

Regime Support and Democratic Support in Asia (% of total sample expressing support)

		Thailand	China	Mongolia	Taiwan	Philippines	Korea	Hong Kong	Japan	Average
Regime support	Our form of govt best for us	68.2%	94.4%	69.8%	67.3%	53.6%	36.0%	54.5%	24.3%	58.5%
	Satisfied with how democracy works in our country	90.4%	81.7%	69.8%	53.4%	52.5%	61.8%	57.6%	49.0%	64.5%
Support for democracy	Rejects authoritarian alternatives	77.3%	74.3%	75.4%	82.7%	70.4%	86.6%	83.9%	95.4%	80.7%
	Commitment to democracy	92.2%	66.1%	84.0%	50.1%	73.5%	76.6%	52.0%	74.9%	71.2%
Related attitudes	Satisfied with current govt	89.7%	N/A	55.2%	41.3%	58.5%	35.0%	34.6%	37.1%	50.2%
	Trusts govt institutions	64.3%	72.2%	52.0%	39.2%	41.4%	28.6%	63.2%	31.3%	49.0%
	Expects democratic progress	96.2%	96.7%	92.1%	87.5%	82.3%	95.0%	59.1%	85.0%	86.7%
Average		82.6%	80.9%	71.2%	60.2%	61.7%	59.9%	57.8%	56.7%	66.4%

Table 1.3 Meaning of Democracy (% of total sample mentioning this meaning)

Categories	China	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Korea	Mongolia	Thailand	Philippines	Japan
Freedom and liberty	25.4	34.1	29.9	59.5	58.9	35.0	48.2	29.9
Political rights, institutions, and processes	24.3	16.9	18.6	11.0	25.2	27.1	4.9	8.7
Market economy	0.1	0.0	1.4	9.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Social equality and justice	4.4	10.7	6.3	34.0	33.4	10.4	4.0	17.5
Good government	2.7	0.5	3.2	4.7	11.6	1.3	1.2	1.8
By and for the people	28.8	5.4	17.1	5.1	7.5	6.6	1.8	5.9
In general positive terms	8.0	6.0	24.1	25.5	20.3	26.4	16.3	18.1
In negative terms	0.0	5.3	5.2	0.5	4.8	0.1	2.1	3.4
Other	7.1	9.3	8.2	7.0	1.7	2.1	3.9	5.9
Don't know/No answer	34.7	21.3	17.0	1.5	31.4	20.2	26.7	35.5
N=	3183	811	1415	1500	1144	1546	1200	1418

Notes:

Totals exceed 100% because respondents could give up to three meanings

Table 9.2 Liberal Concepts of Democracy: China (% of total sample)

	STRONGLY LIBERAL	LIBERAL	NONLIBERAL	STRONGLY NONLIBERAL	DK
National leaders should be elected (agree)	16.7	67.3	6.0	0.2	9.9
Multiparty competition should be allowed (agree)	1.4	15.9	54.9	7.0	20.8
The government should obey laws even in a time of emergency (agree) ^a		85.6		3.4	11.0
On important cases, judges should seek the opinion of the local government (disagree)	2.2	33.5	42.5	2.1	19.8
The NPC should not constantly check the administration (disagree)	1.3	36.4	27.1	0.4	34.8
Political leaders should concentrate on their goals and ignore established procedures if necessary (disagree)	2.4	46.8	20.6	0.5	29.7

Notes: N = 3183.

Strongly liberal = strongly agree or strongly disagree, depending on the question. Liberal = agree or disagree. Nonliberal and Strongly nonliberal = the reverse.

^a Original response categories are binary.

Table 1.13 Commitment to Rule of Law (% of respondents)

ITEM	CHINA	HONG KONG	TAIWAN	KOREA	MONGOLIA	THAILAND	PHILIPPINES	JAPAN
Government should not disregard law ^a	-	69.8	58.3	76.7	59.6	49.2	70.2	72.0
Leader should follow procedure	47.3	76.3	75.5	77.1	41.0	43.4	61.5	54.4
Judges should decide cases independently	30.9	46.7	53.7	69.0	71.0	40.1	38.7	62.2
Reject “experts decide everything”	74.5	73.5	71.3	82.3	66.1	77.7	76.8	85.4
Legislature should check executive	34.2	46.8	24.7	53.8	38.8	47.4	49.9	50.2
None of the above	36.1 ^b	9.4	11.1	2.7	7.2	15.2	7.6	9.9
All of the above	13.0 ^b	23.4	15.0	30.1	11.8	8.2	15.0	24.9
Mean level of commitment to rule of law (0–4 scale) ^c	1.5 ^d	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.4

Notes: ^a Not asked in China.

