

**Thailand
ISSP 2017 –
Social Networks and Social Resources
Study Description**

ISSP Study Description Form***Please use this form for reporting on Module 2006 and later!***

Study title: International Social Survey Programme: 2017 Social Networks III

Fieldwork dates: Start at 2017-06-01 and end at 2017-08-09

Principal investigators: Thawilwadee Bureekul, King Prajadhipok's Institute, Thailand
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Sample type: The sampling technique used in this survey is multi-stage systematic random sampling. For the purpose of this survey, the country was divided in five regions corresponding to the four regions of Thailand from which Bangkok was extracted to be considered as a region in itself.

- 1) For the first stage of sampling, a list of district per region was randomly selected whose number per region was determined in proportion to the population of the region.
- 2) The second stage consisted in randomly selecting a number of sub-district in each district in proportion to the population in the selected district per region
- 3) The third stage of sampling determined the number of people to be surveyed according to the number of selected sub-district per region
- 4) The last stage, the respondents were selected from the selected sub-district, using the systematic sampling.

Target population: Thai voting-age adults (18 years old and above), who had registered in the household system in Thailand Province. The baseline information and addresses were drawn from the household information compiled by Community Development Department. For the respondents in Bangkok, the baseline information and addressed were from District Offices.

Fieldwork institute: King Prajadhipok's Institute
A network of local university professors in each region

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interview

N. of respondents: number of respondents in the final ISSP file: 1,500

Details about issued sample:

Please follow the standards laid down in AAPOR Standard Definitions:
http://www.aapor.org/AAPOR_Main/media/publications/Standard-Definitions20169thedit

1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) *	2,400
2. Interviews (1.0)	1,500
3. Eligible, Non-Interview	
A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)	151
B. Non-Contact (2.20)	350
C. Other	-
i. Language Problems (2.33)	-
ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35)	94
4. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0)	155

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The numbers in the parentheses are those used in Tables 2 and 3 of Standard Definitions.

5. Not Eligible	
A. Not a Residence (4.50)	-
B. Vacant Residence (4.60)	40
C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70)	110
D. Other (4.10,4.90)	-

* When new sample units are added during the field period via a new dwelling units list or other standard updating procedure, these additional issued units are added to the starting number of units to make up the total gross sample size. Also, when substitution is used, the total must include the originally drawn cases plus all substitute cases.

Language(s): Thai

Weight present: N/A

Weighting procedure: N/A

Known systematic properties of sample: N/A

Deviations from ISSP questionnaire: N/A

Publications: N/A

PLEASE NOTE:

For Thailand, the implemented test routines for duplicated records detected several matches. A considerable number of records showed similar responses with more or less identical answers to all module variables. This answer pattern occurred mainly in the south region.

After consultation with the Principal Investigators for Thailand all records were kept because Thailand explained the existence of the high overlap in responses in the south region by the following factors:

- a. The population is homogenous in its attitudes and situation in life.
- b. Some interviews seem to have been done in public settings where a collectivist culture reinforced homogeneity.
- c. The civil strife and suspicion of outsiders, including interviewers, affected responses, perhaps by increasing acquiescing.