Asian Barometer Survey Wave 4

2014-2016

TECHNICAL REPORT

(Mainland China)

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1. BASIC INFORMATION

1.1 LOCATION

The Asian Barometer Survey Wave IV covered the area of Mainland China, except Tibet and Xinjiang.

1.2 POPULATION

The population of Mainland China in 2105 was 1.37 billion. The capital city is Beijing City. Moreover, there are 4 municipalities (Beijing, Tianjin, Chongqing, and Shanghai), 23 provinces (Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Gansu, Qinghai, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hubei, Sichuan, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guizhou, Fujian, Guangdong, Yunnan, and Hainan), and 4 autonomous regions (Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Tibet, and Guangxi)

1.3 GOVERNMENT

Mainland China is a single-party authoritarian regime with the president as the head of the state. The President is elected by the National People's Congress. The Premier is the head of government, presiding over the State Council composed of four vice premiers and the heads of ministries and commissions. Xi Jinping is China's paramount leader, who is entitled President, the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) the Chair of the Central Military Commission. The incumbent premier is Li Keqiang, who is also a senior member of the CPC Politburo Standing Committee. CCP retains effective control over government.

1.4 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Economic growth was evaluated by gross domestic product (GDP). In 2015, the GDP growth was 6.9%. GDP per capita was USD 8,069.[1]

1.5 IMPORTANT POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EVENTS

Time	Event
November 7th, 2015	Xi Jinping and Ma Ying-jeou met in Singapore. This is the first summit for top leaders of Mainland China and Taiwan since 1949.
November 30th, 2015	The Executive Board of the IMF approved the resolution that the RMB is determined to be a freely usable currency and will be included in the SDR basket as a fifth currency, along with the U.S. dollar, the euro, Japanese yen, and the British pound. The resolution is effective as of October 1st, 2016.
January 1st, 2016	One-child policy was officially lifted.
January 16th, 2016	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) was officially declared open for business.
2015 and 2016	Mainland China has been engaged in a series of territorial disputes in the South China Sea with Southeast Asian countries.

2. TIMETABLE

Activity	Duration
Preparation	
Sampling of interview areas	2014/11-12
Pre-test	2015/1-2
Finalizing the Questionnaire	2015/3
Training for Supervisor and Interviewers	2015/4-6
Fieldwork	
Survey in progress	2015/7 –12
Re-test	2016/1-3

3. RESPONDENTS

3.1 CRITERIA OF SELECTING RESPONDENTS

The target population covers Chinese rural and urban residents aged 18 and above, who have resided in the surveyed communities for no less than 1 month. Individuals who reside

[1] World Bank Open Data: https://data.worldbank.org/country/china

in the places listed below were not included in the study: military residential complexes, residential units in compounds of central ministries, embassies and consulates, infrastructural buildings（i.e. power Stations, water stations etc.）, prisons, and tourist destinations and religious sites.

3.2 RESEARCH ETHNICAL REVIEW

In mainland China, there is no research ethnical review for survey. The Taiwan team had obtained the permission to conduct human subject research to meet the international standard for ABS in China.

4. SAMPLING PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 SAMPLING SIZES AND ERROR MARGINS

An indicator of data quality is the standard error of the estimate, on which the margin for sampling error is based. As survey statistics are mostly proportions, the key measure of data precision is the standard error of a proportion taken from a sample. It is computed as follows:

$$\pm \mathbf{Z}^* \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{N}}$$

n is the sample size. The overall sample size of 1620 voting-age adults gives a maximum error margin of ± 2.43 % at the 95% confidence level, following a simple random sampling design.

4.2 SAMPLING SCHEME

As public attitudes and behaviors on social and political issues are highly related to the level of urbanization, economic development and the context of residential communities, PSUs is stratified into 10 strata accordingly. The stratification of the sampling is listed in table 1. The number of PSUs within each strata is proportional to the population size of that corresponding stratum.

Table 1. The Stratification and Sampling Process

Stratification		Population	Stage 1 PSUs assigned	Stage 2 SSUs assigned (PSU×2)	Stage 3 TSUs assigned (SSU×2)	Stage 4 Respondents (TSUs×15）
	Sampled units		125	250	500	7500
Urban	East-Urban	184852600	16	32	64	960
	Middle-Urban	102519900	9	18	36	540
	West-Urban	68055400	6	12	24	360
	Municipality	84416427	9	18	36	540
Urban-rural mixed	East-UR	45958400	4	8	16	240
	Middle-UR	60268500	5	10	20	300
	West-UR	37107800	3	6	12	180
Rural	East-Rural	284103100	25	50	100	1500
	Middle-Rural	301401100	27	54	108	1620
	West-Rural	242036200	21	42	84	1260
Total		1410719427	125	250	500	7500

Source: The 6th National Population Census Data.

