

Taiwan
ISSP 2014 – Citizenship II
Study Description

ISSP Study Description Form

Please use this form for reporting on Module 2006 and later!

Study title: Taiwan Social Change Survey: 2014, Questionnaire I

Fieldwork dates: 2014-08-04~2014-11-16

Principal investigators: Yang-chih Fu, Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica

Sample type: Three-stage Stratified PPS Sampling
(1) PSU=township, (2) village or “li” (administrative unit under township), (3) individual person

Fieldwork institute: Center for Survey Research, RCHSS, Academia Sinica

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interview (CAPI & pencil and paper)

N. of respondents: 1875

<p><i>Details about issued sample:</i></p> <p>Please follow the standards laid down in AAPOR/WAPOR, Standard Definitions: http://www.aapor.org/uploads/standarddefs_4.pdf. The numbers in the parentheses are those used in Tables 2 and 3 of Standard Definitions.</p>	1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) *	4024	
	2. Interviews (1.0)	1875	
	3. Eligible, Non-Interview	1962	
	A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)		908
	B. Non-Contact (2.20)		969
	C. Other		0
	i. Language Problems (2.33)		3
	ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35)		82
	3. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0)	12	
	4. Not Eligible	175	
A. Not a Residence (4.50)		1	
B. Vacant Residence (4.60)		48	
C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70)		126	
D. Other (4.10,4.90)		0	

* 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. See AAPOR/WAPOR Standard Definitions, pp. 9-10 for further clarification.

Language(s): Mandarin Chinese, Fukien dialect, or Hakka dialect

Weight present: Yes

Weighting procedure: The data was weighted using an iterative proportional raking scheme. For each respondent, sample data were weighted by sex, age, urbanization and education-degree groups. Weights were then generated to match the population characteristics of Taiwan.

Known systematic properties of sample: A non-response bias comes from the use of household registration data in which some household members in fact do not live in the household.

Deviations from ISSP questionnaire: esp. questions omitted, or added, or asked in a different format than the Basic Questionnaire prescribes

Publications: