

OVERVIEW

2014 Law and Social Change Survey R4 (1)

RESEARCH DESIGN

I. Population and Areas of Survey

The survey population comprises members of the public aged 18 and above who own a landline telephone number. The areas in which the survey was carried out remained the same as that adopted in the 2006 Survey of Taiwanese Society. These include Taiwan and Penghu County, and excludes Lianjiang and Kinmen Counties.

II. Methodology

The Center for Survey Research, RCHSS, Academia Sinica (hereafter referred to as 'RCHSS') was responsible for conducting the survey, which was designed as a telephone interview. Relevant information was collected with the aid of the computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system developed by RCHSS

III. Sampling Method

The sample population is defined by Chunghwa Telecom's database of residential phone numbers recorded between years 2004 and 2005, which RCHSS had procured for the purpose of this survey. The residential phone numbers were then subjected to stratified systematic sampling, through which 23 strata were established, each representing one of Taiwan's 23 subnational administrative divisions. The population proportion of each stratum was determined based on the demographic data provided by the Household Registration Department of the Ministry of the Interior. The data, which reflects the total population of the 23 administrative divisions in Taiwan as of June 2008, was used to determine the corresponding sample size of the 23 strata. That is, the sample size of each stratum is proportionate to its population size as indicated in the demographic data provided by the Household Registry Department (see Table 1).

The number of telephone numbers to be selected for each stratum was determined by subjecting the National Database of Telephone Numbers to systematic sampling. It should be noted that a portion of the telephone numbers could not be selected due to the limited coverage of the said National Database. To reduce the effect of this limitation, a second round of selection was carried out, during which telephone numbers ending with two randomly-selected digits were selected as part of the sample. The second stage of sampling saw survey respondents being chosen from the selected household by making use of the intra-household respondent selection system¹ developed by Hung

¹ Hung's intra-household respondent selection system is widely used in academic research and surveys. It proposes the selection of eligible respondents from a single household by considering the following factors: (i) the total number of eligible respondents in the household; (ii) the number of male and female respondents in the household; and (iii) the last two digits of the telephone number. The random nature of the last two digits of any telephone number ensures that

Yung-tai (2001).

Table 1: Sample Size by City/County

County/City	Sample Size	County/City	Sample Size
Taipei County	251	Yunlin County	48
Taipei City	177	Hsinchu County	31
Taichung County	99	Chiayi County	37
Taitung County	16	Changhua County	85
Tainan County	74	Taichung City	67
Yilan County	30	Tainan City	50
Hualien County	23	Keelung City	26
Nantou County	35	Hsinchu City	25
Pingtung County	59	Chiayi City	18
Miaoli County	37	Kaohsiung City	101
Taoyuan County	122	Penghu County	6
Kaohsiung County	83		

Total: 1500

SURVEY PROCESS

I. Pilot Survey

The pilot survey was carried out on February 16, 2009. After arriving at the venue at 6 p.m., the interviewers were briefed on the content of the questionnaire and interview guidelines. Interviews were conducted till 9 p.m. on the same day, after which the interviewers were gathered to share their experience. The interviewers' feedback and insights were considered when the team revised the questionnaire into the current version. The pilot survey, with a total number of 1,044 phone calls made, saw the completion of 60 interviews and the rejection of 195 interviews. The average time spent on each completed interview was 15 minutes 19 seconds.

II. Official Survey

The official survey was launched on February 26, 2009 and was set to end 13 working days later on March 16. A total of 1,522 interviews were successfully conducted, exceeding the original expectation of 1,500 interviews. Nine sets of 1,500 telephone numbers each were sampled in this survey, translating to a total of 13,500 telephone numbers, while a total of 28,179 phone calls were made. The survey saw the completion of 1,522 interviews and the rejection of 2,700 interviews.

respondents of all genders and age groups have a chance of being selected for the survey. cf. Hung Yung-tai (2001); Chu Hai-yuan (2007)

The average time spent on each completed interview was 14 minutes 58 seconds.

SURVEY RESULT

A total of 1,522 interviews were successfully conducted, exceeding the original expectation of 1,500 interviews. The survey had a sampling error of $\pm 2.51\%$ at a 95% confidence level, while the Response Rate 1 (RR1) and Refusal Rate 1 (REF1) are 12.93% and 22.97% respectively.

1、 調查對象與範圍

I. Respondents and Areas of Survey

This project, “Taiwan Empirical Legal Studies: Phase IV”, surveys citizens aged 18 years old and above. The areas of survey include 19 cities and counties in Taiwan and Penghu County, excluding other outlying islands such as Lianjiang County and Kinmen County.

2、 調查方式

II. Methodology

The survey in the present study was carried out by means of telephone interview, which was conducted via the 50 survey-dedicated lines of the Public Opinion Center at Shih Hsin University. The interviewers collected data from the respondents with the aid of the Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system. The advantages of telephone interviews include high efficiency, low cost, clear and easy-to-obtain samples, easy supervision of interview quality, less stress for the respondent, and a higher completion rate. Therefore, it has generally become the mainstream method of public survey research.

During the survey, the project was able to conduct sample interviews from all households in the surveyed area to get to know the opinions of the general public.

3、 調查時間

III. Execution Period of the Survey

「臺灣法實證計畫第四期」執行期間為 103 年 10 月 20 日至 11 月 08 日。

The project “Taiwan Empirical Legal Studies: Phase IV” was conducted from October 20 to November 8, 2014.

4、 抽樣設計與樣本配置

IV. Sampling Design and Configuration

(1) 抽樣母體

1. Sampling Population

本研究進行電話電訪時，一般民眾係以各縣市人口資料作為母體，視需要過濾非 18 歲以上之民眾後進行訪問。

When conducting telephone interviews, respondents from the general public were selected from the population of residents in a certain city/county. As required, those aged below 18 years old were excluded before the interview started.

(2) 抽樣方法

2. Sampling Method

依各縣市現住人口登記數進行分層抽樣，訪問 1,500 份有效樣本，主要在瞭解一般民眾對現行法令相關之價值觀念、態度及看法。樣本抽樣配額請見表 1-1。

Stratified sampling was conducted based on the number of registered residents of each city/county. A total of 1,500 valid samples were expected to be acquired, mainly in order to understand the values, attitudes, and opinions of the general public on the current regulations. Please refer to Table 1-1 for sampling details.

表 1-1、臺灣地區現住人口抽樣分配數

縣市	現住人口數	比例(%)	樣本數
基隆市	297,493	1.65%	25
臺北市	2,121,148	11.77%	177
新北市	3,085,776	17.12%	257
桃園縣	1,523,448	8.45%	127
新竹市	316,131	1.75%	26
新竹縣	392,292	2.18%	33
苗栗縣	437,351	2.43%	36
臺中市	2,036,231	11.30%	169
彰化縣	998,475	5.54%	83
南投縣	407,386	2.26%	34
雲林縣	559,089	3.10%	47
嘉義市	204,937	1.14%	17
嘉義縣	425,914	2.36%	35
臺南市	1,479,646	8.21%	123

高雄市	2,191,438	12.16%	182
屏東縣	675,548	3.75%	56
澎湖縣	80,304	0.45%	7
宜蘭縣	357,075	1.98%	30
花蓮縣	260,732	1.45%	22
臺東縣	175,833	0.98%	15
合計	18,026,247	100.00%	1500

資料來源：內政部戶政司全球資訊網，民國 103 年

Table 1-1. Sample Distribution (by Area) of the Current Population in Taiwan

City/County	Current Population of Residents	Percentage (%)	No. of Samples
Keelung City	297,493	1.65%	25
Taipei City	2,121,148	11.77%	177
New Taipei City	3,085,776	17.12%	257
Taoyuan County	1,523,448	8.45%	127
Hsinchu City	316,131	1.75%	26
Hsinchu County	392,292	2.18%	33
Miaoli County	437,351	2.43%	36
Taichung City	2,036,231	11.30%	169
Changhua County	998,475	5.54%	83
Nantou County	407,386	2.26%	34
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Chiayi County	425,914	2.36%	35
Tainan City	1,479,646	8.21%	123
Kaohsiung City	2,191,438	12.16%	182
Pingtung County	675,548	3.75%	56
Penghu County	80,304	0.45%	7
Yilan County	357,075	1.98%	30
Hualien County	260,732	1.45%	22
Taitung County	175,833	0.98%	15
TOTAL	18,026,247	100.00%	1500

Source: Official website of the Department of Household Registration, Ministry of the Interior (2014)