

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

N° 26

JANUARY 1992

THE SURVEY STATISTICIAN

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF SURVEY STATISTICIANS**

ias

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EDITORIAL

Dear Colleagues,

This issue reports on the discussions that took place at the administrative meetings of the IASS in Cairo.

It also includes the various reports presented at the General Assembly.

We welcome the new President, Graham Kalton, who took office on September 14.

The Survey Statistician publication will be changed and improved in the future.

- Specific and urgent news items (announcements of meetings) will appear in the International Statistical Institute (ISI) Newsletter, now distributed quarterly.
- Reports from countries will continue to be published but they must be brief and include information on how to contact the person responsible in order to obtain more information.
- A new section is planned which will include articles on specific themes to be selected by a co-ordinator.

We hope that all these efforts will help make this publication more attractive and interesting for members.

A.M. VESPA - LEYDER
Editor, the Survey Statistician

1. CAIRO ISI SESSION (SEPTEMBER 1991)

1.1 GENERAL REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT, BARBARA A. BAILAR

0. INTRODUCTION

The last two years have been successful for the organization. Because of substantial work on the part of the membership, the IASS scientific program was strengthened and ties with new members established.

1. MEMBERSHIP

The U.S. Census Bureau was very generous in paying membership dues for 101 graduates of its 1988-89 training program.

Lars Lyberg, Vice President, has assumed responsibility for the Local Representatives. IASS tries to have at least one Local Representative in each country to recruit new members, to report survey and census news from that country, and to disseminate IASS news.

2. SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

These activities will be reported on more fully by the Scientific Secretary, David Binder.

2.1. 1989 Conference on Availability of Statistical Data Needed for Developing Countries

This meeting was held in Lome, Togo on October 11-17, 1989, co-sponsored by INSEE, the Statistics Branch of the Togo Department of Surveying and Mining, and the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

2.2. 1990 Conference on Survey Design, Methodology, and Analysis

Co-sponsored with the Institute of Statisticians, this meeting was held in Colchester, England on July 4-7, 1990.

2.3. 1990 Conference on Measurement Errors in Surveys

Co-sponsored with the American Statistical Association, the American Association for Public Opinion Research, and the American Marketing Association, this conference was held on November 11-14, 1990 in Tucson, Arizona, USA. Over 400 people attended. In addition to scientific sessions, two short courses were offered to participants at no additional cost.

2.4. 1991 Workshop on Survey Sampling in Developing Countries

This workshop was developed by David Binder and was presented on September 7-8, 1991. It was led by D. Binder, G. Kalton, C. O'Muircheartaigh, N. Chinnappa, and A. Maitra.

2.5. 1991 Short Course on Measurement Errors in Surveys

This short course was sponsored by ISI and selected by ISI from a group of courses developed by the Sections. IASS developed three and ISI selected this one from the three. Paul Biemer taught the course. The two other courses planned were : Use of PC CARP to Estimate Variances from Surveys (in French) and Data Analysis from Complex Surveys.

2.6. 1993 Workshop for Statisticians from Developing Countries

Plans are underway for a workshop to be developed by Luigi Fabbris at the University of Padova, to be held just prior to the 1993 ISI meetings in Florence, Italy.

3. IASS SECRETARIAT

Just prior to the 1989 IASS meeting, Past President Colm O'Muircheartaigh, Barbara Bailar, and Bernard Grais met at INSEE with Director-General Milleron, who expressed his interest in keeping the IASS Secretariat and emphasizing the close collaboration of INSEE and IASS. In the Fall of 1989, Denise Lievesley said INSEE was eager to move IASS administration from INSEE to ISI. The Executive Director, Bernard Grais, was not part of these discussions, not was any officer of IASS. In February, 1990, Barbara Bailar and Denise Lievesley met to discuss the possibilities. The IASS Secretariat could move to ISI.

On the positive side would be the ability to pay all ISI and Section dues to one place, a membership list fully integrated with ISI and other Section membership lists, an automated system, the ability to pay dues in other banks. On the negative side would be the loss of the strong link to INSEE and the opportunities to offer workshops and services to French-speaking members, the loss of a dedicated Executive Director and Executive Secretary, and the financial loss in supporting the Secretariat and the Survey Statistician. I have asked ISI to prepare a financial proposal for the work that they would undertake to support the membership. A decision on this should be taken at the Cairo meeting.

4. THE SURVEY STATISTICIAN

The Survey Statistician is the main method of communication among IASS members. Vice-President Tim Holt conducted a review of the publication, requesting comment from all members. His report will be discussed at the Cairo meeting, with action to follow.

5. COMMITTEE REPORTS

Adam Marton, Hungary, chaired the Committee on Nominations and will submit his report to the membership. After experiencing some difficulty in worldwide communications, the committee developed an excellent slate of candidates.

Kirk Wolter, Chair of the 1991 Program Committee, developed a fine program for the Cairo meeting. Nanjamma Chinnappa, 1993 Program Chair, has worked with many people in many countries to develop a full list of topics with potential organizers and presenters. She will carry that list forward to the ISI Program Committee.

6. CONCLUSION

My thanks go to many members who have helped me with IASS matters over the last two years. Special thanks go to President-Elect Graham Kalton who volunteered to teach at the workshop, who has recruited new members, and who represented IASS at a meeting of the ISI Council in November, 1990.

Thanks are due from all IASS members to Bernard Grais, Executive Director of IASS, and to Anne-Marie Vespa-Leyder, Executive Secretary, for their work in making IASS function.

It has been an honor and a pleasure to have served you as President of IASS. I look forward to continuing to work in IASS in the future.

1.2 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT BY BERNARD GRAIS

Activities of the Secretariat.

Since the creation of the IASS on January 1, 1984 the Secretariat of the Association has been provided by the French "Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques" (INSEE).

At the present time, the Secretariat is made up of the following members : the Executive Director, B. Grais, appointed in 1989 by the Association Council ; the Executive Secretary, Mrs A.M. Vespa-Leyder and a Secretary Mrs. F. Anselmi. As Mr G. Roy, formerly the Editor of the Association's bulletin "Le Statisticien d'enquêtes/The Survey Statistician" requested, for professional reasons, to be relieved of his office, Mrs. Vespa-Leyder has taken over with success this duty. All of the above are on the payroll of the INSEE. The Executive Director provides his services on a voluntary basis ; the services of Mrs Vespa-Leyder and Ms. Anselmi are made available by INSEE on a large part-time basis.

Special thanks go to Mr. F. Fabre who, on a voluntary basis, insures the management of the computerized file of members of the Association.

The Secretariat performs the on-going administrative and managerial tasks of the Association (collecting dues, updating the membership list, organizing elections, etc...). It edits, publishes and distributes "The Survey Statistician" and the Association's other publications, prepares for the biennial session, insures the correspondence with the Executive Members, the Council and the Country Representatives, etc...

INSEE also provides substantial assistance in the form of free services (premises, telephone, mailing of correspondence and publications, printing of the Association's bulletin, directory and various other publications). Once again, we would like to express our thanks and appreciation to the Director General of the Institute, Mr. Milleron.

Publications.

1 - The Association's main publication is its official bulletin, "The Survey Statistician", published in June and December every year (admittedly sometimes slightly delayed). Thus four issues have been published since the Paris Session ; issue 22 of December 1989 contains the minutes of the Council and General Assembly Meetings and the Reports submitted to the Assembly.

"The Survey Statistician" is published in English and French and sent to Association members in their preferred language, as indicated when joining. Since the June 1987 issue, Statistics Canada has kindly provided translation services.

In addition, the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística" (INE) of Madrid provides directly a Spanish version for members speaking this language.

We would like to thank the Director General of Statistics Canada and the INE for this valuable contribution to the communication program of the Association.

The Council Meeting in Paris asked Vice-President Tim Holt to review the Survey Statistician and to identify ways in which it might be changed to serve better the IASS members. His report will be discussed at the Cairo meeting. Anyway, if this publication is maintained, it seems clear that the strength of the editorial team should be reinforced.

2 - Since the Amsterdam Session (1985), Statistics Canada's bilingual review, "Techniques d'enquêtes/Survey Methodology" has been adopted as the Association's technical publication. Members are entitled to a preferential subscription rate (two issues a year), which is reduced by half for developing countries, the difference being made up by the Association.

At the present time, subscription fees are sent to the Secretariat along with membership fees, and then forwarded to Statistics Canada. This proceeding appears to be inadequate. It generates an heavy burden for the Secretariat and many claims from the subscribers. It would be desirable that a more satisfactory solution be found.

3. - The Secretariat sends the "ISI Newsletter", from now published four times a year, to all members of the Association who are not also members of the International Statistical Institute. In every issue appears a section devoted to IASS. This increase in the number of issues per year imposes an extra burden upon the Secretariat. It would be suitable the Secretariat be seconded in this task by a team of voluntary members who would help to seek material.

4 - As a follow-up to the Paris Session, the two volumes collection of the invited papers presented at the IASS sessions or at the ISI/IASS joint sessions, has been sent to all members. The proceedings of the ISI Convention were distributed only to ISI members and to Association members who attended the Session.

5 - A new edition of the Association's membership directory was being printed when this report was drafted. It will be sent to all members just after the Cairo Session.

Membership.

As at the end of June 1991, there were 1 254 members, among which 237 were also members of the ISI, therefore entitled under present regulations to be member of IASS without payment of the dues.

The geographical breakdown was as follows :

- Sub-Saharan Africa	216
- North Africa and Middle East	49
- Asia (except the Middle East)	211
- Oceania and Pacific	33
- North America (excluding Mexico)	236
- Latin America and Caribbean	138
- Western Europe	352
- Eastern Europe	19
	<hr/>
	1 254

It is worth to note the excellent coverage of Western Europe, North America and Sub-Saharan Africa ; the poorer coverage of Asia, North Africa/Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean ; and more particularly the very low figure for Eastern Europe.

There are also 16 institutional members, which are for the most part national statistical institutes : these organizations deserve thanks for assisting the Association through the payment of dues of 2 000 F (reduced to 800 F for developing countries).

The number of registered members on file is approximatively 17 % above what it was in 1989, just before the Paris Session. However, it is difficult to make an exact comparison. In this statistic, a member is a person who has paid his dues at least once during the last three years. By exception, the persons who are also members of ISI, are considered as IASS members without any payment of the dues. Therefore, the apparent change in membership depends much on the dates on which the file has been purged for non-payment of dues.

The apparent sharp increase in membership is not completely born out by the figures on the receipts of dues, which have risen of only 6 % in 1990 compared to 1988. On the other end, the augmentation observed is confirmed by the registration of about 120 new members since the end of June 1991, not counted in the above table.

On the whole, the trend of membership seems to be reasonably upward. Hence, the systematic effort to keep new members and the policy for recruiting new ones, notably through the Local Representatives network, coordinated by Vice President Lars Lyberg, appear to be producing results.

However, to be on the safe side, the effort should be pursued vigorously. We appreciate very much the initiatives taken by members or organizations to help us in this respect. For instance, the U.S Bureau of the Census was very generous in paying membership dues for 101 graduates of its 1988-89 training program.

The apparent increase in membership is localized particularly in Western Europe (+ 29 %), Sub-Saharan Africa (+ 26 %) and Asia (+ 25 %). At the same time one observes a stagnation for North and Latin America, and a sharp decrease in Eastern Europe.

Financial report.

The accounts for 1989 and 1990 are the following. We hope to have improved their understandability in presenting the results and a balance sheet for each year.

RESULTS FOR 1989 AND 1990.

<u>RECEIPTS</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
- Membership fees (including subscription to Survey Methodology)	102 732,29	110 334,59
- Reimbursement of the participation in Niamey Seminar (cancelled)	10 000,00	
- Partial reimbursement of participation in Lomé Seminar (1989)	1 116,60	
- Participation in the surplus from International Conference on Telephone Survey Methodology (1987)	70 133,54	
- Royalties (Proceedings of the International Conference on Telephone Survey Methodology)	4 948,90	1 161,82
- Short Course on variance estimation (1989)	12 322,10	
- Interest on securities	14 283,08	
- Wrongly encashment of subscriptions to ISI publication	1 500,40	
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TOTAL	217 036,91	111 496,41
<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
- Current Secretariat expenditures	2 564,00	2 762,20
- Secretariat exceptional expenditures (Paris)	12 140,00	-
- Presidential expenditures	8 831,46	-
- ISI Newsletter (1988 and 1989)	9 481,36	10 813,84
- Participation in Lomé Seminar (1989)	10 033,99	-
- Reimbursement to ISI of subscriptions to ISI publications	1 500,40	-
- Survey Methodology (1987, 1988 and 1989)	17 296,97	8 677,32
- Subsidy to members from developing countries for subscription to Survey methodology	2 250,00	1 560,00
- Purchase of securities	18 902,49	
- Short Course on Variance Estimation (1989)	11 818,88	
- Miscellaneous	23,91	94,41
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TOTAL	94 843,46	23 907,77
<u>Surplus of receipts over expenses</u>	122 193,45	87 588,64

BALANCE SHEET ON DECEMBER 31, 1989

<u>ASSETS</u>		<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
Securities	196 669,00	Reserve	262 061,26
Bank	189 543,85	Exigible	20 956,16
Post Office account	15 603,53		
		Results 1989	122 193,45
		Appreciation on securities	- 3 394,49
TOTAL	401 816,38		401 816,38

BALANCE SHEET ON DECEMBER 31, 1990

<u>ASSETS</u>		<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
Securities	211 278,00	Reserve	354 222,30
Bank	267 072,49	Provision for debts	25 600,00
Post Office account	25 663,53	Exigible	21 994,08
		Results 1990	87 588,64
		Appreciation on securities	14 609,00
TOTAL	504 014,02		504 014,02

In addition to the slight increase of the revenue from dues, already reported, the exceptional receipts corresponding to our participation in the surplus from the International Conference on Telephone Survey Methodology (1987) and to the royalties on the proceedings of the Conference, will be noted.

