EAI Public Opinion Briefing

2025 EAI Polls on Polarization and Democracy in South Korea

East Asia Institute

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Survey Overview

Population	Adults aged 18 and older
Sampling Frame	Hankook Research Master Sample (930,000 people)
Sampling Method	Proportional selection by region, gender, and age (as of December 2024)
Sample Size	1,514
Survey Method	Web survey
Response Rate	20.0%(among 7,583 people who requested, 1,514 people completed the survey)
Survey Date	2025. 1. 22. ~ 2025. 1. 23.
Survey Agency	Hankook Research Co. Ltd.
Composition of Respondents	[Gender] Male 49.4%; Female 50.6% [Age] 18 to 29: 15.5% 30 to 39: 15.0% 40 to 49: 17.4% 50 to 59: 19.6% 60 to 69: 17.7% Over 70: 14.8%

I Political Polarization

"Political polarization is deepening, driven more by emotional and partisan divisions than by ideological differences."

- *Ideological Breakdown*: The ideological breakdown of respondents was 27.1% progressive, 46.3% centrist, and 27.7% conservative. Compared to 2021(27.7% progressive, 41.8% centrist, and 26.2% conservative), there has been no significant change.
- *Perceptions of Ideological Extremism*: Supporters of both the Democratic Party of Korea (DP) and the People Power Party (PPP) tended to perceive the opposing party as holding more extreme ideological positions. DP supporters felt ideologically closer to their party and politicians than PPP supporters did, although PPP supporters also reported a strong ideological affinity with their own party. Respondents generally perceived political leaders (Lee Jae-myung and Yoon Suk Yeol) as more extreme than their respective parties.
- •*Unfavorability Ratings*: Unfavorability ratings for the two major parties were 54.1% for the DP and 68.7% for the PPP, which increased by 10.4%p and 20.9%p over the past four years. Notably, among the party supporters, unfavorability rating for the opposing party exceeded 90%, with 94.6% of DP supporters disliking the PPP and 93.5% of PPP supporters disliking DP.

I Political Polarization

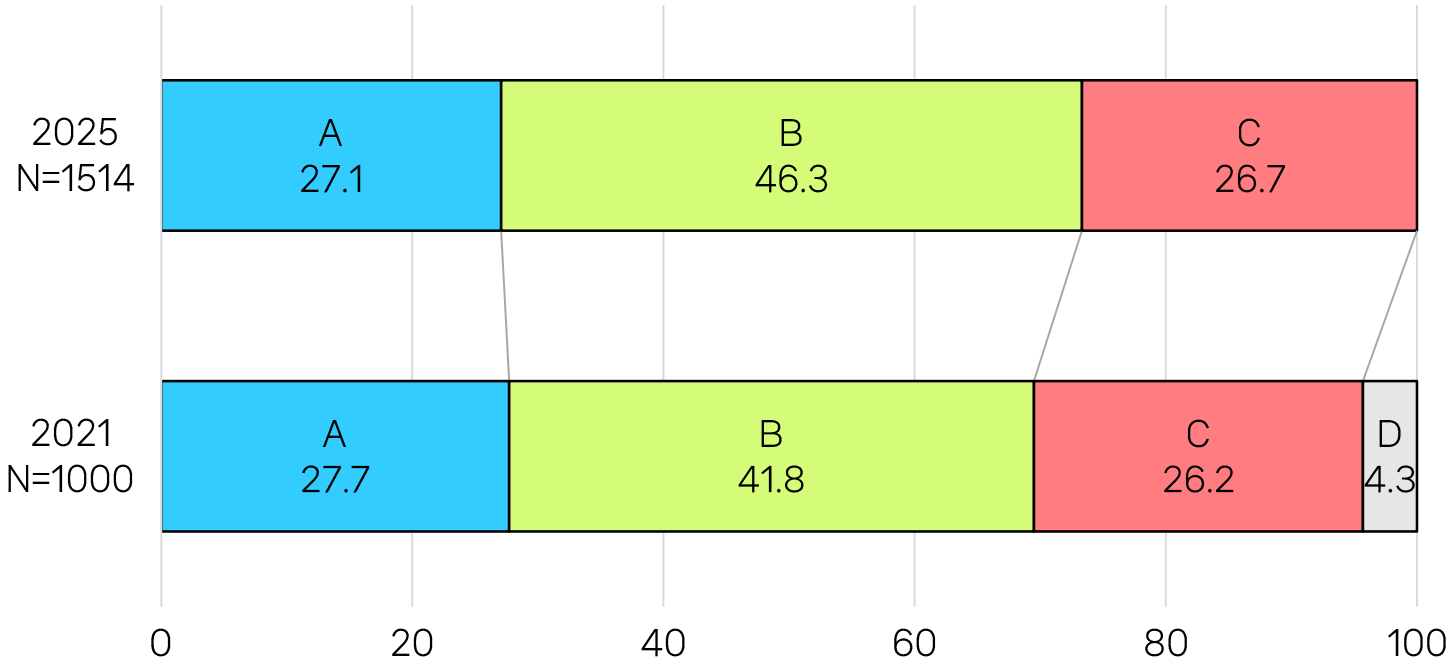
"Political polarization is deepening, driven more by emotional and partisan divisions than by ideological differences."

- *Generational and Gender Differences in Favorability Ratings*: Women in their 20s showed the largest gap in favorability toward politicians and parties. On a 100-point scale, Yoon Suk Yeol scored 10 points, while Lee Jae-myung received 44.9 points. In contrast, men in their 20s exhibited low favorability for both politicians, with Yoon scoring 22.6 points and Lee 24.9 points. A similar pattern appeared in party favorability: women in their 20's rated the PPP 15.1 points and the DP 52.7 points, while men in the same age group rated both parties at similar levels: PPP 32.6 points, DP 31.8 points.
- *Emotional Polarization and Negative Sentiments Toward Parties and Leaders*: Among respondents who rated either party below 50 points, 56% described the DP as "infuriating" or expressed a desire to hold them accountable for their wrongdoings, while 60.6% characterized the PPP as "disgusting" and expressed a desire for its removal from the political arena. When asked about political leaders, respondents expressed even stronger negative sentiments. 66.3% wanted Yoon Suk Yeol removed from politics and 60% wanted Lee Jae-myung removed from politics. These findings indicate deepening emotional polarization, with many expressing a desire to eliminate rival factions from politics altogether.
- A majority (57.8%) predicted that political conflicts will worsen within the next year. This is significantly higher than those who believe conflicts will remain the same (22.5%) or improve (19.7%).

Self-Perceived Political Ideology

Q17. Where do you think the following parties, politicians, and yourself belong on the political spectrum?
5. Yourself

(%)



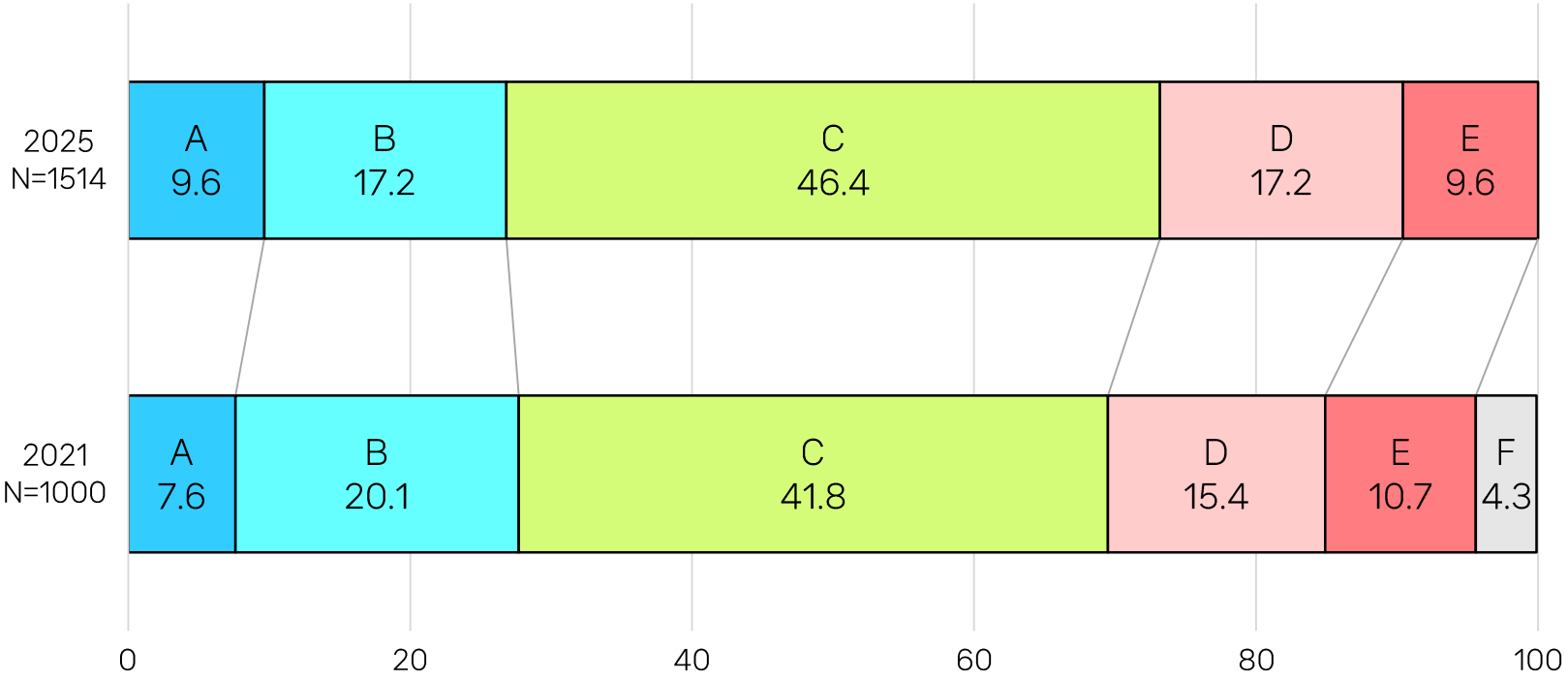
A	B	C	D
Progressive (0~4)	Centrist (5)	Conservative (6~10)	Don't Know *Included in the 2021 survey

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Self-Perceived Political Ideology

Q17. Where do you think the following parties, politicians, and yourself belong on the political spectrum?
5. Yourself

(%)

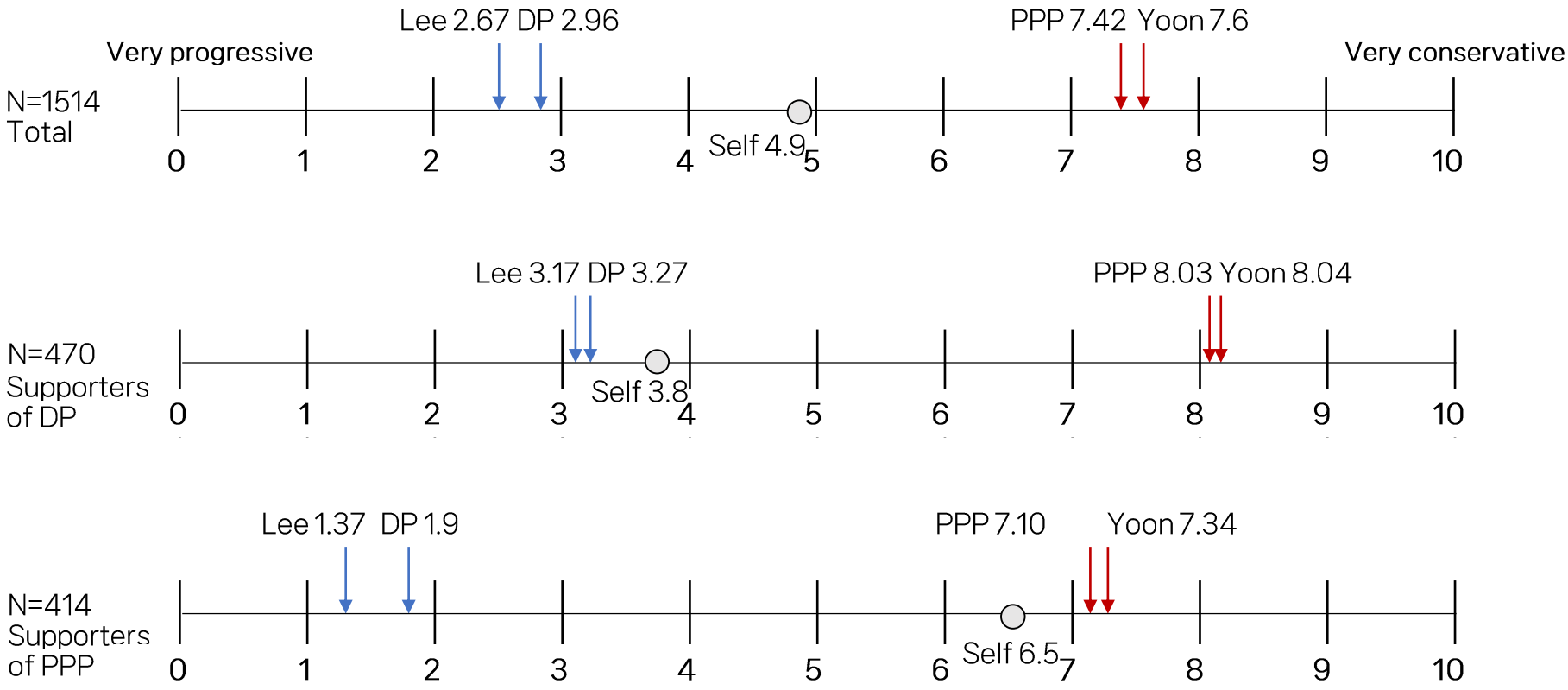


A	B	C	D	E	F
Strong Progressive (0~2)	Moderate Progressive (3~4)	Centrist (5)	Moderate Conservative (6~7)	Strong Conservative (8~10)	Don't Know *Included in the 2021 survey

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Ideological Positions of Political Parties and Politicians

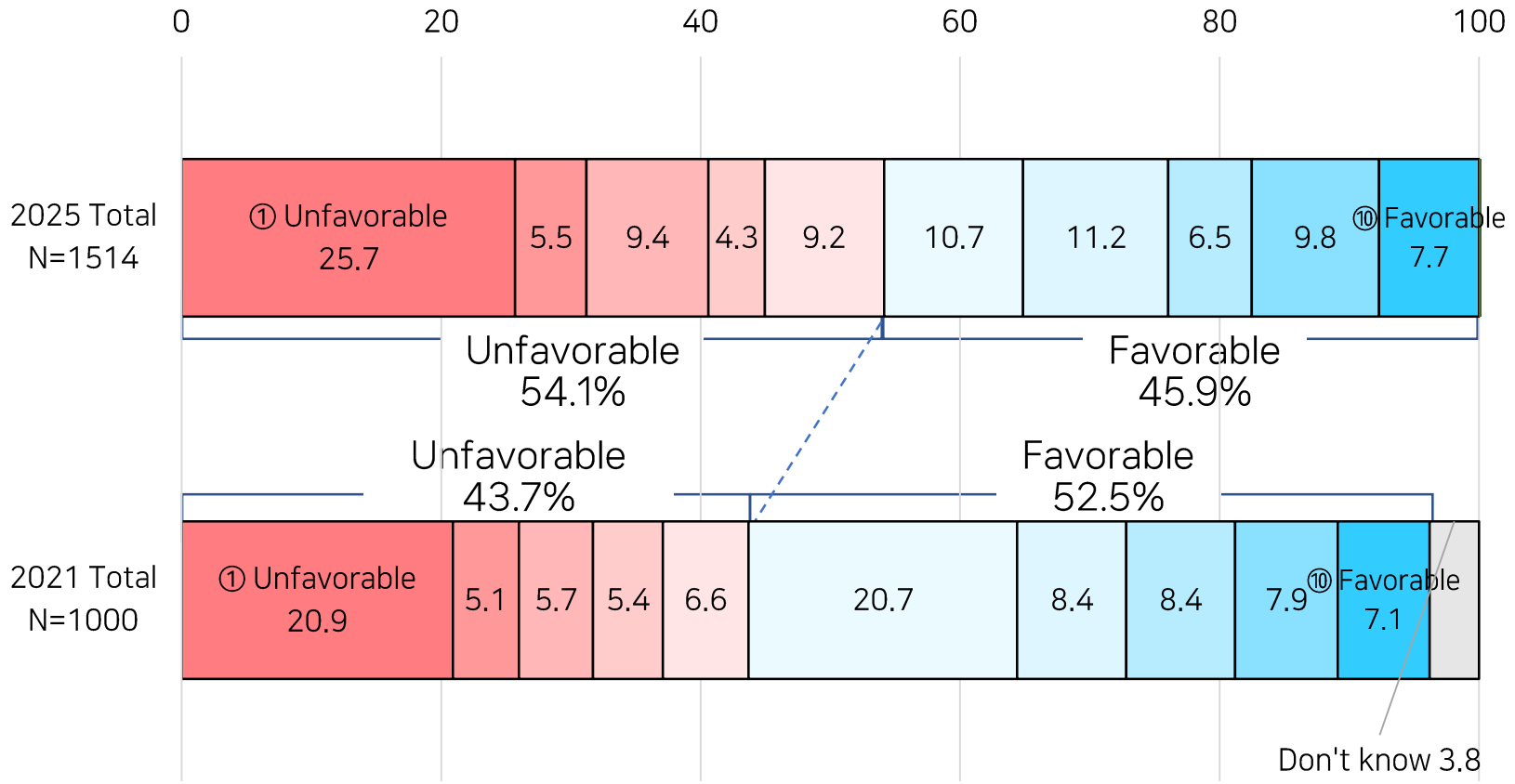
Q17. Where do you think the following parties, politicians, and yourself belong on the political spectrum? (%)



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Favorability Toward Democratic Party of Korea

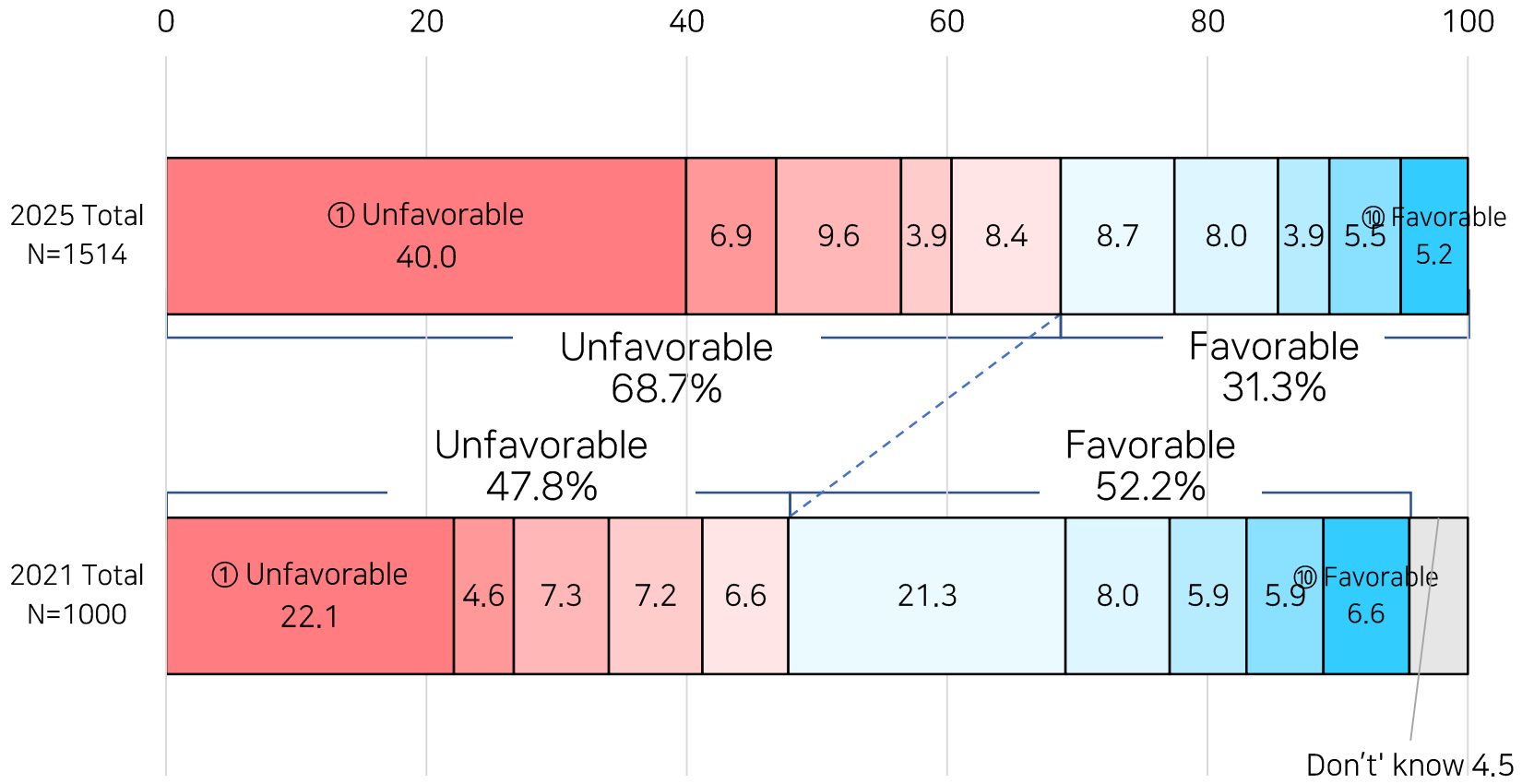
Q23. Please indicate your level of favorability toward the following political parties and politicians on a scale from 0 to 100. (%)



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Favorability Toward People Power Party

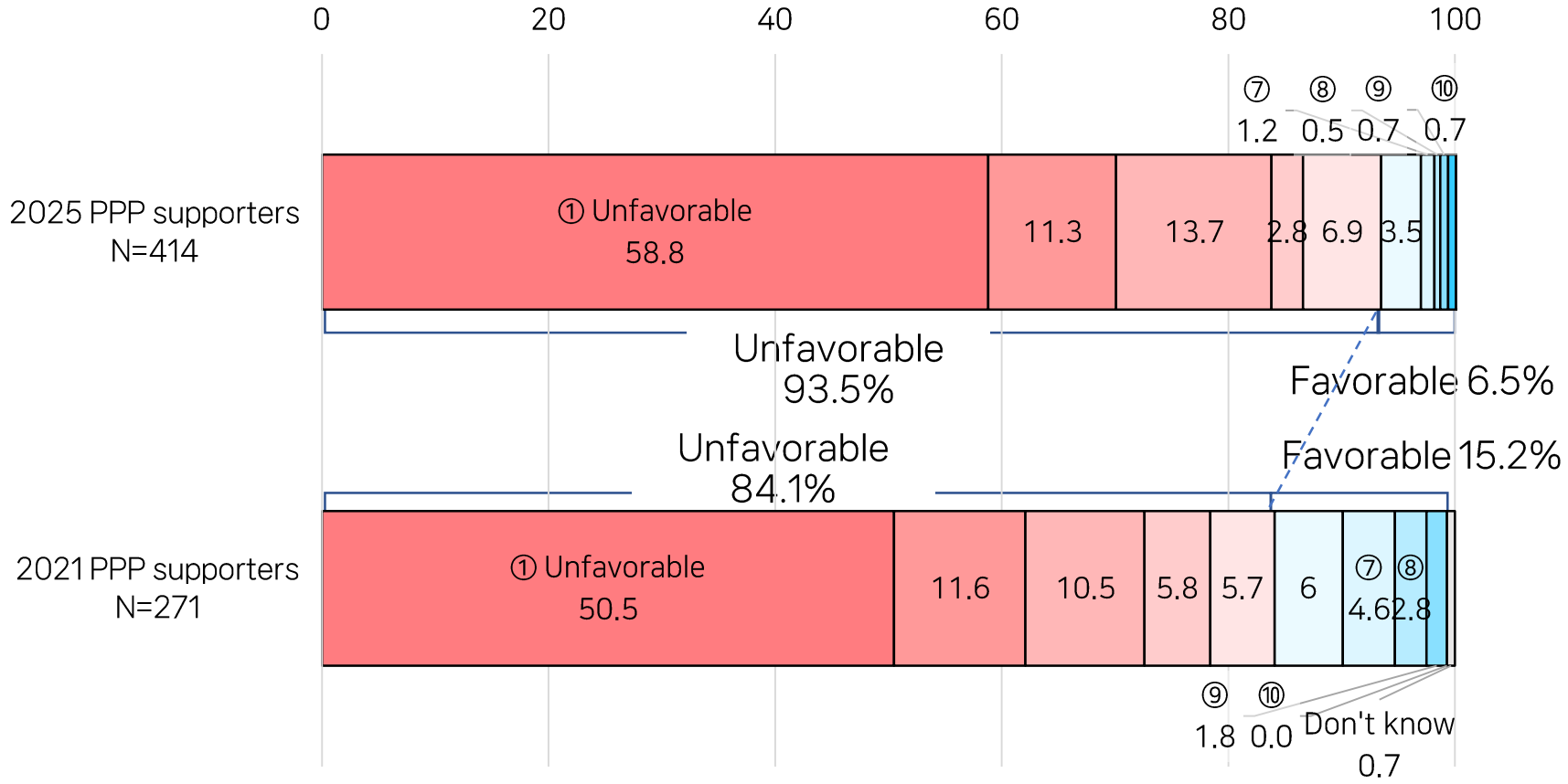
Q23. Please indicate your level of favorability toward the following political parties and politicians on a scale from 0 to 100. (%)



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People Power Party Supporters' Favorability Toward the Democratic Party of Korea

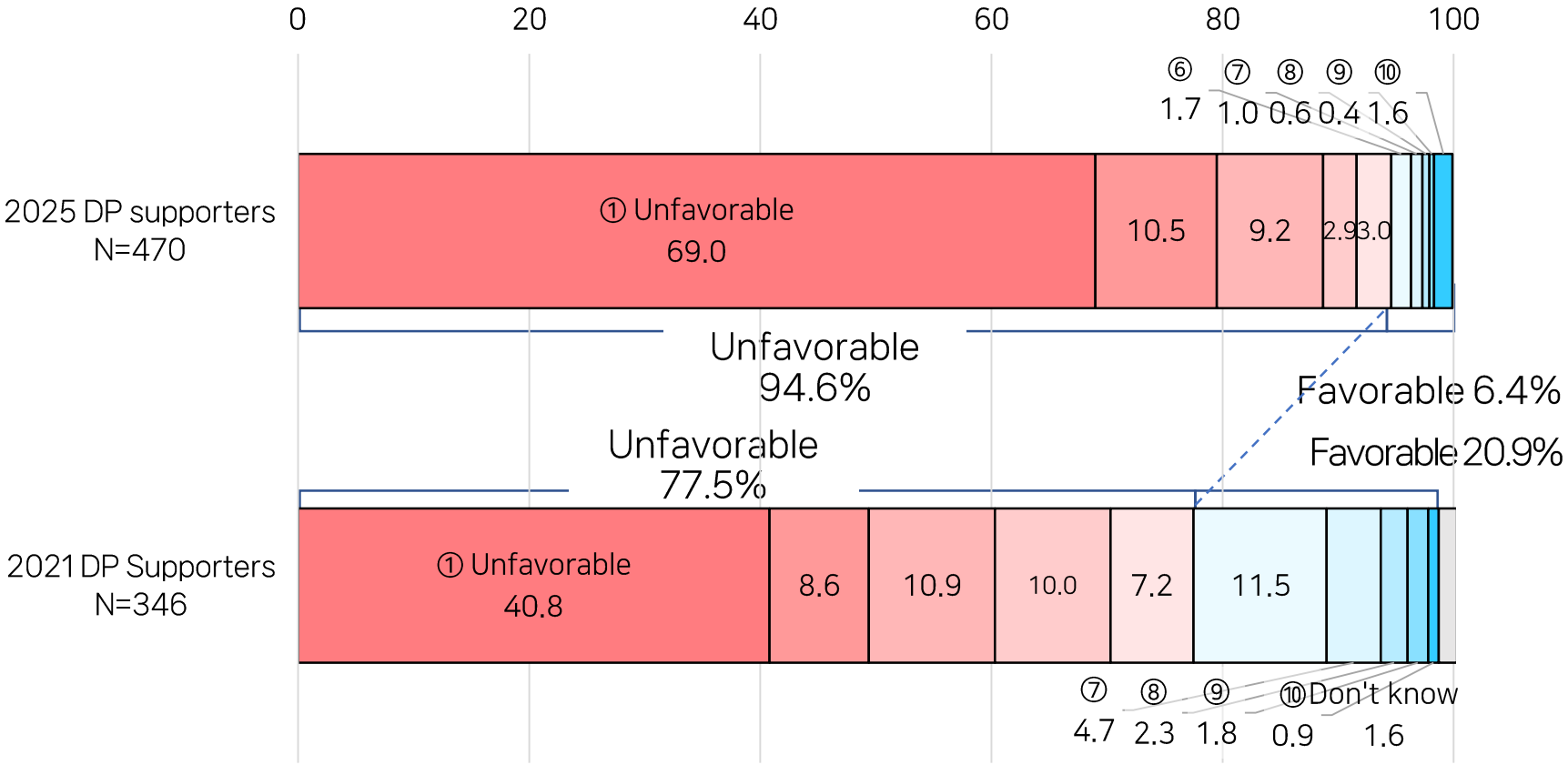
Q23. Please indicate your level of favorability toward the following political parties and politicians on a scale from 0 to 100. (%)



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Democratic Party of Korea Supporters' Favorability Toward the People Power Party

