

EASSDA Newsletter

What is the EASS / EASSDA

► What is the *EASS*?

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

► FOCUS of the *EASS*

The 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 research. Reliable data production is the key to meet such ends. The EASS emphasizes scientific rigor and cultural comparability in its data collection.

The current institutions participating in the EASS, representing 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 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP).

One of the most important methodological features of the EASS is that, instead of being conducted as an independent survey, its topical modules are ordinarily integrated into the preexisting survey framework 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 the *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 research committed to facilitating 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 mold the ideas for the EASS, resulting in the generation of working principles, modular topics and questionnaires, and finally data collection.

► EASSDA (East Asian Social Survey Data Archive)

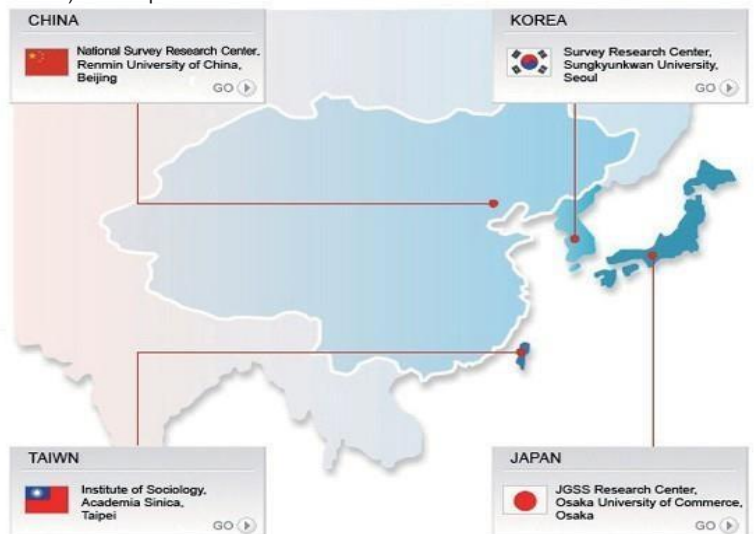
In the 2008 General Meeting held in Tokyo, unanimous agreement was reached again to establish the East Asian Social Survey Data Archive (EASSDA), EASS's central data archive, at the Academy of East Asian Studies at the Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, Korea. The mission of EASSDA is to integrate, harmonize, and archive data sets and related documentation of EASS module surveys so as to distribute and disseminate them to the social science community all over the world. [There was a total of 5,147 data applications and use until 2022.](#)

► OBJECTIVE of the *EASSDA*

The EASSDA intends to provide students and scholars in the social science community with integrated EASS data sets. In doing so, the EASSDA endeavors to enable and promote as many comparative studies as possible on diverse topics and issues unique to East Asian society.

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

2013 could be recorded as one of the most significant and successful years in the history of EASS as cumulative data sets for the EASS began 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 archive all around the world. Having EASS datasets archived in the ICPSR means that EASS data usage and analysis has extended significantly all over the world. Along with EASS datasets, GSS-type survey datasets in each EASS-participating country (i.e., CGSS, JGSS, and KGSS) were deposited and archived in 2013.





As of March 2023, the EASS has conducted eight module surveys in 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020 respectively, and now working on the harmonization of data in the 2020 modules.

The first topical module was <Family in East Asia> (2006). In this module, the EASS paid special attention to several aspects of changing families, including fertility, aging, intergenerational support exchanges. The module was developed by the collective endeavor of family specialists in the societies during both 2004 and 2005. Finalized after repeated conferences, drafting meetings, and pretests in each country, the topics for the <Family> module included marriage, divorce, gender-roles, 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 cities in 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 culture consumption, cultural perception, Confucian virtue, social identification, preference for culture and arts, social distance, attitude towards foreign workers and international-marriage, ethnocentrism, social network, and so forth. The data from the societies was harmonized, archived, and released globally by the end of 2010.

The third module was named <Health in East Asia> (2010). The EASS was intentionally linked to the <Environment> module of the 2010 ISSP in order to maximize the synergy of fielding two modules at the same time (Note that most EASS members are also ISSP members). Fielding for the module was finished in all societies and the data was harmonized, archived, and released globally by the end of 2012.

Included in the <Health> module is 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 insurance, alternative medicine, social support and trust, environment, epidemiology, family care need and care management, mental breakdown, and so forth.

The topic for the EASS's fourth module was decided as <Network Social Capital in East Asia> (2012) during the Seoul meeting held in May 2010. Experts on the module deliberated about the questionnaires both on- and off-line in several meetings. The module was finalized at 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 was subsequently fielded in 2012 and the data were archived by the end of 2014.

The fifth module was 'Work Life in East Asia' and the <Work> module includes topics like work orientation, work-family balance, global economic crisis, social disparity and mobility, and entrepreneurship. EASS members talked about this module as early as Nov. 2011 at the Taipei General Meeting and finalized it in 2013 at the Beijing General Meeting.

The first EASS module <Family>, was replicated in 2016 so that scholars can understand the continuity and changes of familial attitudes in these countries. As well, the second module <Globalization and Culture in East Asia > was replicated on 2018. And on 2020, the <Health> module had been replicated, and data generation is underway. In particular, conferences and international conferences were held in Seoul in February 2023 for the upcoming EASS <Social Networks > module. The MOU between ESS and KGSS will also be concluded here, and it is expected that more countries will be able to conduct comparative research.

On EASS the homepage, there are questionnaires, the desired structure of the integrated file, variable names, variable labels, code numbers, value labels, definitions of missing values, and so on. <http://www.eassda.org>





► Greeting from the International Representative of the CGSS

Since its birth in 2003, the CGSS has been committed to the goals of conducting high-quality household surveys with a nationally representative sample and building a public data archive in China. Meanwhile, we are privileged in being able to collaborate via the EASS 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 the KGSS team for their invaluable service to the EASS Data Archive. This archive will 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.



Weidong Wang

International Representative, CGSS
Executive Director, National Survey Research Center
Associate Professor, Department of Sociology
Renmin University of China

► Greeting from the Principal Investigator of the 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 twenty nationwide surveys involving nearly a hundred thousand respondents and published more than fifty collections of research papers, academic books, and statistical textbooks so far. The motto of the 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 the KGSS

It is remarkable that the EASS has continued for more than 15 years since the first EASS in 2006. It is not a small achievement at least for the KGSS as there have been both funding difficulties and a transition in leadership. From 2016 to 2018, the EASS in Korea was co-sponsored by Sungkyunkwan University and Seoul National University (Co-PI, Seok-ho Kim). From 2020, Survey Research Center at Sungkyunkwan University solely conducted the EASS as it from 2006 to 2014. Despite the KGSS could not conduct the 2014 EASS module on “Work Life in East Asia,” Weidong Wang (China), Noriko Iwai (Japan), and Yang-chih Fu (Taiwan) generously understood the situation and fully supported the KGSS in overcoming that difficult period of time. I am thankful for their friendship and willingness to work together to sustain the EASS for the global social science community that uses the data to learn more about East Asian countries. As I write this, there are more than 5,000 requests from all over the world for the EASS data. I thank all the users of the EASS. I genuinely hope the social science community enjoys using the EASS as much as I enjoy working with the EASS colleagues.



Jibum Kim

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

► Greeting from the Principal Investigator of the TSCS

We have conducted the TSCS project for more than 35 years, accumulating nearly 130,000 successful face-to-face interviews in 62 surveys. The TSCS first became a member of the International Social Survey Programme in 2002 and then co-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 other team members in the EASS. For years to come we will continue to make efforts toward promoting cross-cultural studies by engaging in various activities of the EASS.



Yang-chih Fu

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



► Introduction and History of the CGSS



CGSS Co-PI: Li, Lulu

The CGSS was born in 2003. After three annual surveys, in 2006 it began incorporating EASS modules in its biennial surveys. The researchers at CGSS have been very pleased with the collaboration among the four East Asian societies—China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan—and have learned a great deal from their EASS friends. In the first three EASS modules (2006 <family>, 2008 <culture>, 2010 <health>), CGSS colleagues did not contribute as much as they should have due to the lack of scholarly expertise, though including 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, the CGSS took the lead and wanted to make the highest contribution possible. For this module, a dozen nationally-known experts on social networks and social capital teamed up to produce a module draft of scholarly and comparative significance.

