



ARGENTINA

Reporting: **Verónica Beritich**

Argentina was appointed for the first time as the representative of Latin America on the Governing Board of the International Comparison Program

In March 2021, Argentina was incorporated for the first time as a member of the Governing Board representing Latin American countries in the International Comparison Program (ICP), an international statistical project managed by the World Bank and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), which has among its main objectives to estimate the purchasing power parities that are used to compare the production of the countries' economies and the material well-being of their inhabitants. The director of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC), Marco Lavagna, will be the representative of the region.

The director of the Statistics Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Rolando Ocampo, officially informed the UNSD of the appointment of the head of the Argentine National Statistical Office to represent Latin American countries on the Governing Board during the next three years. In December of last year, the Commission had consulted INDEC about its interest in joining as a member due to the role that Argentina plays within the region and its active participation in the initiatives convened by ECLAC.

The incorporation of our country and INDEC to the ICP is framed within two of the strategic axes of the Institutional Work Program that focus on institutional strengthening, especially through participation in the global statistical field, and on the introduction of quality leaps in statistical production and dissemination processes.

According to the UNSD definitions, the Governing Board is made up of the highest statistical authorities of 11 national offices that represent their respective regions. The members of the Council are geographically distributed as follows: Africa (2), Latin America (1), Asia (2), Western Asia (1), Caribbean (1), Commonwealth of Independent States (1), Pacific Islands (1), country of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) not belonging to the European Union (1), and European Union (1).

The program promoted by the United Nations and the World Bank was born in 1968 and is currently one of the largest statistical initiatives in the world, based on an association of international, regional, subregional and national organizations.

For more information about ICP 2021, please consult ICP 2021 Cycle: Global Perspective⁴ (<https://www.cepal.org/>).

General information can be found at www.indec.gob.ar.

For further information, please contact ces@indec.gob.ar.

⁴ <https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/presentations/icp-global-office-2021-cycle-global-perspective.pdf>

CANADA

Reporting: **Beatrice Baribeau**

The 2021 Census of Population: Delivering high-quality data in a pandemic

Every five years the Census of Population provides a detailed and comprehensive statistical portrait of Canada; an essential tool for understanding Canada. The 2021 Canadian Census has the added importance of providing the most detailed data to-date on key socio-demographic variables of Canadians during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Prior to the pandemic, many improvements were made for the 2021 Census. Content changes included a new gender question for enhanced gender-based analysis, new questions on veterans, on linguistic minorities and the use of administrative data to obtain content related to immigration. As with the 2016 Census, administrative data will also be used for income variables to reduce response burden. For the first time, all Census questionnaires are available online. This will promote online self-response, which is targeted at 80%. To improve data interpretability, Census tables will now include confidence intervals (for estimates comprised from the sampled portion of the Census) and new quality indicators will also be provided. These quality indicators will separate total non-response from item non-response and indicate imputation rates and the rate of the use of alternative data sources (ex., for income and immigration) by question.

To ensure reliable statistical information is produced despite challenges wrought by the pandemic, numerous other adaptations have been made. Contactless collection has been maximized by adding an additional mailed reminder and by allocating additional resources for telephone follow-up activities. The collection methodology for collective dwellings was redesigned to encourage online self-response (with telephone follow-up) and to avoid in-person visits to places where vulnerable populations reside. With these mitigation plans in place, a 98% response rate for the Canadian 2021 Census of Population remains the target. However, an additional statistical contingency plan to use administrative data to impute, if needed, key variables of age, sex and usual resident counts has been developed to safeguard the reliability and integrity of Census data.

JAPAN

Reporting: **Dr. Ryozo Yoshino**

Sharing data on humanities and social sciences

For many years, Japan has lagged behind in making individual-level (micro-level) survey data available to the public. In the last few years, remarkable progress has been made under the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), and a project to release data in the humanities and social sciences has been launched to provide full-scale support to several existing universities and institutions (<https://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-di/torikumi.html>), “This (JSPS) program aims to promote joint researches domestically and internationally, thereby promoting humanities and social sciences through building a comprehensive system that researchers can utilize to share data on humanities and social sciences research across disciplines and countries while fostering a shared culture” (<https://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-di/index.html>).

See the homepages of JASDA of Tokyo University (<https://csrda.iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp/english/>), Keio University (<https://www.research.keio.ac.jp/external/org/karc/endcenters/center-72.html> [in Japanese]), Hitotsubashi University (<http://rciss.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/database/index.html>), Osaka University of

Commerce (https://jgss.daishodai.ac.jp/english/data/dat_top.html), and Historiographical Institute (<https://www.hi.u-tokyo.ac.jp/index.html>).

For official statistics, a variety of anonymized microdata are available at the National Statistics Center (<https://www.nstac.go.jp/en/index.html>).

For the data archive, see <https://www.nstac.go.jp/services/archives.html>.

