



CSES Module 5 Pretest Report:

TAIWAN

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INTRODUCTION

This report is an overview of the performance of the CSES Module 5 pretest conducted in Taiwan in 2016. The module was implemented in Taiwan as part of a post-election study, with data collected between 17th of January and 21st of April 2016. The data were collected after the general election held on Saturday 16th of January. The sample size is N=1690 respondents.

In Taiwan, the pilot study was prepared by PI Chi Huang as part of the Election & Democratization Study (TEDS) 2016 postelection survey. The data were collected in person using a probability design.

Analyses for this report were conducted by Lauren Guggenheim, with assistance from Linda Kimmel and Yioryos Nardis, all at Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan.

BACKGROUND

The CSES Module 5 was designed to introduce new measures of political populism to the CSES and investigate the notion of divided democracies. Core objectives of the module were to allow researchers to account for variation in the contestation of political elites and ‘populist’ attitudes across democracies, examine how ‘populist’ perceptions shape electoral behavior, and explore the distribution of populist attitudes cross-nationally. The module accounted for three core components, or dimensions, of populist attitudes: (1) attitudes towards political elites and electoral democracy, (2) attitudes towards out-groups within society, and (3) perceptions of “the people” and attachment to the nation. The CSES Planning Committee Module 5 Report further discusses these underlying dimensions, as well as possible sub-dimensions, and expands on the theoretical basis for the module.

The goal of the pretest was to (1) examine the distribution of answers to the questions in the CSES Module 5, (2) determine how the measures performed as scales representing specific dimensions of populism, and (3) explore how populism measures are related to vote choice of populist parties.

METHODOLOGY

Sample. The sample consisted of individuals aged 19 to 99 years old (i.e., born between 1916 and 1996). Data for several demographic variables were collected, including age (i.e., year of birth), gender, education, income, and political interest.

Demographic variables were cleaned and recoded. Refusals and “Don’t Knows” were recoded as missing. To construct the age variable ranges were used. Respondents gave their household income in D9. For these demographic variables, descriptive statistics for both weighted and unweighted frequencies are described below in Tables 1-5.

Representativeness. Post-stratification weights were included in the dataset. Weights did not make much difference for the distributions of the demographic variables, with the exception of Year of Birth; the weighted sample was slightly younger. Tables 1-5 below show the weighted and unweighted distributions of the demographic variables.

Table 1. Gender, Unweighted and Weighted

	Freq.	Percent	Weighted Percent
Female	868	51.36	50.70
Male	822	48.64	49.30
Total	1,690	100	100

Table 2. Year of Birth, Unweighted and Weighted

	Freq.	Percent	Weighted Percent
1985 and later	312	18.46	20.34
1975-1984	292	17.28	20.94
1965-1974	325	19.23	19.60
1955-1964	348	20.59	19.22
earlier than 1955	413	24.44	19.90
Missing	0	0	0
Total	1,690	100	100

Table 3. Education, Unweighted and Weighted

	Freq.	Percent	Weighted Percent
illiterate	59	3.49	2.72
Literate but no formal schooling	15	0.89	0.70
Some primary school	43	2.54	2.00
Primary school graduate	205	12.13	9.34
Some junior high school	18	1.07	1.40
Junior high school graduate	143	8.46	11.36
Some high school or vocational school	43	2.54	2.67
High school or vocational school grad	406	24.02	25.22
Some technical college	10	0.59	0.62
Technical college graduate	176	10.41	11.65
Some university	75	4.44	4.52
University graduate	351	20.77	19.76
Post-graduate education	136	8.05	7.46
Refused	10	0.59	0.58
Total	1690	100	100

