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# Australia-China Youth Perception Poll

中澳青年对话意见调查报告

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*by the Australia-China Youth Dialogue (ACYD)*



ACYD

AUSTRALIA-CHINA YOUTH DIALOGUE

澳中青年論壇

### OVERVIEW

The Australia-China Youth Dialogue (ACYD) Perceptions Poll is designed to gauge young Australians' attitudes towards a re-emerging China, and to assess what China's expanding economy and military, cultural and scientific achievements, and increasing regional and international influence mean to young Australians.

Though other more in-depth polls have attempted to gauge Australians' view of China, this national poll on young Australians' perceptions towards a rising China is the first of its kind. This survey measures young Australians' perceptions on the re-emergence of China in six key areas:

- Economic development;
- Society and culture;
- Education;
- Environment;
- Global diplomacy and international relations; and
- Perceptions of China

ACYD intends to conduct the Perceptions Poll each year to provide first-class data on young Australians' attitudes towards China and vice versa, to inform the Australian Government's policy approach to China, and to enhance mutual understanding between the two countries.

### 概述

“中澳青年对话意见调查”旨在了解澳大利亚年青一代对于中国崛起的态度，并考量中国日益强大的经济和军事力量、日益繁荣的文化和科技成果以及日益深远的地区和国际影响力对于澳大利亚年青一代的意义。

尽管已有深度的调查研究了澳大利亚人对中国的看法，但是这样专门研究澳大利亚年青人如何看待中国崛起的全国性调查尚属首次。

本调查主要从六个方面研究澳大利亚年青一代对于中国复兴的看法：

- 经济发展
- 社会和文化
- 教育
- 环境
- 外交和国际关系
- 对中国的看法

“中澳青年对话”计划每年组织一次这样的意见调查，旨在获得第一手资料，准确了解澳大利亚年青一代如何看待中国以及中国年青一代如何看待澳大利亚，为澳大利亚政府的对华政策提供资讯，以增进两国之间的相互了解。

This year's Australia-China Youth Perceptions Poll attempts to take a snapshot of young Australians' attitudes towards China through examining six key areas. Below is a summary of the Poll's central findings.

- China is important to young Australians. Around 87 per cent felt that China was either moderately or very important to Australia's economic growth and prosperity.
- Young Australians are aware of our primary sector driven trade relationship and generally content with current levels of Chinese investment in Australia.
- China interests young Australians, with 73 per cent of respondents wanting to study in China. Young Australians are interested in Chinese language (32.1 per cent) as well as arts and culture and keen to study Mandarin in China (27.1 per cent).
- The standard of China's tertiary system is average (46 per cent), its response to the environmental issues is seen to be poor (51 per cent) and Australia's political system superior to that of China's (70 per cent).
- Young Australians were evenly split on the question of whether China would be more 'developed' than Australia in 50 years, with 30.9 per cent responding more developed, 36.2 per cent as developed, and 32.9 per cent less developed than Australia.
- In obtaining information and knowledge about China, young Australians use a variety of mediums, such as personal experiences (53.9 per cent), the internet (12.5 per cent), and newspapers (10.5 per cent).
- A majority of respondents (42.8 per cent) viewed China as a leader of world powers while also holding the opinion that the greatest challenge to bilateral relations is conflict between the United States and China (30.9 per cent).

Young Australians are paying attention to China and are broadly aware of the domestic and international challenges confronting China. As China continues to grow in economic and political stature into the 21st century, young Australians can be expected to pay more attention to, and be increasingly interested in, China.