Collecting census data using a web-entry approach

Meanwhile, the revelations of fraud in official statistics over the past decade or so and the falsification of telephone survey data by some media outlets have undermined confidence in Japan's highly reliable public opinion polls and official statistics.

With regard to the national census, the government is promoting a shift from a distribution and collection type survey to a distribution and web-entry survey, but there is undeniable concern that insufficient attention has been paid to ensuring the quality of the data (<https://www.stat.go.jp/english/index.html>).

Collecting survey data during Covid-19

Public surveys in Japan have traditionally used face-to-face surveys, but some have temporarily changed to mail surveys in response to Covid-19.

LATVIA

Reporting: **Zane Matveja, Ruāna Pavasare, Baiba Zukula, Sigita Šulca, Ance Ceriņa, Mārtiņš Liberts**

Population and Housing Census 2021 in Latvia – Data Sources

There will be a solely register-based census in 2021 for the first time in Latvia. The census reference date for Latvia is the first of January 2021. The decision to do a fully register-based census in 2021 was made in 2015 for economic (high cost of the traditional census) and social reasons (decreasing response in social surveys).

Preparation for the census 2021 started in 2012. The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia (CSB) has studied the availability, quality and reliability of different registers and administrative data. All administrative data are evaluated annually according to the European Statistics Code for Practice and census requirements since 2017. The CSB has established a collaboration with register holders that ensures data exchange and coordination between institutions.

The CSB has concluded that the state's administrative registers alone cannot provide all the information required for the census. Therefore, data from non-governmental institutions (e.g., artist unions) and private companies (e.g., water and sewerage service companies) are gathered. More than 40 different registers serve as data providers for the census.

Statistical Imputation and Editing

Although census 2021 will be register-based, it is not possible to obtain all required information about all residents of Latvia from administrative data. For this reason, it is necessary to apply the statistical imputation and editing methods for various census variables. The development of the census imputation and editing methodology has been underway since 2016. Imputation and editing methods are evaluated and improved every year. Two methods are currently used: k-nearest neighbours and the classification tree method (*rpart*).

The classification tree method is used to edit the status of economic activity because it is not possible to determine unregistered employment and unemployment from administrative data. Labour Force Survey data is used as training and benchmark data for this task. The classification tree method is used also to impute the status of employment and the location of the workplace (Latvia or abroad). The imputation of occupation, industry and education variables is carried out using the *k*-nearest neighbours method.

Housing Census

The primary source for the housing census is the Cadastre (in Latvia – the State Immovable Property Cadastre Information System). However, after the data quality and coverage testing, it was concluded that the housing census in Latvia cannot be conducted solely on the Cadastre data.

The most prominent issues are the over-coverage of conventional dwellings and the under-coverage of conventional dwelling`s utilities. Therefore, the information from the Cadastre is complemented with additional data; for instance, data on a dwelling`s utilities is improved by adding data from water and heating supply companies, the previous census (2011), the Household Budget Survey and EU-SILC. Conventional dwelling over-coverage is addressed by adding information on demolished and disused buildings from the Building Information System and additional lists from the municipalities. In addition, there is a small under-coverage of the data on dwelling ownership. This issue is addressed by using additional data from The Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.

For more details, please contact sigita.sulca@csp.gov.lv or baiba.zukula@csp.gov.lv.

LITHUANIA

Reporting: **Andrius Čiginas** and **Inga Masiulaitytė-Šukevič**

Statistics Lithuania as a state data steward

The need to make important decisions for the state and society during the Covid-19 crisis gave impetus to develop the State Data Management Information System. Existing state information systems and administrative data are integrated into this system, which will allow the simultaneous use of data from various sources in the analysis and the preparation of statistical production. Moreover, it will allow statistical information to be produced more quickly and at a more detailed level. Other advantages of the information system will be data exchange and opening up to business and science using specialized analytical spaces - sandboxes. For sample surveys, this means greater modeling capabilities using administrative and alternative data sources.

Population census

The 2021 population and housing census are conducted for the first time based on administrative data. Only data on ethnicity, mother tongue, proficiency in other languages, and religion are collected by a sample survey. The latter study consists of two parts: a voluntary online survey was conducted first, and non-participants are surveyed through a probability sample with face-to-face or telephone interview, depending on the pandemic situation. The latter option is possible due to existing agreements between Statistics Lithuania and mobile operators.

Statistical population register

The development of the State Data Management Information System and the ongoing population census led to the creation of a statistical population register for the purposes of sample surveys and the production of detailed demographic, social statistics. This statistical register includes personal data on residents and non-residents. The aims are to identify, merge each person correctly, to

update in real-time all necessary characteristics with vital events, movements, to evaluate the quality of administrative data, and to prepare daily and more detailed statistics.

Experimental statistics

Statistics Lithuania started compiling experimental statistics. The purpose of such statistics is to provide users with more detailed information with higher frequency using auxiliary data from administrative and alternative sources. The first two attempts are experimental predictions of poverty indicators at the municipality level using small area estimation models, and estimates of the shadow economy in economic activity groups. The new statistics will complement and provide an alternative to official statistics.