On the expenses side, the Secretariat exceptional expenditures due to participation in biennial Session (1989), are particularly low, this Session having been held in Paris.

The policy of investment of the reserve fund in securities has been prudently pursued. In 1989, the return from investment has been of 14 283 F. From 1990, this return is automatically incorporated in the capital : this is the reason why no interest appears in 1990. For the two years, the appreciation of the invested fund has been of 11 214,51 F.

1.3 SCIENTIFIC SECRETARY'S REPORT BY DAVID A. BINDER

These last two years have been quite active. As Scientific Secretary, I have been involved in :

- I. The maintenance of the statistical abstracting service for The Survey Statistician, an IASS publication,
- II. The development of an outline of courses and workshops for survey statisticians,
- III. Liaising with the ISI Committee on Short Courses,
- IV. Coordinating the workshop on Survey Sampling in Developing Countries,
- V. Requesting funding for regional workshops,
- VI. Liaising with the ISI Permanent Office on funding and on arrangements for the Cairo workshop.

As well the IASS was a co-sponsor for a number of conferences over the past two years.

I. STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS

The following publications are now being monitored : Annals of Statistics, Australian Journal of Statistics, Biometrika, Canadian Journal of Statistics, International Statistical Review, Journal of Business and Economic Statistics, Journal of Official Statistics, Journal of the American Statistical Association, Journals of the Royal Statistical Society, Public Opinion Quarterly, Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Sankhya, Statistica Sinica, Survey Methodology Journal, The American Statistician. The monitors have been sending me abstracts of papers which would interest the IASS membership, for inclusion The Survey Statistician, the IASS publication.

As was discussed at the 1989 IASS General Assembly, new guidelines have been developed to make this task less onerous for the monitors and more useful for the readers of *The Survey Statistician*. I am very grateful to all the monitors who have helped the Association by giving their time for this task.

II. COURSES AND WORKSHOPS

This term the ISI had formed a Committee on Short Courses. The IASS had suggested a number of possible courses which could be prepared by our members. Our suggestions included :

- A. Measurement errors in surveys
- B. Use of PC CARP to estimate variances from surveys (in French)
- C. Data analysis from complex surveys

The ISI Committee accepted the first of these which was given by P. Biemer on September 11, 1991 during this Session.

It was decided that, instead of offering another short course, we would organize a two-day workshop on Survey Sampling in Developing Countries. This was delivered by G. Kalton, C. O'Muircheartaigh, N. Chinnappa and A. Maitra, September 7-8, 1991 before the Session. A number of letters had been written by B. Bailar, G. Kalton and myself, to find sources of funding, but none were found. Even with the assistance of the ISI Permanent Office, external funding was difficult to obtain. As a result, we advertised the workshop and informed the participants that they would have to find their own funding through various funding agencies. This turned out to be a successful tactic for many of the participants. However, there were some people who were unable to attend because they could not find suitable funding.

III. CONFERENCE SPONSORSHIP

There were a number of conferences in which the IASS was a cosponsor. These were :

- A. Availability of Statistical Data Needed for Developing Countries (L'adéquation entre la production et la demande statistiques dans les pays en développement).

This meeting was held in Lomé, Togo on October 11-17, 1989. It was co-sponsored with the "Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques", the Statistics Branch of the Togo Department of Surveying and Mining (Direction de la Statistique, Ministère du Plan et des Mines du Togo), and the Statistical Office of European Communities. It was well attended by francophone statisticians from Africa.

- B. Survey Design, Methodology, and Analysis

This was held in Colchester, England on July 4-7, 1990. It was co-sponsored with the Institute of Statisticians.

C. Measurement Errors in Surveys

This conference was held on November 11-14, 1990 in Tucson, Arizona and was co-sponsored with the American Association for Public Opinion Research, the Section on Survey Research Methods of the American Statistical Association, and the American Marketing Association.

All three of these meetings were highly successful and the participants benefited greatly from the experience.

We also considered holding more regional workshops which could be conducted between ISI meetings. One of the difficulties in organizing these events is finding suitable funding. The most successful formula seems to be co-sponsorship with other Associations.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Co-sponsorship with other Associations should not be the only vehicle for holding regional meetings. We should actively pursue cooperative projects with various funding agencies.

In our quest to find funding, we followed up on suggestions made at the 1989 IASS General Assembly to develop an outline for a suite of courses which could be delivered by IASS members, ranging from a basic level to advanced topics. We are indeed fortunate to have among our membership a number of highly qualified persons who could prepare such courses. This outline might be used still as a starting point for a more comprehensive training program.

Discussions have already begun to hold a workshop for statisticians from developing countries in conjunction with ISI meetings in Florence, Italy.

There has been close cooperation with the ISI Permanent Office to try to obtain funding for the Workshop. This initiative should continue in addition to our own efforts.

1.4 NOMINATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT (1989-1991) BY ADAM MARTON

Composition of the Nomination Committee :

Chairman : Mr. Adam Marton (Hungary)

Members : Mr. J. Bethlehem (The Netherlands)
Ms. C. Charre de Trabuchi (Argentina)
Mr. J.B. Coker (Nigeria)
Ms. M. Kantorowitz (Israel)
Mr. J. Kordos (Poland)
Mr. H. Midzuno (Japan)
Mr. Ib. Thomsen (Norway)

I. FORMAL PROCEDURES

1. Compiling a preliminary list of potential candidates

a) The Nomination Committee (NC) was formed after the Paris Session.

Attempts were made to get a committee member also from North America, but no answer resulted in time delay and there was no time left for other attempts.

It was understood that potential candidates had to be members of IASS. A consolidated list, containing 7 candidates for the position of President-elect, 8 for Vice-presidents, 5 for Scientific secretary and 37 for council membership, was established.

2. Vote by Committee members

a) The Chairman asked the Committee members to vote in order to choose candidates for the general election :

2 for the position of President-Elect
4 for the position of Vice-President
2 for the position of Scientific Secretary
9 for the position of Council Member

b) The votes were counted by the Chairman of the Committee and a list of candidates was drawn up as a result.

3. Contacts with the Candidates

a) For each position, the Chairman wrote to the candidates that had received the largest number of votes and asked them if they would agree to stand in the Elections. The period of their term of office was notified.

b) If the candidate agreed to run in the election, he/she was asked to send a short Curriculum Vitae (150 words) that would then be attached to the ballot papers to be sent to IASS members.

c) If the candidate refused, or did not answer in time, the next candidate on the list was contacted.

