

THE SURVEY STATISTICIAN

Journal of the International Association of Survey Statisticians

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1 . Letter from the President

Report to IASS Members

from Leslie Kish, President '83-'85.

The Officers of IASS urged me to share the most important of our discussions and plans, to stimulate your participation along with those of the Council. We hope to receive contributions for the Survey Statistician and the Council and Assembly meetings in Amsterdam, 12-22 August '85.

1. Country Representatives. Requests have gone out to selected members of IASS requesting them to serve as Country Representatives covering most of the members of IASS. They will have multiple roles and we hope their performance will help to bring IASS to a higher level of activities. We hope that they will help to make your membership more valuable and that they will facilitate your participation in IASS activities. At the basic level they can help to keep up your membership, and to keep you receiving the materials to which it entitles you (Survey Statistician, Proceedings from the Meetings of Madrid and Amsterdam, etc.). Their expected activities were outlined in S.S. No. 11. Your own cooperation with your country representatives will be crucial to their success, of course. You may also help to recruit new members.
2. More members from LDC's and from Eastern Europe. We hope that Country Representatives will help IASS obtain more members and more participation from these two kinds of areas, where we are often weak. One problem that they may help to overcome is the payments of membership dues in convertible currency.
3. Meetings in Amsterdam, 12-22 August 1985. Dennis Trewin, Chair of the IASS Program Committee reports a list of 8 interesting sessions for IASS in Amsterdam.
4. Q/A Workshop in Amsterdam. Trewin is arranging for a 3-hour Question/Answer Workshop in Amsterdam. The next issue of S.S. will bring the definite announcements and the rules for participation. The questions should deal with actual, practical problems of survey sampling. Preference will be given to questions submitted in writing in advance.

Gerard Theodore has agreed to chair the Workshop Committee and we hope that K.F. De Graft-Johnson will accept to co-chair. They ask for your cooperation to revitalize this important committee.

5. Publications. The Proceedings from the Madrid Meetings in two neat, fat volumes were received with high praise and with thanks for the generous, efficient, prompt contribution of the Paris office. These volumes are also available for new IASS members joining in the next few months.

The International Statistical Review is now available to IASS members for £ 8 or \$12 per year.

6. A Bureau for IASS will be proposed for formal recognition by the Council and by the Assembly. This will be an expansion of participation for actions taken in the past by the Paris office, and has been in informal operation for a few years. The Bureau's action are to be by mail, telephone, and one or two meetings between the biennial sessions. The proposed members are the President, Executive Director, Scientific Secretary ; also, as feasible, the two Vice Presidents, President Elect, the Past President and the past Scientific Secretary.

2 - News of the Association

2.1. 1985 ISI Session

Sessions sponsored by IASS will be as follows

9 Record linkage methodology, applications and privacy issues.

Organiser : E. Rapoport (Sweden)

Invited Authors :

- (a) Lois Alexander, Department of Health and Human Services (USA)

"Privacy and Confidentiality Issues in Statistical Data Linkage",

- (b) Robert F. Boruch, North Western University, and Lawrence H. Cox, US Bureau of the Census (USA) "Emerging Issues in Record Linkage and Privacy",

- (c) Gerhard Paass, Gesellschaft für Mathematik und Datenverarbeitung (West Germany)

"Statistical Record Linkage Methodology - State of the Art and Future Prospects"

- (d) Paul Jensen and Lars Thygesen, Danmarks Statistic, Copenhagen, Denmark

"Linkage of Records on Objects of Different Kinds : Methodological Problems and Practical Experience"

12 Model based inference for sample surveys

Organiser : Tim Holt (UK)

Invited Authors :

- (a) Alastair Scott and C.J. Wild, University of Auckland (New Zealand)

"Fitting logistic super population models in case control studies",

- (b) Gad Nathan and D. Pfeffermann, Hebrew University (Israel)

"Super population model selection and its sensitivity to procedures",

- (c) J. Sedransk, S.U.N.Y. (USA)

"Bayes estimation in a large scale cancer care survey".

13 New techniques for agricultural statistics

Organiser : Dr D. Alonzo (Phillipines)

Invited Authors :

- (a) Fred Vogel, US Department of agriculture (USA)
"Crop Forecasting",
- (b) Knut Medin, Statistics Sweden (Sweden)
"Farm Register"
- (c) Rabbani, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (Bangladesh)
"Community Statistics"

These topics are still imprecise and I will be seeking more details from Dr Alonzo.

14 Methodological issues for longitudinal and panel surveys
Organiser : Dr K. Wolter (USA)
Invited Authors :

- (a) Graham Kalton and Greg Duncan (USA)
"Issues of Design and Analysis in Longitudinal and Panel Surveys"
- (b) Ben Kiregyera and P. Gachuki (Kenya)
"Experience in Panel Surveys : Examples from an Integrated Kenya Sample Survey Programme"
- (c) Christian Baudelot (France)
"A Longitudinal Way of Studying Earnings Evolution : The French Experience"
- (d) James Heckman, Burton Singer and Joseph Hotz (USA)
"New Longitudinal Procedures for analysing Fertility Histories"

Discussants :

Vaino Kannisto (Finland)
Roger Herriot (USA)

15 New developments in non-response adjustment
Organiser : Graham Kalton (USA)
Invited Authors :

- (a) Rod Little, UCLA (UK)
"Non-response adjustments in longitudinal surveys",
- (b) J.F. Payen and C. Thelot, INSEE (France)
"Effects of individual characteristics on wages : measurement when lack of response to wages"
- (c) C.E. Sarndal and B. Swensson, Statistics Canada and Statistics Sweden (Sweden)

"Incorporating nonresponse modelling in a general randomisation theory approach"

Discussants : D.A. Binder (Canada)
Hubert M.P. Kersten (Netherlands)

- 16 Dissemination of information on the quality of survey estimates
Organiser : David Dodds (Canada)

This will be a panel session with the following speakers

- (a) Janet Norwood, Bureau of Labour Statistics (USA)
- (b) Edmond Rapoport, Statistics Sweden (Sweden)
- (c) Roger Jowell, Social and Community Planning Research (UK)
- (d) A fourth speaker (not yet determined) from a developing country.

- 17 Problems of development of survey infrastructure in developing countries :
Organiser : O.O. Ajayi (Nigeria)

- (a) K.T. de Graft-Johnson, Statistics Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Ethiopia)

"Issues and problems encountered in building up survey infrastructure"

- (b) Colm O' Muirheartaigh, London School of Economics (Ireland)

"Relevance of developments in Survey Methodology and Sampling Theory to their applications in survey work in developing countries"

- (c) G. Jones, UNICEF and Statistics Canada (Canada) and J.B. Coker, Federal Office of Statistics (Nigeria)

"Field Organisations : tasks and practices"

- (d) Beverly A. Carlson and George Sadkowski, United Nations Statistical Office (USA)

"Establishing computing infrastructures for survey processing : Problems and Issues"

18 New Technology for data collection and capture

Organisers : Dr W. Keller (Netherlands)

Invited Authors :

(a) R.M. Groves, University of Michigan, and W.L. Nicholls, US Bureau of the Census (USA)

"The Status of Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing",

(b) L. Lyberg, L. Danielsson and P. Maarstead, Statistics Sweden (Sweden)

"Swedish Research on Computer Assisted Data Collection",

(c) D. Sikkel and M.E.J. Benelmans - Spark, Central Bureau of Statistics, Netherlands.

"Data Collections with Hand-Held Computers".

We also have one topic contributed paper meeting underway.

It is to be organised by Alain Lery of INSEE, France on
"Methodology of Population Censuses".

N.B. : Each member should have received by now the Bulletin n° 1.

If not, please request it directly from the ISI Permanent office

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P.O. Box 950

2270 AZ Voorburg

Netherlands

2.2 IASS - INSEE - MOROCCO Seminar

Rabat (Morocco), October 10-17, 1984

From October 10 to 17, 1984, the Seminar on "The statistics of employment and of the non structured sector" was held in Rabat under the sponsorship of the International Association of Survey Statisticians.

The purpose of this Seminar was to make statisticians and planners sensitive to the importance which should be attached to the macro-economic perception of a sector of activity which has so far remained unknown to them and confined within the strict limits of urban studies. How to grasp, statistically, the part played in national employment by small commercial and artisanal businesses and, more generally, by all economic activities which are not carried out in firms. This was the question that the seminar was meant to consider.

Nearly 80 participants representing 15 African countries, Haiti, as well as several French and international institutions thus applied themselves to sharing their experiences in that field :

- first, by drawing up an inventory of the various information sources about employment generally available and utilizable in their countries, while pointing out the difficulties of a simultaneous use of these sources because of the lack of harmonization and coordination of the various statistical works ;
- then by taking up :
 - 1) the conditions of use and interpretation of larger scope surveys (demography, employment, production) on households as well as on businesses carried out, in order to clarify the phenomenon studied, in various countries ;
 - 2) specific surveys (national or regional, general or sectorial) achieved in various countries on the non structured sector ;
 - 3) original attempts of comparative analysis of the various data sources so as to evaluate the overall importance of the non structured sector.

Finally, it appeared that the variety of national conditions and investigation experiences did not allow to suggest a single definition unanimously accepted by the participants. However, the debates permitted to bring out some constants like the importance of the non recording notion and the necessity to keep various definition criteria.

On the ground of these discussions the Seminar therefore recommended :

- to carry out and develop quantitative and qualitative systematic investigations on the non structured sector at a national level ;
- to use a concept of the non structured sector stable throughout time ;
- to use an integrated approach combining labour force surveys on households, business surveys and administrative sources ;
- to set up time stable series by using identical concepts and methods in household surveys as well as in business surveys ;
- to spread and develop researches on methods permitting to identify the non structured sector on the basis of household surveys ;

- to carry out exhaustive national censuses of all establishments as a sampling frame for surveys on the activities of the non structured sector ;
- to go thoroughly into the components of the non structured sector according to various widely accepted criteria (recording, size, sedentariness) so as to permit partial comparisons between countries wherever it is not possible to compare the non structured sector as a whole.

The proceedings of this Seminar will be published in March 1985. The synthesis of the discussions and the list of the participants and contributions will be published before the end of 1984. IASS members who would like to get these papers can write to :

the IASS Secretariat
c/o INSEE
18 Bd Adolphe Pinard
75675 PARIS Cedex 14
FRANCE

2.3 News of the International Statistical Research Center

by Leslie KISH, President IASS '83-85'

You may remember that from the very beginning the IASS expressed a special interest in ISRC. We agreed that the chief activities and projects of the ISRC will be devoted largely to sample surveys. We predicted that these will be the most likely sources for funds and the most fruitful areas for international projects. Accordingly IASS and ISI agreed that two members of the five-member Steering Committee be nominated by the IASS to ISI. This requires some coordination because balance (geography, areas, development) are also important. We are happy to report that O. Boateng (Ghana) and T. Mijares (Philippines) will serve on the Steering Committee.

In addition we may take satisfaction and pride in the new Director of ISRC, Dr. Vijay Verma who is such a valuable member of IASS.

Unfortunately for ISRC its early days are hampered because its hopes for receiving this year a large international project in fertility have been disappointed. But we hope that this prove only a temporary setback.

Dr. V. Verma will write more detailed report about the aims and activities of the Center in a next issue of the Survey Statistician.

2.4 Report of the meeting of IASS Officers

Paris, September 24, 1984

Were present :

- L. KISH, President 83.85
- G. THEODORE, Former President 81.83
- J.L. SANCHEZ-GRESPO, Vice President
- O.O. AJAYI, member of the Council
- J.L. BODIN, Executive Director
- X. CHAROY, A.M. GALOPIN, F. PASCAUD,
- G. ROY, A.M. VESPA-LEYDER, members
of the Secretariat.

Were excused : I. FELLEGI, President-Elect
C. O'MUIRCHEARTAIGH, Scientific Secretary
E. LUNENBERG, Director of the ISI
Permanent Office
L. BIGGERI, M. KANTOROWITZ,
V.K. VERMA members of the Council.

. X. CHAROY has been co-opted as Assistant Executive Director.

. In order to take into account the high rate of the US dollar as compared to most other currencies, members will be offered to settle their 1985 dues, by paying either US \$ 16, or F.F. 128 (which corresponds to the exchange rate of the US \$ to the F.F at the time of the Madrid Session). The membership dues are reduced by one half (US \$ 8 or F.F 64) for developing countries.

At the Amsterdam Session, it will be proposed to the General Assembly to fix the dues in French francs.

. Several amendments to the statutes will be put to the General Assembly during the Amsterdam Session in order to create a formal office of the Association (which does not exist at the present time) and to correct some anomalies in the present statutes.

. The President will ask the President of the Publications Committee, Lester Frankel, to make a series of proposals so as to remodel the Survey Statistician, further to a decision to postpone the publication of methodological papers until an effective refereeing system can be set up. Another suggestion consisted in opening a "Regional Representatives" column where news from survey statisticians from all over the world would be given.

. The letter from S.S. Zarkovich received by the Secretariat, under the title "The future of IASS" will be published in the Survey Statistician n° 12 along with a reply from the President.

. The President, the Executive Director and the Secretariat will try their best to set up an active body of local and regional representatives whose tasks have been described in the President's editorial letter published in the Survey Statistician n° 11. It is hoped to gather all those regional representatives in Amsterdam.

. G. Kalton has been chosen, after consulting between Council members as President of the Programme Committee for the 46th Session (1987)

2.5 Structure of the Secretariat

Further to the meeting of September 24, the Secretariat is organized as follows.

Executive Director : Jean-Louis Bodin.
Assistant Executive Director : Xavier Charoy
Editor of the Survey Statistician : Gildas Roy
Administrative Secretary : Anne-Marie Vespa-Leyder
Chargée de mission (Translations, etc) : Anne-Marie Galopin
Secretary - typist : Martine David

2.6 Committees

The list of the various Committees and their Presidents is recalled here under :

- . Programme Committee (45th Session) : D. Trevin (Australia)
- . Programme Committee (46th Session) : G. Kalton (US)
- . Publications Committee : L. Frankel (US)
- . Nominating Committee : V.K. Verma (Netherlands)
- . Terminology Committee : B. Bailar (US)
- . Workshops Committee : this Committee has no President now ; President Kish has offered the presidency to G. Theodore (France) who has accepted and to K.T. de Graft-Johnson.

2.7 Report on Meeting of Bureau of ISI with Kish (pres.) and Bodin (exec. dir.) attending on behalf of IASS on 27-28 Sept. 1984 at the Hague HQ of ISI.