^b Based on three questions.

^c Each item is scored as follows: strongly support or somewhat support the rule of law principle = 1; strongly oppose, somewhat oppose, don't know, or no answer = 0.

^d Mean score multiplied by 4/3 for comparison with other countries.

Difference in Perceived Performance of Current and Past Regimes.

(% perceiving improvement minus percent perceiving worsening)

	Democratic performance	Policy performance
Thailand	69.7	57.3
Japan	60.8	15.2
China	53.1	-8.2
Mongolia	51.8	-16.8
Taiwan	50.0	-11.1
Korea	31.5	-23.1
Philippines	26.8	8.9
Hong Kong	-24.1	1.3

Democratic performance includes freedom of speech, freedom of association, equal treatment of citizens by government, providing citizens with popular influence over government, and providing an independent judiciary. Policy performance includes working against corruption, providing law and order, providing economic development, and providing economic equality.

Table 1.8 Support for Democracy (% of respondents)

(Percent of respondents)								
DEMOCRACY IS...	CHINA	HONG KONG	TAIWAN	KOREA	MONGOLIA	THAILAND	PHILIPPINES	JAPAN
Desirable for our country now ^a	72.3	87.6	72.2	95.4	91.6	93.0	88.1	87.1
Suitable for our country now ^a	67.0	66.8	59.0	84.2	86.3	88.1	80.2	76.3
Effective in solving the problems of society ^b	60.5	39.0	46.8	71.7	78.4	89.6	60.7	61.4
Preferable to all other kinds of government ^c	53.8	40.3	40.4	49.4	57.1	82.6	63.6	67.2
Equally or more important than economic development ^d	40.3	19.6	23.5	30.1	48.6	51.3	21.8	44.0
None of the above	13.6	7.2	13.0D	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	5.7
All of the above	17.8	7.0	7.4	15.7	25.9	35.6	6.7	23.4
Mean number of items supported	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.1	3.4

Notes: ^a Six or above on a 10-point dictatorship-democracy scale of where the country should or could be now.
^b Dichotomous variable.
^c Trichotomous variable recoded into a dichotomous variable.
^d Five-way variable recoded into dichotomous variable.

Table 1.9 Authoritarian Detachment (% of respondents)

ITEM	CHINA	HONG KONG	TAIWAN	KOREA	MONGOLIA	THAILAND	PHILIPPINES	JAPAN
Reject “strong leader” ^a	—	71.5	68.3	84.4	59.2	76.6	69.4	79.1
Reject “military rule”	61.4	85.7	81.6	89.8	85.8	81.2	62.7	94.4
Reject “no opposition party” ^a	—	62.4	70.3	86.7	72.4	61.3	69.6	66.7
Reject “experts decide everything”	74.5	73.5	71.3	82.3	66.1	77.7	76.8	85.4
Reject all authoritarian options	57.9 ^b	49.4	50.0	65.1	37.0	43.1	35.6	54.3
Reject no authoritarian options	22.0 ^b	9.0	10.1	0.9	4.0	5.5	4.1	3.6
All of the above	17.8	7.0	7.4	15.7	25.9	35.6	6.7	23.4
Mean number of items rejected (0 to 4)	2.7 ^c	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.3

Notes: ^a Not asked in China.

^b Based on two questions.

^c Mean score multiplied by two for comparison with other countries.

