

THE SURVEY STATISTICIAN

Journal of the International Association of Survey Statisticians

International Statistical Institute

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1. Two letters from Leslie Kish, IASS President

1.1. REGIONAL AND COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE IASS

Functions and Responsibilities

Present and past Council members and officers agree and urge that establishing a body of good, strong, prestigious, active and responsible regional and country Representatives holds the best hope to a successful future for IASS. The biennial meetings, the Survey Statistician and the few other ties among us are not enough for healthy activity and strong growth. A body of active Representatives is necessary and we think it is possible and we can give later two diverse examples of success. Let us try together to form a good body of Representatives. And now to begin with the need, the functions and responsibilities.

a) Recruitment of new members is a clear and modest beginning. The Representatives would be in the best position to find, identify, qualify statisticians and to invite them to join IASS. The office and officers of IASS are too distant in every way and the statisticians mostly do not know of IASS nor of the reasons why they can and how they join.

b) Retaining members in the IASS once they have joined present as great challenges as recruiting new ones. We would have a larger and stronger, healthier organization by now if it were not for the terrible annual attrition of members. We believe only a small part of that attrition is caused by disappointment or disagreement with IASS. Most of it is caused by negligence, carelessness and small problems, like dues and addresses. Let us next discuss these two problems.

c) Current and correct address lists should be the first duty of Representatives. This involves also checking the IASS Directory and the IASS mailing addresses. Mistakes in those plus change of addresses add up to a "frame" problem that may be the largest single cause of attrition. We believe that good representation could reduce this problem to negligible proportions and to do it without great labor. Most of the work would be done we hope by the members themselves writing or talking voluntarily to their Representatives who would be known and respected by them, we expect. We suggest (but we cannot require) that a yearly review by the Representative of the list is necessary for moves, attrition, accession and also for likely recruits.

d) Paying dues in foreign currency is a problem in most countries, especially in the developing countries. We hope that the IASS Secretariat can work out with the Representatives methods of payment, including UNESCO coupons. In some cases the Representatives have managed to send payment for members who paid to them. Even in a developed country with free currency it may take \$6 to send the \$16 yearly dues. A representative can send one joint check. Paying dues, retraining and recruiting could be the most valuable details a Representative could do (perhaps with the aid of a skillful and tactful clerk or secretary).

e) Links of IASS Office to members in the country should be the responsibility of the Representatives in both directions. A smooth flow from the IASS office and the officers and Council to the membership, mostly through the Survey Statistician is one direction. But in the other direction the Representative should inform the IASS office about suggestions and problems from members and about activities.

f) Reports of survey activities from the countries in the Survey Statistician is a new feature we want to develop. These should be brief descriptive and for methodological reports of sample surveys undertaken and reported : we want to work out a simple, short but informative format so that we may share the experiences especially of the smaller and less developed countries. Only with the help of Representatives as reporters can this feature operate satisfactorily.

g) Bibliography of books, papers, reviews,... published in their area may be sent to IASS office for insertion in the Survey Statistician.

Broader Activities

Several broader activities have also been suggested as desirable activities. We have examples for these activities and we hope to see more, and these are rich possibilities. But we can only list them briefly here.

A. Organize meetings of the country's survey statisticians. These can be joint with all other statisticians. It can take advantage of the meetings of the national society to organize a special session for survey statistics.

B. Regional meetings of survey statisticians of several countries sharing regional interests and a common language. Again this may be done together with other statisticians, and with collaboration of other regional sections of ISI.

C. Regional Workshops have been organized successfully by the Ibero-American Committee on Sampling, and they have been described elsewhere.

D. Regional Organization to facilitate interaction, sharing common problems, interests, language has been suggested. We need to look into this possibility with your help.

Form of Organization

Recognition of the Representative is clearly essential for the performance of her/his responsibilities. Publication of lists of Representatives in the membership Directory is necessary, but that is not sufficient because changes of Representatives are more frequent than of Directories. Hence we need to publish the list often in the Survey Statistician.

Designation of Representatives poses problems and we should leave it mostly to local determination, but with some helpful hints. In most countries this can be solved by mutual agreement between the Paris office (Executive Director J.L. Bodin) and the active member who is willing and in a position to fulfill the responsibilities, as listed above. At the other extreme there are a few countries where they were elected at meetings. We expect no conflicts, and the main thing is to get one person (seldom two) designated as Representative.

Country Representatives as Regional Representatives ?

This is another question that is best decided locally. Some countries are large enough, especially in numbers of members, to keep a Representative busy : for example , Nigeria has a very large membership. On the other hand, several countries that have only one or two members and a common language and easy communication would benefit by having one member to serve as regional Representative. This Representative would need to communicate by mail, (or by phone or in person ?) with the constituents. This would be a fine method of organization that would bring advantages in cooperation. We would like to promote it, but we don't know now if it is feasible. We intend to look into it in the future under "Regionalization" in a future issue.

House of Representatives. I propose here tentative plans to establish one page of the Survey Statistician for reports on activities, problems, suggestions from our Representatives.

The list of Representatives will be published in the next issue of the Survey Statistician.

1.2. WORKSHOP MEETINGS OF THE IASS

Workshops at the Biennial Meetings

I have been involved with the Workshops ever since their beginnings, which go back to the Vienna meetings in '73, and to Warsaw in '75. In New Delhi in '77 we had our most successful workshop, because H. Nisselson (USA) obtained funds for awarding grants (travel and expenses) to survey statisticians from developing countries who submitted the best questions. Those meetings were held for two days before the main sessions and were well attended. We also had workshops in Manila '79 and in Buenos Aires '81.

These activities were all done in the name of the Workshop Committee of IASS, although the activities of the Committee between the biennial meetings were confined to limited correspondence. I have been Chair of the Committee and M.N. Murthy, J. Sanchez-Crespo and others have been active in it. The Workshop Committee is being reformed now and it is open to suggestions from you about activities, procedures, nominations and volunteers for membership.

Despite the financial limitations on the Committee, it accounts for a fair portion of the activities of IASS toward its main goal : to reach and help survey statisticians, wherever they work around the world and especially in the less developed countries. Regional and local meetings, organizations, representatives and activities are the keys to these activities and we want to deal with these elsewhere.

For the Amsterdam '85 meetings we are still trying to obtain funds for a two day workshop just before the sessions, like we had at New Delhi '77. But that requires funds for fellowships and we are now pessimistic. Failing that we shall arrange for a three hour workshop during the sessions, but organize it better than we had in '83 and '81 with more advance preparation for submitted questions and invitations to the sessions.

Regional Workshops

At the New Delhi '77 meetings several enthusiastic people from Mexico and Spain organized a session for Mexico City (Nov. 1978). This successful workshop became the Comité Ibero-Americano de Muestreo (CIM) : the Ibero-American Committee on Sampling, a regional arm of the IASS. This CIM also organized another good session in Sao Paulo (Feb. 1980). The directors of CIM are E. BERUMEN (Mexico), E. PINHO (Brazil) and F. AZORIN (Spain).

Both sessions were in Spanish and Portuguese. The main features were Question/Answer sessions, as described below, but there were also several speakers on distinct practical aspects of sampling. At each Workshop there were 6 or 8 countries represented by about 15 people, plus speakers, plus about 20 statisticians from the local area (we recruited 15-20 IASS members at each). The participants were sent by their own offices. The local committees supplied the organizing expenses and the meeting hall.

A different kind of workshop was organized in Honolulu (Feb. 1979), at the East-West Population Institute. I was lecturing at a Census Sampling Workshop, attended by directors, deputy directors, and statisticians of 18 countries of East and South Asia in preparation for the 1980-81 population censuses. We declared one day to be an IASS session (with permission from the Paris office) organized on the Question/Answer format. It was successful. (Incidentally of the 22 participants, 10 new IASS members were recruited).

Also different was the session in Dakar in 1981.

The session lasted 5 days and it counted 28 participants from french speaking developping countries ; it was focused on the problems of methodology dealing with the collection of data through censuses and surveys. It was divided in 8 sessions. This seminar was a success ; it is one of the reasons which gave the way to the next seminar of Rabat in october 84, dealing with the statistics on employment and informal sector.

As may be seen above regional meetings can take different forms - and must in order to take advantage of any opportunity for regional meetings.

Workshops Based on Questions/Answers

At the Madrid '83 meetings about 20 members discussed for two hours the value of and the best form for our workshops, both at our biennial IASS meetings and at regional workshops. There was general agreement that a Question/Answer format is best. I have been promoting this format for years with some success. Nevertheless we should add some remarks : a) These are more difficult to organize than a session of talks and papers. b) A few talks may be added to a workshop organized chiefly around questions/answers. c) We are not entirely opposed to sessions devoted chiefly to talks, if well done. d) The Workshop Committee is open to suggestions for other formats for Workshops.

By example they can be more formalized in order that, in advance of the Workshop, two or three particular subjects will be studied and presented to the participants. Naturally papers will be disseminated after the opening in order to promote discussions and questions.

A. The process itself of questions/answers is as important as getting a "right" answer. Formulating, clarifying, and reforming the questions becomes a process of consulting. The discussion becomes a two-way process during which the purposes of the sample and of the survey it serves must be related to available sampling theory and to the specific resources available for the survey. The answer to a question is not always a single clear solution, sometimes there is no clear answer, and we may choose one among several possible methods. Sometimes a field trial or a pilot study may be needed to probe for a feasible solution.

B. Everybody in the group participates as a learner. Each situation has some new features from which we can all learn. Almost always the statistician who poses the question is not the only one who needs the answer, because problems are more general, so that other listeners also learn. On the other hand, several participants may also contribute to the answer, not only the instructor. Thus ideally many contribute and everybody learns, including the instructor. This ideal is not reached always, but is often approached with good direction.

C. Consulting on real problems is not available. The process is not taught in books and articles. It is not taught in universities (or very seldom). The process differs greatly from the neat orders of theorem - proof - application of courses and books and it is too difficult to mimic in lectures and books. Most often the larger part of the problem consists of rephrasing of the question so that a solution can be found - or clarified as unavailable.

Such consulting cannot be found in meetings either, including our IASS sessions, and for the same reasons. A great deal goes on in the corridors and at friendly meetings and meals - and those may be the most valuable part of the IASS sessions.

D. Consulting help is most important for survey statisticians isolated in small and developing countries. Perhaps because teachers and active officials often come from larger organizations, national or international, that they fail to appreciate the need for these sessions. These question/answer workshops, as listed below, may be the most cost/efficient forms for continuing education and for transfer of technology.

Basic description of the Question/Answer Workshops

The workshop will be devoted to round table, mutual discussions of real problems brought by the participants themselves. The problems should be :

- a) Real problems arising from actual sampling practice
- b) Of some general and practical importance
- c) Without acceptable solutions, obviously and commonly available in books
- d) Concerned chiefly with survey sampling, though it may have nonsampling (response, nonresponse) connections.

We do not want these workshops to be devoted to x) lectures, y) presentation of successful solutions z) discussion of fine theoretical points between experts. All those belong in the usual sessions.

Participants should be sampling statisticians especially from less developed or smaller countries, and especially from statistical offices. About 15-30 participants are best with only 1 or 2 instructors - so that the instructors do not talk just talk to and for each other.

Diverse Opportunities for Holding Workshops

1. Two-day session attached to biennial IAAS meetings. Good example was New Delhi '77. This involved grant for selecting 10-15 participants with fare and expenses paid. They were selected from a larger number of applicants on the basis of quality of submitted questions, and their positions for best utilization of participation. About 30 participants and 3 instructors attended. Entirely devoted to Questions/Answers.

2. Three hour sessions at several IAAS meetings, Warsaw '75, Manila '79 and Buenos Aires '81 were better ones. About 30-40 attendants, single instructor. Entirely devoted to Questions/Answers.

3. Three day regional meetings, see the Mexico '78, Sao Paulo '80 and Dakar '81 described above. These require organization, preparation, funds and travel, but can be very productive. They can take many forms. They should be held in the most useful regional language (like Spanish or French above). It is time for Scandinavian, Slavic, French-European, French-African, Arabic-North African, English Sub-Sahara, Chinese East Asian regional workshops ? These can include some presentations in addition to Questions/Answers. Submitting written questions would be best.

4. One day or half day workshops that take advantage of some other statistical meeting where there are sample survey statisticians from several countries plus an instructor who can conduct a Question/Answer Session. The Honolulu '79 session above is a good example. And we appeal to some of our leading samplers who participate in regional statistical meetings to grasp those opportunities for training, for regional IAAS organization and for recruiting.

Appendix

In addition to general agreement and ideas incorporated in general remarks below, three specific improvements were suggested.

1. The Survey Statistician should be fully utilized for announcements and recruiting for future workshops.
2. Regional representatives should be used for finding participants and for soliciting questions for workshops. Also for organizing regional workshops.
3. Publish in Survey Statistician the better Questions/Answers from workshops.

2. Letter from the Executive Director

As President Kish said in his letter published in the Survey Statistician n° 10, the Council had decided to stop, from the first 1984 issue on, the publication of methodological papers which would not have been previously submitted to a jury, and this until an efficient refereeing procedure for these papers has been set up.

However, it is fair to mention that three contributions from members, not yet published for lack of space, had been sent to the Secretariat before the decision of the Council and that President Theodore had given the authors his consent for publication. This is why, despite the decision of the Council, and with the agreement of President Kish, and of the Scientific Secretary, Colm O' Muircheartaigh, these two contributions will be found in this issue : one by our colleague, Dr Twan, from the Chinese University of Hong-Kong the other by Dr. Prabhu-Ajgaonkar from the Marathwada University, Anrangabad (India). A third paper, by Pr. Gitter from the Wesleyan University of Ohio is postponed, for lack of space, to issue n° 12. We, of course, apologize very sincerely to him.