Table 4. Income, Unweighted and Weighted

	Freq.	Percent	Weighted Percent
Under 28,000	227	13.43	12.88
28,001-39,000	119	7.04	7.11
39,001-49,000	111	6.57	6.86
49,001-59,000	119	7.04	7.59
59,001-69,000	140	8.28	8.51
69,001-80,000	125	7.40	7.46
80,001-93,000	115	6.80	7.03
93,001-111,000	140	8.28	8.53
111,001-141,000	107	6.33	6.06
Over 141,001	157	9.29	9.09
Refused	111	6.57	6.42
It's hard to say	54	3.20	3.00
Don't know	165	9.76	9.46
Total	1690	100	100

Table 5. Political Interest (Q1: How Interested would you say you are in politics?) , Unweighted and Weighted

	Freq.	Percent	Weighted Percent
Very Interested	149	8.82	8.09
Somewhat Interested	590	34.91	34.73
Not Very Interested	685	40.53	41.79
Not At All Interested	248	14.67	14.46
It depends	12	0.71	0.63
No opinion	1	0.06	0.07
Don't Know	5	0.30	0.24
Total	1,690	100	100

In the next sections, the distributions, means, and standard deviations are based on weighted data, but additional analyses in the report use unweighted data.

DISTRIBUTIONS OF KEY VARIABLES

Tables 6-8 below show the frequency distributions, means, and standard deviations of each of the items contributing to the scales for Attitudes about Elites, Out-Group Attitudes, and National Identity. Results shown in the tables use the weights provided in the dataset. To investigate whether missing data could be a problem, we provide the percentages of “don’t know” responses, respondent refusals, and “It depends” for each item.

ATTITUDES ABOUT ELITES

The following questions on attitudes toward the elite are included in Module 5 in Taiwan:

Q4a. In a democracy it is important to seek compromise among different viewpoints.

Q4b. Most politicians do not care about the people.

Q4c. Most politicians are trustworthy.

Q4d. Politicians are the main problem in our country (i.e., Taiwan).

Q4e. Having a strong leader in government is good for our country even if the leader bends the rules to get things done.

Q4f. The people, and not politicians, should make our most important policy decisions.

Q4g. Most politicians care only about the interests of the rich and powerful.

Q4h. Poor people should have a greater voice in politics.

Table 6 shows that Q4a “In a democracy it is important to seek compromise among different viewpoints” is skewed toward strongly agreeing. In fact, 84.48% of respondents either strongly or somewhat agreed with this statement. The majority of respondents somewhat disagreed or strongly with Q4c “Most politicians are trustworthy” (59.69%) and Q4e “Having a strong leader in government is good for our country even if the leader bends the rules to get things done” (59.97%). The percent item-missing ranges from 4.84%-7.52%.

Table 6. Attitudes About Elites: Percentages, Means, and Standard Deviations

	% Strongly Agree (1)	% Somewhat Agree (2)	% Neither Agree nor Disagree (3)	% Somewhat Disagree (4)	% Strongly Disagree (5)	%DK	%Ref.	% Dep.	M	SD
Q4_a Important to seek compromise	17.28	67.20	3.12	6.56	0.46	3.90	0.20	1.29	2.01	0.75
Q4_b Most politicians do not care	6.76	44.30	9.01	33.30	0.42	3.22	0.31	2.68	2.74	1.04
Q4_c Most politicians are trustworthy	0.57	21.60	11.44	52.32	7.37	3.54	0.10	3.07	3.49	0.95
Q4_d Politicians are the main problem	11.92	57.84	7.57	15.53	0.37	4.80	0.52	1.45	2.30	0.91
Q4_e Having a strong leader	3.23	25.86	5.23	50.17	9.80	3.64	0.26	1.82	3.37	1.11
Q4_f The people should make policy decisions	8.15	40.91	12.14	29.42	1.87	3.48	0.31	3.73	2.75	1.06
Q4_g Most politicians care only about the rich	13.86	54.01	7.36	19.26	0.68	3.24	0.38	1.22	2.34	0.98
Q4_h Poor people - greater voice	10.98	55.43	9.30	16.99	0.91	3.50	0.34	2.55	2.38	0.94

Note. Percentages are based on weighted data. N=1,690.

OUT-GROUP ATTITUDES

The following attitude questions were asked about out-groups:

Now thinking about ethnic minorities. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statement?

Q5a. Ethnic minorities should adapt to [COUNTRY]'s way of life.

And now thinking specifically about immigrants: Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements?

Q5b. Immigrants are generally good for [COUNTRY]'s economy.

Q5c. [COUNTRY]'s culture is generally harmed by immigrants.

Table 7 below shows the percentages, means, and standard deviations for attitudes about outgroups. Responses tend to be normally distributed. Most respondents somewhat disagree and strongly disagree with Q5c “Our country’s culture is generally harmed by immigrants” (62.15%). The percent item-missing ranges from 6.76%-9.73%.

Table 7. Attitudes About Outgroups: Percentages, Means, and Standard Deviations

	% Strongly Agree (1)	% Somewhat Agree (2)	% Neither Agree nor Disagree (3)	% Somewhat Disagree (4)	% Strongly Disagree (5)	%DK	%Ref.	%Dep.	M	SD
Q5_a Minorities should adapt	2.27	36.08	8.90	41.57	4.43	4.93	0.31	1.52	3.11	1.05
Q5_b Immigrants good for economy	1.54	38.20	10.92	36.42	3.20	6.62	0.05	3.06	3.00	1.02
Q5_c Culture harmed by immigrants	2.77	19.19	7.12	58.03	4.12	6.57	0.20	2.02	3.46	0.97

Note. Percentages are based on weighted data. N=1,690.

NATIONAL IDENTITY

In addition to the previous group of questions the following questions on national identity were included in order to understand respondents’ views on national self-determination:

Some people say that the following things are important for being truly [NATIONALITY]. Other says they are not important.

How important do you think each of the following is... very important, fairly important, not very important, or not important at all?

Q06_a. To have been born in [COUNTRY].

Q06_b. To have lived in [COUNTRY] for most of one's life.

Q06_c. To be able to speak [COUNTRY NATIONAL LANGUAGES].

Q06_d. To be [COUNTRY DOMINANT RELIGION].

Q06_e. To respect [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] political institutions and laws.

Q06_f. To feel [COUNTRY NATIONALITY].

Q06_g. To have [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] ancestry.

The Taiwanese election study chose to not explicitly use “Taiwan” in place of [COUNTRY] in any of the national identity measures. It opted to use “our country” instead of “Taiwan”. The question wording for these measures:

Q6a. To have been born in our country.

Q6b. To have lived in our country for most of one’s life.

Q6c. To be able to speak our languages (i.e. Chinese, Taiwanese, Hakka, or aboriginal language).

Q6d. To be our country’s dominant religion.

Q6e. To respect our country’s political institutions and laws.

Q6f. To feel our country’s nationality.

Q6g. To have our country’s ancestry.

Table 8 shows that respondents tended to think that respecting the country’s laws (Q6e) and feeling Taiwanese were the most important aspects of national identity. The percent item-missing ranges from 3.67%-5.71.

Table 8. Importance of National Identity: Percentages, Means, and Standard Deviations

	% Very Important (1)	% Fairly Important (2)	% Not Very Important (3)	% Not Important at All (4)	%DK	%Ref.	%Dep.	%No Op.	M	SD
Q6_a Born in country	15.23	47.57	30.18	2.98	2.53	0.18	0.61	0.72	2.22	0.74
Q6_b Lived in country	11.06	55.13	26.91	1.79	2.22	0.17	1.90	0.82	2.21	0.65
Q6_c Speak our languages	9.98	53.39	29.97	2.78	2.16	0	1.46	1.46	2.28	0.67
Q6_d Be our country's religion	4.31	27.23	53.35	9.405	2.73	0.11	1.85	1.02	2.74	0.70
Q6_e Respect country's laws	26.82	66.71	2.18	0	3.19	0.10	0.52	0.48	1.74	0.49
Q6_f Feel nationality	26.78	61.58	7.28	0.69	2.56	0.34	0.15	0.62	1.81	0.59
Q6_g Have country's ancestry	6.95	34.51	44.67	8.89	2.61	0.10	1.02	1.26	2.59	0.76

Note. Percentages are based on weighted data. N=1,690.