For 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 the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and the National Survey Research Center of the Renmin University of China. Colleagues from both 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 the JGSS

The Japanese General Social Survey (JGSS) research project started in the fall of 1998, and was 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 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 as well as in April 2019. 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 topics and conduct social surveys to collect data necessary to explore and investigate the selected topics.

The Center conducts the Japanese General Social Surveys (JGSS) on a nationwide basis every two years to assist our research collaborators in analyzing the data obtained through the surveys, and reporting research findings to the public. Additionally, we deposit the collected data to data archives in Japan and overseas in order to share the data with researchers around the world. Through these activities, the JGSS Research Center aims to promote research collaborations, both in Japan and overseas, deepen understanding of changes and the current state of affairs in Japanese society, and to identify the position of Japanese society in the world.

JGSS developed the JGSS Data Download System as part of a research program commissioned by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS): JSPS Program for Constructing Data Infrastructure for the Humanities and Social Sciences. JGSS data can be downloaded at JGSS Data Download System (nii.ac.jp)



▶ Introduction and History of the KGSS

The Korean General Social Survey (KGSS) is a nationally representative academic social survey of Korean adults living in non-institutions. The KGSS is the Korean version of the General Social Survey conducted by NORC at the University of Chicago. The Survey Research Center (SRC) at Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU) conducts the KGSS annually (2003-2014) or biennially (2016 and after). Funded by the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) from 2003 to 2014 and from 2020 to present and the Academy of East Asian Studies at SKKU from 2003 to present, the KGSS has interviewed 20,841 respondents and has collected 3,215 variables. Like the GSS-type surveys worldwide, the KGSS integrates the replicating core questions and three cross-national research modules, such as the International Social Survey Program (from 2003), the East Asian Social Survey (from 2006), and the European Social Survey (from 2023). The KGSS has become the most widely used social science data in Korea to understand the stability and changes in Korean society in the 21st century.



▶ Introduction and History of the TSCS

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 2018, the TSCS has accumulated 62 surveys. Many of these surveys carry repetitive modules that have run through up to six cycles of survey operations.

The TSCS has been based at the Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica. All survey data have been archived and are available for free and instant download 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. 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 first participated in a three-society, comparative survey project with China and South Korea. Since the early 2000's, the TSCS has been an active member in the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) and the East Asian Social Survey (EASS).





▶ 2023 East Asian Social Survey Conference Successfully Held

The Survey Research Center of Sungkyunkwan University's East Asian Academy (Director Kim Ji-beom) held the 2023 East Asian Social Survey Conference at Sungkyunkwan University's Suseon Hall on February 7-8. East Asian Social Survey (EASS), the most prestigious social research association in East Asia, marks its 21st anniversary this year. Researchers from societies are participating: KGSS at Sungkyunkwan University's Survey Research Center in Korea, CGSS at Renmin University of China, JGSS at Osaka Sangyo University in Japan, and TSCS at Academy Sinica in Taiwan.

A special guest – an ESS (European Social Survey) team led by Professor Rory Fitzgerald attended, as well as a CGSS team led by Professor Yuhong Zhu of Renmin University, a JGSS team led by Professor Noriko Iwai of Osaka Sangyo University, and a TSCS team led by Professor Chyi-in Wu of Academy Sinica. More than 20 scholars in Korea attended and had enthusiastic academic exchange, including Professor Shim Jae-man, Professor Lee Yoon-seok, Professor Choi Seul-ki, and Researcher Kwon Da-eun.

The first day of the conference had presentations by researchers participating in EASS. The CGSS research team performed presentations such as "a Decade-long Shift in Chinese Psychological Distance from the Outside World," "Anxiety Related to Aging and Age Discrimination," and "Change in Family's Fertility Attitude in China." The JGSS research team then presented topics such as " Perspectives on the Government Policy and Fear of Infection on COVID-19 in Japan," "Social Isolation and Loneliness Felt by Japanese during the COVID-19 Pandemic," "General Trust and Organizational Trust Changed in the COVID-19 Epidemic," and "a Brief Introduction to the Nationality Survey in Japan."