今年的“中澳青年对话意见调查”主要从六个方面考量了澳大利亚青年一代对于中国的看法。调查的主要发现如下：

- 澳大利亚年青一代认为中国很重要，约有87%的受访者认为中国对于澳大利亚的经济发展和繁荣“比较重要”或“非常重要”。
- 澳大利亚的年青人对于澳中之间由第一产业驱动的贸易关系有所了解，且对于中国目前在澳大利亚的投资水平基本满意
- 澳大利亚年青一代对中国感兴趣，有73%的受访者希望到中国留学。澳大利亚年青人对中国感兴趣的是汉语（32.1%）、艺术和风俗，渴望到中国学习普通话（27.1%）、社会科学和商业信息学。
- 46%的受访者认为中国的第三产业系统“一般”，51%的受访者认为中国对环境问题的应对措施“不好”，70%的受访者认为澳大利亚的政治体系优于中国的政治体系。
- 对于“50年后中国是否会比澳大利亚更加发达”这个问题，受访者意见不一，且各个立场的人数很接近：30.9%的人认为中国会更发达，36.2%的人认为两国同等发达，32.9%的人认为澳大利亚会更发达。
- 澳大利亚年青一代获取有关中国的信息和知识的渠道有很多，其中“个人亲身经历”占53.9%，“网络”占12.5%，“报纸”占10.5%。
- 大部分受访者（42.%）视中国为“世界各国的领导者”，同时也有30.9%的人认为中澳关系最大的挑战在于“中国和美国之间的矛盾”。
- 澳大利亚年青一代目前很关注中国，也大致清楚中国面临的国内和国际挑战。可以预见的是，随着中国在21世纪经济和政治地位的持续提升，澳大利亚年青一代将更加关注中国，也将对中国更加感兴趣。

## METHODOLOGY

The ACYD Perceptions Poll was conducted via the internet and face-to-face to a random sample of young Australians (n=152), between the ages of 16-35. The data collected from the surveys was then broken down into six sections, collated and analysed, forming the basis of the Poll's findings. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were employed in the survey questions, leading to a rough balance between the two approaches.

## RESPONDENT PROFILE

The profile is that of a 22-25 year old undergraduate student, with an almost even split between male and female respondents (56 per cent to 43 per cent). This is unsurprising, given that many ACYA members were surveyed as part of the Perceptions Poll, and because ACYA is an organisation with chapters in over nine Australian universities as well as a presence in Beijing and Shanghai.

It is important to note that the majority of respondents have 'China ambitions' and/or have had some form of personal engagement with China. Seventy-three per cent answered yes to question 18 'Would you like to study in China?' and 50 per cent of respondents chose the answer Personal Experience when asked in question 30 'What you know about China is mainly derived from...' and therefore the typical respondent of this poll is reflective of ACYA as an organisation and the polls' marketing channels.

## 调查方法

“中澳青年对话意见调查”是通过网络以面对面的形式对随机选取的、年龄在16-35岁之间的澳大利亚年轻人（n=152）进行的调查。调查数据收集起来之后再分成六大部分进行比较分析，从而得出本次调查的主要发现。本次调查的问题既有定量类的，也有定性类的，且两类问题的数量大致相当。

## 受访者概况

受访者概况为：22-25岁的本科学生，男女生数量基本相等（56%：43%）。这一情况并不奇怪，因为“中澳青年协会”的许多成员都参加了这次调查，而且“中澳青年对话”在澳大利亚超过九所大学有分支机构（另外在中国的北京和上海各有一个分部）。

值得注意的是，大部分受访者都有“跟中国相关的愿望”和/或与中国有某种形式的关联。对于问题18：“你会去中国学习吗？”，73%的人选择了“会”；对于问题30：“你对中国的了解主要来自于……”，50%的人选择了“个人亲身经历”。因此，典型受访者的回答反映了“中澳青年协会”这一组织对于本次调查的推广作用。

Overall, the perceptions of young Australians on China's economic development and importance to Australia's economy were quite accurate. This is hardly surprising, given the amount of attention devoted to China's role in Australia's economic performance in the Australian media.

### CHINA'S IMPORTANCE

Indeed, 56 per cent of all respondents felt that China is very important to Australia's economic growth and prosperity, while 31 per cent felt that China's economy was moderately important to that of Australia's. Given that China is now Australia's largest two-way trading partner, with bilateral trade surpassing AUD\$1 billion in 2010.