FACTOR STRUCTURE

Because populism is thought to have three main dimensions in the Module 5 proposal, we conduct an exploratory factor analysis on the populism measures, fixing the number of dimensions to three. We conduct a factor analysis with principal component factoring using oblimin rotation.

The Factor Analyses use unweighted data.

Below are results fixing factors to three and with an unfixed number of factors.

Table 9. Pattern Matrix for Three Factor Solution Using Oblimin Rotation

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Uniqueness
Q4_a Important to seek compromise			.32	.88
Q4_b Most politicians do not care		.73		.47
Q4_c Most politicians trustworthy		-.59		.63
Q4_d Politicians are the main problem		.57		.68
Q4_e Having a strong leader				.91
Q4_f The people should make policy decisions		.37		.78
Q4_g Most politicians care only about the rich		.73		.47
Q4_h Poor people-greater voice		.42		.75
Q5_a Minorities should adapt				.92
Q5_b Immigrants good for economy				.87
Q5_c Culture harmed by immigrants			-.38	.72
Q6_a Born in country	.74			.47
Q6_b Lived in country	.65			.56
Q6_c Speak our languages	.64			.59
Q6_d Be our country's religion	.64			.49
Q6_e Respect country's laws				.47
Q6_f Feel nationality	.46			.46
Q6_g Have country's ancestry	.69			.47

Notes. Principal component factors. Rotated solution. For ease of interpretation, blanks represent loadings less than .3.

Table 9 indicates that Factor 1 represents National Identity, as all variables apart from “Q6e Respect country’s laws” load on this factor. Q6e does not load on any factor. Factor 2 represents Attitudes Towards Elites, as all variables apart from “Q4a Important to seek compromise” and “Q4e Having a strong leader” load on this factor. Two variables with loadings slightly over .3 load onto the third factor, “Q4a Important to seek compromise” and “Q5c Culture harmed by immigrants”.

Table 10. Pattern Matrix for Unfixed Factor Solution Using Oblimin Rotation

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Uniqueness
Q04_a Important to seek compromise			.33		.30		.60
Q04_b Most politicians do not care		.69					.45
Q04_c Most politicians trustworthy		-.74					.40
Q04_d Politicians are the main problem		.59					.55
Q04_e Having a strong leader						.43	.79
Q04_f The people should make policy decisions				.78			.38
Q04_g Most politicians care only about the rich		.65					.46
Q04_h Poor people-greater voice				.70			.43
Q05_a Minorities should adapt						.78	.39
Q05_b Immigrants good for economy					.81		.32
Q05_c Culture harmed by immigrants					-.72	.38	.34
Q06_a Born in country	.69						.45
Q06_b Lived in country	.65						.50
Q06_c Speak our languages	.65						.55
Q06_d Be our country's religion	.69						.44
Q06_e Respect country's laws			.83				.31
Q06_f Feel nationality			.70				.40
Q06_g Have country's ancestry	.75						.42

Notes. Principal component factors. Rotated solution. For ease of interpretation, blanks represent loadings less than .3.

With an unfixed number of factors, the factor analysis reveals six factors. Factor 1 represents National Identity as five out of the seven related variables loaded onto this factor. Four of the eight variables about Attitudes About Elites loaded onto factor 2, representing trust in politicians. Variables “Q6e Respect country’s laws” and “Q6f Feel nationality” load onto the third factor. The fourth factor represents citizen participation. Factor 5 represents views towards immigrants. The item on minorities (“Q5a Minorities should adapt”) did not load onto this factor as originally expected. The variables “Q4e Having a strong leader” and “Q5a Minorities should adapt” loaded onto the final factor.

