

Conference Participant:

After extensive reviews of community response noise surveys and consultations with the noise research community, the Community Response Team of ICBEN (International Commission on the Biological Effects of Noise) came to the consensus that a solid, valuable publication of a community noise response survey's results should include information about 18 aspects of the survey methodology. It was realized that the amount of detail that could be provided about each aspect would vary depending upon whether the publication was a short conference paper, a longer journal article or a full report. The "Conference Reporting Guidelines" on the next page, list the 18 items that are recommended for conference papers.

These guidelines were previously published in this Journal of Sound and Vibration article:

Fields, J.M.; de Jong, R.G.; Brown, A.L.; Flindell, I.H.; Gjestland, T.; Job, R.F.S.; Kurra, S.; Lercher, P.; Schuemer-Kohrs, A.; Vallet, M.; and Yano, T.: 1997. Guidelines for Reporting Core Information From Community Noise Reaction Surveys. *J. Sound Vib.*, 5, vol. 206, pp. 685-695.

A copy of that article is attached and may provide useful background for understanding the guidelines.

We believe that following these recommendations will increase the contribution that your paper can make to the discipline of noise research and will enhance your paper's reputation.

If you have any questions or comments on the material, please feel free to contact us or any of the authors of the articles.

We appreciate your consideration of our note and wish you success with your paper.

Sincerely

Takashi Yano, Chairman  
Soogab Lee Co-chairman

## Conference Reporting Guidelines

Topic area	Item	Topic	Information to include	✓
Overall survey design	1	Survey date	Year and season when the social survey information was obtained from respondents.	
	2	Site location	The country & community(s) where the study sites were located.	
	3	Site selection	The rationale and method for selecting study sites.	
	4	Site size	Number of sites, areas, or locations where the social survey was conducted.	
	5	Study purpose	The name of the organization that sponsored the survey.	
Social survey sample	6	Sample selection	The method for selecting respondents (random/probability, judgmental, etc.)	
	7	Sample size (Issued)	The number of sampled people or dwellings where an attempt was made to find a person who would answer the survey questionnaire.	
Social survey data collection	8	Survey methods	The method used to obtain respondents' answers (Face-to-face interviews, telephone interviews, mail surveys, etc.)	
	9	Questionnaire wording	The exact wording of the primary questionnaire items (including answer alternatives)	
	10	Precision of sample estimate	The number of respondents who provided answers that could be used in the analysis.	
Nominal acoustical conditions (i.e., the common reference positions and conditions that the acoustical estimates represent)	11	Noise source	The primary noise source studied. (aircraft, road traffic, etc.)	
	12	Noise metrics	The complete, standard label for any noise metric appearing in the conference paper.	
	13	Time period	The period (hours of the day) that the noise metric represents.	
	14	Estimation/measurement procedure	The method used to derive the noise exposure levels for each respondent (modeling, measurement during sampled periods, etc.)	
	15	Reference position	The reference position for which the noise exposure values are normalized relative to the noise source and reflecting surfaces (e.g., one meter from the noisiest facade, etc.)	
	16	Precision of noise estimate	Any unusual factors that affected the accuracy or ability to estimate long-term noise exposure	
Basic dose/response analysis (if part of study objectives)	17	Dose/response relationships	A measure of the extent of the response within each noise exposure grouping.	
Explanatory variable analysis (if part of study objectives)	18	Non-noise variables' impacts on reactions (e.g., demographic, personal or community variables)	The conclusions reached about the effect or lack of effect of each demographic, personal, or community variable examined (even if no effect is found).	