European Conference on Quality in Official Statistics (Q2022)

Statistics Lithuania is organizing in partnership with Eurostat the European Conference on Quality in Official Statistics, which is due in Vilnius on 8–10 June 2022 with a one-day training course on the 7th of June 2022. This Conference is the 10th in the series of biennial conferences dedicated to enforcing the dissemination of knowledge, recent research, and good practices on emerging new challenges related to Quality in Official Statistics. A specialized website <http://q2022.stat.gov.lt> will be open for more information and registration to the Conference by September 2021.

POLAND

Reporting: **Tomasz Żądło**

The ceremony of awarding the title of doctor honoris causa of the University of Economics in Katowice to Professor Malay Ghosh

The ceremony of awarding the doctor honoris causa title to Professor Malay Ghosh took place on the 14th of May 2021 at the University of Economics in Katowice in Poland in the virtual form. Professor Malay Ghosh, Distinguished Professor at the University of Florida is known as a world authority in statistics, the author and co-author of more than 300 publications including highly cited papers in “Annals of Statistics”, “Journal of the American Statistical Associations”, “Biometrika” and “Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B”, the supervisor of 60 PhDs, the Principal Investigator and Co-principal Investigator of 30 grants. He is also the Elected Fellow of the American Statistical Association, the Elected Fellow of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the Elected Member of the International Statistical Institute and the Elected Fellow of the International Society for Bayesian Analysis. He received numerous awards including the Jerzy Sława-Neyman Medal bestowed by the Polish Statistical Association in 2012, the Lifetime Achievement Award given by the International Indian Statistical Association in 2017 and the Small Area Estimation Award in 2019.

More details:

https://www.ue.katowice.pl/no_cache/en/university/news/article/ceremony-of-awarding-the-title-of-doctor-honoris-causa-of-the-university-of-economics-in-katowice-to-1.html

The commemorative book:

https://www.ue.katowice.pl/no_cache/en/university/news/article/publication-on-the-occasion-of-conferring-the-doctor-honoris-causa-degree-upon-professor-malay-ghosh.html

The recording of the ceremony is available at: <https://tv.ue.katowice.pl>

SPAIN

Reporting: **Antonio Argüeso**

A register-based 2021 population and housing Census in Spain

In 2021, Spain will join the small group of countries that carry out the population and housing census based exclusively on administrative registers, probably becoming the largest country in the world that conducts a census following a system like this.

The 2021 Census is the result of a process started in 1996 with the creation of a continuous population register. This made it possible to stop conducting a classic population census in 2011: questionnaires were sent only to a sample of 10% of households and that information was combined with the content of the population register to complete the census information.

The 2021 census no longer needs to collect information from households but is built exclusively by combining data from dozens of administrative sources on population and dwellings. It is, therefore, the culmination of a long 25-year journey. It can be done because in Spain three fundamental elements converge that only occur in a few countries: good population and housing registers, which serve as the skeleton of the operation, abundance of administrative data for the census variables and a clear legal basis to access those records.

The 2021 census will refer to the date of January 1. The product that is built is similar to the one that would be available if the questionnaires of all households in Spain were processed through a classic Census: a file containing approximately 47 million people, and another one with around 26 million dwellings, 19 of them occupied (of course the real figures are the product of the Census itself).

The census project will be complemented by conducting a specific survey, called the Survey of Essential Characteristics of the Population and Housing (ECEPOV-2021). Developed during the first half of 2021, it will improve the imputation of some census variables and will provide some complementary information, which is not found in administrative records. It is a sample survey directed at 1% of the population.

One of the most outstanding elements is the use of information on the electricity consumption of the dwellings to be able to offer a classification of the use of the dwellings, an alternative to the traditional classification (occupied, secondary, empty) with much more objective information.

The research on sources and methods developed to construct the 2021 census has also resulted in very novel satellite projects. This is the case of information on commuting (measurement of daily flows between place of study and work). At the end of 2019, INE developed a pioneering project worldwide on measuring daily mobility using its own methodology, with data from the three main mobile phone operators in Spain. The objective was to produce information on commuting, highly demanded in previous censuses whose quality in administrative records might not be sufficient. The covid-19 outbreak that began in March 2020 in Spain led the project to refocus to provide daily information on population mobility, which INE has been providing promptly during 2020 and 2021.

The 2021 census should be the last census in Spain, in the sense of offering a detailed photo of the territory once every ten years; Work is underway to design a strategy to offer information with the same level of detail but on a more regular basis. The census will give way to continuous exploitation of an updated population register, opening the door to a new system of continuous longitudinal population and household statistics.

