

## **East Asian Social Survey (EASS)**

**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.**

The first round of the EASS in 1996-97 was organized by Shen Chonglin, Chen Yingying, and Zhe Xiaoye (Sociology Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences); Chiu Hei-yuan (Sociology Institute, Academia Sinica, Taiwan); Yong-hak Kim (Yonsei University, South Korea); William L. Parish and Mary C. Brinton (University of Chicago). The project was funded by the Academia Sinica, Taiwan, and the National Science Foundation.

The first round was meant to be a single study, but the East Asian Social Survey was re-established in 2006 and has continued since then. It is now co-organized by the National Survey Research Center, Renmin University of China, Beijing; Survey Research Center, Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul; Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taipei; and JGSS Research Center, Osaka University of Commerce, Osaka.

### **A historical sketch of the initiation and origin of the survey**

In November 2003, a group of principal investigators of general social surveys from several East Asian countries met in Seoul to discuss the reestablishment of the East Asian Social Survey. In 2006 the first new wave since 1996-97 was finished. On a meeting held in Japan in 2008 the East Asian Social Survey Data Archive (EASSDA) was established at the Academy of East Asian Studies in Sungkyunkwan University and chosen as the central archive of the EASS.

### **Internet links to the website of the responsible organization**

There is no website for the first round. A website for the re-established EASS may be found here:

<http://www.eassda.org/>

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

Since the re-establishment of the EASS, it has been a biannual survey.

EASS I: 1996-96

[EASS II: 2006](#)

[EASS III: 2008](#)

[EASS IV: 2010](#)

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

The first wave was mainly occupied with work conditions, family and civil society. The second round had a special focus on family, the third one on culture, and the last one on health.

### **An outline of the type of sample and the main data collection methods used**

In the 1996-97 round, some variant of random sampling procedure was employed in each country. The sample sizes varied from 2,831 to 3,570.

For the rest of the rounds, the minimum demand is a national representative probability sample of the adult population aged 18 and over of 1,000 individuals, however the norm is 1,400 or more per country. For details, please refer to the country- and round-specific documentation.

The questions are added to the already existing national social surveys (the Chinese General Social Survey, the Japanese General Social Survey, the Korean General Social Survey, and the Taiwan Social Change Survey) which are administered in the participating countries. Hence the data collection methods are the same as in the respective national social surveys – i.e. either self-administered surveys or face-to-face interviews.

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

The data from the 2006 wave and later are available at no cost at the website of [the EASSDA](#) upon registration and application.

### **Questionnaires, English version**

[English questionnaire for the 2006 Family Module](#)

[English questionnaire for the 2008 Culture and Globalization Module](#)

[English questionnaire for the 2010 Health Module](#)

### **The countries included in the different rounds**

China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.

### **Cumulative file**

There is no available cumulative file.

### **Publications based on data**

[Publications based on the EASS](#)

### **Analytical summary...**

### **Sources**

Unless otherwise noted, all information is extracted from the website of the EASS. For the first round, information is extracted from the GESIS Data Archive.