HOW THE ITEMS PERFORM AS SCALES

The next set of analyses investigates how well each set of items scale. Scaling is examined using correlations and Cronbach's alpha. To look at the correlations, we use polychoric correlation coefficients. These allow for the use of ordinal variables with a small number of response options (where the underlying trait being measured is assumed to be continuous). They can be interpreted the same way as a Pearson's coefficient.

To examine the dimensionality of each set of items, we use factor analyses. The factor analyses use the same procedures as above. We again use oblimin (an oblique) rotation, allowing the factors to be correlated. Our expectation is that if multiple factors emerge from these sets of items, the factors should be associated with one another.

ATTITUDES ABOUT ELITES

Correlations. Table 11 shows the polychoric correlations between the Attitudes About Elites items. The table generally shows weak to moderate correlations between the items. However, having a strong leader (Q4e) is extremely weakly correlated with the other items. The negative coefficients for Q4c show that the direction of this item should be reversed to fit with this scale.

Table 11. Polychoric Correlation Matrix for Attitudes About Elites

	Q4_a	Q4_b	Q4_c	Q4_d	Q4_e	Q4_f	Q4_g	Q4_h
Q4_a Important to seek compromise	1.00							
Q4_b Most politicians do not care	0.10	1.00						
Q4_c Most politicians trustworthy	0.02	-0.42	1.00					
Q4_d Politicians are the main problem	0.21	0.36	-0.30	1.00				
Q4_e Having a strong leader	-0.04	0.05	0.01	0.03	1.00			
Q4_f The people should make policy decisions	0.06	0.22	-0.03	0.11	0.01	1.00		
Q4_g Most politicians care only about the rich	0.10	0.50	-0.30	0.37	0.09	0.29	1.00	
Q4_h Poor people-greater voice	0.13	0.23	-0.11	0.18	0.05	0.32	0.33	1.00

Factor Analysis. The factor loadings in Table 12 suggest that there are three factors (using oblimin rotation and pcf factoring, as above). The first factor seems to be skepticism or distrust in political elites, and the second factor appears to be a desire for an increase in democratic decision-making. The items about having a strong leader in power and the importance to seek compromise load onto the third factor.

Table 12. Pattern Matrix, Unfixed Factor Solution Using Oblimin Rotation, Attitudes About Elites

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Uniqueness
Q4_a Important to seek compromise			.87	.22
Q4_b Most politicians do not care	.71			.44
Q4_c Most politicians trustworthy	-.76			.41
Q4_d Politicians are the main problem	.58		.35	.53
Q4_e Having a strong leader			-.38	.79
Q4_f The people should make policy decisions		.76		.43
Q4_g Most politicians care only about the rich	.59	.32		.48
Q4_h Poor people-greater voice		.72		.47

Cronbach's Alpha. Table 13 shows the Cronbach's alpha for Attitudes About Elites as well as the alphas if each item is deleted. The alpha for Attitudes About Elites is .54. Two of the items seem to perform poorly in both the full factor analysis and factoring on the individual dimension (i.e., Attitudes About Elites), which also have higher alpha if item deleted scores. First, dropping item e (Having a strong leader), results in a slightly higher alpha of .58. Additionally, dropping both item 5 and 1 (seeking compromise) results in an alpha of .60. The scale is more reliable without these two measures.

Table 13. Cronbach's Alpha, Attitudes About Elites

Item	N	Item-test correlation	Item-rest correlation	Average inter-item covariance	Alpha if item deleted
Q4_a Important to seek compromise	1590	.26	.07	.15	.56
Q4_b Most politicians do not care	1573	.60	.37	.09	.44
Q4_c Most politicians trustworthy	1565	.43	.22	.12	.51
Q4_d Politicians are the main problem	1564	.49	.28	.11	.49
Q4_e Having a strong leader	1584	.34	.06	.15	.58
Q4_f The people should make policy decisions	1551	.46	.21	.12	.52
Q4_g Most politicians care only about the rich	1599	.60	.38	.09	.44
Q4_h Poor people-greater voice	1573	.48	.26	.12	.50
				Covariance	Alpha
Test scale				.12	.54

OUT-GROUP ATTITUDES

Correlations. The table below (Table 14) shows the polychoric correlation matrix for Out-Group Attitudes. There is a relatively moderate negative correlation between the two questions about immigrants ($r = -0.36$), while the correlations between the question on minorities (Q5a) and the immigrant items are low.