Table 10.3 Impact of Regime Policy Performance on Support for Democracy (Standardized regression coefficient)

	TAIWAN		KOREA		MONGOLIA		THAILAND		PHILIPPINES		JAPAN	
	Democ	Policy	Democ	Policy	Democ	Policy	Democ	Policy	Democ	Policy	Democ	Policy
Democracy desirable for our country now ^a	.154	.143	.188	<i>.068</i>	<i>.108</i>	<i>-.098</i>	<i>.088</i>		<i>.097</i>		.158	
Democracy suitable for our country now ^a	.177	.173		.173	<i>.108</i>		<i>.086</i>		<i>.079</i>		.162	
Authoritarian detachment ^b	.182		<i>.064</i>	<i>-.176</i>	<i>.217</i>	<i>-.227</i>	<i>.150</i>	<i>.187</i>	<i>-.136</i>		.184	

Notes: Entries are the standardized regression coefficients (betas) in an ordinary least squares regression in which the dependent variable is the measure of democratic support indicated in the left column, and the other independent variables controlled for are age group, years of education, and urban or rural residence.

Democ = perceived democratic performance. Policy = perceived policy performance. These are operationalized as the average improvement or decline perceived by each respondent in government performance on the five measures of democratic performance and four measures of policy performance respectively.

Entries in boldface are significant at the .000 level. Those in italics are significant at the .05 level or higher. In empty cells the coefficient is not statistically significant.

^a Six or above on a 10-point dictatorship-democracy scale of where the country should or could be now.

^b The number of authoritarian options the respondent rejects, ranging from 0 to 4.

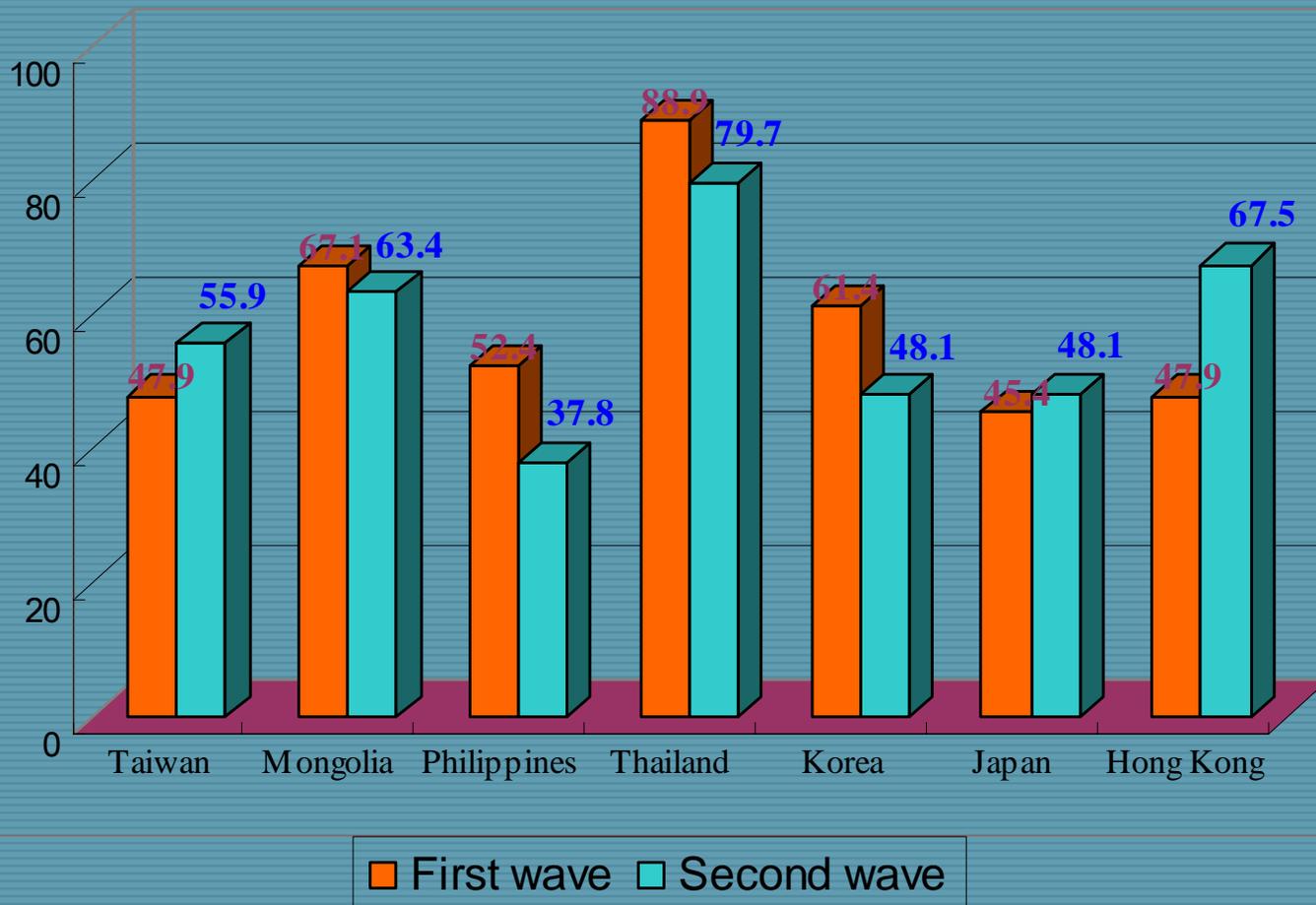
Traditional Values in East Asia (% agree or strongly agree)