1. ISI and Sections Biennial Meetings in Amsterdam 12-22 August 1985.
Arrangements good and large attendance expected. "Sattelite" meetings only approved with ISI or Section involvement. IASS has only a weak hope of obtaining funds for a two-day Workshop.
2. 1987 Sessions scheduled for Tokyo and arrangements with Japanese goverment about complete. 1989 sessions will be in Paris. 1991 sessions may receive invitation from Cairo.
3. Duration of sessions : the 11 days period of recent sessions is too long and future sessions will be scheduled for 9 days, Tuesday through Wednesday, beginning with Tokyo.
4. Meeting on Human Rights requested and it was agreed that only "informal meetings" could be arranged by participants, but not part of the official programme.
5. ISI Competition for Young Statisticians from Developing Countries.
Many applications were received and manuscripts are still arriving and being sent to the International Jury. Applicants had to have no more than 32 years in 1985. Deadline for application ?
6. ISI Decalration of Ethics. Open meeting will be held on 15 August at Amsterdam '85.
7. World Fertility Survey officially ended on 30 June '84 after 12 years of successful surveys completed in 41 developing countries. Substantial contributions to knowledge about fertility was achieved together with valuable transfer of technology to LDC's. Further work and requests (especially for the PR of China) are being transferred to the ISRC.
8. International Statistical Research Center (ISRC) was set up with Dr. Vijay Verma (leading IASS member) as Director, and to be located at the Hague, next to the ISI office. It will maintain strong connections with other organizations, such as the UNSO, UNHSCP and the IASS.

9. International Association of Official Statistics (IAOS) will be presented in Amsterdam for discussion and possible establishment, in line with the proposal of the committee chaired by Bjerve and Foreman. IASC, IARUS and Bernouill were broadly in favor but IASS did not have an official view (majority of Council mildly in favor but minority strongly against).
10. Committee on Statistical Education (J. Gani chair) should encourage links between training centers (Calcutta, Tokyo, etc.).
11. Regional Activities should be encouraged and those in Latin America, South Pacific and French North Africa were noted.
12. ISI Publications. Scope of the IS Review to be broadened and more Associate Editors recruited in diverse areas (Lester Frankel for IASS recently). Better representation of social and economic statistics, applications and representation from developing countries were needed.

2.8 Obituary : our colleague V.C. Chidambaram

by Halvor Gille, WFS Project Director

It is my sad duty to inform you the sudden death on 3 July of V.C. Chidambaram (Chid) of a heart attack, at the age of 49.

Chid joined the WFS in 1973, only one year after it started, with a background which included involvement in fertility and family planning data collection, analysis and reporting. At WFS, he was initially engaged on work associated with country surveys themselves. Subsequently, he was in charge of planning and execution of further analysis activities, and finally he became Deputy Project Director concerned amongst other things with ensuring the successful completion of the twelve-year life of the programme.

To all these activities he brought the enthusiasm and drive of one entirely committed to the purposes the WFS was established to serve. His was a very significant contribution to the accomplishments of the project, and it was typical of him that up till late in the evening of the night before his death he was helping to revise and refine a report on the WFS being prepared for the Mexico World Conference on Population, as a final record of the achievements and implications of a programme he had served for so long.

Our deepest sympathy goes to Lakshmi, his wife, and their two children, in their tragic loss.

2.9 Retirement and Award for our colleague K. Foreman

Ken Foreman, from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, retired recently and was given an Award : he has been made a Member of the Order of Australia, for services to statistics ; this Award was offered by Her Majesty the Queen in June 1984.

We present to Ken Foreman our warm congratulations, and best wishes for his retirement.

3 - Question-Answer

Q. What is the meaning of the term "representative sampling"? And "representation" ?
One finds diverse uses of these terms.

A. I stand by the remarks you quote (Kish, Survey Sampling, p. 26)

"We avoid the term random sampling because of the different meanings it has in different contexts. In most statistics it refers to simple random sampling, usually with replacement. In sampling literature it often denotes probability sampling. In everyday language it stands for haphazard sampling..."

"Representative sampling is a term easier to avoid because it is disappearing from the technical vocabulary. At different times it has been used for random sampling, proportionate sampling, and purposive sampling. In general, it often denotes the aims of representing a population well with a sample ; and this is the sense of the terms population sampling and survey sampling in our vocabulary".

I prefer to retain these views 20 years later, but I invite discussion by readers and especially by our Committee on Terminology chaired now by Dr. Barbara Bailar. New interest has been stimulated by four learned articles on "Representative sampling" in ISR 1979-80 by Profs. W. Kruskal and F. Mosteller. They list six categories of meanings in the nonstatistical literature with which we have been faced at times. 1) General, unjustified acclaim, approbation for the data. 2) Absence of selective forces. 3) Mirror or miniature of the population. The sample has the same distributions as the population. 4) Typical or ideal case. 5) Coverage of the population. Samples designed to reflect variation, especially among strata. 6) Probability sampling. A formal sampling scheme to give every population element a known, positive probability of selection.

We have been faced by all this variety of meanings in books and articles, scientific and nonscientific ; in newspapers and in the courts, etc. But we should not be surprised at this variety and inconsistency, because similar inconsistency is the fate of other big concepts like statistics, mathematics, physics, etc. But we should not accept all the proposed meanings as of equal value. I propose that meanings 1, 2 and 4 above are of no value and we may disregard them as definitions ; though approbation and lack of bias are among the ultimate aims of representative sampling.

The aims of representative sampling is to make the sample a miniature to mirror the population with similar distributions. The plural denotes reference to multivariate distributions of all variables and of their functions. A rigorous definition poses a difficult challenge for mathematicians. Thus I accept meaning 3 as stating the aims of representative sampling, and meaning 5 as a less clear statement that needs clarification and weighting of the estimates for unequal probabilities.

Probability sampling (5) denotes the only feasible method recognized by survey samplers in most practical situations to achieve the aim stated in meaning 3. Thus we may clarify the connection between probability sampling with randomization as the practical, empirical, objective method (means) for achieving the stated aims (ends) of representative sampling.

Please note that I used "similar distributions" rather than "the same distribution" in order to admit sampling variation. This brings us to the problems of measurability of sampling variation, and of large samples to obtain sampling consistency. These important topics are treated in the literature and will continue to engage the attention of both practitioners and theoreticians, hopefully together.

We also know that we must accept many empirical data obtained without representative sampling and without probability sampling. But that is no justification for not keeping the definitions straight and the Kruskal-Mosteller articles should help us.

4 - Tribune

4.1 THE FUTURE OF IASS

by S.S. Zarkovich

In February of 1983 a group of members of IASS submitted a proposal to the Council of IASS for a change of IASS status. According to this proposal IASS would discontinue as a section of ISI to become an independent international association. IASS would thus be fully autonomous in the promotion of its aims and the formulation of the related policies as well.

The Council did not circulate the proposal to the members. Instead, a decision was taken in Madrid that in the next issue of Survey Statistician some space would be reserved for the members who signed the proposal to address the membership of IASS and explain their point.

The invited article was not submitted. I checked with some colleagues who initiated the proposal about their intentions. I got the information that a further action does not seem possible. The signatories of the proposal live in different parts of the world and have no chance of meeting again and putting together their views. I conclude that the proposed article would never be written.

In that situation a comment might be appropriate and useful to all those who are interested in the future of IASS.