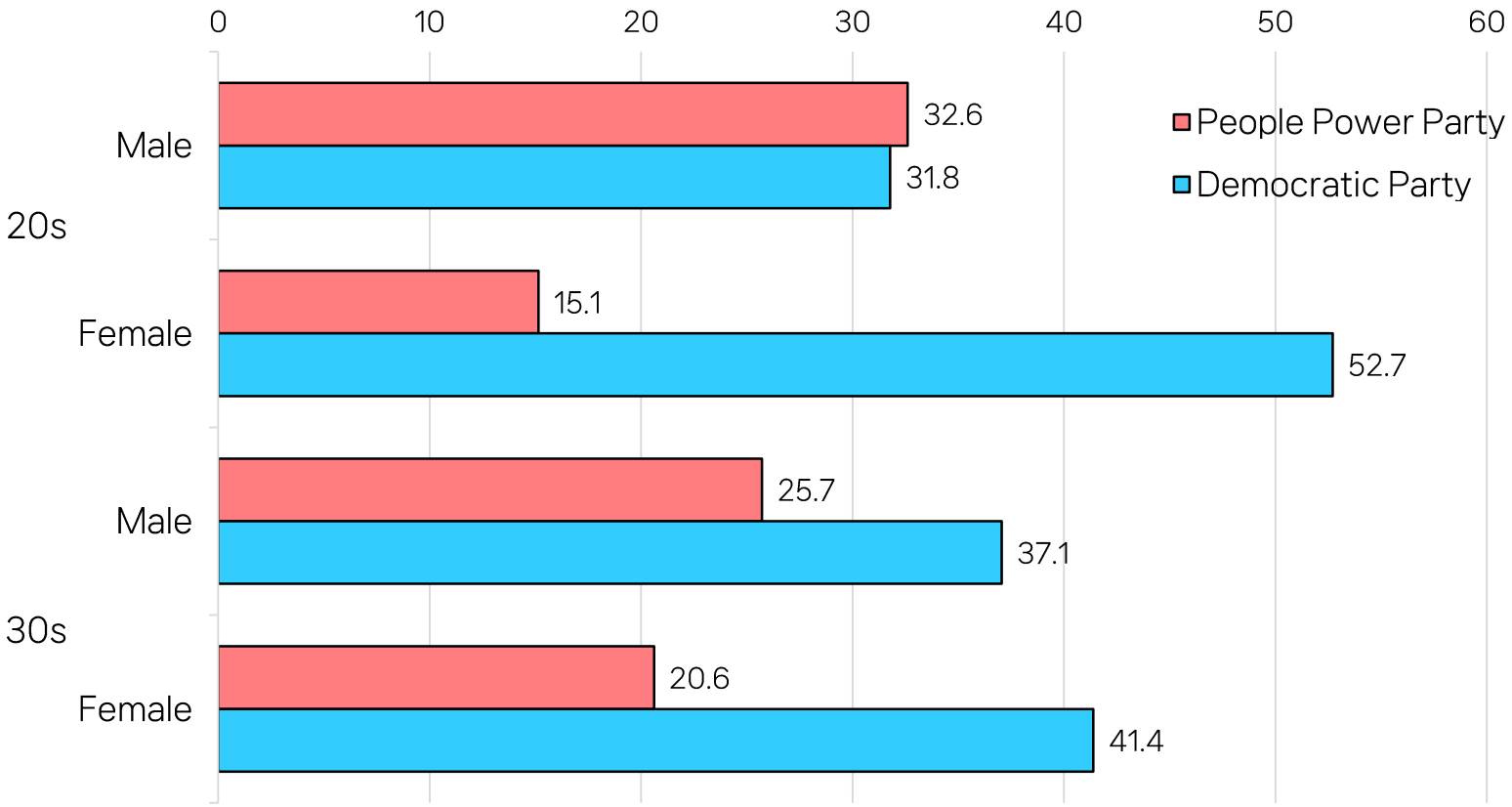
Q23. Please indicate your level of favorability toward the following political parties and politicians on a scale from 0 to 100. (%)



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Favorability Toward Parties [20s and 30s]

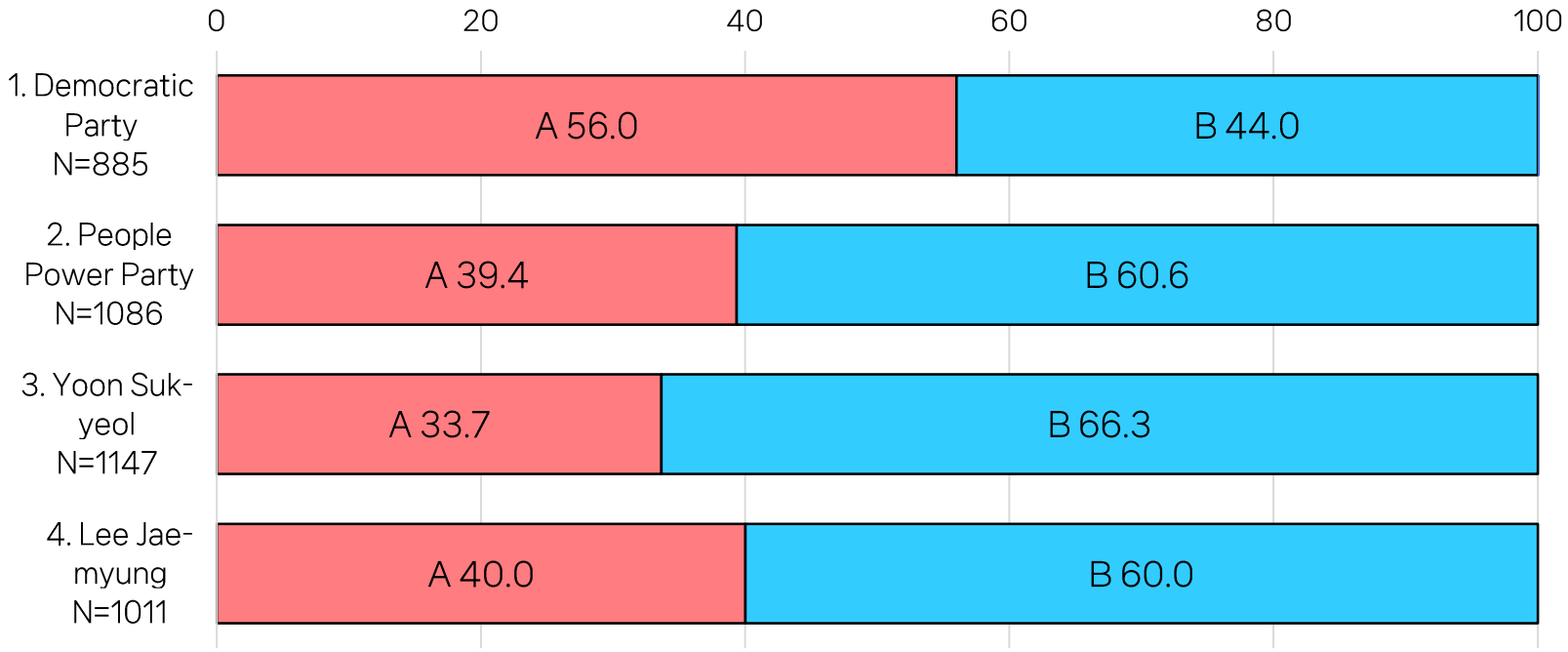
Q23. Please indicate your level of favorability toward the following political parties and politicians on a scale from 0 to 100.



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Negative Emotional Reactions to Political Parties/Politicians

Q24. [For respondents who rated any party or politician 50 or below in Q23]
Which of the following statements best represents your view? Please select one. (%)

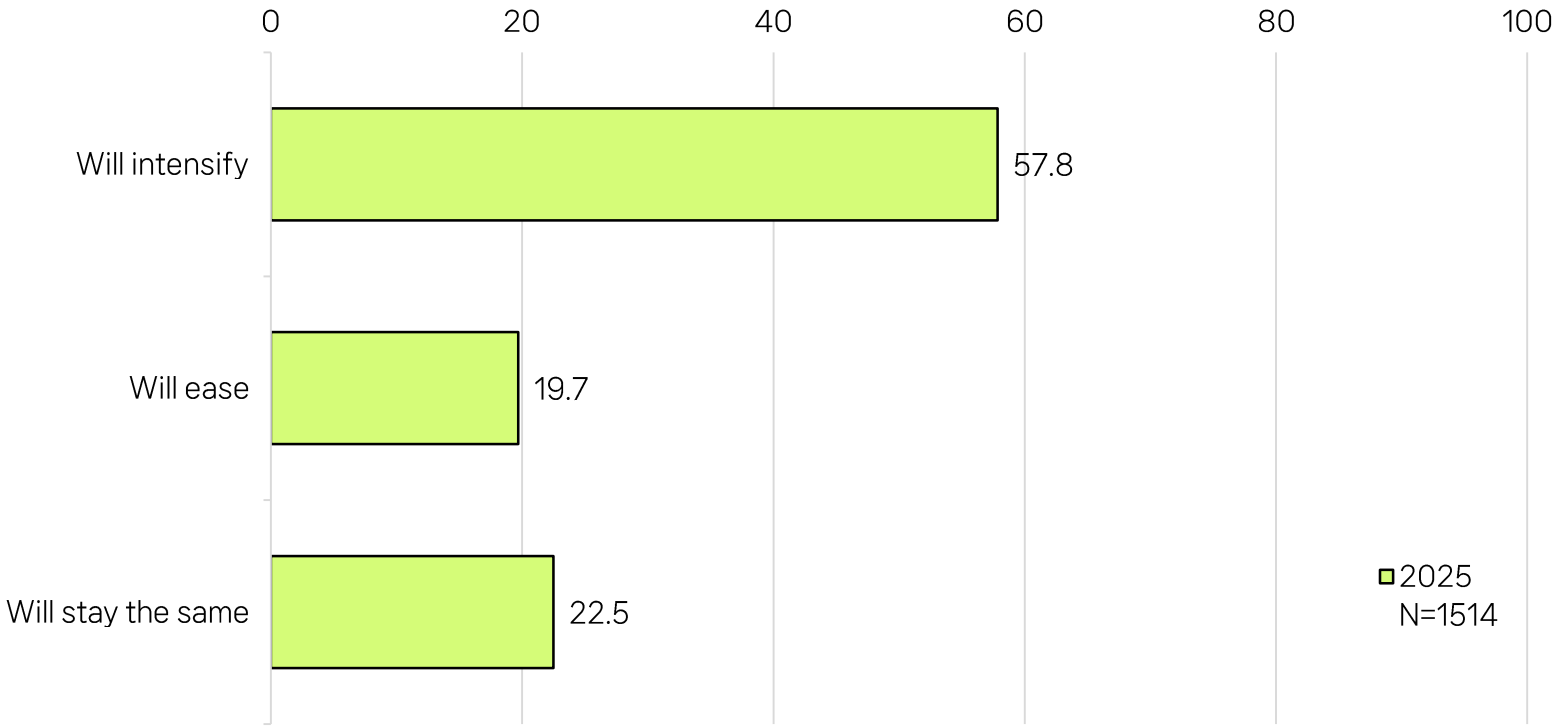


A	B
They make me angry. I want to hold them accountable for their wrongdoings.	They disgust me. I do not want to see them in politics.

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Political Conflict Outlook: One Year from Now

Q28-3. One year from now, do you think political conflict in the country will intensify, ease, or remain unchanged compared to the present? (%)



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II Korea's Democratic Backsliding

"Declining Public Trust in Korean Democracy··· Weakened Commitment to the Democratic System"

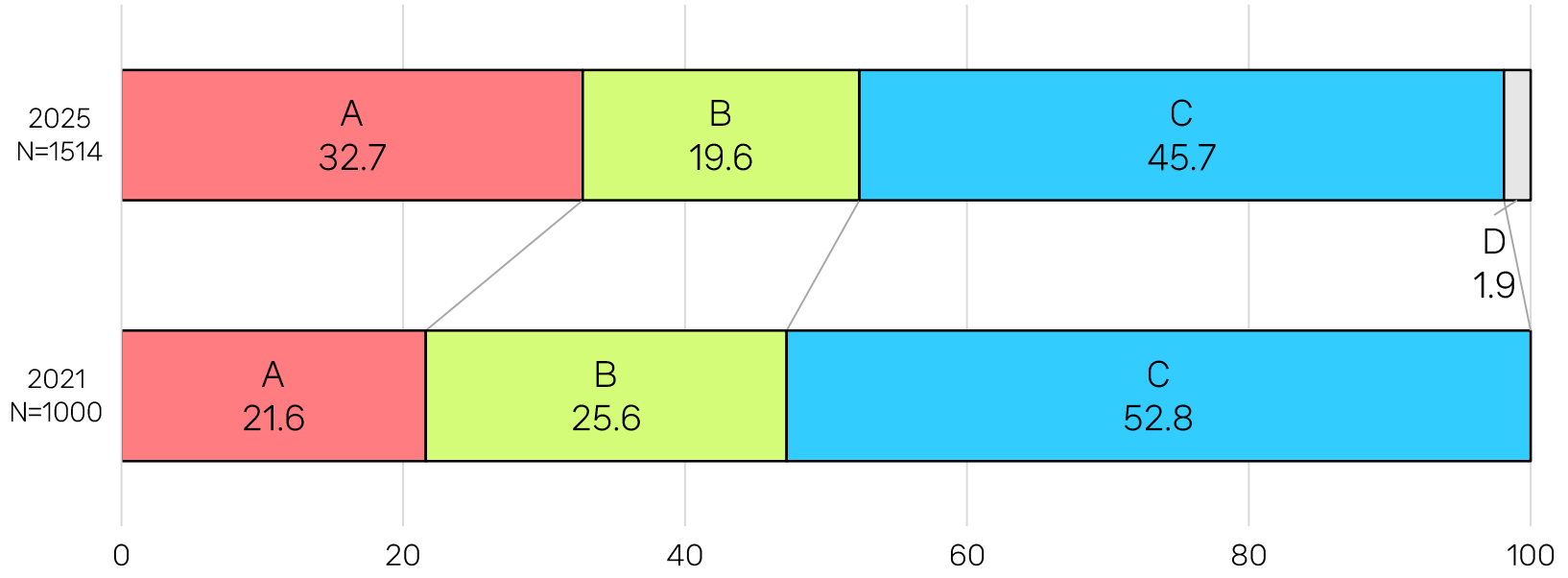
- *Declining Satisfaction with Democracy*: Only 45.8% of respondents were satisfied with the way democracy functions in South Korea, falling short of a majority. Similarly, only 46.7% evaluated the political system as "democratic," while 32.7% perceived it as "not democratic" – a notable increase from 21.6% in 2021.

- *Partisan and Demographic Differences in Democratic Commitment*: Support for democracy varied based on party affiliation and socio-demographic factors. While 90.6% of DP supporters agreed that "democracy is always better than any other system," only 61.4% of PPP supporters shared this view. Notably, 31.6% of PPP supporters said that "in some situations, dictatorship is better than democracy." Political independents were the most indifferent, with a significant share responding that "it doesn't matter whether it's democracy or authoritarianism."

- *Gender and Generational Gaps in Attitudes Toward Democracy*: 77.9% of women agreed that "democracy is always better than any other system," compared to 71.9% of men, indicating a stronger commitment to democracy among women. This gender gap was even more pronounced among those in their 20s and 30s. While only 62.6% of men in their 20s and 64.2% in their 30s agreed that democracy is always better, 80.9% of women in their 20s and 86.5% in their 30s expressed the same view—significantly higher than their male counterparts.

Assessment of South Korea's Political System

Q30. How would you rate South Korea's political system? Please rate it on a scale from 0 to 10.
(2021 version: How would you assess democracy in our country?) (%)

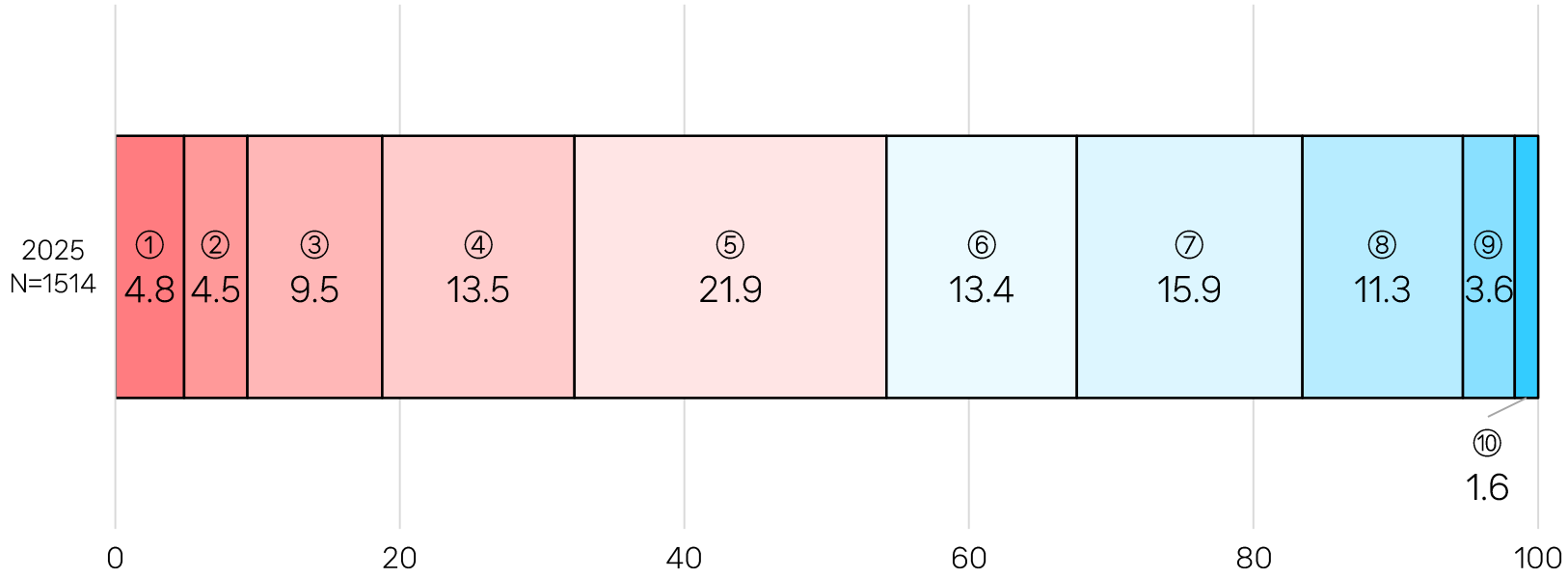


A	B	C	D
Not democratic (0~4)	Neutral (5)	Democratic (6~10)	Don't know/no response (2025)

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Satisfaction with the Functioning of Democracy in South Korea

Q31. How satisfied are you with the way democracy functions in South Korea? (%)



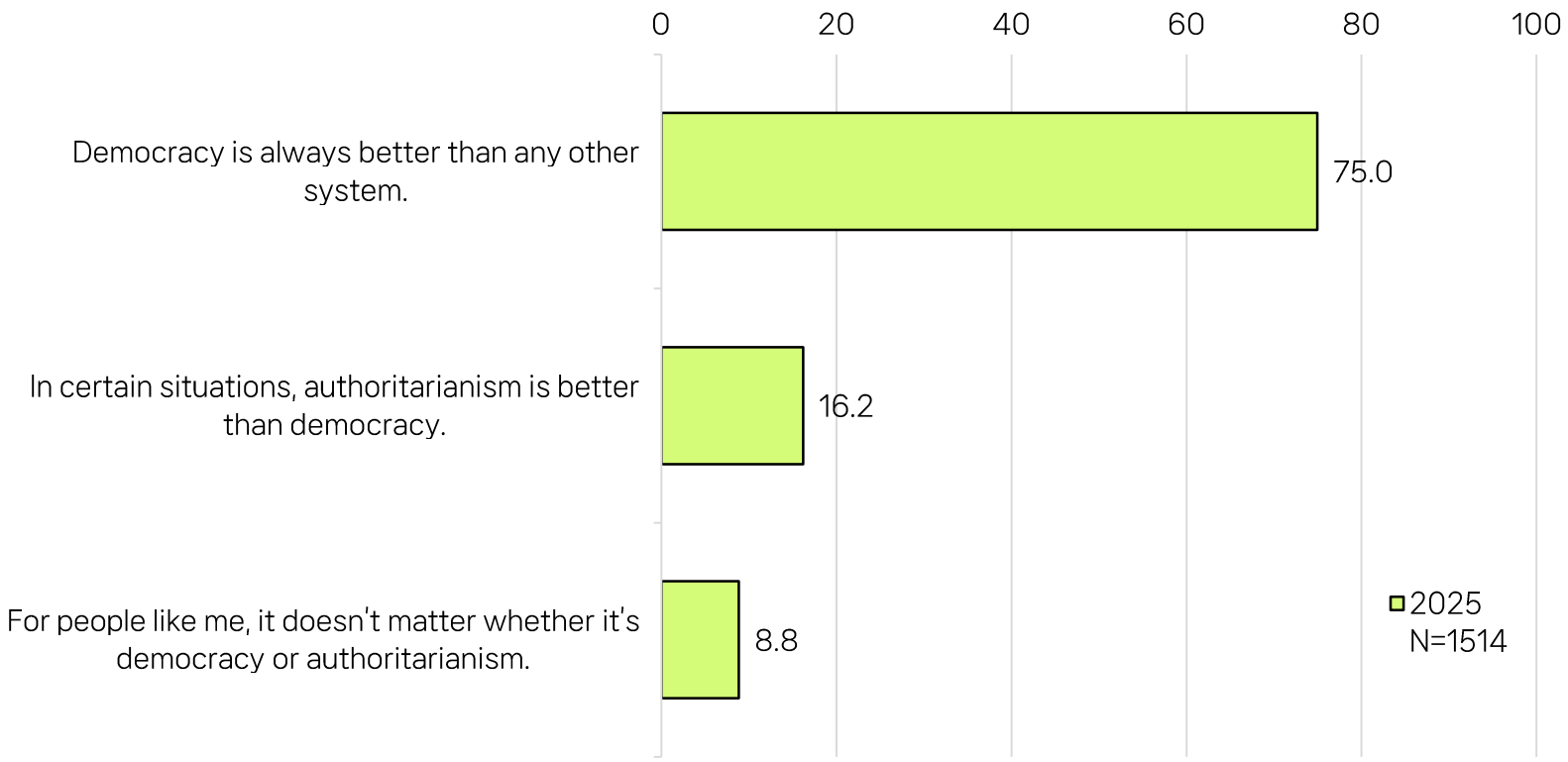
Dissatisfied (1~5)	Satisfied (6~10)
54.2%	45.8%

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Opinion on Democracy and Authoritarianism

Q29. Which of the following statements best reflects your opinion?

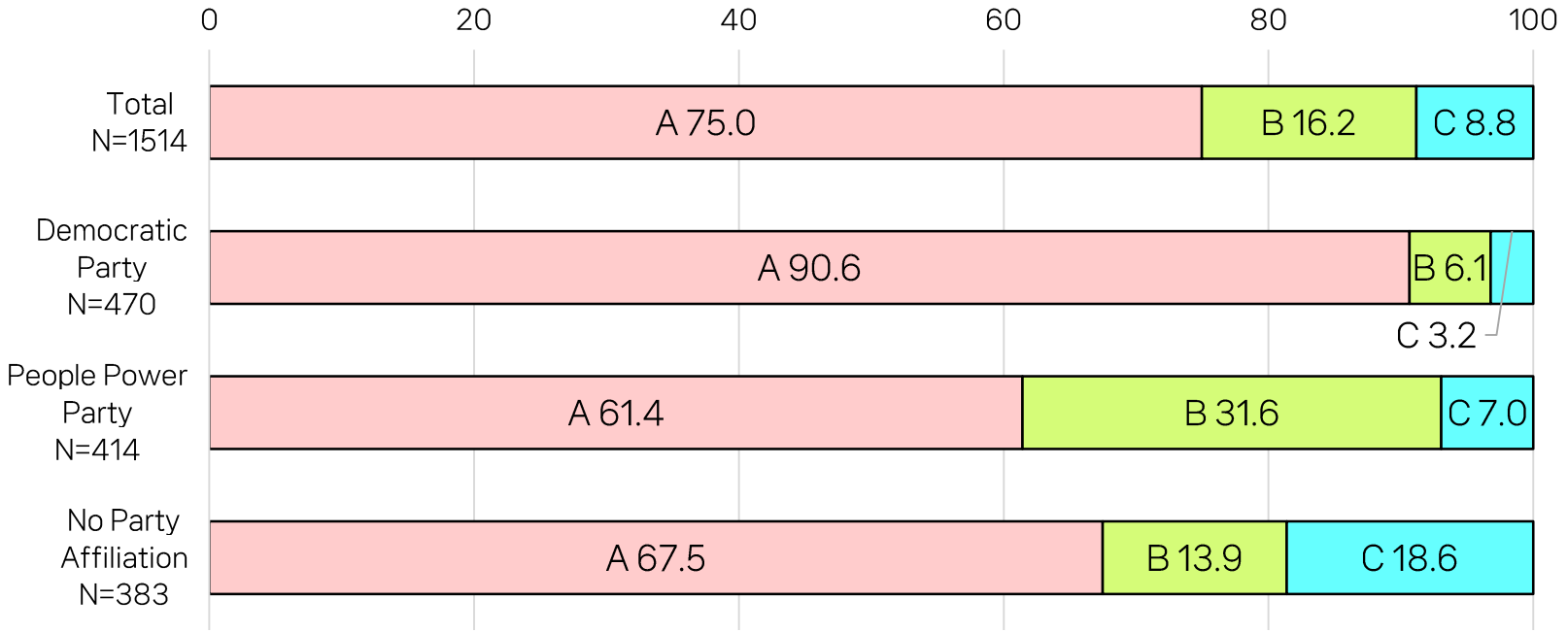
(%)



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Opinion on Democracy and Authoritarianism [By Party Affiliation]

Q29. Which of the following statements best reflects your opinion? (%)

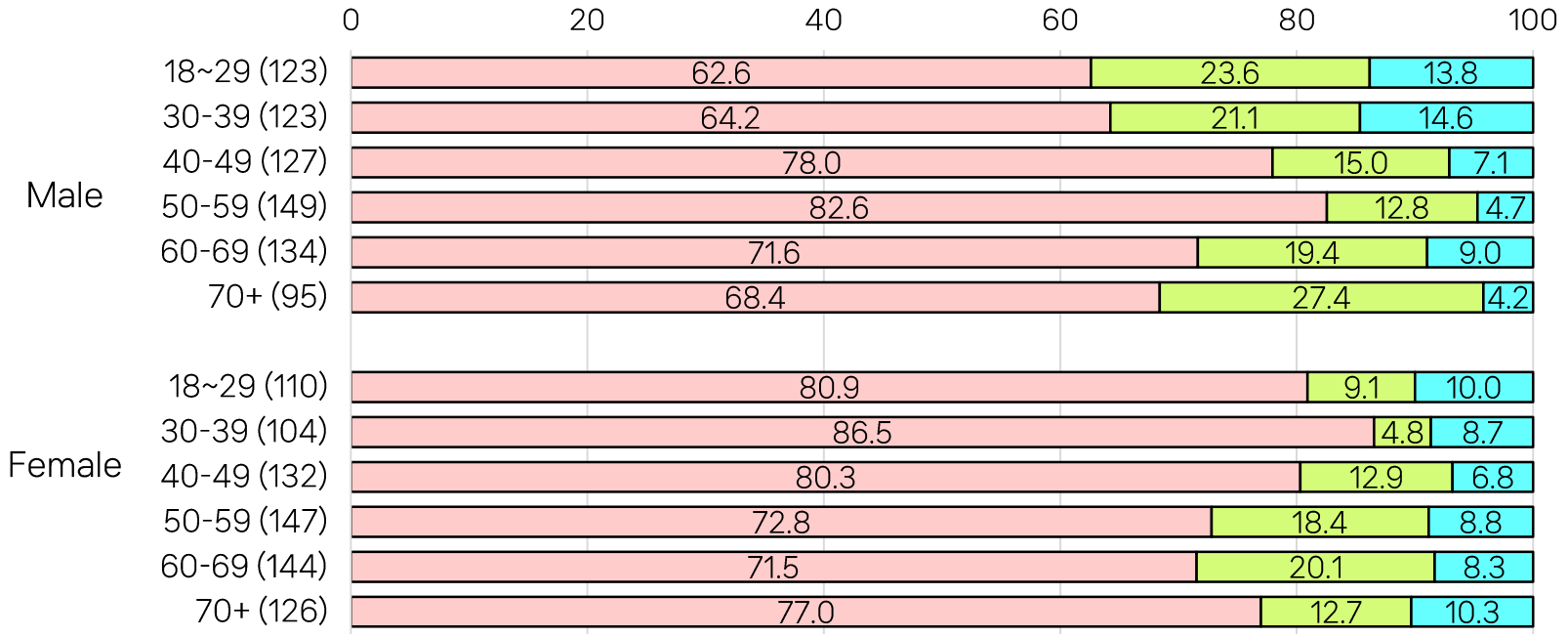


A	B	C
Democracy is always better than any other system.	In certain situations, authoritarianism is better than democracy.	For people like me, it doesn't matter whether it's democracy or authoritarianism.

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Opinion on Democracy and Authoritarianism [By Gender and Age]

Q29. Which of the following statements best reflects your opinion? (%)

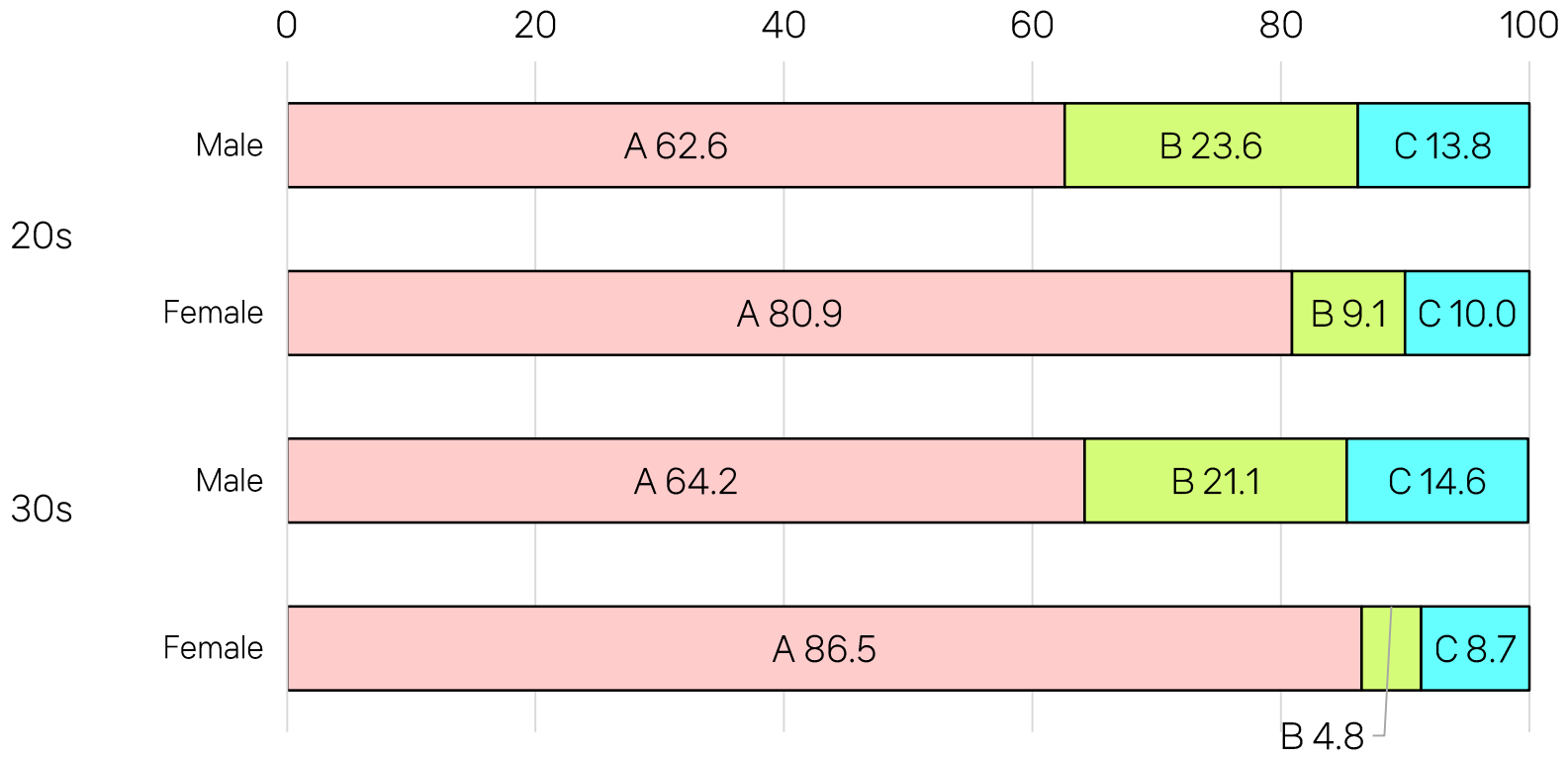


A	B	C
Democracy is always better than any other system.	In certain situations, authoritarianism is better than democracy.	For people like me, it doesn't matter whether it's democracy or authoritarianism.

