

# EASSDA Newsletter

## What is EASS / EASSDA

### ► What is EASS?

The EASS (East Asian Social Survey; <http://www.eassda.org>) is a biennial social survey project that purports to produce and disseminate academic survey data sets in East Asia. As a cross-national network of the four GSS-type surveys in East Asia—CGSS (Chinese General Social Survey), JGSS (Japanese General Social Survey), KGSS (Korean General Social Survey), and TSCS (Taiwan Social Change Survey)—EASS is dedicated to the promotion of comparative studies on diverse aspects of social lives in East Asia. Launched in 2003, EASS is one of the few internationally coordinated social survey data collection efforts, and is truly unique in its East Asian focus.

### ► FOCUS of EASS

EASS focuses on questions and issues that are commonly relevant to East Asian societies, bringing them together into culturally and theoretically meaningful topics for comparative researches. Reliable data production is the key to meet such ends. EASS emphasizes scientific rigor and cultural comparability in its data collection.

Current EASS-participating institutions, which represent four East Asian societies (China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan), are all experienced in their large-scale, GSS-type nationally representative sample surveys, and most of them are also involved in other international collaborative social survey projects, notably the ISSP (International Social Survey Programme).

One of the most important methodological features of EASS is that, instead of being conducted as an independent survey, its topical modules are ordinarily integrated into preexisting survey frameworks of each country (i.e., CGSS, JGSS, KGSS, and TSCS), just like the ISSP module surveys are normally conducted by their member countries. We believe that such a method greatly widens the scope of data collection and analysis both within and across the East Asian boundaries.

### ► BIRTH of EASS

Principal investigators of GSS-type surveys in East Asia convened together for the first time in Seoul in Nov. 2003 to discuss the possibility of establishing the EASS. A unanimous agreement was reached to launch the EASS, a network of survey researches in East Asia, which is committed to facilitate the understanding of East Asia by means of standardized social surveys in the region. Since its inception, principal investigators have worked very closely together to bring the ideas of EASS into a concrete shape, resulting in the generation of working principles, modular topics and questionnaires, and finally the data collection.

### ► EASSDA (East Asian Social Survey Data Archive)

In the 2008 General Meeting held in Tokyo, another unanimous agreement has been reached to establish and locate the EASSDA (East Asian Social Survey Data Archive; <http://www.eassda.org>), EASS's central data archive, in the Academy of East Asian Studies at the Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, Korea. The mission of EASSDA is to integrate, harmonize, and archive data sets

and the related documentations of EASS module surveys so as to distribute and disseminate them to the social science community all over the world.

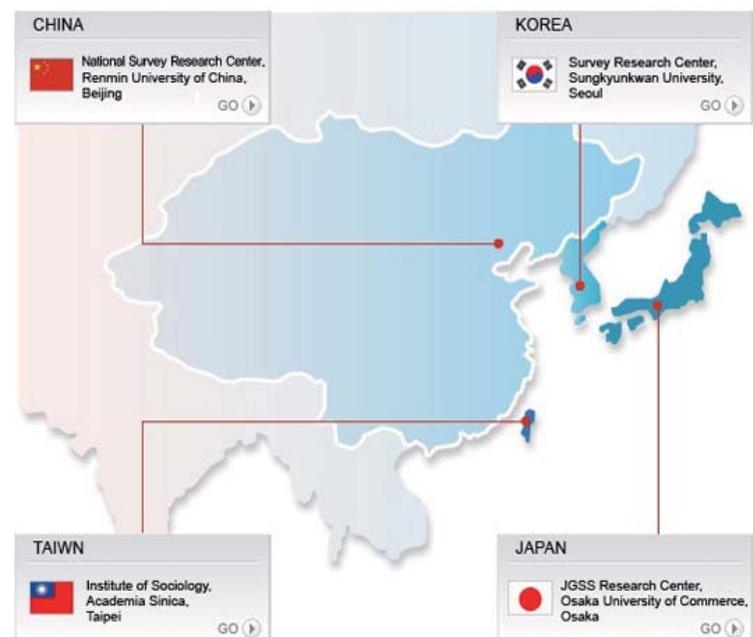
### ► OBJECTIVE of EASSDA

EASSDA purports to provide students and scholars in social science community with integrated EASS data sets collected by coordinated efforts of the participating institutions in the four countries. In doing so, EASSDA endeavors eventually to enable and promote as many comparative studies as possible on diverse topics and issues unique to the East Asian society.

### ► ICPSR (Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research)

Perhaps the year 2013 could be recorded as one of the most significant and successful years for the history of EASS, since EASS's cumulative data sets were begun to be deposited and archived, with full citations, for the first time in the ICPSR (Inter-University Consortium for Political & Social Research; <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>), the oldest and most recognized social-science data archives all around the world. Having the EASS datasets archived in the ICPSR substantially means that the span of EASS data usage and analysis is now extended further significantly all over the world. Along with the EASS datasets, GSS-type survey datasets in each EASS-participating country (i.e., CGSS, JGSS, and KGSS) were deposited and archived, too, around the year 2013.

### ► PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS





As of Oct. 2013, EASS has conducted four module surveys in 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, respectively, and is now planning to conduct its fifth module survey in 2014.

The first topical module was <Family in East Asia> (2006). In the module, special attention has been paid to several aspects of changing family lives in East Asia, which include fertility, aging, intergenerational support exchanges, and the like. The module was developed by the collective endeavor of family specialists in the four countries for the two years of 2004-2005. Finalized in the course of repeated conferences, drafting meetings, and pretests in each country, the <Family> module contained several topics, such as marriage, divorce, gender-role, family lineage, intergenerational support relationships, familism, inheritance, gender preference, filial duty, family solidarity, conjugal relations and power, division of labor in the family, work-family balance, and so on. The integrated and harmonized <Family> module data has already been made readily available in the EASSDA and ICPSR websites and is now completely open to the public. Scholars who participated in the development of the module have presented a number of cross-national analysis results in a series of EASS conferences and meetings held in several different places of East Asia (Osaka, Seoul, Taipei, Tokyo, and Beijing).

The second topical module was <Globalization and Culture in East Asia> (2008). The <Culture> module contained numerous topics including the culture consumption, cultural perception, Confucian virtue, social identification, preference for culture and arts, social distance, attitude to foreign workers and international-marriage, ethnocentrism, social network, and so forth. The data from the four countries has already been harmonized and has been archived and released all over the world at the end of 2010.

The third module was named <Health in East Asia> (2010). In fact, the EASS has intentionally linked the module to the <Environment> module of the 2010 ISSP (Note that most EASS members are ISSP members, as well) in order to maximize the synergy effect of fielding the two modules at the same time. Fielding for the module has been finished in the four countries and the data has also been harmonized, archived, and released all over the world at the end of 2012. Included in the <Health> module are health status (self-rated health, hopelessness, symptoms, chronic illness, etc.), health-related behaviors (smoking, drinking, physical exercise, health checkup, etc.), care-giving and taking, health and social security insurances, alternative medicine, social support and trust, environment, epidemiology, family care need and care management, mental breakdown, and so forth.

The modular topic for EASS's fourth module was decided as <Network Social Capital in East Asia> (2012) in the Seoul meeting held in May 2010. Experts on the module from the four countries kept serious deliberations on the questionnaires both on- and off-lines in several meeting occasions of the EASS. The <Network> module was finalized in the General Meeting in Taipei in Nov., 2011. Topics included in the module are social capital (potential and mobilized), group and interpersonal connections, mobilization of social capital, social tolerance, social

participation, voluntary activities, collective efficacy, political participation, political interest and efficacy, and social trust. The module has been subsequently fielded all at once in 2012 in the four countries and its data are currently in the process of management and harmonization with an expectation to the archiving by the end of 2014.

Aside from the four modules that have already been developed and fielded (family, culture, health, and network), EASS is planning to develop another module for the year 2014. EASS members have been talking about the topic for the fifth module as early as in Nov. 2011 in Taipei General Meeting (Nov. 17-19) and everything about the module (topic, convener, drafting team, archiving schedules, etc.) is set up now. The module is called 'Work Life in East Asia' and the <Work> module is likely to include topics such as work orientations, work-family balance, global economic crisis, social disparity and mobility, entrepreneurship, and the like.

Data sets collected in each participating country are normally processed and prepared to match the structure of the Standard Setup before they are delivered to EASSDA for integration, harmonization, and archiving. The first step in creating the data is the production of the 'Standard Setup,' which includes, most important, the desired structure of the integrated file, variable names, variable labels, code numbers, value labels, definition of missing values, and the like. The starting point of the production of the 'Standard Setup' is the questionnaires of the respective EASS module and the set of Standard Background Variables (SBV) defined by the EASS. Below are some examples of the documentations for previous modules.



-  Standard Background Variables for 2006 Family Module
-  Standard Background Variables for 2008 Culture and Globalization Module
-  Standard Background Variables for 2010 Health Module
-  Standard Background Variables for 2012 Network Social Capital Module



## ▶ Greeting from the International Representative of CGSS

Since its birth in 2003, the CGSS has been committed to the goals of conducting high-quality household surveys with a national representative sample and building a public data archive in China. Meanwhile we privilege our EASS collaboration and will continue to contribute to this cross-society scholarly program in East Asia.

On behalf of the CGSS, I extend my warmest greetings to Dr. Sang-Wook Kim and his KGSS colleagues for their invaluable service to the EASS Data Archive. This archive will, in my anticipation, help sociologists and other social scientists around the globe to pursue a data-based scientific analysis of social and cultural life of East Asia, a region of increasing strategic importance to the world in the twenty-first century.



### Yanjie Bian

International Representative, CGSS  
 Director, Institute for Empirical Social Science Research  
 Dean, School of Humanities and Social Science  
 Xi'an Jiaotong University, China

## ▶ Greeting from the Principal Investigator of JGSS

Back in 1986 when I was studying at Stanford University, my supervisor sighed about the lack of open data sources in Japan. More than 10 years later, the JGSS project was launched at the initiative of Japanese researchers who benefited from GSS data while studying abroad in the 1980s. We advocated the necessity of conducting General Social Surveys regularly in Japan and making the survey data available publicly, so that researchers who are unable to participate in nationwide surveys can access the data for research and educational purposes. We have carried out nine nationwide surveys involving thousands of people, and published more than ten collections of research papers, academic books, and statistical textbooks so far.

The motto of JGSS Research Center at Osaka University of Commerce is “openness,” “continuity,” “internationality,” and “innovation.” This motto reflects the background behind the establishment of the JGSS project and the efforts we have made. With this motto it was natural for the JGSS project to join the EASS project. We sincerely hope that many scholars in the world utilize EASS data and conduct comparative studies on diverse aspects of lives in East Asia.



### Noriko IWAI

Director, JGSS Research Center  
 Professor, Faculty of Business Administration,  
 Osaka University of Commerce,  
 Japan

## ▶ Greeting from the Principal Investigator of KGSS

Ideally, a desirable academic social survey needs to be equipped with a few defining characteristics, including, most important, the national representative sampling, longitudinal designing, international coordination, and production and dissemination of the ‘quality’ data sets. The KGSS would probably be one of the few surveys that satisfy all these characteristics.

During its relatively short existence, the KGSS has continued to produce and disseminate numerous large-scale social surveys each year since 2003 on behalf of the Korean academic community. This was made possible since the KGSS has volunteered to embody two basic missions of research and service. As its research mission, the KGSS generates new data every year that adhere to strict guidelines in conducting the survey. We strongly believe that a steady progress in social scientific knowledge is made possible by an accumulation of factual data sets that are faithful to the rigorous empiricism. As its service mission, the KGSS disseminates new and existing data to an active network of scholars and students throughout the world. With its data archiving function, we are pioneering the way to become a data-diffusion conveyer. The current emphasis of the KGSS on fundamental survey-based data has put the SRC (Survey Research Center at the Sungkyunkwan Univ.) in a position to consolidate and promote the survey with great enthusiasm.



### Sang-Wook Kim

PI, KGSS  
 Director, Survey Research Center at the Academy of East Asian Studies  
 Professor, Dept. of Sociology  
 Sungkyunkwan university, Seoul, Korea

## ▶ Greeting from the Principal Investigator of TSCS

We have conducted the TSCS project for more than 28 years. We first became a member of the International Social Survey Programme in 2001 and then founded the East Asian Social Survey in 2003 together with three other teams. As a member of these two international survey programs, we anticipate that we can improve our surveys through exchanging experiences with survey specialists in other societies.

We would like to take the chance to thank KGSS for serving as the base of the EASS Data Archive, and are confident that the collaboration will be successful and will benefit the development of survey research and social sciences in East Asia. A conference on health and medical care was held at the Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica in August 2012. Five of the seven papers presented in the conference were based on the EASS data. We will make more efforts toward promoting cross-cultural studies in Taiwan.



### Yang-Chih FU

PI, TSCS  
 Research Fellow, Institute of Sociology  
 Academia Sinica, Taiwan



## ► Introduction and History of CGSS



**CGSS Co-PI: Li, Lulu**

The CGSS came to her birth in 2003. After three annual surveys, in 2006 it began incorporating EASS modules in its biennial surveys. The colleagues at CGSS have been very pleased with the collaboration among the four East Asian societies—alphabetically, China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan—and have learned a great deal from their EASS friends. In the first three EASS modules (2006 on family, 2008 on culture, and 2010 on health), CGSS colleagues did not contribute as much as they should have due to the lack of scholarly expertise, although having included China in these modules has been of tremendous importance to the comparative value of the EASS data archive. In the 2012 module on network social capital, however, CGSS has taken the lead and wanted to make the highest contribution possible. For this module, a dozen nationally-known experts on social networks and social capital have teamed up, with a group effort to produce a module draft of scholarly and comparative significance.

A research platform and a public data archive of less than ten years, the CGSS has gained ample scholarly fruits in its first wave (2003-2008). The first wave was characterized by a close collaboration between Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and National Survey Research Center of the Renmin University of China. The colleagues from the two institutions recognized the long-term value of a CGSS project, combining their separate resources and personnel in conducting five surveys together (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2008). Methodologically, we gained valuable experiences in national sampling, comparative advantages and disadvantages of different systems of survey implementation (through scholarly networks, government organizations, and marketing survey companies), questionnaire design, and quality control measures and exercises. These experiences have been reported and analyzed in a widely circulated Chinese-language book, *Social Survey Research in Practice: Chinese Experiences and Analyses* (Oxford [HK]), or the Chinese mainland version *Social Survey Methods and Techniques: Chinese Experiences* (Beijing: Social Science Academic Press), co-edited by Yanjie Bian, Lulu Li, and He Cai. Substantively, we have published numerous journal articles on various issues based the CGSS surveys, which have been reflected in a research monograph and three edited books. Finally, the CGSS became a public data archive in 2007, and so far 2003, 2005, and 2006 CGSS datasets have been available online. Since its inauguration of the website, we received 50 data downloading requests a day, with 87% domestic and 13% international.

In 2010 the CGSS entered its second wave, of which our expectation became even higher. We have redrawn the sample, maintained the sample size of 10,000 households, standardized our background variables, and established an international advisory committee to oversee the quality of the CGSS. One persistent feature of future CGSS surveys will be to incorporate both EASS and ISSP modules in its biennial surveys. To our EASS colleagues, we are truly looking forward to the mutually rewarding years ahead.



## ► Introduction and History of JGSS

The JGSS research project started in the fall of 1998, and had been designated as a “Key institute on the frontiers of academic projects” by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (hereafter MEXT) through 2 phases for 10 years. The Japanese General Social Survey (JGSS) Research Center at Osaka University of Commerce was accredited by the Minister of MEXT as a Joint Usage/Research Center in October 2008, and renewed in April 2013. The designation of “Joint Usage/Research Center” is given to research institutions attached to universities that are recognized as being able to make a meaningful contribution to academic development by sharing their resources with external researchers. At the JGSS Research Center, we invite social scientists to submit research issues they have in mind, screen the research issues submitted, and conduct social surveys to collect the data necessary to explore and investigate such issues.