Prior to the establishment of IASS the needs for data expended rapidly all over the world. Parallel to that the interest arose in the improvement of data collection with respect to accuracy, speed, cost, etc. The bulk of the related task was taken over by UN. The universities and various research centers engaged in the development of adequate methodology. It was also believed that the establishment of an international professional association for the promotion of survey work would be another substantial contribution. This is how IASS was born as a section of ISI.

Regarding the IASS' programme of work it was easy to anticipate difficulties. Being a nongovernmental organization, IASS could not undertake activities that require resources. Instead, it had to limit itself to the use of the know-how of its members.

Being a section of ISI, IASS found an easy way to make significant contributions. It has become responsible for a part of the programme (survey problems) of the ISI biennial sessions. The related achievements are well known and widely appreciated.

The involvement of IASS in ISI sessions is the only IASS significant contribution. There were several efforts in other directions. However, they remained attempts and indications that did not reach the impact needed to be counted upon.

At this point the problems start. The involvement of IASS in ISI sessions is of primary interest to the developed countries (DC). The countries outside the developed world are not fully represented at ISI sessions and cannot make a good use of the related possibilities. More over , the problems included in the programme of ISI sessions are, as a rule, secondary issues in the less developed countries (LDC). In other words, the IASS programme was tailored to meet the interest of DC while the possibilities to contribute to the improvement of survey work in LDC were neglected.

There are many illustrations of that attitude on the part of IASS. Let me mention some issues only that were pointed out at many occasions. It is a known fact that statistics in the LDC reduce essentially to problems of data collection. However, the curricula of educational centers in LDC include all sorts of issues starting from long courses of high level theory (as offered in DC) to matters that have nothing to do with statistics, such as public administration, economics, sociology, geography, etc. In this situation a guidance to LDC by experienced statisticians regarding the content of their curricula and methods of teaching would be an appreciated contribution.

It is also necessary to point out that literature is almost entirely missing regarding many topics of great importance for the promotion of survey work in LDC. How to make statistical tables, how to carry out the training courses for the field staff, how to prepare instructions, design questionnaires, carry out interviews, check the quality of the field work, etc. Putting together national experiences on the subject and circulating the assembled material would help. Another way is to organize meetings around these issues, assign titles to different authors, and publish their contributions. Of course, successive improvements or additions are possible.

However, the primary goal was to make out of IASS a forum of academic discussions. There should be no taboo issues in IASS no matter what they are and what agencies or institutions are involved. A courageous presentation of facts, doubts, ideas, proposals, and alternatives would secure for IASS the moral authority and leadership. Such an IASS would be listened to and asked to be a partner in efforts to make things better.

Huge work was done by UN and other parties in the promotion of statistics in LDC. What this effort has achieved, what are the problems developed, how to continue the effort, etc. ? How far goes the contribution of foreigners in the national statistical development ? Is it preferable to emphasise the education of the local staff ? Should this be the choice, what international arrangements are needed for the purpose ? Is the research needed in the survey work of LDC ? If so, what ways and means should be used, etc. etc.

A professional association that was expected to carry out programmes intended to all parts of the world could obviously not afford to disregard the LDC and their problems.

In the opinion of the present author the answer is simple : rather than following the logic of the own aims, IASS has adopted the ISI attitude of keeping quiet about any policy issue even in massy situations where a word from the know-how would be appreciated. In that respect the ISI line was to dominate IASS and act in important matters of the promotion of survey work independently of IASS.

Let us mention for illustration the WFS. ISI kept itself responsible for the execution of this undertaking that was the largest international project in data collection ever established. The involvement of IASS was never requested. After a great deal of frictions IASS was given a status equivalent to an observer. Thus, IASS was not able to examine with its membership the policy issues involved and recommend an acceptable list of guiding principles. The outcome is that various aspects of WFS will remain in the history as a questionable exercise.

Just one more illustration. Within its Secretariat, ISI has recently established a survey research center. The responsibility for the center is again with ISI although this time it was not easy to defend the decision. In earlier frictions about WFS the argument was used that IASS did not exist at the time of the establishment of WFS. And now ? If a survey research center of the type created in ISI is needed at all, wouldn't it be more logical and preferable to make it within IASS responsibilities ?

These and other events press for a conclusion that there is no future for IASS under present circumstances. In order to carry out its mission, IASS needs an operational independence and a complete freedom in making choices and policy decisions. The way to achieve this aim is clear : either independence from ISI and the establishment of an autonomous international professional association, as suggested in the proposal, or the improvement of internal relationships within ISI in the sense that Sections assume a full responsibility for the activities within their own sector of interest.

In my interpretation of the situation this is the reasoning behind the proposal. A serious matter was thus raised. I would say the fundamental issue of IASS.

Rather than taking up the issue with the rank and file and use their guidance to get out of the present immobilism, a recourse was made to casuistry, formalities, and technicalities. This is obviously equivalent to the action against the spirit of Statutes at the time when we badly need an effort to secure for IASS the leadership based on moral and intellectual credibility. If the members lose the hope in our capability to do so, there is no alternative for IASS to the existance on the paper.

It seems that we have reached the point when these considerations should be given some weight. In this case the proposal has achieved an useful purpose.

4.2. A Reply to the "Future of IASS" of S.S. Zarkovich
by Leslie Kish, President IASS '83-'85

Note that this is a reply by me and not the reply by the Council or the Officers of IASS. I hope that others will also contribute diverse views to this discussion, which we may perhaps carry for a few issues of SS. However, almost every IASS member I talked to over several years seems to share most of my views. But if I am wrong, and the Zarkovich view gets strong support, we may take it up again at the Council in August '85.

I must note also that the target of Zarkovich's criticism over 10 or more years is not the IASS but the ISI, as he very often made very clear. And here I must add a disclaimer addressed to our ISI colleagues, beyond the confines of the IASS. Several times I have been surprised and embarrassed by being forced to deny (as vice president and as president) attacks on the ISI by one or two statisticians who were members of both the ISI and IASS. Those individual attacks do not constitute or prove hostility by the IASS against ISI. Furthermore, those members should not appear to speak on behalf of the organization (or of many or most members) without adequate statistical grounds or justification. I believe most members disagree with those attacks, as I indicated above.

Yet we should welcome the Zarkovich contribution, first because he raises some important issues. Second, because many members probably heard partial and distorted views of these problems and arguments at the biennial meetings. Now we bring the discussion to the less privileged membership who did not get to the meetings.

Third, because I and many others also recognize and deplore with Zarkovich some of our failures and would like to improve on them. (a) We recognize that fractional participation in the biennial programs is not sufficient activity for the IASS membership and we want to go beyond them, with workshops, regional meetings, country representatives, a better SS. Please help ! (b) We know that academic contributions from developed countries (especially the USA) tend to crowd out practical contributions (especially from the LDC's) in the programmes and in our journals. Our ISI should not become merely another in a crowded field of journals dominated by sterile, academic mathematics, mostly in English. I am always fighting that harmful momentum. Please help ! (c) The teaching and literature on practical methods, especially data collection, and especially from LDC's, is lagging behind academic contributions. I have worked hard for a better balance. Please help ! (d) The UN statistical agencies and the ISI's WFS made efforts to help practical survey work in LDC's. It takes time and effort to get adequate recognition for the contribution that a strong IASS can make toward these goals. But see my report on the role of the IASS in the International Statistical Research Center.

Now I must turn to some of my disagreements with the proposals of Dr. Zarkovich.