4. In December 1990 the list of candidates and their CV-s were forwarded to the IASS Secretariat. The chairman of the NC is sorry for having failed to find only 3 candidates for the 2 vice-president positions. The reason is that letters and telegrams remained repeatedly unanswered, and no time left for further attempts.

The responsibility of the Nomination Committee ended here.

II. EXPERIENCES AND SUGGESTIONS

1. This chairman's worst experience was receiving no answers. The mail service can't have been responsible in these cases. It was the indolence of some persons (or of their colleagues in their absence) who did not take the effort to answer a telegram urging immediate reply. Ten letters and telegrams or the answers can't have been lost !

2. It seems to be highly advisable that the chairman of the NC should be appointed at the beginning of the previous ISI meeting so that the nominating procedure could be started as soon as possible.

3. IASS should compile general guidelines both for the chairman and for the committee members : how to choose candidates with equal votes ; if a council member could be nominated for a "higher" position before his/her term expires ; to what extent should geographical representation be achieved ; how to handle earlier positions ; etc. In general, to what extent is the chairman of the NC free to decide how to meet the different (and sometimes difficult to achieve) requirements of the general guidelines ? Committee members should be encouraged to consider geographical representations and the suggestion of more female candidates.

4. The nominating procedure should start right after the previous ISI meeting. The organisation of the NC for the 1991 meeting needed more than three months.

The nomination procedure itself was relatively fast, but to contact the possible candidates was extremely difficult.

In the future the use of telefax seems to be highly advisable, short deadlines are recommended and in case of no answer the next candidate should be contacted immediately after the deadline.

1.5 PROGRAM COMMITTEE'S REPORT (1989-1991) BY KIRK M. WOLTER

The program committee and our designated organizers have worked vigorously since the Paris session. I am pleased to report what I hope will be an extensive and lively program for the IASS membership, including the following invited-paper topics :

- 15 Survey Sampling in Marketing
- 16 Evaluating from Household Surveys the Social Consequences of Structural Adjustments
- 17 Nonresponse : New Methods and Worldwide Trends

- 18 Quality Assurance Measures for Surveys
- 19 Effect of Market Deregulation on Quality of Economic Statistics
- 24 Use of Geographical Information Systems in Survey Processing
- 30 Surveying and Assessing Marine Populations

In addition to the invited-paper sessions, we have been successful in organizing a number of topic-contributed-paper sessions, as follows :

- C 4 Longitudinal Analysis
- C 5 Use of Artificial Intelligence in Survey Processing
- C19 Use of Cognitive and Qualitative Survey Methodology
- C20 Statistical and Methodological Issues in Population Surveys on AIDS-Related Knowledge
- C21 Analysis of Survey Data
- C23 Demographic and Health Surveys
- C24 Problems with Variance Estimation of Price Index Numbers
- C25 Income and Expenditure Surveys of Households in Developing Countries
- C26 Analysis of Survey Data Subject to Measurement Error
- C27 Public Opinion Surveys : Experience in Developing countries
- C30 Role of Sample Surveys in Assessment of Child Welfare in Developing Countries

As of this writing, I have not received clear status reports for sessions C5, C23, and C27, and thus cannot guarantee they will be fully organized. All other sessions are fully organized.

Finally, I note that this program achieves a number of objectives that I and the balance of the program committee had established for our work. The program provides for :

- . geographical balance
- . good representation of work by developing-country statisticians
- . new organizers and authors who have not appeared as organizers at the last several ISI sessions

- . representation of survey work from the commercial sector
- . some emphasis on the substantive uses or areas of survey work, rather than purely on the functional technique of survey work
- . coverage of some new topics showing how surveys address emerging societal problems
- . coverage of new developments and opportunities at the cutting edge of survey technique

1.6 I.A.S.S. GENERAL ASSEMBLY (CAIRO, SEPTEMBER 14, 1991)

Results of the elections.

The outgoing President, Dr Barbara Bailar, opened the meeting at 12.30. She informed the General Assembly of the results of the elections, which took place by mail ballot, according to the statutes of the Association, between February and May 1991. The appointment of Mr Bernard Grais as Executive Director was renewed by the Council in September 1991.

The composition of the Council for the period 1991-1993 is as follows, :

<u>President</u> :	Mr. Graham Kalton (U.K)
<u>President elect</u> :	Mr. Lars E. Lyberg (Sweden)
<u>Executive Director</u> :	Mr. Bernard Grais (France)
<u>Vice-Presidents</u> :	Mr. Ben Kiregyera (Uganda) Mr. Isidor P. David (Philippines)
<u>Scientific Secretary</u> :	Mr. Kirk M. Wolter (U.S.A)
<u>Council Members</u> :	
1991 - 1993 :	Mr. Jelke G. Bethlehem (Netherlands) Mr. Luigi Fabbris (Italy) Mr. Gad Nathan (Israel) Mrs. Olupero G. Odumuye (Nigeria) Mr. Wesley L. Schaible (USA)
1991 - 1995 :	Mr. Joseph Bielecki (Poland) Mr. R.M. Bermudez Gomez (Spain) Mrs. Nanjamma Chinnappa (Canada) Mr Alvaro Gonzalez Villalobos (Argentina) Mr. Jean-Michel Rempp (France) Mr. Dennis J. Trewin (Australia)

Presentation of the reports.

The following reports, attached to the present record, are presented by their respective authors :

- President report (Barbara Bailar)
- Executive Director report (Bernard Grais)
- Scientific Secretary report (David Binder)
- Nomination Committee report (Adam Marton)
- Programme Committee report-Cairo 1991 (Kirk Wolter)
- Programme Committee report-Florence 1993 (Nanjamma Chinnappa)

Approval of the accounts for 1989 and 1990.

Mr. D. Binder and Mrs G. Kalton, nominated by the Council for auditing the association accounts, presented in the Executive Director's report, declared that they examined them and found them true and accurate. The accounts were approved by the General Assembly.

Location of the Secretariat.

The Council has been informed that INSEE is willing to continue to provide the Secretariat for the Association. The Council expressed its great appreciation for the generous support provided by INSEE. The General Assembly approved the Council decision that the Secretariat remain at INSEE, and asked the President to convey its thanks to the Director General of INSEE, for INSEE'S support of the Association.

As no General Assembly will be held until the next ISI session, it was decided that the accounts for 1991 and 1992 will be presented for approval at the Florence session in 1993.

Publications.

The objectives, periodicity, content and appearance of the Survey Statistician were discussed.

The discussion suggested that the primary concern about the Survey Statistician is its content, not its appearance. Most of the members favour two issues a year. Informative notes (about conference, etc...) will be published in the IASS section of ISI Newsletter so that they reach Association members without undue delay. The Survey Statistician will be devoted to exchange of information on survey methodology (statistical abstracts, review on emerging issues, etc...).

A coordinating editor and several associate editors will be appointed for the Survey statistician.

Utilization of available funds.

An exchange of views on the utilization of the available funds of the Association took place. It was suggested that the funds might be usefully applied to support conferences, seminars, workshops, etc... on survey methodology.