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Opinion on Democracy and Authoritarianism [20s and 30s]

문29. 다음 중 어떤 의견이 귀하의 생각에 가장 가까운지 말씀해 주십시오. (%)



A	B	C
Democracy is always better than any other system.	In certain situations, authoritarianism is better than democracy.	For people like me, it doesn't matter whether it's democracy or authoritarianism.

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III Trust in Key Institutions and Electoral Fairness

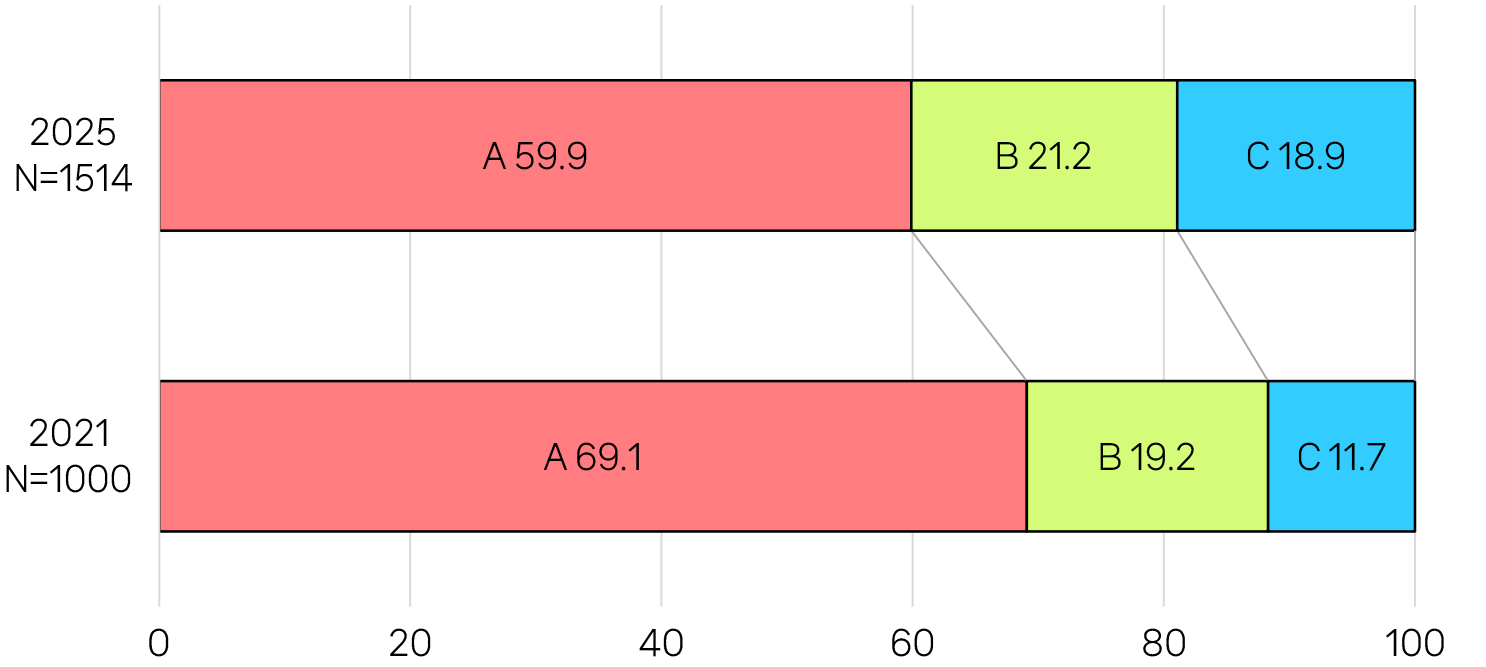
"Trust in Core Democratic Institutions Varies Sharply Along Party Lines"

- *Growing Distrust in the Presidency, Declining Distrust in Other Institutions*: 67.5% of respondents reported distrust in the president, a sharply increase from 32.5% in 2021. In contrast, distrust in the National Assembly and the judiciary has declined: 59.0% expressed distrust toward the National Assembly, a 9.2 percentage-point decrease from 2021. Distrust in the judiciary fell to 40.2%, marking a 22.4 percentage-point decline.
- *Partisan Divide in Trust Toward Key Democratic Institutions*: Among DP supporters, 35.1% distrusted the National Assembly, while 85.1% of PPP supporters expressed the same sentiment. A similar pattern emerged regarding the judiciary, with 60.8% of PPP supporters expressing distrust, compared to 20.7% of DP supporters.
- *Polarized Views on the Constitutional Court and National Election Commission (NEC)*: 32.9% of respondents expressed distrust toward the Constitutional Court, but opinions varied sharply along party lines: 14.4% of DP supporters reported distrust. 57.3% of PPP supporters reported distrust. 42% of all respondents expressed distrust toward NEC, with a striking partisan gap: Only 16.2% of DP supporters distrusted the NEC, compared to 75% of PPP supporters.
- *Election Fairness*: 68.8% of respondents viewed the 2022 Presidential Election as fair, with minimal partisan differences: 70.4% progressives, 64% conservatives. However, assessments of the 2024 General Election were much more polarized. While 83% of progressives believed the 2024 General Election election was fair, only 52.2% of conservatives shared the same view.

Level of Trust in Institutions: National Assembly

Q16. Please select the option that best reflects your level of trust in the following institutions:
1. National Assembly

(%)



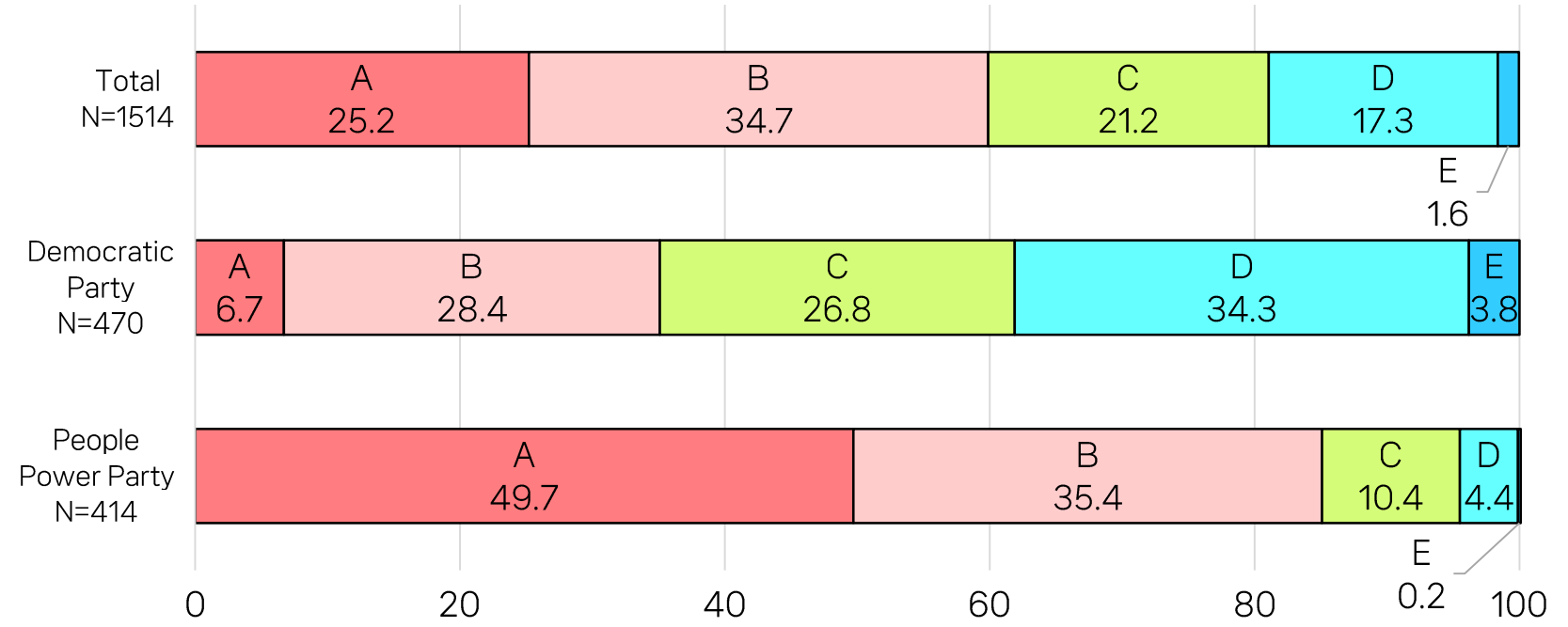
A	B	C
Distrust (0~4)	Neutral (5)	Trust (6~10)

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Level of Trust in Institutions: National Assembly [By Party Affiliation]

Q16. Please select the option that best reflects your level of trust in the following institutions:
1. National Assembly

(%)



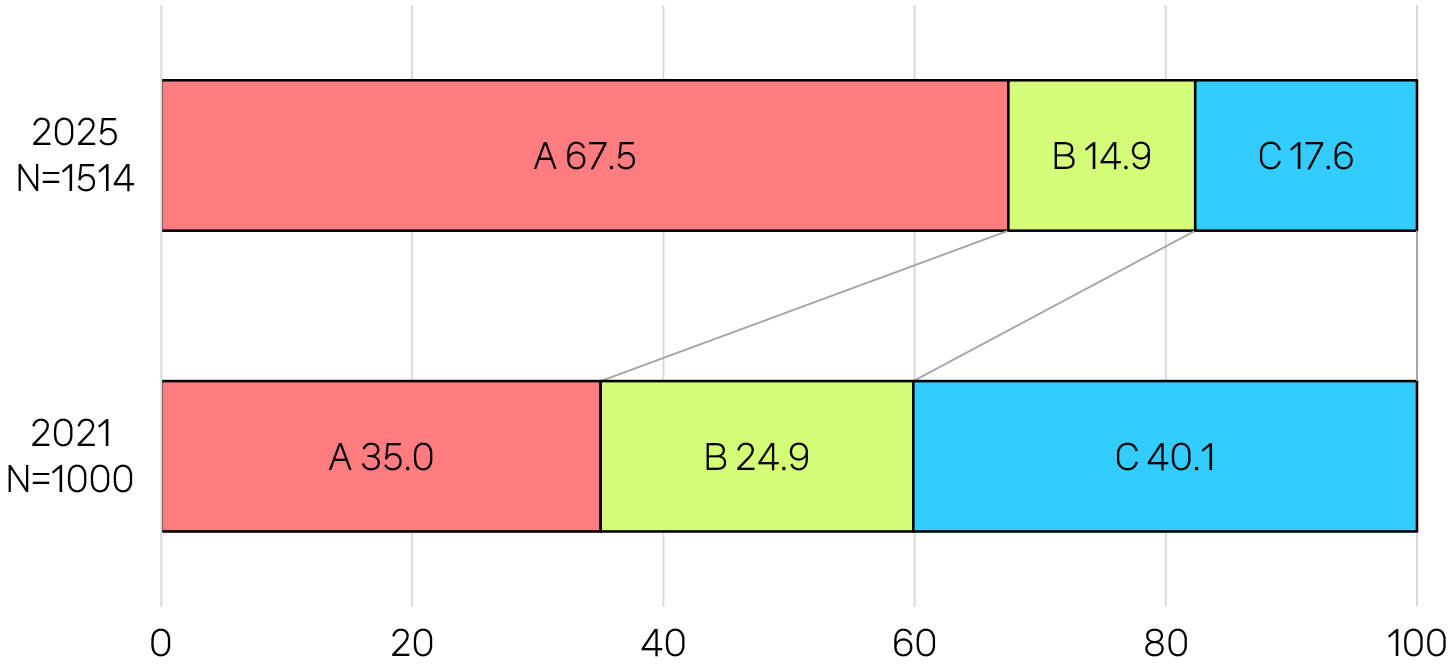
A	B	C	D	E
Strongly distrust (0)	Distrust (1-4)	Neutral (5)	Trust (6-9)	Strongly trust (10)

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Level of Trust in Institutions: President

Q16. Please select the option that best reflects your level of trust in the following institutions:
2. President

(%)



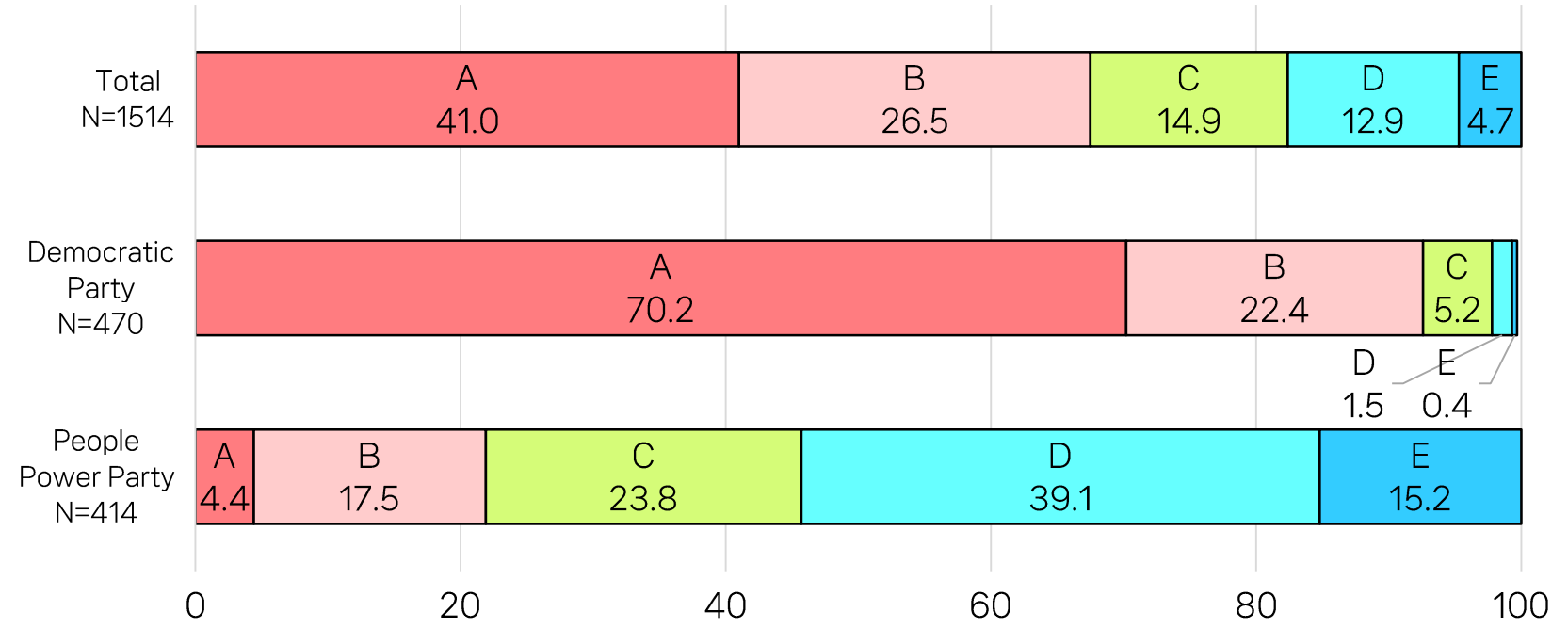
A	B	C
Distrust (0~4)	Neutral (5)	Trust (6~10)

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Level of Trust in Institutions: President [By Party Affiliation]

Q16. Please select the option that best reflects your level of trust in the following institutions:
2. President

(%)

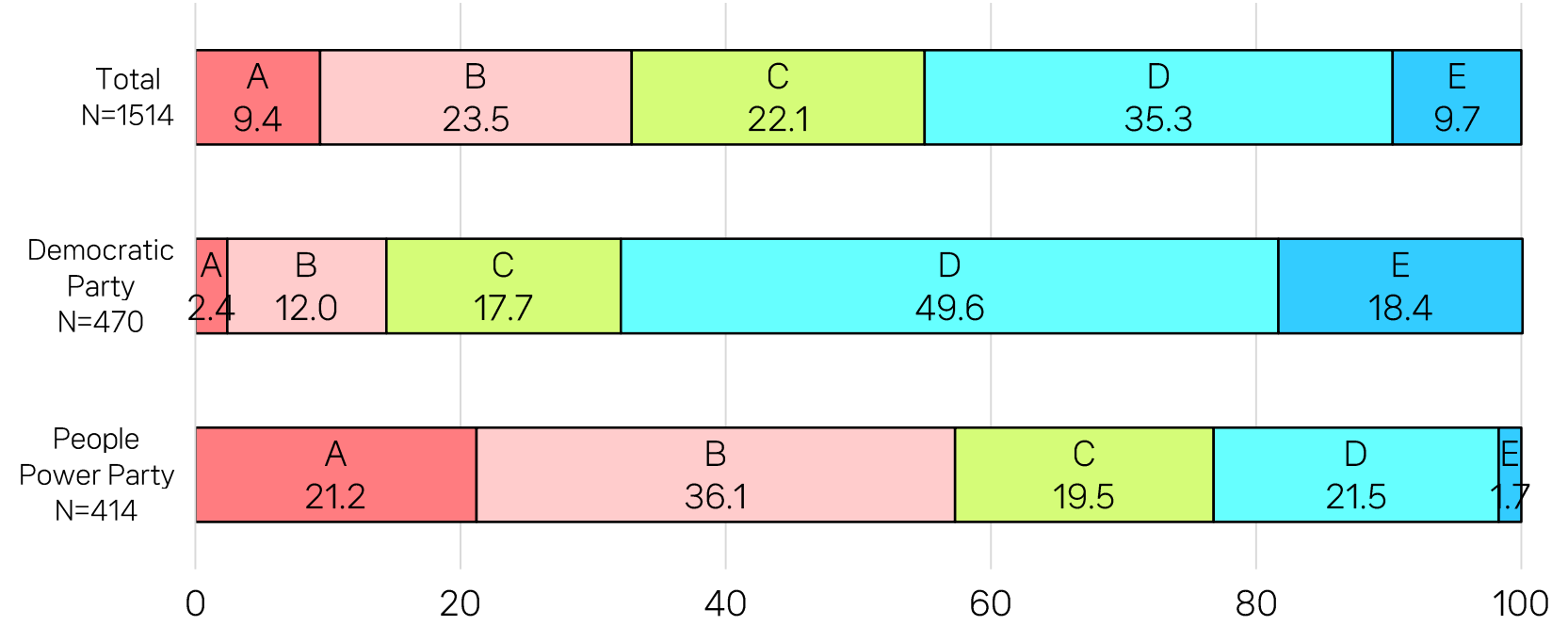


A	B	C	D	E
Strongly distrust (0)	Distrust (1-4)	Neutral (5)	Trust (6-9)	Strongly Trust (10)

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Level of Trust in Institutions: Constitutional Court [By Party Affiliation]

Q16. Please select the option that best reflects your level of trust in the following institutions:
3. Constitutional Court (Not included in the 2021 survey) (%)



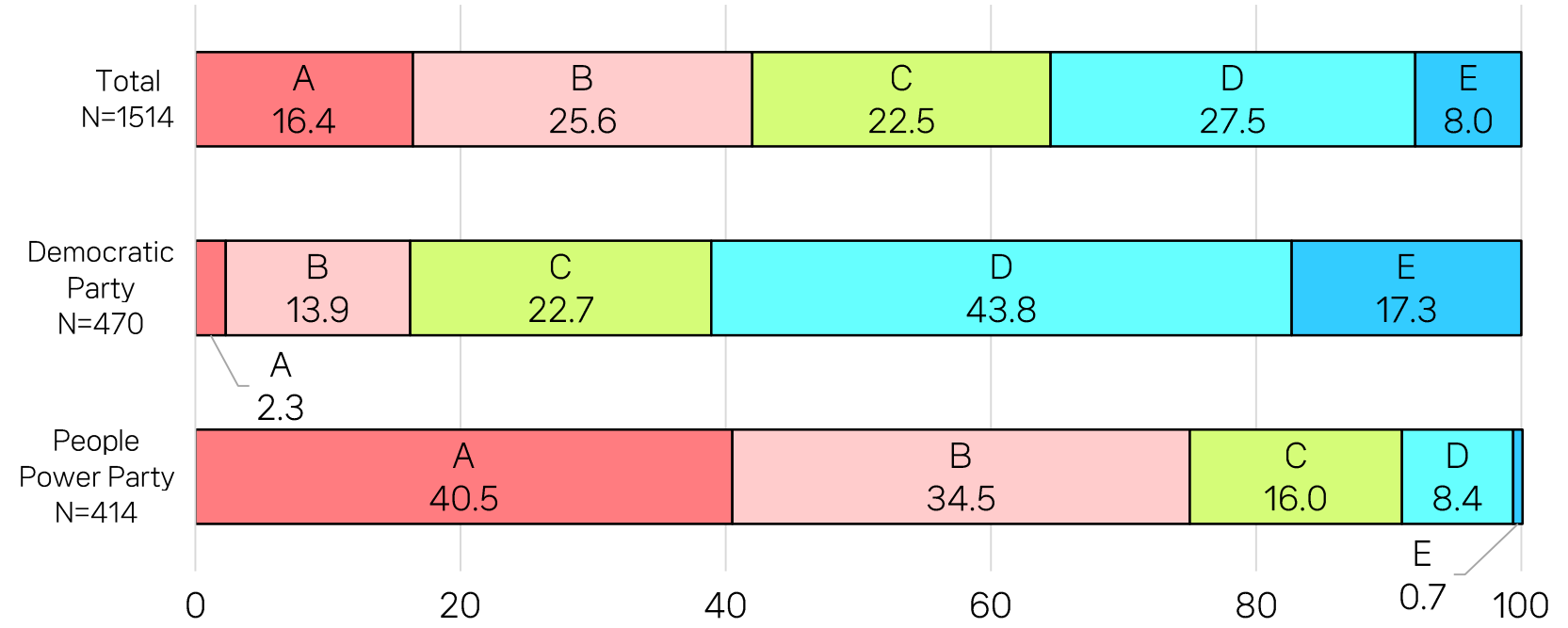
A	B	C	D	E
Strongly distrust (0)	Distrust (1-4)	Neutral (5)	Trust (6-9)	Strongly Trust (10)

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Level of Trust in Institutions: National Election Commission [By Party Affiliation]

Q16. Please select the option that best reflects your level of trust in the following institutions:
4. National Election Commission (Not included in the 2021 survey)

(%)



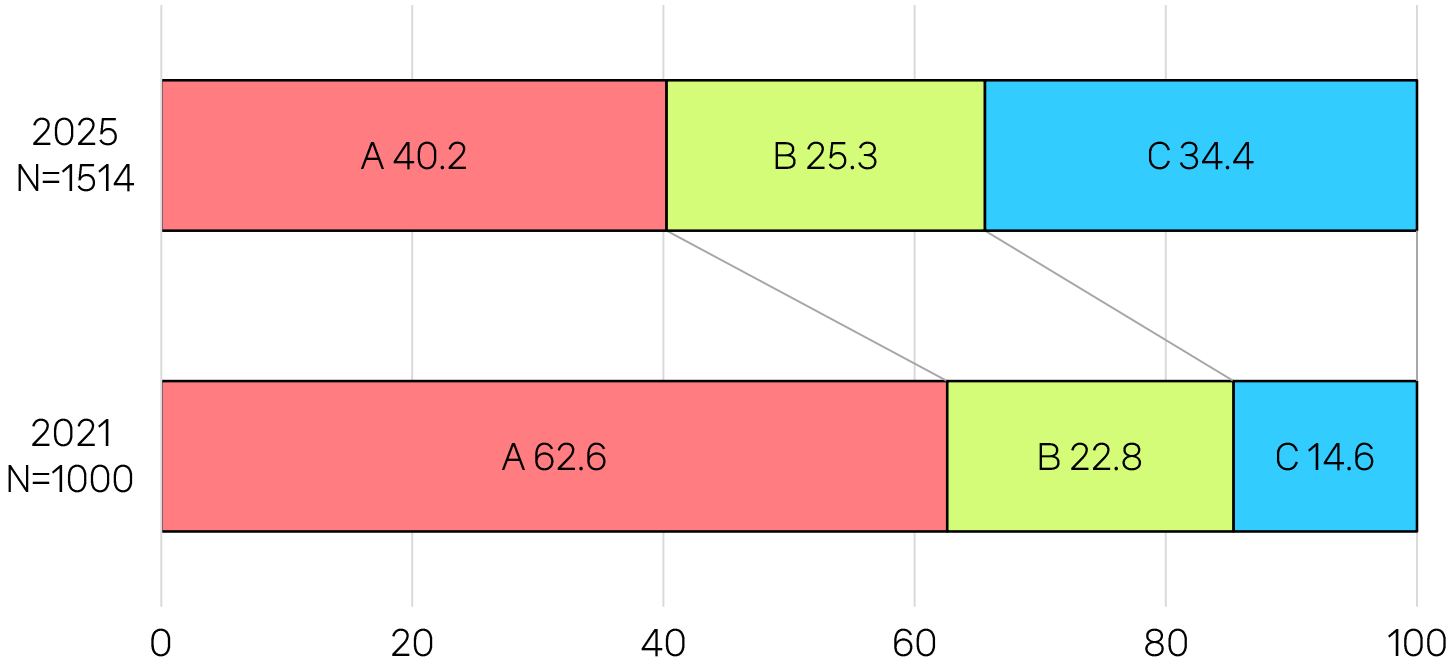
A	B	C	D	E
Strongly distrust (0)	Distrust (1-4)	Neutral (5)	Trust (6-9)	Strongly Trust (10)

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Level of Trust in Institutions: Courts

Q16. Please select the option that best reflects your level of trust in the following institutions:
5. Courts (Surveyed as "Judiciary" in 2021)

(%)

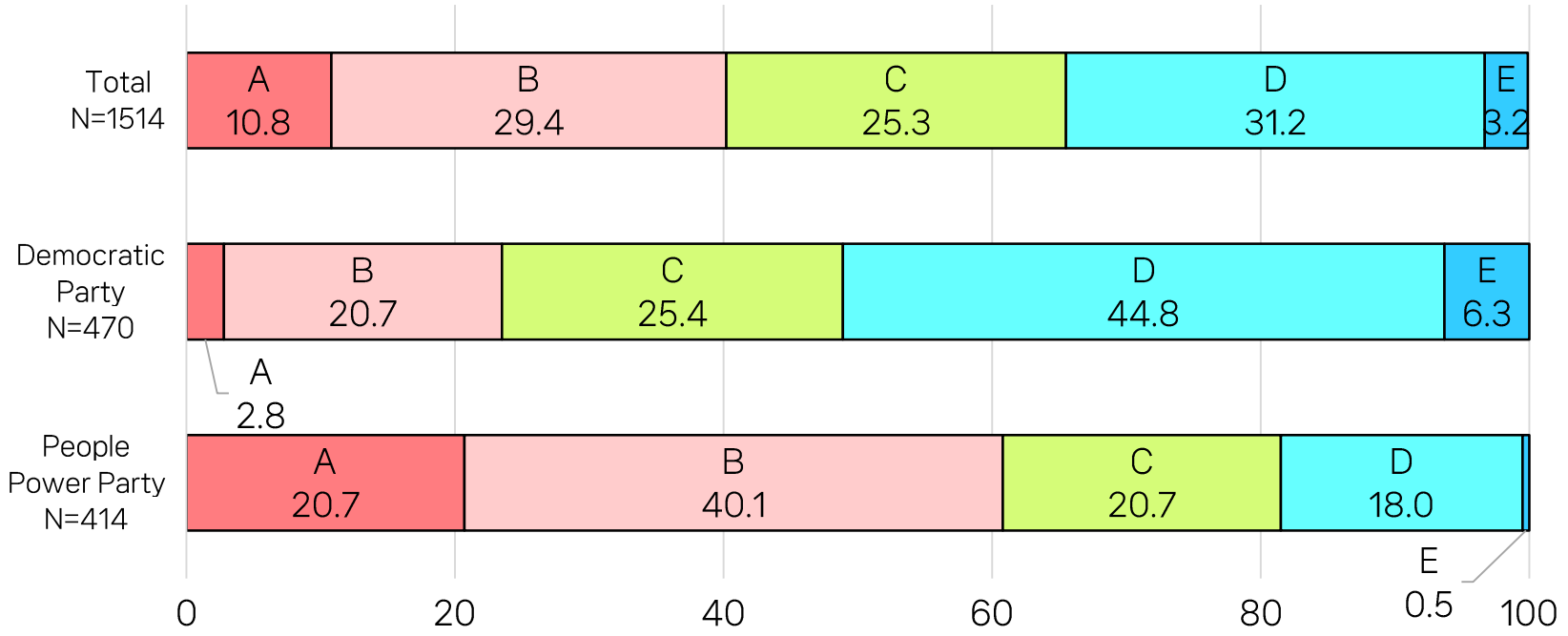


A	B	C
Distrust (0~4)	Neutral (5)	Trust (6~10)

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Level of Trust in Institutions: Courts [By Party Affiliation]

Q16. Please select the option that best reflects your level of trust in the following institutions:
5. Courts (%)