	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Japan	Philippines	Korea	China	Thailand	Mongolia	Average
For the sake of the family, the individual should put his personal interests second.	90.2%	86.1%	72.7%	79.0%	69.9%	91.0%	88.1%	73.6%	81.3%
If there is a quarrel, we should ask an elder to resolve the dispute.	36.9%	68.9%	66.2%	75.8%	44.2%	72.4%	76.7%	70.9%	64.0%
When one has a conflict with a neighbor, the best way to deal with it is to accommodate the other person.	67.1%	46.1%	75.4%	45.8%	71.4%	71.9%	50.7%	82.3%	63.8%
A person should not insist on his own opinion if his co-workers disagree with him.	53.4%	63.0%	61.4%	57.0%	61.4%	51.6%	62.3%	66.7%	59.6%
Even if parents' demands are unreasonable, children still should do what they ask.	23.6%	23.7%	43.5%	29.2%	47.5%	34.2%	37.5%	69.0%	38.5%
When a mother-in-law and a daughter-in-law come into conflict, even if the mother-in-law is in the wrong, the husband should still persuade his wife to obey his mother.	37.7%	48.4%	23.3%	27.9%	---	53.5%	43.3%	26.9%	37.3%
When hiring someone, even if a stranger is more qualified, the opportunity should still be given to relatives and friends.	35.2%	28.4%	33.6%	24.9%	26.3%	36.7%	46.6%	65.6%	37.2%
Wealth and poverty, success and failure are all determined by fate.	40.1%	27.3%	26.7%	55.1%	29.5%	24.4%	43.5%	46.5%	36.6%
A man will lose face if he works under a female supervisor.	7.0%	9.7%	15.4%	23.6%	26.7%	8.5%	46.7%	30.3%	21.0%
Average percent traditional	43.5%	44.6%	46.5%	46.5%	47.1%	49.4%	55.0%	59.1%	49.0%

Democratic Values in East Asia (% giving pro-democratic answer)