The sampling units include primary sampling units (PSU) (counties, county-level cities and urban districts), secondary sampling units (SSU) (township, and street offices), tertiary sampling units (TSU) (30” * 30” Half-square minutes (HSM) of latitude and longitude), ultimate sampling units (USU) (dwellings in the sampled units), and respondents (each respondent sampled in each sampled dwellings).

The sampling frame employed by the primary sampling unit is taken from the name list of all county level administrative units and population statistics taken from the TABULATION ON THE POPULATION CENSUS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA BY TOWNSHIP (published by the National Bureau of Statistics, December, 2012 by Chinese Statistics Publishing House in Beijing).

A GIS dataset is established as the sampling frame for this project, which is based on 1) township and street office level population data from the 2010 Census, 2) the most recent and detailed (paper and electronic) maps, 3) the highest possible resolution images from Google Earth. Based on the above information, the population density is then calculated for each of the HSMs in county and township level units.

4.2.1 FIRST STAGE-SELECTION OF PSU

Based on the permanent residents data obtained in the 6th national population census 2010, 125 PSUs were drawn out of all county level units in China, based on stratification and PPS sampling method.

4.2.2 SECOND STAGE-SELECTION OF SSU

In each sampled PSU, 2 townships or street offices were drawn with PPS method based on 2010 population census data.

4.2.3 THIRD STAGE-SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

In each sampled SSU, 3 HSMs (30" * 30") were drawn with PPS. Among the 3 HSMs, one was taken as backup. Within each of the selected HSM, SSSs (90m*90m) were randomly selected, the number of which is proportional to the estimated population in HSMs. For on-site sampling, supervisors proceeded to the half-square minutes as determined by longitudes and latitudes prescribed by the center office. Within the half-square minutes, supervisors were given the relevant addresses information to identify and approach the targeted addresses.

4.2.4 FOURTH STAGE-SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Trained samplers equipped with GPS receivers were sent onsite to locate and enumerate all the residential addresses with the selected SSSs. If the number of addresses within one SSS exceeded 15, system sampling would be deployed to draw 15 addresses.

4.2.5 FIFTH STAGE-SELECTION OF RESPONDENT

Within each listed address (household), residents aged 18 and above who had lived in the community for no less than 1 month were made candidates. Among them, respondent was chosen according to the Kish Grid[2]. Upon arrival at the valid address, interviewers identified all individuals aged 18 and above who had resided in Beijing for no less than 1 months. Valid candidates were then listed in the Kish grid and ranked from the most senior male member to the youngest female. Respondent was chosen accordingly. The interviewers entered each target SSS by small groups, led by the field supervisors. Assisted by the responsible person of the neighborhood committee or community service organization, individual interviewers were responsible to find the designated address, identify the respondent, conduct paper-pencil and face-to-face interview and complete the questionnaire.

If the designated respondent was not available, the interviewer should try to make an appointment through a member of the household for a later visit. If no one at home, the interviewer should make a call-back some other time. If the dwelling or respondent refused to be interviewed, the supervisor should assign another interviewer to pay a visit, there must be at least five more call-backs before declaring the particular case as non-response. The completed questionnaires were collected, checked, and signed by the field supervisors on location.

[2] Leslie Kish, *Survey Sampling* (New York: John Wiley & Sons. 1965), Pp.398-399.

4.3 NUMBER OF CALLS AND SUBSTITUTION/ALTERNATE SAMPLES

The implementation groups do not give up converting every initial refusal until it is decided as a real refusal. Interviewers were required to write up the detailed records of every attempt. The records show clearly why the respondents refused participate, so that the supervisor can use such information to assign an appropriate interviewer for the conversion attempts. In the case of refusals either by the respondent or at the household level, the supervisor sent another interviewer or went himself/herself, until there had been 5 refusals before they gave up this visited address or this respondent.

4.4 SURVEY STATISTICS

Sample drawn in the field	Eligible Sample drawn in the field	Completed and valid interviews	Refusal Rate
7,500	6,013	4,068	32.35%

In total, there were 7,500 respondents being contacted. Among them, 6,013 were eligible respondents where 4,068 had completed the interviews. The refusal rate is quite high, at 32.35%. Most incidents of failed interviews came from outright refusal of the respondents or family members, or the interviewers could not find the respondents for various reasons, including not living in the household, being away for a long time, or our interviewers could not access the buildings.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

5.1 PREPARATION

5.1.1 QUESTIONNAIRE

The Chinese-version questionnaire was designed based on the module questionnaire developed by the Asian Barometer Survey. In order to deliver the definitive message in the questionnaire, several meetings were held among the members of China team to discuss the questions and indicators that would accurately evaluate and explore the citizens' attitudes toward democracy.

