East Asia Value Survey

The entity that has organized the survey and is responsible for data collection - as well as key data on the entity’s membership, governance arrangements, source of funding etc.

According to GESIS, the East Asia Value Survey was led by Hing-po Lo at the Department of Management Sciences, City University of Hong Kong, and professor Ryozo Yoshino at the Institute of Statistical Mathematics (ISM), Tokyo. It was organized in collaboration with several institutions, amongst them the Renmin University of China in Beijing.

The project was funded by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology.

A historical sketch of the initiation and origin of the survey.

Internet links to the website of the responsible organization

http://www.ism.ac.jp/~yoshino/ea/index_e.html

The frequency or repetitions of the survey. Possible explanation of this.

The survey was conducted only once, in the time period 2002-2004.

A description of the survey’s content, i.e. both focused rotational and / or core modules of the survey

The survey focuses on social attitudes and values, interpersonal trust, and trust in social institutions, including items comparable to GSS and WVS items (GESIS).

An outline of the type of sample used.

The target population were Japanese, Taiwanese, South Korean and Singaporean nationals aged 20 and over, and Chinese nationals (including Hong Kong) aged 18 and over.

The sampling procedures were normally based on a multi-stage probability sampling method, with the exception of South Korea, where a quota procedure was employed.
An outline of the main data collection methods employed.

The interviews were conducted face-to-face.

An account of the availability of the data to researchers, restrictions on access, etc.

The data are not available on their website. Nor do they appear to be available at any of the major data archives like ICPSR or GESIS.

Questionnaires, English version

The questionnaires are rather similar in all countries, but with minor variations. The English versions are listed below:

The Japanese questionnaire
The Shanghai questionnaire
The Hong Kong questionnaire
The Taiwanese questionnaire
The South Korean questionnaire
The Singaporean questionnaire

The countries included in the different rounds

Samples were drawn from six areas: Beijing, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan.

Cumulative file of the various rounds

Not relevant; this is a single study.

Publications based on data

There is no such list.

Analytical summary
Sources
Unless otherwise noted, all information is taken directly from the responsible organization’s website.