But I am asking all members not to send any more papers or contributions to the secretariat until further notice.

I take advantage of this opportunity to precise the organization of the Secretariat, which, I mean to recall, is housed by the Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE), 18, Bd Adolphe Pinard - 75675 PARIS CEDEX 14 - FRANCE - Tel (+ 331) 540.12.12. Telex . 204.924.

Executive Director : Jean-Louis BODIN
Administrative Secretary : Anne-Marie VESPA-LEYDER (Mrs).
Assistant : Anne-Marie GALOPIN (Mrs)
Secretary-typist : Martine DAVID (Miss)
Editor of the Survey Statistician : Gildas ROY

I profit by this reminder to thank the INSEE once more for its vital support in the functioning of the IASS and former President Theodore for offering an efficient help to all the staff of the Executive Direction and the Secretariat through his advice and experience.

J.L BODIN

3. News from the association

3.1. 45th SESSION OF THE ISI

As it has already been announced, the 45th Session (Centenary Session) will be held in Amsterdam, from August 12 to August 22, 1985.

Here is the list of the meetings organized by the IASS or jointly with it.

a) Invited papers meetings : IASS meetings

12 - Model Based Inference for sample Surveys

Organiser : Professor D. Holt
University of Southampton
Southampton SO9 5NH
UNITED KINGDOM

14 - Methodological Issues of Longitudinal and Panel Surveys

Organiser : Dr K. Wolter
Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
WASHINGTON DC 20233
UNITED STATES

15 - New Developments in Non-Response Adjustment

Organiser : Professor G. Kalton
Institute for Social Research
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor
MICHIGAN USA

16 - Dissemination of Information on Quality of Sample Surveys

Organiser : Dr D. Dodds
Director
Labour Division
Statistics Canada
7B-8 Jean Talon Building
Ottawa Ontario K1A 0T6
CANADA

17 - Problems of Development of Survey Infrastructure in Developing Countries

Organiser : Mr O.O. AJAYI
Federal Office of Statistics
P.M.B. 12528 IKOYI
LAGOS
NIGERIA

b) Invited papers meetings : joint meetings

* with ISI

9 - Record Linkage : Methodology, Applications and Privacy Issues

Organiser : Mr E. Rapoport
Statistics Sweden
S - 115 89 STOCKHOLM
SWEDEN

* with Bernoulli Society

13 - New Techniques for Agricultural Statistics

Organiser : Dr E. Alonzo
FAO Statistical Division
via delle Terme di Caracalla
Roma 00100
ITALY

* with IASC

18 - New Technology for Data Collection and Capture

Organiser : Dr W. Keller
Central Bureau of Statistics
428 Princes Beatrixlaan
2270 AZ Voorburg
NETHERLANDS

22 - Recent trends in the use of microcomputers in statistical processing - with particular reference to developing countries.

Organiser : Professor I. Francis
Department of Mathematics
University of Otago
Denedin
New Zealand

c) Topic contributed papers meetings and call for papers

- At the request of IASS Programme Committee :

Population Census Methodology
Organiser : Mr. A. Léry
INSEE
18, Bd Adolphe Pinard
75675 PARIS CEDEX 14
FRANCE

- In preparation :

Evaluation of the Activities of Public Administration and Government Programs.

In addition, at the request of several of our colleagues, will be found hereafter the call for papers for a topic contributed paper meeting on "Statistics, Statisticians and Human Rights" :

Call for papers on Statistics, Statisticians and Human Rights

A topic contributed paper meeting on statistics, statisticians, and human rights is being organized for the August 1985 session of the International Statistical Institute in Amsterdam. Appropriate topics could include : (1) the use of statistics in monitoring the status of human rights, with

particular attention to the error structure of human rights measurements ; (2) reviews of the work of statisticians, such as Carlos Noriega, Abram Kagan and Wen-Chen Chen, who have been victims of human rights abuse ; and (3) the role of statistical societies, both national and international, in the area of human rights.

Contributed papers may be given by anyone who is a member of the International Statistical Institute or one of its sections, viz., the Bernoulli Society, the International Association of Survey Statisticians, the International Association for Statistical Computing, and the International Association of Regional and Urban Statistics. Membership in sections is open to all interested persons.

If you would like to contribute a paper or have suggestions for topics or speakers, please contact one of the organizers :

J.-L. Bodin
Chef de l'Unité
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England

3.2. THE RABAT SEMINAR

The IASS, jointly with the INSEE and the Direction de la Statistique du Maroc, is organizing a seminar on the statistical approach of the non structured sector and its effects on the knowledge of employment.

This seminar will be held in Rabat (Marocco) from october 10 to octobre 18, 1984.

Address : J. CHARMES (Room 425)
INSEE
18, Bd Adolphe Pinard
75675 PARIS CEDEX 14
FRANCE

What is the purpose of this seminar ?

It is a habit to analyse the employment situation in a country, through household statistics alone (Population censuses when these questions about activities are handled ; Sampling surveys on households when available). Those sources generally allow a fair enough knowledge of the active, employed and unemployed population ; they, less frequently, provide a distribution of that population into trade categories and position in the trade ; and even more seldom, a distribution by branch of activity.

The main interest of these sources lies in grasping the whole of the phenomenon, if not the detail and thus to serve as a basis for the projections of planners.

Compared with these demographic statistics, enterprises statistics have long been neglected : surveys and censuses, statistics from administrative sources dealing with enterprises and economic establishments are mainly used in national accounts. Because the exhaustiveness of their coverage can seldom be ensured, those sources are but little used in order to clarify employment problems. And when they are (because some of the information thus collected is of a definitely upper quality : position, trade sector, business size...) very few have bothered to relate them to general data obtained from Population Censuses : the lack of data about the informal (or non structured) sector and handicraft would not allow, by the way, to go very far in that direction.

This is why, employment statistics by branch of activity are often inadequate, and it is hardly possible to relate the data on active population with production data, which creates a prohibitive handicap for the planner.

At last, the distribution of employment according to the size of enterprises, and according to their status, are elements derived from enterprises statistics, the importance of which is better perceived now in terms of employment policies definition and training -employment adequation - .

In this sense, it is obvious that a systematic comparative analysis of the various information sources available is a vital orientation allowing to cast a new light on employment phenomena, under employment and unemployment. Probably, the differences in concepts, definitions, inventories, observation methods and fields of inquiry make such comparisons difficult. But once this obstacle turned, one can see that the ways to apprehend those phenomena can deeply be modified and prevision and planning methods greatly improved.

For all these reasons, the International Association of Survey Statisticians (IASS), the Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE) and the Direction de la Statistique of Morocco have decided to organize a French-speaking seminar for Africa and Haiti on "the Statistics of Employment and of the Informal Sector". The choice of these two topics which are closely related in fact, also corresponds to the wish of the majority of Statistical Institutes and Directions consulted.

