Argentina

Reporting: **Verónica Beritich**

INDEC hosted officials from the United Nations System in Argentina

On September 11th, the authorities of INDEC, together with the authorities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina, took part in a meeting with representatives of 14 organizations of the United Nations System in Argentina. The purpose of this meeting was to strengthen data production in the country. The institutional work plan was presented, highlighting the use of official statistics to promote economic, social, and environmental development, and inviting international agencies to work in coordination with INDEC on projects involving the National Statistical System.

The use of administrative records is one of the structural pillars of the projects shared in this meeting, and INDEC's obligation is to harness all that potential to produce better data. Other key pillars highlighted by INDEC's authorities included the crucial support of the United Nations agencies in Argentina in breaking down the natural barriers that exist within the State, and the need to work in a coordinated manner to provide information that meets the growing demand and thus deliver timely, high-quality statistics for decision-making.

The working session was divided into two parts. At the beginning, representatives of each multilateral organization briefly described the projects they are promoting, which are primarily based on information produced by INDEC. Afterwards, the main current lines of work of the Institute were presented:

- Strengthening the statistical structure through projects that include the continuous updating of population projections and the implementation of the new Master Urban Household Sample of the Argentine Republic (MMUVRA).
- Expanding the conceptual frameworks for the production of new economic, social, and environmental statistics and incorporating the integrated governance system.
- Developing an integrated system of administrative records for statistical use, based on statistical records of population, housing, and economic units.
- Applying technological innovation in statistical operations and in the harmonization of administrative records.
- Strengthening institutions by coordinating activities between national State agencies that provide information and produce statistics and international organizations in the field.

General information can be found at https://www.indec.gob.ar.

For further information, please contact https://www.indec.gob.ar/indec/web/Institucional-Indec-Contacto.

Australia

Reporting: **Paul Schubert**

Enhancing household survey frames when you don't have a population register

National Statistical Offices (NSOs) across the globe have an urgent need to address increasing collection costs, caused by the increased difficulty in making contact with households and securing their cooperation, while maintaining data quality. The biggest threat to data quality that all NSOs are working to safeguard against is nonresponse bias given the increasing trends of survey nonresponse.

Unlike Scandinavian countries (for example), Australia does not have a population register; frame information to assess and help adjust for nonresponse biases in household surveys has been very limited.

The goal of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Data Improved Frames From the Address Register (DIFFAR) project is to address these challenges head-on by delivering improved survey frames for household surveys. The improvement comes from augmenting existing survey frames - a full population list of addresses eligible for selection - with categorical auxiliary information derived from the Person Level Integrated Data Asset (PLIDA) that can support more efficient and targeted survey designs, operations and processes (for more about PLIDA, see: Person Level Integrated Data Asset (PLIDA) | Australian Bureau of Statistics.)

The key methodological innovation of the DIFFAR project is the use of a random forest model, a machine learning approach, to predict the probability that an address has certain characteristics based on its reported PLIDA data – for example, whether a low-income household resides at the address or a child is present at the address. These predicted probabilities are then used to group addresses into decile categories which can be used to:

- ensure representation of key subpopulations in the sample design and selection
- track response during data collection operations to prioritise groups for follow-up
- improve estimation results through this use of auxiliary information.

It is important to note that this method protects the privacy of personal information from PLIDA by not using it directly to categorise addresses.

While with DIFFAR the ABS is still in the early days of introducing more and better use of auxiliary information in our survey processes, it has already enabled us to reduce biases in survey estimates, and improve efficiency of sample designs by up to 20%. It has also identified subpopulations that are under-represented in response so far during enumeration, allowing data collection staff to prioritise these subpopulations in follow-up, and delivering a more representative final sample. The use of DIFFAR information in estimation has provided new insights into subpopulations that are currently under-represented in weighted estimates, and is providing the information required to remove the resulting nonresponse bias from estimates.

For further information, please contact Bruce Fraser.