- 1) I doubt on legal and moral grounds that it is possible to separate IASS as an entity from ISI. IASS was initiated and created by ISI as a section in order to involve a broader number of survey statisticians outside the membership of ISI. Cochran, as President of ISI named an organizing committee of five ISI members (including me), chaired by Fellegi. This committee created IASS as one of the four new sections of ISI, each reaching into another field beyond the ISI membership.
- 2) Disbanding IASS as a section of ISI is not desirable, because that separation would cut us off from statisticians in other fields (computing, theory, official statistics). Those links to other fields are useful for survey statisticians. The present mode of semi-detachment seems preferable, because it allows us to participate in the advantages offered by ISI, without any practical handicaps.

- 3) It would be theoretically possible to "establish an autonomous international professional association" independent from ISI, as Dr. Zarkovich suggests. But any such suggestion must be accompanied by practical, specific plans on how such an association would function. Let us suppose that it could operate on US \$ 100,000 per year. That would mean 2,000 members, each contributing \$50 per year. Dr. Zarkovich and his colleagues have the right to play and to try to form such a new organization separate from IASS and from ISI. They then should describe the operations and the incentives offered by that new organization. My doubts are expressed below.
- 4) I have heard and read Dr. Zarkovich (and a few colleagues) argue for a non-elitist and democratic structure for ISI, open to all and especially to statisticians from the LDC's. I heard them several times with some sympathy but also many doubts. They never even tried to outline the means to their ends ; no attempts at practical operations to validate their declaimed high purposes and they never seemed to hear our question, our doubts. A worldwide open ISI is not practical, alas, for several reasons :
 - a) A necessarily high membership fee ; let us say US \$50 in convertible currency. This is difficult for most statisticians in most countries, especially in the LDC's.
 - b) The cost of traveling to meetings (annual or biennial) would come to \$1000 to \$3000, plus permission and time off for the trip. Participation in meetings would be one important incentive for joining an organization.
 - c) Understanding a common language (English ?) of the meetings or good translation is needed and broadly lacking among those we should attract.
 - d) Understanding and contributing to the journal in the common language is lacking.
 - e) Knowing and caring enough to nominate, vote, elect and run the organization on a worldwide scale is also lacking.

Without positive answers to the above, incentives for joining the association are missing. That is why I believe there are no international, professional organizations with direct, open, widespread, large memberships. A utopian wish will not create a viable organization.

- 5) A single, large, open ISI would also have the additional problem of vast size : there would be a vast membership that could not meet, write or understand each other. A separate association of survey or sampling statisticians would be smaller, but the other problems would persist. And it would suffer from the separation from other statisticians.

In summary, neither the proposal nor my speculations suggest to me either the advantages or the methods of operation of a separate organization of survey statisticians. I ask instead for every member's cooperation for improving our very imperfect but real IASS.

5 - Announcements

5.1. INTERNATIONAL CENSUS OF CATI SYSTEMS

An international listing of computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) systems and CATI installations is being prepared to help summarize their prevalence, distribution, and growth for a forthcoming ISI paper. Those who operate (or know of) functioning CATI systems or installations, especially outside the U.S., please write to W.L. Nicholls,

U.S. Census Bureau, CATI Project, G-241-3, Washington, D.C. 20233, USA. When complete, copies of the listing will be available from the same address.

5.2 SAMPLING PROGRAM FOR SURVEY STATISTICIANS, MICHIGAN U.S.A.

1 JULY - 23 AUGUST 1985

This eight week program will be held from 1 July - 23 August, 1985 at the University of Michigan as part of the Survey Research Center's 38 th Annual Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques. The Sampling Program, which is co-directed by Professors Leslie Kish and Graham Kalton, consists of two courses in Methods of Survey Sampling and a Workshop in Sampling Techniques. In addition, participants in the Program may opt to take a course in either Survey Research Design or Analysis of Survey Data.

The Program is an intensive course for statisticians who want to specialize in sampling methods. The program, now in its 24th year, has over 350 graduates in 85 countries, where they occupy positions as heads of sampling or methods departments, some as directors or deputies of national statistical offices, especially in developing countries.

For more information, write to Professor Graham Kalton, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48106, U.S.A.

5.3 JOURNAL OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS, a new International Review
published by Statistics Sweden.

AIMS AND SCOPE

The first issue of the JOURNAL OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS is scheduled for March 1985. The journal will publish articles on methodology and policy related to statistics produced by national offices and other statistical agencies in industrialized and developing countries.

Methodology should be understood in a wide sense, including methods for data collection, processing and analysis, and methods for presenting and distributing statistics. For example, sampling design, estimation, and analytical uses of data will be considered as well as questionnaire design, nonresponse, data base management, confidentiality, evaluation, and identification of requirements.

Articles on policy issues may discuss, for example, the content of statistics and statistical programs as a whole, presentation of quality, training of statisticians, ethical issues, and the role of statistics in society.

In each year one of the issues will treat a specific subject from various points of view. For 1985 this subject is QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN. In 1986 one issue will be devoted to methods and policy related to censuses.

INVITATION TO AUTHORS

Authors are now invited to submit manuscripts to the JOURNAL OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS. Articles may present e.g. (a) a new methodology, (b) interesting applications of existing methodology, (c) a comparative study of different methods, (d) an authoritative exposition of methods within a certain field, or (e) a discussion of policy issues.

Articles should be concise without loss of clarity. Application should be emphasized and excessive mathematics avoided. Beside the main body of the article, the manuscript should contain a title, author's name(s), affiliation(s), author's full postal address, abstract and key words, and references.

The language of the journal is English.

All manuscripts will be refereed.

Manuscripts should be typed double-spaced on one side with wide margins at sides, top and bottom. Pages should be numbered consecutively ; each table and figure should appear on a separate sheet with its appropriate place indicated in the text.

Four copies of the manuscript should be submitted to the Editor (see address below). It is assumed that a submitted paper neither has been published elsewhere nor is under consideration by any other journal.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

From 1985 on the JOURNAL OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS will replace the Statistical Review (Statistik tidskrift) published by Statistics Sweden since 1952 with a precursor during 1860 - 1913. The new journal will be published in four issues per year.

The subscription price for 1985 is US \$25 (200 Sw Cr). The first issue can be ordered separately at an introductory price of US \$5 (40 Sw Cr). All orders should be sent to the Editor .:

JOURNAL OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS
STATISTICS SWEDEN
S - 115 81 Stockholm
SWEDEN

5.4 IASS Move for Peace as UNESCO Member

In March '84 UNESCO informed IASS that, as a constituent international organization, it was entitled to submit the name of a person, group or organization to become the recipient of the 1984 UNESCO prize for Education for Peace. As IASS president I nominated the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, after consulting rapidly five other leading officers of the IASS. This group and its affiliates in 34 countries are doing great work for peace education and they do it internationally, across all barriers, in both major "camps", among neutrals and in the third world also. They bring the prestige and the special relevance of their profession to humankind's first problem of health.

Dr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow wrote to me that "after having examined the recommendations of the International Jury... I have decided to award the UNESCO Prize to the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, whose candidature was presented by your organization."

I hope you rejoice in this successful effort of your organization.

Leslie Kish

5.5 Call for 1985's membership dues

You are kindly requested to pay 1985's dues as soon as possible, along with 1984's told if unpaid. As told in 2.4 of this issue, these dues have been fixed to US dollar 16 or french francs 128, half of these amounts for developping countries.

