

Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES) Module 6 Design Report

Version: December 2022

Country/territory: Taiwan, R. O.C.
Date of election: January 13, 2024
Prepared by:
Date of preparation:

The answers provided in this Design Report are used to create variables in the CSES dataset, enable the CSES Secretariat to evaluate the eligibility of election studies for inclusion in the cross-national dataset, and provide users with important information for their analyses.

Notes to collaborators...

- All sections of the Design Report must be filled in for an election study deposit to be considered complete. The CSES Secretariat is available to provide clarification and support.
- Where brackets [] appear, answer by placing an “X” within the appropriate bracket(s).
- If more space or iterations are required to answer any question, please lengthen the document and duplicate items as necessary.
- In your deposited dataset, please be sure to include any weight variables, as well a variable that indicates the mode of interview for each observation (respondent) that is included.
- If you have an existing methodology report for your study, we would appreciate receiving an electronic copy of it, to supplement the information in your completed Design Report. We will make both your Design Report and any supplemental methodological report available for download from the CSES website. We encourage you to cut-and-paste information from your existing methodology report into your answers below, as appropriate.

Section A1. Collaborator(s)

Collaborators are the contact persons for election studies that appear in CSES. Collaborators are not necessarily who collected the data. This collaborators list will appear on the CSES website.

Collaborator name: Lu-huei, CHEN
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Section A2. Data Collection Organization

Organization:
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No. 64, Sec. 2, ZhiNan Rd., Taipei City 116, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
Telephone: +886 2 29393091 #50500
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E-Mail: teds.org@gmail.com
Website: <http://teds.nccu.edu.tw>

Section A3. Funding Organization(s)

Organization: National Science and Technology Council Address: 106, Sec. 2, Heping E. Rd., Taipei 10622, Taiwan (R.O.C.) Telephone: +886-2-2737-7992 Fax: E-Mail: misservice@most.gov.tw Website: https://www.nstc.gov.tw/?l=en
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Section A4. Archiving Organization

Organization: Election Study Center, National Chengchi University Address: No. 64, Sec. 2, ZhiNan Rd., Taipei City 116, Taiwan (R.O.C.) Telephone: +886 2 29393091 #50500 Fax: +886 2 29384094 E-Mail: teds.org@gmail.com Website: http://teds.nccu.edu.tw

Section B. Study Design

1. Timing of the study that the CSES Module was included in:

- Post-Election Study
- Pre-Election/Post-Election Panel Study
- Between Rounds
- Other, please specify: _____

2. For the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared, please provide the following three pieces of information...

The date that interviewing began: January 15, 2024

The date that interviewing ended: May 31, 2024

The number of days between the date of the election and when interviewing began: 2

3. Was the survey that included the CSES Module part of a panel study?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please describe the design of the panel study, including the date at which interviewing for each prior wave began and ended:

4. How many respondents answered the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared? That is, how many records/observations are there in the CSES portion of your study?

1206

5. Did respondents give their consent to participate in the study, in accordance with local human rights regulations and data protection laws?

Yes

No

Section C. Sample frame, selection, and eligibility

6. Please describe the population that your study is meant to be representative of.

The sample is meant to be representative of all qualified voters in Taiwan.

7. What steps were taken as part of the sampling and/or data collection process to ensure that the sample is representative of the target population? In what ways were those steps successful, and in what ways were they not (please provide evidence wherever possible)?

The sampling design of this project adopts a three-stage systematic sampling method, following the principle of Probabilities Proportional to Size (PPS) to establish the sampling framework for household address selection and the within-household sampling procedure for the face-to-face survey.

In the first stage, electoral districts were selected based on major geographical regions. In the second stage, villages or neighborhoods were selected within the chosen districts. Finally, in the third stage, household addresses were sampled from the selected villages or neighborhoods.

For the household address sampling, the household address serves as the unit of selection. A within-household sampling table, adjusted using the last two digits of the address, was used as the basis for selecting respondents. Interviewers first determined the number of eligible voters at the sampled address—those registered at the household and aged 20 or older (born on or before January 13, 2024). The respondent was then selected based on a pre-determined sequence from the table.

