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# Journal Criteria

Intended Submission: ***1. Journal of Asian and African Studies(Q2). 2. Asian Journal of Comparative Politics(Q2). 3.East Asia: An International Quarterly(Q3).***

* Author submission guidelines
* Word count
* Format references (in-line citations, footnotes, endnotes)
* Figures. In the manuscript or in a separate document?
* Manuscript, Title Page, Abstract. 1,2,3 separate documents?
* List of Statements
* Keywords

Contents & Word Count

[**Journal Criteria 1**](#_cbvkcwtcl3dq)

[**Introduction (500 words) 2**](#_5tbftg6gnhlk)

[**Literature Review (2000 words) 2**](#_7zssgfnemrm)

[**Data and Methods (1000 words) 2**](#_x8lefo71gh5i)

[**Cluster Results and Interpretation (1200 words) 2**](#_aabke01amtrn)

[**Linking Clusters to Political Attitudes and Behavior (1200 words) 3**](#_vvpjxhjlk3gs)

[**Discussion (1000 words) 3**](#_ifdpfy2050a0)

[**Conclusion (500 words) 3**](#_vaqiluvxufs)

[**References (APA 7) 3**](#_1fgtlvqgkoh7)

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# **Introduction (500 words)**

* Introduce the importance of understanding mass attitudes and identity clustering in Taiwan’s current political landscape.
* Present the main research question: How do clusters of identity and political attitudes relate to party support and candidate evaluation?
* Highlight the gap: prior studies rely on single-item or unidimensional measures, lack data-driven cluster analysis.
* State objectives: employ K-means clustering to reveal latent identity groups and analyze their association with political behavior.

# **Literature Review (2000 words)**

* Review previous literature on Taiwanese identity, political attitudes, party support, and candidate evaluation.
* Summarize the use and limitations of single-item indicators, noting the emergence of multi-dimensional survey batteries.
* Discuss applications of K-means and unsupervised learning in political science survey research, referencing comparable studies in Hong Kong and elsewhere.
* Identify empirical and methodological gaps: limited clustering-based approaches in the Taiwan context; insufficient exploration of downstream political effects of latent identity groups.

# **Data and Methods (1000 words)**

* Describe the survey source and relevant variables: identity (Q223), unification–independence attitude (TONDU), economic perception (Q45), party support (Q220), candidate evaluation (Q205/206/207), and relevant controls (gender, age, Q50, Q41, etc.).
* Justify variable selection and address handling of invalid/missing values.
* Detail the K-means clustering procedure, selection of K (elbow method, silhouette score, ANOVA F-tests).
* Explain downstream regression and ANOVA analyses to assess political implications of clusters.

# **Cluster Results and Interpretation (1200 words)**

* Present descriptive statistics and visualizations: cluster size, mean values of core variables by cluster, t-SNE or PCA visualizations.
* Report ANOVA tests confirming the statistical validity of cluster differences.
* Label and interpret clusters using centroids: e.g., “Pro-independence with strong Taiwanese identity,” “Economically anxious hybrids,” etc.

# **Linking Clusters to Political Attitudes and Behavior (1200 words)**

* Analyze support for major candidates (Q205/Q206/Q207) and perceived threat (Q47) by cluster, using barplots and regression models.
* Examine party support patterns across clusters (Q220), visualizing party composition within each group.
* Explore additional outcomes (incumbent support Q41, institutional trust, etc.), showing robust differences and controlling for confounders.
* Present multinomial logit results predicting cluster membership by socio-demographic and attitudinal predictors.

# **Discussion (1000 words)**

* Discuss substantive implications: how identity clusters map onto Taiwan’s party competition, elite strategies, and issue cleavages.
* Reflect on theoretical implications for the study of identity politics using unsupervised machine learning.
* Address methodological limitations (e.g., choice of K, survey design, generalizability).

# **Conclusion (500 words)**

* Summarize main findings: existence and characteristics of meaningful latent clusters, their predictive power for political attitudes and behaviors.
* Emphasize contributions to the literature on identity, survey research, and the use of K-means in political science.
* Suggest directions for future research: applying these methods to new waves or comparative settings.

# **References (APA 7)**