Brazil

Reporting: **Andrea Diniz da Silva**

Learning Paths: Professional Training and Statistical Literacy

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics has created a set of Learning Paths for various audiences: professionals from the public and private sectors, academics, policy makers, and other professionals interested in the topics offered. The courses will be offered free of charge, remotely, with synchronous and asynchronous activities. To ensure regional reach, spots are reserved for each region of Brazil. Spots are also distributed equally between men and women. This aims to ensure nationwide reach and a diverse range of trainees. Participants are expected to disseminate the knowledge, references, and materials provided in each course.

There are six Learning Paths: Current Situation Analysis and Public Communication; Improving Municipal Planning: Regulations and Indicators; Data Science, Big Data, and Artificial Intelligence; Demographic Census and Municipal Planning; Statistics, Territory, and Public Policies; and the National System of Statistics and Geography. The courses in these Paths are mostly taught by IBGE staff, but also include guest professors.

All Paths focus on statistics, their production, use, and understanding, thus fulfilling a dual role: professional training and statistical literacy.

Canada

Reporting: **Darren Gray**

Statistics Canada's generalized systems are migrating to R and Python

Statistics Canada's generalized systems have supported our statistical production infrastructure for many years, providing efficient, vetted, and reusable solutions that can be deployed across multiple programs. These systems are used throughout the Integrated Business Statistics Program (IBSP), numerous economic and social surveys, and in our Census program. They are also shared internationally at no cost, supporting methodological consistency and cooperation among National Statistical Organizations (NSOs).

Statistics Canada is modernizing its broader statistical systems through a progressive shift toward open-source technologies such as R and Python. These languages offer extensive statistical, analytical, and machine-learning capabilities for better scalability and performance, and they align with the technical skill sets of new statisticians, analysts, data scientists, and programmers joining the agency. This modernization strengthens our ability to work within global statistical and data-science communities.

As part of this broader initiative, we are migrating our SAS-based generalized systems to R and Python. For some of the systems, this includes not just a change in programming language but new functions, features, and overall enhancements. The modernization is already well underway: Banff and G-Series were released publicly in early 2025, and additional systems are on the way. In addition to using R and Python, we also plan on making the source code publicly available on our GitHub account to improve transparency, enhance code quality, and encourage collaboration. The table below summarizes the migration plan and targeted release dates for our SAS-based generalized systems:

Current system (SAS-based)	Functionality	New system (Language)	Release date
Banff	Editing and imputation	Banff & Banff Processor (Python)	January 2025
G-Series	Time series adjustment	G-Series (R)	January 2025
G-Sam	Probabilistic sampling	Jasper (R)	October 2025 (internal); preparing for public dissemination
G-Confid	Disclosure control	G-Confid (Python)	March 2026 (planned)
G-Link	Record linkage	G-Link (Python)	March 2026 (planned)
G-Est	Weighting and estimation	Yoho (R)	June 2026 (planned)

Releasing these systems publicly will strengthen collaboration, reduce duplication of effort across agencies, and promote international methodological consistency. For questions or further information, please feel free to reach out to Darren Gray at darren.gray@statcan.gc.ca.

Released systems:

Statistics Canada (2025). *Banff.* Python package version 3.1.3,

https://github.com/StatCan/gensol-banff.

Statistics Canada (2025). *Banff Processor.* Python package version 2.0.3, https://github.com/StatCan/gensol-banff-processor.

Statistics Canada (2025). *G-Series.* R package version 3.0.2,

https://github.com/StatCan/gensol-gseries.

