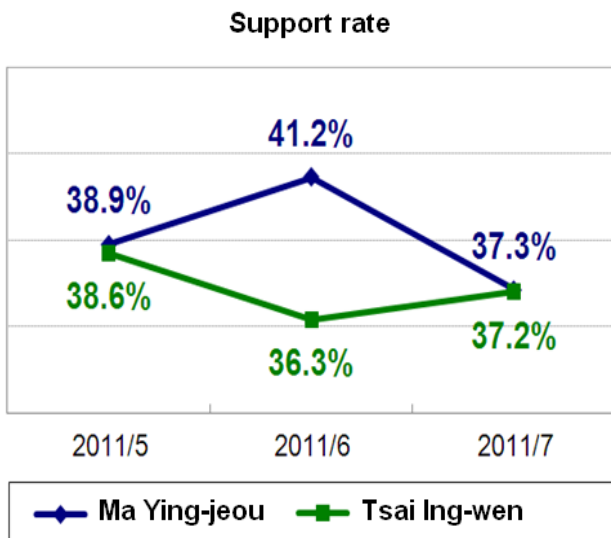


Survey on Presidential Election in 2012 and the Candidates' Stances on Cross-Strait Relations

A. Support rate of presidential candidates in 2012 ("Campaign Indicator" with estimated vote shares excluded)



Information:

1. People who will not vote and those who did not give explicit responses account for 25.5 percent in the survey.
2. The calculation of support rate is based on people aged 20 and above, and the vote share is estimated with the basis of people who will vote. Those data are incomparable because of different bases.
3. GVSRC uses the Campaign Indicator model to predict turnout rate and vote shares of each candidate. For more information about the model and the previous election predictions, please link to the GVSRC website: [關於我們](#) > [獨家模型](#) > [「競選指標」模型](#).

B. People's views on KMT candidate Ma Ying-jeou and DPP candidate Tsai Ing-wen's stances on cross-Strait relations

a. People's awareness of the differences between Ma Ying-jeou and Tsai Ing-wen in cross-Strait policy: the possible actions they will take following their candidacy and their stances on Taiwan's future.

1. President Ma's approval rating on his cross-Strait policy over the past three years: 43.9 percent approve, 35.1 percent disapprove.

Respondents' awareness on Tsai Ing-wen's proposal on cross-Strait relations: 73.8 percent have no idea, 14.0 percent are aware of her proposal and understand it, and 11.1 percent are aware of but do not understand it.

2. The possible actions President Ma will take if re-elected (choices were provided to the respondents one by one): 50.5 percent said President Ma would sign a peace agreement with mainland China, 49.6 percent said Ma would meet with his Chinese counterpart Hu Jin-tao, and 35.6 percent thought Taiwan would move toward unification with China.

The possible actions Tsai Ing-wen will take if winning the presidency (choices were provided to the respondents one by one): 37.4 percent said she would bar mainland Chinese students from studying in Taiwan or slash the number of mainland Chinese students, 34.8 percent said Tsai would grant pardon to former president Chen Shui-bian, 33.0 percent thought she would

create a new Constitution, 29.1 percent said Taiwan would move toward independence, 26.7 percent said the cross-Strait agreements signed during the previous SEF-ARATS meetings would be revoked, and 23.2 percent said ECFA would be abolished.

3. Respondents' view on President Ma's stance on unification-independence issue: 5.3 percent said Ma prefers Taiwan independence (including both radical and moderate independence), 42.8 percent said the status quo, and 33.6 percent thought Ma is in favor of cross-Strait unification (including radical and moderate unification).

Respondents' view on Tsai-Ing Wen's stance on unification-independence issue: 38.3 percent said Tsai favors Taiwan independence (including radical and moderate independence), 37.4 percent thought the status quo, and 3.2 percent said in favor of cross-Strait unification (including both radical and moderate unification).

b. Results of GVSRC's regular survey questions: people's views on DPP's dealing with China and its China policy

1. 36.1 percent of people thought DPP was supportive of strengthening cross-Strait exchanges, while 37.5 percent did not think so.
2. If DPP strengthens exchanges with China, 54.3 percent said it would help gain more interests for Taiwan, while 25.6 percent said unhelpful.
3. 52.5 percent said DPP should adjust its China policy and move toward openness, while 7.7 percent said it should move toward the opposite direction, and 8.0 percent said there was no need to adjust its China policy.
4. When asked, which party better protects both the interest of Taiwan, and peace across the Taiwan Strait, 47.5 percent of respondents said KMT, while 25.1 percent said DPP.

c. People's views of the possible impact on Taiwan's economy if cross-Strait relations turn sour and both sides decrease the economic exchanges next year

1. The influence on Taiwan's overall economic development: 15.3 percent of people said positive influence, while 58.1 percent said otherwise, and 2.8 percent said there would be no impact.
2. The influence on people's personal and family finance: 7.9 percent said positive influence, while 36.8 percent said otherwise, and 35.2 percent thought there would be no impact.

C. Instructions on the way to obtain survey data from the GVSRC database: brief analyses, raw data, and cross-tabulations

The GVSRC online database provides brief analyses on surveys for our members with a valid account. The topics include "Campaign Indicator" for the presidential election, as well as comparison of surveys on the issue of DPP's exchange with mainland China and its China policy. Members with a valid account can log on to [專案資料庫](#) to check related information. To

download raw data, weighted data, and crosstabs in the GVSRC database, an additional fee will be charged.

For full access to the database, please go to the link: [網路申請](#) to register; if you are a registered member with an expired or suspended account, please link to [選購使用期](#) to finish the purchasing process for valid membership. Currently, the database and survey results are in traditional Chinese characters.

D. Survey methodology

This survey was conducted by GVSRC from 6.20 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. from July 13 to 15, 2011. It was conducted with random-digit-dial sampling and computer-assisted telephone interviewing method. 1,229 Taiwanese citizens who are 20 or older completed the interview. One can say with 95% confidence level that the margin of error is $\pm 2.8\%$. Gender, living area (household registration area was used for presidential election questions), age, and educational level of the interviewees have undergone weighting procedure and test of the sample's representativeness in the survey results.

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