The meeting was closed by the President at 2.30 p.m.

1.7 IASS COUNCIL MEETING I AND II, CAIRO 1991

Presentation of reports :

Nominations Committee : Adam Marton, Chairman of this Committee, explains the work he has done over the last two years, and the difficulties to reach the candidates all over the world.

Financial report : Bernard Grais, the IASS Executive Director expones the financial report. The sum devoted to pay the half subscription to Survey Methodology for members from developing countries must appear in the financial report as it will be published in the Survey Statistician.

Scientific Secretary : David Binder presents his report.

Accounts : the IASS accounts are controlled and approved by G. Kalton and David Binder.

Location of IASS : the secretariat stays in the premises of INSEE. M. Milleron, Director General of INSEE has to be thanked gratefully for his support.

Dues : the dues remain amounting to F.F. 130 (and F.F. 65 for members from developing countries).

The Survey Statistician : the IASS journal, the Survey Statistician, needs to be improved. A coordinator should be found to select articles on special topics (new column).

ISI Newsletter : a person (council member ?) could be in charge of the IASS participation in the ISI Newsletter.

Fund raising : when IASS earns money through a conference, it can either sponsor another conference, or pay the expenses to allow members from developing countries to attend.

Local Representatives : L. Lyberg could go on as the person in charge of the network of Local Representatives.

1.8 COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES MEETING - CAIRO 16 SEPTEMBER 1991

Country reports : They must be very short (half a page to one page), tell about surveys being held in the country, and must mention the name of a person to contact.

They should be built with more subtitles that enable them to be more clear.

1st April and 1st October would be suitable as deadlines for publication in the June and December issues of the Survey Statistician.

Countries represented : About 40 countries have a Local Representative. European Eastern countries are not very much represented, and they have need for survey methodology.

Recruitment : In order to help the representatives in their task of recruitment, the Secretariat will send documents about the association as soon as possible.

Payment of the dues : Another task of the representatives is to collect the dues of the members of their country, if they have difficulties to pay individually.

The request for use of credit card for the payment of the dues has been held. The Secretariat will inform at the bank to see if it is possible.

1.9 COMMITTEES : CHAIRPERSONS

Terminology Committee : this committee has been suspended in the Paris Session (1989) to be restructured. G. Brackstone suggests that a person be in charge of terminology problems without the need of a specific committee.

Nominations committee : chair : Susan LINACRE (Australian Bureau J. Stat)

A nominations committee has been established to organise nominations for the IASS council for the term September 1993-1995. Members wishing to propose nominees for the following positions, should send details to Susan Linacre, Statistical Services Branch, Australia Bureau of Statistics, GPO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616, Australia. Fax n° 2531093, by March 31 1992. The nominations committee will be responsible for shortlisting proposed nominations, and obtaining brief biographical information for presentation to members for election.

Council positions : President Elect
Vice President (2 positions)
Scientific Secretary
Council Members (6 positions)

1995 Program Committee : chair : Len COOK (New Zealand) (Beijing)

2. FUTURE ISI SESSIONS

2.1 FLORENCE 1993

STATUS REPORT

IASS PROGRAM COMMITTEE

1993 FLORENCE MEETINGS

AUGUST 28, 1991

MEMBERSHIP

N. Chinnappa (Canada) - Chair
K. Wolter (USA - Chair of 1991 Cttee)
Ajayi, O.O. (Nigeria)
Bethlehem, J.G. (Netherlands)
Biemer, P.P. (USA)
Bussab, W.O. (Brazil)
Carlson, B.A. (USA)
Chambers, R. (Australia)
Deville, J.C. (France)

Marchant, T.J. (UK)
Roy, J. (India)
Sanjurjo, M. (Argentina)
Sarndal, C.E (Can/Sweden)
Scheuren, F.J. (USA)
Skinner, C.J. (UK)
Thiongane, A. (Senegal)
Wei, D. (China)
Wu, H. China)

ACTIVITIES

The committee's Chair person was named at the ISI meeting in Paris in September 1989, and the committee was formed by March 1990 with representation from developing and developed countries, academia, Government and Private organizations. The list of programme committee members was published in the Survey Statistician N° 23, June 1990.

Suggestions for topics and organizers were invited from all IASS members during the Paris meeting and in an announcement in the Survey Statistician N° 22, December 1989. A balance was sought between theoretical and applied topics, and on problems faced by developing and developed countries.

In March 1990, a list of 44 suggested topics was circulated to all members of the IASS through country representatives. The survey sought their rating on the importance of each topic, suggestions for potential organizers and speakers, which other sections of ISI might be interested in co-sponsoring the topic in a joint session and any other comments. A reminder was sent in the Survey Statistician N° 23, June 1990. The response took a year to trickle in. The results were announced in the Survey Statistician N° 25, June 1991 :

N° IASS

<u>Region</u>	<u>Members (1989)</u>	<u>N° Responses</u>	<u>% Responses</u>
N. America	234	58	25 %
Europe, Oceanic & Pacific & Israel	343	51	15 %
<u>Other countries</u>	<u>511</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>11 %</u>
<u>All countries</u>	<u>1,088</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>15 %</u>

Based on an analysis of the survey results a list of 30 topics ranked by all countries was prepared and 29 additional topics recommended by respondents to the survey were added. Members of the programme committee were asked to evaluate this list, based on availability of organizers and speakers, popularity of the topic, whether there was new and useful work, whether covered in recent meetings and seeking balance between topics that were theoretical and applied and of interest to developing and developed countries.

This resulted in a tentative list of 15 top priority topics, and 15 other topics which were considered to be important, with suggested organizers for most of them. 6 more topics related to IASS interests sent to the ISI Programme Committee chair were added.

The committee is now in the process of evaluating this list of 36 topics and narrowing it down to approximately 7 topics for "invited paper meetings" and others for "selected topic organized contributed paper meetings":

IASS - 1993 : FLORENCE

INVITED SESSIONS

ORGANIZERS

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. MEASUREMENT ERRORS IN SURVEYS
with emphasis on applied aspects
(In honour of M. Hansen) | - C. O'MUIRCHEARTAIGH
(U.K.) |
| 2. INEXPENSIVE SURVEY METHODS FOR DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES
(In honour of M.N. Murthy) | - G. KALTON (USA) |
| 3. WEIGHTING ; SKEW POPULATIONS ; OUTLIERS
Theory and Applications | - M. HIDIROGLOU (Canada) |
| 4. SAMPLE SURVEYS OF SPECIAL POPULATIONS
(Disabled ; aged ; children ; slum
dwellers, etc.) | - B. CARLSON (USA) |

Joint with ISI & Bernoulli

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. TIME SERIES : Applications and Theory | - D. BRILLINGER (Canada)
IASS contact : W. FULLER
(USA) |
|--|---|