Specifically, the Center implements nationwide social survey biennially and supports joint researchers in analyzing data and reporting their research findings, as well as providing opportunities of data analysis among researchers all over the world by depositing its data to both domestic and foreign data archives. Through these activities, JGSS Research Center aims to promote joint research by both Japanese and foreign researchers, to grasp reality and trend of Japanese society, and to clarify position of Japanese society in the world.



## ► Introduction and History of KGSS

The KGSS (Korean General Social Survey) is an academic social survey of Korean household members conducted annually by the SRC (Survey Research Center) at the Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, Korea. The KGSS adopts the latest GSS of the NORC (National Opinion Research Center) in the University of Chicago as a model survey. Similar to the GSS and GSS-type surveys all over the world, the KGSS integrates the replicating core questions and internationally coordinated topical modules, such as the ISSP and EASS, into a single survey framework. The KGSS was given birth in the year of 2003 and has continued to produce and disseminate the high quality survey data sets every year since 2003. The KGSS is funded by the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) and Academy of East Asian Studies at the Sungkyunkwan University.

Consistent with the requirements and practices of the ISSP, EASS, and the GSS-type surveys all over the world, the sample for the KGSS is a national representative sample drawn by full probability sampling procedures. Structured face-to-face in-depth interviews, which is administered by hundreds of a trained group of interviewers, are carried out for the selected sample. In the wave of globalization in the area of academic social surveys, the KGSS has enjoyed the strong support of scholars and institutions from both inside and outside the academia all around the world.



## ► Introduction and History of TSCS

Taiwan has witnessed profound social changes since the lifting of martial law in the 1980s. The Taiwan Social Change Survey (TSCS) tracks the long-term trends of these changes and provides insight into them through national representative survey data on various topics. Since the first nation-wide survey completed in 1985, this long-term, cross-sectional survey project has followed 5-year cycles that rotate selective modules in order to capture the time-series of social changes. As of 2013, the TSCS has accumulated 52 surveys. Many of these surveys carry repetitive modules that have run through up to four cycles of survey operations, which enable researchers to further understand social change from longitudinal perspectives. With approximately 10,900 face-to-face interviews completed over the past 28 years, the TSCS has become the largest survey series among all of the General Social Surveys in the world.

The TSCS has been based at the Academia Sinica, jointly operated by the Institute of Sociology and the Center for Survey Research, RCHSS. All survey data have been archived in both institutes and are available for free and instant download from their respective websites to the general public. Through this generous policy of data release, scholars and students have been able to employ the data for their research and have made significant contributions to the scholarly world. As of the end of 2013, TSCS data had been the basis for at least 451 conference papers, 377 journal articles, 141 book chapters, 265 master's theses, and 36 doctoral dissertations.

In addition to following the data release policy and an open-door policy that asks for survey modules and items from domestic scholars, the TSCS team also cooperates with the international community in designing international comparative surveys. In 1996, the TSCS participated in a three-society, comparative survey project with China and South Korea. Since 2002, the TSCS has been an active member in both of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) and the East Asian Social Survey (EASS). In the wave of the globalization of social surveys, not only will the TSCS continue to cover its major national research agenda, but it will also aim to present and demonstrate the characteristics of Taiwanese social changes by incorporating both ISSP and EASS modules into the surveys. Such a combination of local, regional, and global research interests should preserve the grand tradition of the TSCS while it expands into the international community.





## (1) 2006 <Family> Data

EASSDA has released the data for EASS's 1<sup>st</sup> (2006) module, "Families in East Asia," on Jan. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009. The integrated and harmonized data files are readily available after submitting "Data Request Form" on the website.

## (2) 2008 <Culture> Data

Data for EASS's 2<sup>nd</sup> module, "Culture and Globalization in East Asia," has been released as of Jan. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2011 and the harmonized files are available on the website.

## (3) 2010 <Health> Data

EASS's 3<sup>rd</sup> module, "Health in East Asia," has been fielded in each of the four countries and the data has been released all over the world as of Jan. 1, 2013.



