	6	8	100
	Spring, 2013	27	44	16	6	7	100
	Spring, 2012	32	41	19	3	6	100
	Spring, 2008	21	40	22	3	14	100

		Q60g. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. g. conditions for workers					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	24	37	27	5	7	100
	Spring, 2015	19	39	29	7	6	100
	Spring, 2013	23	38	23	8	7	100
	Spring, 2012	23	40	27	5	5	100
	Spring, 2008	13	43	31	4	9	100

		Q60h. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. h. unemployment					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	30	35	25	5	4	100
	Spring, 2015	20	35	32	8	4	100
	Spring, 2013	27	38	23	8	4	100
	Spring, 2012	24	40	27	6	3	100
	Spring, 2008	22	46	24	3	5	100

		Q60i. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. i. safety of food					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	40	34	18	4	4	100
	Spring, 2015	32	39	22	4	3	100
	Spring, 2014	40	40	16	3	1	100
	Spring, 2013	38	38	15	6	3	100
	Spring, 2012	41	39	15	2	3	100
	Spring, 2008	12	37	42	7	2	100

		Q60j. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. j. water pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	37	36	19	5	3	100
	Spring, 2015	34	41	18	4	2	100
	Spring, 2014	32	44	18	5	1	100
	Spring, 2013	40	36	17	6	2	100
	Spring, 2012	33	37	20	7	3	100
	Spring, 2008	28	38	26	7	1	100

		Q60k. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. k. rising prices					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	36	38	19	4	2	100
	Spring, 2015	30	42	21	4	3	100
	Spring, 2014	38	50	11	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	59	35	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2012	60	32	6	1	1	100
	Spring, 2008	72	24	4	1	0	100

		Q60l. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. l. quality of manufactured goods					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	35	34	21	6	4	100
	Spring, 2015	28	43	22	5	2	100
	Spring, 2013	31	40	20	6	3	100
	Spring, 2012	33	45	17	2	2	100
	Spring, 2008	13	42	38	5	2	100

		Q60m. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. m. education					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	32	32	27	6	3	100
	Spring, 2015	21	39	30	6	3	100
	Spring, 2013	24	34	30	10	2	100
	Spring, 2012	23	36	29	9	3	100
	Spring, 2008	11	31	42	13	4	100

		Q60n. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. n. safety of medicine					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	42	32	18	4	4	100
	Spring, 2015	28	42	22	4	3	100
	Spring, 2013	27	43	20	7	3	100
	Spring, 2012	28	43	22	3	4	100
	Spring, 2008	9	37	42	9	3	100

		Q61a. For each of the following problems, please tell me if you think it will get better, get worse or stay the same in the next five years. a. corruption				
		Better	Worse	Stay the same	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	64	19	14	4	100
	Spring, 2015	63	18	15	4	100

		Q61b. For each of the following problems, please tell me if you think it will get better, get worse or stay the same in the next five years. b. the gap between rich and poor				
		Better	Worse	Stay the same	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	40	37	18	4	100
	Spring, 2015	35	31	25	8	100

		Q61c. For each of the following problems, please tell me if you think it will get better, get worse or stay the same in the next five years. c. air pollution				
		Better	Worse	Stay the same	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	43	33	20	4	100
	Spring, 2015	36	34	22	8	100

		Q61d. For each of the following problems, please tell me if you think it will get better, get worse or stay the same in the next five years. d. water pollution				
		Better	Worse	Stay the same	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	41	34	20	5	100
	Spring, 2015	37	34	22	7	100

		Q61e. For each of the following problems, please tell me if you think it will get better, get worse or stay the same in the next five years. e. safety of food				
		Better	Worse	Stay the same	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	47	31	17	5	100
	Spring, 2015	43	27	22	8	100

		Q62. Which statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right?					
		We should reduce air pollution even if it means slower economic growth	Air pollution is the price we have to pay for continued economic growth	Both (VOL)	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	50	24	15	4	7	100

		Q62Na. Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements. a. our way of life needs to be protected against foreign influence					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	31	46	15	5	4	100
	Spring, 2015	30	49	15	2	5	100
	Spring, 2012	25	46	17	4	8	100
	Spring, 2009	30	51	16	2	2	100
	Spring, 2007	19	51	23	3	4	100
	Spring, 2006	22	47	21	3	6	100
	Summer, 2002	27	37	23	8	5	100

		Q86. Which statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right?			
		Using overwhelming military force is the best way to defeat terrorism around the world	Relying too much on military force to defeat terrorism creates hatred that leads to more terrorism	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	44	40	16	100

		Q97. Which statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right? The U.S. accepts that China will eventually be as powerful as the U.S. OR the U.S. is trying to prevent China from becoming as powerful as the U.S.?				
		Accepts China will eventually be as powerful as the U.S.	Trying to prevent China from becoming as powerful as the U.S.	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	29	52	8	12	100
	Spring, 2015	28	54	7	12	100

		Q100. How concerned are you, if at all, that territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries could lead to a military conflict? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	18	41	24	14	3	100
	Spring, 2014	15	47	26	8	4	100

		Q100CHI. Which concerns you more about the United States – its economic strength or its military strength?					
		Its economic strength	Its military strength	Both (VOL)	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	21	40	19	14	7	100