Joint with ISI

- | | |
|--|--|
| 6. EVALUATION & MICRO-SIMULATION OF SOCIAL
PROGRAMMES | - U. TRIVELLATO (Italy)
IASS contact : A. TROGNON
(France) |
|--|--|

Joint with IAOS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 7. EVALUATION OF CENSUS COVERAGE
Experiences of 1990/91 | - A. CORTESE (Italy)
IASS contacts :
J.P. BANDA (Zambia) and
A. MAITRA (USA) |
| 8. NEW DISSEMINATION AND MARKETING POLICIES
FOR STATISTICS | - I. MCLEAN (U.K.)
IASS contact : L. COOK
(New Zealand) |
| 9. STATISTICAL ISSUES IN TRANSITION COUNTRIES | - J.L. BODIN (France)
IASS contact : A. MARTON
(Hungary) |

Joint with IASC

- | | |
|---|---|
| 10. DATA-BASE MANAGEMENT : analysis and
Integration of Large Databases | - N. NANGELKERKE (France)
IASS contact : S. LINACRE
(Australia) |
|---|---|

IASS - 1993 : FLORENCE - Organized Contributed Topic Sessions

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. COMPUTER PACKAGES FOR VARIANCE ESTIMATION AND SURVEY DATA ANALYSIS (Joint with IASC?) | J.C. DEVILLE
(France) |
| 2. MONITORING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS THROUGH SURVEYS AND OTHER MEANS | D.M. GILFORD
(USA) |
| 3. SURVEY PROBLEMS IN ENVIRONMENT SURVEYS | O. ROSSI
(Italy) |
| 4. DATA EDITING STRATEGIES | L. GRANQUIST
(Sweden) |
| 5. AUTOMATED CODING | A. LERY
(France) |
| 6. MULTI-NATIONAL COMPARISONS OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS | R. BARNES
(U.K.) |
| 7. STATISTICS ON MIGRATION ; SAMPLING MOBILE POPULATIONS (nomads ; users of public transport ; tourists ; visitors to museums, etc.) | BILL KALSBECK
(USA) |
| 8. PANEL DISCUSSION SESSION ON "IMPACT OF POLITICAL STRUCTURES AND SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE DEMANDS FOR STATISTICS" | D. HOLT (U.K.) |
| 9. USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTERS & RECORDS (Joint with IAOS) | P. MYRSKYLA
(Finland) |
-

2.2 IASS PROGRAMME BEIJING 1995

Suggestions for topics, organisers and speakers for the 1995 IASS programme for Beijing would be welcomed by the Chairman of the Programme Committee, Len Cook of New Zealand.

Please contact :

Len Cook
Deputy Government Statistician
Department of Statistics
PO Box 2922
Wellington
NEW ZEALAND

Phone : (64) (4) 495-4600
Fax : (64) (4) 471-1183
E-Mail : LCOOK@STATS.GOVZ.NZ

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	Mrs Clara BADLER	Bd Orono 610 P2° 2000 ROSARIO
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TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	Mr. Carl ATHERLEY	Central Statistical Office 23 Park Street PORT OF SPAIN
TURKEY	Mr. Oztas AYHAN	Department of Statistics Middle Est Technical University ANKARA 06531
UNITED KINGDOM	Mr. Roger THOMAS	O.P.C.S. St. Catherines House 10 Kingsway LONDON WC 2B 6JP
U.S.A.	Dr. Daniel KASPRZYK	4906 Colonel Contee PL UPPER MARLBORO MD 20772-2825

4. COUNTRY REPORTS

4.1 CANADA BY G. BRACKTONE

Funding has been secured by Statistics Canada to fill some significant data gaps in Canada's Statistical systems. This funding will lead to some major new household and business surveys. On the household side a significant initiative will be a new Survey of Labour Income Dynamics. This survey, planned to start in 1993, will be a longitudinal household survey examining the work patterns, income dynamics and demographic changes of individuals over a five year period. It aims to assess the impact of social programs on different population groups and to provide a better understanding of the factors affecting changes in economic Well-being. For more information on this survey please contact Maryanne Webber, Statistics Canada, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, KIA OT6 (613-951-2899).

The Generalized Edit and Imputation System (GEIS) for quantitative data has been under development at Statistics Canada for the past four years. It is based on the Fellegi-Holt approach to edit and imputation, that is automatic detection and correction of errors under the constraint of minimum change. Linear programming techniques are used to ensure that the edit rules are consistent and non-redundant, and to solve the "fields to impute" problem. Efficient search algorithms are employed in the donor imputation module. In the summer of 1991, the current version of GEIS (v6.3.2) became an official Statistics Canada product running under the MVS version 6 of the Oracle Data Base Management System. DOS and Xenix versions of GEIS are also available and a port to a Unix environment is in progress. Beta releases of the system have been tested in various statistical offices around the world, including those of United States, Sweden, Australia and Brazil.

To date, GEIS has been used successfully to impute a number of small to medium size surveys and administrative data files. While most applications require the power of the mainframe, one small application has been processed on a microcomputer in less than three hours. As well, based on a feasibility study earlier this year, a decision was made to use GEIS to edit and impute the 1991 Canadian Census of Agriculture data, comprising approximately 300 data items and 300,000 records.

The production is scheduled to begin in the fall of 1991, with completion planned for early spring of 1992. For further information on the Generalized Edit and Imputation System please contact John Kovar, Statistics Canada, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, KIA OT6 (613-951-8615).

4.2 PHILIPPINES By Burton ONATE

1991 Local Government Code and Implications to a Decentralized Statistical System

In celebration of the Philippines National Statistics Month in October 1991, the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) sponsored several symposia and

conferences on statistical issues and development. One of the most important is the Symposium on "Implications of the 1991 Local Government Code on the Philippine Statistical System". It aims at identifying the key issues, problems, requirements, needs and impacts on a decentralized statistical system from the desolution of powers, programs and resources from the national to the subnational levels such as the region, province, municipality and barangay (village). This new code will be assessed also in relation to the 1990 Senate Bill 532 on "Reorganizing the Philippines Statistical System". The following recent B. T. Onate's papers were presented for relevance and consideration of the Symposium, namely : a) The Statistical System and the 1987 Constitution ; b) Development of Small Area Statistics in a Decentralized Government ; c) Small Area Statistics and Multi-Stage Designs (Philippines) ; and d) Small Area Statistics (Philippines) - Book in 3 volumes. (For further information, write to Dr. Burton T. Onate, P. O. Box 163, College, Laguna, Philippines)

4.3 UNITED KINGDOM BY R. THOMAS

1991 Census Validation Survey and other census-related checks

As for previous censuses, a Census Validation Survey has been carried out to estimate the accuracy and reliability of the results of the 1991 Census of Population. OPCS interviewers repeated the census enumeration procedures in a sample of areas to check on completeness and accuracy and interviewed a sample of households to check for errors in the answers given to census questions. The CVS will also be used to check the completeness of electoral registration and of the Postcode Address File used in survey sampling. Samples of households selected for voluntary OPCS continuous surveys will be matched with census returns to check for survey non-response bias. (P. Heady, OPCS, tel : 071-242-0262 ext 2240)