## (4) 2012 <Network Social Capital> Data

Questionnaires for EASS's 4<sup>th</sup> module, "Network Social Capital in East Asia," were finalized in the 2011 General Meeting in Taipei, Nov. 2011. Fielding for the module has been done in all countries in 2012 and the data sets are currently in the process of integration and harmonization with a view to be archived and released by Jan. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015.

## (5) 2014 Module

Modular topic for EASS's 5<sup>th</sup> module was decided to be 'Work Life in East Asia' in the 2011 General Meeting (Taipei, Nov., 2011). Experts from the four countries are currently in the process of developing the questionnaires and they will be fielded all at once in each country in 2014.

The first-time user of EASSDA is expected to create an EASS account and log into one's own account. To obtain an EASSDA account, each user is required to provide personal information and create one's own ID and password. EASSDA membership is available only to individuals. Individual members include students, scholars, and researchers. To become a member, please fill out User Registration Form.

After logging into the EASSDA account, user is encouraged to fill out Data Request Form. EASSDA will review the submitted data request form and inform the user how to access to EASS data. User should agree to User Agreement after submitting Data Request Form. User can receive data from EASSDA by direct download only.

### • Data Access

Access to the study descriptions, method reports, questionnaires, and other related documentations is free and does not require registration. In order to download the data sets, however, users are expected to go through data access procedures below.



Login

The first-time user of EASSDA is encouraged to create an EASS account and log into one's own account. To obtain the EASSDA account, each user is required to provide personal information and create one's own ID and password. EASSDA membership is available only to individuals. Individual members include students, scholars, and researchers. To be a member, please fill out the [Registration Form](#).



Data Request Form

After logging into the EASSDA account, user is expected to fill out [Data Request Form](#). EASSDA will review the submitted data requests ASAP and inform the user the way to gain access to EASS data.



Download

User is also encouraged to agree to User Agreement after submitting [Data Request Form](#). S/he can receive data from the EASSDA by means of a direct download only.



## CONFERENCES (MAJOR)

- Dec. 2003. Representatives of JGSS, KGSS, TSCS convened for the 〈EASS Preparation Meeting〉 in the Sungkyunkwan Univ., Seoul, to talk about launching the EASS
- May, 2004. KGSS proposed to organize a session, “General Social Surveys in East Asia,” in the IIS (International Institute of Sociology) in Beijing
- June, 2004. EASS Drafting Meeting (Family module) in Beijing
- Nov. 2004. EASS Inaugural General Meeting and academic conference in Seoul
- June, 2005. EASS 2005 Drafting Meeting (Family module) in Seoul
- Oct. 2005. EASS 2005 General Meeting in Osaka
- Nov. 2006. EASS 2006 General Meeting in Taipei
- May 2007. EASS 2007 Drafting Meeting (Culture module) in Taipei
- July 2007. EASS 2007 General Meeting in Hong Kong
- Nov. 2007. EASS 2007 Drafting Meeting (Culture module) in Osaka
- Mar. 2008. Conference on “Data Archives and Their Prospects in East Asia” and EASS 2008 Drafting Meeting (Health module) in Tokyo
- Jun. 2008. JGSS Symposium 〈Development on EASS: Result on 2006 Family Module〉 and EASS 2008 Drafting Meeting (Health module) in Osaka
- Nov. 2008. KGSS–EASS Conference 〈Family and Social Life in East Asia〉 and EASS 2008 General Meeting in Seoul
- May 2009. EASS 2009 EASS Drafting Meeting (Health module) in Beijing
- Nov. 2009. EASS 2009 EASS General Meeting and TSCS Seminar in Taipei
- May 2010. EASS 2010 EASS Drafting Meeting (Network module) in Seoul
- July 2010. EASS proposed and organized panels in ISA World Congress of Sociology in Gothenburg, Sweden
- Nov. 2010. EASS 2010 EASS General Meeting in Osaka
- May, 2011. EASS 2011 Drafting Meeting in Osaka
- Sept., 2011. Joint panel of EASS and Kyoto Univ. Global Center of Excellent Program in ISA RC06 Seminar in Kyoto
- Sept. 2011. EASS proposed and organized a panel in WAPOR conference in Amsterdam
- Nov. 2011. EASS 2011 General Meeting (Network module) in Taipei
- June 2012. JGSS Symposium and EASS 2012 Drafting Meeting in Osaka
- Nov. 2012. EASS 2012 General Meeting in Xian
- May 2013. EASS 2013 Drafting Meeting in Seoul
- July 2013. INSNA Conference in Xi’an
- Oct. 2013. EASS 2013 Drafting Meeting in Beijing
- July 2014 (planned). EASS 2014 Drafting Meeting in Tokyo
- Oct. 2014 (planned). EASS 2014 General Meeting in Taipei



