

Taiwan
ISSP 2006 – Role of Government IV
Study Description

ISSP Study Description Form – Taiwan (TW)

Study title: 'Official' title of the study/survey
Taiwan Social Change Survey: 2006, Questionnaire II

Fieldwork dates: Start and end date of field-work
July 16, 2006~ September 18, 2006

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

Sample type: Description of the sampling procedure
Three-stage Stratified PPS Sampling
(1) PSU=township, (2) village (administrative unit under township), (3) individual person

Fieldwork institute: Institute which conducted the survey
Center for Survey Research, Academia Sinica

Fieldwork methods: Mode of interview
Face-to-face interview (pencil and paper)

N. of respondents: Number of respondents in the final ISSP file:
1972

<i>Details about issued sample:</i>	1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) *	5032
	2. Interviews (1.0)	1972
	3. Eligible, Non-Interview	2838
	A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)	880.....
	B. Non-Contact (2.20)	1214.....
	C. Other	
	i. Language Problems (2.33)	1.....
ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35)	743.....	
3. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0)	4	
4. Not Eligible	218	
A. Not a Residence (4.50)	2.....	
B. Vacant Residence (4.60)	65.....	
C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70)	120.....	
D. Other (4.10,4.90)	31.....	

* 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: Exact description of the weighting procedure / algorithm
The data was weighted using an iterative proportional raking scheme. For each respondent, sample data was weighted by sex, age,

urbanization and education degree groups. Weights were then generated to match the population characteristics of Taiwan area.

Known systematic properties of sample:

Description of biases or other deviations of the 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:

List of publications using the present data set
Report for Taiwan Social Change Survey (2006), Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica