

the Survey Statistician

The Newsletter of the International Association of Survey Statisticians

No. 57

January 2008



International Statistical Institute



Institut International de Statistique



Editor

Steven G. Heeringa

Section Editors

John Kovar — Country Reports
James Lepkowski — Software Review

Production Editor

Gail Arnold

Circulation

Claude Olivier
Anne-Marie Vespa-Leyder

The Survey Statistician is published twice a year in English and French by the International Association of Survey Statisticians and distributed to all its members. Information for membership in the Association or change of address for current members should be addressed to:

Secrétariat de l'AISE/IASS
c/o INSEE-CEFIL
Att. Mme Claude Olivier
3, rue de la Cité
33500 Libourne - FRANCE
E-mail: claudе.olivier@insee.fr

Comments on the contents or suggestions for articles in *The Survey Statistician* should be sent via e-mail to:

Dan Hedlin dan.hedlin@scb.se and
Annica Isaksson anisa@ida.liu.se

In This Issue

No. 57, January 2008

- 1 Letter from the President
 - 3 Report of the IASS Scientific Secretary
 - 5 IASS Election Results
 - 5 Report from the 2009 Program Committee
 - 7 IASS President's Report
 - 11 **Country Reports**
 - 11 ♦ Australia
 - 12 ♦ Brazil
 - 13 ♦ Canada
 - 14 ♦ Malaysia
 - 15 ♦ Philippines
 - 16 ♦ Poland
 - 16 ♦ Spain
 - 18 ♦ United Kingdom
 - 18 ♦ United States
 - 20 **Software Review**
 - 26 ♦ Analysis of complex samples in R
 - 26 **Articles**
 - 26 ♦ Congratulations, Gunnar Kulldorff
 - 27 ♦ Félix Rosenfeld
 - 30 **New Members**
 - 33 **Announcements**
 - 33 ♦ ISBIS-2008
 - 33 ♦ European Conference on Quality in Official Statistics
 - 34 ♦ Summer Institute in Survey Research, University of Michigan
 - 34 ♦ Cochran-Hansen Prize 2009
 - 35 **IASS Web Site**
 - 36 **In Other Journals**
 - 36 ♦ Journal of Official Statistics
 - 38 ♦ Statistics in Transition — n s
 - 39 ♦ AStA — Advances in Statistical Analysis
 - 42 **IASS Officers and Council Members**
- Change of Address Form**
- Institutional Members**

Letter from the President

Dear Colleagues,
It is both an honor and a big challenge to preside IASS after Gordon Brackstone's term in the presidency. He directed the activities of our Association to high standards of excellence, provided a steady leadership and certainly knew how to get the best from collaborators in the Associations' executive committee, council and membership. Testimony to this is provided in his presidential report presented to our general assembly in Lisboa, which appears elsewhere in this issue of our newsletter. I hope that all members will join me in giving Gordon due recognition for his services to the IASS and a big THANK YOU.

Time also to thank outgoing members of the Executive, Vice-presidents John Kovar and Jelke Bethlehem, and Scientific Secretary Lilli Japac, for their many contributions to IASS during the past 2 ½ years. John will now be busy running the ISI Programme Coordinating Committee for ISI Durban in 2009, a challenging role for which we wish him well.

Lilli Japac's report on the six short courses held in Lisboa is also included in this issue. Attendance was good despite the limited funding we had available to support student participation. We must once again present our gratitude to all those involved in this massive effort, especially the course presenters for donating their time and providing such stimulating learning opportunity for so many. I rate the IASS short courses quite highly amongst the services provided by our Association to the membership, and hope we can expand this program in the future.

I welcome aboard our elected members of the Executive: Pierre Lavallée and Seppo Laaksonen, as

vice-presidents, and Steve Heeringa as Scientific Secretary. In addition to contributing to the other activities and debate within the Executive, Seppo agreed to look into ways of improving our network of country representatives, Pierre will look after the scientific meetings activities, and Steve will coordinate the short course program for ISI 2009 in Durban – see the call for course proposals presented later in this issue. Susan Linacre also joined our Executive as president-elect, to serve as president from 2009-11. Congratulations, Susan, and welcome.

Thanks are also due to outgoing council members Pascal Ardilly, J-J. Dreesbeke, Guido Ferrari, Linda Hewitt, Naman Keita and Hiek Som. Remaining council members (2005 – 2009) Giuliana Coccia (Italy), Geoffrey Lee (Australia), Leila Mohadjer (United States), Sarah M. Nusser (United States), Don Royce (Canada) and Wei Juan (China) are now joined by incoming council members (2007-2011) Jairo Arrow (South Africa), Louise Bourque (Canada), Kathryn Inglis-Clark (Australia), Dalisay Maligalig (Philippines), Paul-André Salamin (Switzerland), and Shyam Upadhaya (Nepal). Such diversity of geographic and professional representation in Council shall ensure that our decisions and actions reflect the core values and goals of our Association. I welcome the opportunity to work together with such a distinguished group of Survey Statisticians from all over the world.

Last but not the least, we continue to enjoy the generous support of INSEE in France from our Executive Director, Michel Péronnet, and Secretariat, with Anne Marie Vespa and Claude Olivier, for which we are also very grateful. I shall soon visit them in Libourne to discuss ways in which we can improve the services and communications with our membership.

I hope those of you who attended the ISI meetings in Lisboa have enjoyed it

as much as I did. The 14 Invited Paper Meetings (IPMs) organised or co-organised by the IASS program committee under David Steel were all well attended. We thank David, all members of his programme committee, together with organizers, authors and discussants who worked to make them a success story. As many of you will know, preparations for the IPMs to be organised or co-sponsored by IASS during the 2009 meetings in Durban are well underway under the leadership of our council member Leila Mohadjer, and a list of the topics for these sessions appears later in this issue. The full list of topics for IPM sessions appeared in the September issue of ISI Newsletter, and is available from the ISI website at (<http://isi.cbs.nl/Nlet/NLet073.htm>).

I am pleased to announce that council member Geoff Lee agreed to chair the IASS Programme Committee to prepare the programme of IASS invited paper meetings for the Dublin session of the ISI in 2011. Geoff will now appoint his committee, to work towards this goal. Those wishing to contribute to this objective, please feel free to get in touch with him directly.

Let me use my first letter of president in our newsletter to set out some goals and ideas for my term in office. This is meant to provide all members with a chance to know what we intend to do, and to contribute their views, critics, and suggestions.

I wish to increase IASS's membership and participation in all activities promoted by the Association. Members are therefore encouraged to take an active role in recruiting new members. If each one of us commits to recruiting a single new member, we could quickly double the membership!

I believe that membership to IASS is good value for money: discounted subscription to the two excellent journals: Survey Methodology and the Journal of Official Statistics; cheaper registration fees to the ISI and all other meetings organised by our Association; excellent newsletter and website; the opportunities to take the short courses we offer in combination with the ISI sessions every two years; networking in general, as well as contact opportunities with the leaders

in our field from around the world, are just a few of the benefits of membership that you can use to attract fellow statisticians to become members. If you think that there are other services we could aim to provide members with, please let us have your ideas and suggestions. But meanwhile, please help to recruit at least one new member for IASS: at just 10 Euro for those in developing countries, or 20 Euro for other members, this is a very attractive membership package. The registration form can be found on our website (<http://isi.cbs.nl/iass/>).

One of the rich parts of our activities is the program of professional and scientific meetings which we either organise directly, or co-sponsor with sister societies. Just after the ISI in Lisboa, we sponsored a satellite meeting on "Innovative Methodologies for Censuses in the New Millennium", which took place in Southampton, UK. Papers and presentation materials for this conference are available from <http://www.s3ri.soton.ac.uk/isi2007/programme.php>. It is time to consider ideas for similar satellite meetings to take place around the time of the Durban ISI in 2009. Ideas and proposals for such meetings are welcome. Members are also invited to be proactive in proposing, promoting and taking active part in the Association's activities. Do let us know if you have suggestions about activities that we could sponsor or help to promote and organise.

Let me now turn to the publication of our newsletter. Steve Heeringa (editor) and Gail Arnold (production manager) have taken care of The Survey Statistician over the past 4 ½ years. We must pay tribute to their dedication and competence, which is evident in the quality we find in our newsletter. But it is time to move on, since Steve is taking over his Scientific Secretary role. I am very pleased to announce that Dan Hedlin (dan.hedlin@scb.se) and Annica Isaksson (anisa@ida.liu.se) from Sweden will be the new joint editors of The Survey Statistician, starting with the June 2008 issue. We wish them well, and encourage you to send them any suggestions or contributions to our newsletter. In particular, I urge our country representatives and other collaborators to keep their country reports coming, so that we

can all keep abreast of the developments and activities worldwide. We welcome members' contributions in the form of short news articles, information about statistical activities in their countries, news of events and developments, as well as information education or professional opportunities that might be available and should be disseminated to the IASS membership. The new editors will in due course set out their own plans for the newsletter.

We are also fortunate to have Eric Rancourt continuing to look after our website (<http://isi.cbs.nl/iass/allUK.htm>). I plan to work closely with Eric to enhance our website even further, seeking to make it home to more services to our membership and to increase its use as a means to facilitate communication with and amongst the membership.

Let me finish this first letter by inviting you to help strengthen our association by taking part and keeping in touch. I look forward to working with you all.

Pedro Silva.

pedronsilva@gmail.com

Report of the IASS Scientific Secretary

Steven Heeringa

This issue of the Survey Statistician follows the biennial transition to new leadership of the IASS. As the departing Editor of the Survey Statistician and the newly elected Scientific Secretary, I would like to begin my report by saying thank you to the IASS members who have assisted me in past activities and to those who prepared me for my new role. I wish to thank Anders Christianson, John Kovar, Eric Rancourt, Dennis Trewin, Claude Olivier, Lilli Japac and Gordon Brackstone for their editorial and production contributions to the Survey Statistician. A special note of appreciation is due to Gail Arnold who served as production editor for the Survey Statistician and did the lion's share of the work in assembling and formatting each semi-annual issue since January of 2004. As I move into new duties as Scientific Secretary, I wish to acknowledge the mentorship and support of Lilli Japac, IASS Scientific Secretary 2005-2007, and Pedro Silva, IASS President.

The principal role of the office of IASS Scientific Secretary is to support and promote the scientific exchange, education and training activities of our association. To that end, I encourage you to send me information on conferences, workshops, web-based or in-person training resources that you feel might benefit the general IASS membership. I will see that this information is included in regular reports here in the Survey Statistician and is also posted to the IASS website. Please send your notices to me by e-mail at sheering@isr.umich.edu.

The most significant educational activity of the IASS is the program of short courses in Survey Statistics and Methodology that are offered immediately prior to the biennial meetings of the International Statistical Institute (ISI). The following section provides the text of the final report that Lilli Japac, Scientific Secretary 2005-2007, prepared following the Lisboa, 2007 short courses. Immediately following Lilli's report is a Call for Proposals for new short courses that the IASS Executive will consider as it plans the program for the 2009 meetings in Durban, South Africa.

IASS Short Courses, Lisboa 2007

(Report prepared by Lilli Japac)

A traditional IASS activity is to offer a number of short courses in survey methodology in connection with the ISI meetings. These courses provide an opportunity for survey statisticians to attend courses given by high-level experts and to meet with other methodologists that are working in the survey field. The organisation of the 2007 short courses started almost immediately after the ISI Session in Sydney 2005 and the program was advertised through several dissemination channels, e.g., brochures and other information materials were sent to several organizations, journals, IASS web site, and ISI newsletter.

This year the World Bank provided some funding to support attendance at the ISI meetings. These funds were also eligible for students at our courses. In addition to this IASS offered some direct, albeit limited,

support to assist a few students to attend the courses in Lisboa.

The students who have registered for the courses this year come from 29 countries. Many students register for more than one course and the total number of registered students is 158.

The courses offered are:

*Course A: **Workshop on Survey Sampling**, Presented by: Colm O'Muircheartaigh and Steven Heeringa. Number of students registered: 33*

*Course B: **Variance Estimation in Complex Surveys**, Presented by: Wayne Fuller, Kirk Wolter, F. Jay Breidt, and Anthony An. Number of students registered: 23*

*Course C: **Workshop on Editing and Imputation of Survey Data**, Presented by: John G. Kovar and Eric Rancourt. Number of students registered: 31*

*Course D: **Introduction to Survey Quality**, Presented by: Paul Biemer and Lars Lyberg. Number of students registered: 37*

*Course E: **Statistical Disclosure Control**, Presented by: Anco Hundepool, Eric Schulte Nordholt and Peter-Paul de Wolf. Number of students registered: 11*

*Course F: **Design and Analysis of Repeated Surveys**, Presented by: David Steel and Craig McLaren. Number of students registered: 23*

Finally, I want to thank the lecturers for taking the time to plan and hold the courses, and to INE and the Local Organizing Committee, in particular Evelise Domingues and Pinto Martins, for their professional support in the organization of the courses. Special thanks also to Anna-Lena Carlström at Statistics Sweden for the administrative support and to Peter Lundquist, also at Statistics Sweden for taking on the on-site responsibilities associated with two of the courses.

Lilli Japac
IASS Scientific Secretary

Call for Proposals for IASS Short Courses, Durban, 2009

As Lilli's report describes, the IASS offered six short courses immediately prior to the formal opening of the Lisboa 2007 meetings of the ISI. Several IASS members have already volunteered ideas for new courses that they feel would be a valuable addition to the pre-conference training program for 2009. The IASS Executive is now actively planning for 2009 and is interested in hearing proposals for new short courses to be offered in Durban. If you have a short course topic that you feel would be a valuable addition to the Durban 2009 program, please send a short proposal for the new course to Steve Heeringa (sheering@isr.umich.edu).

Proposals for new short courses need not be overly formal; however, it is important that your description of the course address each of the following areas:

- Course title and subject area description
- Name of text (if applicable), source of other instructional materials
- Syllabus for a course of approximately two days (12-16 contact hours)
- Target audience for the course, evidence of demand (optional)
- Statement of relevance to the general IASS membership
- Statement of special relevance to statisticians in developing and transition countries, in particular junior statisticians from African countries that will be attending the Durban 2009 meetings of the ISI.

Please submit your proposal for a new short course to Steve Heeringa (sheering@isr.umich.edu) by April 1, 2008. After that date, the IASS Executive will review the historical offerings and the new proposals and establish a preliminary program of short courses for Durban 2009.