### TOP INDUSTRIES

The respondents were similarly aware of the makeup of trade between the two countries. Out of the six industries, 31 per cent of respondents selected minerals as the top industry in the bilateral trading relationship. This was closely followed by energy at 20.8 per cent and agricultural products at 17.9 per cent. current department of foreign affairs and Trade figures put iron ore and concentrates at roughly 60 per cent in terms of value of Australian exports to China. This is followed by coal and crude petroleum at second and agricultural products at third.

### ECONOMIC BOTTLENECKS

When examining China's domestic economic structure, respondents were more divided in their answers. Twenty-seven per cent of respondents identified the large gap between rich and poor as the predominant bottleneck to China's economic development, while 23.3 per cent felt that environmental damage and excess resource consumption were the main contributors retarding China's economic development. A significant number of respondents also felt that unbalanced development between cities and countryside (21.1 per cent) and inadequate legal system (18.1 per cent) were important bottlenecks hindering China's economic development. Indeed, there is a significant disparity between income wealth in China where, according to the United Nations, the income ratio of 10 per cent of the richest and poorest in China is 21.6.

### CHINESE INVESTMENT

Respondents were, broadly speaking, fairly relaxed about the current level of Chinese investment in Australia, with 50.6 per cent responding that current levels are acceptable. Respondents feeling that Australia currently accepts too much or too little were fairly close – 13.6 per cent for the former and 16.9 per cent for the latter. Those unsure about levels of Chinese investment in Australia was significant, at 18.8 per cent of respondents. Given the fixation in Australia's media on this topic, it is perplexing that such a significant percentage of respondents were unable to share their views on Chinese investment in Australia. As it currently stands, China is ranked

总体而言，澳大利亚年青一代对于中国经济发展及其重要性的看法是很准确的。这并不出奇，因为澳大利亚的媒体很注重报道中国在澳大利亚经济发展中扮演的角色。

### 中国的重要性

56%的受访者认为中国对于澳大利亚的经济发展和繁荣“非常重要”，31%的人认为“比较重要”。中国目前是澳大利亚最大的双向贸易伙伴，2010年，中澳双边贸易额超过了10亿澳元。

### 最重要行业

受访者对于中澳双边贸易的构成都比较清楚。在这六大行业中，31%的受访者选择了“矿产”为双边贸易中最重要行业。紧随其后的是“能源”（20.8%）和“农产品”（17.9%）。外交和外贸部最近的数据显示，铁矿石及其提炼产品位居第一，约占澳大利亚对中国出口总额的60%。煤和原油排在第二，农产品排在第三。

### 经济瓶颈

受访者对于中国的国内经济结构看法不一。27%的人认为“巨大的贫富差距”为中国经济发展最大的瓶颈，而23.3%的人认为“环境破坏和资源过度消耗”是减缓中国经济发展的主要因素。还有很多的受访者认为“城乡发展不平衡”（21.1%）和“法制体系不健全”（18.1%）是阻碍中国经济发展的重要因素。实际上，中国确实存在收入严重不平衡的情况——联合国的资料显示，中国最富裕中国人的收入的10%与最贫穷中国人收入的比率为21.6。

### 中国的投资

总体而言，本次调查的受访者认为中国目前在澳大利亚的投资水平是可以接受的，有50.6%的受访者认为“目前的投资水平是可以的”。认为“澳大利亚接受了过多来自中国的投资”和“澳大利亚接受了太少来自中国的投资”的人数很接近——前者有13.6%，后者有16.9%。还有很多受访者不确定中国目前在澳大利亚的投资水平，占到了18.8%。尽管澳大利亚媒体对这方面进行了集中报道，还是有这么多人未能和他人交流有关中国投资的看法，这一现象实在令人费解。中国目前在澳大利亚的投资水平在所有投资方中排在第12位。在过去的4年中，澳大利亚政府批准了来自中国的总值超过700亿澳元的投资。

12th amongst Australia's largest investors, and the Australian Government has approved over AUD\$70 billion worth of Chinese investment over the past four years.