# MEMBERS OF PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS



Teams	Names	Affiliations
CGSS	BIAN, Yanjie	Professor, University of Minnesota, Dean, School of Humanities and Social Science, Xi'an Jiaotong University EASS Secretariat for 2010-2011, <EASS 2012 Convener>, International representative and a member of advisory committee of CGSS
	LI, Lulu	Professor, Department of Sociology, Renmin University of China
	HAO, Dahai	Professor, Department of Sociology, Renmin University of China
	YANG, Juhua	Professor, Center for Population and Development Studies, Department of Demography, Renmin University of China
	WANG, Weidong	Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Renmin University of China
	XIE, Guihua	Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Renmin University of China
	HUANG, Yingying	Assistant Professor, School of Sociology and Population Studies, Renmin University of China
	Zhao Zhong	Professor, School of Labor and Human Resource, Renmin University of China
	Tao Tao	Assistant Professor, National Survey Research Center, Renmin University of China
	Wang Yujun	Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Renmin University of China
JGSS	TANIOKA, Ichiro	President, Professor, Osaka University of Commerce
	IWAI, Noriko	Director, JGSS Research Center, Professor, Faculty of Business Administration, Osaka University of Commerce EASS Secretariat for 2008-2009
	NITTA, Michio	Professor, Faculty of Political Science and Economics, Kokushikan University
	KOJIMA, Hiroshi	Professor, Faculty of Social Science, Waseda University <EASS 2010 Convener>
	IKEDA, Ken'ichi	Drafting Committee of EASS 2012 Network Module, Professor, Faculty of Social Studies, Doshisha University
	SHISHIDO, Kuniaki	Research Fellow, JGSS Research Center, Associate Professor, Faculty of Business Administration, Osaka University of Commerce
SASAKI, Takayuki	Research Fellow, JGSS Research Center, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Business Administration, Osaka University of Commerce	
KGSS	KIM, Sang-Wook	Professor, Department of Sociology, Director, Survey Research Center, Sungkyunkwan University EASS Secretariat for 2004-2005, <EASS 2006 Convener> EASS Secretariat for 2012-2013 <EASS 2014 Convener>
	LEE, Myoung-Jin	Professor, Korea University
	SHIN, Seung-Bae	Research Fellow, Survey Research Center, Sungkyunkwan Univ.
	LEE, Wansoo	Research Fellow, Survey Research Center, Sungkyunkwan Univ.
TSCS	FU, Yang-chih	TSCS Principal Investigator, Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica
	CHANG, Ying-Hwa	TSCS Co-Principal Investigator, Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica
	TU, Su-Hao	TSCS Co-Investigator, Center for Survey Research, Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica
	YI, Chin-Chun	Drafting Committee of EASS 2006 Family Module, Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica
	CHANG, Chinfen	EASS Secretariat for 2014-2015, Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica
	TSAI, Ming-Chang	Professor, Department of Sociology, National Taipei University, <EASS 2008 Convener>
	CHANG, Ly-Yun	Drafting Committee of EASS 2010 Health Module, Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica
	CHEN, Duan-Rung	Drafting Committee of EASS 2010 Health Module, Graduate Institute of Health Policy and Management, National Taiwan University
	HSUNG, Ray-May	Drafting Committee of EASS 2012 Network Module, Department of Sociology, National Chengchi University



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