Croatia

Reporting: **Ksenija Dumičić**

New Developments in the 2024 EU SILC Survey Methodology in Croatia

In 2025, Državni zavod za statistiku (DZS) released the 2024 wave of EU-SILC, based on an updated sampling design and updated data-collection practices. The 2024 sample was drawn as a random sample of private-household dwellings, using the 2021 Population, Households and Dwellings Census as the sampling frame. From 13,049 randomly selected households, 9,410 completed interviews were obtained, yielding a household-level response rate of 77.53 % (DZS, 2025a; DZS, 2025b). The survey retains its panel-design structure: selected households remain in the sample for a four-year rotation, enabling both cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses of income, poverty, material deprivation, and other living conditions indicators. Data collection was carried out primarily via computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), supplemented by telephone interviewing (CATI) when necessary, by authorised and certified DZS interviewers (DZS, 2025b). Importantly, the 2024 wave introduced a **methodological innovation** by integrating administrative data sources for

income variables, such as wages, pensions, and social transfers, alongside traditional household interviews. This hybrid approach strengthens data accuracy, reduces respondent burden, and marks a break in the time series compared with previous years when income was collected solely via interviewing (DZS, 2025a). The updated sampling frame based on the 2021 Census ensures up-to-date population coverage; weighting procedures account for unequal selection probabilities, unit non-response, and post-stratification to known population totals at national and regional (HR-NUTS 2) levels. These enhancements considerably improve the representativeness, reliability, and European comparability of Croatian EU-SILC data, aligning the survey with best practices in longitudinal income and living conditions measurement across EU member states.

References

DZS (2025a) *Indicators of Poverty and Social Exclusion, 2024 (EU-SILC Survey)*. First Release, ZUDP-2025-1-1. Zagreb: DZS. Available at: https://podaci.dzs.hr/2025/en/97252

DZS (2025b) *Income and Living Conditions Survey – survey documentation and methodological notes*. Zagreb: DZS. Available at: https://dzs.gov.hr/in-focus/survey-researches/income-and-living-conditions-survey/1787

France

Reporting: **Philippe Brion**

Audience Measurement in France

Audience measurement aims to understand and quantify the number of people exposed to media content, whether on a television channel, radio station, website, or any other medium.

Behind this generic term "measurement" lie, beyond technical aspects, concepts and approaches that can be quite different. There are two main types of audience measurement. On one hand, there are declarative measurements, based on sample surveys, generally involving large samples. Press and radio audience measurements mainly rely on this type of method. On the other hand, there are automatic measurements, which require the installation of a technical measurement system and are based on panel tracking. Television and internet measurements have been built on this type of method.

Many factors contribute to making audience measurement increasingly complex. First, media are evolving, and their usage is becoming more and more fragmented. Accurately measuring the audience of the multitude of available content would require significantly increasing sample sizes. However, the digitalisation of media now offers other data sources: return path data from operator boxes or from publishers' websites and applications. This has led to the emergence of hybrid measurements, resulting from the combined use of these return path data for a precise estimate of the number of visitors/viewers, together with panel data to provide socio-demographic profiles.

Moreover, historically, audience measurements have been constructed in silos: one measurement per medium. However, media are no longer managed in silos, and their content circulates from one channel to another, creating the need for a global cross-media measurement, particularly for advertising campaign measurement. This is why statistical fusion approaches have multiplied, allowing different studies to be brought together by associating respondents based on their similarity across a number of criteria, prioritised according to their explanatory power on the variables of interest, here the audiences. For example, a respondent in the television audience measurement is associated with the radio audience of a "twin" to estimate duplication between the two media. These approaches are becoming more sophisticated today to more broadly take into account media and available data, whether from sample surveys or exhaustive sources. The aim is to create virtual populations on which advertising contacts are distributed according to probabilistic models.

In France, television, radio, and internet audience measurements are carried out by Médiamétrie. More recently, this institute has launched audience measurement for SVOD platforms.

More information :

https://static-webmail.mediametrie.com/Livre+blanc+Hybride+et+IA/EN/Mediametrie+White+Paper+Hybrid+and+AI.pdf

Contact : Aurélie Vanheuverzwyn (avanheuverzwyn@mediametrie.fr)

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

Reporting: **Ronald Chan**

Applications of Large Language Models in Statistical Work

The Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) of Hong Kong, China is actively exploring the applications of Large Language Models (LLMs) to streamline and enhance statistical operations. This initiative supports C&SD's digital transformation strategy to modernise workflows, improve service quality and optimise resource allocation.