5.1.2 PRE-TESTING AND FINALIZING QUESTIONNAIRE

In order to narrow down the perception gap between the questionnaire designers and the respondents, a pre-test was needed so that problems, such as unclear wording, conceptually vague sentences, recording difficulties etc., could be corrected before the fieldwork began. The team also received feedback about the questionnaire from field supervisors and interviewers after they conducted the pre-test.

The pre-test has helped determine the following things: (1) the length of interviews (about 40 min. to 1 hour), (2) wording of questions, (3) adding new items or eliminating less significant questions, (4) question sequence, (5) translation, (6) coding system, (7) questionnaire instructions, and (8) conception and idea of questions.

5.1.3 TRAINING

5.1.3.1 SUPERVISOR

All the 115 supervisors for this project are university faculties and graduate students of 12 Chinese Universities include Tsinghua University, Nanjing University, Southwestern Jiaotong University, Shanghai Jiaotong University etc. Most of them participated in several survey projects in the past. Systematic training sessions were provided to all supervisors by senior researchers in relevant fields in Beijing during December 26-28, 2014, and in 12 universities before the fieldwork. The contents of supervisor training includes the project background, basic interview techniques, specific requirement of the survey project, onsite address sampling and respondent selection based on Kish grid, overview of each set of questions and instruction in each question, in-class rehearsal, quality control procedures, and code of conduct and safety protocols.

5.1.3.2 INTERVIEWER

Interviewers of this project were trained by the senior specialists and the project manager conforming to the Interviewer Manual. All interviewers received systematic training though on different occasions due to different recruit time. The contents of interviewer training includes the project background, basic interview techniques, specific requirement of the survey project, respondent selection based on Kish grid, overview of each set of questions and instruction in each question, in-class rehearsal, home interview procedures, quality control procedures, and code of conduct and safety protocols.

5.2 FIELDWORK

5.2.1 WORKERS ON HAND

527 interviewers of this project were all college students in 12 Chinese universities.

5.2.2 SUPERVISION

5.2.2.1 EVALUATION OF INTERVIEWER’S WORK

Supervisors reported to the project manager who monitored the progress and quality of the survey full-time. Supervisors would accompany the interviewers to conduct one or two interviews in the beginning to observe the interviewers and instruct them on how to improve their skills and avoid refusal from respondents. They also followed up and checked on the field interviewers as well as ensured that field logistics were received promptly and administered properly.

5.2.2.2 SPOT-CHEKING

Supervisors were responsible for investigating the failure or success of a case and spot-check in order to retain the survey quality. Supervisors either visited the respondent or called the respondent to ensure that the questionnaire was properly

conducted and that the respondent was the one selected on the list. By doing so, any incomplete or inconsistent answer was verified by the supervisors.

Supervisors' daily responsibilities include (1) Supervisor followed up the interview schedule and monitored the interview quality, (2) Supervisors collected, double checked and documented the number of questionnaire dispatched and completed on daily basis. Any discrepancy was supposed to be investigated and remedied in a timely fashion, (3) Supervisors reviewed the completed questionnaire and identified mistakes which should be avoided in the future interviews. Supervisors were supposed endorse the reviewed questionnaire by signing on the back. Names of the interviewees should be recorded at the back of the questionnaire and their addresses on the back, (4) To document the interview progress, supervisors kept a track of every questionnaire, wrote field work journals for the day. All questionnaires were well sorted out. All forms were updated timely and supposedly legible, neat and error-free, including the form of interview progress, list of completed questionnaire and record of questionnaire dispatched – returned, (5) Every week supervisors reported to the project manager about the work progress. In case of unexpected incidents, they were supposed to ask for instructions from the project manager before taking any further action.

5.2.2.3 RE-TESTING

Supervisors verified a minimum 50 percent of all completed questionnaires in the field. Verifications were randomly assigned by means of phone calls and/or re-visit to the respondent by asking, for example, a set of factual questions, and if necessary, re-interviewing. In fact, each interviewer's first completed questionnaire was checked. And verification on randomly selected interviews continued throughout the whole data collection process.

Data manager undertook a third round of verification after the return of the first batch of questionnaires (both completed and uncompleted) from the field.

The content of the verification included whether the interviewer visited the assigned address, whether the respondent was properly selected based on Kish Grid, whether the respondent was actually interviewed, whether the interview time was reasonable, whether any questions were omitted, whether there were ambiguity, illogicality or other circumstances that did not conform to the format of the questionnaire, whether the gift for the respondent was given, and the other questionable issues.

5.3 FIELD EDITING

5.3.1 DATA PROCESSING

The ultimate goal of quality control was to ensure the process of data collection yield the best data quality possible. Three rounds of review were undertaken in every completed questionnaire respectively by the interviewer right after leaving the dwelling, by the field supervisor on the same day, and later on by the data manager in Center office. All of them signed on the back sheet of the questionnaires claiming their own responsibility.