UNITED STATES

Reporting: **John Glaser**

U. S. Labor Productivity: Adjusting first quarter 2020 to account for the effects of COVID-19

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) quarterly estimates of labor productivity—defined as real output per hour worked—combine output data published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) with hours data primarily from the BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. The reference period for the March 2020 CES data, the pay period that includes the 12th of each month, largely predated many of the COVID-19-related job losses and business closures that occurred in the latter part of March 2020. To capture these job losses, adjustments were made to employment and hours estimates in the first quarter of 2020 using data primarily from the weekly reports on the number of initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the Department of Labor’s Employment and Training Administration. Hours worked and related measures—including labor productivity—for the first quarter of 2020 reflect these adjustments. (Additional information is available on the BLS website.)

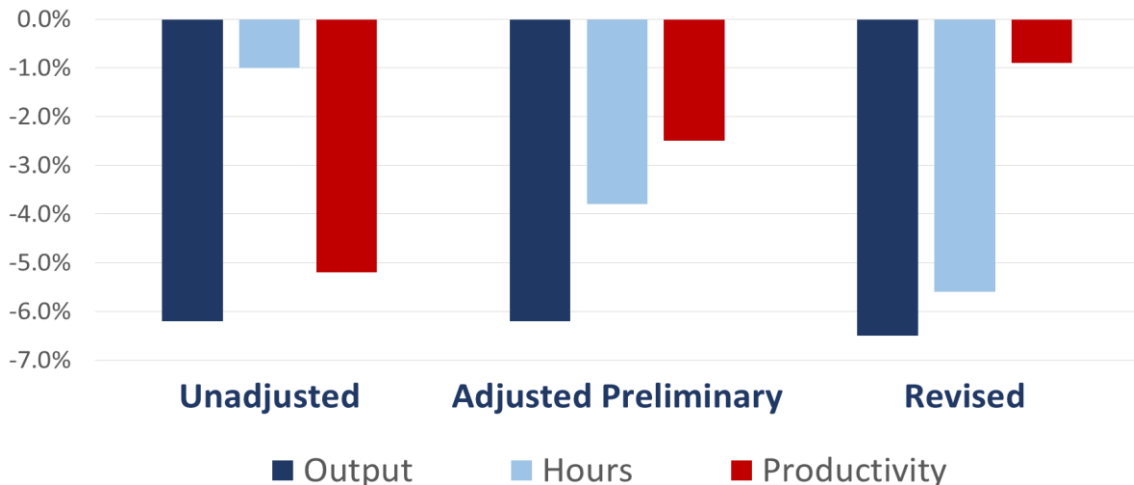


Figure: COVID-adjusted labor productivity growth, U.S. nonfarm business sector, 2020 Q1. Annual average percent change from previous quarter

Output growth for the preliminary estimate of 2020 Q1 from BEA was -6.2 percent. BLS adjustments to preliminary estimates, based on supplementary data on employment, reduced 2020 Q1 hours growth by 2.7 percentage points from -1.0 percent to -3.8 percent. (All quarterly percent changes are seasonally adjusted annual rates.) In turn, these adjustments to hours worked increased estimated labor productivity growth by 2.7 percentage points from -5.2 percent to -2.5 percent.

For the revised estimate, BEA revised output growth downward by 0.3 percentage points from -6.2 percent to -6.5 percent. BLS revisions to the preliminary estimates, which added adjustments to average weekly hours based on CES data for April, reduced 2020 Q1 hours growth by 1.8 percentage points from -3.8 percent to -5.6 percent, and increased labor productivity growth by 1.7 percentage points from -2.5 percent to -0.9 percent. These data were published in Productivity and Costs, First Quarter 2020, Revised, on June 4, 2020.

The data have been further revised since that time, incorporating the annual revision to the National Income and Product Accounts affecting output, the annual CES benchmark revision affecting employment and average weekly hours, and new seasonal adjustment methods affecting hours worked. Current results for 2020 Q1, published March 4, 2021 are as follows: labor productivity -0.8 percent, output -6.4 percent, and hours worked -5.6 percent—nearly identical to the June 2020 revised estimates.



Upcoming IASS-Supported Conferences in 2021

ICES VI – The International Conference on Establishment Statistics will take place 14–17 June 2021 in New Orleans, U.S. Website: <https://ww2.amstat.org/meetings/ices/2020/conferenceinfo.cfm/>

EESW21 – European Establishment Statistics Workshop 2021 will take place virtually 14–17 September 2021. Website: <https://statswiki.unece.org/display/ENBES/EESW21>

SAE2021 – BigSmall – Conference on Small Area Estimation, with the theme “Big Data for Small Areas”, will be held virtually 20–24 September 2021, as a satellite conference to the World Statistics Conference in 2021. Website: <https://sae2020.org/>

11e Colloque International Francophone sur les Sondages – 11th International Francophone Conference on Surveys will take place 6–8 October 2021 in Brussels, Belgium. Website: <http://sondages2020.sciencesconf.org>

Summer School on Survey Statistics 2021

The Summer School on Survey Statistics 2021 is fully virtual and offers educational sessions in English on Friday 3, 10, 17 and 24 September at 15-18 and sessions in Russian on Saturday 4, 11, 18 and 25 September (exact times TBA).