## *Society and culture*

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Overall, young Australian respondents demonstrated a clear interest in Chinese culture, and specifically, Chinese language. When asked to rank Chinese societal characteristics, the majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that Chinese are patriotic, respectful, and hierarchical. Responses as to whether Chinese are confident were mixed, and the majority of young Australians surveyed disagreed with the proposition that Chinese are individualistic.

### CHINESE CULTURE

Respondents were mostly drawn to Chinese language (32.1 per cent) when asked about which aspects of Chinese they were attracted to most. This was followed by arts, at 20.1 per cent and customs, at 17.6 per cent. These results provide some assurance to the claim that Australians have no interest in learning Asian languages. However, given many respondents have had some prior experience in or knowledge of China, these results are expected.

### NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Interestingly, respondents were relatively congruent in their assessment of the Chinese national character. Over 87 per cent of all respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the proposition that the Chinese national character is hierarchical, while 84.2 per cent agreed or strongly agreed with the proposition that the Chinese national character is patriotic. A similar percentage (82.2 per cent) agreed or strongly agreed that the Chinese national character is competitive. Respondents were more ambivalent in their responses to whether the Chinese national character is confident (50.6 per cent agree or strongly agree) and respectful (52.6 per cent agree or strongly agree). On the proposition as to whether the Chinese national character is individualistic, 56 per cent disagreed or strongly disagreed. These findings are broadly in line with the Australian media's portrayal of Chinese, particularly Chinese students.

## 社会和文化

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总体而言，接受调查的澳大利亚年青人表达了对中国文化——尤其是汉语——的浓厚兴趣。当问到中国的社会特征时，大部分受访者“认同”或是“十分认同”中国人“爱国”、“尊重他人”而且“等级分明”。对于“中国人是否自信”的问题，受访者看法不一；大部分接受调查的澳大利亚年青人不认为“中国人个性鲜明”。

### 中国文化

认为“汉语”是中国文化中最有吸引力的受访者占比最大（32.1%）。接下来是“艺术”（20.1%）和“风俗习惯”（17.6%）。这一调查结果打消了人们关于“澳大利亚人对学习亚洲语言不感兴趣”的担忧。不过，考虑到许多受访者此前都有关于中国的经历或了解，得出这样的结果不足为奇。

### 国民性格

有意思的是，受访者对于中国人性格特征的看法非常一致。超过87%的人“认同”或“非常认同”中国人“有等级观念”，84.2%的人“认同”或“非常认同”中国人“有爱国心”。82.2%的人“认同”或“非常认同”中国人“竞争意识强”。不过，受访者在“中国人是否自信”和“中国人是否有礼貌”这两个问题上出现了分歧（50.6%‘认同’或‘非常认同’中国人‘自信’；52.6%‘认同’或‘非常认同’中国人‘有礼貌’）。另外，56%的受访者“不认同”或“非常不认同”中国人“个性鲜明”。这些调查结果与澳大利亚媒体对于中国人——尤其是在澳的中国留学生——的描述是基本一致的。

## CHINESE POLITICAL SYSTEM

When asked which of the two political systems was more successful, an overwhelming majority (70.4 per cent) of respondents felt that Australia's political system was more successful than China's. Given the poll was administered to young Australians, this figure is hardly surprising. Indeed, that 7.2 per cent of respondents felt China's system was more successful is the more interesting statistic.

## CHINESE SOCIETY: MULTICULTURAL OR MONOCULTURAL?

Respondents were fairly split in their perceptions on the cultural diversity of Chinese society. Some 43.4 per cent of respondents felt that Chinese society is multicultural while the other 56.6 per cent felt that Chinese society is monocultural. That such a large number of respondents perceive China to be monocultural is surprising, given the mosaic of ethnicities and cultures within China and with 53.9 per cent of respondents nominating personal experience as their main source of information about China.