5.3.2 DATA ENTERING AND CLEANING

Entry of raw data was performed by specialists, using appropriate computer software (EPIdata), beginning on December of 2015. Specialized data entry software can, to a large extent, prevent incorrect data from being entered into the system. Furthermore, to improve the accuracy of entered data, we uses the double data entry method so that two sources of data can be brought together and verified.

Data cleansing began on March 15, 2016, headed by experienced research assistants and the data manager. The process was divided into 3 steps: firstly, whether data was properly entered into the system was verified through the double data entry method; secondly, incorrect data and logical fallacies within the responses were identified; thirdly, after correcting all mistakes, the variables of the entire data set were double checked by separate individuals for any logical fallacies. This ensures the accuracy of analysis performed on the data in the future. Systemic errors can be identified and corrected according to the reliability of the input code.

After finishing data cleansing for the completed surveys, the database creation process was initiated. Steps include changing variable labels, values' labels and descriptions as well as entering sampling information such as stratification and PSU information. The final database and coding manual were completed on June 20th, 2016.

Post-fieldwork stratification and post-weighting is based upon statistics found in figures pertaining to population in the 2010 Census. The population is stratified according to the same age, gender, and educated groups. The post-weight is computed as the ratio of the percentages between the Census and survey sample. In the database, the post-stratification weighting variable is labeled under post-weight, and post strata is labeled as post-strata, researchers may choose to use post-weight for analysis.

In addition, we also computed the sampling weight for conducting svy estimation. In the dataset, two different sampling weights were supplied for analysis: Basewt_1 and Basewt_2. Basewt_2 is recommended to make better statistical inference to the population. To be noted, Basewt_2 should be used together with Strata, PSU under the framework of SVY estimation. For example, we first set up the svy command, and then make statistical inference under svy.

Svy setup:

```
svyset psu [pweight=Basewt_2], strata(strata) vce(linearized)
singleunit(certainty)
```

Svy estimation:

```
svy: mean age
svy: tab edulevel
```

6. RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

As part of a full review of the survey, questions were subjected to a reliability analysis. Reliability was measured using Cronbach's alpha, α. It is a common rule of thumb that a Cronbach α value of .6 to .7 is an acceptable value. This Technical Report uses commonly accepted rule of thumb in interpreting Cronbach's α values:

$\alpha \geq 0.9$ *Excellent*

$0.7 \leq \alpha < 0.9$ *Good*

$0.6 \leq \alpha < 0.7$ *Acceptable*

$0.5 \leq \alpha < 0.6$ *Below Standard*

$\alpha < 0.5$ *Poor*

6.1 ECONOMIC EVALUTIONS

Each of the six items showed positive correlation with the other five items. “Q4. As for your own family, how do you rate the economic situation of your family today?” had the lowest correlation with a figure of .370. The total Cronbach’s α value for the six items was .701. The consistency of each item was therefore good in terms of reliability analysis. When we remove Q4, the Cronbach’s α increase. Therefore, Q4 in this set should be re-considered for future surveys.

Cronbach's α = .701	**Corrected Item-total correlation**	**Cronbach's α if item deleted**
Q1. How would you rate the overall economic condition of our country today?	.484	.645
Q2. How would you describe the change in the economic condition of our country over the last few years?	.506	.641
Q3. What do you think will be the state of our country’s economic condition a few years from now?	.546	.627
Q4. As for your own family, how do you rate the economic situation of your family today?	.370	.690
Q5. How would you compare the current economic condition of your family with what it was a few years ago?	.413	.679
Q6. What do you think the economic situation of your family will be a few years from now?	.432	.671

6.2 TRUST IN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

Each of the ten items showed positive correlation with the other nine items. “Q19. NGOs” had the lowest correlation with a figure of .543. The total Cronbach’s α value of the sixteen items was .897. The consistency of each item was good in terms of reliability analysis. There was no significant difference in the Cronbach's α when we removed any of the ten items. Therefore, it is not necessary to delete any of them. Overall, the design of this group of questions was good, and each item passed the reliability test.

Cronbach's α = .897	**Corrected Item-total correlation**	**Cronbach's α if item deleted**
Q8. The courts	.631	.887
Q9. The national government [in Beijing]	.704	.883
Q11. Parliament	.685	.884
Q12. Civil service	.695	.883
Q13. The military(or armed forces)	.659	.885
Q14. The police	.734	.881
Q15. Local government	.711	.883
Q16. Newspapers	.557	.893
Q17. Television	.595	.889
Q19. NGOs	.543	.895

6.3 SOCIAL CAPITAL

6.3.1 FAMILY TRUST

Each of the three items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. The Cronbach’s α for the three items is .700, which is considered good. Q26 (.502) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation. As Q27 has the highest corrected item-total correlation of .542, deleting Q26 from the battery would have a significant effect on the overall Cronbach’s α value. Thus, deleting Q26 from this battery would have a significant effect on the overall Cronbach’s α value.

