

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SURVEY STATISTICIANS

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1. letter of the president

This letter will be brief, informal and to the point in the hope that most of you will read it and understand it quickly. The order is also functional rather than chronological or formal. Its brevity conceals two Council meetings, plus one General Assembly, plus a meeting by G. Theodore and me with the ISI Bureau, plus committee meetings, plus meetings with regional representatives, plus many informal but intense meetings in the corridors and bars. Of the Council and Bureau the following were there : Fellegi, Foreman, Sanchez-Crespo, O'Muircheartaigh, Biggeri, Midzuno, Verma, Bailar, de Graft-Johnson, J.N.K. Rao, Ajayi, Horvitz, Jabine. This letter was sent to all Council members before publication. Some of these issues, especially 5,6,7, have complicated histories that consumed much time of our Council and especially of its presidents, over the past two years or more.

1. Dues. These were raised from \$5 and \$10 to \$8 and £16 for developing (LDC's) and developed countries. The problem of transfers from blocked currencies was discussed often without a single certain conclusion.

Three suggestions -

- a. UNESCO coupons can be obtained in most countries.
 - b. The country representative or another responsible person can collect dues and make a single transmission.
 - c. Communication with IASS office at INSEE in Paris if you need help. Please take the initiative to check your address in the IASS directory, and the Survey Statistician mailing. If wrong, correct it directly and with the country (regional) representative. ISI members are again urged to pay the IASS dues voluntarily.
2. Privileges. All members will receive a bound copy of the papers given at the invited IASS sessions of '83, including perhaps selections of other papers. Members who were in Madrid and received 4 bound volumes of papers may be excepted to save costs.
In addition, you will probably receive news soon that paid up IASS members only will be able to subscribe to the International Statistical Review for an additional \$8 per year. ISI members receive this for much higher dues, and will be a great bargain.
 3. Publications. The above represent some of the efforts of the Committee, who are looking into other improvements also. The Survey Statistician is now being sent in Spanish, prepared in the INE of Madrid, to members in the Ibero-American region, in addition to the English and French versions sent to the others.
The Survey Statistician may be expanded somewhat. Some suggestions were made and we asked for others from members. However it was decided, after strong urging from the Council, to discontinue from the first issue of 1984, publishing unrefereed methodological contributions until such future time when refereeing can be undertaken properly.
 4. Regional (country) Representatives. Reaching the IASS membership who cannot participate in the ISI/IASS sessions every two years, and reaching beyond them to practicing survey statisticians, especially beyond the industrially developed countries to the less developed countries, is our foremost task. They are truly the main reasons why IASS was founded as a Section of ISI ten years ago.

The regional (country) representatives must play a key role in this effort. Another and related effort will be the regional workshops and organizations as they will be developed, but these will be described separately and at some length.

The key words for the representatives must be flexibility, initiative, activity, visibility. Visibility means that we intend to publish in the Survey Statistician the list of the local, regional, country representatives. You should get in touch with them and they with you, the members, and also with potential members to be recruited.

Flexibility refers to several aspects. First, as regards areas of responsibility, there are arguments for an against country versus regional representation (and we cannot afford the complexity of two layers).

In Nigeria, for example, we have a large country with an active representative (Ajayi) and

many members. But in many countries the number of actual and potential members is too small and it may be better to have one representative to take charge for several countries in such an area. This may be particularly useful where language, communications and geography favor it, because it will promote interchange. (with these aspects in view I wonder if eventually local or country or regional will be the best name for our representatives). Flexibility is also needed for designation of the representatives. We need these to be informally decided in the country (or region) by the members themselves - and changed when they think that desirable. We need representatives who take initiatives and are currently active. They must be the lifeline from the IASS office to the local membership. The activities and duties of the representatives must include current dues and addresses, plus recruitment. But hopefully, it can also involve local activities for survey statisticians. We would like them to inform the Survey Statistician of successfully completed activities in the survey field.

5. New Section for Official Statistics. During the past years we were marginally involved by the ISI Bureau in an attempt to form a new section for government statisticians. An ad hoc committee of the ISI, chaired by Jacob Bjerve presented a unanimous report in favor of proposing at the '85 meetings the formation of a new section of ISI, an International Association of Official Statistics (IAOS). Note the "statistics" so that statisticians outside the government but concerned with "official" statistics may join. Our IASS may lose some of our members whose work is mainly outside the field of surveys. But government statisticians who work in surveys can belong to both IASS and to IAOS.
6. A Move to Separate. You may or may not have heard of a proposal by 18 members of IASS to separate it and form an independent organization. This move was strongly and unanimously opposed by members of our Council. After talks with the proposers by the Council the proposal was withdrawn. However the Council offered the proposers that a shortened version may be sent to the Survey Statistician provided it is matched by an answer on behalf of the Council. It is fair and accurate to note that the animosity of this group was not against the IASS but against the ISI, its Bureau and its operations.
7. The International Survey Research Center. This proposal by the Bureau of the ISI has taken up a great deal of time of your Council, especially of your three presidents during the past two years and at the meetings. It is a complex issue of great potential importance and this brief note cannot do full justice to its complex history or even to its present status. I take personal responsibility for this brief version, but I believe that there is general consensus in the IASS on these views concerning ISRC. This consensus emerged during meetings with the ISI Bureau, in the IASS Council, and elsewhere in Madrid after overcoming profound mutual misunderstanding.
 - a. The ISRC is now formally established, however it still has no actual funds, but only some reasonable hopes for the future. The best hopes concern support for space (and administration?) from the government of Holland ; funds for the necessary research facility for data and files of the WFS ; plus some new survey projects. We should have a much clearer assessment of the possibilities for ISRC by the ISI meetings 12-22 August 1985 in Amsterdam.
 - b. Hence financial support for its Director and its Steering Committee is still provisional and expected. Dr. Van der Kaa has been acting as provisional Director, but maintaining his full-time position as University Professor. The Steering Committee will be formed in the future and meet when finances become available.
 - c. Most reasonable hopes for income involve survey projects, hence IASS must have special concerns and input into the direction of the ISRC. It is planned that survey projects in developing countries will have heavy commitments for training and enhancing survey and statistical capabilities. It is also hoped that some projects can lead to improvement and development of better methods. It is possible that statistical projects outside the survey field will also be undertaken, and international projects in computer software may offer an opportunity for ISRC action.

- d. The IASS Council supports the creation of the ISRC and hopes for full cooperation with it. Specifically the ISI Bureau agrees that the IASS will send two of its members to the Steering Committee.
- e. We want a strong and responsible Steering Committee. We want its composition to be both "balanced" and to have adequate representation from developing countries.
8. Terminology Committee. This has been reorganized under Dr. Barbara Bailar (USA, Census Bureau) as Chair. This Committee has had great difficulties in operating and producing output. Operating across continents and across languages, meeting every two years have posed obstacles that appeared insuperable so far. We wish better luck to the reformed Committee.
9. Workshop Committee. This committee works against similar obstacles and we are in the process of its reorganization. On the other hand, considerable success can be claimed in the form of Workshops not only at each biennial meeting since '75, but also at regional meetings, especially those in Latin America. The Workshop at the New Delhi meetings was especially fruitful because it had funds to bring survey statisticians from developing countries. There is an attempt to do that for '85 in Amsterdam, and you will hear about this if it succeeds.
10. Continued Help from Past Presidents. Just as G. Theodore received help from T. Dalenius, I have asked Theodore to help me as Past President. In fact I could not operate for the next two years without his help. This ability of the current President to call for the help of the Past President is expected to become formally adopted by IASS, as it is in other societies.

2. proceedings of IASS session in Madrid, Sept. 1983

2.1. RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS

Officers and members of the IASS Council, 1984-1985

<u>President :</u>	L. KISH (USA)
<u>President elect :</u> (1984-1985)	I.P. FELLEGI (Canada)
<u>Executive Director :</u>	J.L. BODIN (France)
<u>Vice-presidents :</u> (1984-1985)	E.K. FOREMAN (Australia) J.L. SANCHEZ-CRESPO (Spain)
<u>Scientific Secretary :</u>	C.A. O'MUIRCHARTAIGH (United Kingdom)
<u>Members :</u>	
- Four year : (1984-1987)	L. BIGGERI (Italy) M. KANTOROWITZ (Israel) H. MIDZUNO (Japan) I.B. THOMSEN (Norway) V.K. VERMA (USA) G. WINTER (France)
- Two year :	O.O. AJAYI (Nigeria) D.G. HORVITZ (USA) T.B. JABINE (USA) N.T. MATHEW (India) R. PLATEK (Canada) S. SUHARTO (Indonesia)
- <u>Director of the ISI</u> <u>Permanent Office :</u>	E. LUNENBERG (Netherlands)

2.2. I.A.S.S. GENERAL ASSEMBLY -

. Report of the President -

1 - On starting off this report, I have to recall the circumstances which have led me to take on the presidency of our Association. Our colleague Zarcovic had been elected to this presidency from the Buenos Aires session, at the end of 1981, but he felt that he had to decline this responsibility before the end of the session fearing that; lacking of an administrative secretariat, he would not be able to meet the various tasks expected from him. Pursuant to article 6.5 of our Statutes, an election was therefore held within the IASS Conseil in February 1982 to nominate a new President. I then befall on me to be this transitory President who must give an account of his term of office.

I am saying transitory President because, on the one hand, I did not attend the Buenos Aires Session, and was therefore little informed of the discussions and decisions made, and, on the other hand, this presidency was shortened and limited by some eighteen actual months. It then was a matter of following the orientations approved by the former President, Tore Dalenius, and the President elect, Leslie Kish. This is why, on March 5th, 1982, I circulated a letter to the Members of our Council, stressing the following points, upon which I have based my own actions since then :

The I.A.S.S. covers the field of surveys and censuses and does not wish to extend this field ; on the other hand, the Association must have a positive technical action.

The launching of vast projects by the I.A.S.S. alone does not seem realistic.

Necessity for mutual and systematic information between the I.S.I. and the I.A.S.S. and for an open and critical cooperation with the I.S.I.

Necessity for geographical decentralization by large regions.

These orientations having been explicitly approved by the Members of your Conseil at that time, I have been led in accordance with them, to undertake some steps and actions which I will later on, put to your observations and consent. It must be noted that, for many months, I have held both the Presidency and the Executive Direction of the Association. You will then have to go through the listening of one report only... but it will be longer. These actions can be classified as follows :

- . Within the I.A.S.S. itself
- . in relation to the I.S.I., itself
- . With regard to the outside

2 - Within the Association :

Two actions can be mentioned, the first one deals with the thinking over I.A.S.S. publications.

The second one deals with the promotion of regional seminars.

The problem of publications is a central issue in an Association like ours. They are a converging point for individual works of members, they also are a vector of relations and diffusion.

The Survey Statistician is far from being a perfect tool, it has replaced the Newsletter of the Association printed in France, in 1978. Nine issues have been published since then. A specific report will be presented to you on the survey which has been conducted among members from October 1982 to March 1983. During these 24 months, the pace of publication of the Survey Statistician has nearly been kept, the Summary Booklet of the Buenos Aires papers has been circulated as well as the Members Directory as on March 1, 1983 ; on addendum updated to July 1st is available and would improve the service rendered, the full texts (not the summaries) of the invited and contributed papers of the Madrid session, concerning meetings 12 to 18, will be published in extenso in a booklet to come out at the end of the year.

This booklet will be sent to all our members. This effort, I must say, is considerable with regard to our very low dues. To give you an indication, the annual cost of the mere postage of these publications amounts to 40% of ordinary dues and 80% of the dues paid by members of developing countries. I will add that some I.S.I. members do not pay... anything at all!

The Publications Committee, on the basis of the responses to the above mentioned survey, will then be led to make suggestions which, I am sure, will be quite interesting.

Concerning publications, I must mention the most appreciated help of the Spanish National Statistical Institute which has assumed the Spanish translation and circulation of the Survey Statisticians n° 8. The question of a German and Russian addition is still pending. Contacts have been numerous with our colleague, Professor Sanchez - Crespo (meetings of May 24, 1982, February 9, 1983 and June 27, 1983), concerning the preparation of the Madrid session, as well as the Terminology Committee and the project of the regional section of the Association for Latin America.

Still within the IASS, we have striven to promote regional seminars ; indeed, an Association like ours cannot lay claim to an intellectual life if it is not geared down to the regional level. Two seminars have been organized, one in Dakar, in December 1981 (collecting methodology) the other one in Jerusalem, in June 1982, a third one is planned in Rabat, in September or October 1984 (employment, informal sector). In Latin America, a series of actions have been carried out, which will be reported on, in the next issue of the Survey Statistician. It seems essential to me indeed that, besides discussion meetings that take place during Sessions, technical meetings of about one week should be held in the meantime. I hope that such meetings can be held soon in Latin America and South-East Asia. There is a financing problem and it must be admitted that only outside funds will make the holding of these seminars possible. The point is not to compete with the meetings of the United Nations regional commissions, but to complete them by focussing them on specific subjects and to have at hand written documents ready to be consulted or sent to members of our Association who might need them.

In this view, the network composed of the regional representatives should be a very useful structure for developing these technical sessions and the meeting which is planned during the present session should allow to draft guidelines capable of stirring regional activities. It seems to me, in particular, that besides seminars and scientific meetings, an effort of organization should be made in order to :

- make methodological information on surveys and censuses available.
- facilitate a system of technical consulting (at least by mail) for statisticians, sometimes isolated, who are confronted to theoretical or practical problems in the field.

I must add, to be more comprehensive, that the IASS secretariat has tried, every time it was possible to provide, free of charge, the documents requested by one member or another, or, when the subject was too wide, to direct them.

The scarceness of our means and therefore of our secretariat was illustrated, by the way, by a few mistakes which, I hope, you will forgive :

- . voting paper sent without a second cover
- . ill grounded dues reminders
- . delay in recording address changes or in acknowledging the joining of new members.

Everything possible will be made in the future to avoid that types of mistakes or misunderstandings.

3 - With regard to the ISI itself, the IASS has not had a passive attitude and I have had the opportunity, either at the meeting in the Hague, or during ad hoc meetings, notably, in Paris, on March 9, 1982 (in the presence of the ISI President elect, Professor Durbin), and on March 25, 1983, to inform the Director of the Permanent office of various points our Association was not satisfied with. In doing so, I stayed on the working assumption that the Association would remain a section of the ISI by which, on the one hand, I did but follow the options of the former President 1980-81 and of the new President for 1984-85, and, on the other hand, I was consistent with my own belief because I am convinced that an independent Association, taking into account its very limited budgetary means, and the major help granted by I.N.S.E.E. which might be challenged in case of a separation, I am therefore convinced that seceding would mean the sinking of our Association in the very short range. But, this, I insist does not mean that we should stay in the status quo. I then have been led, several times, to say that :

- . the creation of a Statistical Research Center (Baptismal name which, by the way, seems to me unsuitable - since centered around advising and the carrying out of surveys, implied an important participation of the IASS both in the phase of conception and the phase of direction of programs, as in the operational following up and I consider very strongly in particular, that among the 5 members of the steering committee, 2 of them must belong to the IASS.

- . every project considered by the ISI with an organization outside the family (I am thinking of the U.I.E.S.P migrations project or the N.H.S.C.P project) should be considered in conjunction with the Association.

- . I also would like some of the expenses of our Association to be assumed by the ISI (the travel expenses of the President to the Session, for instance).

- . I have personally expressed some reserves as to the advisability of a new section for governmental statisticians.

- . at last, and more generally but the ISI fully agrees with this line, I have emphasized the specific attention to be granted to statisticians from developing countries.

These problems have not all been solved, far from it, but I give them as examples to show that, while staying inside the system or the statistical family, one can and must make things move.

I would like to add a word about the recent ISI internal project which would consist in creating a new section to regroup professional statisticians from statistical Agencies offices and Institutes.

I think that this project must be considered with the utmost care in order to avoid redundancies or duplications with the already existing sections, and also increasing difficulties in working together between professional statisticians and academic statisticians. One of our colleagues from the Association, E.K. Foreman will actually take part in the thinking of the working group settled to study this matter, presided over by Dr Bjerve.

As you know, a code of ethics has been discussed during this session. Our colleague Jowell, in charge of drafting this document has asked me if the Association could circulate the provisional draft to the members and receive their comments. This suggestion appeared to me as interesting and IASS members should receive this draft-code before the end of the year; the Executive Director would collect their observations.

In our relationships with the ISI, I must mention a project which I hope will achieve success in the coming years and which deals with the Teaching of Statistics. In August 1982, was held, in Sheffield, under the sponsorship of the ISI, the first International Conference on Statistics Teaching.

Two of our colleagues, Drs Midzuno and Singh attended it, as official representatives of our Association, and I had asked them after some of the concerns expressed by our colleague Zarkovic, to raise the issue of the links between the traditional academic teaching of statistics and the practice of data collecting in the field. This concern has seemed legitimate to our ISI colleagues Professors Gani and Rade, but they wished to be provided with a document and precise suggestions. A record has therefore been made, it has been transmitted to Pr Rade and Gani, to our colleagues Kish, Zarkovic, Midzuno and Singh, and has been put before the Education Committee. The proposed recommendations deriving from this record are the following :

- . to emphasize the interest of practical work in the field
- . participation of a statistician familiar with the applied work within the teaching staff
- . Establishment of written documents on practical works
- . Search of a structure able to facilitate the circulation of applied experiments
- . Search of external financial supports through pilot experiments
- . Production of sectorial handbooks

Professor Gani, whom I met two days ago has let me know of the agreement of the Education Committee to the following points :

- to recommend the diffusion by the ISI of the first three proposals
- the Education Committee (Pr. R. Loynes) will launch a questionnaire on higher statistical education and a supplement questionnaire will deal with the problem of theoretical teaching in connection with practical exercises. The IASS will elaborate this questionnaire and process it.
- to reserve for our Association half a day at the 2nd Conference of ICOTS (International Conference of Teaching Statistics) which will take place in Victoria, near Vancouver, (August 11-15, 1986)
- the Education Committee is also willing to examine precise projects of educational documents, this, in view of their financing. I will be discussing all these points with our colleague Zarkovic next week.

I have pointed out to Mr Remiche and Mr Lunenberg that one of the fundamental problems of developing countries is that of the growth of urban centers, and that, to my mind, a real priority should be given to this subject, the problem of migrations raising, on an other hand, considerable methodological problems.

A third sector has caught the attention of the Association, namely the project of the United Nations, Household Survey Capability Program ; I had met Goldberg in New York, in May 1982 and I had expressed to him the wish that the IASS be informed of the evolution of the project. If this contact has permitted to normalize relationships, I must confess that we are still ill - informed of the projects and developments, except when we are receiving the publication issued under its authority. That type of problem should call the attention of the Association regional representatives.

That was a rapid review of past activity, there are still deficiencies and I personally believe that the service provided by the Association must be improved in different areas, but this implies that the means of the secretariat be increased and stabilized. Those means could have been developed. If an ISI contribution were served to the Association ; if the rate of the dues were increased, and, particularly, if ISI members paid actual dues on a voluntary basis. Such an increase of means to the benefit of the Secretariat would allow us not to be so much on the edge of the blade, a situation that we have known since the creation of the Association. Besides, a special effort will have to be made to increase the number of institutional members.

In the second place, the Association must be more attentive to the needs of survey statisticians from developing countries. To this end, three principles must prevail :

- . every initiative must be decentralized and assumed on a regional level
- . The responsibility of developments must be taken by the regions themselves, the Presidency, Council and Executive Direction of the Association acting in terms of coordination and information. Lively and dynamic regional sections of the Association are the key of its future
- . At last, the secretariat of the Association must be informed of every methodological document

and in a position to circulate some of them systematically (that was the case, for instance, of a document by one of our colleagues, entitled : "An assessment of the reliability of the World Fertility Survey data" by our colleagues

C.A. O'MUIRHEARTAIGH and A.M. MARCHWARDT.

In the booklet of the Buenos Aires Session, was included in extenso the communication of our colleague V. VERMA on errors in household surveys.

4 - With regard to the outside, the following points must be noted

In the course of 1979, contacts were established with UNESCO for the Association to be recognized as a Non Governmental Organization class C, by the UNESCO. This was aimed at strengthening our relationships with that organization of the United Nations and, more particularly, with the Statistical Office headed by our colleague Benamor. On request of the ISI, I attended, from November 23 to December 2, 1982, the 4th Extraordinary Session of the General Conference of the UNESCO, devoted to the middle term program of the Organization. After numerous backs and forths, and contacts, notably in April 1982 and October 1982, I am very pleased to let you know that, at the end of June 1983, UNESCO confirming the preconceived favourable opinion of the General Director, stated in its letter of June 30, 1982, has accepted to recognize the IASS as N.G.O, class C, of the UNESCO. A revision of the statutes of our Association is then necessary concerning article 3.1. Concurrently, on the advice of L. Kish, contacts had been established with the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations, for the Association to be also recognized as N.G.O. of this Council.

The recent recognition by UNESCO will enable us to push through the case of the recognition by the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations.

I had several contacts with the U.I.E.S.P. (a) (Liege, November 5, 1982, Paris, March 2, 1982) concerning the study project of international migrations, project which our colleague de Graft-Johnson had taken part in, as President of the joint ISI-UIESP ad hoc working group, and as co-writer of the final report established on February 26, 1981. The UIESP has accepted a member of our Association to be associated to these works, and this is why our colleague Clairin has just gone to Liege in September 1983.

Finally, I am led to speak about an important problem raised, at the end of February 1983, by eighteen of our colleagues. At that time indeed a petition has been referred to me tending to create an Association independent from the ISI. A document explained this move and its authors asked it to be circulated to all the members of the Association. I will not go into the juridical reasons why such a separation is not obvious, but I simply want to report on the initiatives I then took.

On March 21, 1983, I sent to the Members of the Council of the Association the text of our eighteen colleagues accompanied by a draft-note which, in my eyes, should be the second fold of the documents to be sent to all IASS members, so that, if a vote were to take place, that vote be well enlightened by the arguments of both sides ; indeed, the draft-memo I had personally written, without trying to refute, the reasons of our colleagues, in every particular, did not hide that to stick to the legal and present situation would obtain the preference of our unanimous Council, even if it meant, as I said at the beginning of this report, that the ISI take better account of our concerns and our claim to be considered as a grown-up Association.

It is, in view of these considerations, that the Council has wished to meet in Madrid those of our colleagues favourable to an autonomous Association, so as to look for a compromise and a solution acceptable to all.

(a) International Union for Scientific Study of Population (I.U.S.S.P.).

These contacts and talks have permitted, in a direct and friendly manner, and while respecting the dignity of the various speakers, to come to the following conclusion : the petition is suspended and our colleagues will express their views in the next issue of the survey statistician. Our Council will, of course, reserve itself a right to express other view points, in an Editorial, this, in a non polemical spirit. Besides, the ISI office will be submitted, in writing, the points which we attach great importance to, namely :

. the essential role of the members of the Association in facilitating the elaboration of a permanent statistical system for information collection, also adapted to the specific national conditions of developing countries.