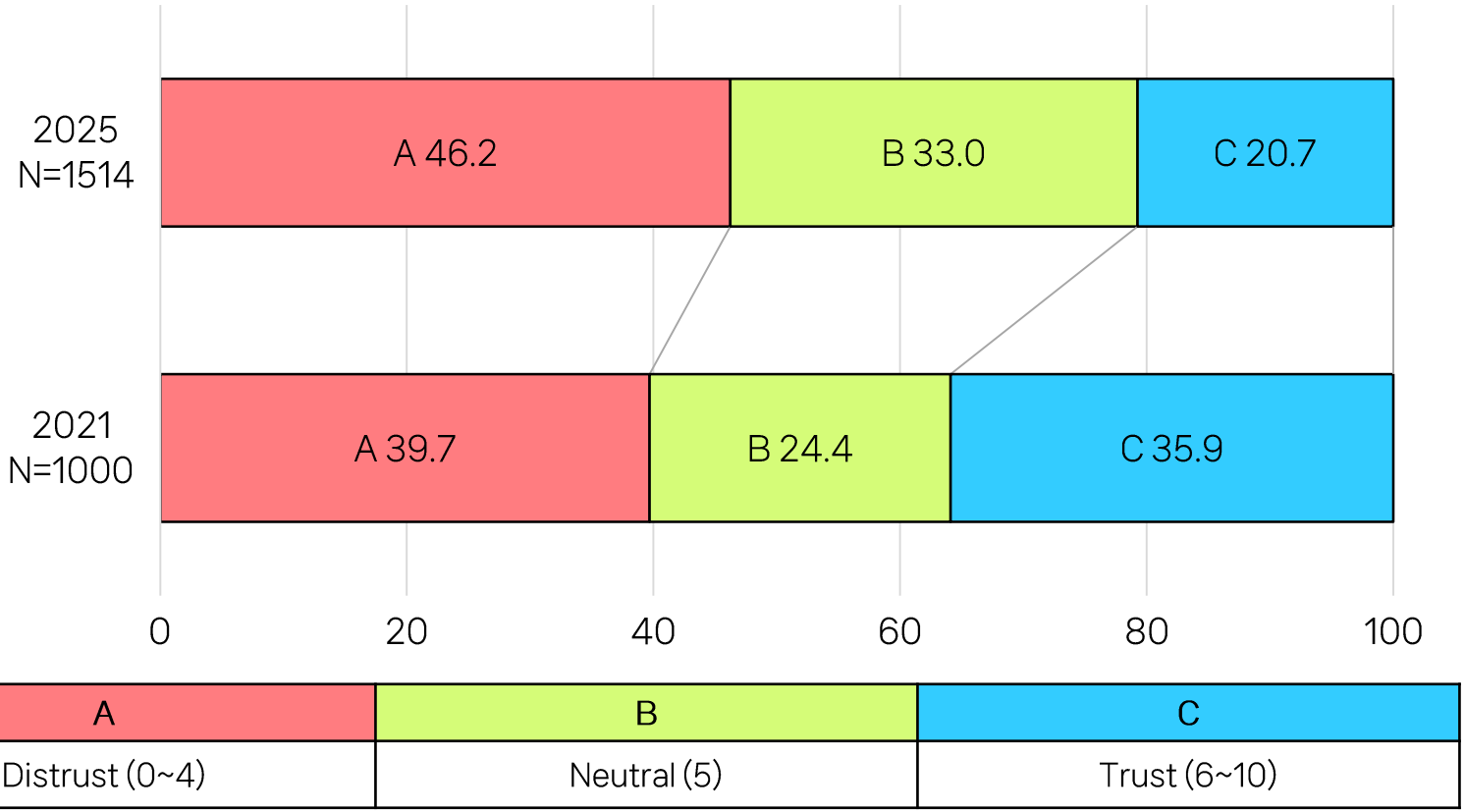
A	B	C	D	E
Strongly distrust (0)	Distrust (1-4)	Neutral (5)	Trust (6-9)	Strongly Trust (10)

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Level of Trust in Institutions: Executive Branch

Q16. Please select the option that best reflects your level of trust in the following institutions:
6. Executive Branch (Surveyed as "Central Government" in 2021)

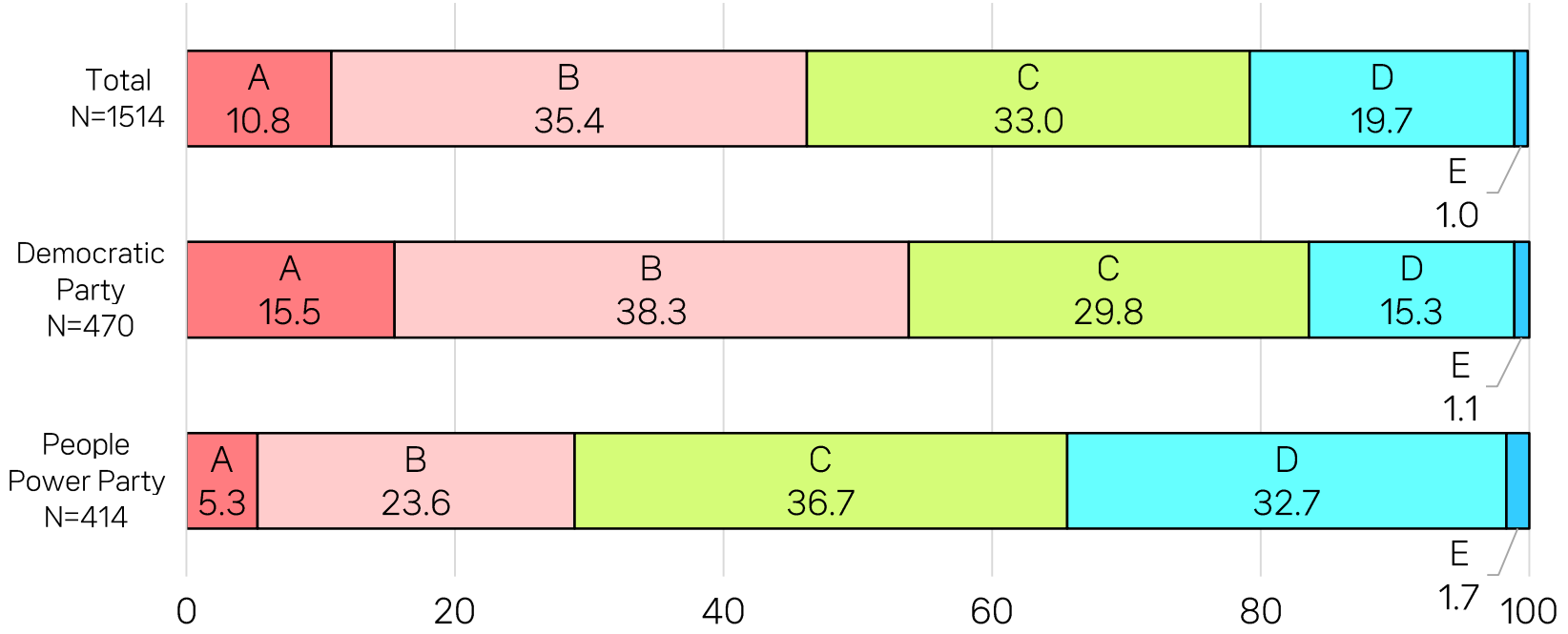
(%)



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Level of Trust in Institutions: Executive Branch [By Party Affiliation]

Q16. Please select the option that best reflects your level of trust in the following institutions:
6. Executive Branch (%)



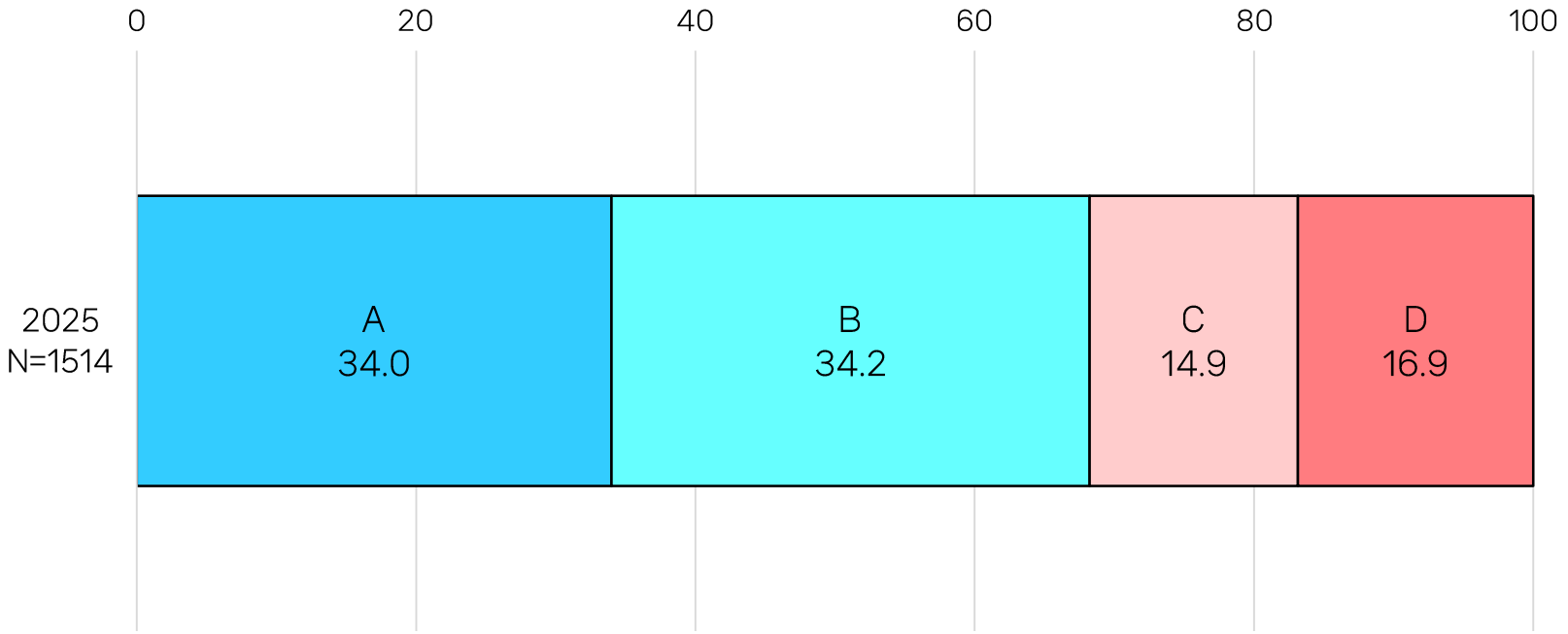
A	B	C	D	E
Strongly distrust (0)	Distrust (1-4)	Neutral (5)	Trust (6-9)	Strongly Trust (10)

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Perceived Fairness of the 22nd National Assembly Election

Q28-1. How would you assess the fairness and freedom of the 22nd National Assembly election held on April 10, 2024?

(%)



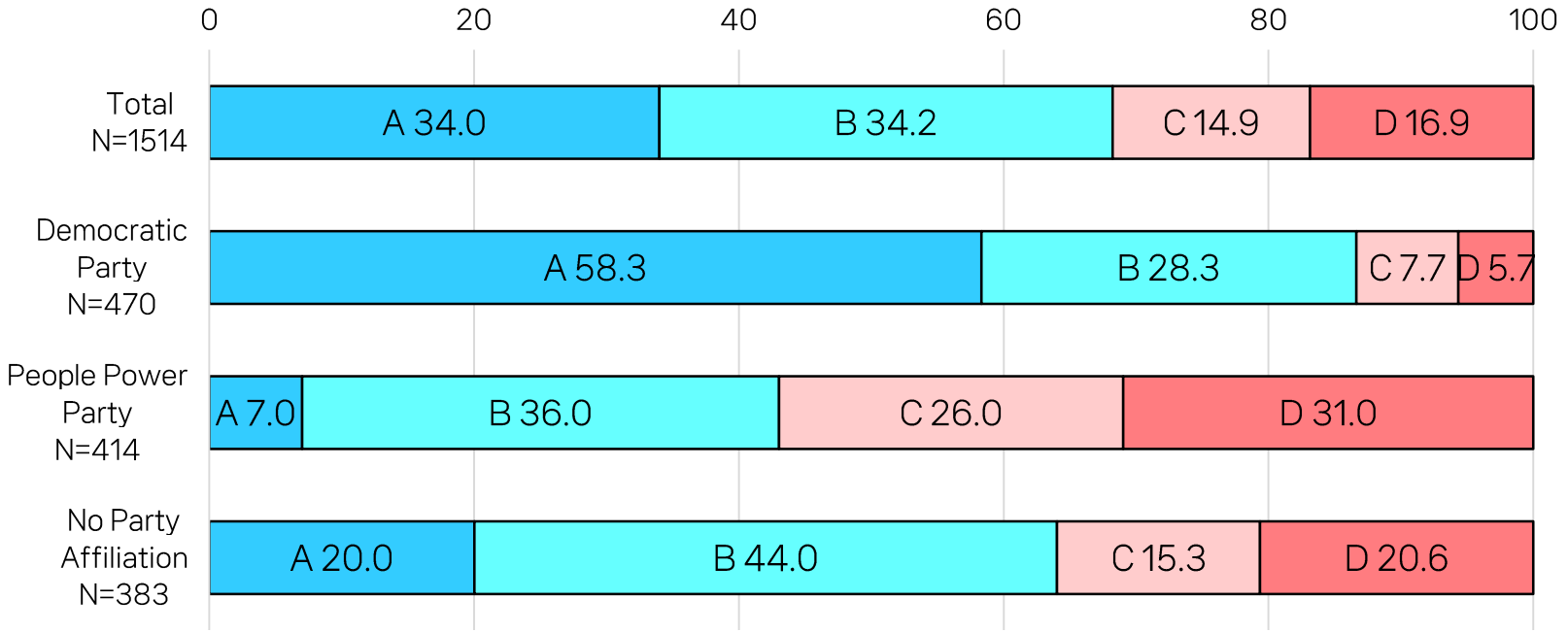
A	B	C	D
Completely free and fair	Free and fair, but with minor issues	Free and fair, but with major issues	Not free or fair at all

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Perceived Fairness of the 22nd National Assembly Election [By Party Affiliation]

Q28-1. How would you assess the fairness and freedom of the 22nd National Assembly election held on April 10, 2024?

(%)

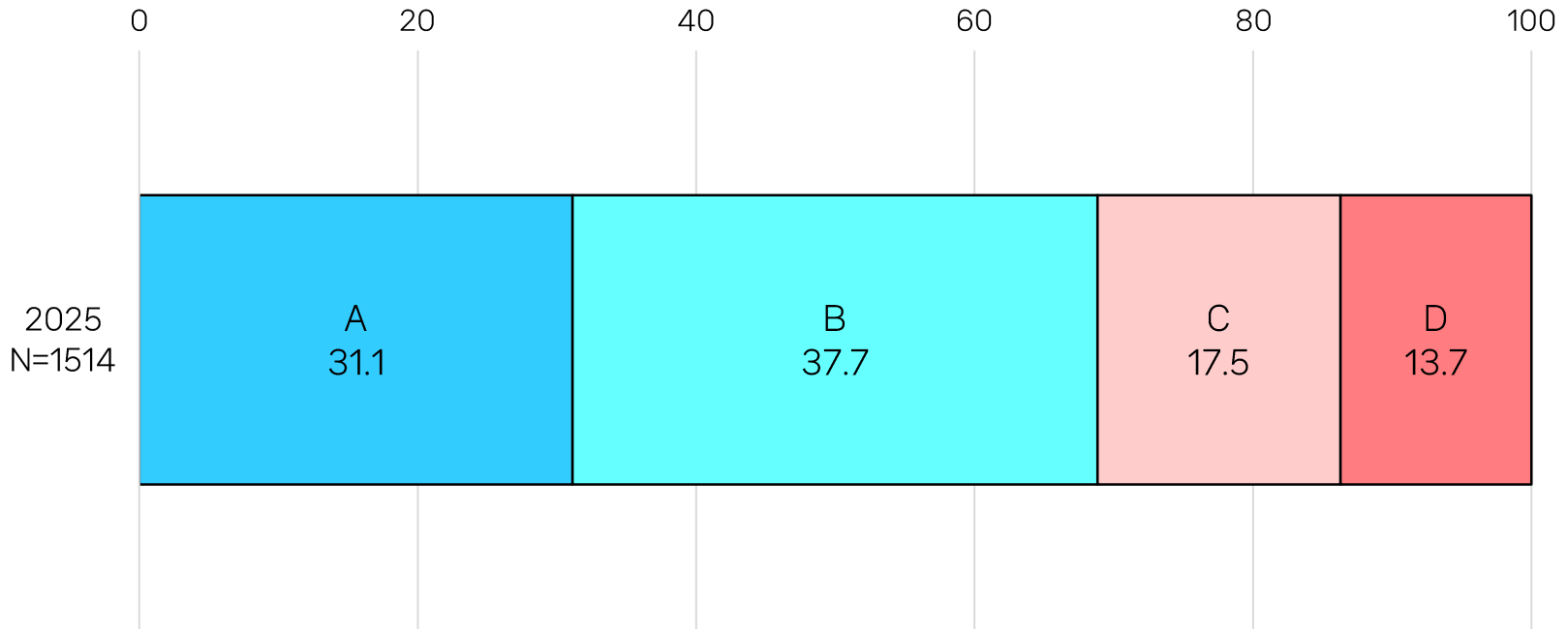


A	B	C	D
Completely free and fair	Free and fair, but with minor issues	Free and fair, but with major issues	Not free or fair at all

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Trust in the Fairness of the 20th Presidential Election

Q28-2. How would you assess the fairness and freedom of the 20th presidential election held on March 9, 2022, was? (%)

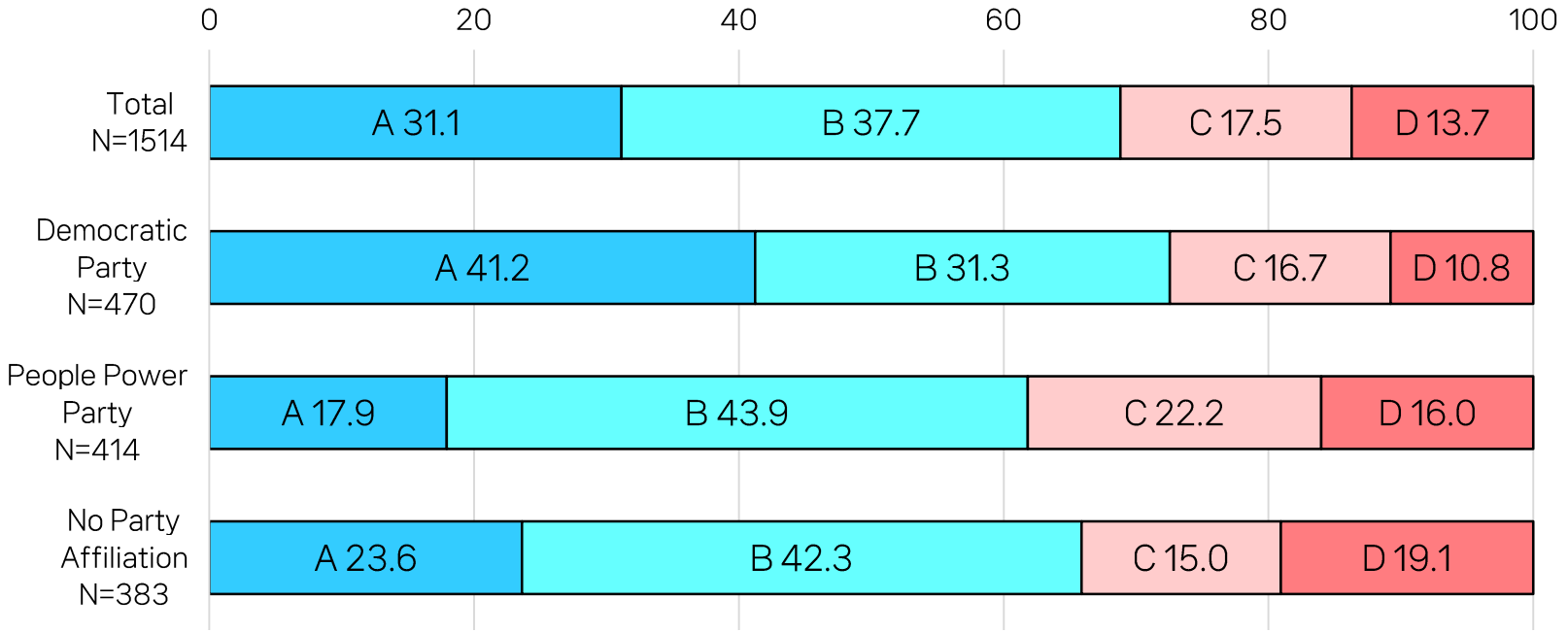


A	B	C	D
Completely free and fair	Free and fair, but with minor issues	Free and fair, but with major issues	Not free or fair at all

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Trust in the Fairness of the 20th Presidential Election [By Party Affiliation]

문28-2. How would you assess the fairness and freedom of the 20th presidential election held on March 9, 2022, was? (%)



A	B	C	D
Completely free and fair	Free and fair, but with minor issues	Free and fair, but with major issues	Not free or fair at all

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Ⅳ Elite Politics and Populism

"High Public Interest in Politics, but Growing Distrust in Elite Governance"

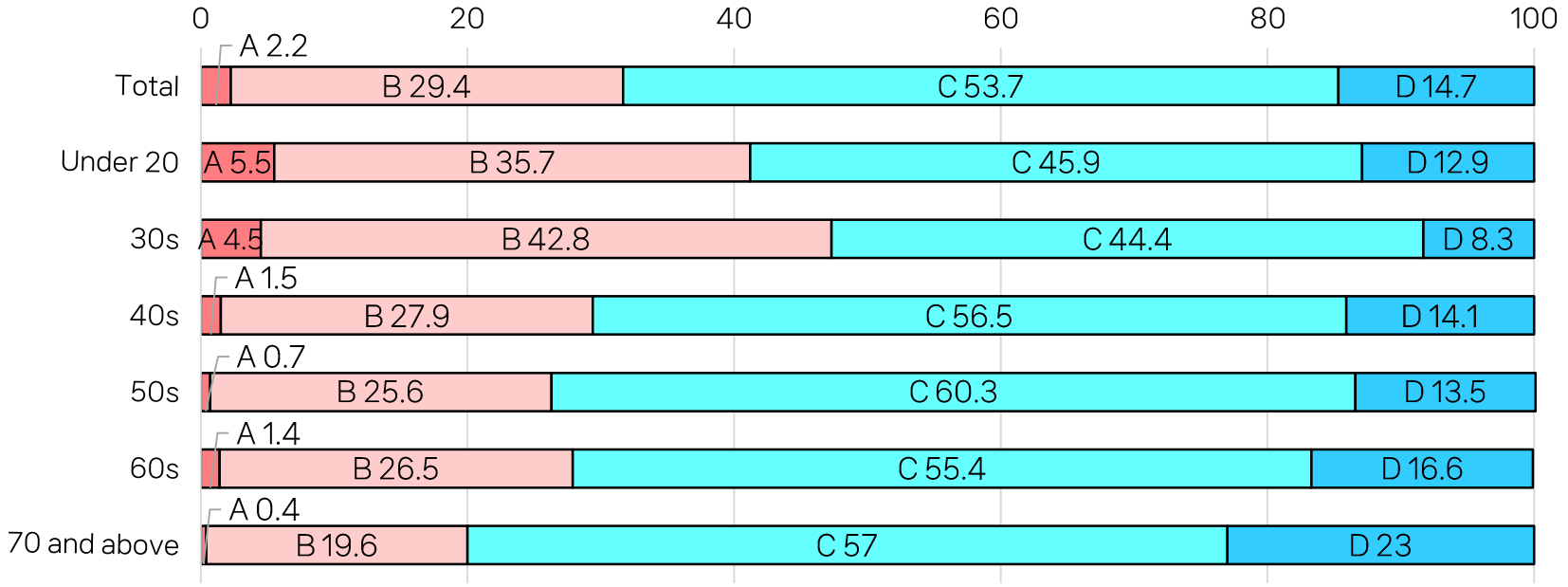
- *High Public Interest in Politics, but Lower Engagement Among Younger Generations*: A significant majority (68.4%) of respondents reported that they regularly pay attention to political issues. However, interest was lower among younger age groups, with 41.2% of those in their 20s and 47.4% of those in their 30s.

- *Widespread Distrust in Political Elites*: While 67.6% of respondents said that they are well aware of key political issues, more than half (60.9%) believed that politicians and public officials do not care about people like them. Distrust in elite politics was particularly pronounced: 90.5% agreed that "Many people are elected, but little action follows." 86.2% concurred with the statement that "Politicians ultimately compromise to protect their own privileges." 72.5% believed that "The political divide between elites and the general public is greater than the differences among ordinary citizens."

- *Rejection of Elite Governance, but Mixed Views on Sacrifice for the Nation*: 70% of respondents disagreed with the notion that "society functions better when governed by a select group of leaders rather than the general public," indicating broad opposition to elite-driven politics. 47.6% agreed that "individuals should make sacrifices for the nation". Support for national sacrifice did not correspond with support for elite governance.

Level of Interest in Political Issues [By Age]

Q8. How interested are you in political issues in your daily life? (%)

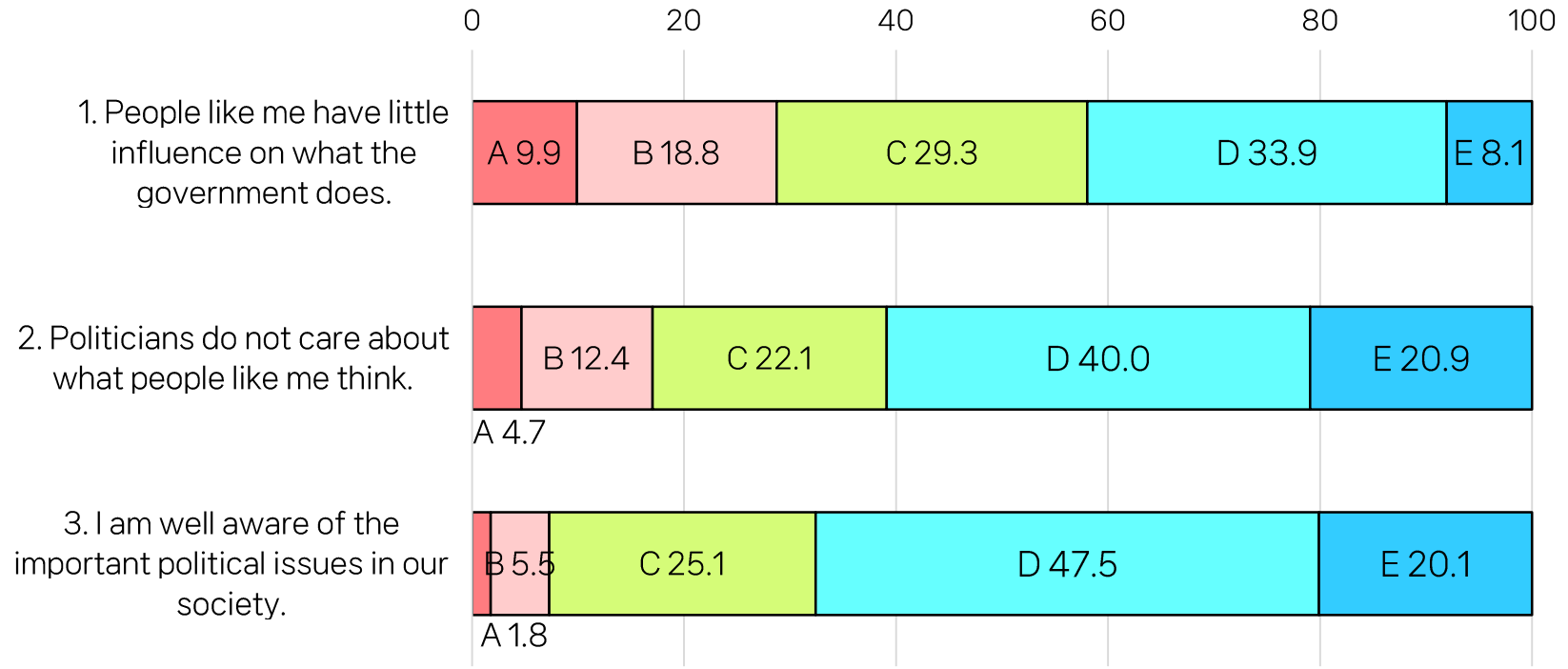


A	B	C	D
Not interested at all	Not very interested	Somewhat interested	Very interested

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Level of Agreement with Statements

Q9. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (%)

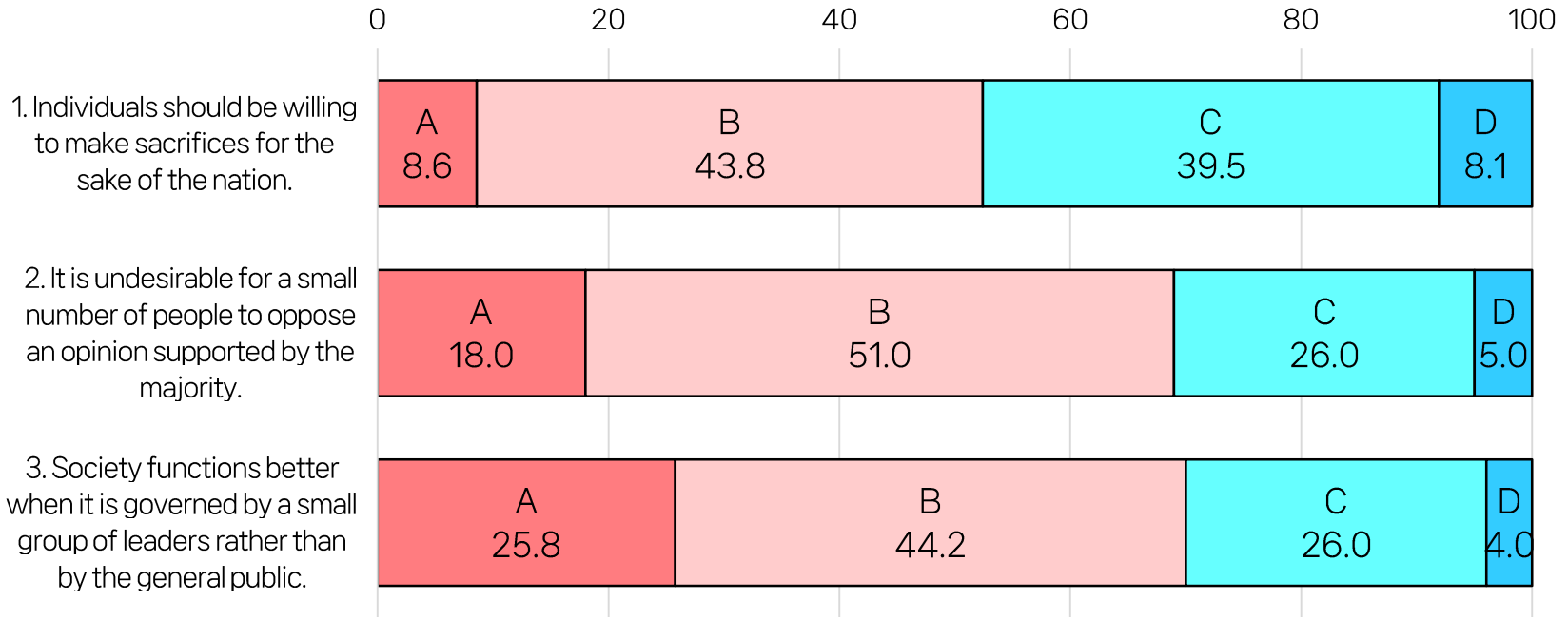


A	B	C	D	E
Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree

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Level of Agreement with Statements

Q33. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (%)

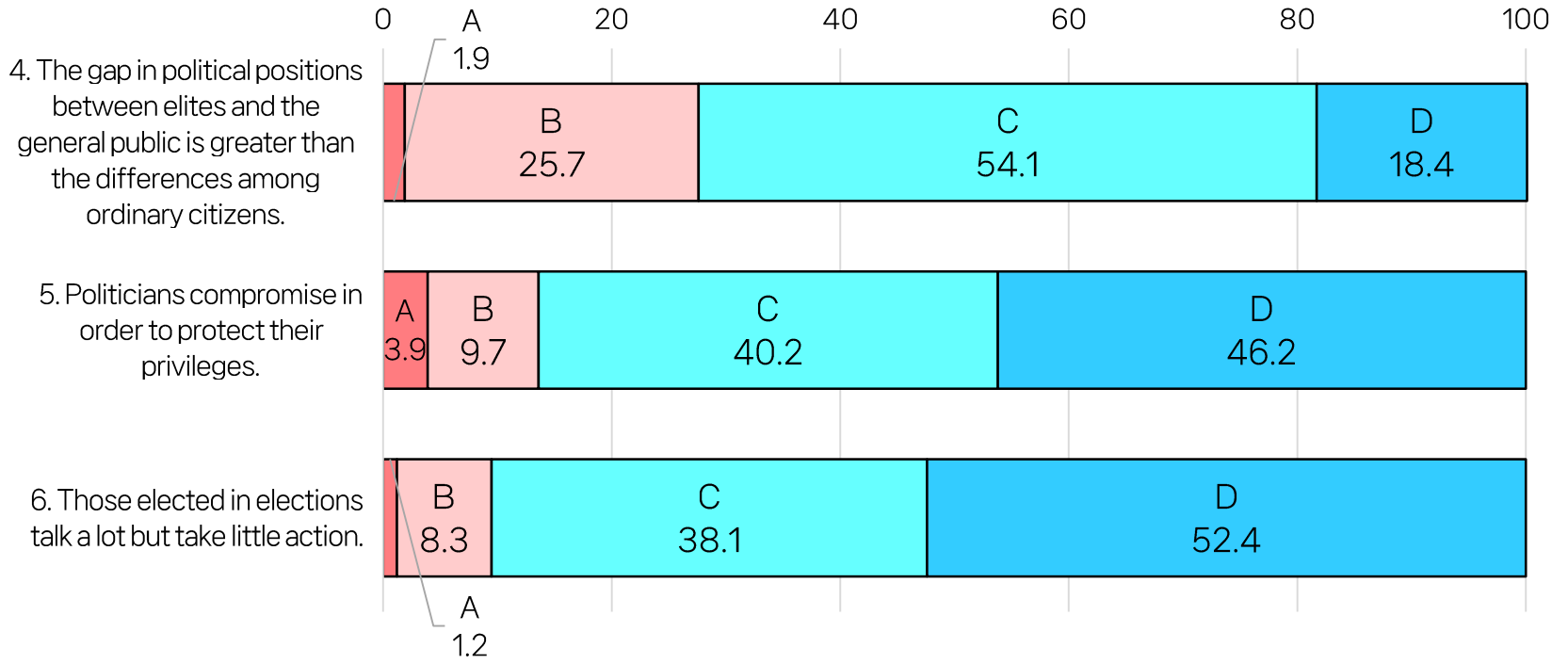


A	B	C	D
Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree

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Level of Agreement with Statements

Q34. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (%)



A	B	C	D
Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree

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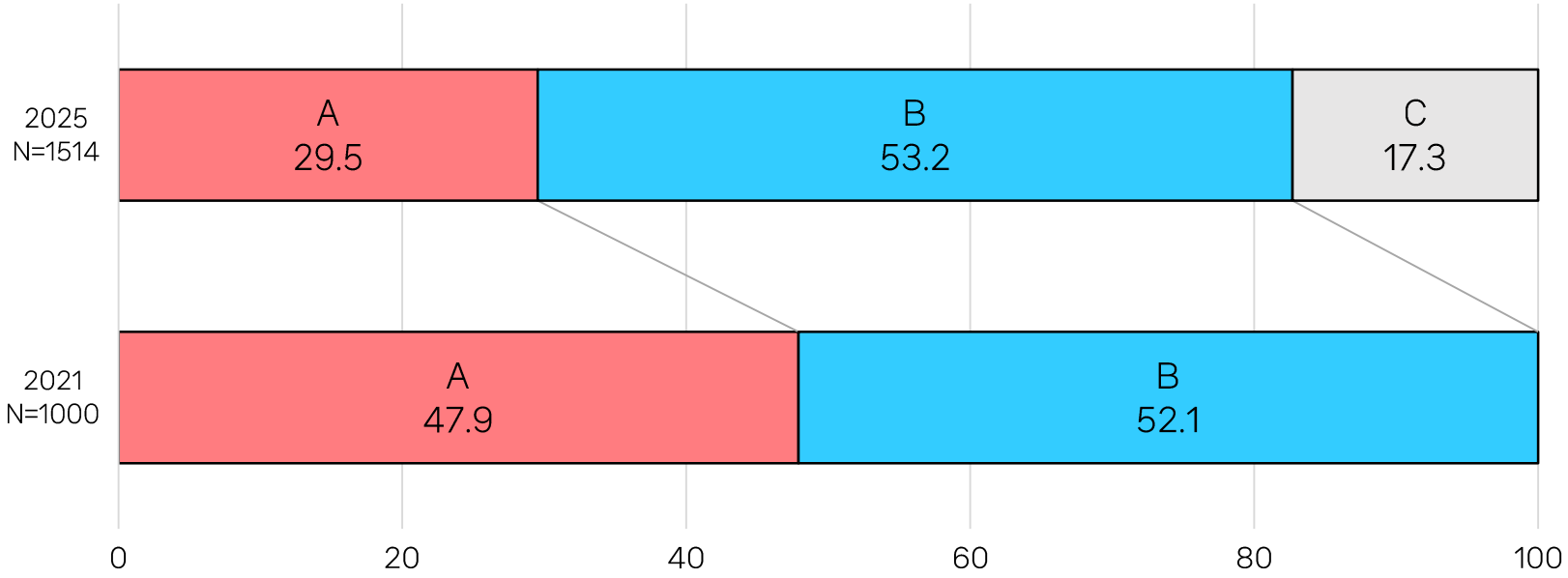
V Institutional Reform

"Decentralization of Presidential Power: 47.3% Agree vs 36.7% Prefer Status Quo"

- *Support for Constitutional Amendments*: 53.2% respondents supported constitutional amendments to reform the current presidential system. By ideological orientation, 63.3% of progressives and 47.9% of conservatives favored reform. Support for constitutional changes was stronger among progressives.
- *Decentralization of Presidential Power*: 47.3% agreed that the "president holds excessive authority and power should be redistributed", which is 7 percentage points higher than the 36.7% who preferred maintaining the current system. By ideology, 61.3% of progressives supporting decentralization, compared to only 26.3% of conservatives.
- *Electoral System Reform*: 64.7% of respondents believed the current electoral system should be changed. The most cited reason for reform (45.4%) was to overcome the detrimental effects of a polarized two-party system. Other reasons included the lack of demographic and socioeconomic representation among elected lawmakers (21.4%) and the tendency of legislators to focus only on their constituencies rather than national interests (19.4%).

Opinion on Constitutional Amendment

Q36. What is your opinion on constitutional amendments to revise the current presidential system? (%)

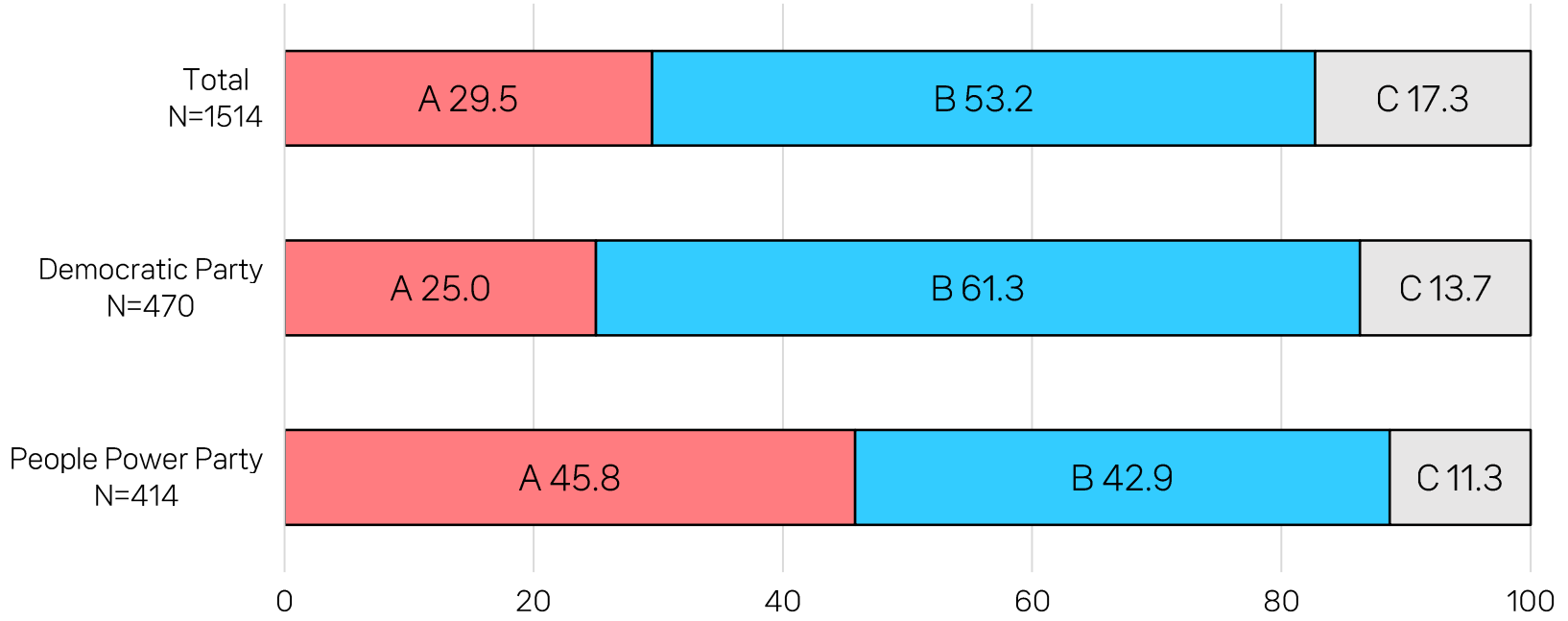


A	B	C
It is better to maintain the current system.	It is better to amend the system.	Don't know / No response (2025)

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Opinion on Constitutional Amendment [By Party Affiliation]

Q36. What is your opinion on constitutional amendments to revise the current presidential system? (%)

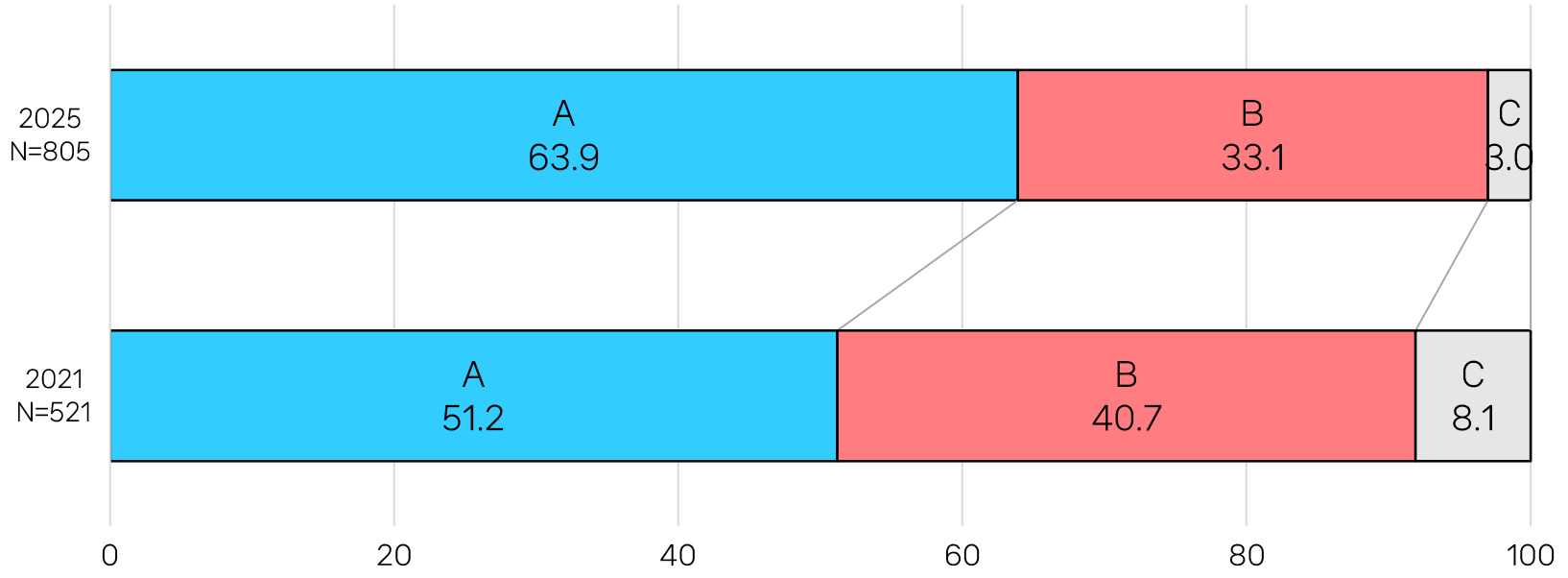


A	B	C
It is better to maintain the current system.	It is better to amend the system.	Don't know / No response

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Urgency of Constitutional Amendment

Q37-1. [For respondents who answered "It is better to amend the system" in Q36]
Do you think the process of amending the current presidential system through a constitutional amendment should be expedited? (%)

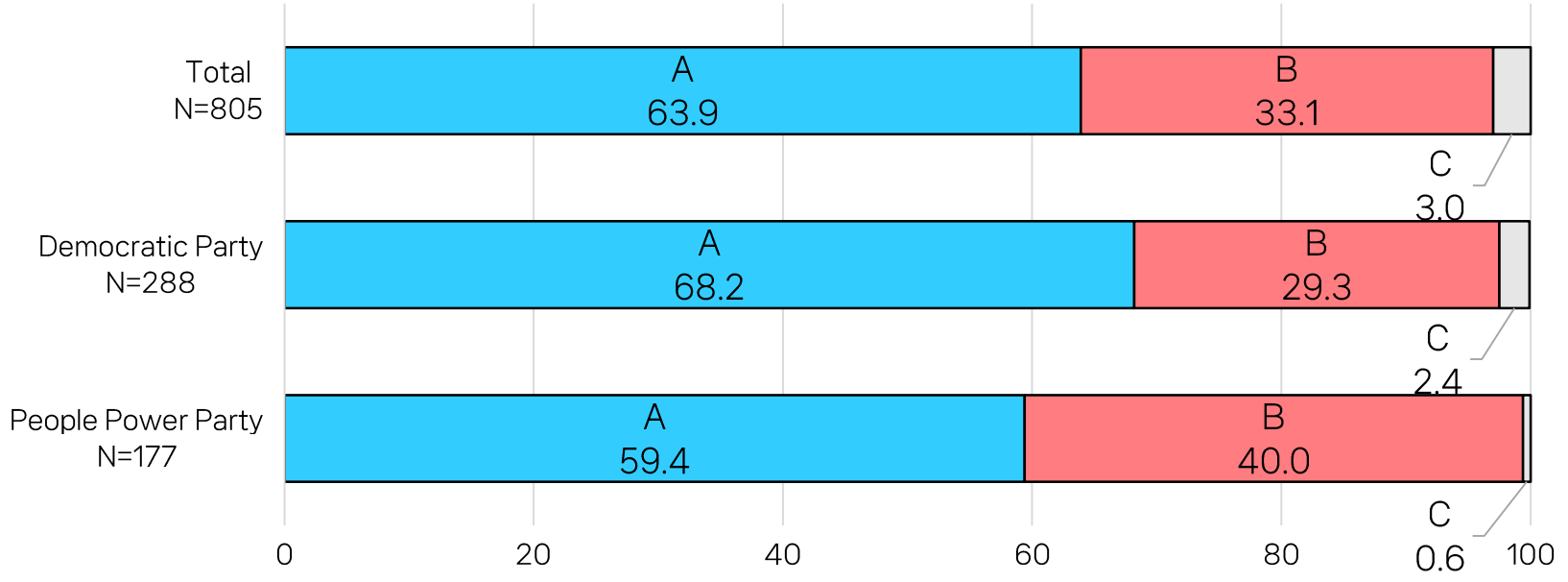


A	B	C
It is an urgent task.	It is not an urgent task.	Don't know.

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Urgency of Constitutional Amendment [By Party Affiliation]

Q37-1. [For respondents who answered "It is better to amend the system" in Q36]
Do you think the process of amending the current presidential system through a constitutional amendment should be expedited? (%)



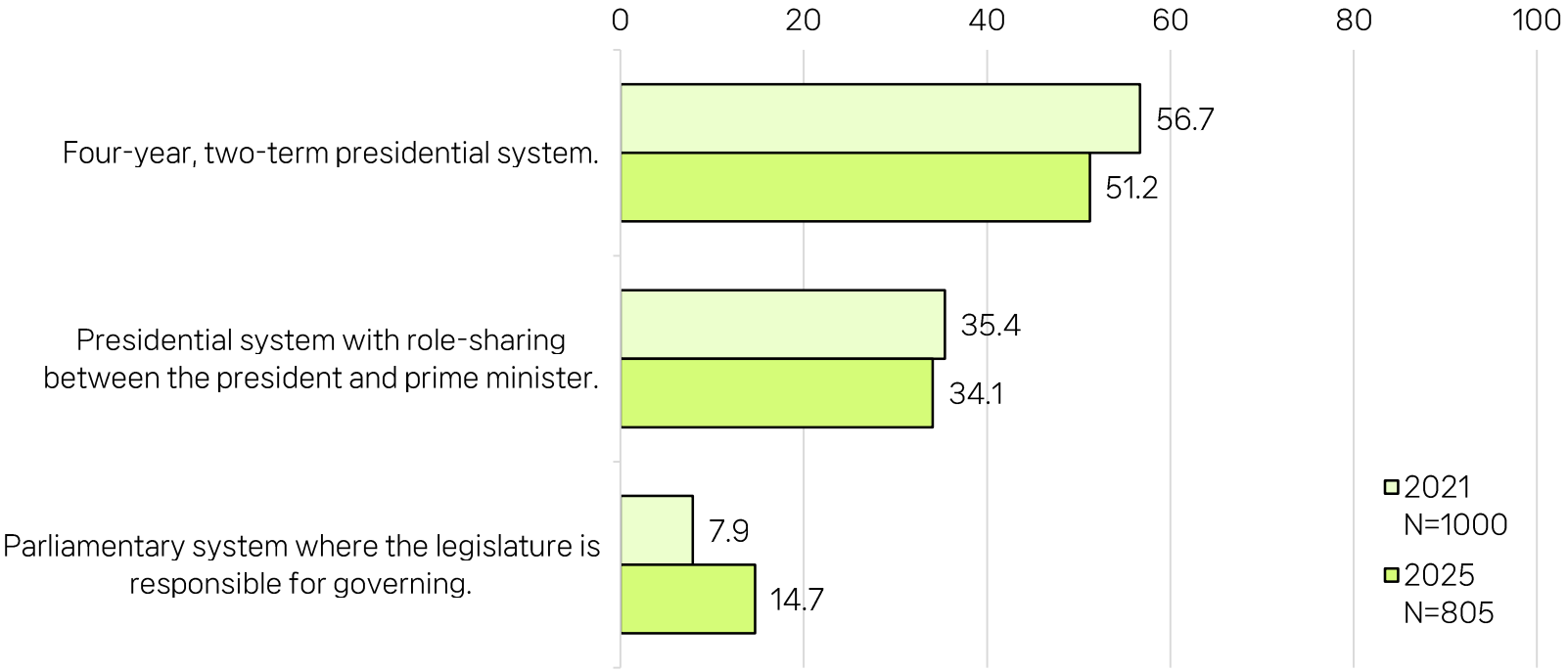
A	B	C
It is an urgent task.	It is not an urgent task.	Don't know.

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Preferred System if the Presidential System Is Amended

Q37-2. If the current presidential system were to be amended, which system do you think would be the best alternative? (%)

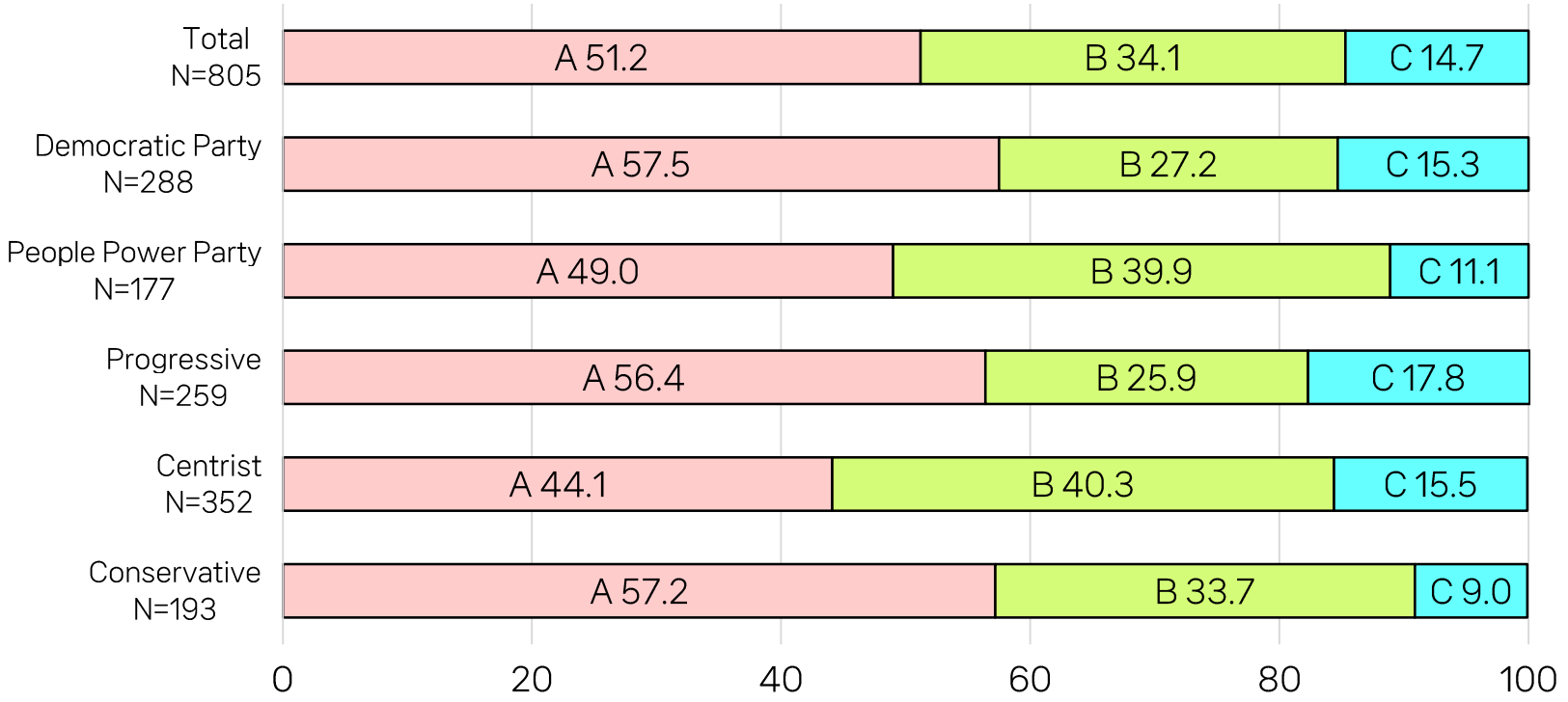
- 2021: Asked to all respondents.
- 2025: Asked only to those who answered “It is better to amend the system” in Q36.



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Preferred System if the Presidential System Is Amended

Q37-2. If the current presidential system were to be amended, which system do you think would be the best alternative? (%)

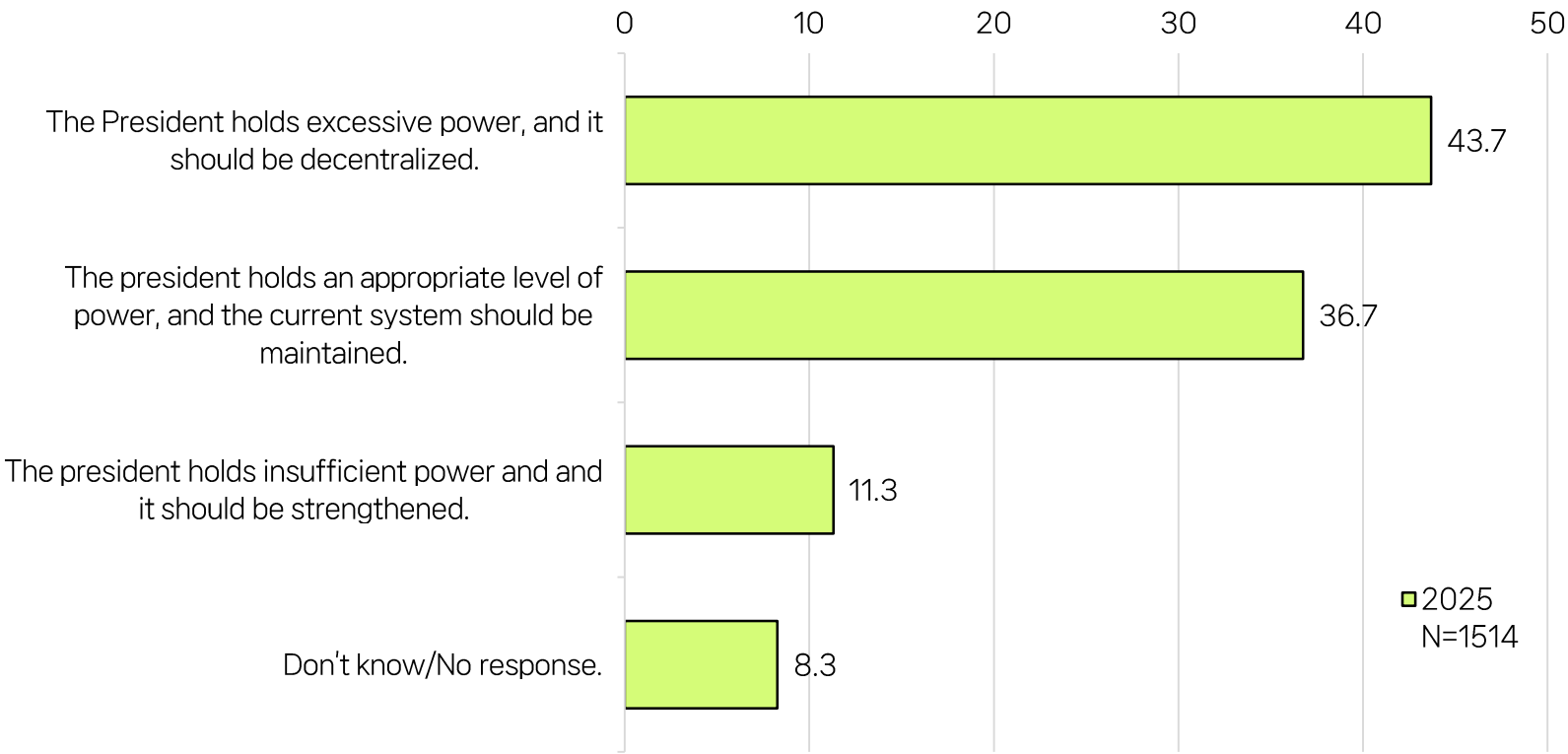


A	B	C
Four-year, two-term presidential system	Presidential system with role-sharing between the president and prime minister	Parliamentary system where the legislature is responsible for governing

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Perception of Presidential Power

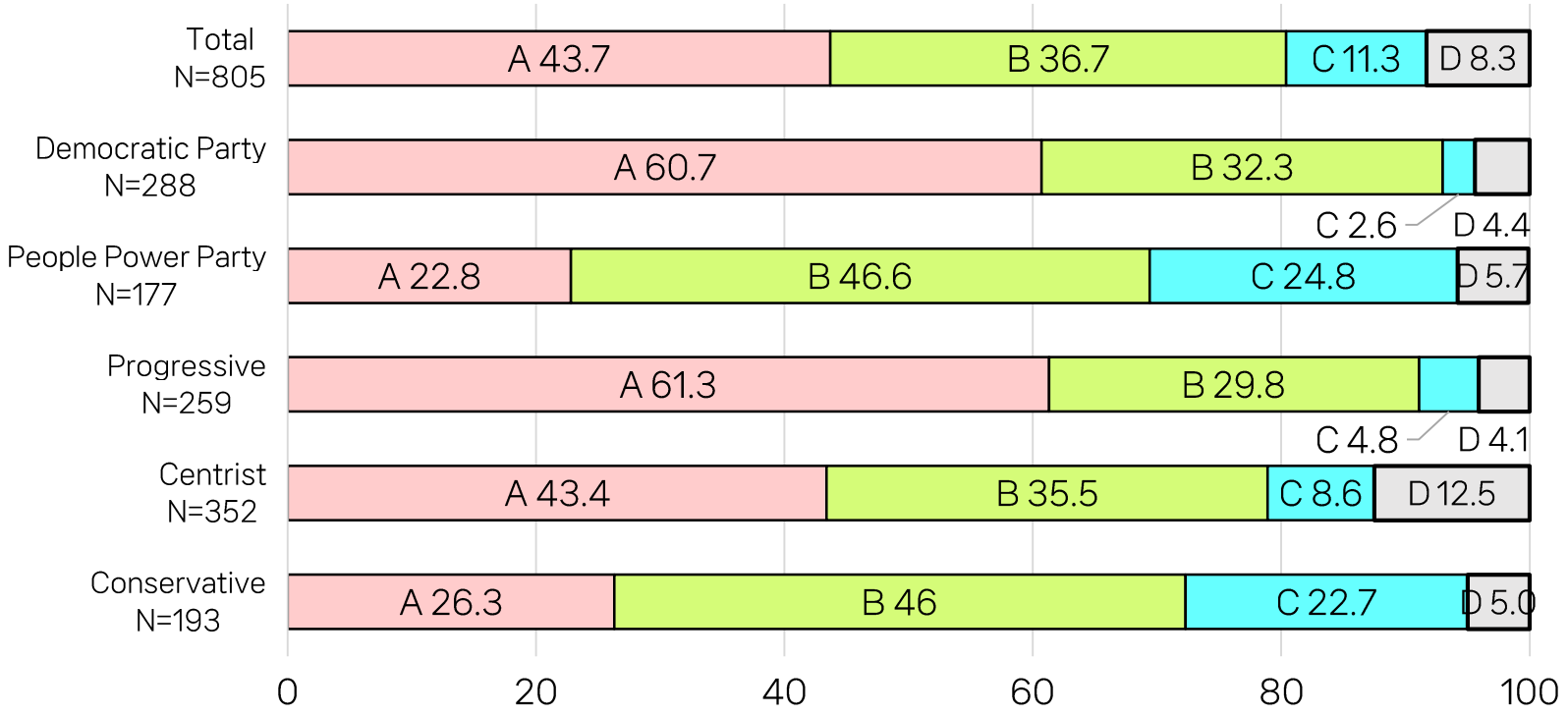
Q38. To what extent do you believe the President of Korea holds power? (%)



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Perception of Presidential Power

Q38. To what extent do you believe the President of Korea holds power? (%)

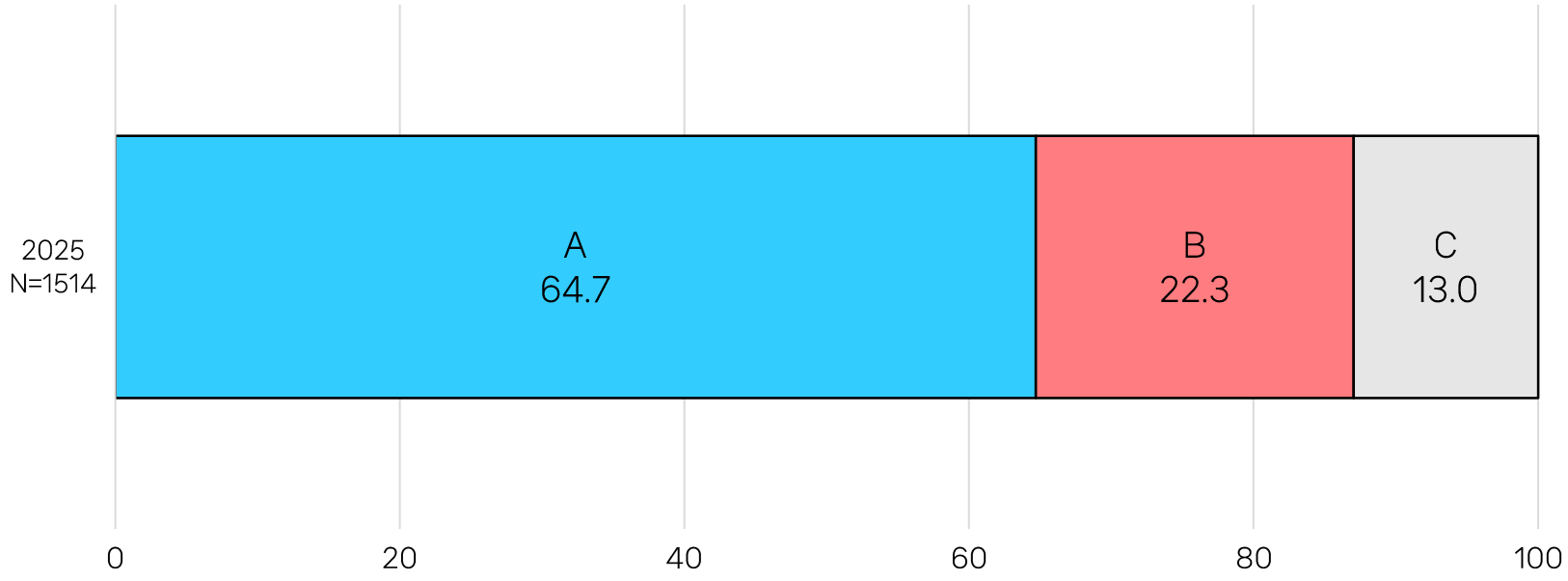


A	B	C	D
The President holds excessive power.	The president holds an appropriate level of power.	The president holds insufficient power.	Don't know/No response.