Cronbach's α = .700	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q26. Your relatives	.502	.639
Q27. Your neighbors	.542	.576
Q28. Other people you interact with	.525	.604

6.3.2 SOCIAL NETWORK

In terms of correlation with other items, Q30 and Q31 showed positive sign and Q32 showed negative. Yet all the coefficients are quite small. The Cronbach's α value for the three items is only .255, which is considered *poor*. Q32 is negatively correlated with the other two items, which means its concept does not fit in this set of questions. When we remove Q32, the Cronbach's α increased significantly to be acceptable (.649). Therefore, we should consider deleting Q32 from this battery in future surveys.

Cronbach's α = .255	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q30. If you have a difficult problem to manage, are there people outside your household you can ask for help?	.213	.082
Q31. When people outside your household have problems, do they come to you for help?	.277	.009
Q32. If you had friends or co-workers whose opinions on politics differed from yours, would you have a hard time conversing with them?	.033	.649

6.4 ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICE

Each of the four items showed positive correlation with the other four items. "Q41. How easy or difficult to obtain medical treatment at nearby clinic" and "Q42. How easy or difficult to obtain help from the police when you need it" had the lowest correlation with a figure of .407 and .408 respectively. The total Cronbach's α value of the four questions was .614, which is acceptable. Removing Q40 significantly increase the value of Cronbach's α. It is necessary to reconsider the items included in this set of questions.

Cronbach's α = .614	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q39. An identity document (such as a birth certificate or passport)	.425	.530
Q40. A place in a public primary school for a child	.378	.566
Q41. Medical treatment at a nearby clinic	.407	.546
Q42. Help from the police when you need it	.408	.538

6.5 PSYCHOLOGICAL INVOLVEMENT

Each of the three items showed positive correlation with the other two items. The total Cronbach's α value of the three items was .641. The consistency of each concept is, therefore, acceptable in terms of reliability analysis. The correlation of "Q45. How often do you follow news about politics and government?" is only of .398 in total correlation. Deletion of Q45 will increase the Cronbach's α significantly. Q45 may be dropped out from the battery.

Cronbach's α = .641	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q44. How interested would you say you are in politics?	.504	.483
Q45. How often do you follow news about politics and government?	.398	.657
Q46. When you get together with your family members or friends, how often do you discuss political matters?	.484	.511

6.6 INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA

The Cronbach's α value for the six items is .507, which is considered below

standard. With regard to the correlation with each of the other questions in the six-item battery, Q47, Q48, and Q49 are negatively correlated while Q50, Q51, and Q52 are positively correlated. Q48 (.331) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation. Except Q49, deleting any of the items from this battery would not have a significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than or similar to the overall reliability.

Cronbach's α = .507	**Corrected Item-total Correlation**	**Cronbach's α If Item Deleted**
Q47. Do you have Internet access at home?	.337	.492
Q48. Do you have Internet access on a mobile phone?	.331	.495
Q49. How often do you use the internet?	.404	.741
Q50. Do you currently use any of the following social media networks?	.676	.479
Q51. How often do you use the Internet including social media networks to find information about politics and government?	.529	.400
Q52. How often do you use the Internet including social media networks to express your opinion about politics and government?	.605	.324

6.7 TRADITIONALISM

All of the fourteen items showed positive correlation with the other thirteen items. The total Cronbach's α value of the eleven items was .882. The consistency of each item was good in terms of reliability analysis. "Q67. If one could have only one child, it is more preferable to have a boy than a girl." had the lowest correlation (.277), and, thus, deleting it can increase Cronbach's α value significantly. However, there was no significant difference in the coefficient Cronbach's α when we removed all other individual items.

Cronbach's α = .882	**Corrected Item-total correlation**	**Cronbach's α if item deleted**
Q55.For the sake of the family, the individual should put his personal interests second.	.591	.872
Q56.In a group, we should sacrifice our individual interest for the sake of the group's collective interest.	.623	.870
Q57.For the sake of national interest, individual interest could be sacrificed.	.592	.872
Q58.When dealing with others, developing a long-term relationship is more important than securing one's immediate interest.	.637	.869
Q59.When dealing with others, one should not only focus on immediate interest but also plan for future.	.650	.869
Q60.Even if parents' demands are unreasonable, children still should do what they ask.	.467	.878
Q61.When a mother-in-law and a daughter-in-law come into conflict, even if the mother-in-law is in the	.448	.879

wrong, the husband should still persuade his wife to obey his mother. Q62.Being a student, one should not question the authority of their teacher.	.532	.875
Q63.In a group, we should avoid open quarrel to preserve the harmony of the group.	.624	.870
Q64.Even if there is some disagreement with others, one should avoid the conflict.	.605	.872
Q65.A person should not insist on his own opinion if his co-workers disagree with him.	.559	.874
Q66.Wealth and poverty, success and failure are all determined by fate.	.467	.878
Q67.If one could have only one child, it is more preferable to have a boy than a girl.	.277	.884
Q68.When dealing with others, one should not be preoccupied with temporary gains and losses.	.628	.870

6.8 POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

6.8.1 EXPRESSION OF IDEAS

The Cronbach's α value for the five items is .897, which is considered *good*. Each of the five items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this module. Overall, deleting any of the items from this battery would not have a significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability.