Table 14. Polychoric Correlation Matrix for Out-Group Attitudes

	Q5a	Q5b	Q5c
Q5_a Minorities should adapt	1.00		
Q5_b Immigrants good for economy	0.09	1.00	
Q5_c Culture harmed by immigrants	0.15	-0.36	1.00

Factor Analysis. The table below (Table 15) shows that there are two factors (using oblimin rotation and pcf factoring, as above). The items on immigrants load onto a different factor than the item on minorities.

Table 15. Pattern Matrix, Unfixed Factor Solution Using Oblimin Rotation, Out-Group Attitudes

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Uniqueness
Q5_a Minorities should adapt		.95	.10
Q5_b Immigrants good for economy	.81		.28
Q5_c Culture harmed by immigrants	-.78		.30

Cronbach's Alpha. Table 16 shows the Cronbach's alpha for Out-Group Attitudes as well as the alphas if each item is deleted. The alpha for Out-Group Attitudes is quite low at .25. Dropping Q5a, "Minorities should adapt" increases the alpha to .43. This increase is likely due to the remaining two items referring specifically to immigrants; question Q5a is the only one of the three items referring to minorities.

Table 16. Cronbach's Alpha, Out-Group Attitudes

Item	N	Item-test correlation	Item-rest correlation	Average inter-item covariance	Alpha if item deleted
Q5_a Minorities should adapt	1560	.45	.03	.27	.43
Q5_b Immigrants good for economy	1512	.51	.13	.11	.19
Q5_c Culture harmed by immigrants	1524	.59	.24	-.08	-
				Covariance	Alpha
Test scale				.10	.25

NATIONAL IDENTITY

Correlations. The table below (Table 17) shows the polychoric correlation matrix for National Identity. The table generally shows moderate correlations between the items, although the importance of respecting Taiwan's laws (Q6e) has only small correlations with the other items.

Table 17. Polychoric Correlation Matrix for National Identity

	Q6_a	Q6_b	Q6_c	Q6_d	Q6_e	Q6_f	Q6_g
Q6_a Born in country	1.00						
Q6_b Lived in country	0.54	1.00					
Q6_c Speak our languages	0.41	0.39	1.00				
Q6_d Be our country's religion	0.40	0.36	0.43	1.00			
Q6_e Respect country's laws	0.15	0.22	0.17	-0.07	1.00		
Q6_f Feel nationality	0.28	0.30	0.27	0.08	0.50	1.00	
Q6_g Have country's ancestry	0.49	0.37	0.42	0.54	-0.02	0.17	1.00

Factor Analysis. The factor loadings shown in Table 18 suggest that there are two factors for national identity (using oblimin rotation and pcf factoring, as above). The first factor could be interpreted as being ethnically and culturally Taiwanese by having roots of some kind in Taiwan. Two items load onto the second factor: "Q6e Respect country's laws" and "Q6f Feel nationality". As indicated by the correlational analysis, Q06e does not fit as well with the other questions.

Table 18. Pattern Matrix, Unfixed Factor Solution Using Oblimin Rotation, National Identity

Item	Factor1	Factor2	Uniqueness
Q06_a Born in country	.70		.46
Q06_b Lived in country	.60		.52
Q06_c Speak our languages	.64		.55
Q06_d Be our country's religion	.76		.42
Q06_e Respect country's laws		.85	.30
Q06_f Feel nationality		.76	.36
Q06_g Have country's ancestry	.78		.41

Cronbach's Alpha. The alpha of all of the national identity items is .72. The results of these tests suggest that Q6e, respecting the country's laws do not fit as well in the other items on national identity. Dropping importance of respect for the county's laws increases the scale slightly up to .74. Dropping both Q6f, feeling the country's nationality, and Q6e leads to an alpha of .75