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Opinion on the National Assembly Election System

Q39. Do you believe the current electoral system for National Assembly members should be changed? (%)

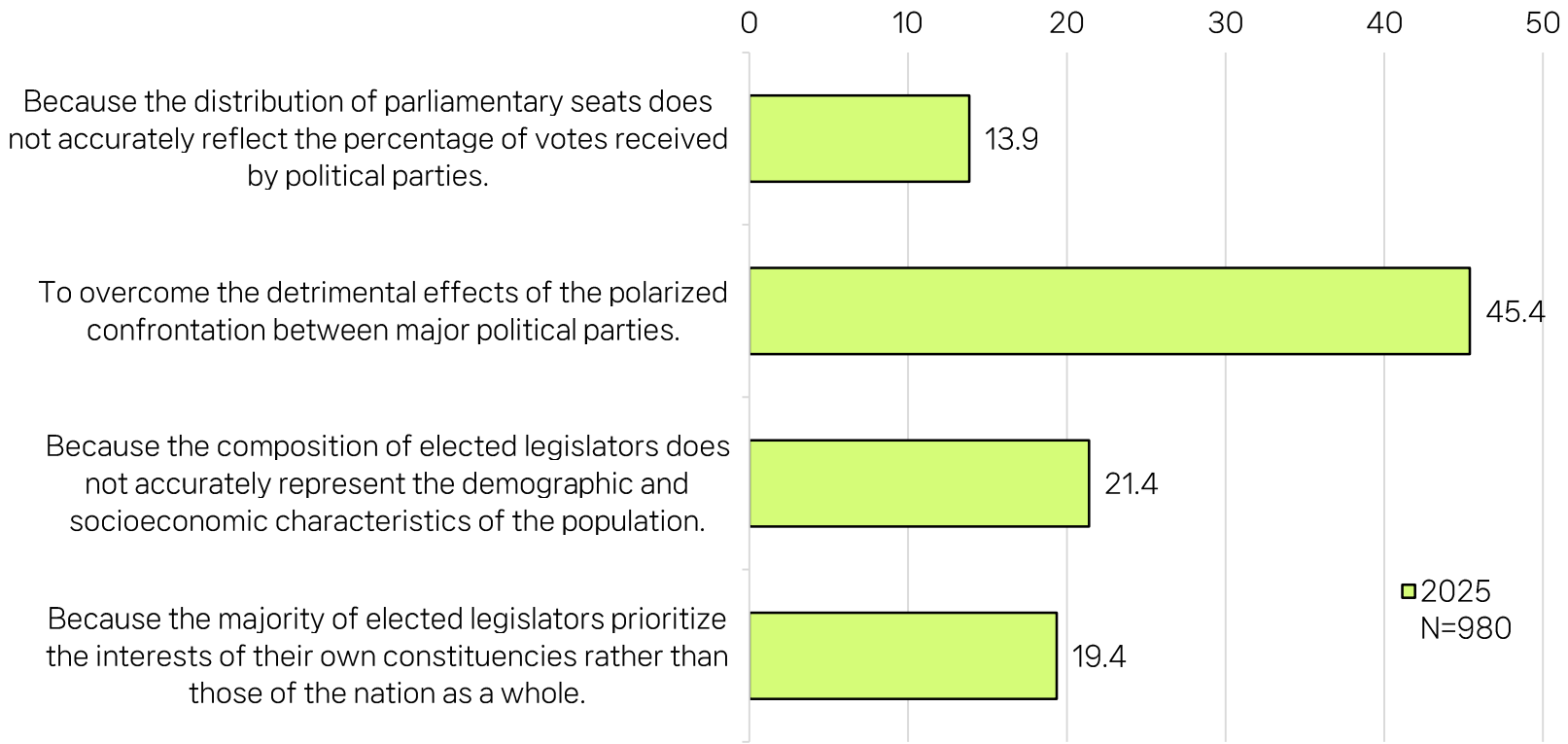


A	B	C
Change is needed.	No need for change.	Don't know.

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Reasons for Supporting Electoral System Reform

Q39-1. [For respondents who answered "It should be reformed" in Q39]
What is the primary reason you believe the National Assembly election system should be reformed? Please select the option that best reflects your opinion. (%)



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Ⅵ Foreign Policy

"The Foreign Policy Focus on "Unifying Divided National Opinion" Rises by 15.3 Percentage Points Over Four Years ··· Reflection of Shift in Policy Direction."

- *Top Priorities in Foreign Policy*: The most frequently cited priority for the government's foreign policy was "strengthening economic diplomacy" (29.8%), followed by "strengthening the South Korea-U.S. alliance" (24.6%) and "efforts to unify a divided national opinion" (22.1%). This marks a significant shift from the 2021, when the top priorities were "strengthening the South Korea-U.S. alliance" (21.2%), "strengthening economic diplomacy" (14.6%), and "responding to U.S.-China competition" (13.4%). Notably, the proportion of respondents prioritizing "efforts to unify a divided national opinion" has increased by 15.3 percentage points over the past four years.

- *Foreign Policy Priorities by Ideology*: Regarding North Korea policy, 44.6% of progressives prioritized "expanding inter-Korean exchanges", whereas 41.5% of conservatives prioritized "strengthening security posture." Only 15.7% of conservatives supported "expanding inter-Korean exchanges."

Ⅵ Foreign Policy

"The Foreign Policy Focus on "Unifying Divided National Opinion" Rises by 15.3 Percentage Points Over Four Years ··· Reflection of Shift in Policy Direction."

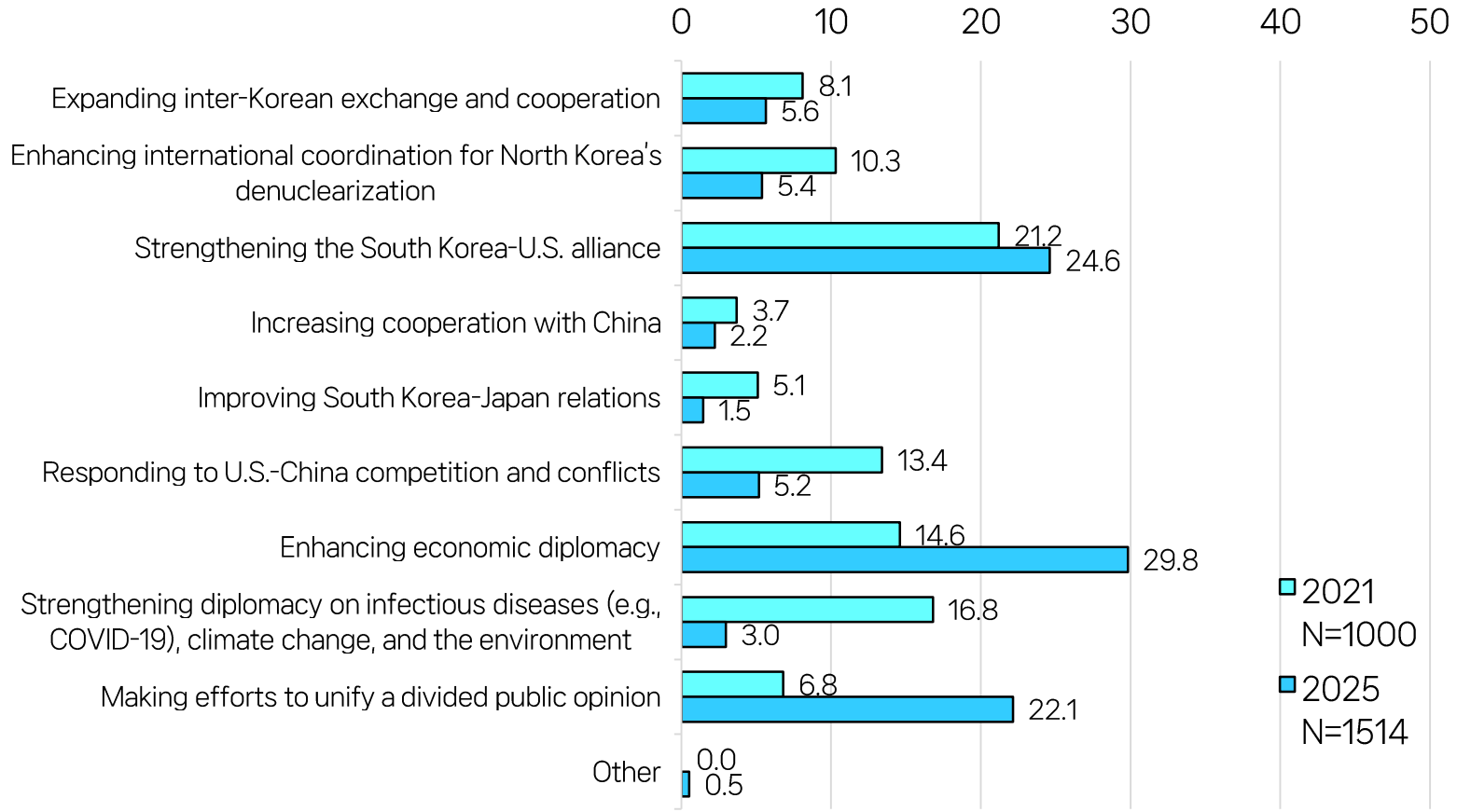
- For the U.S. policy, 50.4% of conservatives selected "strengthening the South Korea-U.S. alliance" as the top priority – far higher than the next most-cited issue, "economic and advanced technology cooperation" (20.6%). In contrast, progressives placed the highest priority on "establishing a more equal relationship with the U.S." (32.6%), followed by "strengthening the South Korea-U.S. alliance" (26.6%).

- With regard to China policy, across progressives, moderates, and conservatives, the top priority was "expanding economic exchanges and cooperation on advanced technology." This was followed by "cooperation on environmental issues such as fine dust, climate change, and infectious diseases", and "responding to economic sanctions" in that order.

- Concerning South Korea-Japan Relations, until 2021, the highest-priority issue was "resolving historical disputes", ranking above "promoting forward-looking cooperation in economic, technological, and security fields." In the 2025 survey, these rankings reversed by a narrow margin. 56.2% of progressives still prioritized "resolving historical disputes", while only 26.8% supported "promoting forward-looking cooperation." In contrast, 55.5% of conservative respondents prioritized "promoting forward-looking cooperation," as the most important task. Only 24% prioritized "resolving historical disputes."

Foreign Policy Priority

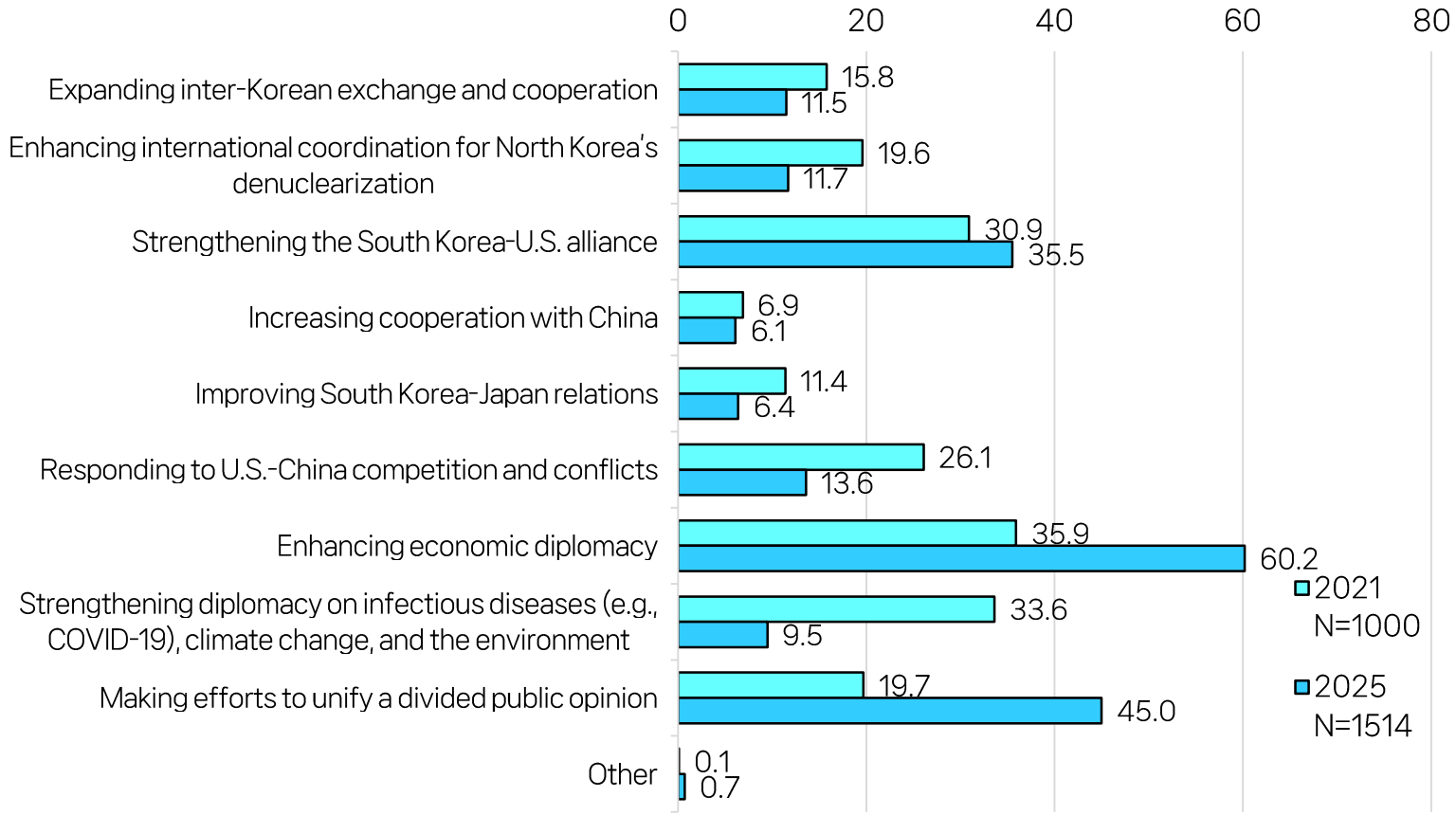
Q40. What should be the government's highest priority in its foreign policy efforts? (%)



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Foreign Policy Priority

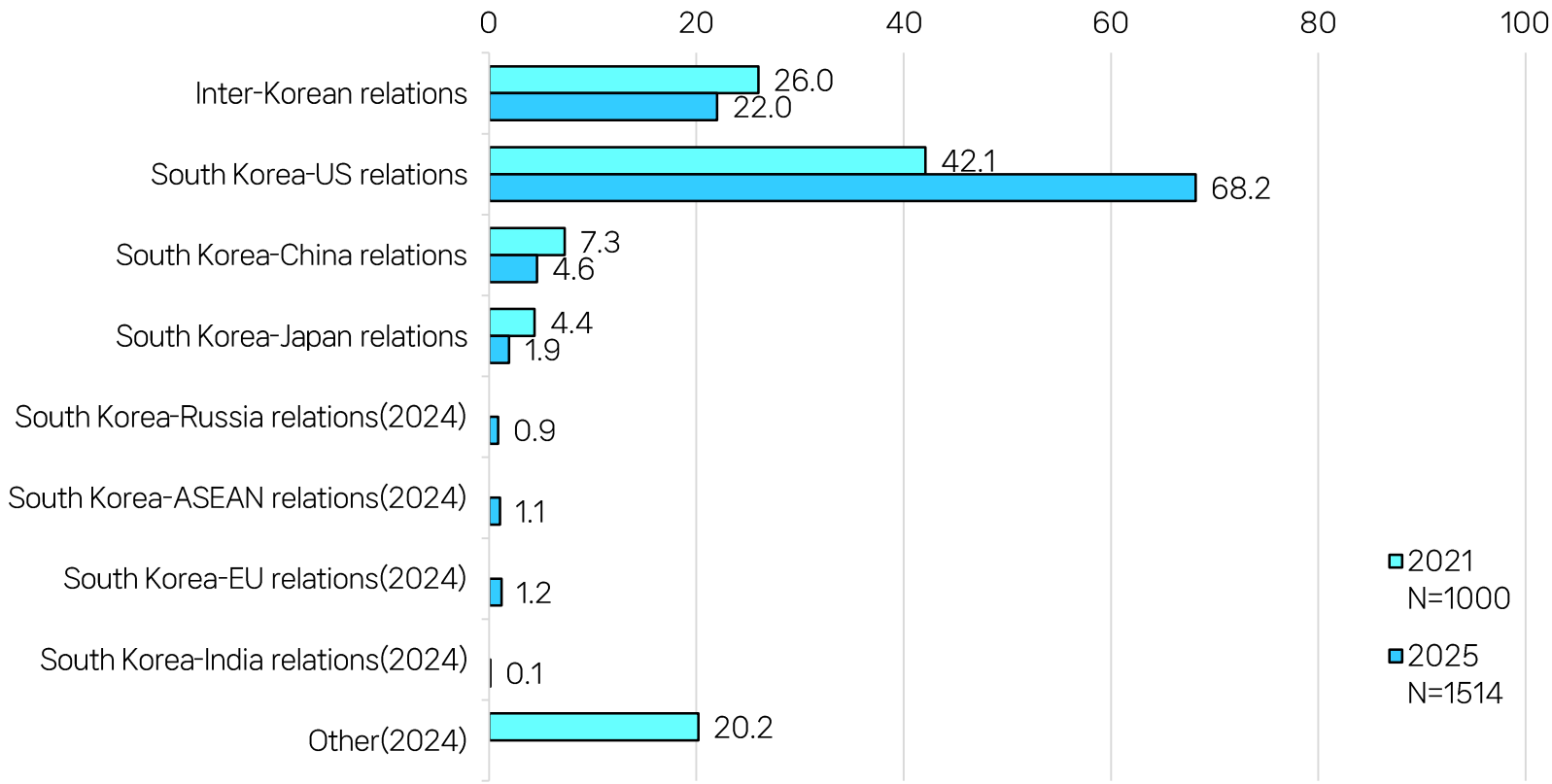
Q40. What should be the government's highest priority in its foreign policy efforts? [Up to 2 responses] (%)



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Key Diplomatic Relations

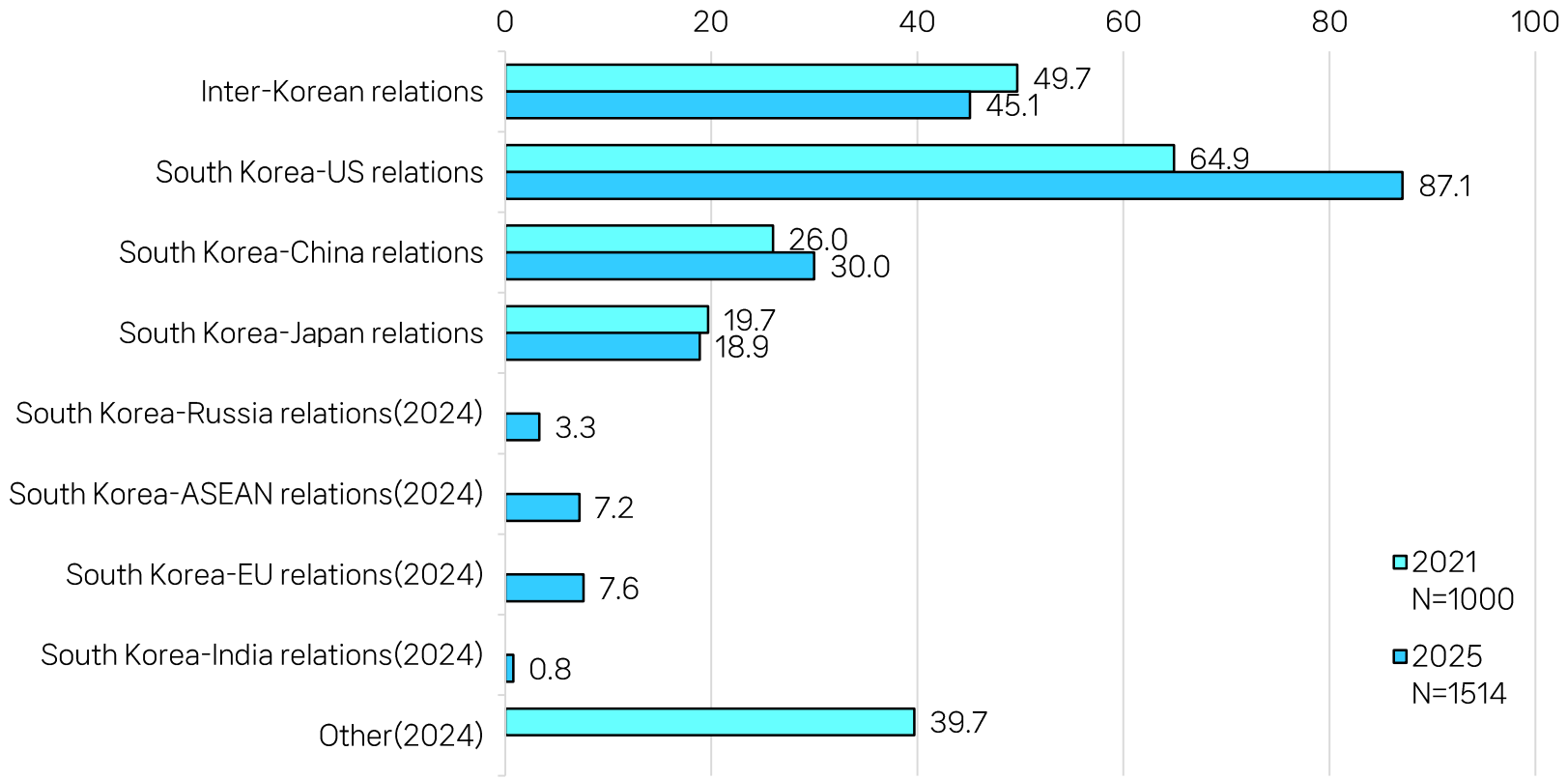
Q41. What do you think are the most important diplomatic relations for South Korea? (%)



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Key Diplomatic Relations

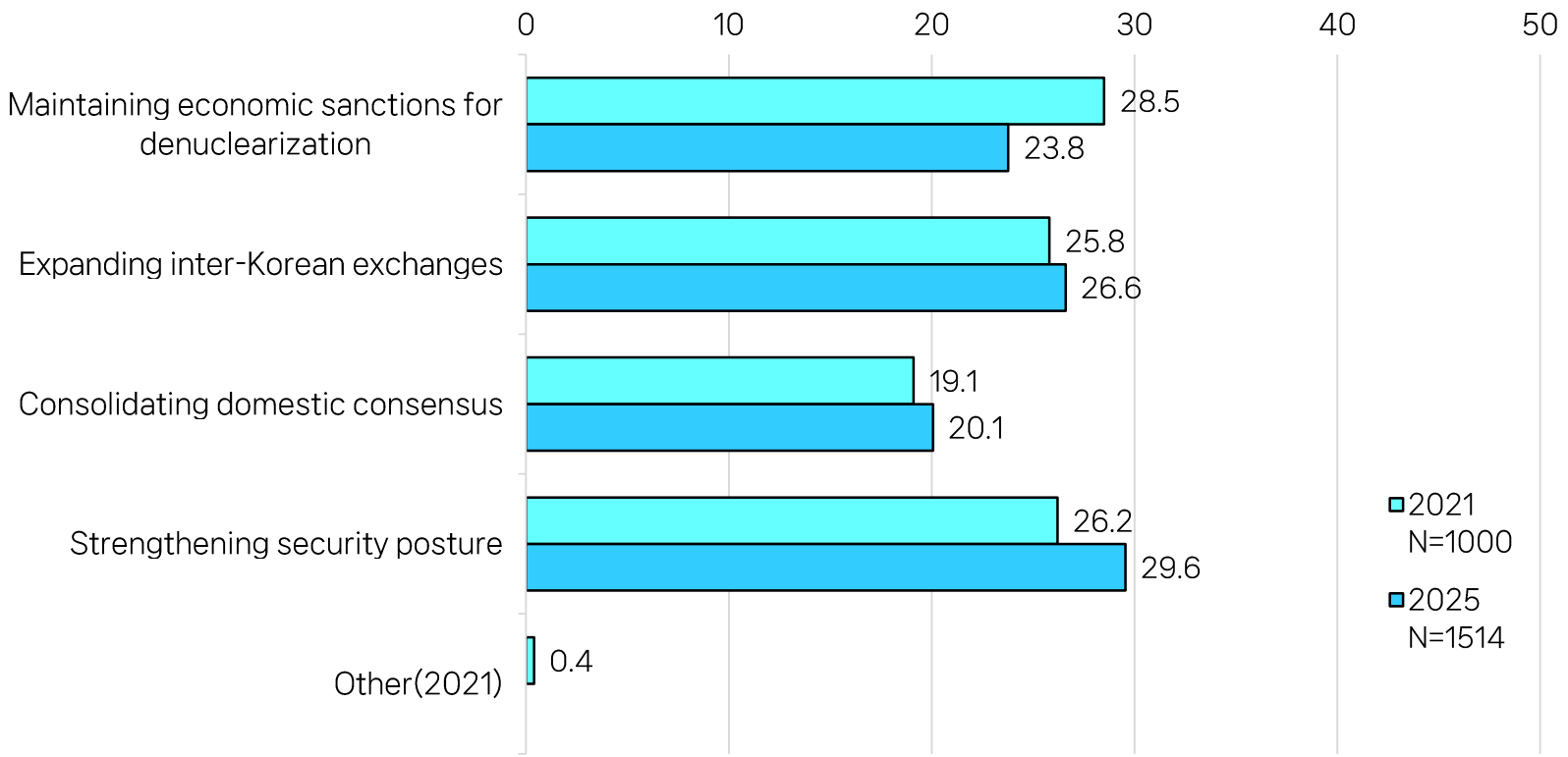
Q41. What do you think are the most important diplomatic relations for South Korea? [Up to 2 responses] (%)



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Top Policy Priority toward North Korea

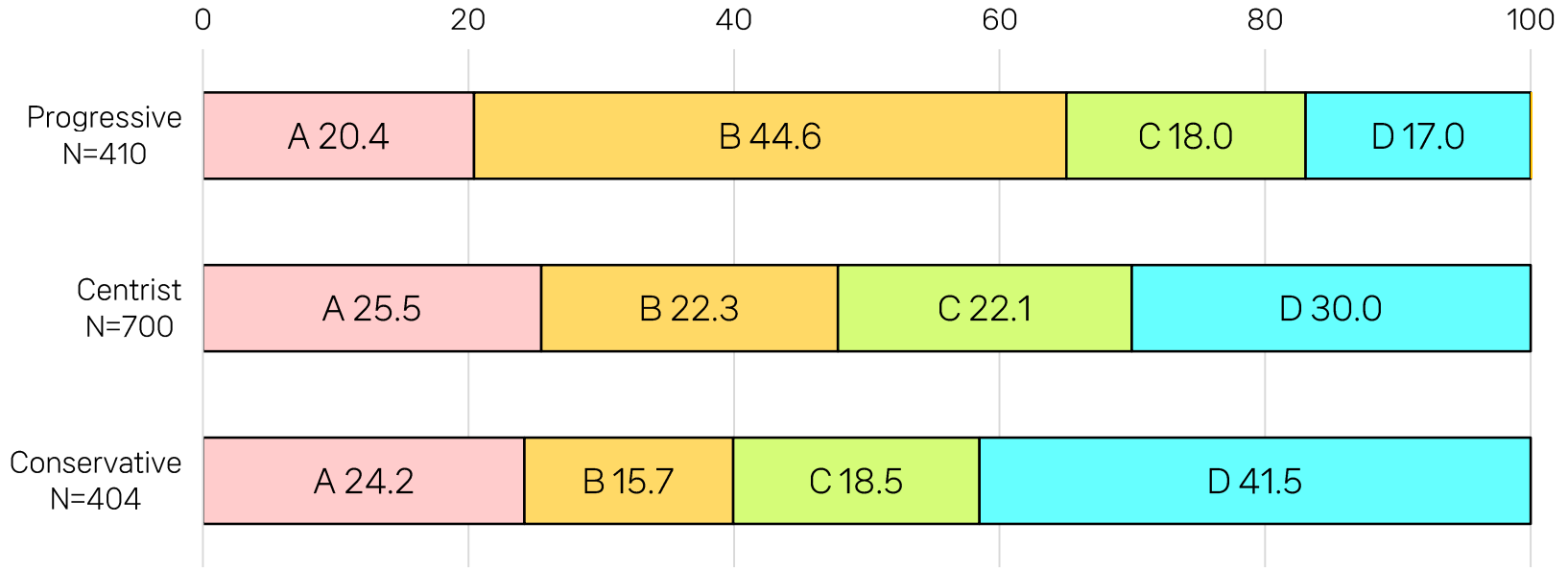
Q42. Which issue should South Korea prioritize in its diplomacy with North Korea? (%)



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Top Policy Priority toward North Korea [By Political Ideology]