Key LLM applications include:

- **Program development**: Automating code generation for statistical programming (Python and SAS), assisting with debugging, and improving documentation efficiency.
- **Data processing**: Extracting and analysing information from unstructured text data, including open-ended survey responses, sales receipts and corporate announcements.
- **Insights generation**: Supporting data validation and review by identifying potential trends, anomalies and patterns in statistical datasets.
- **User services**: Developing intelligent chatbots to handle public inquiries and enhance internal knowledge management.

C&SD is implementing these LLM applications through a carefully planned, phased approach, focusing on enhancing cost-effectiveness of internal processes in the initial phase. To ensure responsible implementation, C&SD will establish robust safeguards, including expert validation of LLM outputs to prevent potential errors and biases. Additionally, computing capabilities are being enhanced to securely handle internal data while providing sufficient power to run LLMs effectively.

For more information, please contact Ronald Chan (rchchan@censtatd.gov.hk).

Lithuania

Reporting: **Danutė Krapavickaitė**

Baltic-Nordic-Ukrainian (BNU) network workshop on survey statistics

The 28th event of the BNU network was organized in Vilnius on August 25-29, 2025. 51 statisticians participated onsite and online from the network countries and from France, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Switzerland. The main topic was “Addressing nonresponse in survey statistics”, other topics were also included.

The keynote speakers gave the talks relevant to the practitioners and theoreticians in survey statistics. The lecture of Alina Matei was entitled “Spatially balanced sampling and its applications in official statistics”. It stimulates to introduce sample coordination system in the case of enterprise surveys and to create the sampling designs for agriculture and social surveys. The lecture of

Guillaume Chauvet “Bootstrap methods in survey sampling with focus on the rescaling bootstrap” will find applications in the future activities of the network. It is useful in social surveys when the survey population is large. The lecture of Jacek Wesolowski “Rotation sampling schemes and Chebyshev polynomials” showed a view of pure mathematics to survey sampling. We were honoured by participation of Professor Carl-Erik Särndal with the talk “The nonresponse dilemma: some thoughts on its origin, impact and future role in survey statistics”. It was a pleasure to have among us the founders of the network Imbi Traat and Jānis Lapinš.

Representatives from the network countries gave invited lectures. Other participants gave the contributed presentations, which were discussed by the discussants, appointed in advance. Topics relevant to official statistics, application of machine learning in survey statistics, adjustment for nonresponse were popular. The round table discussions were going on the following urgent topics: “Teaching of survey sampling”; “Modern methods in survey sampling: machine learning, AI, SAE, nonprobability samples”; “Dealing with non-sampling errors and accuracy estimation”.

Many young statisticians took part in the workshop. It was their first workshop, in which they presented results of their research. We expect that this event will stimulate their positive attitude to the further development of the statistical science and participation in it.

The workshop was sponsored by Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, State Data Agency, Nordplus, Lithuanian Statistical Society, Lithuanian Mathematical Society and International Association of Survey Statisticians. On behalf of the participants of the workshop, we express sincere thanks for support which has made the event interesting and pleasant.

You may visit the workshop home page:

https://wiki.helsinki.fi/xwiki/bin/view/BNU/Events/Workshop%20on%20Survey%20Statistics%202025/

The Netherlands

Reporting: **Lianne Tessers-Ippel**

Smartphone-first questionnaire design at Statistics Netherlands (CBS)

As smartphones have become the primary device for online survey participation in household surveys, Statistics Netherlands (CBS) developed a *smartphone-first* redesign of its web questionnaires and evaluated this in a large-scale field experiment. The experiment examined six factors: a revised login process, a smartphone-first designed questionnaire layout, alternative grid formats (including carousel and accordion designs), the inclusion of smileys and icons, a speech-to-text encouragement for open questions, and questionnaire length. The questionnaire redesign also aligned with the CBS corporate design system and accessibility requirements.