Family Resources Survey

The Department of Social Security has commissioned development work on a new continuous survey to cover around 25,000 households annually. The survey would cover household structure, sources and amounts of income, incidence of state benefit payments and their effect on income maintenance and economic activity. The use of computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) to collect the data is being investigated. (D Ramprakash, Department of Social Security, tel : 071-962-8000 ext 28242)

English House Condition Survey

The Department of the Environment is carrying out one of its periodic surveys to measure the condition of housing in England. There are likely to be parallel surveys in Wales and Scotland. The assesment of house condition is carried out by surveyors and there is a linked social survey of resident households. (Ms A. Kirkham, Department of the Environment, tel : 071-276-3201)

British Crime Survey

In early 1993 another round of the British Crime Survey will be conducted for the Home Office, to measure the prevalence and incidence of crime

victimisation amongst households and individuals in the general population. (M Hough, Home Office, tel : 071-273-4599)

OPCS Omnibus Survey

The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys Omnibus Survey, started in 1990, covers a sample of over 2,000 respondents each month. It is based on a probability sample of domestic addresses, with one respondent being randomly selected from each household identified. The Omnibus complements the General Household Survey as a general purpose government vehicle for collecting information from the general population. It offers rapid turn-round, with results available within four weeks of the end of fieldwork. (Mrs I. Rauta, OPCS, tel : 071-242-0262 ext 2311)

British Household Panel Survey

The ESRC Research Centre on Microsocial Change at the University of Essex has embarked, with funding from the Economic and Social Research Council, on the first round of a major household panel survey. The intention is to run annual rounds of the survey, which will cover many aspects of the circumstances, attitudes, beliefs and behaviour of household members of interest to students of microsocial change. (Professor A Coxon, tel : 0206-872957)

National Child Development Survey

A further round of the NCDS is now in progress, with funding from the ESRC and government departments. The NCDS is based on a national age cohort of persons born in 1958. The last round of the survey was carried out in 1981, when the cohort members were aged 23, and the current round will update their personal histories with respect to relationships and family building, housing, employment, health etc. (Professor J Bynner, tel : 071-253-4399 ext 4142)

Harmonisation of EC occupational classifications

The Institute for Employment Research at the University of Warwick have completed the first stages of a project for SOEC, to develop a version of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) to which EC countries can agree to conform in providing statistical information on occupations to SOEC From National Censuses and Labour Force Surveys. (Dr. Peter Elias, IER, tel : 0203-523286)

4.4 SYRIA BY A. MALEK AL AKHRAS

The Central Bureau of Statistics, during 1991, works on carrying out Specialized field surveys within specific periods and according to time schedule after following for allocated financial credit. Enlightened by discussions of the Consultative Board of directors at C.B.S. It has been decided to carry out, at first, the Following statistical surveys which are currently very important and which contribute largely to the collection of field data upon which national accounts of both agricultural and industrial sectors mostly depend, in addition to retail and wholesale prices indices of all Mohafazat on which illustrations of increase in prices depend beside pricing of various social and economic indicators.

1 - Surveys of planted areas of wheat, barely, lentil and chick - peas. An annual sample survey for estimating planted areas, productions and fields of crops carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of agriculture and Agrarian reform and The General Union of peasants.

2 - Industrial survey of Private Sector Establishment and Institutions, carried out according to selected sample taken from the framework available of 1981 census and its updating in assistance with Chambre of Commerce and Industry on condition that services of computer will help in completing this framework.

3 - Index number of whole sale and retail prices survey which contains renewal of calculation procedures concerning whole sale and retail prices, index numbers in all Mohafazat in accordance with the directions of vice President, of the Prime Minister.

4 - Solar Energy Survey :

aims at obtaining the following indicators of both public and private sectors.

- 1 - Raise in N° of Licenced Establishments for producing solar heaters.
- 2 - Production energy by Mohafazat.
- 3 - Products and actual annual sales.

5 - Science and technology Statistical Survey : which aims at completing Statistics of science and technology, supplying a framework of Scientific technicians and engineers, classifying scientific engineers and technicians by economic sector and other sectors, supplying data on scientific and experimental developments and supplying data on other scientific activities.

6 - Index number Survey of cost of Residential building per square meter : Which aims at computing evolutions of prices of production requirements and relative importance of cost of residential building as well as comparison of actual development added the cost for each phase of building and construction operations.

7- Survey of average wages and actual work hours of building and construction sector :

Which aims at estimating central tendency and dispersion of variables relating to private and cooperative building sector.

8 - Man Power Survey 1991

9 - Design survey of child and mother's health with the cooperation of the United States for 1992.

10 - Design population and demographic sample for 1992.

4.5 ARGENTINA By Clyde CHARRE DE TRABUCHI

Data processing for the Permanent Survey of Households (PSH)

Since October 1986, the PSH has had the advantage of independent data processing for the entire capital city as well as greater Buenos Aires, through the use of a software program developed by the PSH and personal microcomputers informatics group.

This processing includes all stages, from the reception of survey data on the spot to the distribution of statistical information, using the following procedure :

- input and validation of data ;
- production of statistical information ;
- production of statistical tables ;
- organization of the data for the purposes of distribution to users.

For the production of statistical tables, the main advantages of the software developed are the minimal disk space (150 k) it requires (the processing speed is three times higher than that of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences or SPSS) and the fact that it does not require disk space for temporary archives, since it processes directly from the databases generated in DBase format.

Data is made available to users through menu-driven reference catalogues, which make it possible to view the data in the form of charts, tables, graphs or databases.

In order to optimize the service to users, we are developing the communication project using a modem with the PSH.

4.6 CHINA BY H. WU

A sample survey on the bank deposit of the urban residents was held by the state statistical bureau of China in March, 1991. The purpose of this survey was to estimate the proportion of the deposit of the urban residents to the total urban bank deposit.

7,600 urban households in 35 large and medium sized cities were included in the sample. The respondent households were requested to mail back the questionnaires anonymously. Very valuable data were collected.

5. QUESTION/ANSWER

Conducted by Leslie Kish. Please send questions to him (ISR - The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48106, USA, TELEX 4320815, Fax 313-747-4575) or to IASS, Paris. Please indicate whether or not you want your name given with the question. This has become an open forum, and we shall gladly print (after refereeing) additions, modifications, discussions of past published answers. Contributors to answers will be acknowledged if they agree.

26.1 Question

Procedures for randomly selecting a single respondent from each household have been widely practiced, using the so-called "Kish method." Is this always necessary, or is it sometimes possible to interview all members of the population found in sample households?