As you know, method of payment is as follows : cheques or banknotes in convertible currencies, or UNESCO coupons for countries with inconvertible currencies.

Dues are to be paid to : IASS secretariat, c/o INSEE, 18, bd Adolphe Pinard,
75676 Paris Cedex 14.

6 - Article

6.1 Notice from the editorial staff

As it had been announced in the Survey Statistician n° 11, it is reminded that Council has decided to stop, from issue n°11 onwards, the publication of methodological papers which would not have been previously submitted to a referee and this, until an effective selection procedure for these articles has been set up.

The paper by Professor Gitter from the Wesleyan University of Ohio, published here after, is the last one to have reached the Secretariat before the decision of the Council.

6.2 A Comparison of the Results of a Model of Labor Force Participation of Prime Age Males in the United States with Public Use Sample and Published Census Data

Robert J. Gitter
Assistant Professor of Economics
Ohio Wesleyan University
Delaware, Ohio 43015
USA

Economists, sociologists and demographers have long been interested in the labor force status of various groups within a population. In almost all of the studies across metropolitan areas the major source of data has been the published Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) statistics available in the United States Census of Population.¹ Although the published Census statistics contain a wealth of information and are readily available to most researchers, they do contain serious shortcomings.

Most researchers have chosen to analyze labor force participation rates through some form of a multiple regression model. In cross-section studies, the labor force participation rate of a given cohort of males or females is regressed upon a host of characteristics of the relevant population and their SMSA of residence. The use of published Census statistics results in major problems that have not been previously dealt with in the literature. First, almost all recent studies have confined themselves to the determinants of the labor force participation rates of the civilian population. This is because members of the military have no immediate decisions they can make as to their labor force status. Although the published Census statistics do provide us with civilian labor force participation rates, the independent variables are generally available only for the population as a whole rather than just the civilian population. If, for example, the military population had a different level of education than the civilian population, a regression of civilian labor force participation on education would produce a biased regression coefficient.

Second, a similar problem exists in that many people with no labor market decision to make such as people with a work-preventing disability or residents of mental institutions and prisons, are not excluded from either the dependent or independent variables. If their characteristics differ from the remainder of the population, this, too, will

impart a bias to the regression coefficients.

A third problem occurs in that most studies perform separate analyses of the labor force behavior of different age groups. Although published Census statistics give labor force participation rates for different age groups, in most cases age-specific breakdowns of the independent variables are not provided. If a broader age group proxy variable is used this, too, could result in biased coefficients.

This study examines what effect using the variables available in the published Census data have on the regression coefficients by estimating a model of labor force participation for prime age males with the published Census data and with data aggregated from the Public Use Sample. The latter data set will allow us to correct for the problems mentioned above.

A standard model of labor force participation for prime-age males was formulated.² The labor force participation rate of a cohort of males in a metropolitan area was expected to depend on their wage rate, level of education, racial composition, average family size, proportion married, level of non-employment income, level of potential unemployment benefits and the local unemployment rate.

A micro data set with information on individual income, labor force behavior and the necessary demographic characteristics is the United States' Public Use Sampling from the 1970 Census (PUS) which contains a one percent sample of all persons surveyed. As the unit of observation in this study is an individual age cohort of males in a community, cohort information was obtained by aggregating over individuals in an SMSA. By excluding irrelevant individuals from the aggregations, the PUS allows us to correct for the problems discussed above. The sample consisted of all civilian males 25-54 years of age who did not possess a work preventing disability, were not residents of an institution, and lived in one of the 124 largest SMSA's, but not on a farm. The published Census data were based on all males 25-54 years of age who lived in these SMSA's and only the labor force participation, education, race and marriage variable are age-specific (see Table 1 for a detailed description of the variable).

The results, presented in Table 2, tend to indicate that the use of published Census data results in inflated regression coefficients. The estimated wage coefficient was twice as great with the published Census data as was the supply elasticity calculated at the mean (.10 compared to .05).

Three variables were age-specific in both data sets: education, racial composition and percent married. All three took on the same sign in both regressions and were significant at the 95% level in all cases. The coefficients in the PUS regression were each about one standard deviation smaller than their published Census counterparts. Although the unemployment coefficient is negative and significant in both equations, its change in magnitude was over two standard errors. The household size and level of potential unemployment benefits were significant only in the PUS regression.³

In conclusion we see that the published Census data inclusion of the military, people with work preventing disabilities, residents of institutions and farms tends to inflate the size of the regression coefficients. The PUS can be used to create a data set free of these problems, but only at a cost of a great deal of time, money and effort compared to the readily available published Census data. Future researchers investigating the determinants of labor force participation rates should be aware that regression coefficients based on published Census data are too large in magnitude and should make use of this fact in interpreting their results.

Acknowledgments

This paper is based on my doctoral dissertation at the University of Wisconsin - Madison. I wish to thank Glen Cain, Lee Hansen, and Stan Masters for their comments and Duane Clark and Jeanne Devin for their excellent research assistance. An earlier version of this paper was given at the Israel Statistics Association meeting in Jerusalem in June, 1982.

The research presented here was prepared for the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor under Research and Development Grant No. 91-55-76-31. Since grantees conducting research and development projects under Government sponsorship are encouraged to express their own judgement freely, this report does not necessarily represent the official opinions or policy of the Department of Labor. The grantee is solely responsible for the content of this report.

Footnotes

1. For example see Ashenfelter and Heckman (1974), Bowen and Finegan (1969), Cain (1966), Fleisher and Rhodes (1976), and Gitter (1982).
2. See Bowen and Finegan (1969) and Gitter (1982) for a detailed explanation of the rationale for the inclusion of each independent variable and its expected sign.
3. Regressions were also run for the six five-year age cohorts between ages 25-54. For the three age-specific variables of education, race and marriage the coefficients were smaller in the PUS regressions. Once again the unemployment coefficients were smaller and the other coefficients more likely to be significant in the PUS regressions. (Detailed results available from the author on request).

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1976 "Unemployment and the Labor Force Participation of Married Women : A Simultaneous Model. "Review of Economics and Statistics. 58(4) : 398-406.
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1982 "The Determinants of the Labor Force Participation Rate of Prime Age Males : A Study Across Communities." *American Economist*. 26(2) : 10-16.

Table 1 - Forms of the Variables from the Public Use Sample and Published Census Data

Public Use Sample

LFPR - the percentage of the cohort in the labor force.

WAGE - the mean level of 1969 employment earnings for those members of the cohort who worked 50-52 weeks (in \$100's).

UNEM - the unemployment rate of males 14 years and older taken from published Census data.

EDUC - the mean highest school year attained by the cohort.

NONWH - the percentage of the cohort that is non-white.

MARRY - the percentage of the cohort that is married spouse present.

HOSIZE - the mean number of members of the household for the cohort.

OTHERY - the mean level of income from non-employment sources

FAMINC - the mean level of 1969 income contributed by other members of the household for the cohort (in \$100's).

UIBEN - potential unemployment benefits measured as the maximum individual unemployment benefit per week plus the dependent allowance multiplied by its mean number of dependents (in dollars).

Published Census Data

LFPR' - the percentage of the cohort in the labor force (excludes members of armed forces).

WAGE' - the mean level of 1969 employment earnings for all males 14 years and over who worked 50-52 weeks (in \$100's).

UNEM - the unemployment rate of males 14 years and older taken from published Census data.