Table 19. Cronbach's Alpha, National Identity

Item	N	Item-test correlation	Item-rest correlation	Average inter-item covariance	Alpha if item deleted
Q06_a Born in country	1614	.72	.55	.10	.66
Q06_b Lived in country	1598	.68	.51	.11	.67
Q06_c Speak our languages	1616	.67	.50	.11	.67
Q06_d Be our country's religion	1586	.63	.45	.12	.69
Q06_e Respect country's laws	1610	.34	.17	.15	.74
Q06_f Feel nationality	1621	.50	.32	.13	.71
Q06_g Have country's ancestry	1598	.70	.49	.11	.68
				Covariance	Alpha
Test scale				.12	.72

ADDITIONAL MEASURES

Although the focus of Module 5 is measuring populist attitudes, the broader purpose is to investigate divided democracies. Other measures were added to the module with this purpose in mind. Some of these measures are new to the CSES. We check their frequency distributions, means, standard deviations, and missing data (see Tables 20 to 24). In this section, we use the weights provided in the dataset.

Overall, the levels of missing data range from .28 to 10.21%. The question about attitudes towards income redistribution (Table 23) has the most missing data, while the question about parents born outside of the country (Table 24) has the least. Additionally, it is worth noting that respondents feel that corruption is widespread in Taiwan as 77.38% feel that corruption is either “very widespread” or “quite widespread”. The other items are quite normally distributed.

POLITICS IN THE MEDIA (Q2)

And how closely do you follow politics on TV, radio, newspapers, or the Internet? Very closely, fairly closely, not very closely, or not at all?

Table 20. Politics in the Media

Categories	%
Very closely (1)	13.28
Fairly closely (2)	62.43
Not very closely (3)	16.08
Not at all closely (4)	7.57
It depends	0.37
No opinion	0.04
Don't know	0.24
Mean	SD
2.12	0.70

INTERNAL EFFICACY (Q3)

Please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the following statements:

You feel you understand the most important political issues of this country.

Table 21. Internal Efficacy

Categories	%
Strongly agree (1)	1.94
Agree (2)	24.27
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	10.60
Disagree (4)	52.42
Strongly disagree (5)	4.01
Refuse	0.42
It depends	1.04
Don't know	5.30
Mean	SD
3.32	0.98

CORRUPTION (Q7)

How widespread do you think corruption such as bribe taking is among politicians in our country: very widespread, quite widespread, not very widespread, or it hardly happens at all?

Table 22. Corruption

Categories	%
Very widespread (1)	28.75
Quite widespread (2)	48.63
Not very widespread (3)	14.16
It hardly happens (4)	0.60
Refuse	0.53
It depends	0.53
No opinion	0.35
Don't know	6.46
Mean	SD
1.86	0.68

ATTITUDES TOWARDS REDISTRIBUTION (Q8)

Some people think that the government should cut taxes even if it means spending less on social services such as health and education. Other people feel that the government should spend more on social services such as health and education even if it means raising taxes. Where would you

place yourself on this scale where 0 is "Governments should decrease taxes and spend less on services" and 10 is "Governments should increase taxes and spend more on services"?

Table 23. Attitudes Towards Redistribution

Categories	%
0 – Government should decrease taxes and spend less on services	8.995
1	2.10
2	3.48
3	6.80
4	6.83
5	30.76
6	8.15
7	7.82
8	7.77
9	1.97
10 – Government should increase taxes and spend more on services	5.13
Refuse	0.86
It's hard to say	4.19
Don't know	5.16
Mean	SD
5.02	2.54

PARENTS BORN OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY (D15)

Was either or both of your parents born outside of our country?

Table 24. Parents Born Outside of Country

Category	%
Both	1.88
Only father	0.48
Only mother	0.58
Neither	96.77
Refuse	0.15
Don't know	0.13