Q42. Which issue should South Korea prioritize in its diplomacy with North Korea? (%)

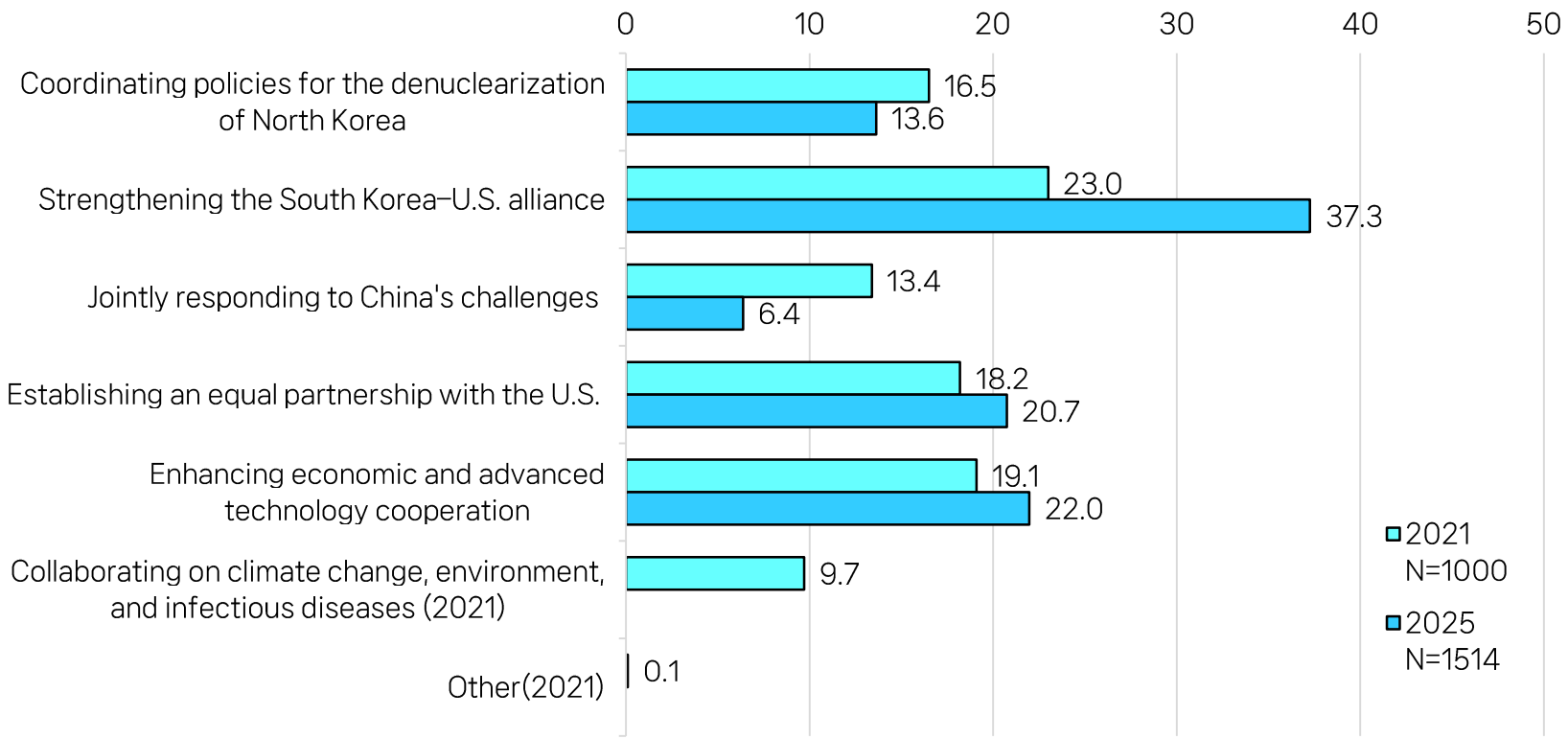


A	B	C	D
Maintaining economic sanctions for denuclearization	Expanding inter-Korean exchanges	Consolidating domestic consensus	Strengthening security posture

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Top Policy Priority toward the United States

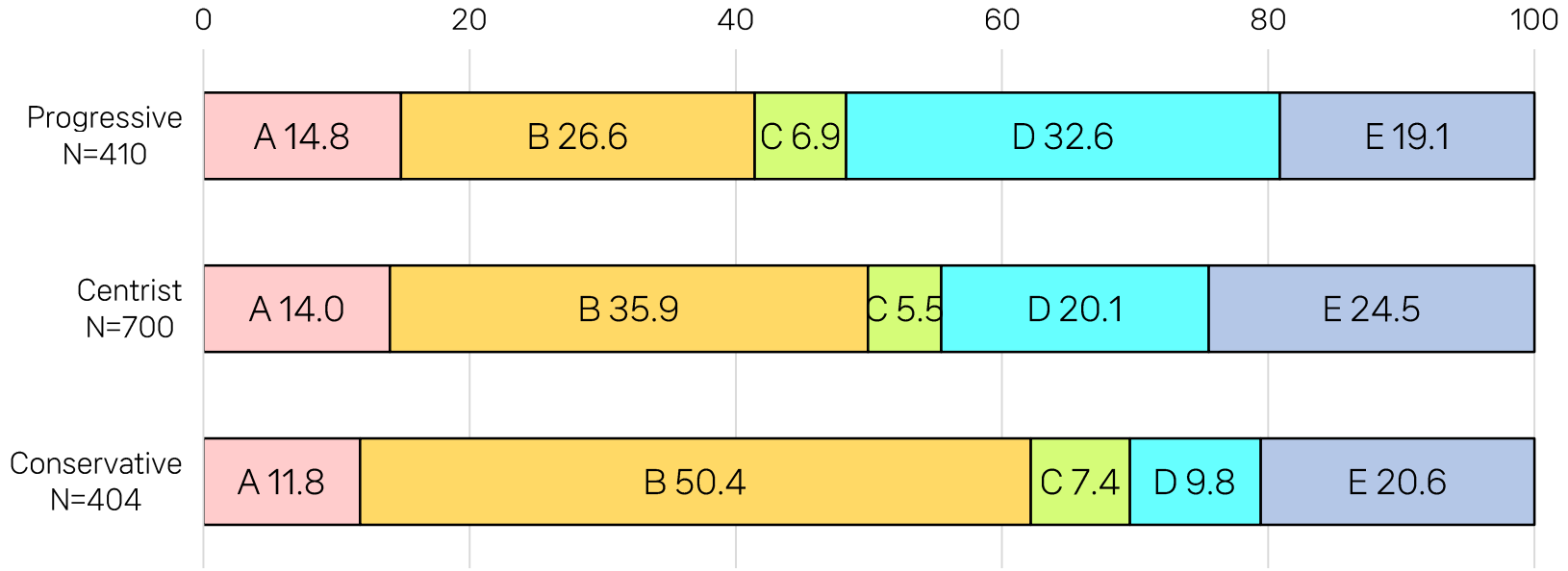
Q43. Which issue should South Korea prioritize in its diplomacy with the United States? (%)



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Top Policy Priority toward the United States [By Political Ideology]

Q43. Which issue should South Korea prioritize in its diplomacy with the United States? (%)

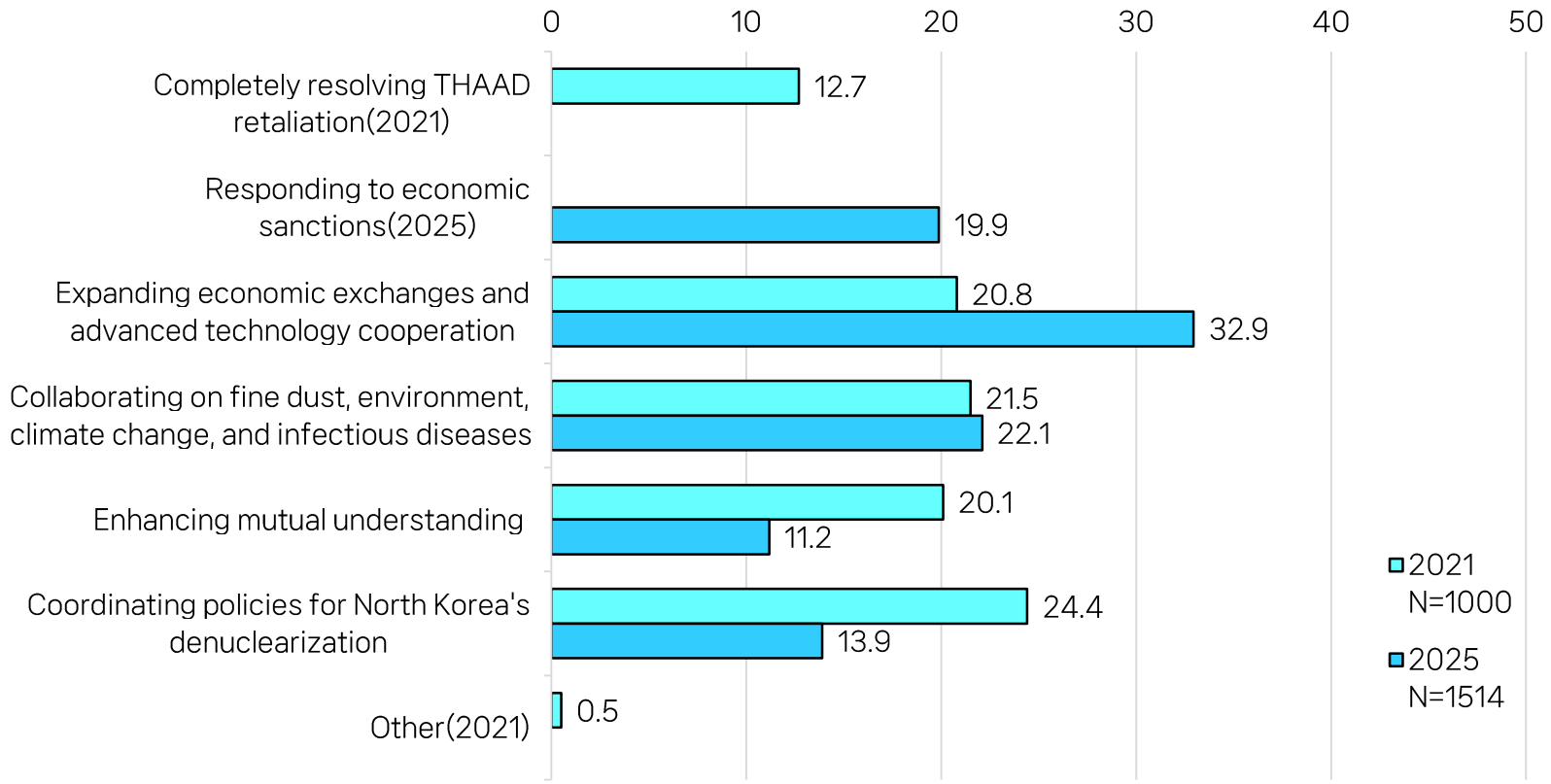


A	B	C	D	E
Coordinating policies for North Korea's denuclearization	Strengthening the South Korea–U.S. alliance	Jointly responding to China's challenges	Establishing an equal partnership with the U.S.	Enhancing economic and advanced technology cooperation

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Top Policy Priority toward China

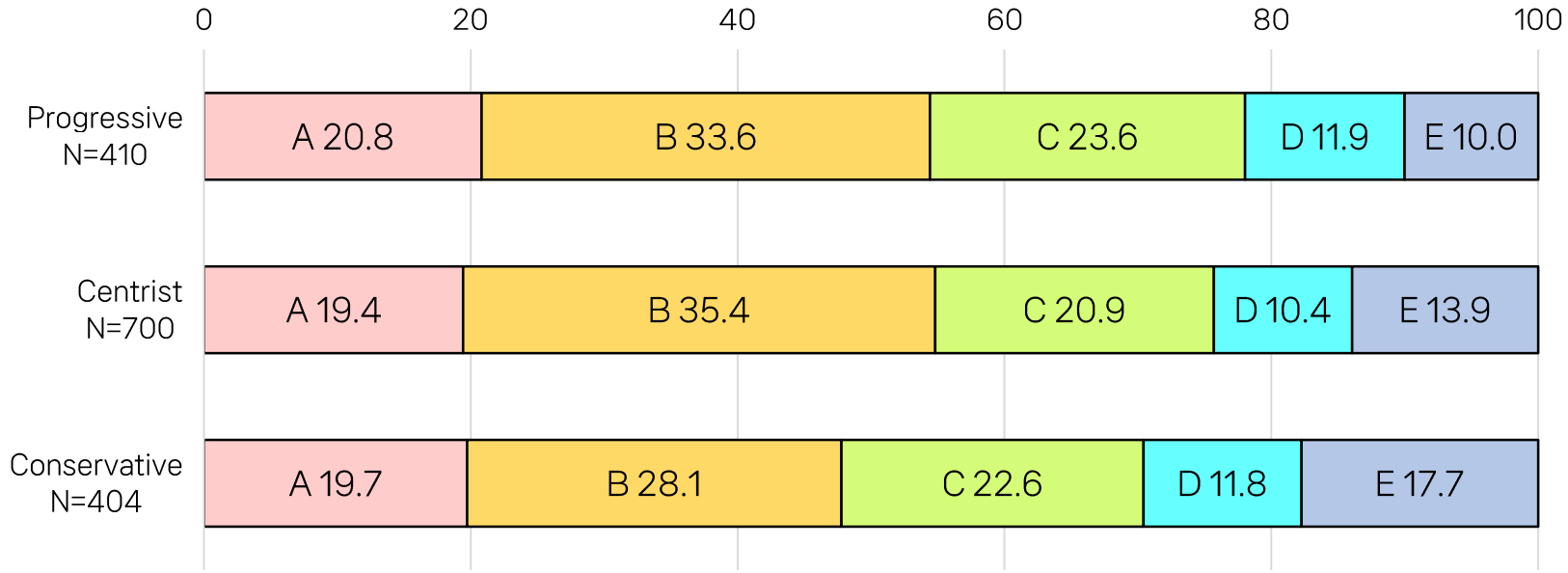
Q44. Which issue should South Korea prioritize in its diplomacy with China? (%)



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Top Policy Priority toward China [By Political Ideology]

Q44. Which issue should South Korea prioritize in its diplomacy with China? (%)

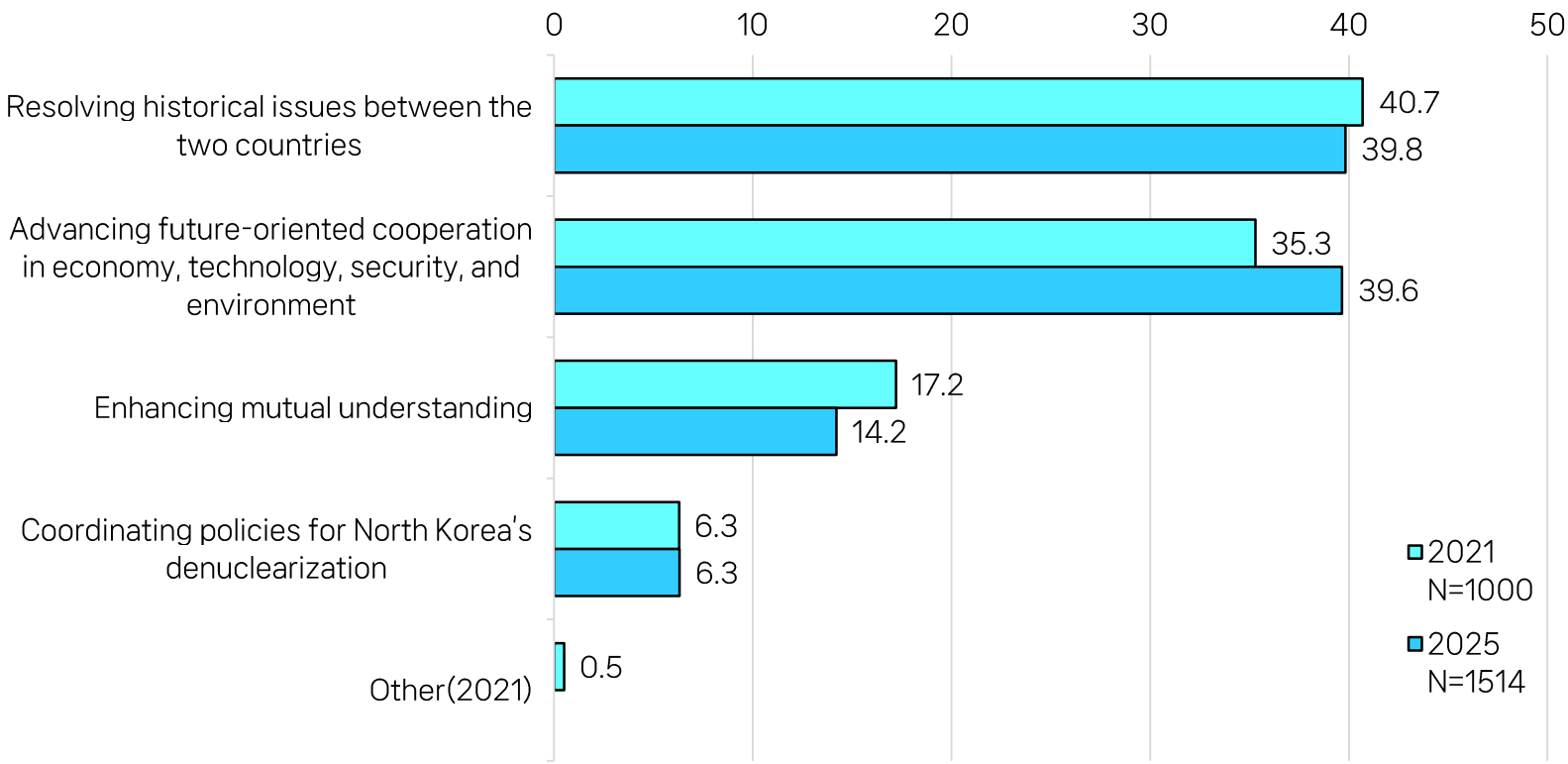


A	B	C	D	E
Responding to economic sanctions	Expanding economic exchanges and advanced technology cooperation	Collaborating on fine dust, climate change, and infectious diseases	Enhancing mutual understanding	Coordinating policies for North Korea's denuclearization

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Top Policy Priority toward Japan

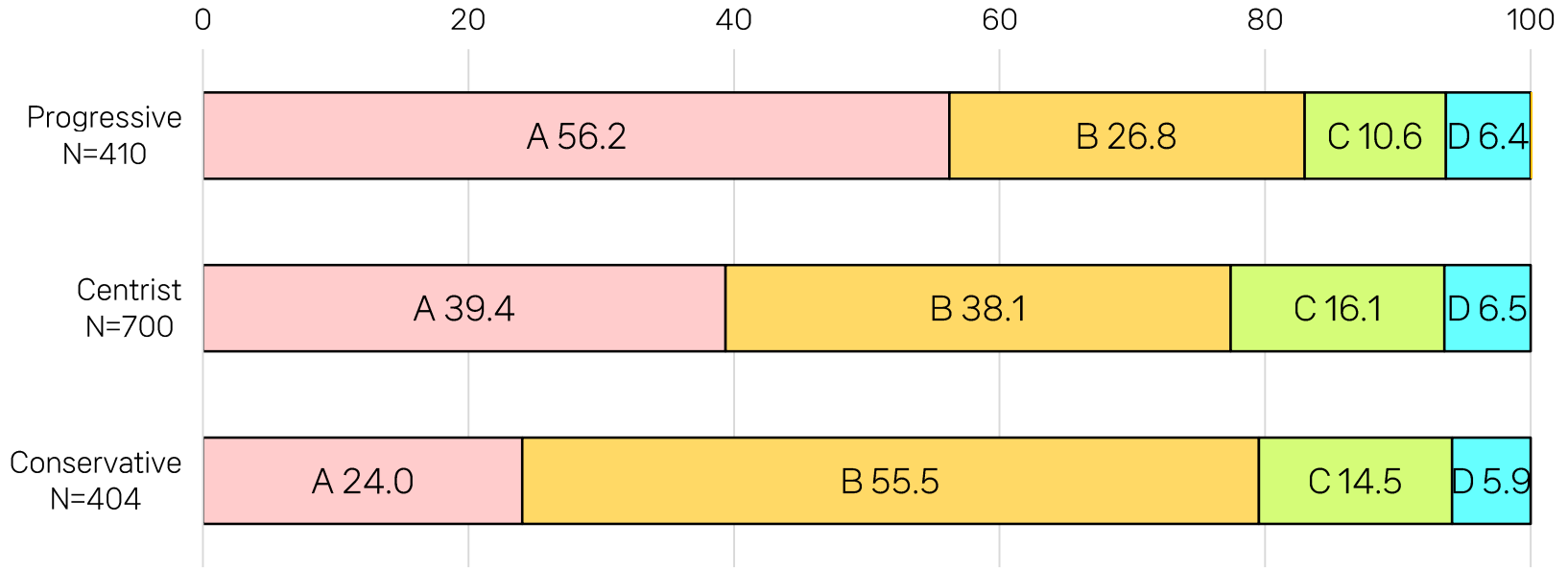
Q45. Which issue should South Korea prioritize in its diplomacy with Japan? (%)



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Top Policy Priority toward Japan [By Political Ideology]

Q45. Which issue should South Korea prioritize in its diplomacy with Japan? (%)

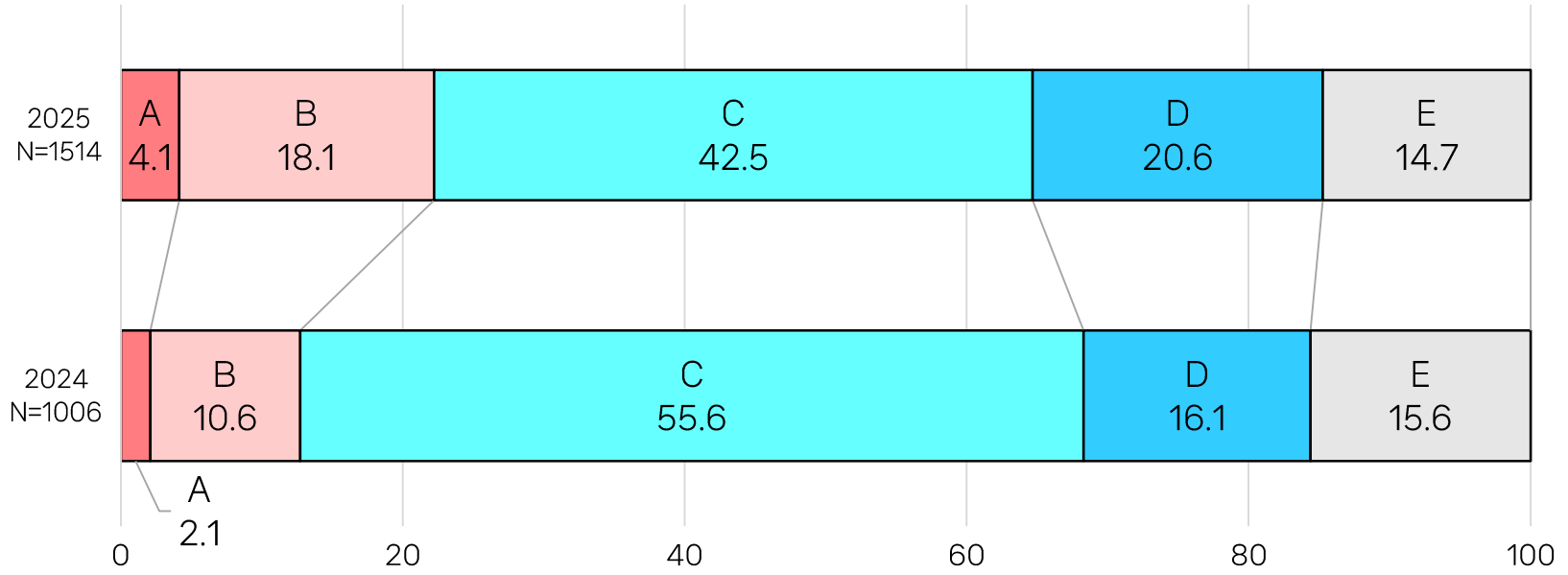


A	B	C	D
Resolving historical issues	Advancing future-oriented cooperation	Enhancing mutual understanding	Coordinating policies for North Korea's denuclearization

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Impression of the United States

Q46. What is your overall impression of the United States? (%)

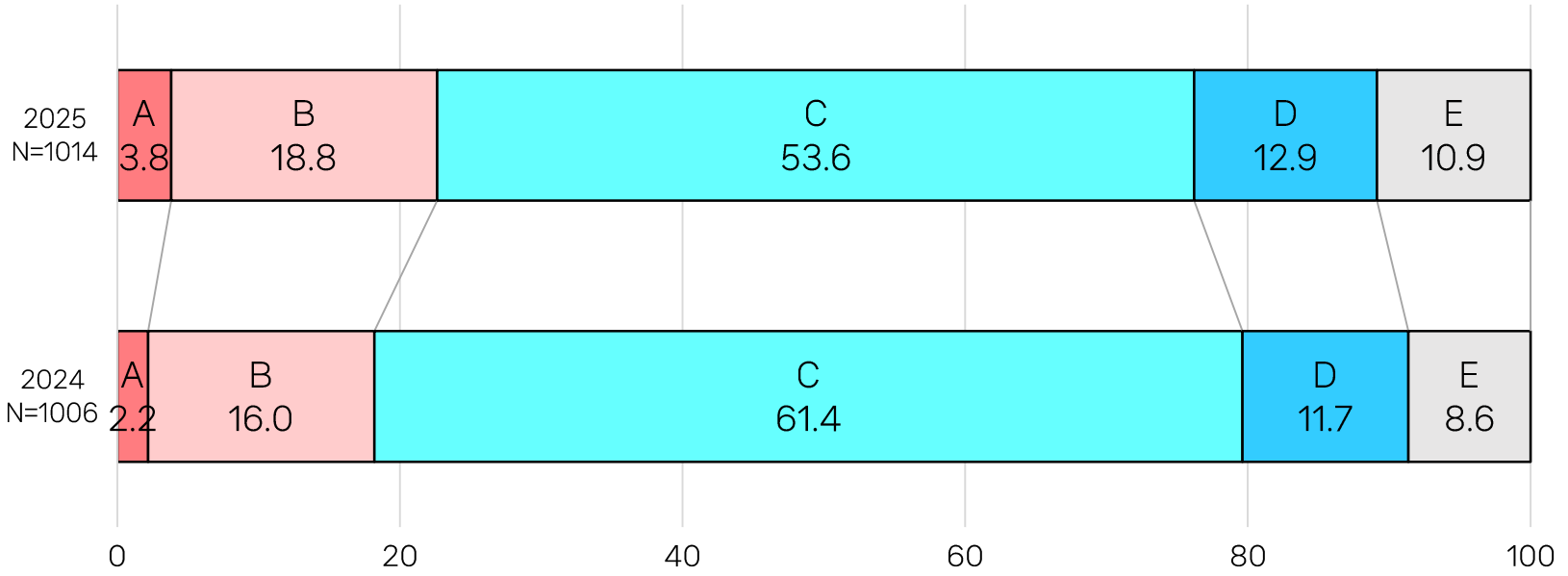


A	B	C	D	E
Unfavorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Somewhat favorable	Favorable	Neither

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Trustworthiness of the United States

Q57. Do you think the United States is a trustworthy partner for South Korea? (%)

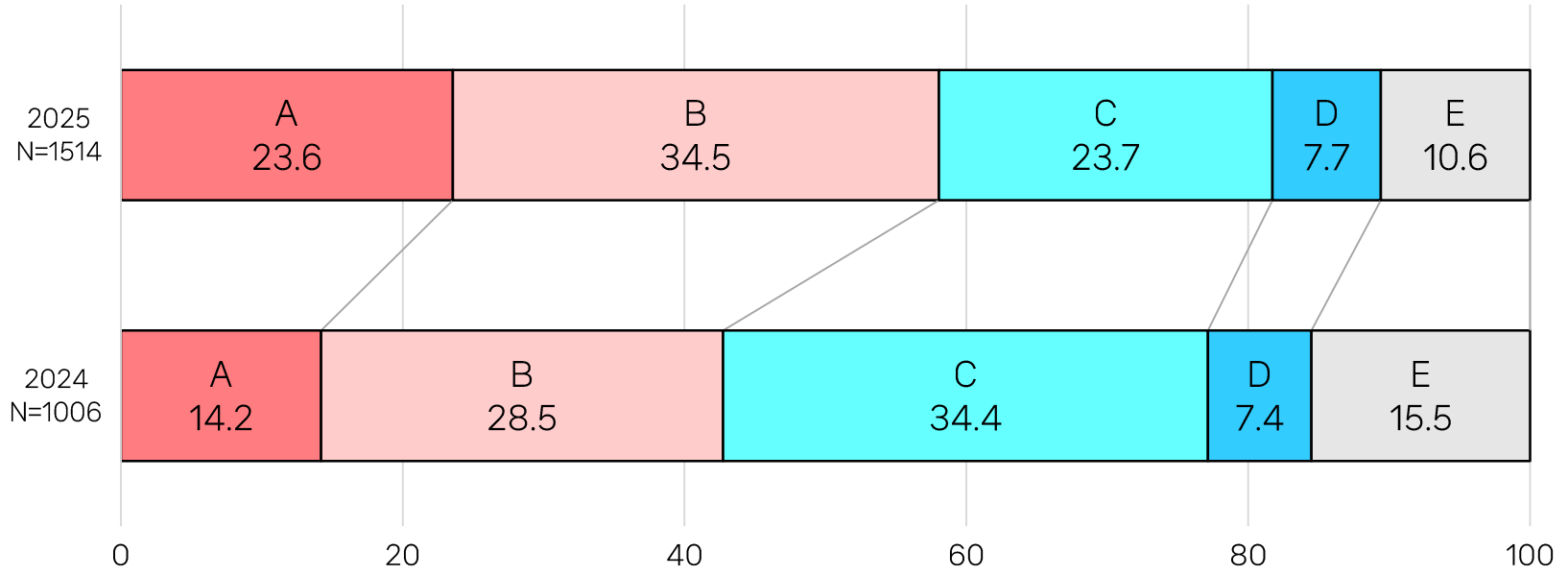


A	B	C	D	E
Not trustworthy at all	Somewhat untrustworthy	Somewhat trustworthy	Very trustworthy	Neither

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Impression of Japan

Q48. What is your overall impression of Japan? (%)