During the interview process, respondents were asked about their year of birth and highest level of education. These factors, along with gender and household registration location, were used for weighting to better reflect the characteristics of the target population.

8. Please list the criteria for an individual to be eligible to be interviewed in your study. For example minimum age, citizenship, voter registration, etc.

In Taiwan, only citizens aged 20 and above have the right to vote. Therefore, our survey targets citizens who are registered in Taiwan and will be at least 20 years old on or before the election day.

9. Please describe the sample frame, its type and source, and its coverage of the population.

1. Sample Framework

The sampling design of this project adopts a three-stage systematic sampling method, following the principle of Probabilities Proportional to Size (PPS) to establish the sampling framework for household address selection and the within-household sampling procedure for the face-to-face survey. The sampling process generally includes the following steps:

First stage: Stratification is conducted based on Taiwan's major geographical regions (such as northern, central, southern, and eastern regions) to ensure that the sample proportions align with the actual population distribution, followed by the selection of electoral districts.

Second stage: Villages or neighborhoods are randomly selected from the electoral districts in each region.

Third stage: Household addresses are sampled within the selected villages or neighborhoods as survey targets.

Finally, within each selected household, respondents are chosen based on specific random selection rules (such as the last-two-digit address method) to ensure the randomness of individual samples.

2. Sample Type and Source

The TEDS face-to-face survey sample consists primarily of adults with household registration in Taiwan (born on or before January 13, 2024), and it is a probability sample at the individual level. The sample is sourced from:

The Department of Household Registration, Ministry of the Interior, R.O.C.: The official village, street, and household address database serves as the basis for address sampling, ensuring that all addresses have a chance of being selected.

3. Population Coverage

The TEDS 2024 survey targets Taiwanese citizens with household registration who were born on or before January 13, 2024.

Overall, the TEDS face-to-face survey is designed using scientific sampling methods to ensure that the sample effectively represents Taiwanese voters, providing high-quality data for academic research and policy analysis.

10. Were any of the following excluded from the sample frame? Mark all that apply.

Specific regions of the country

Institutionalized persons

Military personnel

Other, please specify: Criminals

Criminals who have been deprived of civil rights are not eligible to vote. In addition, citizens who have moved their household registration in the four months prior to the election are unable to vote in the constituency legislative election, although they can still vote in the presidential and at-large legislative election.

For each group that was excluded, please provide additional details about the exclusion (for instance, the regions excluded), why the exclusion, and what percent of the total eligible population was excluded from the sample frame in each instance. Please also indicate the total percentage of the eligible population excluded from the sample frame.

11. Please describe in detail how the sample for the study was selected from the sampling frame. For multi-stage samples, please sure to list all sampling stages, and describe the sampling units and selection methods at each stage. Furthermore, please describe how individual respondents were identified and selected in the final stage. If the survey is part of a panel study, please describe not just the current wave but also the original sample. For telephone samples, please indicate whether the sample was a random digit dial (RDD) sample, listed sample, or dual frame sample. For surveys conducted by mail, indicate whether a listed sample.

In the first stage, legislative constituencies are sampled according to major geographic regions. In the second stage, urban villages (li) or rural villages (cun) are selected as sampling units. In the third stage, samples are selected from address-based sampling of geographical information system (GIS)

12. Were probability-based methods used for all stages of the selection process? That is, units were randomly selected throughout the process, including at initial recruitment (if a panel).

Yes

No

If no, please describe all instances where non-probability methods were used and provide a justification for each as to why random selection was not used.

13. Did your sampling design make use of one or more of the following techniques? Please mark all that apply.

Stratification

Cluster sampling

Quota sampling

Interviewing more than one respondent from a single household

Respondent or household substitution

Non-sample replacement methods

Definitions:

- Stratification involves the division of the population into groups according to certain characteristics (for instance by demographic characteristics). Random selection then occurs within each of the groups that result to ensure their adequate inclusion.
- Cluster sampling divides the population into groups and then uses random selection to include some of the groups but not others. For example, a cluster sample might divide a large country into geographic areas and then select only some of the areas while excluding others, to avoid the need (and cost) of interviewer travel to all areas.
- In quota sampling, a respondent is sometimes selected based on demographic characteristics, rather than randomly, to ensure certain target distributions are met.
- Substitution is replacing one sampling unit with another when the first sampled unit is difficult to reach and/or interview.