EDUC' - the mean highest school year completed by the cohort.

NONWE' the percentage of the cohort that is non-white.

MARRY' - the percentage of the cohort that is married spouse present.

HOSIZE' - the mean number of members per household in the SMSA.

OTHERY' - the mean level of income from non-employment sources for families with other income (in \$100's).

FEMINC - the mean level of 1969 income of females in families who had an income (\$100's).

UIBASE - maximum potential weekly unemployment benefits for an individual (in dollars).

Table 2

PUS and Published Census Data Estimates of the Labor Force Participation Rate of Males Ages 25 to 54

Explanatory Variables PUS	Dependent Variable		Explanatory Variables Publ. Census
	LFFR 25-54 PUS	LFFR 25-54 Published Census	
WAGE 25-54	.045 (.009)***	.108 (.019)***	WAGE'14+
UNEM	-.181 (.057)***	-.403 (.093)***	UNEM
EDUC 25-54	-.824 (.156)***	-1.319 (.441)***	EDUC'25-54
NONWH 25-54	-.029 (.011)***	-.042 (.021)***	NONWH' 25-54
MARRY 25-54	.176 (.029)***	.213 (.058)***	MARRY' 25-54
HOSIZE 25-54	-1.290 (.448)***	-.153 (.823)	HOSIZE'
OTHERY 25-54	-.073 (.060)	-.029 (.023)	OTHERY'
UIBEN 25-54	.014 (.007)***	-.008 (.012)	UIBASE
FAMINC 25-54	.023 (.023)	.074 (.065)	FEMINC'
CONSTANT	92.60 (3.73)***	84.90 (7.42)***	CONSTANT
Mean LFFR 25-54	97.24 %	94.24 %	
R ²	56 %	64 %	

The standard error of the coefficient appears in parenthesis.

The numbers beside a variable indicate that is age-specific over those ages.

*** Indicates t-ratio greater than 1.96

** Indicates $1.64 < t\text{-ratio} < 1.96$

* Indicates $1.28 < t\text{-ratio} < 1.64$

7 - Meetings

7.1 The Second International Conference on Teaching Statistics (ICOTS II) University of Columbia, British Columbia, Canada, 11-16 August 1986

Objectives :

The objective of the conference is to build on the work begun at Sheffield at the First International Conference on Teaching Statistics, in order to improve the quality of statistics instruction on a world wide basis. Key goals include fostering international co-operation among teachers of statistics and promoting the interchange of ideas about teaching materials, methods and content. A panel of international speakers 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.

Program :

A. Plenary Sessions

There will be 4 plenary sessions during the Conference.

Papers will be given on matters of general interest on various aspects of the teaching of statistics. Confirmed thus far is Dr. Terry Speed of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, (Australia).

Invited Papers and Linked Workshop Sessions

The following sessions will be offered during the conference. Those interested in presenting a paper in the invited paper session should send an abstract of their paper directly to the session organizer by December 31, 1984.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Teaching Statistics (6-11)
Mr. Dick Armstrong
3719 S. Compton Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63118
USA | 6. Principles of Learning Probability and Statistics
Professor David R. Green
University of Technology
Loughborough Leicestershire LE11 3TU
United Kingdom |
| 2. Teaching Statistics (12-18)
Mr. Peter Holmes
Centre for Statistical Education
25 Browongrove Road
Sheffield S10 2BP
England | 7. Education of Statisticians
Professor Vic Barnett
Department of Probability and Statistics
The University
Sheffield S3 7RH
England |
| 3. Initial and In-Service Training of Teachers of Statistics
Professor Claude Gaulin
Faculty of Education
Laval University
Quebec, P.Q. G1K 7P4
Canada | 8. Statistics in Government and Implications for Teaching
Professor José L. Sanchez-Crespo
Facultad de Ciencias Economicas y Empresariales
Departamento de Estadística
Universidad Autonoma de Madrid
Madrid, 34, Spain |
| 4. Use of Computers in Teaching Statistics
Professor Donald Barr
Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, California 93943
USA | 9. Statistics in Industry and Implications for Teaching
Professor Kerstin Vännman
Department of Mathematics
University of Lulea
S-951 97 LULEA Sweden |
| 5. Teaching Statistics in Developing Countries
Dr. Mustafa Benyaklef Director
Inst. National de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée
B.P. 406
Rabat, Morocco | 10. Statistics in Business and Implications for Teaching
Professor Robert B. Miller
Business and Statistics
University of Wisconsin
1155 Observatory Drive
Madison, WI 53706 |
| | 11. Miscellaneous
Professor Lennart Rade
Department of Mathematics
Chalmers University of Technology
S412 96 Gothenburg Sweden |

B. Panels

Panels (90 minutes in Length) will be offered on the following subjects.

1. Introductory Statistics Course at the Undergraduate Level.
2. Teaching Statistics : Mathematical or Practical Model.
3. Teaching Statistics in Developing Countries.

C. Tutorials

Three hour tutorials will be offered on the following subjects :

1. Survey sampling (G. Roy)
2. Computer Graphics (Boardman)
3. Statistics in Simulation (Engel)
4. Use of Statistical Computer Packages (Pendergast)

D. Short Talks and Poster Sessions

There will be opportunity for the presentation of a limited number of contributed papers and for the display of posters. The procedure for intending contributors will be described in the "Second Announcement".

E. Exhibits

Exhibit space will be available for display by companies, universities and other organizations. Participants will be able to become familiar with publications, films, computer technology and other teaching aids available around the world.

F. Labs

To date the following computer labs will be available to delegates : IBM, Acorn (BBC), Apple, ICON, and Commodore.

Registration and Accomodation

All meeting activities will be held at the University Campus where accommodation and meals will be available at reasonable rates in student residences. Accomodation will also be available in the inner harbour area at the Empress Hotel, Laurel Point Inn, the Harbour Towers Hotel. The Chateau Victoria and the Executive House. Registration rates and reservation forms will accompany the "Second Announcement".

Conference Fee

The conference fee will be in the region of \$100.00 Canadian which includes cost and Conference Proceedings and other related materials.

Language

Most of the Proceedings will be in English, however efforts are being made for English/French translation for plenary sessions only.

7.2. International Conference on Foundations of Statistical Inference.
Application in Medicine, Social Sciences and Industry.
Hebrew university of Jerusalem, December 15-18 1985.

An international conference on foundations of statistical inference and its application to medicine, social sciences and industry, initiated by the Department of statistics, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and organized by the Israeli National Council for Research and Development will be held in Jerusalem, Israel from December 15-18, 1985 (dates are subject to change to December 9-12). This conference will focus on foundational issues of relevance to the above-mentioned fields of application. Scientific and philosophical justifications of the statistical methodologies used in these fields will be discussed with particular priority given to discussions motivated by the analyses of actual data.

The interdisciplinary aspect of the conference will provide a forum for collaborative efforts among researchers in different fields of application, and also will permit the participants to share procedures of mutual interest. The conference will consist of invited addresses from the several fields, as well as contributed papers. The Advisory Board of the conference consists of Professors Lawrence Brown (Cornell University and Hebrew University), David R. Cox (Imperial College), M.H. De Groot (Carnegie-Mellon University), A. Dvoretzky (Hebrew University), Ingram Olkin (Stanford University) and Marvin Zelen (Harvard University). As of now, Professors Bradley Efron (Stanford University), Lawrence R. Klein (University of Pennsylvania) and Marvin Zelen (Harvard) have assured their participation.