Steve Heeringa
IASS Scientific Secretary, 2007-2009

IASS Election Results

Results of the recent IASS Elections were as follows:

President Elect, 2007-2009:
Susan Linacre (Australia)
(to serve as President, 2009-2011)

Vice-Presidents, 2007-2009:
Seppo Laaksonen (Finland)
Pierre Lavallée (Canada)

Scientific Secretary, 2007-2009:
Steven Heeringa (United States)

Council Members, 2007-2011:
Jairo Arrow (South Africa)
Louise Bourque (Canada)
Kathryn Inglis-Clark (Australia)

Dalisay Maligalig (Philippines)
Paul-André Salamin (Switzerland)
Shyam Upadhaya (Nepal)

These members will serve with President Pedro Silva, 2007-2009, and the six Council members previously elected for 2005-2009.

Congratulations to the successful candidates and thanks to all those who stood for office.

Report from the 2009 Program Committee Leyla Mohadjer

The IASS Program Committee for the 57th session of the ISI was formed in the summer of 2006. The Committee includes the following members (table, next page).

The committee came up with an initial list of about 80 topics for the 2009 Invited Program Meetings. In addition, suggestions were solicited from the IASS membership through announcements in the newsletter. The initial list was first reduced to about 35 topics by consolidating similar topics, and eliminating

topics that were covered in recent ISI meetings. The committee then created a final list of 23 topics that was submitted to John Kovar, the Chair of the ISI 2009 Program Coordinating Committee, prior to the 2007 ISI meetings.

In creating our final list of topics proposed for the 57th session, we looked for a balance of theoretical and practical statistical topics. Preference was generally given to topics of wide and practical interest with an emphasis on new developments. In addition, special attention was given to topics addressing problems faced by developing countries, and especially topics of interest to Southern Africa.

The committee came up with a list of organizers and in many cases, lists of potential speakers for the proposed topics with the goal of having a good geographic (including transition and developing countries), gender, and age representation. However, in many cases we were unsuccessful in bringing in organizers or speakers from the developing countries as lack of resources prohibits these colleagues from traveling to Durban. In addition, the Committee actively engaged in discussions with other sections, looking for opportunities to collaborate. The following is a list of proposed IASS sponsored (or cosponsored) sessions as reported by the 2009 ISI Program Coordinating Committee and included in the ISI Newsletter, Vol. 31, no. 3, 2007 (table, next page).

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Committee members for all their efforts in putting together such a strong list of proposed topics for the 57th session. I appreciate the attention they gave to this task given their very busy schedules. I would like to thank Gordon for his guidance and support in organizing the committee and the subsequent activities, and many thanks to John Kovar for his effective leadership of the Coordinating Committee.

IASS Program Committee Members			
	Name	Affiliation	Country
1.	Jairo Arrow	Statistics South Africa	South Africa
2.	Oztas Ayhan	Department of Statistics	Turkey
3.	Wilton de Oliveira Bussab	Department of Informative & Quantitative Methods	Brazil
4.	Jean-Hugues Chauchat	University of Lyon	France
5.	Langhui Huang	National Bureau of Statistics	China
6.	Benjamin F. Kiregyera (Prof. Ben Kiregyera)	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	Uganda
7.	Geoffrey Lee	Australian Bureau of Statistics	Australia
8.	Ralf Munnich	University of Trier	Germany
9.	Don A. Royce	Statistics Canada	Canada
10.	Natalie Shlomo	Central Bureau of Statistics	Israel
11.	Paul Smith	Office for National Statistics	UK
12.	Romulo Virola	National Statistical Coordination Board	Philippines
13.	Tommy Wright	U.S. Bureau of the Census	US

Proposed IASS Sponsored / Cosponsored Sessions			
IASS Related Invited Paper Meetings for the 57th ISI Session, Durban, South Africa			
Session number	Invited Paper Meeting Title	Committee(s) Responsible	Organizer Name, country, e-mail
IPM16	Comparing Poverty and Prices across National Boundaries - the ICP Programmed and Poverty PPPs	IAOS IASS Local Hosts	Miriam Babita, South Africa,
IPM27	Uncertainty in Statistical Matching	IASC IASS	Mauro Scanu, Italy, ISTAT, scanu@istat.it and Tomas Aluja-Banet, Spain, tomas.aluja@upc.edu
IPM47	Designing and Conducting Surveys in Adverse Conditions (tentative title).	IASS GTC	To be determined, c/o Leyla Mohadjer, leylamohadjer@westat.com
IPM48	Sampling and Estimation Issues in Health Statistics	IASS Local Hosts	Wilton Bussab, Brazil, bussab@fgvsp.br
IPM49	Measuring and Assessing Respondent Load	IASS Local Hosts	Richard Penny, New Zealand, rpenny@stats.govt.nz
IPM50	New Developments in Monitoring and Controlling Field Data Collection Activities	IASS	Dina Neiger, Australia,
IPM51	Recent Developments in Survey Methodology Research - Design and Estimation	IASS	Paul Smith, UK, paul.smith@ons.gov.uk

Proposed IASS Sponsored / Cosponsored Sessions (continued)			
IASS Related Invited Paper Meetings for the 57th ISI Session, Durban, South Africa			
IPM52	Outliers in Complex Sample Surveys	IASS	Julie Gershunskaya, USA, and Partha Lahiri, USA, plahiri@survey.umd.edu
IPM53	Nonresponse Bias in Surveys	IASS	Jelke Bethlehem, Netherlands, jbtm@cbs.nl
IPM54	New Developments in Modeling and Analysis of Survey Data	IASS	Jay Breidt, USA, fjb@iastate.edu
IPM55	New Methodologies in Sampling Rare and Elusive Populations	IASS	Sanghamitra Pal, India,
IPM56	Modeling Business Data to Produce Small Area Estimation	IASS	Mike Hidiroglou, Canada, Mike.Hidiroglou@statcan.ca
IPM57	Integrated Household Surveys - Design, Implementation, and Estimation	IASS	Denise Silva, UK and Brazil, Denise.Silva@ons.gsi.gov.uk
IPM58	Issues In Price Index Methodology and Measurement	IASS	Sylvie Gauthier, Canada, Sylvie.Gauthier@statcan.ca
IPM59	Dissemination of Survey Results to Public	IASS	Tommy Wright, USA, twright@census.gov
IPM60	What Role, If Any, Should Weights Play in the Analysis of Survey Data	IASS	Phil Kott, USA, phil_kott@nass.usda.gov
IPM67	Models of modern data and metadata systems	GTC IFC IASS	To be determined, c/o Paul van den Bergh, Paul.Van-den-Bergh@bis.org
IPM97	Estimating demographic statistics with flawed vital registration systems	GTC IUSSP IASS	John Cleland, UK, john.cleland@lshtm.ac.uk

**International Association of
Survey Statisticians
President's Report of Activities
2005-2007**

The International Association of Survey Statisticians (IASS - AISE) was founded in 1973. Operating in English and French, it aims to promote the study and development of the theory and practice of sample surveys and censuses. It also aims to increase the interest in surveys and censuses among statisticians, governments and the public in the different countries of the world.

At present, the IASS has approximately 1000 members from 120 countries, and more than 20 institutional members.

Executive Committee

The IASS Executive Committee for the years 2005-2007 was composed as follows:

President:	Gordon Brackstone
President-Elect:	Pedro Luis do Nascimento Silva
Vice-Presidents:	Jelke Bethlehem John Kovar
Scientific Secretary:	Lilli Japoc
Executive Director:	Michel Péronnet
Director ISI:	Daniel Berze (<i>ex officio</i>)

Council Members

The policies and main decisions of the Association are discussed and decided by the Executive Committee with the support of the Council, which is composed of twelve members elected for a four-year period.

The 2007 Election Nominations Committee, chaired by Beverley Carlson, worked diligently during 2006 to identify candidates for the posts of as President-Elect, Vice-Presidents (2), and Scientific Secretary for the period 2007-2009, as well as Council members (6) to serve from 2007-2011. They are to be thanked for coming up with an excellent slate of candidates whose names went into the 2007 Election process administered by our Secretariat. The Election results are reported in the Executive Director's report.

Secretariat

The IASS headquarters is situated in Libourne, France, and operates with financial support and facilities kindly provided by INSEE, the French statistical agency.

Executive Director: Michel Péronnet
Treasurer: Michel Kagan (replaced
François Fabre during
2006, recently resigned)
Executive Secretary: Anna Maria Vespa
Secretary: Claude Olivier

Survey Statistician

The Newsletter of IASS, the *Survey Statistician*, continued to be published twice each year, in English and French, under Editor, Steve Heeringa, and Production Editor, Gail Arnold. The Newsletter provides members with current information about activities of the Association and other events of interest, about developments and applications of survey methodology across the world, and about methodological issues of current interest. The Section Editors have been: John Kovar for *Country Reports*, James Lepkowski for *Software Review* and Anders Christianson for *Ask the Experts*. IASS is very grateful to these volunteers who have helped to produce our newsletter regularly, and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics for their help in printing and distributing *Survey Statistician*, to Statistics Canada for its translation into French, and to INSÉE for publication and distribution of the French version. Unfortunately, some of these volunteers will not be continuing in their roles after the Lisboa meetings and need to be replaced.

Our network of country representatives continues to maintain a flow of country reports to the *Survey Statistician*. But it also has

some gaps. We have about 80 names in the list, but have valid e-mail addresses for only 60 of them. Without a valid e-mail address we cannot communicate effectively with them. Of these 60, about 40 are labelled "active" – meaning that we have heard from them in recent years.

The IASS website

(<http://isi.cbs.nl/iass/index.htm>)

The IASS website continued to provide a well-structured source of current information, in English and French, for members of IASS. The *Survey Statistician* has also been made promptly available on the website. We are indebted to our IASS Webmaster, Eric Rancourt, who has continued to provide direction of the site and to ensure that information remained current. The site is housed with the ISI in Voorburg and we are grateful for the technical support of the ISI office in facilitating improvements and updates.

Cochran-Hansen Prize

The IASS established the Cochran-Hansen Prize in celebration of its 25th anniversary in 1998. The Prize is awarded every two years to the best paper on survey research methods submitted by a young statistician from a developing or transitional country.

Following discussions in Sydney, and some disappointment with the number of entries for the 2005 Prize, we initiated a renewed effort to attract interest and submissions for the 2007 Prize, under the leadership of Sarah Nusser. These efforts have paid off with a strong slate of entries for 2007. A Prize committee, consisting of Sarah Nusser, Jelke Bethlehem, Linda Hewitt, Geoffrey Lee, and Pedro Silva, was struck to review the entries and select the winner. The winning paper will receive the Cochran-Hansen Prize in the form of financial support to present the paper at the ISI Session in Lisboa as well as books or journal subscriptions to the value of about € 500.

IASS Invited Paper Meetings, Lisboa 2007

David Steel has chaired the IASS Programme Committee for the ISI Session, Lisboa 2007. IASS is sponsoring 14 sessions, four of these jointly with IAOS, and one with IASE. The session topics cover a broad range from the

more theoretical to the highly practical. Among other themes, the program reflects a lot of interest in the combination of data from different sources or different methods of collection, concerns for data quality, and the role of survey research in the information age. In addition, IASS President-Elect, Pedro Silva, has been serving as chair of the overall ISI Programme Coordinating Committee for ISI 2007.

IASS Short Courses, Lisboa 2007

A traditional and popular IASS activity is the organisation of Short Courses on survey methodology in connection with each ISI Session. They represent an opportunity for survey statisticians to follow Courses given by high level international experts. Lilli Japac, Scientific Secretary, started organising the Short Courses shortly after the ISI Session in Sydney and has been working hard ever since to ensure that all arrangements are in place for Lisboa. The preliminary programme of courses was advertised through several dissemination channels. The courses are listed in the Report of the Scientific Secretary.

With funding for students from developing countries no longer available from the U.N. Statistics Division, other international agencies were approached to seek funding. Only the World Bank has responded positively with some funds being made available generally for attendance at the ISI meetings, for which students of our courses could apply. In addition to this we have offered some limited direct IASS support to assist a few students to attend the courses in Lisboa. However, we may again experience difficulties in attracting registrations from developing countries for these courses, and direct IASS funding is not a feasible ongoing solution.

IASS Satellite Meetings to the 2007 ISI Session

IASS has agreed to sponsor two satellite meetings following the 2007 ISI session. A Conference on Small Area Estimation will be held September 3-5 2007 in Pisa, Italy, and a Conference on Innovative Methodologies for Censuses in the New Millennium will be held in Southampton, U.K. from August 30 to September 2, 2007. Details of these meetings have been advertised by IASS, ISI and elsewhere.

IASS Invited Paper Meetings, Durban 2009

In 2006 the IASS Programme Committee for 2009 was formed under the leadership of Leyla Mohadjer. The Committee includes 13 members and has been very active consulting and developing a proposed program topics for the 2009 session. These have been submitted to the ISI Programme Coordinating Committee (chaired by IASS Vice-President John Kovar) to be considered, along with the proposals from other sections, by that Committee during the Lisboa sessions.

International Conferences between ISI Sessions

Since the 2005 ISI session, IASS has co-sponsored a variety of important conferences on topics of interest to survey statisticians. Immediately following the Sydney Session a Conference on Complex sampling, retrospective sampling and missing data (in honour of Alastair Scott) was held in Auckland, New Zealand. In May 2005, the fourth francophone *Colloque francophone sur les sondages* (Symposium on sampling techniques) was held in Quebec, Canada. In August 2005, a Conference on Small Area Estimation (SAE 2005) was held in Jyvaskyla, Finland.

In January 2006, the 2nd International Conference on Telephone Survey Methodology took place in Miami, U.S.A. This was followed in April by Q2006, the 3rd European Conference on Quality in Survey Statistics, held in Cardiff, Wales. At that meeting IASS organised a panel discussion on the role of survey statisticians in managing data quality. The International Conference on Methodology of Longitudinal Surveys took place in July 2006 in Colchester, U.K.

Finally, IASS co-sponsored two conferences that took place in June 2007 - ICES III, the 3rd International Conference on Establishment Surveys in Montreal, Canada, and the 2nd Baltic-Nordic Conference on Survey Sampling in Kuusamo, Finland.

Our sponsorship of these eight conferences has varied between an explicit financial commitment in one case to simply merely lending our name and logo to the event. Wherever appropriate we have used these

opportunities to display the work and activities of IASS

Proposals for changes to the structure of ISI

Since the Sydney session the Executive has been monitoring closely the evolving discussion of possible “restructuring” within ISI. This discussion has included possible changes to membership categories, governance structure, and the finances of ISI and its Sections, and has been prompted by concerns about the future relevance, demographics and financial stability of ISI given recent trends. We have commented on several issue papers that have been put forward for comment. Generally we have been supportive of the directions proposed which are aimed essentially at strengthening the family ties between ISI and its Sections and ensuring the ongoing relevance and financial viability of the ISI family. Our primary concern, and it is a serious one, is that the arrangements so far proposed seem to involve a significant increase in fees for current IASS members who are not already ISI members in order for them to continue to belong to a new ISI, which would embrace all section members. This, of course, could lead to significant attrition among section membership and loss to the ISI family, thus defeating one prime purpose of the change, which is to strengthen ISI membership. These concerns, and those expressed by others,

have been considered by the ISI Executive over the past few months. Papers that take account of these concerns have been distributed for review and discussion during the Lisboa session. At this point there is not, in my view, a clear resolution of these issues on the table, and we will need to be creative and vigilant in seeking a solution that will ensure the continuing viability of ISI without jeopardising its main source of new members and activities, namely the Sections.

Conclusion

I would like to end by thanking again all those who have helped IASS so much over the past two years, including, of course, our Executive, Council and Secretariat, but also the many unelected members who have chaired or served on committees (including particularly the important work of the Nominations committee and the Program committees), produced or contributed to our newsletter, maintained our website, presented our courses, organised the conferences we have sponsored, and planned and organised the sessions we are sponsoring at the Lisboa session. Thanks to you all and I wish similar support and good luck to my successor, Pedro Silva, as he takes over the Presidency.

Gordon Brackstone
President, IASS
July 2007, Ottawa

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Members are encouraged to inform the IASS Secretariat of changes of address as soon as possible. Mailings of “The Survey Statistician” will be delayed and may be lost if the Secretariat does not have your correct address.

You may notify Ms. Claude Olivier of your change of address by completing and mailing the Change of Address form given at the end of this newsletter. Alternatively, you can provide the same information to Ms. Olivier by email to claudette.olivier@insee.fr.

Country Reports

Australia

Paul Sutcliffe

In August 2007 the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) produced an **Experimental Monetary Water Account for Australia** analysing revenue and expenditure associated with the supply and use of distributed water in the Australian economy. In particular, these accounts matched some of the physical flows of distributed water with monetary transactions for the year 2004–05 and this has provided a number of insights into the way we currently supply and use distributed water. For example, in 2004–05, the household sector consumed 23% of distributed water and contributed 61% of total payments. In contrast, the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry consumed 64% of distributed water and contributed 8% of total payments.

Agreements developed by the Council of Australian Governments (CoAG) in 1994 and 2004 aim to increase the productivity and efficiency of Australia's water use. One of the key elements of the 2004 National Water Initiative (NWI) was to introduce best practice water pricing and institutional arrangements to promote economically efficient and sustainable use of water resources, water infrastructure assets and government resources devoted to the management of water. The information provided by linking monetary and physical water accounts could be useful for determining efficient water allocation, achieving cost recovery for water infrastructure assets and analysing trade-offs between alternative water and economic policies.

Monetary water accounts also support commensurability with monetary measures of

other natural resource stocks and flows (such as land, oil and gas stocks and depletion of these stocks), thereby supporting potentially powerful analytical frameworks such as the United Nations' System of Environmental and Economic Accounts 2003 (SEEA).

While the estimates are experimental in nature and involve a number of data gaps and data deficiencies, they assist in demonstrating the usefulness of linking physical and monetary water data within a robust accounting framework. In the future, analyses could be further enhanced by including not only distributed water, but also monetary valuation of self-extracted water flows and of water stocks themselves (that is, the value of water held in dams, aquifers etc.). For more information please contact Peter Comisari at peter.comisari@abs.gov.au.

In October 2006 the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) published the first national information framework for emergency management initiatives in Australia, the **Emergency Management Information Development Plan (EMIDP)**, after its endorsement by the Australian Emergency Management Committee. Its development involved extensive consultation with a large range of national, state and territory agencies as well as emergency management peak bodies and other non-government organisations.

The EMIDP sets information requirements within the context of emerging national emergency management policy and looks at six key priority information gaps within emergency management with associated proposals for the development of sources to fill these gaps. These gaps are:

- Understanding the full impact of costs (economic, social and environmental) of emergencies - will allow more effective targeting of service delivery leading to safer communities and create new data standards for the emergency management sector;
- Better models and tools to allocate investment across prevention, preparedness, response and recovery - methodologies to better assess resource needs and priorities within emergency management and a framework for evaluating the effectiveness of emergency service investment to optimise community risk treatment;
- Volunteers in the community - quantification of the contribution of volunteers to national emergency services to enable better bases for management of, and support for, volunteers;
- Assessing the impact of emergencies in the community - a common framework for assessing the impact of emergencies on communities, including standards and definitions, to support provision of consistent and comparable data and to provide better recovery outcomes;
- Information in specific hazards - better understanding of the risks and vulnerabilities of Australian communities to specific hazards such as cyclones, storm tides/storm surges, severe winds and floods to lead to a better basis for preparation, mitigation and recovery; and
- A greater understanding of the influence of our environment on the management of emergencies - a better understanding of the availability of water and the impact of environmental changes is essential for emergency management planning.

There is commitment from both national and state and territory emergency management jurisdictions to progress the development activities identified. The ABS is currently working with the sector to address some of these gaps, particularly in relation to consistent and comparable national performance indicators for the emergency services organisations (ESOs).

The ABS would be interested in hearing from other statistical agencies with experience in this sector. For more information on the EMIDP or on performance indicators for ESOs please contact Jill Tomlinson at jill.tomlinson@abs.gov.au.

Brazil

Marcel de Toledo Vieira

The Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics (IBGE) conducted both the **Agriculture Census and the Population Count Survey** between April and August 2007. Over 90 thousand census agents and interviewers were recruited for visiting approximately 5.2 million agricultural establishments and 34 million households where over 110 million residents live. In both surveys IBGE has, for the first time, fully replaced the traditional paper questionnaire with electronic questionnaires on handheld devices (Personal Digital Assistants - PDAs) equipped with a global positioning system (GPS). This has reduced considerably the time necessary to process the survey and improved the general quality of the collected data, as answers could be verified and edited automatically during the interview. Furthermore, both non-response caused by interviewers' errors and the data entry phase of the survey have been eliminated.

The **Population Count Survey** is a less detailed survey than the Demographic Census (conducted by IBGE every ten years) and was undertaken in 2007 only in municipalities with population up to 170 thousand inhabitants (totalling therefore 5,514 municipalities) investigating only four characteristics: age, gender, migration, and household conditions. Results of this survey will be used to update the information adopted for the calculation of population projections and estimates that have been released annually by IBGE since 1989.

The use of PDAs in the **2007 Agricultural Census** also allowed the geographic coordinates of every agricultural establishment and property in Brazil to be registered. This survey, based on the reference period between January and

December 2006, has examined the number of establishments and their sizes, what agricultural items are currently being produced, the number of employees in the sector, the techniques currently being utilised, and the use of environmental resources, among other characteristics. The full release of the results is being eagerly anticipated since the previous Agricultural Census was conducted over ten years ago, in 1996.

IBGE expects to publish the final results of both surveys by July 2008. For further information, please contact Antônio José Ribeiro Dias at vermelho@ibge.gov.br or see www.ibge.gov.br/english/.

The **First Brazilian School on Sampling and Survey Methodology - 1st ESAMP** was held at IBGE's Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination (CDDI) in Rio de Janeiro between 21st and 23rd November 2007. This conference, with over 150 delegates from most Brazilian states, has brought together for the first time in Brazil survey statisticians, researchers from both official statistics offices and universities, and students, with the aim of discussing the most recent methodological developments on survey sampling design and the analysis of complex survey data. In addition to contributed papers, there were nine invited lectures and a short course on 'Repeated Sampling over Time'. The 1st ESAMP was coordinated by a team of young researchers from the Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE), Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), and the National School of Statistical Sciences (ENCE), which belongs to IBGE. This scientific event was jointly sponsored by ENCE/IBGE, Joaquim Nabuco Foundation (Fundaj), and SEBRAE, and was supported by the Brazilian Statistical Association (ABE). For further information, please contact Cristiano Ferraz at cferraz@de.ufpe.br, Eduardo Lima Campos at eduardo.campos@ibge.gov.br, or see www.fundaj.gov.br/1esamp/

Canada
John Kovar

In September 2006, Statistics Canada decided to conduct a **review of the quality**

assurance practices in the production of nine key indicators programs: Labour Force Survey, Retail Trade Survey, Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Consumer Price Index, International Trade, Gross Domestic Product by Industry, Income and Expenditure Accounts, Labour Productivity and Balance of Payments. The review was completed in March 2007 and a summary of the results was published in Statistics Canada's *Daily* on June 4th (www.statcan.ca).

The review was carried out simultaneously by teams of three middle managers and one senior manager assigned to each program. The review focused on factors that put the accuracy of the data at risk during the execution of the program (i.e. the production process). The review also focused on the certification or validation step of the programs, as well as the dissemination step. The review was based on information obtained during interviews with the managers responsible for the programs and from existing documentation. A follow-up evaluation of the review process indicated that it was beneficial to the development of middle managers and the management of quality in the programs. For more information, please contact Claude Julien at claudio.julien@statcan.ca

The **Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS)** was launched in March 2007. The CHMS is Statistics Canada's first health survey employing a comprehensive battery of direct physical measurements. From March 2007 until May 2009, CHMS will collect key information on the health of Canadians in the form of direct physical measurements such as blood pressure, height and weight, blood and urine sampling and physical fitness testing. Collection consists of a combination of personal interviews using computer-assisted interviewing software and a visit to a mobile clinic for the physical examination. These mobile examination centres stay at each site for approximately six weeks. Two mobile clinics are being used for CHMS and they alternate from one site to the next. Fifteen collection sites situated in different regions of Canada will be visited during the two years of collection.

Different options for survey designs were considered and evaluated between the pilot

results in 2004 and the actual implementation of the survey in 2007. The final sampling plan for CHMS is based on a three-stage design and uses the Canadian Labour Force Survey (LFS) area frame geography for one of its stages and the 2006 Census for another. The design is based on the objective of getting 5000 respondents completing the household questionnaire as well as the physical measures at the mobile clinics. The sampling frame covers approximately 97% of the Canadian population aged 6-79.

As of mid-October 2007, four sites out of the 15 have been collected: two in Ontario, one in Quebec and one in the Atlantic region. Preliminary results show better than expected overall response rates at the clinic. However, some age groups, especially the young ones, had somewhat fewer respondents than expected. Sampling fractions are recalculated for subsequent sites in order for CHMS to meet the targeted number of respondents. There is some early indication that the contact and response rates differ from site to site. Close monitoring of collection is performed on a continuous basis. So far, weather conditions have not been a major issue for the mobile clinics and their transportation from site to site, but close attention will be paid by the CHMS team as they enter the winter months. For more information, please contact Suzelle Giroux at Suzelle.Giroux@statcan.ca.

During a recent review of its program, the Methodology Branch of Statistics Canada committed itself to examine various **options for strengthening the leadership, coordination and support of methodology research**. The initiative culminated with the creation of the Statistical Research and Innovation Division (SRID) within the Methodology Branch on June 21, 2006. The new Division is staffed with a small group of talented researchers under the leadership of Dr. Michael Hidirolou.

SRID will be responsible for researching, developing, promoting, monitoring, and guiding the adoption of new and innovative techniques in statistical methodology in support of Statistics Canada's statistical programs. Its mandate also includes the provision of technical leadership, advice and

guidance to employees elsewhere in the Statistical Methods Program. SRID will also provide the opportunity for Program employees to carry out sustained research projects lasting from six months to one year within SRID. For more information, please contact Mike Hidirolou at mike.hidirolou@statcan.ca.

Malaysia

Aziz Mohammad

In 2005, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) conducted a **Baseline Census of Small and Medium Enterprises** (SMEs). More than 550,000 establishments were captured in the census. The census covered three main sectors namely the manufacturing, services and agriculture sectors, and a report was generated at the end of 2006. A primary objective of the census is to develop a comprehensive **SME database** for the purpose of long term planning and monitoring, as well as to fulfill the increasing demand for analysis at the micro level. Each record in the database comprises of more than 200 fields or data items. Besides SME information from the Baseline Census, the database also contains secondary data from administrative records of the relevant agencies. In the long run, the database system is expected to trace the progress of individual SME establishments, for example, in terms of size: from micro to small and then to medium and so on. Implemented in a web-based medium, access to the database system is currently given to 10 main user agencies. For further information, please contact Azahari Mohd Raslan at azahari@stats.gov.my

DOSM has agreed to be the host of **MalaysiaInfo** in **February 2007**; that is, to take the lead role in maintaining and updating it. MalaysiaInfo is a user-friendly database built on a customized web-based version of DevInfo 5.0. MalaysiaInfo is organized around the *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs) and their targets, as well as thematic sectors which encompass the economy, population, gender, education, environment, health, poverty and security. MalaysiaInfo includes data and indicators at the various levels of

disaggregation, e.g., national/state/district. With *MalaysiaInfo*, it is convenient for users to retrieve data, view time trends, display data arrays, chart and map data. The United Nation's office in Malaysia provided financial assistance for the project: *Optimizing the Use of MalaysiaInfo* and the fund will be used for activities planned for 2007. The activities include training sessions on user interface and data administration, purchase of servers and an evaluation workshop. Further information on the project can be obtained from Nazaria Baharudin, at nazaria@stats.gov.my.

DOSM has conducted a Pilot **Survey on Wages and Salary** in 2006 which becomes a routine survey starting in 2007. The wages and salary data are collected using the household approach via the Labour Force Survey. The survey covers both urban and rural areas of all states in Malaysia. A stratified multi-stage sample design is used for the survey, with a sample size of about 24,000 private living quarters. Salary and wages data are only collected for respondents aged 15 years and above whose employment status is either private or government employees. The survey was undertaken in the months of January, February and March of the respective years. Further details about the survey can be obtained from Nazaria Baharudin at nazaria@stats.gov.my.

Philippines

Gervacio G. Selda, Jr.

The Statistical Research and Training Center (SRTC), the research and training arm of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS), along with the National Statistics Office (NSO) and Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) are implementing a project on the "**Development of Alternative Sampling Design and Survey Strategies for the Conduct of the Census of Agriculture and Fisheries.**" The project aims to come up with an optimum sampling design and strategy for the conduct of the Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF) in 2012 given the available resources of PSS and the constraints inherent in the conduct of said activity. Specifically, the project seeks to: (a) evaluate the sampling design and strategies utilized in the previous censuses of

agriculture and fisheries; (b) find alternative sampling designs given the available frames or other frames to be constructed with the proposed sampling design; (c) study area frames as possible option to be tested and piloted in selected areas to compliment the current list frames; and (d) recommend alternative survey designs and census methodologies for the conduct of the CAF that will provide rather reliable data at the least possible cost. The output of the project is expected to be made available at least a year before the next CAF is to be undertaken.

The Philippine Statistical System (PSS), which has a highly decentralized set-up, is currently undergoing an extensive review in line with the directive of the President of the Philippines to conduct a strategic reassessment of the operations and organizations of the Executive Branch for the purpose of improving the quality and efficiency of the government services. This work is being conducted by the **Special Committee to Review the Philippine Statistical System**, an independent body composed of five respected statisticians and eminent persons who are knowledgeable and familiar with the situation prevailing in the system. The committee is expected to come up with a set of recommendations on the overall improvement of the system in relation to its effectivity, efficiency, objectivity and integrity in the delivery of statistical products and services to the various clients and stakeholders. The review work started last July 2007 and expected to be completed within seven months.

The Philippine Statistical System has recently established a **Scientific Career System for Statisticians (SCSS)** to enable it to attract and retain professional statisticians to the government service. In general, the SCSS is a system of recruitment, career progression, recognition and reward of statisticians in the government service. The system provides an avenue to recognize relevant and outstanding contributions of the statisticians in the country and at the same time, promote statistics as a profession. In this manner, statistician scholars and scientists would be encouraged to stay in the government while they continue to develop their expertise, enjoys incentives and rewards and grow professionally. The guidelines to implement the SCSS includes, among others: (a) creation of agency-based Scientific Career Evaluation Committees

(SCECs) which will handle the assessment of application of their nominee-statisticians and monitor/evaluate the performance of their scientists; (b) creation of a PSS-wide SCEC to assist agencies that have no SCEC of their own nor the capacity to create one; and (c) creation of a Secretariat for the PSS-wide SCEC that will be based at the Statistical Research and Training Center.

Additional information on the above activities can be obtained from Dir. Gervacio G. Selda, Jr. of the Statistical Research and Training Center at ggseldajr@srtc.gov.ph

technique and aimed at the estimation of number of passengers both in the whole system as well as in individual municipalities. For details of the methodology used in the survey contact Wojciech Gamrot at gamrot@ae.katowice.pl

On 8-9 September 2008 **two conferences** will take place in Katowice, Poland: “Survey Sampling in Economic and Social Research” and “Statistics in Social and Economic Practice.” For details contact Tomasz Zadło at zadlo@ae.katowice.pl

Poland

Tomasz Zadło

In 2007 a number of **new surveys** are being conducted by the Polish Central Statistical Office in the following areas of interest:

- in public finance statistics new areas of financial activities of units of public financial sector are studied
- the survey of activities of leasing companies
- the survey of grouping processes of enterprises
- the survey of structure of Polish farms
- the survey of export and import price indexes
- the survey of accidents at work and health problems connected with work
- preparation to census in 2011
- the survey of inflation influence on consumption demand, savings and debts of households
- healthcare survey in households
- the survey of economic situation of tourist companies
- quarterly financial accounts by institutional sectors (conducted by Polish Central Bank with cooperation with Polish Central Statistical Office).

Starowicz et al. (2007) conducted the commercial project for the survey of passengers using communication lines managed by the Municipal Transport Union of the Upper Silesian Industrial District. The survey involved stratified sampling design and the use of generalized regression estimation

Spain

Dolores Lorca

During the last decade, the statistical systems have been compelled to assimilate the necessity of carrying out diverse **Surveys on Environmental Topics**, particularly in the fields of waste generation and treatment, the use and treatment of water, and environmental protection expenditures. Administrative sources play a major role in environmental surveys, since important aspects of statistical infrastructure such as the classifications of characteristics, the delimitation of the observation units, and their population frames are not appropriately integrated within the general statistical system of registers. This is the case for waste facilities, irrigation entities, water purification or waste water treatment plants, among others. This also has consequences in the estimation procedures, either direct or model assisted, some of which present very challenging particularities when compared with other establishment surveys. The approach undertaken by the Spanish National Statistic Institute (NSI) with respect to some of these surveys is summarized below through examples of several innovative projects implemented during the last decade.

Water Surveys: The statistical approach to an inquiry on water can be undertaken from three major perspectives: quantity, quality and price. Either water flows or water stocks can be studied. Flows refer to fresh water (which is supplied to households or used for irrigation purposes) or to sewage that stems from economic activities and households.

In order to study water use within the agricultural context, a Survey on Water Use in Agriculture (SWUA) is carried out via irrigators associations. These associations provide water to nearly two-thirds of the total irrigated agricultural land in Spain. Water use in the remaining irrigated area is estimated by means of the Survey on Waste Generation in Agriculture (SWGA), which is addressed to farms. The estimation procedure for the SWUA uses irrigated regional total area, classified according to the irrigation technique for calibration purposes. This information is available annually from an area-based micro-census carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture (MA).

Three flow types (water abstraction, water supply and waste water collection and treatment) are investigated throughout the same statistical operation, the Survey on Water Supply and Treatment (SWST). The Central Business Register (CBR) does not suffice as an appropriate basis on which to build the survey frame, so a database has been created that links the municipal districts to the microdata identification of the corresponding CBR units or, else, the administrative units, whose main activity could even be unrelated to water services, for the different types of water services. That database has also been linked to the one defining the survey frame for urban waste data collection. To estimate water supply at the regional level, take-all strata are defined in order to attain full coverage of territorial units with a population above 20,000 inhabitants. For the remaining population, a ratio estimator is used based on the number of residents in the municipalities being served.

The statistical study of water is completed through a special module of water-related questions included in the waste generation survey questionnaires, as addressed to the different economic sectors. On the other hand, the relevance of the sewage treatment questions, also included in that module, is to be underlined because of the potential environmental effects of sewage and its treatment in some industrial branches.

Waste Surveys: The Spanish NSI produces waste statistics to satisfy users' demands in three areas of interest: waste generation, the

type of treatment applied to waste, and the treatment facilities' characteristics. This activity gives rise to a system of statistical operations, in the form of sample surveys, whose design differs significantly from survey to survey, according to the sector and the target variables, combined with other projects of administrative or mixed nature.

Waste Generation: Although aggregates on hazardous waste collected can be made available through administrative sources, the users' demand (national and international) for data on waste generation, both hazardous and non-hazardous, as well as the need for activity-branch waste data break-up, make the development of specific surveys within the statistical system unavoidable. Waste generation surveys can be targeted at the same type of units as those addressed by other structural surveys. The CBR constitutes the initial survey frame for waste generation surveys. For the manufacturing sectors, however, a sample of establishments drawn from the CBR is combined with a sub-sample of establishments from the annual industrial production survey. Model-assisted estimation procedures are applied based on exogenous information on the number of employees or on the production value.

For the SWGA, calibration techniques are used that rely on external marginal values such as cultivated land per crop or livestock figures obtained annually from administrative records of the MA.

Urban Waste: Household waste generation is one of the most difficult environmental issues to estimate, and at the same time is being strongly demanded by users either at the national or international level. The main source for estimation is the Collection and Treatment of Urban Waste Survey (UWS) whose frame has been built in a similar manner to that of the Water Supply Survey. Thus, we are dealing with a survey frame consisting of territorial units to which the establishment-type unit supplying the waste collection service is linked. When selecting the truncated sample within a region, we aim at a population coverage close to 60%. As population coverage for the municipal waste collection service of both "mixed and undifferentiated materials" from construction

and “household and similar wastes” is virtually 100%, weights in sampled (“take-some”) strata are based on resident population. Taking into account that “take-all” strata coverage amounts to more than 40% of the territory as a whole, estimation-related biases are fairly bounded.

Waste Treatment: There exist two feasible approaches to frame building for operations dealing with these issues. As waste treatment facilities are typically associated with a physical site, locating a facility’s mail address is not a difficult task. Consequently, the “facility-oriented approach” is perhaps the most advisable one, although it is not inconvenience-free. The second approach that can be used to build a frame is the “waste managers” approach. The frame would consist of a statistical unit (whether a firm, establishment or a local activity unit) with a valid license that enables its holder to manage waste, especially of the hazardous type. In a first step, a sample of waste managers is drawn from administrative records as provided by the regional environmental authorities. When selecting the sample, stratifying variables loaded from the CBR are taken into account. Whether a sampled unit is within the scope of the study is detected through fieldwork and, if appropriate, waste treatment data are required for each waste category and type of treatment, along with the capacity of the facilities where waste management is performed by the unit.

On the other hand, both the number and total capacity of several types of facilities are externally available for each region. This information has statistical value by itself, as several regional environmental indicators can be built from it. More important here is that the aforementioned information can be used as an ancillary variable when estimating total treated waste.

For further information: results, methodology, questionnaire, please contact Jorge Saralegui at jsaralegui@ine.es or Cesar Berrade at cberrade@ine.es

United Kingdom

Peter Lynn

The **British Crime Survey** (BCS) has been running since 1982, and has been a continuous survey since 2001, involving interviews with around 45,000 persons aged 16 or over per annum. The focus is on measuring trends in victimisation. Details of methodology and results from the 2006-07 survey can be found at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html>.

Two innovations are being considered for the 2008-09 BCS. The first is to extend the sample to include 10-15 year-olds; the second is to test a module of questions being developed by Eurostat which are intended to provide a common method for measuring levels of victimisation across the European Union.

The BCS covers England and Wales. In Scotland, the **Scottish Crime and Justice Survey** (SCJS) will begin field work in April 2008 with a target of 16,000 interviews per annum. The SCJS is a successor to the Scottish Crime Survey - which ran as a face-to-face survey in 1993, 1996, 2000 and 2003 – and the Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey, which ran as a telephone survey with a larger sample in 2003-04 and then as a smaller face-to-face survey in 2006. The SCJS aims to monitor trends in crime and victimisation, including prevalence of illicit drug taking and domestic violence, as well as collecting perception and attitudinal data.

United States

Howard Hogan

WesVar(c) Software Upgraded to Version 5.

WesVar, a computer program developed and distributed by Westat for calculating survey estimates and measures of sampling precision has been upgraded to version 5. New features include analysis of extreme data, batch capabilities for preparing tables and intermediate files, and the calculation of additional statistics.

WesVar is used by both Westat staff and other researchers that need to analyze data

from surveys having complex sample designs. Westat has employed a number of different methods for distributing WesVar to the research community. Early versions of WesVar were distributed free on diskettes to interested individuals. Later versions of WesVar were distributed over the Internet by permitting users to download a 30-day-free demonstration version, which could be converted to a permanent version by the purchase of a WesVar license. With the release of version 5, Westat had decided to cease charging new WesVar license holders and to return to its initial mode of free distribution.

Westat staff are currently using WesVar version 5. Westat's statistical Group is providing information to current WesVar license holders about the procedure for downloading version 5 from Westat's web site. Individuals that are not current WesVar license holders can download a permanent free version of the prior version of WesVar, version 4.3, from the following Internet location:

<https://www.westat.com/wesvar/download/download.cfm?version=4>.

General information about WesVar is available at

<http://www.westat.com/westat/wesvar/index.html>.

For the past two decades, the **Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)** has been the leading source of data on the economic well-being of Americans. Recently, the U.S. Census Bureau initiated a project to reengineer the SIPP in order to provide crucial information in a timely manner and at reduced cost through reengineered survey design, improvements in processing efficiency, and a focused content scope. The main purpose of SIPP is to provide a nationally representative sample that can be used to evaluate the annual and sub-annual dynamics of income, the movements into and out of government transfer programs, and the effect on family and social context of individuals and households. There are five main activities in the reengineering program:

1. Improving the instrument and processing system

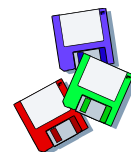
2. Integrating administrative records and survey data
3. Investigating the use of the American Community Survey (ACS) for the sampling frame
4. Developing and evaluating the use of an event history calendar in the data collection instrument
5. Reviewing the survey content and developing reimbursable

One of the innovative components of the reengineering effort has been the development and evaluation of the event history calendar. The use of an event history calendar (EHC) to capture sub-annual transitions is a relatively new feature in automated demographic survey instruments. The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) conducted by the University of Michigan, the Health and Retirement Survey (HRS), as well as the labor surveys of Statistics Canada (SLID) and Statistics Netherlands currently use or are planning to use this methodology, which ties life events to program participation, health insurance, and job transitions. An EHC interview is centered on a customized calendar that shows the reference period under investigation. The calendar contains timelines for different domains, for example work history, residence history, household composition and other domains relevant to the topic of the study. Landmark events such as holidays and birthdays can be used to aid the respondent's memory. A conference on the use of, evaluation of data from, and training of Field Representatives for the EHC methodology is planned for December 2007. Plans are also underway to conduct a test of the EHC methodology, comparing responses to a paper instrument to the responses in the current SIPP, as well as administrative records data available for some of the questions.

The ongoing research into better ways to elicit correct responses in surveys (such as EHC) and reduction of respondent burden needs to continue as SIPP continues. The work on these improvements to date has many carryover benefits for the future of SIPP data collection and processing. These improvements are still in their beginning stages and implementation will not occur until 2011/2012. For more information please contact David.S.Johnson@census.gov.



SOFTWARE REVIEW



Software reviews over the last several years have presented summaries of the features of a number of systems or components of systems that deal directly with survey estimation issues, particularly sampling error and weighting procedures. They have addressed such systems as EpiInfo, Wesvar, SUDAAN, SAS sampling error PROCedures, Stata, IVEware, and software for generalized regression weighting. Some of this software is available for free over the internet, and others require payment of a licensing fee.

We are considering additional reviews, and we would like to get reader advice about

software that has not been reviewed to date, or for updated reviews on some software. We also would like to hear from you about whether there are software systems that address other survey sampling issues that you'd like us to review. Please keep in mind that we review only software that is available for purchase or for free download. We do not review proprietary or other software that our readers cannot purchase or access through a download.

Please send your advice and ideas to Jim Lepkowski, the review editor, at jimlep@umich.edu.

Analysis of complex samples in R

Thomas Lumley
Department of Biostatistics
University of Washington

What are R and the survey package?

R (<http://www.r-project.org>) is a free, open source, implementation of the S language developed at Bell Labs. R and S have always provided good facilities for model-based data analysis, but until recently did not support design-based inference. R is an interactive, command-line system, with a powerful object-oriented programming language. Most of R is itself written in R, and user-written functions (such as the survey package) have the same look and feel as built-in code. R and S-PLUS (the commercial package based on Bell Labs' S) are particularly popular for disseminating new statistical methods, due to the ease of programming and the availability of a platform-independent package system. R is available for Windows, Macintosh OS X, and most Unix and Linux systems.

The flexibility of R comes at a price in performance: it is often slower and usually requires more memory than competing systems. This disadvantage is becoming progressively less important as computers improve. Analyses of data from substantial national surveys such as NHANES are feasible on modern desktop (and laptop) computers, and R can take advantage of 64-bit computers with large amounts of memory if these are available.

The survey package is one of more than 1000 add-on packages available from the websites of the Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN: <http://cran.r-project.org>). CRAN provides a central repository for packages, and makes prebuilt versions of packages for Windows and Macintosh users who are unlikely to want to build their own. CRAN also enforces some code and documentation quality control, to the extent that this can be readily automated.

A much earlier version of the survey package was described in Lumley (2002). The most

important changes since that version are calibration of weights, generation of bootstrap replicate weights, and the ability to handle multistage sampling without replacement. The package homepage, with additional documentation and examples, is at <http://faculty.washington.edu/tlumley/survey/>.

At the time of writing the current version is 3.6-12. The same website is the home for the experimental 'surveyNG' package, which is used to develop and test new features.

Who is this designed for?

The survey package was initially designed for statisticians who use R or S-PLUS for other analyses and so would like to analyse survey data in a familiar environment. Judging from user questions it seems to be more widely used than this. Because R is freely downloadable there is little information about the distribution of users, but I have received questions and bug reports from all six inhabited continents.

The fact that the system is open source may make it useful for teaching: both for the low cost and for because it is always possible to find out exactly what computations are being done. These features may also make the system attractive to statisticians in developing countries.

What does it do?

The survey package can represent multistage stratified cluster samples, with or without replacement at each stage. These samples can then be calibrated to population values of auxiliary variables by post-stratification, raking, or regression calibration. Basic summary statistics — means, totals, ratios, quantiles, and variances — are available for the whole sample and for domains, as are generalized linear models and the Cox proportional hazards model. There is limited support for two-phase sampling, designed primarily to allow the two-phase designs used in biostatistics. Future plans include support for PPS sampling without replacement (with-replacement is available) and general multi-phase sampling.

There are two options for standard error estimation. One is a recursive algorithm for multistage samples (similar to Bellhouse (1985)), with Taylor linearization of estimating

functions for complex statistics. The other is based on replicate weights. These can be supplied by the user, or computed from the sampling design using BRR, jackknife, or bootstrap methods.

Describing surveys to R

The first task in implementing a survey analysis system is to ensure that the survey meta-data describing the sampling design are properly linked to the observed data and that this link is preserved through data manipulation, extraction of subsets, and so on.

In R, multiple data sets or versions of data sets may be available at the same time. Each data set is stored in a named *data frame*. In the survey package, as statistical modelling code in R, variables within a data frame are referred to with *model formulas*.

The survey package contains a set of example datasets, probability samples of data from California's Academic Performance Index, a test administered to students at all California schools. These are loaded into R with the command `data(api)`.

The first example is a cluster sample of schools. A simple random sample of school districts was taken, and all schools from those districts were included. The following code creates a *survey design object* called `dclus1`. The data frame containing the data is `apiclus1`. Clusters (PSUs) are identified by school district number (`dnum`), the sampling weights are in the variable `pw`, and `fpc` contains the number of school districts in the population. The `~` notation identifies the model formulas mentioned earlier. Printing the survey design object gives some basic summary information.

```
> dclus1 <- svydesign(id=~dnum,
  weights=~pw, data=apiclus1,
  fpc=~fpc)
> dclus1
1 - level Cluster Sampling design
With (15) clusters.
svydesign(id = ~dnum, weights =
  ~pw, data = apiclus1, fpc =
  ~fpc)
```

Another example is a two-stage cluster sample. A simple random sample of school

districts was taken, and then five schools were sampled from each district (or all schools if there were fewer than five available). The sampling units are now identified by a model formula with two terms $id \sim dnum + snum$, where $snum$ is an identifier for schools. The population sizes are given by $fpc \sim fpc1 + fpc2$, where $fpc1$ is the number of school districts and $fpc2$ is the number of schools in each district. In this case we have not supplied any sampling weights; they can be computed from the population sizes and so are optional.

```
> dclus2 <-
  svydesign(id=~dnum+snum,
    fpc=~fpc1+fpc2, data=apiclus2)
> dclus2
2 - level Cluster Sampling design
With (40, 126) clusters.
svydesign(id = ~dnum + snum, fpc =
  ~fpc1 + fpc2, data = apiclus2)
```

For some more complex designs, such as PPS, it may be necessary either to approximate the design by a multistage stratified design or to analyse as if the sampling were with replacement.

Survey design objects can be converted to use replicate weights with `as.svrepdesign()`. The default is JK1 or JK n jackknife replicates as appropriate, and BRR and bootstrap (Canty & Davison 1999) replicates are also available. Alternatively, the `svrepdesign()` function allows the user to create a design object by specifying replicate weights instead of clusters and strata.

```
> rclus1<-as.svrepdesign(dclus1)
> rclus1
Call: as.svrepdesign(dclus1)
Unstratified cluster jackknife
(JK1) with 15 replicates.
```

The two types of survey design object can be used in much the same way in analyses, the only difference being that standard errors will be computed from the replicate weights if they are present.

Summary statistics

There are functions to compute totals, means, variances, ratios, and quantiles. The following

example asks for the mean of three variables — year 2000 Academic Performance Index, year 1999 Academic Performance Index, and school type (elementary, middle, high) — from the survey design object `dclus1` that we constructed in the previous section. Since `stype` is a factor variable, the mean is interpreted as the proportion for each category. In this example we just print the output; it is actually an object containing extra information such as the variance-covariance matrix of the statistics. Other options report the coefficient of variation or the design effect.

```
> svymean(~api00+api99+stype,
  dclus1)
              mean      SE
api00  644.169399  23.5422
api99  606.978142  24.2250
stypeE   0.786885   0.0463
stypeH   0.076503   0.0268
stypeM   0.136612   0.0296
```

To compute ratios we need two model formulas, one for the numerator and one for the denominator. This example estimates the proportion of students who took the Academic Performance Index test.

```
> svyratio(~api.stu,~enroll,
  dclus1)
Ratio estimator:
svyratio.survey.design2(~api.stu
, ~enroll, dclus1)
Ratios=
              enroll
api.stu 0.8497087
SEs=
              enroll
api.stu 0.008386297
```

Again, the function returns an object containing more information than is printed. In this case it can be used for ratio estimation of population totals with the `predict()` function.

Estimation in a single domain can be done by taking a subset of the survey design object, and estimation in multiple domains using `svyby`. The example shows estimation of a mean in elementary schools only. The survey design objects carry along all the meta-data needed to produce valid standard errors in domains.

```
> svymean(~api00, subset(dclus1,
  stype=="E"))
      mean      SE
api00 648.87 22.362
```

More complicated tables can be made with `svyby()` and then formatted with `ftable()`. For example, we can compute the mean 1999 and 2000 API by school type and by whether the school-wide growth target was met, and tabulate these means with standard error and design effects

```
> b <- svyby(~api99 + api00,
  ~stype + sch.wide, rclus1,
  + svymean, deff = TRUE)
> print(ftable(b), digits = 2)
```

to obtain the table in Figure 1.

stype	Sch.wide	No		Yes	
		api99	api00	api99	api00
E	svymean	601.7	596.3	608.3	653.6
	SE	70.0	64.5	23.7	22.4
	DEff	6.3	6.6	5.6	6.0
H	svymean	662.0	659.3	577.6	607.5
	SE	40.9	37.8	57.4	54.0
	DEff	1.4	1.4	3.0	3.0
M	svymean	611.4	606.4	607.3	643.2
	SE	48.2	48.3	49.5	49.3
	DEff	1.8	1.8	3.1	3.4

Figure 1: Formatted table of summary statistics

There are also functions for several design-based tests of independence in two-way contingency tables.

Regression models

Regression models may be a low priority for official statistics, but are very important for social science and public health researchers analysing complex surveys such as the NHANES series or the British Household Survey. Regression models are also interesting because of their relationship to domain estimators, which provides one of the validation tests used for quality control in the survey package.

The `svyglm()` function fits generalized linear models, including linear and logistic regression. The function returns an object, and the `summary()` function prints a summary of it. Here we are doing a linear regression (the default type) to relate the 2000

API for a school to the proportion of 'English language learners' (`ell`), the proportion eligible for subsidized meals (`meals`), and the proportion who have moved from another school during the past year (`mobility`). These variables are all negatively associated with the Academic Performance Index, but only `meals` is statistically significant.

```
> linearmodel <-
  svyglm(api00~ell+meals+mobility,
  design=dclus1)
> summary(linearmodel)
Call:
svyglm(formula = api00 ~ ell +
  meals + mobility,
  design = dclus1)
Survey design:
svydesign(id = ~dnum, weights =
  ~pw, data = apiclus1, fpc =
  ~fpc)
```

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std.Err	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intcpt)	819.2791	21.3900	38.302	<2e-16 ***
ell	-0.5167	0.3240	-1.595	0.113
meals	-3.1232	0.2781	-11.231	<2e-16 ***
mobility	-0.1689	0.4449	-0.380	0.705

(Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 3157.85)

Rather than modelling the Academic Performance index we might want to examine whether schools met their API target, indicated by the binary variable `sch.wide`. Logistic regression would be the standard approach. To fit a logistic regression model we specify the `family` argument to `svyglm()`.

```
> logistic <-
  svyglm(sch.wide~ell+meals+mobi
  lity, design=dstrat,
  family=quasibinomial())
> summary(logistic)
Call:
svyglm(formula = sch.wide ~ ell +
  meals + mobility,
  design = dstrat, family =
  quasibinomial())
Survey design:
svydesign(id = ~1, strata =
  ~stype, weights = ~pw, data =
  apistrat,
  fpc = ~fpc)
```

Coefficients:

```
      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 0.835837  0.455551  1.835  0.0681 .
ell         -0.002490  0.013251 -0.188  0.8512
meals       -0.003152  0.009199 -0.343  0.7322
mobility     0.060897  0.031925  1.908  0.0579 .
```

Graphics

Easy production of high-quality graphics has always been a strength of R and S, and the survey package provides some facilities for probability-weighted graphics. Figure 2 shows two examples.

On the left is a hexagonal binning plot of data from NHANES II, showing concentrations of iron and of transferrin (a protein involved in

iron transport) in blood serum. This is an alternative to a scatterplot, which can handle large data sets and weighting. The size or color of each plotted hexagon depends on the estimated population size in that subregion of the graph.

On the right is a pair of smooth curves estimating the proportion of internet users by age and gender in the 2001 Scottish Household survey. The points are simple subset estimates for a specific age and gender and the curves are a kernel regression estimator.

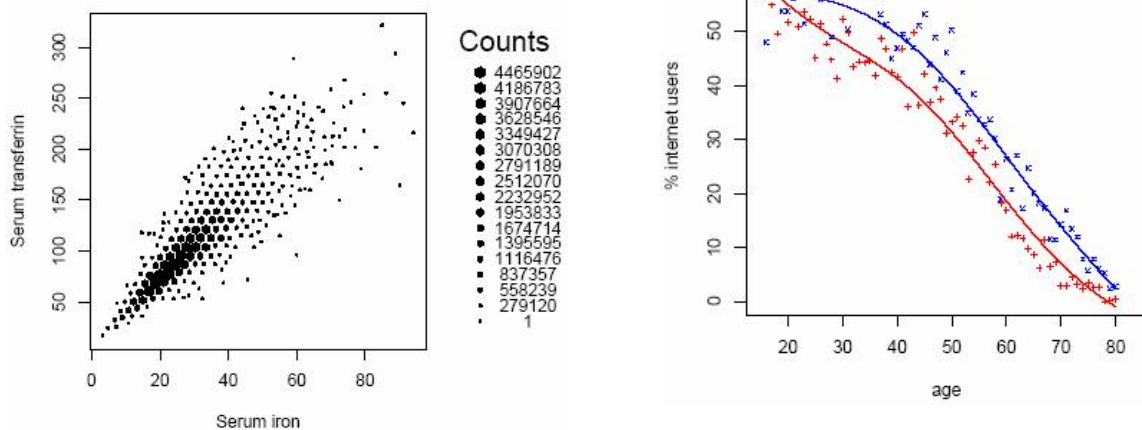


Figure 2. Two graphical examples. On the left, a hexagonal binned scatterplot; on the right, a kernel smoother.

In addition to these scatterplots produced by `svyplot()` and `svysmooth()`, `svyhist()` draws probability-weighted histograms, `svyboxplot()` does weighted boxplots, and `svycdf` estimates the population cumulative distribution function.

Using auxiliary variables

The `postStratify` and `rake` functions perform classical post-stratification and raking on a survey design, and the `calibrate` function performs calibration (or generalized raking). These functions take an uncalibrated survey design as an argument and return the calibrated design. In this example we post-

stratify a cluster sample of California schools. We know there are 4421 elementary, 1018 middle, and 755 high schools in the population. Post-stratifying reduces the uncertainty in total enrollment substantially, since high schools and middle schools tend to be larger.

```
> svytotal(~enroll, rclus1)
      total      SE
enroll 3404940 932235
> pop.types <- data.frame(stype =
  c("E", "H", "M"),
  Freq = c(4421, 755, 1018))
```

```

> rcluslp <- postStratify(rclusl,
  ~stype, pop.types)
svytotal(~enroll, rcluslp)
      total      SE
enroll 3680893 346014

```

The `calibrate()` function can perform calibration using linear, raking, logit, bounded linear, and bounded raking estimators, and the user can also define other calibration metrics. Here we use linear calibration based on school type and the 1999 API to help in predicting 2000 API.

```

> svymean(~api00, dclusl)
      mean      SE
api00 644.17 23.542
> gregl <- calibrate(dclusl,
  ~stype + api99, c(pop.totals,
  api99 = 3914069))
> svymean(~api00, gregl)
      mean      SE
api00 665.31 3.4418

```

After calibration, estimation of totals is based on Särndal et al. (1991), and estimation of other statistics is by Taylor linearisation, as described by Rao et al. (2002). Replicate weights are handled as described by Valliant (1993). Generalized raking uses the algorithm described by Deville et al. (1993). Other options allow averaging calibration weights over sampling units, and (linear only)

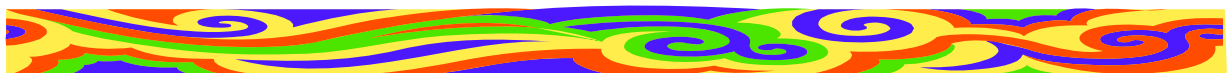
calibration of multistage studies to PSU totals rather than population totals.

References

- Bellhouse DR (1985) Computing Methods for Variance Estimation in Complex Surveys. *Journal of Official Statistics*. Vol.1, No.3, 1985
- Canty AJ, Davison AC. (1999) Resampling-based variance estimation for labour force surveys. *The Statistician* 48:379-391
- Deville J-C, Särndal C-E, Sautory O. (1993) Generalized Raking Procedures in Survey Sampling. *JASA* 88:1013-1020
- Lumley T. (2004) Analysis of complex survey samples *Journal of Statistical Software* 9(8)
- Rao JNK, Yung W, Hidiroglou MA. (2002) Estimating equations for the analysis of survey data using poststratification information. *Sankhya* 64 Series A Part 2, 364-378.
- Särndal C-E, Swensson B, Wretman J. (1991) *Model Assisted Survey Sampling*. Springer.
- Valliant R. (1993) Post-stratification and conditional variance estimation. *JASA* 88: 89-96

To All Members

- ◆ The IASS needs your contribution.
- ◆ Please do not forget to renew your membership.
- ◆ The payment of dues and subscriptions must be made either in Euros or in U.S. dollars.



Articles

Congratulations, Gunnar Kulldorff



Professor Gunnar Kulldorff has just left Minsk, Belarus, where he has attended the 7th International Conference on Computer Data Analysis and Modeling. He has given a talk about the importance of sample surveys for the society, the history of survey sampling,

international co-operation of survey statisticians, and the Baltic-Nordic Network with its possible extension to Ukraine and Belarus. He has listened to Belarus songs under the guitar playing and he has danced with the students.

Gunnar Kulldorff was born in Malmö, Sweden, on December 6th, 1927. He started his professional life as a lecturer of statistics at the University of Lund in 1954, and continued in 1965 as a professor of Statistics, and in 1966 as a professor of Mathematical Statistics at the University of Umeå, Sweden. His interest has been in the sampling field for a very long time. He has had many administrative duties at his university, he has been a visiting professor at several universities in USA, member of the International Statistical Institute (ISI), the International Association of Survey Statisticians, the Bernoulli Society for Mathematical Statistics and Probability, the Biometric society, the American Statistical Association, the Swedish Statistical Association, and an honorary member of the Finnish Statistical Society. He has had many duties in professional societies over the years, and he was President of ISI 1989-1991.

Feeling an unavoidable need of sampling surveys in the Baltic countries, he organized a Baltic-Nordic Network on Survey Sampling in

1992. More than 100 month-long exchange visits have been made by university teachers, research students, and official statisticians of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to partner universities. Survey sampling courses have been introduced into the curriculum at the universities of the Baltic countries, and more than 100 bachelor and master theses in survey sampling have been defended in the Baltic countries during the past 15 years. A series of scientific conferences and workshops, initiated by Professor Gunnar Kulldorff, have been organized annually since 1997 in different Baltic and Nordic countries. The Network includes people from universities, national statistic institutes and statistical societies from the Baltic and Nordic countries. The main idea of the co-operation is the exchange of knowledge between generations. The Network has been supported by grants from the Visby Programme of the Swedish Institute (1997-2004, 2007) and from the Nordic Council of Ministers (2004-2007).

In 2006 Prof. Gunnar Kulldorff was awarded a Doctor Honoris Causa degree by the University of Vilnius for his international merits in statistical science and for his contribution to studies of statistics at Vilnius University and in the Baltic states.

Our friend Gunnar is celebrating his 80th birthday this year. We send our sincere congratulations to Professor Gunnar Kulldorff, who is so young in his heart and so active in his life. We have learned a lot of things from him, we are thankful to him for the fruitful co-operation, and we wish to spend together much nice time in the future.

September 27, 2007

With love and respect
Members of the Baltic-Nordic Network
on Survey Sampling

Félix Rosenfeld

Submitted by Gérard Théodore

It is with great sadness that we learned of the passing on January 12, 2007, of Félix



Rosenfeld at the age of 91, in Paris. Throughout his life, he greatly contributed to developing the field of statistics in France and other countries around the world, not only as a scholar but also as a practitioner. His main accomplishments,

recounted here, are taken from his book Mémoires d'un Terrien du XXe siècle, published in 2002 by Editions des Ecrivains.

Background

Born in Alexandria in 1915, to an Austrian father and an Italian mother, he grew up in a cosmopolitan universe, conducive to international exchange. In fact, before the opening of the Suez Canal, Alexandria connected Asia to Europe. The city was managed in part by foreigners: Greeks, Italians, Lebanese, French, English, Swiss, Germans... Consequently, Félix Rosenfeld spoke French as well as he spoke Italian and occasionally Greek and Arabic.

Education

In 1937, he graduated from the *Institut de Statistique de l'Université de Paris* (ISUP), completing a thesis on infant mortality in Alexandria. Created in 1922, ISUP was the only teaching centre for statistics in France for twenty years, until the ENSAE was founded in 1942. Brought in to collaborate with Georges Darmois and Emile Borel in their work at the Henri Poincaré Institute *Laboratoire de Statistique*, he soon became a member of the *Société de Statistique de Paris*. He wrote his thesis on actuarial science and graduated in 1939 from the *Institut des Finances et des Assurances* (IFA). He then returned to his native country to join the research department of the National Bank of Egypt.

His career as an international expert

In the summer of 1942, a professor of law in Cairo and officer in the Free French Forces asked Félix Rosenfeld to create a statistical

service for the French Government in the Levant (Syria and Lebanon were still under French mandate). With his young bride, he left Cairo for Beirut. He gathered the information needed for calculating the price index in both countries of the Levant, along with figures on agricultural production and imports, in order to determine the extent to which the population's food requirements were met.

"Every day we also noted the price of gold. This metal was the yardstick for wealth in these countries. The value of a building was estimated in number of gold pounds sterling and a family's wealth in the number of gold pound containers in their possession. Every day we would ask the operators for the exchange rate for 'George' (the gold pound with the head of King George V) as well as the exchange rate for 'Georgette,' the nickname given to the coin with the head of Queen Victoria. Although it weighed the same and had the same content in gold, it had a lower value than 'George' because it could not be used by pilgrims going to Mecca."

After the Allies landed in Normandy in June 1944, Félix Rosenfeld acquired French citizenship which enabled him to join the French Forces in the transmissions branch. He would leave military life to accept an offer from the *Banque de Syrie et du Liban* in Paris. There he prepared the applications for these two countries to join the new post-war monetary and banking organizations: the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

The INSEE approached him and he agreed to be appointed to Indochina where he became comparable to an INSEE administrator. In 1947, Indochina was made up of five territories (Tonkin, Annam, Cochinchina, Cambodia and Laos). The first three formed Vietnam. Félix Rosenfeld's mission was to support these three countries in achieving independence (which did not occur until 1954) and to facilitate their relations with international institutions. Under the authority of the *Haut Commissariat de la République*, he re-established the statistical service and oversaw the publication of a newsletter and a directory. He developed contacts with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far

East (ECAFE) and was sent on assignment throughout Asia, in particular to Phnom Penh where he laid the groundwork for a statistical service, then to Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and India. At the same time, he gave courses in statistics at the Faculty of Law and Economics in Saigon. He was very methodical and created highly valuable records on the countries with which he had worked.

Ho Chi Minh's Nationalist Party was starting to oppose France's presence in order to gain independence. Félix and his wife, especially, were injured in the explosion of a Viet Minh grenade. These events caused him return to Paris in 1950.

His work as an international expert led him to Geneva where he worked for the FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization), liaising with Washington and Ottawa. His mission was to help countries that had suffered from the war in restoring their statistical services on Agriculture, in view to carrying out a worldwide census. With the FAO in Rome, he made French the working language of the Agricultural Statistics Committee. In Portugal, he suggested improvements to the procedures for statistical data collection with more effective use of the data processing equipment available at the time. In Ankara, he helped found the training centre for agricultural statisticians and also taught French.

Among his accomplishments, the dominant role he played in promoting agricultural statistics in developing countries, particularly in Africa, must not be overlooked. In Tunisia, his skills in assessing investment projects would lead him to work for the World Food Programme in the selection of agriculture projects for funding by the World Bank. In Sub-Saharan Africa, in Ibadan, Nigeria, he created an FAO training centre for agricultural statisticians in English- and French-speaking African countries. In Cameroon, he participated in creating a development plan to steer the country's economy during its first years of independence. The objective was to double the national average income per capita over twenty years. In Ivory Coast, he collaborated with the organization in charge of managing the public debt and for a long time

worked for the Abidjan stock exchange. Everywhere he went, he created bonds of friendship with individuals he would meet again later, upon his return to France.

His career as a financial analyst and portfolio manager

Back from Rome in 1955 he began his banking career, entering Paribas to study the new American methods for selecting stocks and bonds in building portfolios. He directed a financial research company created jointly by Paribas, insurance companies and the Lehman Brothers Bank, also brokers with the New York Stock Exchange. His job was to gather the information required in understanding and assessing business activities, earnings and development policies, a very arduous job at that time as publication of companies' accounts was not mandatory.

At this time he began as a financial analyst. He then joined the S.E.M.A. (*Société d'Economie et de Mathématiques Appliquées*), which belonged to the Paribas group. Starting in the 1960s and for over twenty years, he was an Expert with the bank *Lombard, Odier et Cie*. One particular mandate was to seek from IBM, the New York computer builder, technologies that would allow a better understanding of the content, evolution and earnings of a financial investment portfolio, using "big machines that operate with punched cards and whose memories were reels of magnetic tape." The numerous exchanges he had with IBM continued in the form of a collaboration that would endure some twenty years. In fact, he suggested to IBM a monitoring and performance measurement system for the management of employee profit-sharing portfolios, a program introduced in France in 1967 under Charles de Gaulle. The firm Carrefour then asked him to provide the same services as well as manage several of their portfolios. In the early 1970s, he set up and directed a financial analysis service for a large investment house in Paris.

Stock market activity underwent considerable transformation with the arrival of the personal computer, the emergence of a statistical and mathematical theory for appraising financial assets and a considerable increase in stock market speculation. The main research in this

area consisted in adjusting graphs representing variance in the price of the securities and market indexes in order to remove insignificant fluctuations and better show the trends. But Félix was primarily interested in the concrete, directly usable aspects of these mathematical methods. Besides, he never wanted to get involved in “the new management methods that had been in vogue for twenty or so years, transforming the stock market into a real gaming house,” as mentioned in his biographical book. He was aiming at forward transactions on derivative instruments. For him, the stock market should have remained the place where savings are sustainably invested in businesses that want to increase their capital. In 1985, he managed portfolios and mutual funds with the *Banque Rothschild*. He left in 1989 at the age of 74.

His teaching career and publications

At the end of his secondary education, he began teaching physics and chemistry to students at the *lycée* in Alexandria. He was an excellent teacher and loved to share his knowledge, continuing to teach to a very advanced aged. In the 1950s in Europe, Asia and Africa, he trained numerous agricultural statisticians as part of the FAO programs. In the early 1960s, he asked Daniel Dugué, who was then Director of the ISUP, about teaching financial analysis at the Institute. He held this position from 1961 to 1983, also teaching national income accounting. At the *Institut d'Etudes Pour le Développement Economique et Social* (IEDES), he taught project analysis and evaluation methods, training a large number of students from developing countries. When he ran the *Centre de formation à l'analyse financière et à la gestion de portefeuille* in Geneva, he taught statistics to financial analysts and methods for evaluating shares.

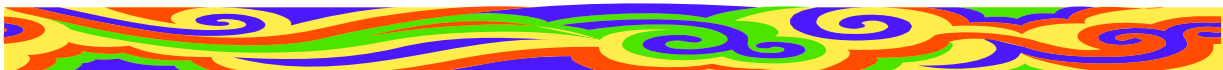
The SFAF (*Société Française des Analystes Financiers*) was created in 1963. Dunod then

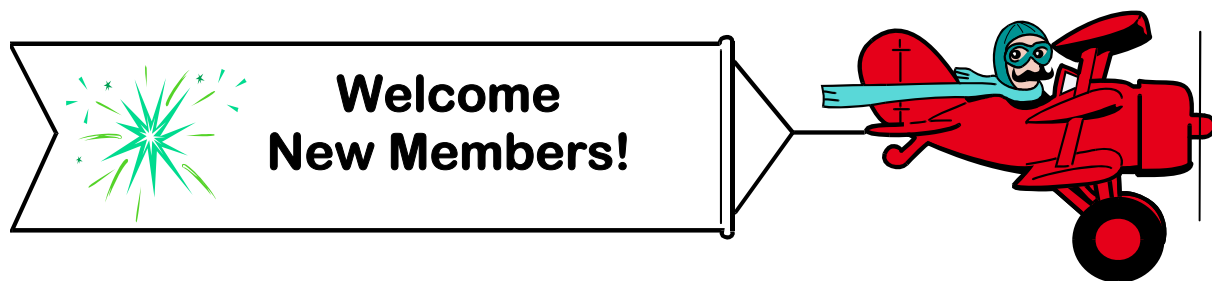
published his first volume of a series of works dealing with financial analysis and securities management. Reprinted and expanded in the 1980s, he added younger collaborators such as financial analyst Roger Hannoset, economist Rémi Sabatier, actuary Michel Piermay and a graduate of the *Ecole Polytechnique*, Jean-François Boulier. These works served for many years as support to the SFAF's teachings.