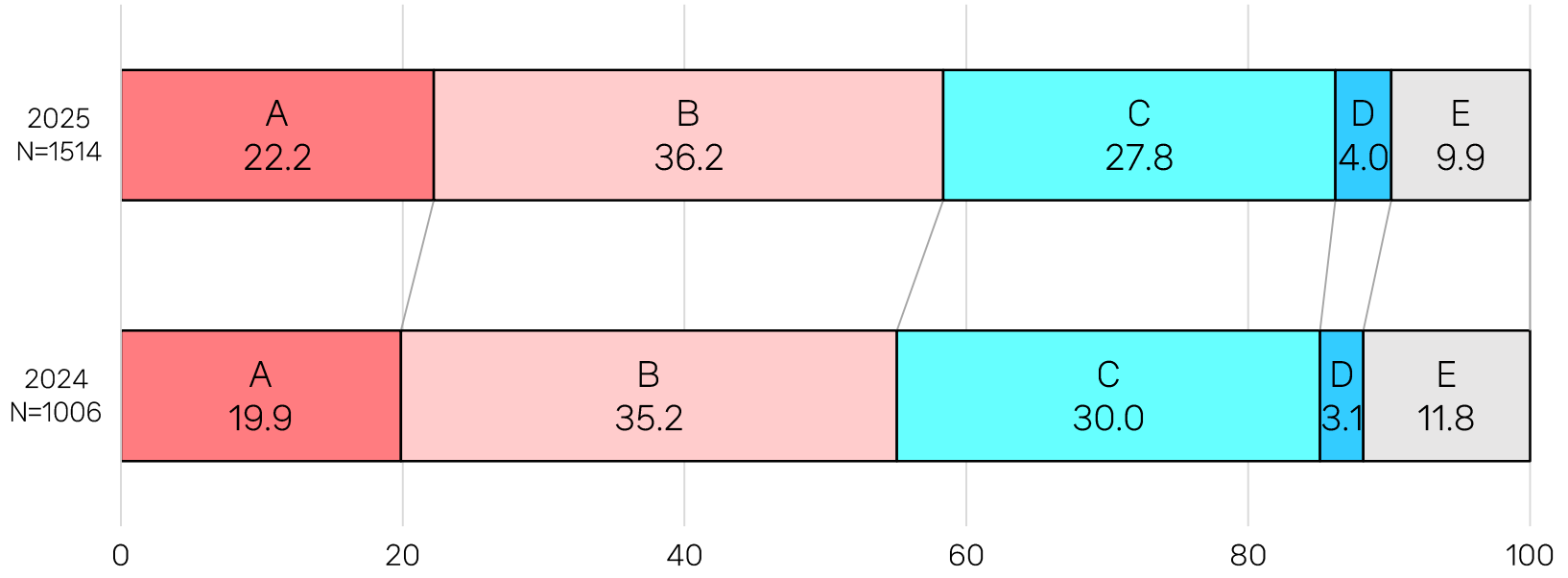


A	B	C	D	E
Unfavorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Somewhat favorable	Favorable	Neither

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Trustworthiness of Japan

Q57. Do you think Japan is a trustworthy partner for South Korea? (%)



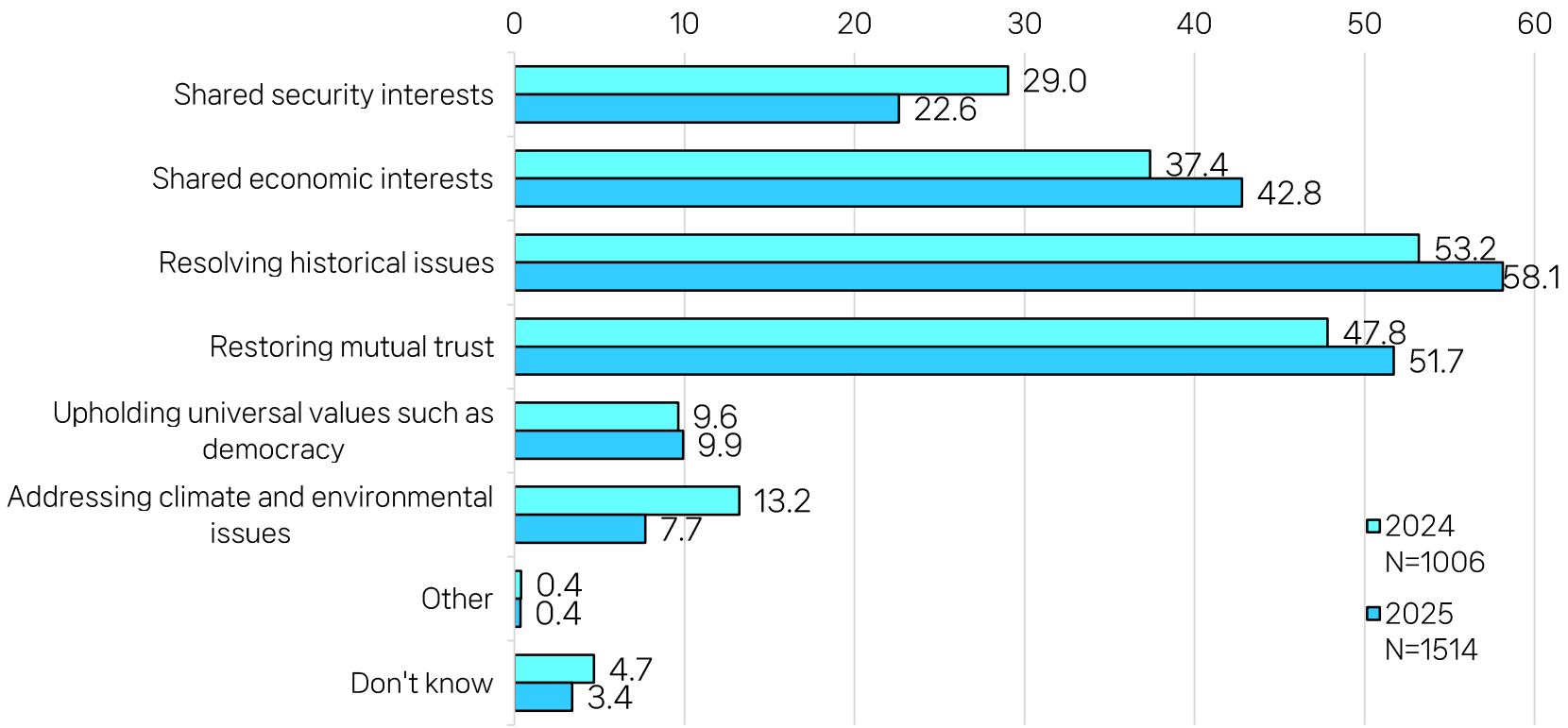
A	B	C	D	E
Not trustworthy at all	Somewhat untrustworthy	Somewhat trustworthy	Highly Trustworthy	Neither

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Goals of Korea-Japan Relations

Q50. What goals do you think Korea-Japan relations should pursue?
[Up to 2 responses]

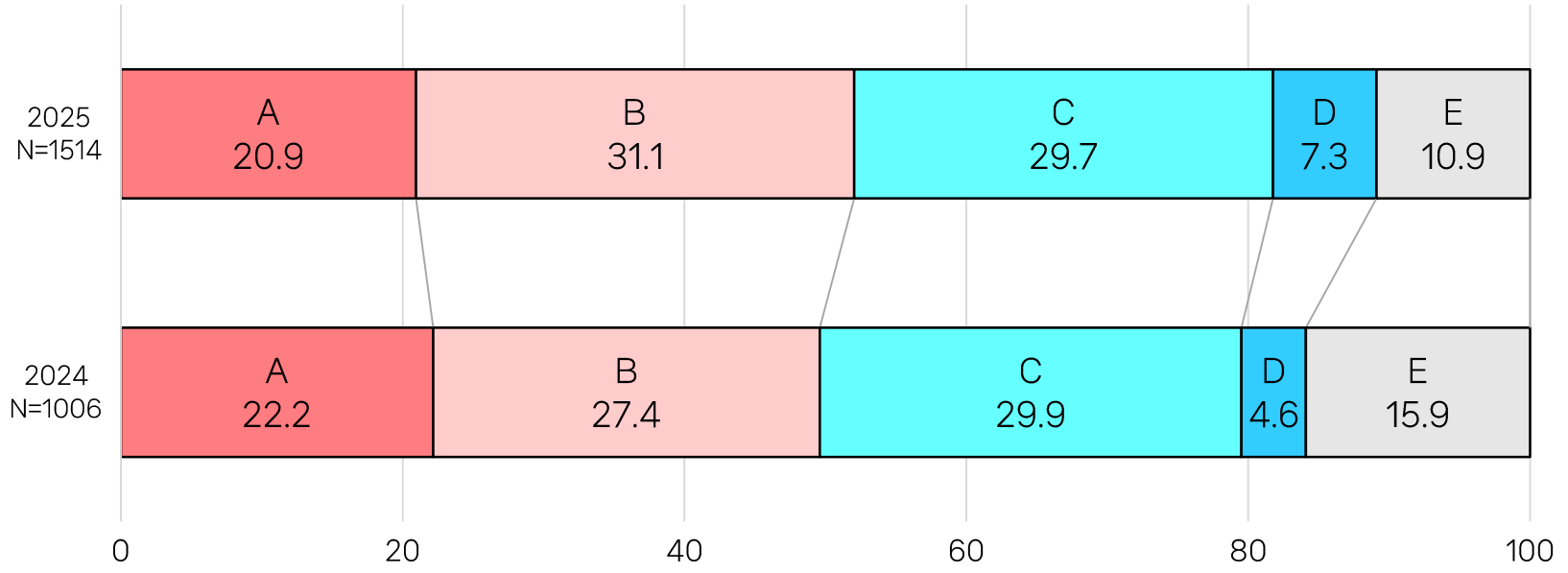
(%)



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Government's Attitude Toward Improving Korea-Japan Relations

Q51. How would you rate the current South Korean government's attitude toward improving Korea-Japan relations? (%)



A	B	C	D	E
Very negative	Negative	Somewhat positive	Very positive	Neither

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Government's Attitude Toward Improving Korea-Japan Relations [By Political Ideology]

Q51. How would you rate the current South Korean government's attitude toward improving Korea-Japan relations? (%)

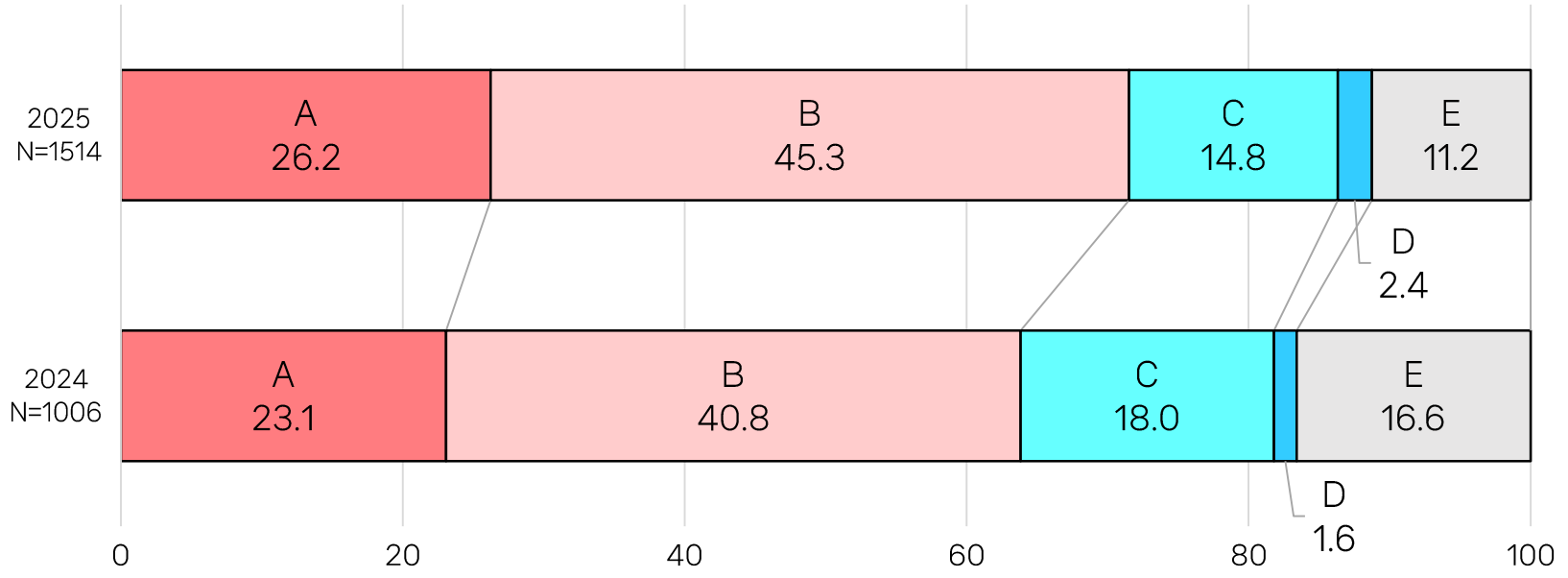


A	B	C
Negative	Positive	Neither

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Impression of China

Q52. What is your overall impression of China? (%)

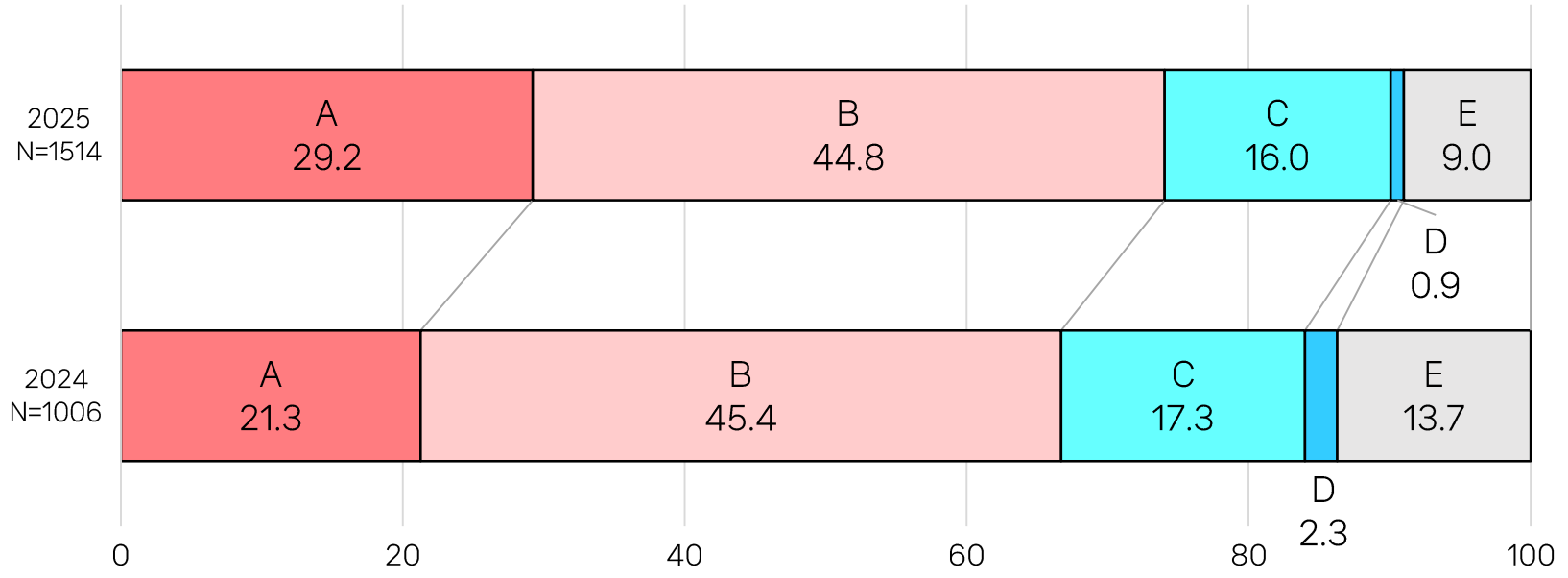


A	B	C	D	E
Unfavorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Somewhat favorable	Favorable	Neither

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Trustworthiness of China

Q57. Do you think China is a trustworthy partner for South Korea? (%)

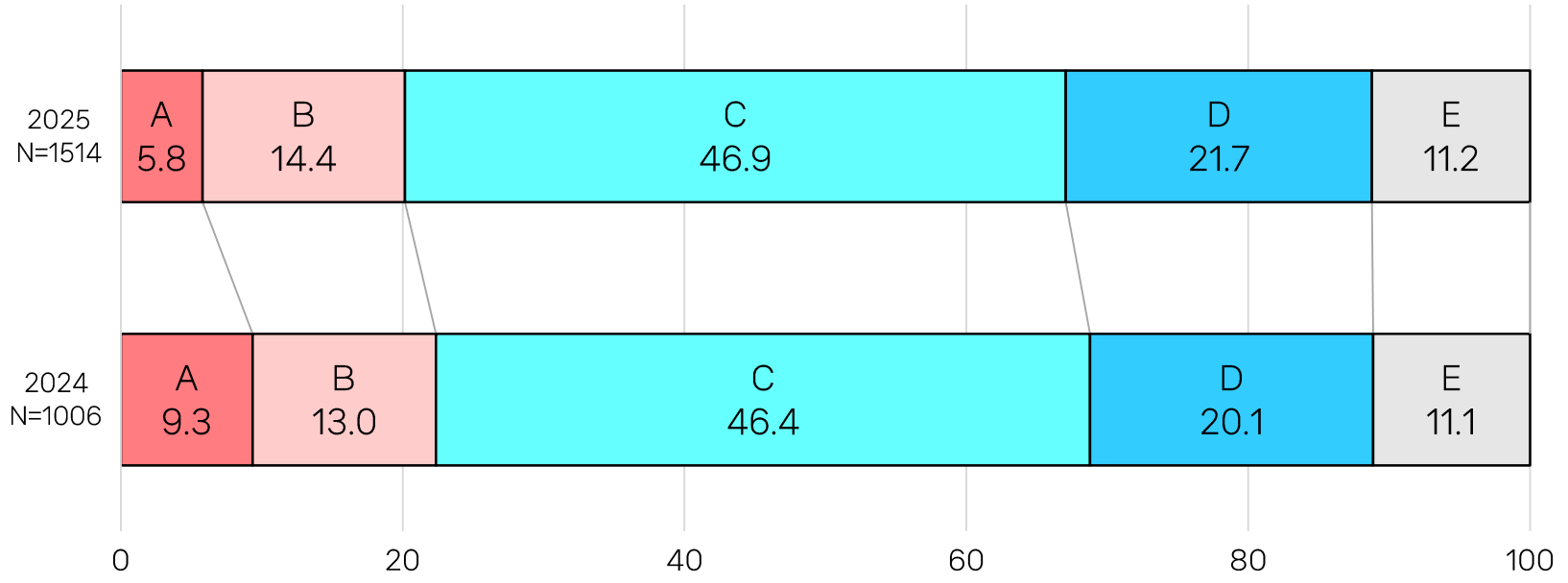


A	B	C	D	E
Not trustworthy at all	Somewhat untrustworthy	Somewhat trustworthy	Highly trustworthy	Neither

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Opinion on Strengthening ROK-U.S.-Japan Trilateral Cooperation on Military Security

Q54. What is your opinion on strengthening trilateral military security cooperation among South Korea, the United States, and Japan? (%)

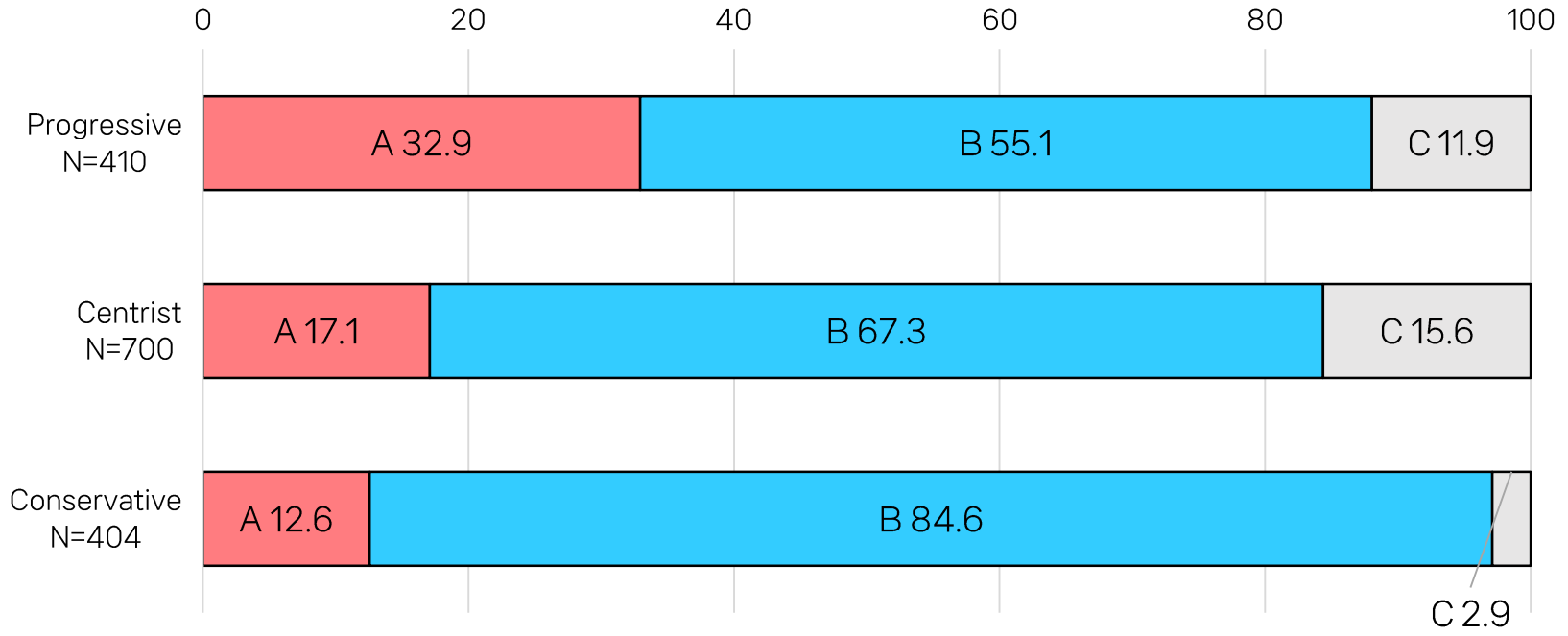


A	B	C	D	E
Very negative	Somewhat negative	Somewhat positive	Very positive	Neither

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Opinion on Strengthening ROK-U.S.-Japan Trilateral Cooperation on Military Security [By Political Ideology]

Q54. What is your opinion on strengthening trilateral military security cooperation among South Korea, the United States, and Japan? (%)

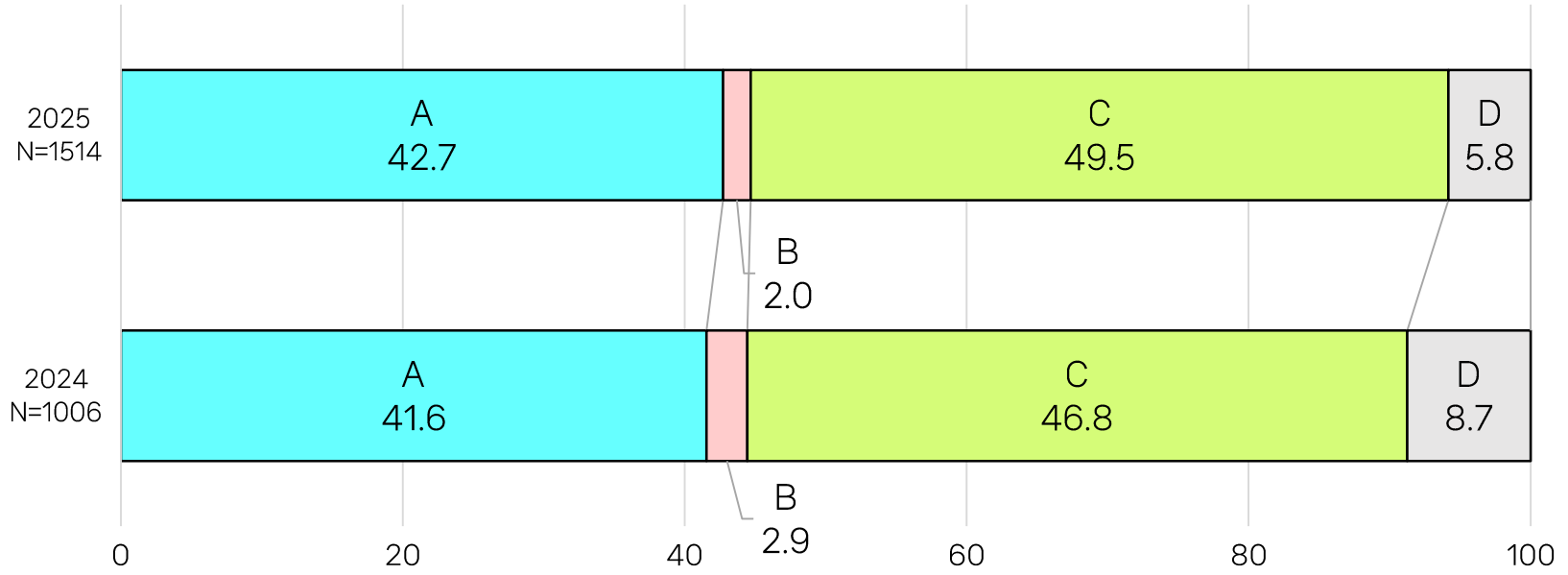


A	B	C
Negative	Positive	Neither

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South Korea's Position in U.S.-China Conflict

Q55. In the event of a serious U.S.-China conflict, what position should ROK adopt? (%)

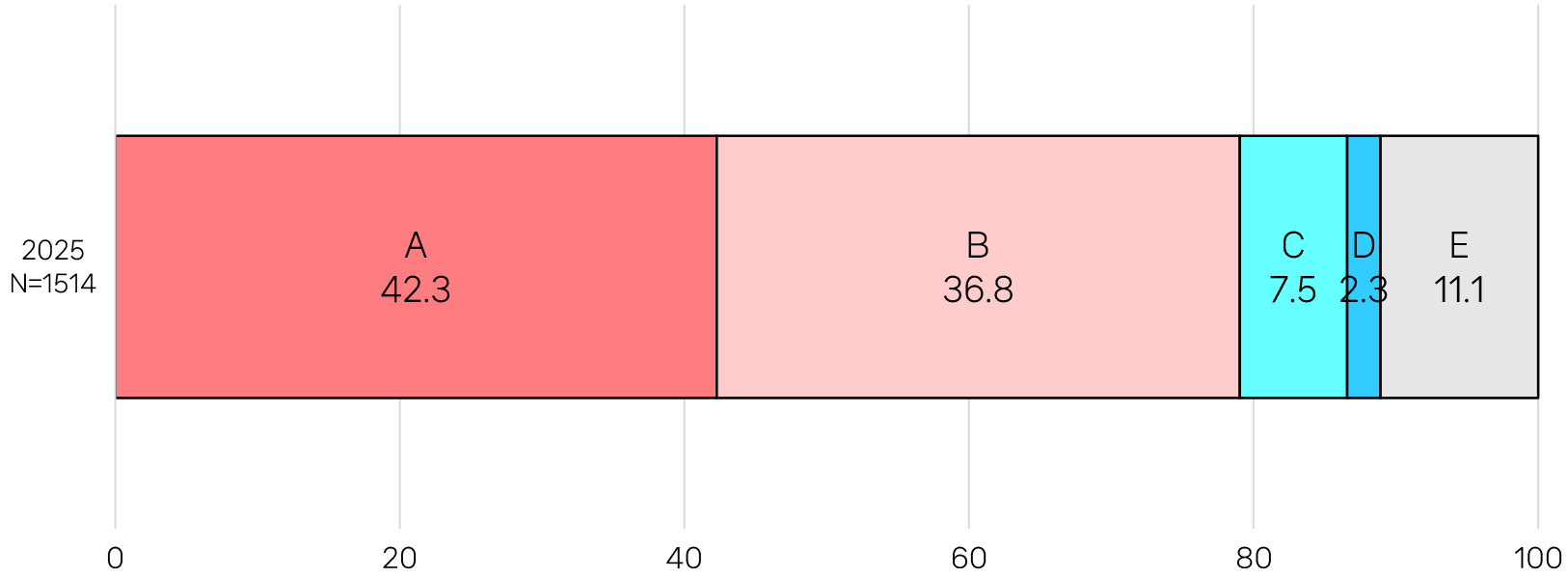


A	B	C	D
Support the United States	Support China	Remain Neutral	Not sure

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Impression of North Korea

Q56. What is your overall impression of North Korea? (%)

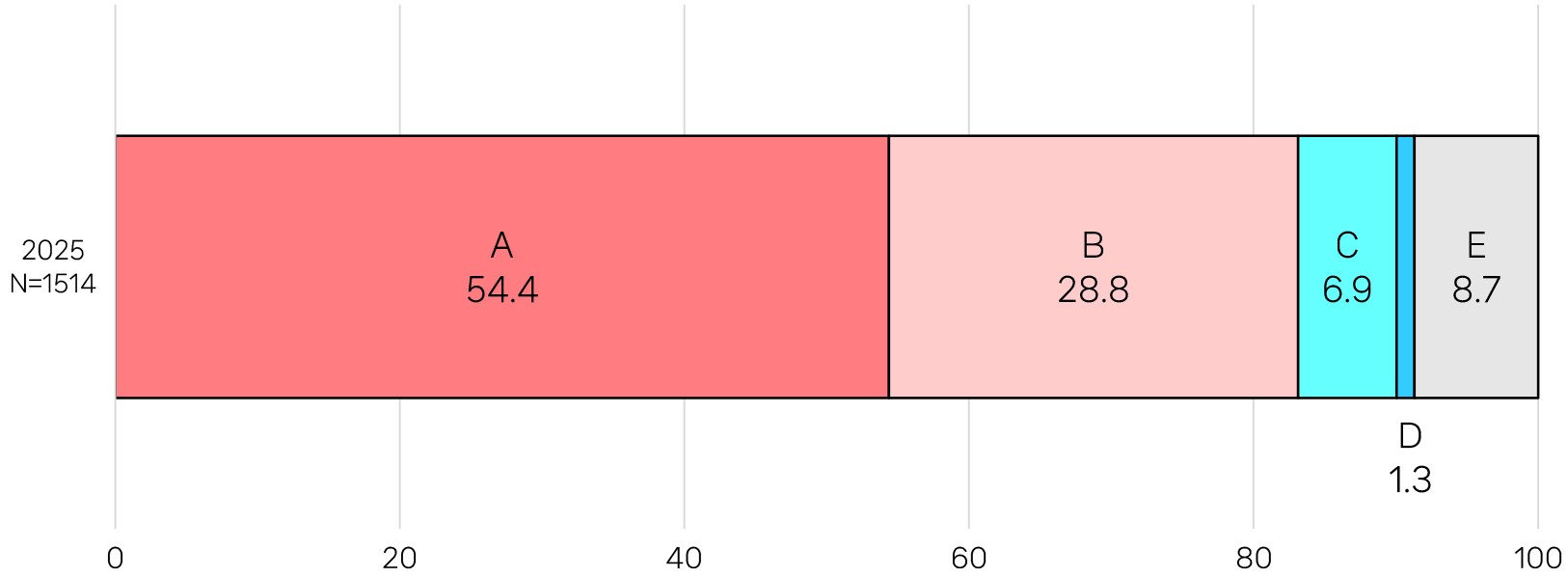


A	B	C	D	E
Unfavorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Somewhat favorable	Favorable	Neither

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Trustworthiness of North Korea

Q57. Do you think North Korea is a trustworthy partner for South Korea? (%)



A	B	C	D	E
Not trustworthy at all	Somewhat untrustworthy	Somewhat trustworthy	Highly trustworthy	Neither

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