Website: <https://wiki.helsinki.fi/display/BNU/Summer+School+on+Survey+Statistics+2021>.

The summer school is free of participation fee and is open for anyone interested. Registration required. Information on registration and contributed paper submission can be found on the event web site.

The main aim of the summer school is to promote scientific and educational cooperation in survey and official statistics between statisticians interested in new trends in the area.

Educational sessions include keynote lectures, invited lectures and contributed papers. Main topics are Data integration, Machine Learning and Small area estimation. Topics related to survey and official statistics are welcome in contributed papers.

The summer school is organized by the Baltic-Nordic-Ukrainian (BNU) Network on Survey Statistics. Today, the network involves partners from eight countries: Belarus, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Sweden and Ukraine.

The Summer School on Survey Statistics 2021 is the 24th of the scientific or educational events organized by the network since 1997. The event is sponsored by the International Association of Survey Statisticians (IASS).

More information of the network activities can be found at <https://wiki.helsinki.fi/display/BNU/Home>.

Other Conferences on survey statistics and related areas

Statistics in the Big Data Era will take place 2–4 June 2021 in Berkeley, USA. Website: <https://simons.berkeley.edu/workshops/statistics-big-data-era>

Symposium on Data Science & Statistics is planned to take place June 2–5 2021 in Missouri, USA. Website: <https://ww2.amstat.org/meetings/sdss/2021/>

ANZSC 2021 – Australian Statistical Society and New Zealand Statistical Association Conference will take place 5–9 July 2021, Gold Coast, Australia. Website: <https://anzsc2021.com.au/>

Conference and Special Issue of Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series A in memory of Fred Smith and Chris Skinner will be held in Southampton, UK, 7–9 July 2021. Website: <https://www.southampton.ac.uk/s3ri/news/events/2021/07/08-conference-for-fred-and-chris.page>

63rd ISI World Statistics Congress will take place 11–16 July 2021 and will be virtual. Website: <https://www.isi2021.org/>

Joint Statistical Meetings 2021 will take place 7–12 August 2021 in Seattle, USA. Website: <https://www.amstat.org/ASA/Meetings/Joint-Statistical-Meetings.aspx>

2021 Women in Statistics and Data Science Conference will take place 7–9 October 2021 in Pittsburgh, USA. Website: <https://ww2.amstat.org/meetings/wds/2021/>

2021 International Methodology Symposium, “Adopting Data Science in Official Statistics to Meet Society's Emerging Needs”, will take place virtually from October 15 to November 5. Website: <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/conferences/symposium2021/index>

Information on activities of the **Survey Research Methods Section of the American Statistical Association** are available at: <https://community.amstat.org/surveyresearchmethodssection/home>

In Other Journals

Journal of Survey Statistics and Methodology

Volume 9, Issue 1, February 2021

<https://academic.oup.com/jssam/issue/9/1>

Survey Methodology

Optimal Response Formats for Online Surveys: Branch, Grid, or Single Item?

Matthew Debell, Catherine Wilson, Simon Jackman, Lucila Figueroa

Re-Examining the Middle Means Typical and the Left and Top Means First Heuristics Using Eye-Tracking Methodology

Jan Karem Höhne, Timo Lenzner, Cornelia E Neuert, Ting Yan

The Dynamics of “Neither Agree Nor Disagree” Answers in Attitudinal Questions

Miriam Truebner

Language Proficiency Among Respondents: Implications for Data Quality in a Longitudinal Face-To-Face Survey

Alexander Wenz, Tarek Al Baghal, Alessandra Gaia

Survey Statistics

Population Size Estimation Using Multiple Respondent-Driven Sampling Surveys

Brian J Kim, Mark S Handcock

A Sampling Design for Ordered Populations

Xiaofei Zhang, Wayne A Fuller

Tools for Selecting Working Correlation Structures When Using Weighted GEE to Model Longitudinal Survey Data

Philip M Westgate, Brady T West

Applications

The Impact of Nonsampling Errors on Estimators of Catch from Electronic Reporting Systems

S Lynne Stokes, Benjamin M Williams, Ryan P A McShane, Shalima Zalsha

The Pseudo Maximum Likelihood Estimator for Quantiles of Survey Variables

Jing Wang

Volume 9, Issue 2, April 2021

Special Issue: Disability Measurement and Analysis

<https://academic.oup.com/jssam/issue/9/2>

Preface

JSSAM Special Issue on Disability Measurement and Analysis: Preface

Kirk Wolter, Claudia Cappa, Elena A Erosheva, Jennifer H Madans, Kristen Miller, Paul Scanlon, Julie D. Weeks

Applications

Risk of Workforce Exit due to Disability: State Differences in 2003–2016

Yonatan Ben-Shalom, Ignacio Martinez, Mariel McKenzie Finucane

Survey Statistics

Many Classes, Restricted Measurement (MACREM) Models for Improved Measurement of Activities of Daily Living