## 中国的政治体系

当问到“中澳两国的政治体系，哪个更加成功”时，大部分（70.4%）的受访者认为澳大利亚的政治体系更为成功。鉴于本次调查的对象都是年青人，这一结果并不出奇。有7.2%的受访者认为中国的政治体系更为成功，这反倒是更耐人寻味的一个数据。不过，由于这一问题并没有给出关于“成功”的定义，所以受访者都是基于自己对成功的理解而给出答案的。

## 中国社会：“多元文化”还是“单一文化”？

受访者在中国文化是否有多样性这一问题上呈现了两边倒的情况。大概有43.4%的人认为中国社会是“多元文化社会”而56.6%的受访者认为中国社会是“单一文化社会”。中国拥有众多的少数民族和文化习俗，而本次调查有53.9%的受访者声称“亲身经历”是他们了解中国的主要途径——考虑到这些情况，有这么多的受访者认为中国社会是“单一文化社会”确实让人感到意外。

The young Australians' surveyed are largely open to studying in China, the motivation however is hard to gauge with 35 per cent of respondents answering that they are 'unsure' what they will do after studying in China and equal numbers planning to return to Australia as were planning to stay in China.

澳大利亚年青人对于到中国学习持比较开放的态度，不过，他们到中国留学的动机不好衡量，有35%的受访者表示他们“不确定”在毕业之后会在中国做什么。打算毕业之后回澳大利亚的人数和打算留在中国的人数基本相当。

### STUDYING IN CHINA

Respondents were broadly interested in studying in China, with only 27 per cent responding that they did not want to undertake study in China. The Northern Cities were the most popular study destinations at 38 per cent. Shanghai and Zhejiang came in second with 15 per cent and the Western Area of Sichuan and Tibet came in third at 12 per cent.

### 在中国学习

总体而言，本次调查的受访者对于到中国学习都很感兴趣，只有27%的人表示“不想到中国学习”。其中，中国北方的城市是受访者最喜欢的留学目的地（38%），上海和浙江排在第二（15%），而西部地区的四川和西藏排在第三（12%）。

### ATTRACTIVE SUBJECT AREAS

Language and Social Science were the two most attractive subject areas for respondents, with 27.1 per cent and 19.4 per cent of respondents respectively. Respondents were also attracted to business and information and law, with 12.9 per cent and 11.2 per cent respectively. The remaining subject areas did not score above 10 per cent, which may indicate that for Australians, language and social sciences remain the predominant areas of academic interest. As previously stated, given that many of the respondents had indicated prior experience in or exposure to China, these results are largely congruent with the respondent profile.

### 最受欢迎的课程和专业领域

“语言学”和“社会科学”是所有受访者最感兴趣的课程，分别占27.1%和19.4%。另外，“商业信息学”和“法学”也很受欢迎，分别占12.9%和11.2%。其他课程的占比都不到10%。这一结果表明澳大利亚年青一代的学术兴趣仍然集中于语言学和社会科学。如前所述，本次调查的受访者有很多都曾有过关于中国的经历和了解，所以这一结果与受访者的背景概况是相吻合的。

### CHINA'S TERTIARY EDUCATION SYSTEM

It is clear that studying in China is not an attempt gain access to a superior education system, just under half view the standard of China's tertiary system as average. The reasons given for a possible bottleneck in the development of quality tertiary education in China were the rigidity of the exam-oriented education system (42 per cent) and an unfair distribution of educational resources.

### 中国的高等教育体系

调查结果显示，到中国留学并不能享受优越的教育体系，只有不到一半的受访者认为中国的高等教育“水平一般”。中国教育发展瓶颈的成因有可能是“应试教育体制机械呆板”（42%）和“教育资源分配不公平”。

### ENVIRONMENT

Responses were largely uniform when it came to China's environmental situation and credentials. Similarly there was consensus as to the reason for this, with 89 per cent of respondents believing that damage to the environment is the price China is paying for rapid economic development.