Section D1. Interviewing Mode(s)

14. Please indicate the mode(s) of interviewing for the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared. Mark all that apply.

- Interviewer-administered: In person (sometimes called face-to-face)
- Interviewer-administered: Video
- Interviewer-administered: Telephone
- Self-completion: Paper (by mail, supplement, etc.)
- Self-completion: Internet
- Other, please specify: _____

Section D2. Interviewing Mode(s): Mixed-Mode **Not applicable**

15. If the survey in which the CSES Module appeared was mixed-mode (that is, made use of more than one mode type)...

Was the mixed-mode design intended to address a particular problem or problems?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please elaborate:

Were all modes available to respondents from the beginning, or was there a mode progression (that is, if the respondent did not respond by one mode, another mode was subsequently offered to them)? If the latter, please describe the mode progression.

Were individuals assigned a mode after recruitment or was this part of the recruitment?

- Assigned a mode after recruitment
- Assigned a mode as part of the recruitment

Did respondents self-select the mode by which they would respond?

- Yes
- No

Did the design include a mode change *within* interviews (e.g., selected self-completion elements within the same questionnaire)?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please provide details:

If there were substantial differences in the distribution of key demographics across modes, please note them here.

Section D3. Interviewing Mode(s): Telephone **Not applicable**

16. If the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared was entirely or partly conducted by telephone...

What is the estimated percentage of households without a phone? _____ %

Were unlisted telephone numbers included in the population sampled?

Yes

No

If no, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _____ %

Section D4. Interviewing Mode(s): Internet Not applicable

17. If the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared was entirely or partly conducted via the Internet...

What is the estimated percentage of households without access to the Internet (that is, the percent of the eligible population excluded due to lack of Internet access)? _____ %

Were provisions taken to include members of the population without access to the Internet?

Yes

No

If "Yes", please explain:

If "No", what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _____ %

Did the survey make use of an access panel (i.e. respondents were selected from a group of pre-screened panelists)?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe the access panel (company, population [does it include persons without initial access to the Internet and how are they interviewed], method of recruiting members, total size of access panel, method of selecting survey respondents from the panel):

Did respondents self-select into the survey, at any stage?

Yes

No

If yes, please explain:

Section E. Respondent Persuasion

18. What was the average number of contact attempts made per household, for the entire sample (not just for survey completions)?

2.5

19. What was the maximum number of contact attempts made per household, for the entire sample (not just for survey completions)?

4

20. Did respondents receive incentive payments? Please mark all that apply.

- Yes, during the screening process
- Yes, in advance of their interview
- Yes, after their interview
- No

21. Were special efforts made to persuade respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed?

- Yes
- No

We asked interviewer to explain this interview is purely for academic use, and every sample is unreplaceable. Finally, interviewer may emphasize it is a hard job to find a respondent.

Section F: Interview/Survey Verification

22. Was interview/survey verification used?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please indicate the percent of completed surveys that were verified: **100 %**

If yes, please describe the method(s) used for verification:

All successful interview samples were verified by phone or interview

Definition: Interview/survey verification is the process of verifying that an interview was conducted and that the survey was administered to the correct respondent, for quality control purposes.

23. What steps, if any, were taken to ensure that respondents were providing truthful answers to the questions? Were any respondents remove from the final dataset (e.g. due to speeding, satisficing, completing multiple surveys, etc.)? Please provide details.

We verified each successfully completed questionnaire by phone or interview. During the verified process, we will select a few questions identical to those in the questionnaire to allow supervisors and assistants to double-check the responses.

Section G1. Response Rate

Notes to collaborators:

- If multiple modes of interviewing were used for the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared, please repeat the following questions as appropriate for each mode used.
- Standard definitions for the below items, as well as a helpful response rate calculator, can be accessed on the website of the American Association for Public Opinion Research at:

<https://www.aapor.org/Communications/AAPOR-Journals/Standard-Definitions.aspx>

24. For each of the following categories, please indicate the number of cases/records from the sample that fall into each. (If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please report the numbers for the first wave of the study, even if the CSES Module did not appear in that wave.)