He was elected to the International Statistical Institute in 1967. He wrote for numerous journals, including the *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris* and the *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique*. He contributed greatly to the creation in 1997 of the *Société Française de Statistique* (SFdS) which is recognized being of public interest and issued from the merger of the *Société de Statistique de Paris* (SSP) and the *Association pour la Statistique et ses Utilisations*. He was its honorary President. The same year he wrote *Histoire des Sociétés de Statistique en France*, on the occasion of the 51st session of the ISI in Istanbul. For a number of years, he performed the duties of Treasurer of the *La Science Statistique* foundation and in 1997 funded a generous endowment for the Foundation's scholarship students.

The man, Citizen of the World

Félix was open and young at heart, with a strong sense of initiative; he loved to share his vast knowledge. From a technical perspective, he always gave good counsel. He was clear, realistic and efficient. As a person, his warmth, the interest he took in his friends' lives, made him a fascinating being and a loyal friend, always ready to lend a hand. He wanted to be a citizen of the world. His career, areas of interest, and contributions demonstrate that he was, indeed, succeeded.





We are very pleased to welcome the following new members:

Country	First Name	Last Name
Azores, Madeira	Sofia	Ferreira
Argentina	Roberto	de Miguel
Australia	Jill	Charker
Austria	Christian	Beer
	Karin	Wagner
Belgium	Elke	Moons
Benin	Aristide	Djossou
Brazil	Cristiano	Ferraz
Brazil	Marcel	de Toledo Vieira
Cameroon	Arouna	Njoya Anjuen
	Eric	Jazet Kengap
	Symplice	Ngah Ngah
Central African Republic	Réginald	Bida-Kette
Denmark	Klaus	Andersen
Ireland	Kathryn	Carty
	Tara	Galvin
	Stephen	Mc Donagh
	Keith	McSweeney
	Kieran	Walsh
Ivory Coast	Youssouf	Traore
Latvia	Andris	Fisenko
	Martins	Liberts
Lesotho	Bonang	Makoko
Malaysia	Mahmod	Mahmod Othman
Moldavia	Lilian	Galer
	Ana	Greco
	Ala	Negruta
	Stela	Rotaru
New Zealand	Eleisha	Jewell
	John	Lopdell
Nigeria	Bertram Ugochukwu	Azuwuike
	Aloy	Onyeka
	Adebayo	Otolorin
Philippines	Dalisay S.	Maligalig
Poland	Agnieszka Maria	Chmielecka
Portugal	Antonio	Afonso
	Filipa	Alves
	Jose Francsico	Antonio
	Ana Paula	Bordelo Rodrigues
	Rui	Caldeira
	Maria Joao	Carrelhas

Country	First Name	Last Name
Portugal	Daniel	Carvalho
	Marisa	Chinak
	Ana	Chumbau
	Maria José	Correia
	Teresa	Crespo
	Isabel	Cristina Ferreira Jorge de Oliveira Correia
	Maria	Dos Anjos Campos
	Maria	Espinho
	Rui	Evangelista
	Isabel Antunes	Farinha de Almeida
	Daniel	Fernandes
	Carla	Ferreira
	Elsa	Fontainha
	Ines	Geraldes
	Eduarda	Gois
	Maria	Goretti Roda
	Rita	Lages
	Rita	Lameira
	Susana Filipa	Lima
	Margarida	Madaleno
	Paula	Marques
	Margarida	Martins
	Patricia	Martins
	Teresa	Mendes
	Silvia	Mina
	Isabel	Morgado
	Jose Alexandre	Neves
	Ana Luisa	Papoila
	Luis	Pereira
	Ana Barbara	Pinto
	Bruno	Pires
	Leandro	Pontes
	Manuela	Raminhos
	Goretti	Roda
	Sofia	Rodrigues
	Sonia	Santos
	Fransisco	Sardinha
	Catarina	Silva
	Laurinda	Silva Leal
	Ana	Simao
Rita	Sousa	
Sonia	Torres	
Isabel Maria	Valente	
Maria Irene	Varges Sabino	
Marta	Veloso	
Tze Chow	Heng	
Azam	Khan	
Nthbiseng	Makhatha	
Themba	Mohoto	
Muthetho Solomon	Nkwlnlka	
Singapore		
South Africa		

Country	First Name	Last Name
South Africa	Vincent James	Parker
	Marlize	Pistorius
	Mosala Klaas	Seelamo
Spain	Jose Luis	Alafaro Navarro
	Monica Maria	Bécue-Bertaut
Sweden	Gunnar	Arvidson
	Peter	Gidlund
	Anders	Norberg
	Jorgen	Svensson
Switzerland	Jennifer M.	Powell
Tanzania	Sango Abas Halfan	Simba
Tunisia	Maurice	Mubila
Ukraine	Olga	Lysa
	Nataliia	Vashchaieva
United Kingdom	Solange	Correa
	Leonardo	Trujillo
United States	Paul	Fields
	Nancy M.	Gordon
	Howard	Hogan

Dear New Member:
For questions or input regarding *The Survey Statistician*, please contact:

Dr. Dan Hedlin
Statistics Sweden
Dept of Research and
Development
Box 24 300
SE-104 51 Stockholm
Sweden
dan.hedlin@scb.se

Dr. Annica Isaksson
Statistics Division
Dept of Computer and Information
Sci (IDA)
Linköping University
SE-581 83 Linköping
Sweden
anisa@ida.liu.se



Announcements

First announcement and Call for Papers: ISBIS-2008, Prague 1 – 4 July 2008

ISBIS-2008 is an international symposium sponsored by the International Society of Business and Industrial Statistics, focusing on quantitative aspects of Banking, Insurance and Finance, and important statistical issues relating to productivity improvement and decision-making at all levels of business and industry.

Many world-class quantitative financial analysts and industrial statisticians will be participating. The symposium will be held in the beautiful medieval city of Prague, in the Czech Republic, during 1-4 July, 2008.

The symposium will provide a varied and stimulating scientific program of invited and contributed papers, and excellent opportunities for formal and informal exchanges. Authors will have the opportunity to submit extended versions of their papers for publication in a special edition of the Society's journal, Applied Stochastic Models in Business and Industry.

For further information, please visit www.action-m.com/isbis2008 or send an email to Milena Zeithamlova at milena@action-m.com.

European Conference on Quality in Official Statistics Rome, 8-11 July 2008

First announcement and call for papers

The European Conference on Quality in Official Statistics has become a traditional biannual meeting for statisticians from European Member States, National Statistical Institutes, International Organisations and Academies.

The Conference is intended to serve as a forum at a European level for discussing recent developments and achievements in the field of quality and methodologies for survey

statistics, with a special focus on official statistics.

The Q2008 Conference will be jointly hosted by Istat - the Italian National Institute of Statistics - and Eurostat. The Conference encompasses relevant topics for improving quality in the European Statistical System. Areas covered by the Conference are:

- **quality management**
models for quality management and their implementation
- **measuring quality**
process indicators, measuring accuracy in complex surveys, control surveys
- **process quality**
process variables, quality tools, monitoring systems
- **quality assessment**
self-assessment, internal and external auditing, peer review, quality labeling, quality certification
- **standardisation tools**
current best methods, guidelines, standards, recommended practices
- **communicating quality to users**
quality reports, quality declarations
- **satisfying user needs**
collecting user needs, measuring user satisfaction
- **Eurostat activities for quality**
implementation of the European Statistics Code of Practice
- **special issues on census planning**
- **administrative data**
- **survey design**
- **questionnaire design and testing**
- **reducing response burden**
- **data collection modes**
- **editing and imputation techniques**
- **confidentiality and disclosure control**
- **data integration**
- **metadata and documentation**

Training courses

In the first day of Q2008 short courses on important quality-related issues will be given

by outstanding lecturers. Course programs are available on the Conference website q2008.istat.it.

If you want to present a paper

Please submit an abstract not exceeding 500 words with three key-words to the email address q2008@istat.it by 18 January 2008.

For further information

All information concerning Q2008 is available and updated on the Conference website q2008.istat.it. If you have any questions you can email to q2008@istat.it

Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques, University of Michigan

Now in its 61st year, the University of Michigan Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques provides graduate training in all phases of survey research. The Summer Institute in Survey Research techniques draws on a renowned group of instructors from within Michigan's Survey Research Center (SRC) and the University community, and on other experts from outside the University of Michigan.

The 2008 Summer Institute classes start June 2 and meet through July 25. One, two, four and eight- week courses are offered on a range of topics including survey sampling, principles of survey measurement, questionnaire design, data collection, survey nonresponse and the analysis of survey data. The Sampling Program for Survey Statisticians provides an intensive eight-week program in the theory and methods of survey sampling and the analysis of complex sample survey data. The Leslie Kish Fellowships and the Frank Andrews Fellowships are competitive awards that provide tuition, travel and financial stipend for qualified students. For more details about course descriptions, the Fellowships and other relevant information about the Michigan Summer Institute, please visit the website, www.isr.umich.edu/src/si/.

Cochran-Hansen Prize 2009: Competition for Young Survey Statisticians from Developing and Transitional Countries

In celebration of its 25th anniversary, the International Association of Survey Statisticians established the Cochran-Hansen Prize to be awarded every two years to the best paper on survey research methods submitted by a young statistician from a developing or transitional country.

Participation in the competition for the Prize is open to nationals of developing or transitional countries who are living in such countries and who were born in 1969 or later.

Papers submitted must be unpublished original works. They may include materials from the participant's university thesis. They should be in either English or French. Papers for consideration should be submitted to the IASS Secretariat at the address below to arrive by December 29, 2008. Each submission should be accompanied by a cover letter that gives the participant's year of birth, nationality, and country of residence. The cover letter must also indicate if the work submitted is the result of a PhD thesis and, in the case of joint papers, the prize candidate must state clearly what his/her contribution to the paper is.

The papers submitted will be examined by the Cochran-Hansen Prize Committee appointed by the IASS. The decision of the Committee is final.

The winner of the Prize will be invited to present his/her paper at the 57th Session of the International Statistical Institute to be held in Durban, South Africa, August 16-22, 2009, and the name of the winner will be announced at the ISI General Assembly in Durban.

The author of the winning paper will receive the Cochran-Hansen Prize in the form of books and journal subscriptions to the value of about € 500, and will have reasonable travel and living expenses paid in order to present the paper at the ISI Session in Durban.

For further information, please contact:
Madame Claude OLIVIER, IASS Secretariat
International Association of Survey Statisticians
CEFIL-INSEE, 3 rue de la Cité, 33500 Libourne, France
Tel : +33 5 57 55 56 17 E-mail : Claude.olivier@insee.fr

Visit the new and improved IASS web site and
read *The Survey Statistician* on line!

<http://isi.cbs.nl/iass/index.htm>

	<p style="text-align: center;">International Association of Survey Statisticians (IASS) The Premier World Organization representing who's who in Sample Survey and Census Methodologies</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">FOUNDATION AND OBJECTIVES:</p> <p>Founded in 1973, the International Association of Survey Statisticians (IASS) has as its charge and mandate to promote the study and development of the theory and practice of sample surveys and censuses. It also aims to increase interest in surveys and censuses among statisticians, governments, and the public the world over.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MEMBERSHIP AND EXECUTIVE:</p> <p>At present the IASS has approximately 1.200 members from 130 countries and 38 institutional members.</p> <p>IASS headquarters are situated in Libourne (FRANCE) and operate, to a large extent, under the auspices of the French statistical agency INSEE, which lends its expertise and status to aid and promote the association's work.</p> <p>The society is run by an Executive Committee elected for a period of two years and a Council elected for a four-year period.</p> <p>Anyone interested in learning more about IASS should contact</p> <p>Michel Péronnet IASS Executive Director 3 rue de la Cité 33500 Libourne France 33 (0)5 57 55 56 02 e-mail: peronnet.michel@wanadoo.fr</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Association Internationale des Statisticiens d'Enquête (AISE)</p>
<p>More about the IASS Becoming a member Services for members Survey Statistician Publications IASS Conferences Ask the experts Links What's new</p>	
	

Important Notices

A PDF file of the newsletter is available on the IASS web site. Currently, a few members prefer to be notified only when a new issue is posted, instead of receiving the hard copy. At this point we do not have a process in place to support this option. A process will be developed when an adequate number of members choose the above. Until that time, all members will continue to receive hard copies of the newsletter. Please send an e-mail to dan.hedlin@scb.se or anisa@ida.liu.se if you would like to take advantage of this option.

Members are encouraged to view the IASS website (<http://isi.cbs.nl/iass/index.htm>) and provide comments or suggestions to Eric Rancourt: eric.rancourt@statcan.ca.

In Other Journals



Journal of Official Statistics An International Review Published by Statistics Sweden

JOS is a scholarly quarterly that specializes in statistical methodology and applications. Survey methodology and other issues pertinent to the production of statistics at national offices and other statistical organizations are emphasized. All manuscripts are rigorously reviewed by independent referees and members of the Editorial Board.

Contents: March, Vol. 23, No. 1, 2007

Challenges to the Confidentiality of U.S. Federal Statistics, 1910-1965 Margo Anderson, William Seltzer	1
Efficient Stratification Based on Nonparametric Regression Methods Enrico Fabrizi, Carlo Trivisano	35
A Selection Strategy for Weighting Variables Under a Not-Missing-at-Random Assumption Barry Schouten	51
Imputing for Late Reporting in the U.S. Current Employment Statistics Survey Kennon R. Copeland, Richard Valliant	69
Incentives in Random Digit Dial Telephone <i>Surveys</i> : A Replication and Extension Richard Curtin, Eleanor Singer, Stanley Presser.....	91
Methods for Achieving Equivalence of <i>Samples</i> in Cross-National Surveys: The European Social Survey Experience Peter Lynn, Sabine Häder, Siegfried Gabler, Seppo Laaksonen.....	107
Book and Software Reviews	125

Contents: June, Vol. 23, No. 2, 2007

Estimation of Nonresponse Bias in the European Social Survey: Using Information from Reluctant Respondents Jaak Billiet, Michel Philippens, Rory Fitzgerald, Ineke Stoop	135
Measuring Disability in Surveys: Consistency Over Time and Across Respondents Sunghee Lee, Nancy A. Mathiowetz, Roger Tourangeau.....	163
Quantifying Stability and Change in Ethnic Group Ludi Simpson, Bola Akinwale	185
Seasonal Adjustment of Weekly Time Series with Application to Unemployment Insurance Claims and Steel Production William P. Cleveland, Stuart Scott.....	209
Finite Population Small Area Interval Estimation	

Li-Chun Zhang.....	223
Predicting Natural Gas Production in Texas: An Application of Nonparametric Reporting Lag Distribution Estimation Crystal D. Linkletter, Randy R. Sitter	239
Disclosure Avoidance Practices and Research at the U.S. Census Bureau: An Update Laura Zayatz	253
Book and Software Reviews Stephen Mistler	267

Contents: September, Vol. 23, No. 3, 2007

The Morris Hansen Lecture 2006 Statistical Perspectives on Spatial Social Science Michael F. Goodchild.....	269
Using Geospatial Information Resources in Sample Surveys Sarah M. Nusser	285
Discussion Linda Williams Pickle.....	291
Optimizing the Use of Microdata: An Overview of the Issues Julia Lane.....	299
Benchmarking the Effect of Cell Adjustment on Tabular Outputs: The Shortcomings of Current Approaches Paul Williamson.....	319
Summary of Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation for the U.S. Census 2000 Mary H. Mulry	345
Resampling Variance Estimation in Surveys with Missing Data A.C. Davison, S. Sardy.....	371
Nonresponse Among Ethnic Minorities: A Multivariate Analysis Remco Feskens, Joop Hox, Gerty Lensvelt-Mulders, Hans Schmeets.....	387
Procedures for Updating Classification Systems: A Study of Biotechnology and the Standard Occupational Classification System Neil Malhotra, Jon A. Krosnick	409



STATISTICS IN TRANSITION— n s
Journal of the Polish Statistical Association

Contents: Vol. 8, No. 2, August 2007

From the Editor	213
A Confidence Interval for ARPR – “at-risk-of-poverty rate” Ryszard Zieliński).....	217
Modern Approach to Optimum Stratification: Review and Perspectives Marcin Kozak, Med Ram Verma, Andrzej Zieliński.....	223
Innovative Role of Imputation Method/Analysis in Clinical Trial on Remnant Ablation in Differentiated Thyroid Cancer Prem Chandra, SN Dwivedi, CS Bal, Ajay Kumar, Arvind Pandey	251
Effect of Non-response on Current Occasion in Search of Good Rotation Patterns on Successive Occasions G.N. Singh and Kumari Priyanka	273
On the Bias Reduction in Linear Variety of Alternative to Ratio-Cum-Product Estimator Rajesh Singh, Pankaj Chauhan, and Nirmala Sawan.....	293
Estimating the Proportion of People Bearing a Sensitive Issue with an Option to Item Count Lists and Randomized Response Sanghamitra Pal.....	301
Efficient Estimation Using Deep-Post Stratification Under Two Way R X R Set-Up Manish Trivedi and D. Shukla	311
Small Area Estimation for Spatially Correlated Populations—A Comparison of Direct and Indirect Model-based Methods Hukum Chandra, Nicola Salvati, and Ray Chambers	331
European Surveys in the Scope of Service Statistics Małgorzata Dytman and Agnieszka Matulska-Bachura	351
Changes of Employment Structure in Poland and EU Countries Anna Malina and Piotr Malina	369
Meta Analysis: What, Why and How Chandra Bhushan Tripathi, Prem Chandra, Neeraj Pandey, and Nilanjan Roy	383
Celebrating Statistics: Conference in Honour of Professor Kazimierz ZAJĄC Józef Pociecha.....	399



ASTa — Advances in Statistical Analysis

ASTa — Advances in Statistical Analysis, a journal of the German Statistical Society, is published quarterly and presents original contributions on statistical theory, methods and applications.

Papers on applications should make substantial use of statistical methods. Articles on probability or formal methods are welcome if they take a statistical or practical problem as a starting point. Statistical problems that arise in the analysis of economic and social phenomena are traditionally at home in this journal. Nevertheless, submissions from other areas are strongly encouraged. Review papers in areas of current research as well as Special Topics clusters will be published from time to time: proposals should be sent to the editor. Also, selected books are reviewed in the Advances in Statistical Analysis.

Not only are new fields emerging, but there are also exciting new methodological developments in traditional areas. Advances would like to offer researchers in these fields a forum to both act as an introduction to and promote the active discussion of their research. To ensure that each topic receives due individual attention, proposals involving emerging topics are particularly welcome. They should include a description of the prospective field and its principal sources of research, together with a selection of authors who may be willing to contribute.

Authors should submit a pdf file of their manuscripts electronically to the Editor:

asta@hsu-hh.de

Alternatively, four print copies can be sent to:

Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Wilfried Seidel
Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences
Helmut Schmidt University
Holstenhofweg 85
22043 Hamburg, Germany

Once a paper is accepted, authors will be requested to submit the source files including suitable figure files. Authors should prepare their manuscripts with LaTeX (preferred) or Word.

Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv

Contents Vol. 90, Issue 4, 2006

The 2005 Plenary Meeting on “Missing Data and Measurement Error” Ulrich Rendtel.....	493
Conceptual, computational and inferential benefits of the missing data perspective in applied and theoretical statistical problems Donald B. Rubin	501
Combining information from multiple surveys for assessing health disparities Trivellore E. Raghunathan.....	515
Der Einsatz von Missing Data Techniken in der Arbeitsmarktforschung des IAB Susanne Rässler.....	527
Fehlende und fehlerhafte Daten in der amtlichen Statistik. Neue Herausforderungen und Lösungsansätze Walter Radermacher and Thomas Körner.....	553
Missing data methods in official statistics in the United Kingdom: Some recent developments Gabriele B. Durrant	577

Prekäre Einkommenslagen in Deutschland. Ein Ost-West-Vergleich 1996–2002 Herbert S. Buscher and Juliane Parys	595
Fokus, Fokus, Fokus? Zur künftigen Rolle der außeruniversitären Wirtschaftsforschungsinstitute Christoph M. Schmidt.....	617
Book Review: Schmid Friedrich, Mark Trede: Finanzmarktstatistik Matthias Fischer.....	623
Book Review: K. Takezawa: Introduction to Nonparametric Regression Karsten Webel	625
Book Review: Pascal Ardilly, Yves Tillé: Sampling Methods: Exercises and Solutions Götz Uebe.....	627
Book Review: Studium der BWL und VWL, Methoden, Anwendung und Interpretation Karl-Heinz Tödter	629
Book Review: Zivot Eric and Jiahui Wang, Modeling Financial Time Series with S-PLUS Matthias Fischer.....	631

AStA — Advances in Statistical Analysis

Contents Vol. 91, Issue 1, 2007

Editorial Wilfried Siedel	1
A Hausman test for Brownian motion Martin Becker, Ralph Friedmann, Stefan Klößner and Walter Sanddorf-Köhle	3
Asymmetric monitoring of multivariate data with nonlinear dynamics Alessandro Fass'ò and Samuele Locatelli.....	23
Sequential monitoring of minimum variance portfolio Vasyl Golosnoy	39
Multivariate Lorenz dominance based on zonoids Gleb A. Koshevoy and Karl Mosler.....	57
Bootstrapping a hedonic price index: experience from used cars data Michael Beer	77
Proportions, sums and ratios Saralees Nadarajah and Samuel Kotz	93
Book Review: Pascal Ardilly, Yves Tillé: Sampling Methods: Exercises and Solutions Götz Uebe.....	107

Contents Vol. 91, Issue 2, 2007

Comparison of different estimation techniques for portfolio selection Yarema Okhrin and Wolfgang Schmid	109
Testing for linearity in simple regression models Stefan Niermann	129

Inflation and the Divergence of Relative Prices: Evidence from a Cointegration Analysis Juliane Scharff.....	141
An application of cartographic area interpolation to German administrative data Melanie Arntz and Ralf A. Wilke	159
A new approach to the measurement of polarization for grouped data Eckart Bomsdorf and Clemens Otto	181
Consistency of completely outlier-adjusted simultaneous redescending M-estimators of location and scale Martin Bachmaier	197
Book Review:Wilkinson, L.: The Grammar of Graphics Götz Uebe	221
Book Review: G. Molenberghs and G. Verbeke: Models for Discrete Longitudinal Data Karsten Webel.....	223

Contents Vol. 91, Issue 3, 2007

Semiparametric multinomial logit models for analysing consumer choice behaviour Thomas Kneib, Bernhard Baumgartner and Winfried J. Steiner	225
A structured variational learning approach for switching latent factor models Mohamed Saidane and Christian Lavergne.....	245
Diagonal uniform association symmetry modelsfor cumulative probabilities in square tables Sadao Tomizawa and Nobuko Miyamoto	269
On the inefficiency of propensity score matching Markus Frölich.....	279
Analysis of short-term systematic measurement error variance for the difference of paired data without repetition of measurement Klaus Martin and Annette Böckenhoff	291
Assessing the bias due to non-coverage of residential movers in the German Microcensus Panel: an evaluation using data from the Socio-Economic Panel Edin Basic and Ulrich Rendtel	311
Book Review: van der Hoek, J. and Elliott, R.J.: Binomial Models in Finance Götz Uebe	335
Book Review: StatSoft, Inc., Tulsa, OK.: STATISTICA, Version 8 Christian H. Weiß	339

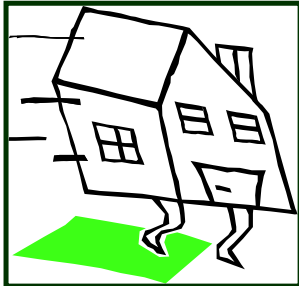
IASS Officers and Council Members

President (2007–2009):	Pedro Luis do Nascimento Silva (Brazil)	pedronsilva@gmail.com
President-elect:	Susan Linacre (Australia)	susan.linacre@abs.gov.au
Vice-Presidents (2007-2009):	Seppo Laaksonen (Finland)	seppo.laaksonen@stat.fi
	Pierre Lavallée (Canada)	pierre.lavallee@statcan.ca
Scientific Secretary (2007-2009):	Steven Heeringa	sheering@isr.umich.edu
Council Members: (2005-2009)	Giuliana Coccia (Italy)	coccia@istat.it
	Geoffrey Lee (Australia)	geoff.lee@abs.gov.au
	Leyla Mohadjer (United States)	LeylaMohadjer@Westat.com
	Sarah M. Nusser (United States)	nusser@iastate.edu
	Don Royce (Canada)	Don.Royce@statcan.ca
	Wei Yuan (China)	wuyuan@ruc.edu.cn
Council Members: (2007-2011)	Jairo Arrow (South Africa)	jairo@statssa.gov.za
	Louise Bourque (Canada)	louise.bourque@stat.gov.qc.ca
	Kathryn Inglis-Clark (Australia)	kate@inglis-clark.com.au
	Dalisay Maligalig (Philippines)	dmaligalig@adb.org
	Paul-André Salamin (Switzerland)	paul-andré.salamin@bfs.admin.ch
	Shyam Upadhaya (Nepal)	s.upadhaya@unido.org
Committee Chairs:		
2009 Programme Committee:	Leyla Mohadjer (USA)	LeylaMohadjer@Westat.com
2011 Programme Committee:	Geoffrey Lee (Australia)	geoff.lee@abs.gov.au
The Secretariat:		
Executive Director:	Michel Péronnet (France)	peronnet.michel@wanadoo.fr
Treasurer:	Daniel Malaquin (France)	daniel.malaquin@insee.fr
Executive Secretary:	Anna Maria Vespa-Leyder (France)	vespa@cepii.fr
Secretary:	Claude Olivier (France)	claudе.olivier@insee.fr



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SURVEY STATISTICIANS

CHANGE OF ADDRESS FORM



If your home or business address has changed, please copy, complete, and mail this form to:

**IASS Secretariat
c/o INSEE-CEFIL
Att. Ms. Claude Olivier
3, rue de la Cité
33500 Libourne – France**

Name: Mr./Mrs./Miss/Ms. _____ First name: _____

E-mail address (please just indicate one): _____

May we list your e-mail address on the IASS web site?

Yes No

Home address

Street: _____

City: _____

State/Province: _____ Zip/Postal code: _____

Country: _____

Telephone number: _____

Fax number: _____

Business address

Company: _____

Street: _____

City: _____

State/Province: _____ Zip/Postal code: _____

Country: _____

Telephone number and extension: _____

Fax number: _____

Please specify address to which your IASS correspondence should be sent:

Home Business



Institutional Members



4 International Organizations

AFRISTAT
CICRED
EUROSTAT
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL DIVISION

31 Bureaus of Statistics

ARGENTINA - INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS - INDEC
AUSTRALIA - AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
BELGIUM - INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE
BRAZIL - INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E ESTATISTICA - IBGE
CANADA - STATISTICS CANADA
CHINA - GOVERNO DE MACAU
COTE D'IVOIRE - INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE
CZECH REPUBLIC - CZECH STATISTICAL OFFICE
DENMARK - DANMARKS STATISTIK
FINLAND - STATISTICS FINLAND
FRANCE - INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE ET D'ÉTUDES ÉCONOMIQUES - INSEE
GAMBIA - CENTRAL STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
GERMANY - STATISTISCHE BUNDESAMT
GREECE - NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE OF GREECE
IRAN - STATISTICAL CENTER OF IRAN
ITALY - INSTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA - ISTAT
MEXICO - INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA - INEGI
NETHERLANDS - CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
NEW ZEALAND - STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND
NIGERIA - FEDERAL OFFICE OF STATISTICS
NORWAY - CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
PORTUGAL - INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATISTICA - INE
REPUBLIC OF KOREA - NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE - NSO
SPAIN - INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA
SWEDEN - STATISTICS SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND - OFFICE FEDERAL DE STATISTIQUE
TANZANIA - BUREAU OF STATISTICS
UNITED KINGDOM - OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS
USA - BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
USA - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
USA - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

6 Universities, Research Centers, Private Statistics Firms

ARGENTINA - UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE TRES DE FEBRERO
DENMARK - SFI
EUROPE - A.C. NIELSEN MANAGEMENT SERVICE
FRANCE - INSTITUT NATIONAL D'ÉTUDES DEMOGRAPHIQUES - INED
USA - RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE
USA - Westat

Read
The Survey Statistician
on line!



<http://isi.cbs.nl/iass/index.htm>