Later, the Taiwan TSCS team presented "The Relationship between Social Networks and Stock Investors in Taiwan," followed by the European ESS team's presentation on "Introduction to European Social Survey and ESS's International Partners." There was an announcement by Korean researchers for the closing of the first day's schedule, with in-depth discussions on topics such as "Classification of Familism in Korea," "Who Feels Depressed?" and "Commonalities and Differences in the COVID-19 Experiences of the Korean People."

Furthermore, there was a meaningful ceremony at the end of the first day. An academic research exchange agreement (MOU) between Korea's KGSS and Europe's ESS was signed. Through this agreement, the KGSS is going to cooperate with social survey organizations in Europe. As East Asian and European ESS researchers pondered together on social research methods during the conference, cooperative research is expected to proceed positively.

On the second day, the conference participants focused on the future direction of EASS. There were various opinions on improvement of the EASS questionnaire and operation policies. Professor Kim Ji-beom of Sungkyunkwan University said, "I'm glad the conference went well. We will continue to strive for the development of EASS, and we hope that this conference will play a key role that can promote such development." Professor Rory Fitzgerald of the University of London, who led the ESS research team, said, "I'm pleased to receive this much hospitality. Through the MOU with the KGSS, I hope that academic exchanges get more activated in the future."





(1) 2006 <Family> Data

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

(2) 2008 <Culture> Data

Data for the EASS's 2nd module, "Culture and Globalization in East Asia," was released Jan. 1, 2011 and the harmonized file is available on the website.

(3) 2010 <Health> Data

The EASS's 3rd module, "Health in East Asia," was fielded in each of the societies and the data was released globally Jan. 1, 2013.



(4) 2012 <Network Social Capital>Data

Questionnaires for the EASS's 4th module, "Network Social Capital in East Asia," were finalized in the 2011 General Meeting in Taipei, Nov.2011. Fielding for the module was completed in 2012 and the data sets were archived and released by Jan. 1st, 2015.

(5) 2014/ 2015 <Work> Module

The modular topic for the EASS's 5th module was decided to be 'Work Life in East Asia at the 2011 General Meeting (Taipei, Nov., 2011). Korea could not conduct the 2014 module.

(6) 2016 <Family> Module

The 2016 <Family> module was surveyed with the same questions and additional questions as 2006.

(7) 2018 <Culture> Module

The 2018 <Culture> module was surveyed with the same questions and additional questions as 2008.

(8) 2020 <Health> Module

The 2020 EASS module's harmonization is in progress.

First-time EASSDA users are expected to create EASS accounts and log in. To obtain an EASSDA account, each user is required to provide personal information and create an ID and password. EASSDA membership is available only to individuals. Individual members include students, scholars, and researchers. To become a member, please fill out the User Registration Form.

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

• Data Access

Access to the studies' descriptions, method reports, questionnaires, and other related documentation is free and does not require registration. However, in order to download the data sets, users are expected to go through data access procedures shown below.



Login

First-time EASSDA users are encouraged 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 an ID and password.

EASSDA membership is available only to individuals. Individual members include students, scholars, and researchers. To become a member, please fill out the [Registration Form](#).



Data Request Form

After logging in, users are expected to fill out the [Data Request Form](#). The EASSDA will review the submitted data requests ASAP and inform the user on how to gain access to EASS data.