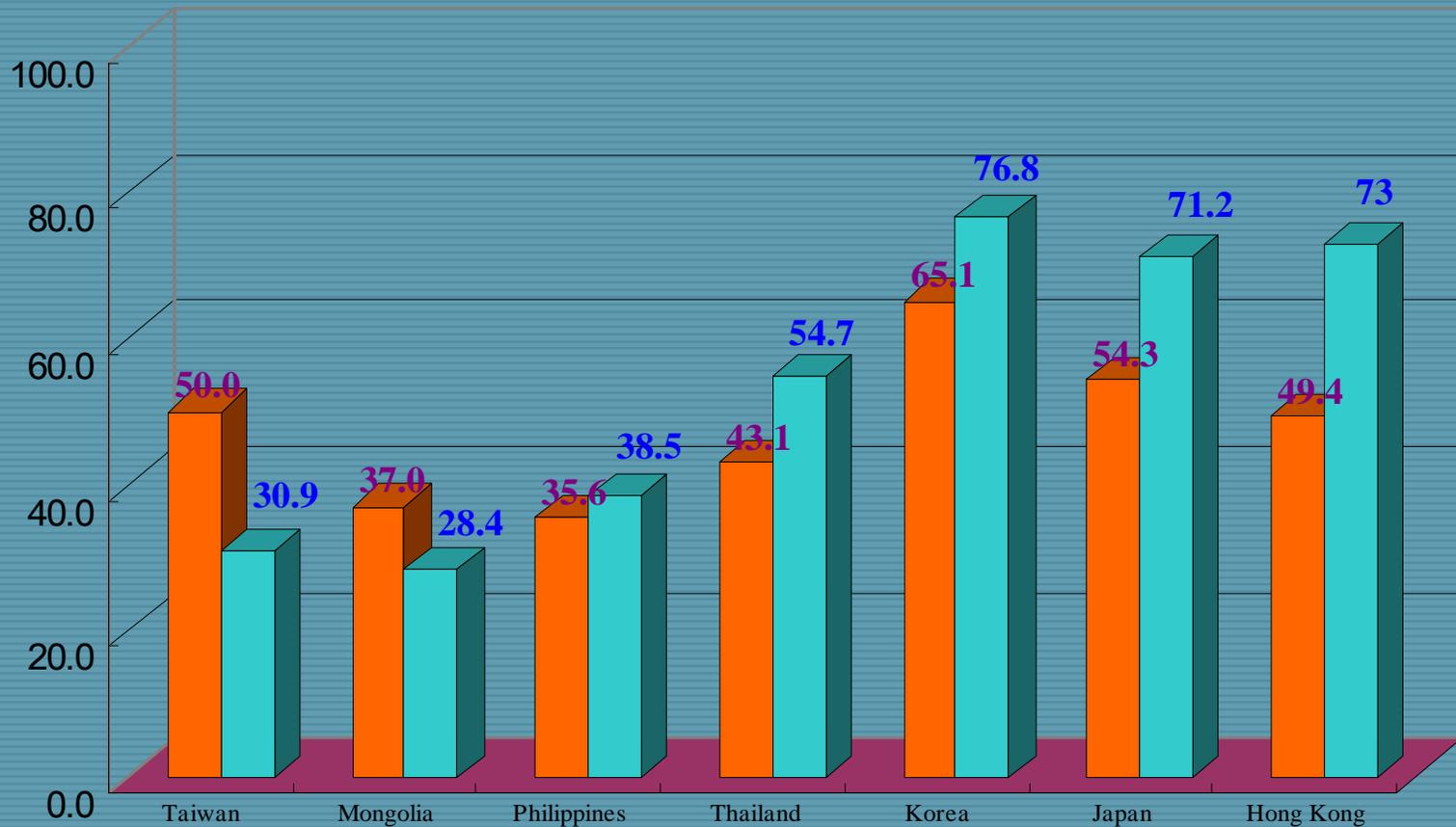
	Japan	Hong Kong	Korea	Taiwan	China	Philippines	Mongolia	Thailand	Average
People with little or no education should have as much say in politics as highly educated people [political equality] (agree).	90.3%	90.1%	72.2%	90.2%	91.6%	55.4%	83.0%	15.0%	73.5%
When judges decide important cases, they should accept the view of the executive branch [separation of powers] (disagree).	76.3%	55.2%	69.0%	66.6%	39.9%	38.7%	74.2%	40.3%	57.5%
Government leaders are like the head of a family; we should all follow their decisions [government accountability] (disagree).	85.7%	67.3%	52.9%	66.1%	39.3%	47.5%	34.5%	41.8%	54.4%
The government should decide whether certain ideas should be allowed to be discussed in society [political liberty] (disagree).	70.3%	69.2%	60.1%	71.5%	36.8%	39.7%	23.2%	47.3%	52.3%
If the government is constantly checked by the legislature, it cannot possibly accomplish great things [separation of powers] (disagree).	62.1%	55.7%	53.8%	29.6%	55.4%	49.9%	41.3%	47.8%	49.4%
If we have political leaders who are morally upright, we can let them decide everything [government accountability] (disagree).	68.3%	60.5%	37.2%	62.4%	47.0%	46.9%	30.7%	25.1%	47.3%
Harmony of the community will be disrupted if people organize lots of groups [political pluralism] (disagree).	42.4%	52.1%	64.8%	38.1%	24.5%	46.2%	31.5%	16.2%	39.5%
If people have too many different ways of thinking, society will be chaotic [political pluralism] (disagree).	44.2%	45.2%	52.8%	25.0%	36.9%	43.4%	19.9%	23.7%	36.4%
Average percent democratic	67.4%	61.9%	57.9%	56.2%	46.4%	46.0%	42.3%	32.1%	51.3%