Brian P Flaherty, Yusuke Shono

Survey Methodology

Who Counts? Measuring Disability Cross-Nationally in Census Data

David Pettinicchio, Michelle Maroto

Usefulness of Internet Surveys to Identify People with Disabilities: A Cautionary Tale

Andrew J Houtenville, Kimberly G Phillips, Vidya Sundar

Collecting Objective Measures of Visual and Auditory Function in a National in-Home Survey of Older Adults

Mengyao Hu, Vicki A Freedman, Joshua R Ehrlich, Nicholas S Reed, Catherine Billington, Judith D Kasper

Differences in Proxy-Reported and Self-Reported Disability in the Demographic and Health Surveys

Mahmoud Elkasabi



Survey Methodology, June 2020, Vol. 46, no. 1

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/12-001-x2020001-eng.htm>

Are probability surveys bound to disappear for the production of official statistics?

Jean-François Beaumont

Local polynomial estimation for a small area mean under informative sampling

Marius Stefan and Michael A. Hidioglou

Small area estimation methods under cut-off sampling

María Guadarrama, Isabel Molina and Yves Tillé

Model-assisted sample design is minimax for model-based prediction

Robert Graham Clark

Considering interviewer and design effects when planning sample sizes

Stefan Zins and Jan Pablo Burgard

A new double hot-deck imputation method for missing values under boundary conditions

Yousung Park and Tae Yeon Kwon

Survey Methodology, December 2020, Vol. 46, no. 2

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/12-001-x2020002-eng.htm>

Estimation and inference of domain means subject to qualitative constraints

Cristian Oliva-Aviles, Mary C. Meyer and Jean D. Opsomer

Bayesian hierarchical weighting adjustment and survey inference

Yajuan Si, Rob Trangucci, Jonah Sol Gabry and Andrew Gelman

Firth's penalized likelihood for proportional hazards regressions for complex surveys

Pushpal K. Mukhopadhyay

Probability-proportional-to-size ranked-set sampling from stratified populations

Omer Ozturk

Semi-automated classification for multi-label open-ended questions

Hyukjun Gweon, Matthias Schonlau and Marika Wenemark

Survey Methodology, March 2021, Vol. 47, no. 1

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/12-001-x2021001-eng.htm>

Waksberg Invited Paper Series

Science and survey management

Roger Tourangeau

Regular Papers

Integration of data from probability surveys and big found data for finite population inference using mass imputation

Shu Yang, Jae Kwang Kim and Youngdeok Hwang

Sample empirical likelihood approach under complex survey design with scrambled responses

Sixia Chen, Yichuan Zhao and Yuke Wang

A method to find an efficient and robust sampling strategy under model uncertainty

Edgar Bueno and Dan Hedlin

Bayesian predictive inference of small area proportions under selection bias

Seongmi Choi, Balgobin Nandram and Dalho Kim

Small area benchmarked estimation under the basic unit level model when the sampling rates are non-negligible

Marius Stefan and Michael A. Hidioglou

Estimation of domain discontinuities using Hierarchical Bayesian Fay-Herriot models

Jan A. van den Brakel and Harm-Jan Boonstra

Bayesian pooling for analyzing categorical data from small areas

Aejeong Jo, Balgobin Nandram and Dal Ho Kim

Short note

A note on multiply robust predictive mean matching imputation with complex survey data

Sixia Chen, David Haziza and Alexander Stubblefield

Journal of Official Statistics



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<https://sciendo.com/issue/JOS/37/1>

Building a Sample Frame of SMEs Using Patent, Search Engine, and Website Data

Sanjay K. Arora, Sarah Kelley, Sarvothaman Madhavan

Optimal Reconciliation of Seasonally Adjusted Disaggregates Taking Into Account the Difference Between Direct and Indirect Adjustment of the Aggregate

Francisco Corona, Victor M. Guerrero, Jesús López-Peréz

Panel Conditioning in the U.S. Consumer Expenditure Survey

Stephanie Eckman, Ruben Bach

Weighted Dirichlet Process Mixture Models to Accommodate Complex Sample Designs for Linear and Quantile Regression

Michael R. Elliott, Xi Xia

Identifying Outliers in Response Quality Assessment by Using Multivariate Control Charts Based on Kernel Density Estimation

Jiayun Jin, Geert Loosveldt

Can Smart City Data be Used to Create New Official Statistics?