Answer. Let us suppose that households are selected with equal probability f , and that they contain unequal members N_i ($N_i=1,2,3\dots$) of some defined population, such as adults (e.g. over 18 years of age). "A procedure for objective respondent selection within the household" (Kish 1949) described a simple procedure for field listing of household members and for randomly selecting one member [Kish 1949, Kish 1965, 11.3]. This procedure provides a feasible field operation for probability selection, though the selected probabilities for population members are $P_i=f/N_i$, thus not epsem, hence not self-weighting. The procedure is similar when the households or dwellings are selected with known probabilities D_i , hence population members receive $P_i=D_i/N_i$. Incidentally, I prefer to avoid the label "Kish method" and let us call it PORSH. (In order to avoid similar fates, for my other new proposals I always found brief, memorable, descriptive names.)

The procedure (using special simple random tables) has been found useful for field selections of one from the N_i population elements (members), at the i th selected cluster (household) when the N_i are a) small, b) unknown before selection of the clusters, c) but known and listed after the selection of the cluster and for the selection of elements. Two examples may suffice. The method has been used extensively after (epsem) selection of household telephone numbers, by listing the elements (adults?) associated with each number and selecting one with the special random tables. Second, in some situations good registers of population members are available (e.g., Electoral Lists in the U.K.), and the households are selected with probabilities proportional to D_i so that the elements receive probabilities proportional to D_i/N_i . Where $D_i/N_i=1$ for most cases, the departures from epsem can often be neglected, and this seldom will cause appreciable bias or variance increases.

The procedure is not useful when the variations in the N_i are great. For example, it is not good for selecting among all N_i persons, including children who may be numerous; but I cannot imagine a real situation for this need. Also it does not serve for selecting dwellings from buildings or from blocks selected with epsem. I am also dubious about methods that try to omit the listing of the N_i members. Actually those listings are inexpensive when all males (or females) are listed first in order of their ages, then the females in age order. The majority of dwellings will not need age data; e.g. single

adults, male plus female couples; male plus female parents plus a son and daughter, can all be listed without asking for ages [Kish 1965, 11.3].

The procedure is not needed for important surveys on the labor force, on health, etc., where one respondent ("any responsible adult") gives information about all population members in the household. Of course, the relative values of the "proxy" responses have been compared to "own" responses, and sometimes found wanting. However, separate interviews with all members would be more expensive. Perhaps some of these surveys should try, perhaps on subsamples, selecting a random "own" interview and then comparing them to the proxies (also random), but I am ignorant of such experiments. Nor is selection needed when all households (or almost all) contain only 0 or 1 population members; for example, married women of child-bearing age.

At last, we arrive at the many situations where the first question is relevant: the households contain several (N_i) population members, all potential respondents, whose "own" responses are needed for all n cases. The cost for n interviews $n = \sum N_i$ is less for selecting all N_i from each selected i than for taking only one from n households. But two arguments support selecting one respondent from each of n households. First, that it is not feasible to obtain two or more interviews from the same household. Second, that the intraclass correlation (ρ_{oh}) of the N_i members in the household greatly reduces the "effective size" of the $n = \sum N_i$ interviews, by $[1 + \rho_{oh}(b-1)]$.

Now I wish to counter these two arguments, because I believe that the PORSH procedure has been "too successful," that it is used when taking all adults is feasible, and probably more efficient. The arguments of efficiency are easier to counter. a) True that rohs are high for some variables (close to 1 for "race" in the USA, perhaps near 0.5 for political, education variables), but not for many others; for many attitudes and behaviors, for noncontagious diseases, and many others, and they can even be negative, e.g. for some labor-force items. b) The decrease by $[1 + \rho_{oh}(b-1)]$ of the "effective size" of n must be balanced against the decrease by $(1 + C_i^2)$ in effective size due to weighting by $k_i = 1/N_i$ after single adult selections or a similar increase in the mean-square-error due to an uncorrected bias of unweighted means [Kish 1992]. c) The cost per response for the additional cases must be cheaper by some factor $P \leq 1$; this decrease has the effect of increasing the "effective size" of n by about $[(1-P)/N + P]$, where N is the average size of N_i in the cluster. For $N=2$ this factor approaches 0.5 as P approaches zero. d) Most importantly, the effects of ρ_{oh} tend to disappear for most subclasses. There are seldom two adults of the same sex and age group in households; therefore these subclasses contain either 0 or 1 member from any household in most subclasses, hence no effects of ρ_{oh} . In summary, including all members (adults) tends to be more efficient than selecting single adults in most cases. e) We should also consider advantages of studying the relations between the N_i members of the same household (as in surveys of fertility and time use).

It is more difficult to write about feasibility in general terms. However, we can counter claims of "impossibility" for multiple household interviews with successful examples: a) husband plus wife interviews in many fertility surveys; b) husband plus wife interviews in time budget studies; c) all adults interviewed in Studies of Income Program

Participation (SIPP) [Jabine 1990]; d) multiple interviews in AIDS surveys in California. These examples were elicited with little effort, and we should be glad to hear about others. About the extent of cooperation from multiple respondents we need empirical evidence more than anecdotes.

Feasible procedures must be suited to the interview situation. Most data on labor force, education, and health may not need elaborate procedures of confidentiality between household members. For confidential data, either separate interviews may be arranged; or written questionnaires may be placed into sealed containers. Other clever procedures may be either invented or copied from others.

References

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26.2 Question

What distinctions, if any, are made between "projections," "forecasts," and "predictions?" In the demographic literature forecasts tend to continue past trends, whereas predictions represent our best attempts to capture future states. However, weather forecasts are predictions in that sense. Also economists often use forecasts to mean predictions.

Answer. I wish my readers would steer us toward consistency in this aspect of statistical terminology. Dictionaries don't seem to help, but reading and discussions have led me to the following ordered set of four commonly used and confused terms.

1. Extrapolations
2. Projections
3. Forecasts
4. Predictions

I begin with data-based objective, scientific, and public methods and move gradually, continuously toward subjective, artistic, personal methods, from extrapolations to predictions. Even before extrapolations we have calculations, intrapolations, and estimations, entirely based on data. Dictionaries also mention expectations, but that word holds a distinct, special meaning for statisticians. Beyond prediction we find prophecy, oracles, etc., which can be entirely data-free.

It may be worthwhile to retain all these four terms, even without having precise definitions and delimitations. Most of the time we may use only one or two of these for any situation. I cannot find enlightenment even in the International Encyclopedia of Statistics and in the Encyclopedia of Statistical Science. Furthermore, recent articles on medical and other "predictions" for individual cases show that "objective predictions" are better than subjective predictions. (See Knauss et al in Science 1991, 389, and Dawes et al Science 1989, 1668.) Also are "objective predictions" forecasts in our term and "subjective predictions" Bayesian? The former perform better than the latter in these applications.

6. PUBLICATIONS

ERRATUM :

"Survey design and analysis"

Author : F.R. JOLLIFFE

Publisher : ELLIS HORWOOD LIMITED

178 p.p. - 1986 -

Price : Library edition : £ 37,50 US \$ 69,50

Student edition : £ 8,95 US \$ 16,95D