### 环境

受访者对于中国目前的环境现状和环保工作努力的想法是基本一致的。对于出现目前状况的原因，各位受访者的意见也是相似的，89%的人认为环境的破坏是中国经济发展付出的代价。

## CHINA'S ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

Half of all respondents considered the environmental situation poor and 29 per cent considered the situation as unacceptable. Only three percent considered the situation either excellent or good. According to respondents, the responsibility for improving the situation falls on the government with 65 per cent believing the government should be held responsible for protecting the environment.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

Responses were mixed when considering China's greatest environmental challenges. According to respondents, the top three challenges in order were: the government's inability to enforce policies; low-level of education and awareness amongst the general public; and little attention given to energy savings and emission reductions in education. Under-developed technology and an inefficient economic structure came in at 11 per cent and 13 per cent hinting at structural challenges rather than policy.

## 中国的环境现状

有一半的受访者认为中国的环境“很差”，29%的人认为“难以忍受”。只有3%的人认为中国环境“非常好”或“好”。根据各位受访者的看法，优化环境的责任在于政府，有65%的受访者认为政府应该肩负起保护环境的责任。

## 环境问题

受访者对于中国面临的最大的环境问题看法不一。位列前三的环境问题依次是：政府未能贯彻好环保政策；普通民众受教育水平低，环保意识差；学校教育中对于节能减排的重视不足。分别有11%和13%的受访者选择了“技术力量薄弱”和“经济结构效率低”，这两方面涉及的不是政策上的问题，而是体制上的挑战。

## CHINA'S INTERNATIONAL ROLE

A majority of respondents perceive China as playing a significant international role. Whether within the region or globally, Poll respondents see China as a participatory leader, with 42 per cent viewing China as a leader of world powers, while 37 per cent view China as a leader of regional powers. Only 3 per cent believe China would play an isolationist role in international affairs. A similar percentage (6.6 per cent) view China as playing an auxiliary role on the world stage.

## FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR THE AUSTRALIA-CHINA RELATIONSHIP

Conflict between the United States and China was clearly identified by a significant percentage of respondents (30.9 per cent) as being the main challenge to Australia's relationship with China into the future. Despite now being a nominal communist state, 23 per cent of respondents felt that ideological conflict would impact on future bilateral relations, while 14.5 per cent felt that conflicts in national interests presented the most significant challenge to ties.

## CHINA THROUGH AUSTRALIAN EYES

What overall impression is left in the minds of the Australian respondents? What kind of China do they see? Fifty-one per cent of respondents claim that their knowledge of China comes from personal experience, but the eventual impression varies. Almost equal thirds deem China as developed, not as developed or more developed than Australia and almost equal amounts see China as monocultural as they do multicultural. China it seems, is many things to many people, the only clear deviation to this were the 70 per cent of respondents who deemed Australia's political system as superior to that of China. China conjures up images of 'The Great Wall', 'The Forbidden City' and 'Pandas' for the respondents and is seen as a rapidly developing populous nation with a long history and rich culture.

## 中国的国际地位

大部分的受访者认为中国的国际地位很重要。受访者认为，不管是在地区内还是全球范围内，中国都是“参与性领导者”的角色，其中42%的人认为中国是世界性的领导者，37%的人认为中国是地区性的领导者。只有3%的人认为中国会在国际事务中扮演“孤立主义者”的角色，6.6%的人认为中国在世界舞台上的作用只是“辅助性的”。

## 未来中澳关系面临的挑战

“美国和中国之间的矛盾”被受访者看作是未来中澳关系面临的巨大挑战。尽管中国只是名义上的共产主义国家，还是有23%的受访者认为“意识形态的分歧”会影响未来的双边关系，另外有14.5%的人认为“国家利益上的冲突”会对两国关系带来最大的挑战。

## 澳大利亚人眼中的中国

这些澳大利亚受访者对于中国的总体印象如何呢？在他们看来，中国是个怎样的国家？51%的人声称自己对于中国的了解来自于“亲身经历”，不过最终的总体印象却众说纷纭。认为“中国比澳大利亚更发达”、“澳大利亚比中国发达”和“两国一样发达”的人数几乎各占三分之一，认为中国是“单一文化社会”和“多元文化社会”的人数也是基本对半开。中国在不同的人眼中有不同的印象，唯一一边倒的看法在于：70%的受访者认为澳大利亚的政治体系比中国的政治体系更优越。中国让受访者联想到的形象是“长城”、“紫禁城”和“熊猫”，是一个有着悠久历史、灿烂文化、众多人口和飞速发展的国家。

### CONCLUSION

Each year ACYD brings together young Chinese and Australians to discuss shared challenges to the bilateral relationship. Now in its third year, the ACYD has not only resulted in a more sophisticated and nuanced understanding of each country's respective position on a range of issues, but has also helped foster long-term relationships between delegates. This work is important. Yet more important still is gauging perspectives from outside this network – how do young Australians perceive China?