Cronbach's α = .897	**Corrected Item-total correlation**	**Cronbach's α if item deleted**
Q69. Contacted elected officials or legislative representatives at any level.	.741	.879

Q70. Contacted officials at higher level.	.796	.858
Q72. Contacted other influential people outside the government.	.771	.868
Q73. Contacted news media.	.779	.865

6.8.2 CIVIC ACTION

Each of the four items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this module. The total Cronbach's α value of the five items was .675. The consistency of each item was therefore acceptable in terms of reliability analysis. "Q78. Have you voted in every election, voted in most elections, voted in some elections or hardly ever voted?" had the lowest correlations and if it were deleted, the total Cronbach's α would increase to be good. Therefore, Q78 can be considered deleting from this set of questions in future surveys.

Cronbach's α = .675	**Corrected Item-total correlation**	**Cronbach's α if item deleted**
Q74. Got together with others to try to resolve local problems.	.556	.541
Q75. Got together with others to raise an issue or sign a petition.	.588	.520
Q76. Attended a demonstration or protest march.	.519	.578
Q78. Have you voted in every election, voted in most elections, voted in some elections or hardly ever voted?	.228	.768

6.9 REGIME PREFERENCE

6.9.1 IDEAL SYSTEM OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

This group has a total of eight items. After measuring each main question and supplementary question, the two were grouped together and given a new code. For example, Q79 and Q79a were grouped together as "Strongly agree: Government leaders implement what voters want. (Code 1)", "Agree: Government leaders implement what voters want. (Code 2)", "Agree: Government leaders do what they think is best for the people. (Code 3)", and "Strongly agree: Government leaders do what they think is best for the people. (Code 4)". For the new four items, (Q81+Q81a) and (Q82+Q82a) showed the lower correlations with the other three items with a figure of .233 and .236 respectively. The total Cronbach's α value for the four items was .473. The consistency of each item was therefore poor in terms of reliability analysis.

Cronbach's α = .473	**Corrected Item-total correlation**	**Cronbach's α if item deleted**
Q79+Q79a. Regime Preference 1: *Statement 1. Government leaders implement what voters want. Statement 2. Government leaders do what they think is best for the people.*	.314	.339
Q80+Q80a. Regime Preference 2: *Statement 1. Government is our employee, the people should tell government what needs to be done. Statement 2. The government is like parent, it should decide what is good for us.*	.262	.397
Q81+Q81a. Regime Preference 3: *Statement 1. The media should have the right to publish news and ideas without government control.*	.233	.434

Statement 2. The government should have the right to prevent the media from publishing things that might be politically destabilizing.		
Q82+Q82a. Regime Preference 4: *Statement 1. Political leaders are chosen by the people through open and competitive elections. Statement 2. Political leaders are chosen on the basis on their virtue and capability even without election.*	.236	.430

6.9.2 OPERATION OF CURRENT GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

Each of the four items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this module. The total Cronbach's α value for the four items was .869. The consistency of each item was good in terms of reliability analysis. There was no significant difference in the coefficient Cronbach's α when we removed any of the items. Therefore, it is not necessary to delete any items. Overall, the design of this set of questions is good in the reliability test.

Cronbach's α = .869	**Corrected Item-total correlation**	**Cronbach's α if item deleted**
Q83. Over the long run, our system of government is capable of solving the problems our country faces.	.659	.859
Q84. Thinking in general, I am proud of our system of government.	.769	.812
Q85. A system like ours, even if it runs into problems, deserves the people's support.	.751	.822
Q86. I would rather live under our system of government than any other that I can think of.	.712	.836

6.10 MEANING OF DEMOCRACY

Each of the four items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this module. The Cronbach's α value for the four items is .904, which is considered excellent. Each of the four items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have a significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than or similar to the overall reliability α.