Rob Kitchin, Samuel Stehle

An App-Assisted Travel Survey in Official Statistics: Possibilities and Challenges

Danielle McCool, Peter Lugtig, Ole Mussmann, Barry Schouten

Measuring and Modeling Food Losses

Marco Mingione, Carola Fabi, Giovanna Jona Lasinio

Survey Mode Effects on Objective and Subjective Questions: Evidence from the Labour Force Survey

Joachim Schork, Cesare A.F. Riillo, Johann Neumayr

Generalised Regression Estimation Given Imperfectly Matched Auxiliary Data

Li-Chun Zhang

Volume 37 (2021): Issue 2 (June 2021)

Special Issue on New Techniques and Technologies for Statistics

<https://sciendo.com/issue/JOS/37/2>

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Francesca Di Iorio, Emanuele Baldacci, Dario Buono, Luca di Gennaro Splendore, Duncan Elliott, Rebecca Killick, Tiziana Laureti, Monica Pratesi and Natalie Shlomo

A structural Equation Model for Measuring Relative Development of Hungarian Counties in the Years 1994–2016

Kludia Máténé Bella and Ildikó Ritzlné Kazimir

Measuring and Communicating the Uncertainty in Official Economic Statistics

Gian Luigi Mazzi, James Mitchell and Florabela Carausu

The Evolution of the Italian Framework to Measure Well-Being

Fabio Bacchini, Barbara Baldazzi, Rita De Carli, Lorenzo Di Biagio, Miria Savioli, Maria Pia Sorvillo and Alessandra Tinto

Improving Time Use Measurement with Personal Big Data Collection – The Experience of the European Big Data Hackathon 2019

Mattia Zeni, Ivano Bison, Fernando Reis, Britta Gauckler and Fausto Giunchiglia

A Diagnostic for Seasonality Based Upon Polynomial Roots of ARMA Models

Tucker McElroy

Applying Machine Learning for Automatic Product Categorization

Andrea Roberson

A Product Match Adjusted R Squared Method for Defining Products with Transaction Data

Antonio G. Chessa

Variance Estimation after Mass Imputation Based on Combined Administrative and Survey Data

Sander Scholtus and Jacco Daalmans

Assessing and Adjusting Bias Due to Mixed-Mode in Aspect of Daily Life Survey

Claudia de Vitiis, Alessio Guandalini, Francesca Inglese and Marco D. Terribili

Measuring the Accuracy of Aggregates Computed from a Statistical Register

Giorgio Alleva, Piero Demetrio Falorsi, Francesca Petrarca and Paolo Righi

A Hybrid Technique for the Multiple Imputation of Survey Data

Humera Razzak and Christian Heumann

Survey Practice

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Articles

Using “Don’t Know” Responses in a Survey of Oncologists Regarding Medicinal Cannabis
Dragana Bolcic-Jankovic, Eric G. Campbell, Jessica L. LeBlanc, Manan M. Nayak, Ilana M. Braun

The effect of a web-push survey on physician survey responses rates: a randomized experiment

Cristine D. Delnevo, Binu Singh

COVID-19 Infection Rates and Propensity to Self-Respond in the 2020 U.S. Decennial Census

Nancy Bates, Joe Zmadics

Web survey entry selection by a mailed invitation letter

Arto Selkälä, Leena Viinamäki, Asko Suikkanen, Ulf-Dietrich Reips

Using Randomization to Learn About Framing Effects on LGBTQ Rights Questions

Daniel Greenberg, Ian Huff, Natalie Jackson, Diana Orcés

Response, Willingness, and Data Donation in a Study on Accelerometer Possession in the General Population

Vera Toepoel, Annemieke Luiten, Robbert Zandvliet

Survey Research Methods

Journal of the European Survey Research Association

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<https://ojs.ub.uni-konstanz.de/srm/issue/view/225>

The Role of Time, Weather and Google Trends in Understanding and Predicting Web Survey Response

Qixiang Fang, Joep Burger, Ralph Meijers, Kees van Berkel

Have You Ever Seen the Rain? It Looks Like It's Going to Rain! The Causal Impact of the Weather Situation and the Season on Survey Participation in a Multi-Wave Panel Study

Rolf Becker

Studying the Context Effect of Family Norms on Gender Role Attitudes: an Experimental Design

Angelica Maineri, Vera Lomazzi, Ruud Luijkx

The Relationship Between Response Probabilities and Data Quality in Grid Questions

Tobias Gummer, Ruben Bach, Jessica Daikeler, Stephanie Eckman

Using Response Times to Enhance the Reliability of Political Knowledge Items: An Application to the 2015 Swiss Post-Election Survey

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How to Reconstruct a Trend when Survey Questions Have Changed Over Time. Methods for Scale Homogenization Applied to the Case of Life Satisfaction in Japan 1958-2007

Tineke de Jonge, Akiko Kamesaka, Ruut Veenhoven

Other Journals

- **Statistical Journal of the IAOS**
 - <https://content.iospress.com/journals/statistical-journal-of-the-iaos/>
- **International Statistical Review**
 - <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/17515823>
- **Transactions on Data Privacy**
 - <http://www.tdp.cat/>
- **Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A (Statistics in Society)**
 - <https://rss.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/1467985x>
- **Journal of the American Statistical Association**
 - <https://amstat.tandfonline.com/uasa20>
- **Statistics in Transition**
 - <https://sit.stat.gov.pl>

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We are very pleased to welcome the following new IASS members!