Download

Users are encouraged to agree to the User Agreement after submitting the [Data Request Form](#). They 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> at Sungkyunkwan Univ., Seoul, to Talk about Launching the EASS
- May. 2004. KGSS Proposed to Organize a Session --General Social Surveys in East Asia-- at 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 Drafting Meeting (Family module) in Seoul
- Oct. 2005. EASS General Meeting in Osaka
- Nov. 2006. EASS General Meeting in Taipei
- May. 2007. EASS Drafting Meeting (Culture module) in Taipei
- July. 2007. EASS General Meeting in Hong Kong
- Nov. 2007. EASS Drafting Meeting (Culture module) in Osaka
- Mar. 2008. Conference on “Data Archives and Their Prospects in East Asia” and EASS Drafting Meeting (Health module) in Tokyo
- June. 2008. JGSS Symposium <Development on EASS: Result on 2006 Family Module> and EASS Drafting Meeting (Health module) in Osaka
- Nov. 2008. KGSS-EASS Conference <Family and Social Life in East Asia> and EASS General Meeting in Seoul
- May. 2009. EASS Drafting Meeting (Health module) in Beijing
- Nov. 2009. EASS General Meeting and TSCS Seminar in Taipei
- May. 2010. EASS Drafting Meeting (Network module) in Seoul
- July. 2010. EASS Organized Integrative Session in ISA World Congress of Sociology in Gothenburg
- Nov. 2010. EASS General Meeting in Osaka
- May. 2011. EASS 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 General Meeting (Network module) in Taipei
- June. 2012. JGSS Symposium and EASS Drafting Meeting in Osaka
- Nov. 2012. EASS General Meeting in Xian
- May. 2013. EASS Drafting Meeting (Work Life module) and Conference in Seoul
- July. 2013. INSNA Conference in Xian
- Oct. 2013. EASS General/Drafting Meeting (Work Life module) in Beijing
- July. 2014. EASS General/Drafting Meeting (Work Life module) in Yokohama
- July. 2014. EASS Organized Integrative Session in ISA World Congress of Sociology in Yokohama
- Sep. 2015. EASS General Meeting and EASS Symposium in Taipei
- Apr. 2016. EASS General/Drafting Meeting (Family module) in Beijing
- Nov. 2016. EASS Drafting Meeting (Culture module) and International Conference in Seoul
- June. 2017. EASS Drafting Meeting (Culture module) in Osaka
- Oct. 2017. EASS Organized a Session in Survey Research and the Study of Religion in East Asia in Washington D.C.
- July. 2018. EASS Organized a Session in ISA World Congress of Sociology in Toronto
- Oct. 2018. EASS General Meeting and EASS Symposium in Osaka.
- Nov. 2018. EASS 2018 General Meeting and Conference in Seoul
- Aug. 2019. EASS Conference 2019 in Zhèng zhōu
- Jan. 2020. JGSS Symposium and EASS Drafting Meeting in Osaka
- Sep. 2021. EASS Drafting Meeting (Network module) online
- Feb. 2023. EASS 2023 Workshop and Conference in Seoul
- June. 2023. EASS Organized National Association Session in ISA World Congress of Sociology in Melbourne



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
	SHISHIDO, Kuniaki	Professor, Faculty of Public Affairs, Osaka University of Commerce
	NISHIKAWA, Kazuji	Lecturer, Faculty of Business Administration, Osaka University of Commerce
	LIN, PingPing	Assistant Professor, Faculty of Public Affairs, Osaka University of Commerce
	HIRAO, Keiko	Faculty of Liberal Arts, Shirayuri University
	IKEDA, Ken'ichi	Professor, Faculty of Social Studies, Doshisha University
	IWAI, Hachiro	Faculty of Contemporary Sociology, Setsunan University
	KOHARA, Miki	Professor, School of International Public Policy, Osaka University
	OKABE, Takeshi	Professor, Graduate School of Education, Kyoto University
NAKAYA, Tomoki	Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Tohoku University	
SASAHARA, Kazutoshi	Associate Professor, School of Environment and Society, Tokyo Institute of Technology	
SASAKI, Takayuki	Professor, College of Policy Studies, Tsuda University	
KGSS	KIM, Jibum	Professor, Department of Sociology, Director, Survey Research Center, Sungkyunkwan University
	Kim, Seokho	Professor, Department of Sociology, Seoul National University
	Lee, Yun-Suk	Professor, Department of Urban Sociology, University of Seoul
	Park, Won-ho	Professor, Department of Political Science & International Relations, Seoul National University
	Choi, Seulki	Professor, KDI School of Public Policy and Management
	Kang, Jeong-han	Professor, Department of Sociology, Yonsei University
	Kim, Changhwan	Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas
	Sori Kim	Research Consultant, Gallup Korea
TSCS	FU, Yang-chih	TSCS Principal Investigator, Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica
	Wu, Chyi-In	TSCS Co-Principal Investigator, Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica
	Liao, Pei-Shan	TSCS Co-Investigator, Center for Survey Research, Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica
	TSAI, Ming-Chang	TSCS-Co-Investigator, Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica. <EASS 2008 Convener>
	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	