This national Poll on young Australians' perceptions of China shows that young Australians are paying attention to a rising China. Be it in the fields of business, education, environment or international relations, young Australians are aware of China's re-emergence and may also increasingly understand the domestic impact China is having on Australian politics and its economy. As the first of its kind, the 2011 ACYD Perceptions Poll lays the foundations for future polls with the potential to build up, over time, a considerable knowledge base on young Australians' attitudes towards China.

This is important for two reasons: firstly, it allows successive delegations to identify and build upon weaknesses in mutual perception – that Australia is just an open-cut mine, or that China is a backward, economically under-developed nation. Secondly, the data collected can be used as a useful tool for government, business or academia seeking to understand the way in which young Australians view China, and its re-emergence, vis-à-vis its relationship with Australia.

The ACYD will continue its work for the betterment of Australia-China relations, but each step forward must also be a step towards understanding the broad trends of young Australians and Chinese in an effort to guide mutual perception and opinion. Over time, and with subsequent annual Perceptions Polls, the ACYD will be better equipped to explain trends and inform debate on key issues and challenges across a range of fields related to the bilateral relationship.

This first Perceptions Poll is but the first step in such a journey, yet we are confident that successive Polls will become the keystone for future young Australian and Chinese leaders seeking to better understand one another's country and, in doing so, assist in the advancement of the Australia-China relationship.

### 结论

“中澳青年对话”每年都会将中国和澳大利亚的年青人聚集在一起，探讨两国双边关系中面临的挑战。在该活动举办的第三个年头，今年的“中澳青年对话”不仅在一系列问题上对两国的立场达成了深入而微妙的理解，还促成了各位代表之间长远关系的建立。这一工作成果意义非凡。不过，更为重要的成果还在于，这次“中澳青年对话”还对于“澳大利亚年青一代如何看待中国”进行了调查，了解了在“中澳青年对话”框架之外的一些看法。

这次关于澳大利亚年青一代对中国看法的全国性调查显示，澳大利亚的年青人对于崛起的中国十分关注。不管是在商业、教育和环境方面，还是在国际关系领域，澳大利亚年青一代都很清楚中国的复兴情况，他们也将越来越深刻地理解中国在澳大利亚政治和经济领域中的影响力。作为初次探索，“2011中澳青年对话意见调查”为今后的调查打下了基础。假以时日，这些调查将打造出一个宏大的知识体系，影响澳大利亚年青一代看待中国的态度。

上述工作意义重大，原因有二：第一，“中澳青年对话”往后的代表团能够认识到双边认识的误区——例如，“澳大利亚就是个露天大煤矿”，或者“中国是个落后的、经济贫乏的国家”。第二，这些资料可以为政府、商业和学术界提供参考，让他们了解澳大利亚年青一代是如何看待中国、中国的崛起以及中澳双边关系的。

“中澳青年对话”将继续为改善中澳关系而努力，不过，中澳关系每向前提升一步，我们对于澳大利亚和中国年青一代总体趋势的了解也要更进一步，这样才能更好地引导双边的看法和见解。随着时间的积累和后续每年意见调查的进行，“中澳青年对话”将更好地解读趋势，为两国关系各领域重要议题的探讨提供更多的资讯。

虽然首次的调查尝试不过是上述长远工作的第一步，我们还是很有信心，今后的调查将成为未来中澳两国年青领导者增进相互理解的重要基石，从而促进中澳关系的继续前进。