Cronbach's α = .904	**Corrected Item-total Correlation**	**Cronbach's α If Item Deleted**
Q88. 1. Government narrows the gap between the rich and the poor. 2. People choose the government leaders in free and fair election. 3. Government does not waste any public money. 4. People are free to express their political views openly.	.758	.886
Q89. 1. The legislature has oversight over the government. 2. Basic necessities, like food, clothes and shelter, are provided for all. 3. People are free to organize political groups. 4. Government provides people with quality public services.	.786	.875
Q90. 1. Government ensures law and order. 2. Media is free to criticize the things government does. 3. Government ensures job opportunities for all. 4. Multiple parties compete fairly in the election.	.797	.872
Q91. 1. People have the freedom to take part in protests and demonstrations. 2. Politics is clean and free of corruption. 3. The court protects the ordinary people from the abuse of government power.	.800	.871

4. People receive state aid if they are unemployed.		

6.11 QUALITY OF GOVERNANCE

Each of the six items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this module. The total Cronbach's α value of the eleven items was .812. The lowest correlation is .475, which falls on "Q104.When government leaders break the laws, there is nothing the court can do." Dropping Q104 will significantly increase the coefficient Cronbach's α.

Cronbach's α = .812	**Corrected Item-total correlation**	**Cronbach's α if item deleted**
Q104.When government leaders break the laws, there is nothing the court can do.	.457	.816
Q105.All citizens from different ethnic communities in [Country X] are treated equally by the government.	.609	.777
Q106.Rich and poor people are treated equally by the government.	.578	.783
Q107.People have basic necessities like food, clothes, and shelter.	.549	.791
Q108.People are free to speak what they think without fear.	.678	.758
Q109.People can join any organization they like without fear.	.640	.768

6.12 PREFERENCE FOR DEMOCRACY

Each of the five questions showed positive correlation with the other four questions. The total Cronbach's α value for the five items was .854, which is good. There was no significant difference in the coefficient Cronbach's α by dropping any of the items. Overall, the ability of this set to reliably measure democratic legitimacy is satisfactory.

Cronbach's α = .854	**Corrected Item-total correlation**	**Cronbach's α if item deleted**
Q125. Which of the following statements comes closest to your own opinion? (1) Democracy is always preferable to any other kind of government (2) Under some circumstances, an authoritarian government can be preferable to a democratic one (3) For people like me, it does not matter whether we have a democratic or a nondemocratic regime	.679	0.821
Q126. Which of the following statements comes closer to your own view? (1) Democracy is capable of solving the problems of our society (2) Democracy cannot solve our society's problems	.706	.814
Q127. If you had to choose between democracy and economic development, which would you say is more important?	.648	.830
Q128. If you had to choose between reducing economic inequality and protecting political freedom, which would you say is more important?	.628	.834
Q129. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Democracy may have its problems, but it is still the best form of government."	.685	.819

6.13 LEGITMACY OF DEMOCRACY/ DETACHMENT FROM AUTHORITARIANISM

Each of the three questions showed positive correlation with the other two questions. The Cronbach's α value for the eight items is .807, which is considered good. Each of the three items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this module. The correlation is about the same across the three items. Also, deleting any of the items from this battery would not have a significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than the overall reliability α.

Cronbach's α = .807	**Corrected Item-total Correlation**	**Cronbach's α If Item Deleted**
Q130. We should get rid of parliament and elections and have a strong leader decide things	.640	.756
Q131. Only one political party should be allowed to stand for election and hold office	.663	.734
Q132. The army (military) should come in to govern the country	.675	.714

6.14 CITIZEN EMPOWERMENT AND POLITICAL SUPPORT

The Cronbach's α value for the five items is .761, which is considered good. Each of the five items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this module. Q137 (.474) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation. Deleting Q137 would only have a mild effect on the overall Cronbach's α value.

Cronbach's α = .761	**Corrected Item-total Correlation**	**Cronbach's α If Item Deleted**
Q134. I think I have the ability to participate in politics	.531	.718
Q135. Sometimes politics and government seems so complicated that a person like me can't really understand what is going on	.530	.718
Q136. People like me don't have any influence over what the government does	.573	.701

Q137. You can generally trust the people who run our government to do what is right	.474	.736
Q138. A citizen should always remain loyal only to his country, no matter how imperfect it is or what wrong it has done	.538	.715

6.15 AUTHORITARIAN/DEMOCRATIC VALUES

Each of the eleven questions showed positive correlation with the other ten questions. The total Cronbach's α value for the eleven items was .890. The consistency of each item was good in terms of reliability analysis. Dropping any of the items will not significantly increase Cronbach's α value so that no item needs to be deleted.