Satisfaction with the way democracy works. (% satisfied)



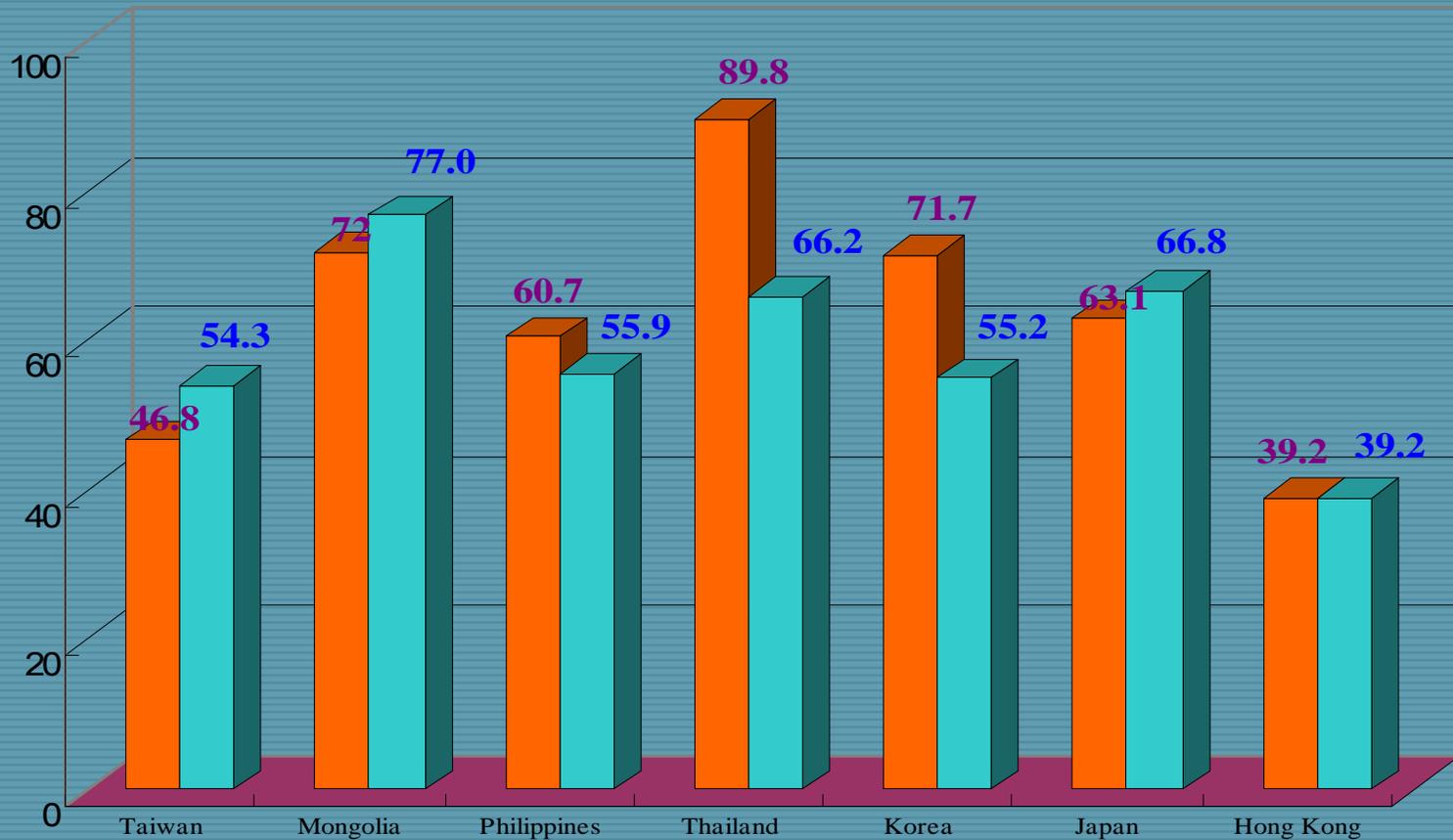
Authoritarian detachment.

(% Oppose all three non-democratic alternatives except expert rule)



First wave Second wave

Democracy can solve the problem. (% Positive response)



■ First wave ■ Second wave

Whatever its faults may be, our form of government is still
the best for us.
(% Agree)