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DR.	Adalbert	Nshimyumuremyi	Mali
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Vice-Presidents:		
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Chair of the Cochran-Hansen Prize Committee and IASS representative on the ISI Awards Committee:	Isabel Molina (Spain)	imolina@est-econ.uc3m.es
IASS representatives on the World Statistics Congress Scientific Programme Committee:	Cynthia Clark (USA) in 2017-2019	czfclark@cox.net
	Monica Pratesi (Italy)	monica.pratesi@unipi.it
IASS representative on the World Statistics Congress short course committee:	Nadia Lkhoulf (Morocco)	n.lkhoulf@hcp.ma
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International organisations:

- Eurostat (European Statistical Office)

National statistical offices:

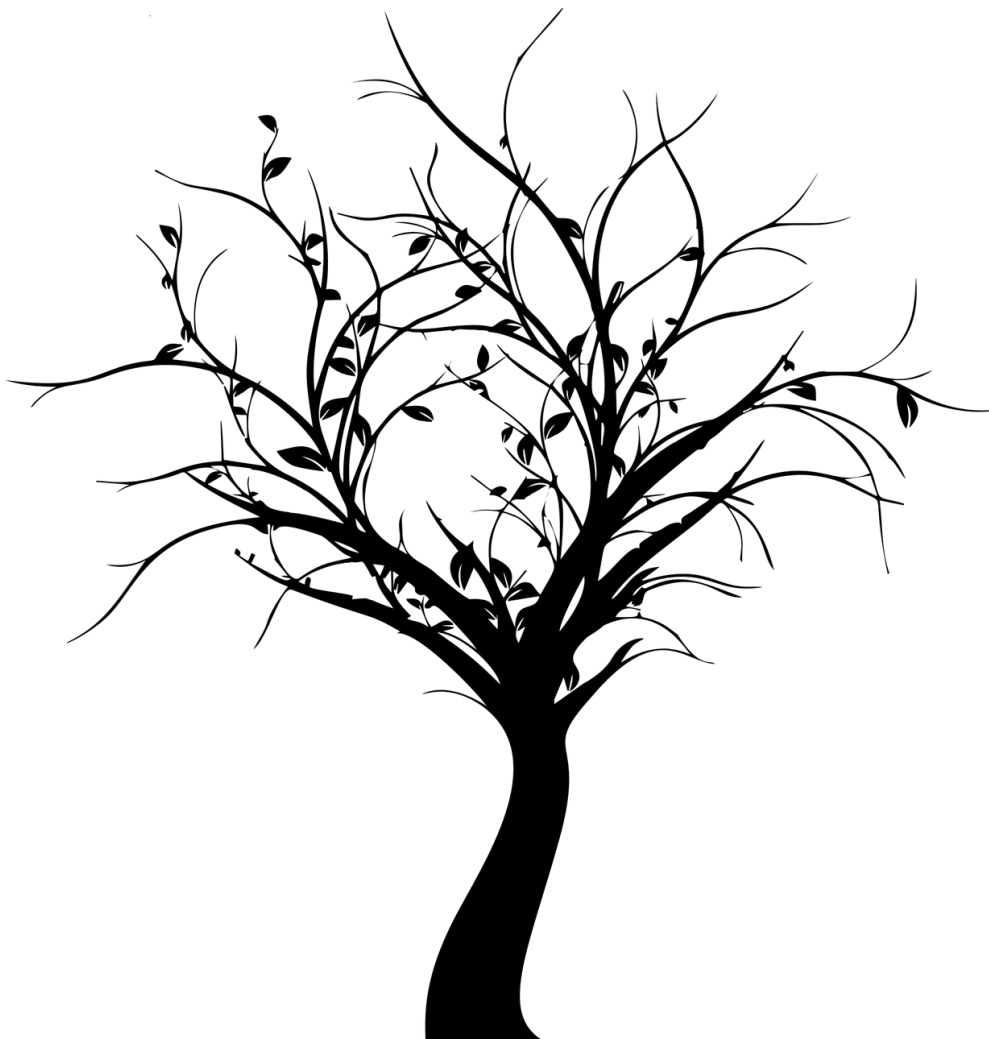
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australia
- Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE), Brazil
- Statistics Canada, Canada
- Statistics Denmark, Denmark
- Statistics Finland, Finland
- Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis), Germany
- Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, Israel
- Istituto nazionale di statistica (Istat), Italy
- Statistics Korea, Republic of Korea
- Direcção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos (DSEC), Macao, SAR China
- Statistics Mauritius, Mauritius
- Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI), Mexico
- Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand
- Statistics Norway, Norway
- Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), Portugal
- Statistics Sweden, Sweden
- National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), United States
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Private companies:

- Westat, United States

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<http://isi-iass.org/home/services/the-survey-statistician/>



Please contact Margaret de Ruiten-Molloy (m.deruitermolloy@cbs.nl)
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