Cronbach's α = .890	**Corrected Item-total correlation**	**Cronbach's α if item deleted**
Q139.Women should not be involved in politics as much as men.	.451	.890
Q141.People with little or no education should have as much say in politics as highly-educated people.	.537	.886
Q142.Government leaders are like the head of a family; we should all follow their decisions.	.633	.880
Q143.The government should decide whether certain ideas should be allowed to be discussed in society.	.689	.875
Q144.Harmony of the community will be disrupted if people organize lots of groups.	.679	.876
Q145.When judges decide important cases, they should accept the view of the executive branch.	.669	.877
Q146.If the government is constantly checked [i.e. monitored and supervised] by the legislature, it cannot possibly accomplish great things.	.659	.878

Q147.If we have political leaders who are morally upright, we can let them decide everything.	.673	.877
Q148.If people have too many different ways of thinking, society will be chaotic.	.636	.879
Q149.When the country is facing a difficult situation, it is ok for the government to disregard the law in order to deal with the situation.	.664	.877

6.16 GLOBALIZATION

The Cronbach's α value for the five items is .741, which is considered good. Each of the five items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this module. The lowest correlation of .474 rests on "Q150.How closely do you follow major events in foreign countries / the world?". Deleting Q150 would have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value.

Cronbach's α = .741	**Corrected Item-total correlation**	**Cronbach's α if item deleted**
Q150.How closely do you follow major events in foreign countries / the world?	.474	.720
Q151.Our country should defend our way of life instead of becoming more and more like other countries.	.577	.658
Q152.Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "We should protect our farmers and workers by limiting the import of foreign goods."	.602	.643
Q153. Do you think the government should increase or decrease the inflow of foreign immigrants into the country?	.519	.702

6.17 REDISTRIBUTION

Each of the six items showed positive correlation with the other five items. Yet the coefficients are small. The total Cronbach's α value for the five items was only .594. The consistency of each item was therefore below standard in terms of reliability analysis. "Q158. The following is a hypothetical question: If you were unfortunate enough to lose your main source of income, how serious would it be for you and your family?" shows the lowest correlation at the value of .256. Dropping it increases the Cronbach's α value. Q158 in this set should be re-considered.

Cronbach's α = .594	**Corrected Item-total Correlation**	**Cronbach's α If Item Deleted**
Q155. How fair do you think income distribution is in [Country]?	.336	.547
Q156. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences between people with high income and those with low incomes.	.371	.531
Q157. How concerned are you about the loss of your or your family's major source of income within the next 12 months?	.343	.544
Q158. The following is a hypothetical question: If you were unfortunate enough to lose your main source of income, how serious would it be for you and your family?	.256	.580
Q159. Considering all the effort that you and your family members have made in the past, do you think the income that your family currently receives is FAIR or NOT FAIR?	.397	.521
Q160. As compared to my parent's generation, my generation has more or fewer opportunities to improve one's standard of living or social status?	.285	.568

7. EXAMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVENESS OF SAMPLE SET AND WEIGHTING

There are few steps to get to the final weights, where firstly we weight by gender. Then another weighting factor is calculated using age. We also get another weighting factor based on education. The final weighting factor, then, is the multiplication of the three weighting factors.

7.1 GOODNESS-OF-FIT TESTS

Gender

	Sample		**Population**	**Result**
	Frequency	Percent	Percent	
Male	1,988	49%	51%	Chi square= 7.391 p=.007<.05 Inconsistent with the population
Female	2,080	51%	49%	
Total	**4,068**	**100%**	**100%**	

Age

	Sample		**Population**	**Result**
	Frequency	Percent	Percent	
18 – 29	638	16%	26%	Chi square=719.147 P<.05 Inconsistent with the population
30 – 39	576	14%	20%	
40 – 49	816	20%	22%	
50 – 59	816	20%	15%	
60 +	1,222	30%	17%	
Total	**4,068**	**100%**	**100%**	

Education

	Sample		Population	Result
	Frequency	Percent	Percent	
Elementary and Less	1,745	43%	30%	Chi square=406.397 p=.000<.05 Inconsistent with the population
Junior High School	1,209	30%	43%	
Senior High School	634	16%	15%	
College and Above	462	11%	11%	
Total	**4,068**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

7.2 SAMPLE REPRESENTATIVENESS

Gender

Gender	Before weighting		After weighting	
	Frequency	**Percent**	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Male	1,988	49%	2,075	51%
Female	2,080	51%	1993	49%
Total	**4,068**	**100.0**	**4,068**	**100.0**

Chi square= .0001, p-value = 0.992> .05 , consistent with the population after weighting

Age

Age Group	Before weighting		After weighting	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
18 – 29	638	16%	1,058	26%
30 – 39	576	14%	814	20%
40 – 49	816	20%	895	22%
50 – 59	816	20%	610	15%
60 +	1,222	30%	692	17%
Total	**4,068**	**100%**	**4,068**	**100.0**

Chi square= 0.0004, p-value=1> .05,consistent with the population after weighting

Education

Education	Before weighting		After weighting	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Elementary and Less	1,745	43%	1,220	30%
Junior High School	1,209	30%	1,749	43%
Senior High School	634	16%	610	15%
College and Above	462	11%	447	11%
Missing	18	0.004%	41	1%
Total	**4,068**	**100.0**	**4,068**	**100.0**

Chi square=0.407, p-value=0.982> .05, consistent with the population after weighting