. the ability to perform this role either by the IASS being referred to directly or being fully informed by the ISI of countries demands, and, in this case, being informed long enough in advance of the projects of the Research Center so that valuations of advisability or feasibility could be made in order to correspond to the actual interest of demanding countries.

I will add, but this is obvious, I believe, that these various activities should permit to consolidate the brand image of our Association as well as its technicalness.

Whatever be the case, I do not think that we should dramatize our divergences, when leaving this Presidency, I appeal to the efficiency of our community, to the wisdom of its members and to the belief that every progress results from the continuous and tenacious daily action and not from abrupt changes. A scientific international organization by the geographical scattering of its members, the scarcity of its financial means, is a fragile structure which should not be hurt. Besides, I am convinced that the ISI and its leading bodies will, in the end, admit the rightfulness of our interventions and needs. To succeed, we must be constantly optimistic, and therefore despite the international economic and budgetary situation, we must and we can be optimistic.

To end up these eight years as Executive Director and two years as President, I would like to warmly thank Tore Dalenius and all the members of the Council who have not spared their help and advice during this presidency ; as for me, I have constantly kept our colleague L. Kish informed of my mails, steps, and cares ; he, in turn, has efficiently helped me by his remarks, let him be thanked too. The Association is in good hands and I wish L. Kish our colleagues of the new Council, J.L. Bodin your Executive Director and the secretariat the best for the coming years. I thank you for your attention and, before the general discussion, we will hear the specific reports.

2.3. I.A.S.S. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Held in Madrid, 16th September 1983

Provisional Agenda

1. Opening
2. Presentation of the General report by the IASS Chairman.
3. Presentation of the reports of the Committees :

Scientific Secretary	B. Bailar
Secretariat-Membership	
Financial State	J.L. Bodin
Publication Committee	Fran. nkel
Nomination Committee	M. Gonzalez
Terminology Committee	L. Kish
4. Modification of the IASS Statutes.
5. Modification of the annual fee.
6. Results of the election of the new members of the IASS Council.
7. Nomination Committee 1983-1985

Programme Committee 1985	Trewin
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8. Discussion of the reports (points 2 or 3 of the agenda).
9. Any other business.

Report of the meeting

Out of 146 members of I.A.S.S. present at the 44th I.S.I. session, 77 attended the general Assembly. The main interventions were as follows.

S.S. ZARKOVIC

The speaker explains and justifies the circumstances why he resigned as I.A.S.S. President after the Buenos Aires session.

L.BIGGERI. University of Florence. Italy.

The speaker gives some information on the "Workshop on the Organization and Development of National Statistical Services for Developing Countries", held in Florence, (Italy), from March 1 to May 20, 1983.

He believes that this experience has been very positive both for the participants and the teachers. There were eleven participants from eight developing English-speaking African countries. Workshop organization was very effective. Lectures, seminars, etc... were held during about 284 hours. Three round table discussions had also been organized as well as a lot of visits to research centers and institutions involved in the collection of statistical data as S.O.E.C. in Luxembourg. The success of the workshop was possible because invited lecturers responded with enthusiasm to this new initiative of Italy. This, in fact, because we had been helped with the organization and contacts, by Prof. Zarkovic, Dr. Bailar, Dr Fellegi and other IASS members, as well as by the announcement of the workshop in the "Survey Statistician".

A. THIONGANE. Direction de la Statistique. B.P. 16 Dakar. Sénégal.

1°) The problems faced by some developing countries in the analysis of collected data. A feeling of frustration exists among some survey statisticians from African countries who are excluded from the analysis of the data which they have collected in the field. The solution that I would like to suggest would be to enable these statisticians to do the analysis themselves, or, at least, to do it in collaboration with researchers from developed countries who have the adequate means (analysis softwares, etc...). Associations like the IASS can help to promote this solution.

2°) The priorities of developing countries in terms of surveys do not necessarily correspond to those of international organizations or associations. Therefore, the forums organized within the IASS should provide an opportunity to discuss these matters so that the opinions of nationals from developing countries be better taken into account.

FADAHUNSI. Nigeria

This intervention deals with the influence of the change in the statutes, on the non possibility to have institutional members from countries which do not belong to the United Nations. The speaker suggests that the Council inquires how other international organizations (scientific or sporting ones) have solved the problem of having institutional members from South Africa.

F. FARAH. Université Libanaise. Beyrouth. Lebanon

The speaker mentions three points specific to his country :

- . Information does not arrive or arrives too late
- . Need for technical assistance due to the present situation.
- . Need for subsidies to help people to travel and attend international statistical activities.

The IASS President answers in the following terms.

. IASS can give some documentation to the Lebanese statistical Office. The best thing would be for Mr. Farah to define his needs precisely.

. Concerning technical assistance, IASS does not have, at the moment, any available means and the Lebanese Statistical Office should rather get into touch with international organizations, or explore bilateral possibilities.

2.4. REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC SECRETARY

1 DECEMBER 1981 - 30 NOVEMBER 1983

1. Role of the Scientific Secretary

A. Section 6.5

The Scientific Secretary shall be responsible, under the guidance of the President and the Council, for coordinating the activities involved in arranging seminars, conferences and publications as specifies by Section 8.

B. Section 8. Seminars, Conferences, Publications

8.1 The Council may arrange seminars, conferences, etc. and other programmes on its own responsibility or in collaboration with the other organizations at the same time as the meetings of the General Assembly of the Association or at other times in suitable places.

8.2 At least three months notice of meetings, other than the General Assembly and of seminars, conferences, etc. shall be normally sent to all members of the Association.

8.3 The Council may make arrangements to publish an official journal of the Association or to make necessary arrangements for publishing in a suitable scientific journal the proceedings and papers presented at meetings and conferences of the Association and of its national or regional sections and news and communications relating to the work of the Association.

8.4 The Council may publish, as and when necessary, reports, pamphlets, books and other publications for the promotion of the objects of the Association.

II. Coordination of Meetings

A. 44th Session of ISI, Madrid, Spain, 1983

Under the able leadership of Colm O'Muircheartaigh, the IASS Programme Committee developed the following sessions :

12. Integrated Programmes of Household Surveys in Developing Countries - B. Kiregyera (Uganda)
13. The 1980 Round of Population Censuses - T. Shigematsu (Japan)
14. Design and Analysis of Surveys of Establishments - L. Biggeri (Italy)
15. Design and Evaluation of Survey Questionnaires - Maria Gonzalez (USA)
16. Implication of Nonsampling Errors for Survey Design and Analysis - D. Lievesley (UK)
17. Estimating Current Population and its Components, including Small Area Breakdowns - D.J. Trewin (Australia)
18. Software Facilities for Sample Surveys -H.F. Brophy (USA)

Session 18 was sponsored jointly with the IASC.

B. 45th Session of ISI, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1985

The Scientific Secretary was designated to be the principal point of contact for suggested topics and organizers until a chair was appointed. Dennis Trewin at the Australian Bureau of Statistics agreed to serve as Chair of the Programme Committee. Members of his Committee are :

Dennis Trewin (Australia)
Luigi Biggeri (Italy)
J.B. Coker (Nigeria)
David Dobbs (Canada)
Tim Holt (UK)
M.N. Murthy (India)
Colm O'Muircheartaigh (Ireland)
Eunice Pinho de Castro Silva (Brazil)
Barbara A. Bailar - ex officio (USA)

C. Other Conferences

Discussions were held concerning a number of other conferences.

1. International Meetings on Analysis of Sample Survey Data and on Sequential Analysis, Jerusalem, June 14-18, 1982.

IASS was a cosponsor of this conference held at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Fifty-nine papers were presented of which 32 were on the topic of analysis of sample survey data, 23 were on sequential analysis and 4 were on topics common to both areas. About 117 people attended, 69 from abroad. Topics included in the analysis of sample survey data were :

Categorical data analysis
Design effects for complex statistics
Analysis based on time-related models
Imputation and analytical treatment of nonresponse
Analysis for survey design strategies
The use of auxiliary information in model-based analysis
Applications of analytical techniques to sample survey data
Design of analytical surveys

2. ISI First International Conference on the Teaching of Statistics, Sheffield, UK, August 9-13, 1982.

This meeting was sponsored by the Statistical Education Committee and it was very well attended. As a result of this meeting the Education Committee discussed possible cooperation with IASS regarding the teaching of data collection techniques. The problem of what should be done to develop statistical training in the special field of collection of statistical information was discussed. Drs. Singh and Midzuno attended the Sheffield Conference representing IASS.

3. Regional Seminar in Latin-America

Plans are underway for a regional seminar in Latin-America, perhaps to be held at University de Valle in Cali, Colombia.

III. Other Activities

A. Workshop on Sampling Problems at ISI meetings in Madrid. Edmundo Berumen, Mexico, under the sponsorship of the Comité Iberoamericano de Muestreo, CIM, helped organize the workshop with Jose Sanchez Crespo and Francisco Azorin. It is planned that a note on the problems discussed will be published by CIM and distributed to its members.

B. Centenary Volume

During 1982-1983 three papers for the Centenary Volume were sent for review at the request of Stephen Fienberg.

C. Publications

The two IASS Associate Editors for the International Statistical Review are V.P. Godambe (India) and M.Lemel (France). It is ISI policy to replace half of the Associate Editors every two years. V.P. Godambe will be replaced by L. Frankel (USA).

Acknowledgements

The Scientific Secretary wishes to acknowledge the ready and unfailing support provided by the members, officers, and council of IASS, and, in particular, the efforts of President Gerard Theodore.

2.5. REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE TERMINOLOGY COMMITTEE

The terminology Committee of the International Association of Survey Statisticians met on Thursday, September 22, 1983. At the meeting were Barbara Bailer (USA), Chair, Colm O'Muircheartaigh (Ireland), Francesco Azorin (Spain), Jose Sanchez-Crespo (Spain), Leslie Kish (USA), F. Chartier (France), Jacqueline Fourastie (France), Harris Rahajason (France), and Stanley Warner (USA). Some members of the Committee were not able to attend.

Leslie Kish provided some background on the committee. It is difficult to have an effective committee that must do all its work by correspondence.

The Chair suggested that the Committee limit its work to providing a background of how survey terms have been used and recommend a preferred usage. Though the Committee is sympathetic to the work of Murthy and to the work of Horvitz, and will give such assistance as it can, that will not be a part of the Committee's agenda. This action had been recommended by the IASS Council in 1981 and was agreed to by the participants at the meeting.

There are several words or phrases that are used carelessly, inconsistently, or vaguely in the survey research literature. Also there are phrases that are used differently by survey samplers from statisticians in other fields. The members of the Committee will compile a list of these phrases, select some for intensive work, provide a background with illustrations of how they are used differently, and recommend a standard usage. We hope to publish these articles in the Survey Statistician. Also, at the next ISI meeting, we hope to have an open meeting of the Terminology Committee with a discussion of the work and reactions to it.

A list of ambiguous terms is now being compiled. Among them are : continuous survey, recurring survey, longitudinal survey, panel survey, periodic survey, accuracy, bias, true value, validity, reliability, imputation, allocation, response rates, response variance, measurement variance, intraclass correlation, coverage, nonresponse, deep stratification, controlled selection, lattice sampling, and so forth. IASS members are urged to send additional ambiguous terms or phrases to the Committee.

2.6. REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES MEETING

SEPTEMBER 21st

Participants : H. Strecker (F.R. of Germany),
O.O. Ajayi (Nigeria),
H.K. Oh (South Korea),
H. Midzuno (Japan),
J.L. Bodin (Executive Director),
C.A. Muircheartaigh (England),
M. Carre de Pazmino (Argentina),
C. Charre de Trabuchi (Argentina),
C.N. Solis (Argentina),

S. Kuzmicich (New Zealand),
T. Jabine (U.S.A.),
S.Y.M. de Ree (Netherlands),
L. Fabbris (Italy),
L. Biggeri (Italy),
L. Lohle-Tart (Belgium),
K. Foreman (Australia),
B. Swensson (Sweden),
J. Sanchez-Crespo (Spain),
G. Théodore (Past President),

L. Kish (President) was chairman of the meeting.

The report of O.O. Ajayi on the activity of the section in Nigeria was distributed to the participants.

1. A discussion occurred about the determination of large regions in order to facilitate contacts and liaisons. In fact it has been preferred a two informal levels of organization : national and regional. The problem stays to increase the I.A.S.S. members of certain countries (Ghana, Ivory Coast, Eastern countries of Europe and so on) and it will be advisable that :

a) in some cases that a national representative will write or visit a neighbouring country.

b) in others countries an expert of United Nations by example visits systematically the countries of the large region. By example a list of 27 points of contact in South East Asia and Far East will be sent to the Secretariat.

2. A second question was raised which is the liaison between I.A.S.S. national sections and Scientific Societies. There is not a general conclusion and the largest flexibility of contacts seems advisable.

3. The promotion of I.A.S.S. requests that a leaflet would be available in order that the promotion of members will be easier. The secretariat in Paris will have the charge to up to date the actual leaflet and to send it to all regional representatives. The list up dated of regional or national representatives will be disseminated too.

4. The problem of fees in countries where transfers of funds are difficult will be solved as following :

The national representative will write to the local representant of U.N.E.S.C.O. in order to get the availability of the U.N.E.S.C.O. bonds. If he is meeting some difficulties he will write to the I.A.S.S. secretariat in Paris in order to "unlock" the local situation. The letter of the Director general of U.N.E.S.C.O. recognizing I.A.S.S. as N.G.O. Category C will be sent to all I.A.S.S. representatives.

5. The problem of workshops, seminars was discussed too and these was a consensus that the improvement of technical knowledge can be obtained by various means :

Questions - answer meeting

Seminar of one week on certain topics of regional interest (budget surveys, census of population...).

Theoretical course of three or four weeks (mixture or not of conceptual and practical cases).

It is important that I.A.S.S. will know the existence of these initiatives in order that they will be published in the Survey Statistician.

The suggestions has been made too that each regional or national representative will send each year or every two years a report on statistical surveys events in order that it will be published in the Survey Statistician.

On the other hand one of the main objectives is of course to be ready to offer practical help to put people in contact with experts.

6. The main topic of the meeting was the definition of the terms of reference of the regional-national representatives. After discussion, the following lines were agreed by all the participants. They will receive individually a letter confirming these responsibilities :

Promotion of the Association

Developing the membership of institutional members

Prospections of methodological documents on surveys and censuses for printing in the Survey Statistician (naturally these articles will be the views of the authors and not of the Association itself).

Dues reminding and in some cases collecting and centralizing these dues.

Checking the addresses of the members

Mailing of bibliography to the I.A.S.S. secretariat

Giving technical informations to people requesting them or giving names of experts able to answer properly

Promotion of meetings or workshops

Announcement of national or regional meetings

Annual (or biannual) reports of the representative activities.

7. This meeting has been followed by two sub-meetings (West Europe Countries, Latino american countries) the reports will be too published.

2.7. OTHER REPORTS

- Report of the Nominating Committee
- Report on the activities of the Secretariat
- Report on the members' effectives and on the financial situation of the Association
- Report on the publications
- Report of the Council Meetings

All these reports are available by the Secretariat of the Association. A copy will be sent to the members who ask for.

3. news of the association

3.1. MODIFICATION OF THE ARTICLE 3.1 OF THE IASS STATUTES

After hearing the comments of the Council, it will be proposed to the members of the IASS to vote (mail ballot before the end of the present year) the modification of the article 3.1 of the statutes.

It is proposed :

- i) To complete the § b as following :
 - b) Institutional members from countries which belong to the United Nations, these members may be educational and scientific institutions and so on.
- ii) To add a § c :
 - c) Institutional members from countries which do not belong to the United Nations will not be accepted.

3.2. RAISE OF THE IASS FEE

The means of IASS are presently not sufficient to be able to cover a minimum of technical expenses (help to the benefit of countries, expertises, pilot-surveys, educational and so on). A campaign will be launched in order to increase the number of institutional members (1), but two measures are immediately foreseen :

- i) The raise of the fees :
 - Members of developed countries from 10 to 16 US \$.
 - Members of developing countries from 5 to 8 US \$.
- ii) The kind request to the ISI members, members too of IASS, if they are not still doing so, to accept to give to IASS a voluntary contribution of the amount mentioned in i).

3.3. NEW PRESIDENTS OF THE COMMITTEES

- Programme Committee : D. TREWIN
- Nominating Committee : V.K. VERMA
- Publications Committee : L.R. FRANKEL
- Terminology Committee : B. BAILAR
- Workshop Committee : to be nominated.

3.4. RESULTS OF THE INQUIRY AMONG IASS MEMBERS

The questionnaire enclosed with the october 1982 issue of the Survey Statistician led to only 181 responses, that is to say a response rate around 15%. The Publication Committee, who prepared that inquiry, thanks respondents but does regret such a weak mobilisation of the members ; the heaviness of such an inquiry and the means at our disposal don't allow to call back non-respondents.

* Respondents are geographically located as follows : Europe (24%), Asia (11%), Africa (7%), North America (41%), Latin America (7%), Australia (6%), those who are working in several countries (4%).

* Members were asked about their degree of interest for different items of the October 1982 issue ; this led to following results :

(1) Actually 12 : Statistics Australia, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Gambia, Nigeria, Norway, Switzerland, United States, and three other members Dhew Health Services, A.C. Nielsen and Research Triangle Institute.

Percent	Extremely interesting (value 1)	somewhat interesting (value 2)	neutral (value 3)	Not interested at all (value 4)	non response
A. Editor's letter	10	37	38	9	6
B. General information	38	46	10	1	5
C. Papers	38	46	12	-	4
D. Question/answer	23	33	19	1	24
E. News of the Association	20	52	21	4	3
F. Announcement of meetings	38	28	19	-	15
G. Bibliography	40	40	14	3	3

giving values to possible responses as indicated in the table leads to following mean values : A (2,5), B (1,7), C (1,7), D (2,0), E (2,1), F (1,8), G (1,8). So members are most interested in the items "general information", "Papers", "Bibliography".

Concerning the "Announcement of meetings", the members would appreciate that item but they regret that the news often come too late ; unfortunately, the periodicity of the Survey Statistician doesn't permit to hope an improvement of that state of things.

*Some members would appreciate to receive the International Statistical Review at a preferential fee and, more generally, to be allowed the same advantage for other statistical reviews.

Other members would also like the Association to be more available for non english speaking members ; it's particularly the case of somewhat isolated statisticians in developping countries.

*Members were asked for some suggestions for the Publication Committee ; some proposals were made :

- . not omit such areas as agriculture, health, marketing
- . from time to time, an issue could be devoted to a specific topic
- . give more details about regional activities
- . examine problems related to censuses, registers, administrative sources.
- . not emphasize too much the sampling aspect of statistical surveys.
- . give more often papers about the analysis of survey data.
- . study the feasibility of a bibliographical yearly index.
- . inform about statistical softwares and micro-computers.

The Publication Committee is studying the possibility to combine all these remarks ; which could lead to recast the journal. The members will obviously be held informed.

4. papers

4.1. SOME APPROACHES TO ESTIMATION OF THE SIZE OF AN ANIMAL POPULATION

CHIKIO HAYASHI

The Institute of Statistical Mathematics - Tokyo -

INTRODUCTION

It seems to be surprising that the methods of the estimation of the size of an animal population have not been extensively developed, in spite of this problem being a fundamentally important problem in the ecological aspect, for example, control or conservation of population. This may originate in that this methodology is not formally solved, i.e. is not on the only extension of mathematical statistics but needs, at the starting point, a new idea by interdisciplinary research. Hitherto, the research of

this estimation has been throughout in the discussions of capture-recapture method. However, from the practical point of view, the capture-recapture method is only applicable under extremely limited conditions which can be rarely found at least in Japan. Some methods will be introduced as below which have been developed in Japan. The trace methods mentioned below are effectively used in the estimation for hare, fox, marten, squirrel, deer and antelope in snowy districts and the observation method is used in that of a bear population.

§ 1 TRACE METHOD NO.1

Suppose that the trace is marked on the fresh snow in a day. The next day, the tracks which have been made during the previous day can be observed and measured : these tracks are easily distinguishable from those made on earlier days by their changing pattern in the absence of further snow. If this condition is fulfilled, the statistical method mentioned below is applicable. The question is to estimate the number of animals in a particular field which we shall call A. Theoretically speaking, we assume that A is closed, that animals exist only in A, and that there is no birth or death among them during the survey period ; i.e., the population size is assumed to be constant. Practically speaking, the assumption that area A is closed means that A is so large that the influence of in-going and out-going of animal is negligible compared with their total number in A. The imbalance in the in-going and out-going of animals in the field A may be disregarded in comparison with the total number of animal inhabiting A ; the population size is assumed to be approximately unchanging.

First, we estimated the total length of tracks made in A in one day. Let X be the total length of tracks in A, and x be the estimator of that total length, obtained by a sampling method. Let L_i be the distance run by the i-th animal in one day. We take the mean value of the distances run by those animals in A in one day as

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^N L_i / N$$

where N is the total(size) of the animal population in A. Let \bar{d} be the estimator of L ; we see clearly that $X = NL$, i.e., $N = X/L$. Thus we take x/\bar{d} as an estimator of N ; this is a ratio estimate.

i) Estimation of X

The estimate of X is given by a usual area sampling method in A. An area as a sampling unit is formed by dividing of A into predetermined areas of equal size. Sampling units of size n are drawn without replacement with equal probability from the population. The length of the tracks in the areas drawn is surveyed or calculated successfully using the observation of the intersection points of the animal tracks with the boundary of the sampling unit and a statistical model based on geometrical probability and then the estimate x is easily obtained.

ii) Estimate of L

Let us follow the animal's natural tracks as in Fig. 1. Starting from any point P on these, observers A and B trace the animal's tracks, measuring the distance in the forward and backward directions until the second and first resting places R_2, R_1 of the animal are found respectively.

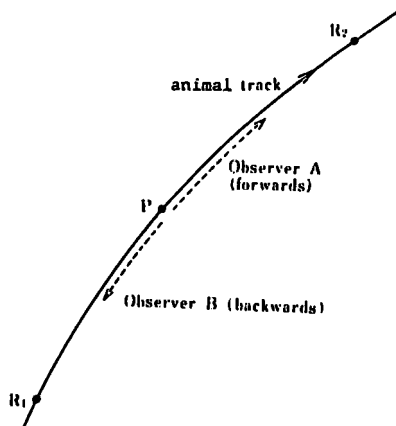


Fig. 1. Measurement of distance run by the animal in one day.

The distance between the first and second resting places is the length run by the animal in one day. Often it crosses other traces, but it is possible to continue the measurement, if, at a track intersection, the observer can identify the continuation of the track which he has been following (see Fig. 2(i)). But in the case of (ii) in Fig. 2, it is impossible to determine the track in question at the points Q, R. At these points, where the observer cannot decide which track is the specific one for the animal in question, one of the tracks is selected at random (with equal probability). This process is continued at all doubtful points of intersection until the starting and end points of a trace are found and the first and second resting places of the animal are identified.

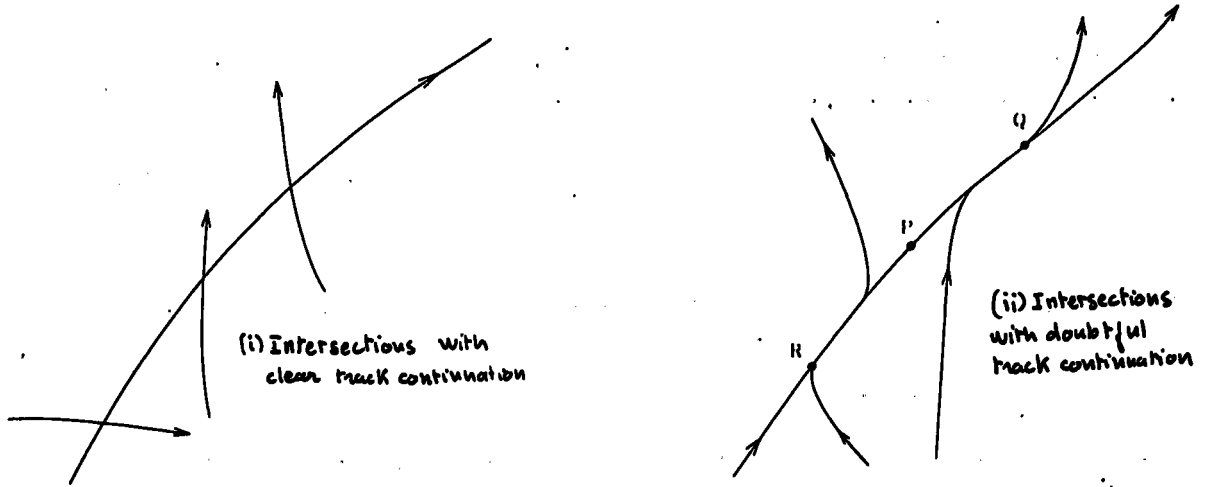


Fig. 2. Intersecting animal tracks

The distance d' obtained in this manner is not always equal to the running length of a particular animal ; we thus require a method for estimating the length L from d' . For this purpose, we set up a model. The assumption is made that points of intersection occur on all tracks independently with equal probability and are matched at random ; further it is assumed that no track forms a loop and that each track has at most one point of intersection with any other particular track, though it may intersect many different tracks. In this model, tracks which cross the particular track being measured, but which clearly belong to other animals, are not regarded as tracks causing intersections ; only intersections where the animal track in question is doubtful are counted under this assumption. Based on this model, the estimate of \bar{d} is obtained by the calculation and computer simulation combined with a Bayes model from the observation mentioned above.

The validity of this method has been shown by field surveys based on the comparison of the estimate with the total enumeration of field survey by hunting.

§ 2. TRACE METHOD NO 2.

This method may be suitable for the survey of a comparative small area (50ha-100ha). An area A is divided into R sub-areas which have simple boundaries. The number of in-going and out-going animals in a sub-area is

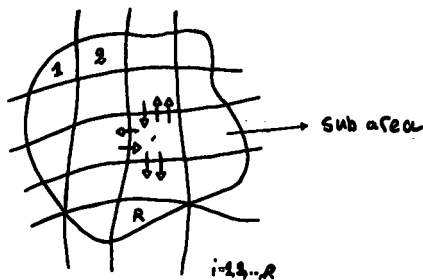


Fig. 3. Division of area A

observed by the tracks found on the boundaries. The lower bound on the number of animals at the initial

stage is estimated from the data obtained by continuous counting of tracks found on the boundaries in the time spot $t = 1, 2, \dots, T$. Let I_{ti} and O_{ti} be the number of in-going and out-going animals respectively at the time point t and in the i -th sub-area. Now we define, D , R and Z as follows :

$$\begin{aligned} I_{ti} - O_{ti} &= D_{ti} \\ R_{ti} &= \sum_{t=1}^T D_{ti} \\ Z_{ti} &= x_i + R_{ti} \end{aligned}$$

where x_i is the number of animals which existed at the initial stage in the i -th sub-area. Here, Z_{ti} means the number of animals at the time spot t in the i -th sub-area.

Let S_i be the minimum of R_{ti} in the time stage, $t = 1, 2, \dots, T$, that is to say.

$$S_i = \text{Min}_{t=1, 2, \dots, T} R_{ti} .$$

The value of $x_i + s_i$ is the minimum number of animals in the i -th sub-area on the time span T . The relation $x_i + s_i \geq 0$ must hold. Then we have $x_i \geq \text{Max} [0, -s_i] = U_i$. The lower bound on $\sum_1^R x_i$ in the area A is estimated by $\sum_1^R U_i$. The good estimate will be obtained by increasing both R and T ; since increasing R , which leads to smaller sub-areas, and increasing the time span T result in fewer animals remaining only in a particular sub-area i.e. there will be fewer animals that do not cross any boundary. Moreover, we only have data if animals cross the boundaries hence we can not observe animals which do not cross any boundary and remain only in one sub-area.

§ 3. TRACE METHOD NO.3

This method may be applicable to the estimation of the number of animals in a large area (for example over 10,000 hectares). This follows the idea of the so-called line transect method.

1) We assume that the length of a track of every hare is always 2ℓ kilometers in one day and makes a straight line i.e. the track is taken as a needle of length 2ℓ and satisfies the assumption of Buffon's needle problem. Let $2h$ kilometers be the interval of parallel straight lines, $2h \geq 2\ell$. The probability field is as follows : the middle point M of a needle is taken as a probability element $dx/2h$ on AB and the direction of the needle at M is taken as a probability element $d\theta/2\pi$ (see Fig. 4).

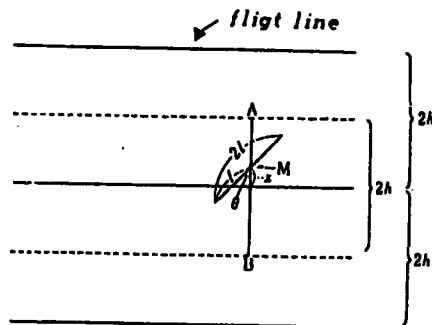


Fig. 4 Buffon's Needle Model

Let P be the probability that a needle crosses a straight line. We have a well known formula

$$P = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{2\ell}{2h} = \frac{2\ell}{\pi h}$$

Now we define X as a random variable,

$$X = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{a needle crosses a straight line} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Of course $E(X) = P$ holds since the calculation of P is only based on (X, θ) and is indifferent to the location of the center of a needle along straight lines parallel to the flight line.

since x_j and y_j are not so large. The estimate of the total of bear population is given in the estimate of X divided by P in the idea of two phase sampling by ratio estimate type.

Though this method may not be generally recommended, it may be applicable only in the case of animals such as bear which may do surveyers harm and move in wide range or in the case where other methods are not available and the estimate of the total size of that animal is necessary.

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- (a) Some statistical methods of estimating the size of an animal population, Edited by K. Matusita, *Recent development in statistical inference and data analysis, (North-Holland)* 1980, 85-91.
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5. announcements

5.1 INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL TRAINING PROGRAMS, 1983-1984, CONDUCTED IN WASHINGTON, D.C., BY THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMS CENTER (ISPC) OF THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

The Bureau of the Census conducts 1-year, practical training programs in Washington in six subject areas : (1) Sampling and Statistical Methods, (2) Agricultural Statistics, (3) Demographic Statistics, (4) Economic Statistics, (5) Computer Data Systems, and (6) Survey Methods. Short-term training programs, 2 to 10 months in length, can be arranged. These consist of portions of the 1-year curricula or special-purpose programs of classes, laboratories, field trips, and on-the-job training.

Two joint Master's degree programs combine practical Census training with university graduate studies. A 16-month Combined Degree Program with George Washington University leads to a Master of Science in Social and Economic Statistics, and an 18-month Demography Degree Program with Georgetown University leads to a Master of Arts in Demography.

The principal objectives of these programs are to provide participants with immediately applicable skills needed to carry out censuses, surveys, and related statistical and data processing activities, and to train these persons to assist others in their countries to develop similar skills. Participants in all of these programs have access to state-of-the-art microcomputer and mainframe computer hardware and software for hands-on experience during their training. The programs above are conducted in English.

5.2 OVERSEAS TRAINING WORKSHOPS CONDUCTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMS CENTER (ISPC) OF THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

The Bureau of the Census conducts in-country workshops varying from 1 to 5 weeks in length, in English, French, or Spanish. Topics include population statistics, Mr J. Desabie.

Survey methods, cartographic methods, economic statistics, evaluation studies, statistical methods, and data processing.

Special workshops on specific topics related to statistical activities can be developed on request. All workshops are adaptable to the specific needs of the country or region hosting the workshop. An example is the Executive-level Workshop for French-African Countries on Planning Population and Housing Censuses tentatively scheduled for late March 1984.

Participants in the Washington-based training programs and overseas workshop costs are funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, private foundations, or the participants' own government. More detailed information about international training and technical assistance activities of the Bureau of the Census can be obtained by writing to :

Chief
International Statistical Programs Center
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233 U.S.A.

5.3. ANNOUNCEMENT

The Lebanese MASS Institute (Market and survey studies) was created in February 1983 to supply managers with necessary data for decision-making and the realization of their strategy, by making available the collection of useful data, the treatment and the analysis of data, a counselling action, and a search for new techniques in order to correspond to the progressive needs of enterprises.

The competence areas of the MASS Institute are observation and analysis of data related to socio-economic area, consumer behaviour, conception and evaluation of advertising campaigns, impact of media contents, politic polls, and other social and cultural areas.

For further information :

MASS Institute Sal.
Hazmieh Commercial Center - Hazmieh Lebanon.

5.4. THE SBR OF I.S.I.

* After a trial period of two years, the ISI is launching the Short Book Review (SBR) as a permanent publication (April, August, December of each year). Each review includes : the table of contents, the intended readership, a short critical evaluation. SBR also includes listings of documents received, government publications, new journals. (Annual subscription : US\$10, UK £ 5, Swiss Francs 75, DM 25, NFL 25).

For information : ISI-Prinses Beatrixlaan 428 - Post Box 950 2270 AS - VOORBURG - The Netherlands-

5.5. CONFERENCES

* An international conference on the theme "Inventorying forest and other vegetation of the high latitude and high altitude regions" will be held July 23-26, 1984 - at Fairbanks, Alaska, U.S.A.

For information : VERNON J.L., general chairman - USDA, Forest Office, 2221 East Northern Lights Blvd, Anchorage, Alaska, USA 99508.

* The 7th Australian Statistical Conference will be held at the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, 21th-31st August 1984. Sessions will deal with Discrete Multivariate Analysis, Inference, Multivariate Analysis, Modelling of Biological systems, The Role of Official Statistics in Public Policy.

For information : Helen Mac Gillivray-Conference Secretary, Department of Mathematics, University of Queensland - St Lucia, Q.4067, Australia.

* In August 1984, the International Conference on Population will be held in Mexico City. Ten years after the previous one at Bucharest, the conference aims to assess the achievements of the past decade and to make suggestions for further actions.

For information : Secretary-General, International Conference on Populations, 1984. c/o United Nations fund for Population Activities 220 E. 42nd str. 17th Floor, New-York, N-Y, 10017, U.S.A.

* IUSSP IXth General Conference will be held at Florence (Italy), 5-12 June 1985. The Scientific Programme and the list of organisers are given in the Newsletter 18 (May 1983) of the Union.

For information : IUSSP, 34, rue des Augustins - 4000 LIEGE - BELGIUM -

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Organisations/Organizations

ONU. Bureau de statistique

- * Programme de mise en place de dispositifs nationaux d'enquêtes sur les ménages et les services nationaux de statistiques, par S.A. GOLDBERG - Novembre 1982.
- * The role of the NHSCP in providing health information in developing countries. New-York, 1983 (NHSCP Technical Study N° 3)

WFS

- * Breastfeeding differentials, by B.FERRY and D.P. SMITH (Comparative studies - cross - national Summaries - N° 23 - May 1983).

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- * L'évaluation du secteur non structuré, par J.CHARMES (INSEE-Coopération AMIRA -Note N° 37- Septembre 1982.
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- * L'identité sociale dans le travail statistique, par A. DESROSIERES (Economie et statistique , N° 152 - Février 1983.
ad. : 18 Boulevard A. Pinard - 75675 PARIS Cedex 14 - France -).
- * Measuring changes in Census coverage in Asia, by N.Y. LUTHER (Asian and Pacific Census Forum - Vol 9, N°3 - February 1983 -
ad. : East-West Population Institute - 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96848).
- * Deux nouvelles nomenclatures pour mieux connaître la structure des ménages, par M. VILLAC. (Courrier des Statistiques, N° 26 - Avril 1983.
ad. : 18, Boulevard A. Pinard - 75675 PARIS Cedex 14 - France)
- * Statistics in the Public Domain, by P. HALL and B. SELINGER (Statistical Society of Australia - Newsletter N° 23 - May 1983.
ad. : D.E. SHAW, CSIRO, Div. of Math. and Stat, P.O. Box 218, Lindfield, NSW 2070, Australia).
- * On the results of the Chinese census, by LI CHENGRUI (Population and Development Review - Vol 9 - N° 2 - June 1983.
ad. : One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza - New-York).
- * Cartographie du recensement. Exemple de la République Centrafricaine, par G.ROGER (Etudes et Documents : N° 10, Juin 1983
ad. : INSEE-Coopération. 18, Boulevard A. Pinard - 75675 PARIS Cedex 14 - France).
- * An Analysis of Indirect Mortality Estimation, by W.B. ARTHUR and M.A. STOTO (Population studies, Vol. 37, N°2, July 1983
ad. : Population Investigation Committee, London School of Economics, HOUGHTON Street, Aldwich London WC2A 2AE)
- * Reflexions on the opinion polls, 1983, by T.BEED (Statistical Society of Australia - Newsletter N° 24. August 1983
ad. : see above, voyez ci-dessus).

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- * International Statistical Review. Vol. 51, N°2, August 1983.
D.F. HENORY and J.F. RICHARD. The econometric analysis of economic time series
- S.JOHANSEN. An extension of Cox's regression model
- G. KALTON. Models in the practice of survey sampling.
- P.R. FREEMAN - The secretary problem and its extensions : a review.
- H.O. LANCASTER - A bibliography of statistical bibliographies : a fifteenth list.
- * Statistics Canada - Survey Methodology. Vol 18, N° 1-2- 1982.
- R. PLATEK, D. ROYCE. The role of the questionnaire in survey design
- J.O. DREW, M.P. SINGH, G.H. CHOUDRY. Evaluation of small area Estimation techniques for the canadian labour Force survey
- E. CLAYTON PAUL, M. LAWES. Characteristics of respondent and non-respondent hansehholds in the canadian Labour Force Survey.
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- M.A. HIDIROGLOU. Computerization of complex survey methods.

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