Interviews

I. Completed interviews I =1206
 P. Partial interviews P =882

Non-interviews

R. Refusals and break-offs R =3468
 NC. Non-Contact NC = 0
 O. Other O = 7627

Unknown Eligibility

UH. Unknown if household/occupied household unit UH = 1320
 UO. Unknown, other UO = 0

25. Please calculate the response rate (RR2) by inserting the answers from Question 24 into the following formula.

$$RR2 = \frac{(I + P)2088}{(I + P) + (R + NC + O) + (UH + UO)}$$

2088+11095+1320=14503

RR2=2088/14503*100%=14.40

26. If the number of cases with unknown eligibility (UH and/or UO in Question 24) is greater than zero, please estimate what proportion of cases of unknown eligibility is actually eligible. Please indicate the basis, evidence, and any scientific justification for this estimate.

Unknown Eligibility refers to cases where the address cannot be found, the residence is vacant or abandoned, the building is under renovation, the working environment is hazardous, or the location is a government institution, business entity (non-residential), school (including dormitories), military unit, or medical facility. Therefore, it is difficult to estimate the actual proportion of eligible cases among them.

Section G2. Response Rate: Panel Studies Not applicable

27. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study...

How many waves were conducted prior to the wave that included the CSES Module?

What was the response rate at the initial recruitment stage? Please show your calculations.

What percent of recruited respondents participated in the first wave of the study? Please show your calculations.

What was the total panel attrition between the first wave of the study and the wave that included the CSES Module? Please show your calculations.

If there were substantial differences in the distribution of key demographics (for example, age, gender, education, etc.) between the first wave of the study and the wave that included CSES, please note them here.

Please provide the number of completed interviews for the wave that included the CSES Module.

Section H. Post-Survey Adjustment Weights

28. Are weights included in the data file?

Yes

No

If No, please explain why no weights are provided:

If Yes, please describe in detail: their construction, what they correct for, and how their use makes the survey dataset more representative of the population.

The survey data are weighted by raking with gender, age (5 groups), education (5 groups), and area (6 regions), so as to fit the sample to eligible voters in 2024 presidential and legislative elections. The population parameters are referred to Statistical Yearbook of Interior which published by Ministry of The Interior Republic of China in 2023¹.

29. Were any other steps taken to mitigate the impact of non-response in the dataset? If so, how do the adjustments affect the survey results?

During the interview, we provide a card that displays the answer choices for the question, excluding the non-response options. In general, respondents are able to select an answer from the card, which significantly reduces the likelihood of choosing a non-response option.

Additionally, if a respondent answers a non-response option, the interviewer will follow up appropriately and encourage the respondent to provide an answer.

The survey data are weighted by raking with gender, age (5 groups), education (5 groups), and area (6 regions), so as to fit the sample to eligible voters in 2024 presidential and legislative elections.

Section I. Translation

Notes to collaborators...

- As part of your deposit, please provide the original questionnaire(s) in each language used.

¹ https://www.moi.gov.tw/files/site_stuff/321/2/year/year_en.html

- For questionnaires in a language other than English, if a back-translation to English happens to be available, we would appreciate receiving the back-translation, also.
- The below questions on translation are adapted from those developed for the ISSP.

30. Was the questionnaire translated?

- Yes, translated by member(s) of research team
- Yes, by translation bureau
- Yes, by specially trained translator(s)
- No, not translated

31. Please list all languages used for the fielded module.
Chinese

32. If the questionnaire was translated, was the translated questionnaire assessed/checked or evaluated? Please mark all that apply.

- Yes, a group worked together on it and reconciled their differences through discussion
- Yes, an expert checked it
- Yes, by back translation
- Other; please specify: _____
- No
- Not applicable

33. If the questionnaire was translated, was the questionnaire pre-tested?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

34. If the questionnaire was translated, were there any questions which caused problems when translating?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

35. If the questionnaire was translated, please provide a list of all questions which caused problems when translating. For each question listed, describe what problems were encountered and how they were solved:

Section J. Other

36. Please list any additional advice you have for analysts about how the survey should be used, and any remaining special considerations in that regard.