For further information, contact Professor Yoel Haitovsky, Chairman of the Scientific Organizing Committee, Department of Statistics, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel 91905.

7.3. Pacific Statistical Congress
Auckland, New-Zealand, May 20-24, 1985
First announcement and call for papers.

Sponsoring Societies

A regional statistical congress will be held in Auckland, New Zealand, May 20-24, 1985.
The sponsoring societies are :

The Biometric Society
The Institute for Mathematical Statistics
The International Association for Statistical Computing
The International Association of Survey Statisticians
The Bernoulli Society
The Statistical Society of Australia
The New Zealand Statistical Association
The New Zealand Organization for Quality Assurance
The New Zealand Operations Research
The New Zealand Computer Society

Themes :

Themes for the Congress will include Biological and Medical Statistics, Survey Sampling, Statistical Computing, Experimental Design, Quality Assurance, Social and Economic Statistics, the Role of Statistical Sciences in National Development, Catastrophe Theory, and Statistics for Developing Areas. Professor Peter Armitage will be a keynote speaker. A selection of papers will be published in the Congress Proceedings.

Congress Committee :

Ivor S. Francis, Chairman, Chairman of the Programme Committee
George A.F. Seber, Chairman of the Local Organizing Committee
Robert B. Davies, Chairman of the Finance Committee

Submission of Papers :

Those wishing to present a paper should submit a one page abstract, including key references, by January 15, 1985, to

The Congress Committee Secretary,
Pacific Statistical Congress,
Department of Mathematics,
University of Otago,
Box 56,
Dunedin, New Zealand.

Please use a black, preferably carbon, ribbon, clean typerwriter keys, and double spacing. The abstract will be reproduced as submitted by the author(s).

Other presentations :

Poster sessions and workshops may be organized. Facilities will be available to enable participants to demonstrate non-commercial statistical software provided advance notice is given. Information for commercial displays of books, software, hardware, etc..., may be obtained from the organizers.

Registration :

Registration fee is \$US85 if mailed by October 15, 1984, and \$US100 there after.

Accommodation :

Accommodation and meals will be available at Auckland University's hostels, and at nearby hotels.

7.4. International Symposium on Small Area Statistics

Ottawa, May 22-24, 1985

In recent years the demand for reliable information on small areas has greatly increased in many countries. Some important work, both theoretical and practical has been carried out by researchers at Universities and National Statistical Bureaus. The International Symposium will provide a forum where views, ideas and results of such work could be discussed and exchanged.

The Symposium is jointly sponsored by Statistics Canada and the Laboratory for Research in Statistics and Probability of Carleton University and the Department of Mathematics and Statistics of the University of Montreal. The Symposium is expected to attract over 200 participants from different countries and different organizations (Universities, government and business). There will be 20 invited speakers who will present papers on the following topics :

Synthetic Estimation
Other modeling approaches to estimation
Demographic Methods
Application in Social and Economic Areas

Policy Aspects
Organizational Experiences

In addition, contributed sessions are also planned. Those who intend to present contributed papers should forward the abstracts by January 31st 1985. It is intended to publish the proceedings soon after the Symposium, therefore full paper will be needed by April 30, 1985. The organizing committee consists of :

R. Platek - Statistics Canada
J.N.K. Rao - Carleton University
C.E. Sarndal - Montreal University
M.P. Singh - Statistics Canada.

Please forward abstracts to, R. Platek, Statistics Canada, 4-C7, Jean Talon Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6 (Canada).

8 - Bibliography

8.1. Demography

Since it is not possible to mention all demographic papers, some useful references and addresses were given in the preceding issue of the Survey Statistician ; the following ones can be added :

* Population Information Programme

A special issue on "Migration, demographic growth and development" was published in october 1983 (english version) and in october 1984 (french version)

add : The John Hopkins University, Hampton House,
624, North Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland, 21025, USA

* Population Bulletin of ECWA

A biannual journal on population and development of the Arab World.

add : Social Development and Population Division
ECWA P.O. Box 27, Baghdad, Iraq

* Population Index

Published quarterly by the Office of Population Research

add : Princeton University
21 Prospect Avenue, Princeton, N-J 08544, USA

8.2. A selection of papers

* International Statistical Review, 1984, 52, 2

. Optimum Sampling Strategies for Randomized Response Trials, by
A.K. Adhikari, A. Chandhuri, K. Vijayan

. A comparison of Computer Interviewing Techniques and Traditionnal
Methods in the Collection of Self-Report Alcohol Consumption Data in a Field
Survey, by J.J. Watterton, J.C. Duffy

* Statistisk Tidskrift, Vol 22, N° 2, Statistics Sweden, Stockholm
(papers in english)

. Estimation for Small Domains : Two Studies Using Combined Data from
Censuses, Surveys and Registers; S. Lundström.

. Response Burden and Non-Response : an Empirical Study, by B. Swenseon.

* STATECO, N° 38, Juin 1984, INSEE, Paris

. La démographie depuis l'Espace : un nouveau système d'observation ?
by F. Dureau, A. Guillaume.

. Enquête Nationale Budget-Consommation du Rwanda : plan de sondage,
estimation, erreur d'échantillonnage, by G. Roy.

. Micro-ordinateur et Statistique : généralités et quelques exemples
d'application, by J. Bukiet, E. Cadet.

* Techniques d'Enquête, juin 1984, Vol 10, N° 1, Statistique Canada, Ottawa.

. On Analytical Statistics from Complex Samples, by Leslie Kish.

. An Introduction to Linear Models and Generalized Linear
Models : Concepts and Methods, by David A. Binder.

. Adjusting Sub-Annual Series to Yearly Benchmarks, by Pierre A. Cholette.

. Examining Expenditures on Energy, by Louise A. Heslop.

. Logistic Regression Analysis of Labour Force Survey Data, by S. Kumar and
J.N.K. Rad.

. Application of Linear and Log-Linear Models to Data from Complex Samples,
by Robert E. Fay.

. Least Squares and Related Analysis for Complex Survey Designs, by
Wayne A. Fuller.

• Selected Bibliography of Data Analysis for Complex Surveys.

8.3. Books

* Survey Analysis for the Guidance of Family Planning Programs, par John A. Ross,
1984, Ordina Editions, 10 Place Saint Jacques, 4000 Liège, Belgium .

This volume presents the substance of the seminar entitled "The Analysis of
the WFS Family Planning Module", held in december 1981, sponsored by IU3SP, WFS and
the National Family Planning Board of Malaysia.

* Methodologies for the Collection and Analysis of Mortality Data, par J. Vallin,
J.H. Pollard, L. Helligman, Ordina Editions, 10 Place Saint Jacques, 4000 Liège,
Belgium .

This volume is not intended to provide a complete treatise on the methodology of mortality study, but to offer detailed studies of some specific and key aspects of the question.

* **British Social Attitudes: The 1984 Report**

It's a new annual SCPR's publication, which describes and comments a range of current social attitudes observed in a nationwide survey, the first of a planned annual series of studies giving the opportunity of seeking to chart changes in British social values in relation to other changes in society.

8.4. Miscellaneous

* **Survey Methods Newsletter. Autumn 1984. Panel Studies.**

SCPR, 35 Northampton Square, London, EC1V 0AX.

* **Statistics of Income and Related Administrative Record Research : 1984**

Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division, Washington, DC 20224.

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