The discussions will deal with :

- the inventory on information sources on employment and the informal or non structured sector
- the various approaches of the non structured sector through employment surveys and Population Censuses.
- the presentation of original surveys or sources
- the comparative analysis of sources
- data processing
- the prospects of improvement of statistical investigation about the non structured sector

The provisional programme of the seminar is as follows :

- A reminder of the usefulness of the methodological approach and research (october 10)
- Information sources and criticism of these sources (october 11)
- Presentation of real experiences, (october 12 and 13)
- Survey and sampling methods (october 15)
- Data compilation and processing (october 16)
- Long-term prospects and objectives (october 17)

3.3. Other information concerning the life of the Association

(a) The vote on the amendment to article 3.1. of the statutes, held during the 4th term 1983, has given the following results :

- in favour	164
- against	19
- blank	1

The amendment has therefore been adopted. Under the amendment, only institutions from countries belonging to the United Nations Organization can be designated as institutional members.

A series of other administrative amendments will have to be adopted before the Amsterdam Session.

(b) The IASS financial situation for 1982 and 1983 is as follows :

	1982	1983
Balance Jan. 1st (in French Francs)	32 164,69	65 959,99
Dues	73 796,37	80 301,67
Other income (1)	-----	20 000,00
Total income	73 796,37	100 301,57
Secretariat (2)	36 728,84	58 023,26
Trips (3)	2 544,00	22 125,77
ISI Newsletter	-----	6 917,60
Other expenditure (4)	728,23	20 173,30
Total expenditure	40 001,07	107 239,93
Balance Dec. 31st	65 959,99	59 021,73

(1) In 1983, contract with UNESCO

(2) Wages, bonus, social insurance contributions, taxes,...

(2) and (3) : important in 1983 because of the Madrid session

(4) In 1983, expenditure linked with UNESCO contract ; in 1982 and 1983, banking agios...

(c) A restricted officers' meeting was held in London on February 8, 1984 attended by : President Kish, Colm O'Muircheartaigh, Scientific Secretary and J.L. Bodin, Executive Director.

A broader meeting will probably be held in Paris, on September 29

(d) Leslie Kish, IASS President, went to Beijing for UNFPA for 10-23 November to lecture on Sampling to five teams that the Chinese Academy on Social Sciences is starting for survey research on population problems. This follows his course of 6 weeks on sampling for CASS in May '82. He then also counseled for the Family Planning Commission on a sample of 1/1000 (1/3 million women) interviewed in Sept. '82, published in '83 and with further historical, provincial, etc. analysis coming in '84.

The President counseled at the State Statistical Bureau, where the most and the best sampling is being done, including samples of population and births, crop production, rural and urban family budgets. They continue publishing results of their great census of '82, which Director LI Chengrui discussed in Madrid '83. The census revealed (and the FPC sample confirmed) that the crude birth rate in '81 was 21.0 per mil, hence 1/6 greater than the 17.4 shown in the compulsory register. The SSB conducted

a 1/2000 population sample in Spring '83, showing crude birth rate of 21.1 ; and conducts another 1/2000 sample in Jan. '84 on '83 births. This may become a yearly microcensus of births and population.

(e) Obituary :

We regret to announce the death of two of our colleagues :

Pr. M.R. SAMPFORD	7/2/1983
Mr. A.B. REISZ	5/10/1983

4. Tribune

A LETTER FROM T. DALENIUS

To the Bureau of the International
Statistical Institute

Providence, R.I. December 27, 1983

Ref : The International Statistical Research Centre (ISRC)

Dear Board Members :

I write in reference to the account of the resolution about the ISRC in the International Statistical Information, Vol. 7, No. 3, November 1983. The account reads as follows :

The General Assembly passed the following resolution supporting the creation of the ISRC by the Bureau in 1982. "Taking note of the President's statement, the General Assembly approves the actions undertaken by the Bureau since the Buenos Aires Session for the establishment of the International Statistical Research Centre : requests the Bureau to take all the actions it will consider necessary for the development of the Centre..."

This account of the resolution is insufficient and liable to be misunderstood. Thus, it does not explain what "the President's statement" is about. Moreover, it may be interpreted to mean that this statement concerned (only or primarily) "the actions undertaken by the Bureau since the Buenos Aires Session". It is, however, my understanding that the statement - made in response to a motion by Mr. W. Seltzer - particularly concerned actions after the Madrid session.

Let me add that I am by no means alone in being unhappy about the account as written.

My criticism of the account should be viewed against the following background :

(1) It is obvious that many ISI members are unhappy with the way the Bureau has been dealing with the ISRC. It is especially worth mentioning that Dr. Joseph W. Duncan is among those dissatisfied members ; he feels that the actions taken since the Buenos Aires session are not in satisfactory accordance with decisions made by the General Assembly at that session !

(2) During the ISI session in Madrid, a meeting was held which I understood was to provide an opportunity to have a free and unprejudiced discussion of ISRC-related issues. The meeting proved to be a most unsatisfactory one, as a consequence of the way the chairman conducted it : he did not allow a free

discussion ; he stated that this was in accordance with an explicit mandate by the Bureau.

(3) ISI members who did not attend the two meetings of the General Assembly are at a loss to learn the real significance of the resolution.

I request that this letter be published, with or without a comment from the Bureau, in the next issue of the Newsletter.

Sincerely,

Tore Dalenius

5.Papers

5.1. THE EFFECT OF SAMPLE SURVEY METHODS ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME RELATED STATISTICS, by Chyan Tuan, Chung Chi College, The University of Hong-Kong.

I. Objective

Rural family income data currently used in Taiwan have been collected by three different sample survey Projects/Methods : Survey of Families Income and Expenditures ; Farm Record-Keeping Project ; and Farm Income Survey*. The general characteristics have been summarized in Table 1. The basic objective of this study is to find out if the difference of methods and of the primary purpose of these surveys cause any notable or systematic deviations from each other in the income related statistics as time series of income data itself as well as those applications like the investigation of the value consumption propensity and measurement of income distribution.

II. The Findings

II.1 Income Data

For any given year, from 1964-80, Record-Deeping (FRK) data were found to be larger than those income data collected by SFIE and FIS. The differences between FRK data and Family Income Survey (SFIE) data ranged from 46% (1975) to 26% (1964.79.80). Farm Income Survey (FIS) data, however, was relatively close to SFIE data but larger. The differences was found to be spread from 8% (1972) to 3% (1977).

It was also noted that the growth path and fluctuation pattern of SFIE income and FRK income during 1964-80 were distinguishable. FRK data generally has a larger annual increment (trend coefficient) but a smaller magnitude of fluctuation. The ratio of standard error of the estimate to the mean of income was found to be 50% smaller than that of SFIE.

* For more complete technical contents, please refer to "Sample Survey Methods and Family Income Data", Bulletin in Applied Statistics, (U.K.), Vol. 10, N° 2, July 1983 (Forthcoming) as well as the paper presented at the International Statistical Meeting, Jerusalem, 1982. The latter enclosed even more information and materials on these three survey Projects. The author will be glad to provide this paper upon request.

Table 1 - Summary of Major Features of the Survey Projects

project Feature	Survey of Families Income and Expenditures (SFIS)	Farm Record-Keeping Project (FRK)	Farm Income Survey (FIS)
Primary Use	To investigate or compile : (1) Living standard, Living cost, Urbanization (2) Income distribution (3) Urban consumers' price index (4) Farm income, payment	To study or facilitate : (1) Farm income, farm family earning (2) Calculation of National Income (3) Farm operations (4) Farm family expenses and living (5) Agricultural policy making	To collect the data of or facilitate the study of : (1) National Income statistics (2) Agricultural and farm income by region and by size (3) Source and distribution of farm income (4) Farm expenditures (5) Agricultural policies
Content	(1) General composition of family (2) General housing installations and facilities (3) Income receipt and expenditure (4) Other concerning materials.	(1) Composition of the family and labor utilization (2) Farm land utilization (3) Farm \$ family receipts \$ income, by sources (4) Farm operating expenses (5) Farm household living expenses (6) Farm assets, Family assets (7) Liabilities & net worth. All are in most comprehensive and disaggregated form and cover year-long details	(1) Composition of the family and labor utilization (2) Farm area and land utilization (3) Farm family receipts and its sources (4) Farm family expenditures (5) Farm family earnings and surplus (6) Farm assets (3), (4), (5), (6) are in relatively aggregated terms compared to FRK.
Agency in Charge	Provincial Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DBAS). Capital city of Taipei takes care of its own survey.	Provincial Department of Agriculture and Forestry (PDAF), the agricultural agency of Taiwan.	The Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction (JCRR), an agricultural development advisory board, in cooperation with two Departments of Agricultural Economics of the National Taiwan University and Chung Haing University.
Survey Methods and Sampling	Interview, (with record-keeping supplement). Two-stage stratified random sampling (the first stage : sampling chun or li, the subdivision of townships ; the second stage : sampling household), by administrative region.	Record-Keeping, year-long, with frequent visiting. Two-stage selection (not random) in order to cover all 8 major agricultural regions* in the island. The first stage is to select townships in the region ; the second step is selection of the household (on the voluntary basis).	Interview. Two-stage stratified random sampling, concerns the deviation in income (land). The first stage is selection of townships, then the second stage is selection of household. The township sampling considered the covering of 13 agricultural regions* in Taiwan and on the regional basis.
Current status of the plan	annually performed.	annually performed.	taken up every five years.

* FRK and FIS divided the farming area of Taiwan into 8 and 13 regions respectively according to different considerations.

Sources :

Report on the Survey of Family Income and Expenditure, Taiwan Province, R.O.C., various years, DBAS.
Report of Farm Record-Keeping Families in Taiwan, various papers, PDAF.
Report of Farm Income Survey, edd, 1962, 1972, 1977, JCRR.

II.2 Income-Consumption Relationship

According to empirical findings from rural household consumption studies in the developing countries, there is a possible pattern to describe the cyclical change in Average Propensity to Consume (APC) in the relatively long-run. The factors increased farmers' internal rate of return and the steady increase in household incomes would have helped to depress the APC. The adverse influences of those factors, however, may have caused some upward pressure on APC's. This hypothesis has found its basis in Taiwan as 1952-72 FRK data have been employed and analyzed against the environmental factors surrounding by Adams (1). However, this study has found that no such cyclical pattern of change can be observed during 1970-80 as the SFIE data has been employed. As contrary, the cycle seems apparent from 1970-74, and from 74 to 80, as the FRK data were reviewed.

As the APC's were figured out for SFIE, FRK data during 1970-80 and for FIS data at 67,72,77, it was found that APC's calculated from FRK data were smaller than those from SFIE and FIS data for the corresponding years. The ranges of differences was from 24% to 6% between SFIE and FRK ; from 20% to 7% between FIS and FRK. The Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) derived from the consumption functions fitted to SFIE and FRK data set were also with no exception. MPC in the function fitted SFIE data was 0.72, and that derived by FRK data was 0.66.

II.3 Income Distributions

The results from the empirical studies during the recent years in Taiwan (5,6) were reviewed. It was found that the Gini coefficient derived from FRK data (0.28) were smaller than that of SFIE (0.31) in 1974. The value of the coefficients derived from SFIE data during 1964-76 ranged from 0.35 (1966) to 0.29 (1973). However, the Gini coefficients derived from FIS were to be even much smaller : from 0.17 (1962) to 0.104 (1972).

III. Discussions

III.1. The different methods have found to cause notable and systematic deviations in income data and income related statistics from each other in the Taiwan case. FRK usually provided a larger magnitude for income statistic.

The major disadvantage of the diary survey as FRK is lack of estimation basis. The sample selected by this method could possibly have relatively homogeneous contents as education received. However, in the eyes of those users of income data, record-keeping surely has some advantages which household survey could do no better :

(1) Diary methods as FRK is lasting for the whole year and the frequent visit can provide timely data and information on the progress, quality, and costs of the operations as quickly as possible. This characteristic is very important in detecting problems in the early stage of development of any kind of sample survey, and is vital to the policy makers.

(2) The nature of voluntary participation makes diary survey respondents much more motivated and the quality of the survey results would be effectively improved.

(3) Household income survey is basically the recall type survey. The receipts from minor sources and the small inexpensive items which respondents tend to forget over relatively short periods of time can only recorded in diary survey (4). The role of the respondents in the family was also found making difference in income reporting (2). This shortage seems to be less serious in the record-keeping projects. The relatively higher income statistics and consistently the smaller values of the APC's, MPC's could be possibly caused by both nature of the participants and the more complete earning reports.

(4) The data collected in the household survey is usually more aggregated than those collected from diaries. The results of Merriot's study (3) tend to support the hypothesis that more summary the treatment of subject, the less complete is the reporting of income.

In summary, the voluntary and accounting nature of the record-keeping project might induced the respondents to report most of their income, if not all. However, the basis of estimation was traded off.

III.2. Special purpose household survey as Farm Income Survey has shown only limited contribution upon the income data collection. The only benefit of FIS might be to supply farm operation information in detail and provide basis of statistical estimation at the same time. However, being taken once every five years seriously constrained its application.

III.3. This study might reveal that the economic analysis of these household income statistics may sometimes provide the useful clue to detect the possible weak points inside the figures collected by a particular survey method. The evaluation of the quality of survey data, especially those of income and expenditures, sometimes can find some aids from the disciplines other than statistics.

REFERENCES

- (1) Adams, W. Dale, T.Q. Canh, and L.A. Chin : "Changes in Rural Purchasing Power in Taiwan, 1952-72", Food Research Institute Studies , Stanford University, Vol. XIV, N°2, 1975.
- (2) Haberman, P.W. & J. Elinson, "Family Income Reported in Surveys : Husbands Versus Wives", Journal of Marketing Research, May 1967.
- (3) Merriot, R.A., "Collecting Income Data on Sample Surveys : Evidence from Split-Panel Studies", Journal of Marketing Research, August 1977.
- (4) Hoff, N.G. and M.M. Thompson, "Diaries in a Consumer Expenditure Survey", ASA 1980 Proceedings of the Section on SRM, ASA, 1981.
- (5) Shih, J.T., "The Change of Farm Income Distribution in Taiwan", Proceedings of Conference on Income Distribution in Taiwan, Research Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C., 1978.
- (6) Yu, U.S., "Regional Difference of Farm Income Distributions in Taiwan", Proceedings of Conference on Income Distribution in Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C., 1978.

5.2. A NOTE ON DEMING'S SAMPLING PROCEDURE CONSISTING OF BLANKS, by S.G. Prabhu-Ajgaonkar, Marathwada University, Aurangabad 431 004.

Deming in his book entitled, Sample Design in Business Research, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., (1960), has mentioned a sampling procedure on the page 95 to illustrate usefulness of blanks. We quote extensively from the book.

"Illustration of the usefulness of blanks".

The following excerpt illustrates a common difficulty. I quote first a letter from a friend and well-known statistician in a far-off country ; then my reply, calculated to show how easy it is to maintain equal probabilities with blanks.

Question that came in the mail.

Assume that the proportion of areas to be chosen from each town has been decided in advance, and likewise the proportion of households that is drawn into the sample from each sample area. A difficulty arises because the stipulated proportions can not be maintained exactly. Thus, in a particular

town, 1 area in 6 is to be selected for the sample ; then 1 household in 4 from these areas that fell into the sample. Suppose that there are 23 areas in the town. How can we draw 1 area out of 6 ? Is it advisable to change the proportion of households so as to draw exactly 1/24th of the households ? What should we do when an area contains 5 households, or 6, or 7, these numbers not being exact multiple of 4 ?

Reply. Do not alter the proportions, it is much more important to maintain constant probabilities over all areas and to avoid weights than it is to draw any designated size of sample. It is easy to maintain constant probabilities by the device of adding blanks to fill up incomplete groups. Thus, here, where there are 23 areas, one may form 4 groups of areas whose serial numbers are 1-6, 7-12, 13-18, 19-24, the 24th being a blank. Then with random numbers draw 1 area from each group. If in the 4th group your random number draws area N°.24, you have no sample from that group. If your random number draws N° 19, 20, 21, 22 or 23, you have real areas.

Likewise, within any area that you draw, form groups of 4 successive households, and complete the last group with blanks if necessary. Draw one household from each group. If you draw a blank from the last group, that group contributes no household to the sample. You will maintain by this suggestion the constant probability of 1 in 24. No alteration or adjustment is then necessary in the estimates that you form, nor in the formulas for the variance. Moreover, the field procedure is simplified, because the work in each town may proceed independently of the work in the others, as it is not necessary to tie an incomplete group in one town to the beginning of the next group in another, as is done sometimes to avoid incomplete groups. It may be noted that Deming's device gives rise to bias which may be small in large scale surveys. Confining to small populations, we present results as follows :

Consider the last group consisting of 5 areas. Let these areas be denoted by A_1, A_2, \dots, A_5 and their characteristic values by y_1, y_2, \dots, y_5 respectively. A^* is the blank to be added to this group in order to make it of size 6.

The mean of the characteristic is given by

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{5} (Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_5).$$

Note that whenever the area A^* is drawn, there does not exist an estimator of \bar{Y} .

Further when actual area is drawn and y is the estimator, then

$$E(y) = \frac{1}{6} (y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_5),$$

which is biased for \bar{y} .

To overcome this difficulty, an alternative sampling procedure is proposed.

Alternative Sampling Procedure.

The procedure is the same as that of Deming. However in this procedure whenever an area A^* is drawn then an area from A_1 to A_5 is drawn with equal probability. Here it may be noted that if y is the outcome of a draw, then

$$\begin{aligned} E(y) &= \frac{1}{6} (y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_5) \\ &+ \frac{1}{30} (y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_5) \\ &= \frac{y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_5}{5} \end{aligned}$$

This procedure not only maintains the principle of equal probability but also provides with an unbiased estimator.

6. Announcements

* Striking off the list of members

All the members who have not paid their dues at least once throughout 1982, 1983 and 1984 will be struck off the list of members in the coming weeks.

Infringing members are therefore requested to pay their dues as soon as possible.

* Participation in the works of the IUSSP Committee on Internal Migration.

R. Clairin (INED - 27 rue du Commandeur 75675 PARIS CEDEX 14 - FRANCE) has been designated as observer in the Committee on International Migration created by the International Union for Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP). Interested members are invited to get into touch with him.

* International Statistical Research Center (ISRC)

E. Booteng (Ghana) has been designated by the IASS to sit on the Steering Committee of the ISRC. Will also sit on this Committee : J. Norwood (USA), P. de Wolff (Netherlands) and T. Mijares (Philippines). It is chaired by A. Hallouda (Egypt).

* Report on the Madrid Session

All paid up members must have received it recently. Please contact the Secretariat in case you have not.

* Meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce

Ake Lonnqvist represented the IASS at the Meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce which was held in Stockholm, from June 17 to June 20, 1984.

* Subscription to the International Statistical Review

IASS members, who are not ISI members, have the possibility to subscribe to the International Statistical Review at the rate of £ 8. Interested members just need to write to the ISI Permanent Office (1) with their payment.

It may be possible to obtain a lower rate (for instance £ 5 or £ 6) on condition that a large number of members bind themselves to subscribe.

In order to know how many members would be interested by such a proposal, it is suggested to fill and return the following coupon

* I'am interested in subscribing to the International Statistical Review at the rate of £ 8 and I wrote to the ISI Permanent Office to become a subscriber Yes No

* I'am interested, but I would be interested if a lower rate (less than £ 6) was possible. In this case, I bind myself to subscribe

Yes No

(1) 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan
P.O. Box 950
2270 AZ VOORBURG
Netherlands

7.Meetings

7.1. PASSED MEETINGS

7.1.1. French informal group of survey statisticians

Further to two preparatory meetings of survey experts, Anne-Marie DUSSAIX, Associate Professor at the ESSEC and Benoit RIANDEY, in charge of surveys at the INED, have organized a first meeting, on November 7, 1983, on the topic :

"Data recording and editing"

This meeting was attended by about twenty persons from the public and private sectors in premises offered by the statistical service of the Ministry of Agriculture (SCEES). There were three lectures :

1) "Presentation of the problem and methods developed at the INED"

Benoit RIANDEY has shown that the current rapid evolution, related to computerization, has led to often diverging solutions but has achieved a reinforced integration of tasks. This one has not been carried out as far everywhere and there are still but few softwares that allow to process the whole of the functions of data preparation. The solutions adopted by each institution, indeed take into account the type of division of work between persons, services, geographical spaces, and the specific constraints of productivity and quality control and the more or less repetitive character of their surveys : a few surveys every year at the INED, many various surveys, sometimes repeated, in private survey institute, very important surveys, often repeated at the INSEE and the Ministry of Agriculture. The extreme example are censuses, the processing of which implies specifically elaborated softwares as for management.

Benoit RIANDEY has ended his presentation by the example, partly integrated only, of the INED : a coherent software of interactive acquisition and adjustment has been elaborated but it is not connected to consistency tests most often programmed in Fortran, nor to statistical processing softwares. To the contrary, the same person performs the whole and instantaneous series of tasks, from coding to editing.

2) "Integrated and decentralized processing of surveys : the experience of the Ministry of Agriculture" by Marie-Josephe GOUET, Head of the office "Scientific Methods and Applications" of the SCEES.

Marie-Josephe GOUET has exposed the considerable operations carried out by the SCEES, outlining the difficulties in satisfying both and simultaneously national, regional and departmental statistical needs.

Since 1975, an evolution in surveys and softwares is under way, along the computerization of regional then departmental services the SCEES has tested, through the 1975 survey on the structure of farming, a new organization in self controlled capture of data which ensures consistency on a national level and flexibility at the local level. Today, the national questionnaire and the related national consistency tests can be completed at decentralized levels. Regional statistics are elaborated through a compilation software available at the regional level. Are only forwarded to the center, in view of a national processing, those so-called "national" questionnaires, once they satisfy the tests

defined at a national management level.

The totally integrated global software (acquisition, control, statistical processing) which has been elaborated on a micro-computer, will soon be available on micro-computers. This product is to be followed up.

3) "The experience of survey data capture in a sampling institute : the SOFRES by Jean-Paul DAYAN, Technical Manager of the SOFRES.

Jean-Paul DAYAN first emphasized the diversity of surveys and questionnaires of the SOFRES and the effectiveness of an optimized capture, carried out by a specialized division. He has reviewed the various methods of recording and control types which the SOFRES has become experienced in and has shown their advantages and disadvantages.

In the future, the systems being developed in the United States and in Great Britain should achieve a perfect computerized integration, from the elaboration of the questionnaire to the analysis. In the process, they will handle the sampling design and the centralized information collecting through the telephone. A single description of the questionnaire will generate, through an automatic procedure, the printing model, the input and capture programmes of the final computer file... This will modify the statisticians working habits.

*
* *

The participants have expressed the wish that such meetings be organized and their interest in the following topics :

- elaboration and up dating of new nomenclatures
- sampling problems related to the development of some sub-populations (the unemployed, early-retired).
- programmes of analysis of textual data.
- software for error calculation.

ad : Anne-Marie DUSSAIX. ESSEC. B.P.105.
95021 CERGY-PONTOISE - FRANCE -

7.1.2. Advance Research Seminar on Cognitive Aspects of Survey Methodology

Cognitive processes such a comprehension, recall, perception, and judgment are central to survey interviews ; thus, findings from research in the cognitive sciences could play an important role in the improvement of survey methods. Conversely, surveys should be a useful vehicle for research on cognitive processes. Until recently, however, there has been little communication between cognitive scientists and survey researchers.

In Spring 1983 the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) of the National Academy of Sciences, with funding from the National Science Foundation, sponsored an Advanced Research Seminar on Cognitive Aspects of Survey Methodology, aimed at creating a dialogue between these two disciplines and developing proposals for collaborative research. The seminar, chaired by Judith Tanur, a member of CNSTAT, was composed of 22 participants, including cognitive scientists, survey researchers, applied statisticians, staff of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), and CNSTAT. Many of the discussions were focused on a specific survey, the National Health Interview Survey, which is conducted for NCHS by the Census Bureau. In preparation for the seminar, participants had been interviewed in that survey, and two interviews with volunteer respondents were videotaped for seminar viewing.

Several of the participants have subsequently initiated new research activities and developed

proposals for interdisciplinary research pertinent to the topics discussed at the seminar. To cite a few examples, these include a national inventory of cognitive abilities, proposals to establish cognitive psychology laboratories in connection with ongoing survey efforts, and investigation of survey respondents' confidence in their judgments. These activities and proposals were discussed at a followup meeting in January 1984. The participants in the seminar and followup meeting found the experience stimulating, and they now consider themselves an informal network of cognitive scientists and survey researchers who will continue to collaborate on projects and activities of mutual interest and to encourage such collaboration among their colleagues.

A report of the project, including background papers, suggestions for improving surveys, and research proposals from the two meetings, will be issued later this year.

ad : T.B. JABINE
National Research Council
2101 Constitution Avenue. Washington. DC.20418.

7.2. FUTURE MEETINGS

7.2.1. Eighteenth International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environnement, organised by the Reasearch Institute of Michigan and the "Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales" (France)

Paris. 1.5. October 1984.

ad : Dr Jerald J. COOK. ERIM.
P.O. Box 8618 Ann Arbor. Michigan 48107 - USA -

The Eighteenth international Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment will be held in Paris, France, from 1 to 5 October 1984. Organized and conducted jointly by the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES) and the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan (ERIM) the Symposium will adress state-of-the-art capabilities and techniques, emphasizing current and future capabilities for remote sensing from space.

The technical program will include conventional presentations and multi-disiplinary poster sessions formulated to address :

* Advanced Techniques and Methodology including statistical methods, inventory strategies, simulation methods, multiple sensors and observations, angular variations, topographic effects, data handling, processing and analysis.

* Current Techniques and Operational Applications emphasizing land and ocean monitoring, including earth ressources and environmental surveys, geological exploration, inaccessible regions, disaster assessment, vegetation mapping and cartographic applications.

* Socio-Economic Considerations including economic impact, training and technology transfer, commercial operation and the role of industry.

* Future Earth Observation from Space including advanced sensors and sensor systems, data collection, transmission, reception and dissemination, data processing and analysis techniques.

Contributed papers addressing these topics, with recent results or innovative concepts, based upon current or future sensors and systems will be considered for presentation. All persons interested in contributing a paper for consideration should submit a comprehensive summary of the proposed presentation, according to instructions provided on the following pages, no later than April 1, 1984.

Simultaneous interpretation in English and French, the official languages of the Symposium will be provided for all oral presentation, and such conventional presentations, as well as poster-paper displays, may utilize either language. Summaries may be submitted for review in English or in French, prior to the above deadline. Final manuscripts for publication will be required in English, prior ro the Symposium in October 1984.

7.2.2. (Recall) INSSP General Conference

Florence (Italy). 5-12 June 1985.

ad : rue des Augustines, 34 - 4000 - Liège. Belgium

The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Problems was formed in 1928 with Dr. Raymond Pearl as president. At that time, the Union's main purpose was to promote international scientific cooperation to study the various aspect of population problems, through national committees.

In 1947, after the Second World War, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) was reconstituted in its present form, as an association of individual members, having as its aim the furtherance of the science of demography. It expanded its activities to stimulate research on population, to develop interest in demographic matters among governments, national and international organizations, scientific bodies and the general public, to foster relations between people involved in population studies and to disseminate scientific knowledge on population.

Among its members, the Union counts demographers, statisticians, economists, sociologists, physicians, public health officers, family planners, policy makers, anthropologists, etc., totalling more than 1600 members from some 109 different countries. All members of the Union constitute the General Assembly. A twelve-member Council, elected by the General Assembly and following its directions, is in charge of the policy and activities of the Union. A Permanent Office, under the direction of the Executive Secretary, attends to the affairs of the Union according to instructions from the President and the Secretary-General and Treasurer.

7.2.3. Second International Conference on Teaching Statistics, organised by ISI and the University of Victoria.

Victoria. 11-16 August 1986.

Ad : University Extension Conference Office
University of Victoria. P.O Box 1700
Victoria. British Columbia. Canada. V8W2Y2.

The objective of the conference is to improve the quality of statistics teaching on a world-wide basis, building on the work begun in Sheffield at the First International Conference on Teaching Statistics. Key goals include fostering international co-operation among teachers of statistics and promoting the interchange of ideas about teaching materials, methods and content. Speakers of international repute will address the plenary meetings and present invited lectures. There will also be many workshops, tutorials, panel and discussion groups and contributed paper sessions. Opportunities will be provided to see and experiment with the latest in computer hardware and software. Teaching from the school to the college level as well as other forms of teaching will be included. There will also be sessions on teaching statistics for use in government, business and industry.

8. Bibliography.

8.1. ORGANIZATIONS

* United Nations : National Household Survey Capability Programme.

Available studies

. The processing of survey data : problems and procedures.

- . The role of the NHSCP in medical information in developing countries.
- . Non-sampling errors in household surveys : sources, evaluation, control

Ad : U.N. Statistical Office
New-York
N.Y. 10011

* World Fertility Survey :

In addition to FIRST COUNTRY REPORTS (in English or French or Spanish or Portuguese, according to the country) and to SUMMARIES of most of these reports (most of them in three languages : English, French, Spanish), several series are published, which survey statisticians can be interested in : BASIC WFS DOCUMENTATION (english, french, spanish, arabic), TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC REPORTS, COMPARATIVE STUDIES, three series available in english only.

ad : ISI Publications Office
428, Prinses Beatrix Laan
P.O. Box 950
2270, AZ Voorburg
Netherlands.

* UNESCO . "Facts and Figures about UNESCO" will be published three times during the course of this year, in April, July and October.
Available on simple request.

ad : 7, Place Fontenoy - 75700 PARIS.

8.2. PAPERS

* It is not possible to mention all the articles published in demographic reviews. Just a few references or useful addresses will be given hereafter.

. Population Studies

published by the Population Investigation Committee London School of Economics, Houghton Street. Aldwych - London - WC2A 2AE.

. Population and Development Review

published by The Population Council
One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza.
New-York, N-Y 10017

. Genus

published by Comitato Italiano per lo Studio dei Problemi della Popolazione.
Via Nomentana, 41 - 00161 - Roma.

. Revue des revues démographiques

published by CICRED, 27 rue du Commandeur
75675 - PARIS CEDEX 14.

. Asian and Pacific Census Forum

East-West Population Institute.
1777 East-West Road- Honolulu - Hawai. 96848

* Practical Determination of a response variance on the basis of survey Models with Re-enumeration.

by H. STRECKER, R. WIEGERT, K. KAFKA.

in Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie and Statistik

ad : G. Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart.

* La recherche des unités d'observation dans une enquête auprès des ménages.

by J.L. DUBOIS

in STATECO N° 35.

ad : INSEE Coopération. 18 Bd A Pinard 75675 PARIS CEDEX 14.

* Télédétection et statistique : une expérience d'utilisation de la télédétection au Mali.

by P. THEVENIN

in

of J.L DUBOIS

add

* Bootstrap Methods : another look on the Jackknife

by B. EFRON

in Annals of Statistics

add : Stanford University - California . U.S.A.

* Le Jackknife : une revue des résultats .

by S. DAKLY, Ph. TASSI

add : ENSAE. INSEE. 18, Bd A. Pinard. 75675 PARIS CEDEX 14.

8.3. REVIEWS :

* Statistics Sweden has published in 1983 a special issue of the Statistical Review in honour of Tore E. Dalenius.

Tore E. Dalenius has retired now, after a long and successful career, which began at the Swedish National Central Bureau of statistics which he never parted from actually, then at the statistics Department of the University of Stockholm, and later, in the 70ies, at Brown University, Providence (USA). His friends meant to recall, in issue of the Statistical Review, his main fields of interest concerning statistical methodology : sampling, non-sampling errors, privacy. His personal contributions to these various fields are particularly numerous as an exhaustive bibliography published in that special issue proves.

Echoing the statements of Statistics Sweden, the Survey Statistician wishes Tore E. Dalenius an active retirement, allowing us to benefit again, for a long time, from his works and experience.

add : Karlavägen 100, Pa' 115 81 Stockholm. Sweden.

* Survey Methods Newsletter of the Social and Community Planning Research

Autumn 83 : Attitude Measurement

Winter 84 : Monitoring and Measurement Threw Repeat Surveys

add : SCPR - 35, Northampton Square - London EC1V OAX -

* STATECO, published by the INSEE - Coopération. This review, in French, aims at informing statisticians from African States and Malagasy, of the evolution of concepts, actualization of techniques, the experiences under way, liable to illustrate the difficulties encountered and the solutions adopted. STATECO is issued four times a year ; each issue includes about a hundred pages, six to eight papers on training and retraining issues, methodological studies (collection, processing, analysis), comparative studies, experiences in progress as well as leading articles.

add : INSEE - Cooperation

18, Bd Adolphe Pinard

75675 PARIS CEDEX 14.

8.4. WORKING DOCUMENTS - THESES

* The Melanesians of New Caledonia

An estimation of the accuracy of population statistics, 1956-76

A thesis by M.J. GARSSEN, published by the DTSEE (Notes et Documents, n° 23, March 1984)

add : Université d'Etat de Groningen
B.P. 800 - NL 9700 AV - GRONINGEN - Pays-Bas

* Approaches to Developing Questionnaires
Statistical Policy - Working Paper n° 10 - November 1983.

add : Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing office - Washington DC . 20402 .

* Statistics of Income and Related Administrative Record
Research : 1983.

A selection of contributions presented at the annual meeting of the American Statistical
Association (Toronto, August 15-18, 1983)

add : Internal Revenue Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington
DC. 20224
U.S.A.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

I wish to enroll as a member of the International Association of Survey Statisticians.

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I am aware that the membership dues have been fixed at 16.00 US\$ (or the equivalent in other currencies) and that, exceptionnally for nationals of developing countries, these dues have been reduced to 8.00 US\$.

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- Other

* Sent directly to : IASS Secretariat
c/o INSEE
18, boulevard Pinard
75675 PARIS CEDEX 14 - France.

SIGNATURE :