The results revealed few significant differences across indicators of response behaviour, data quality, and respondent satisfaction. This indicates that the smartphone-first design can be introduced without jeopardising comparability over time or introducing measurement bias. The new design will be gradually implemented in production surveys to ensure a user-friendly experience that is consistent across devices.

A detailed report on the experiment by Deirdre Giesen, Maaike Kompier and Jan van den Brakel is available at “Experiment smartphone-first questionnaire layout” *(*https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/background/2025/42/experiment-smartphone-first-questionnaire-layout*).*

For more information please contact Deirdre Giesen at d.giesen@cbs.nl.

Poland

Reporting: **Tomasz Żądło**

The 5th Polish Statistics Congress took place from July 1 to 3, 2025, in Warsaw. It was organized by Statistics Poland and the Polish Statistical Association. The event covered topics such as mathematical statistics, survey sampling and small area estimation, population, social, economic, regional, and spatial statistics, data analysis and classification, AI methods, big data and data science, Polish statistics in the international context, history of Polish statistics, communication and education, public statistics and data management systems, as well as data integration and harmonization in official statistics.

The program included two keynote speeches by:

- Professor Partha Lahiri (University of Maryland, College Park) on "Poverty Mapping"
- Professor Ronald Lee (University of California, Berkeley) on "How low fertility and shrinking populations will impact our economies".

A panel discussion titled "From data to decisions - for social and economic development" was also held, along with 28 sessions and a poster session.

The survey sampling and small-area estimation session organized by Janusz Wywiał, Mirosław Szreder, and Tomasz Żądło contained four presentations:

- invited presentation: "Item Count Techniques under Some Assumption Violations" by Barbara Kowalczyk and Robert Wieczorkowski,
- invited presentation: "Comparing Institutional Performance" by Nicholas Longford,
- "On the Maximum Likelihood Estimation of Population and Domain Means" by Janusz Wywiał,
- "On Complex Estimators Under the Pathak Sampling Scheme" by Krzysztof Szymoniak-Książek.

Program of the conference: https://kongres2025.stat.gov.pl/en/Program

Abstracts and presentations: https://kongres2025.stat.gov.pl/en/Ksiega_abstraktow

Video recordings: https://kongres2025.stat.gov.pl/en/Transmisja

10th Edition of the Statistical Olympiad

The Statistical Olympiad is organized by Statistics Poland and the Polish Statistical Association and is addressed to high school students. Its goal is to promote statistical knowledge and develop skills in socio-economic data analysis through a three-stage competition that selects finalists and laureates. The 10th edition is co-financed by the Ministry of Education and Science, and its first stage took place in November 2025.

The Statistical Olympiad has three consecutive stages designed to gradually evaluate and enhance students' statistical reasoning and data analysis skills. The first stage, the school level, is organized by each participating school and involves an online test that assesses basic knowledge and problem-solving skills in statistics. Schools register their contestants in the Olympiad IT system and appoint a School Committee to oversee the round. The Central Committee then provides the School Committees with the results achieved by the participants.

The regional stage is conducted simultaneously across the country's 16 regions (voivodeships) under supervised conditions and features a longer, more challenging online exam that includes applied and interpretive problems. Successful participants from the school stage compete at this

level for spots that qualify them for the central stage, and rankings are based on test scores with clearly defined tie-breaking rules.

The central stage is held in two parts: an initial central-round online test that filters the top participants, followed by a final written examination for a limited number of contestants who work on more complex, open-ended problems requiring deeper analysis, interpretation of socio-economic data, and clear written justification of methods and conclusions. The final ranking and the list of laureates are based on the combined results from both parts of the central stage.

Winners and finalists of the Statistics Olympiad can gain admission to many prestigious universities in Poland without needing to go through the regular admissions process. In the ninth edition of the competition, the three finalists received gift cards valued at PLN 6,000, PLN 5,000, and PLN 4,000.

United States

Reporting: **Andreea L. Erciulescu**

Principles and Practices for a Federal Statistical Agency

The Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, identified 5 principles and 10 practices for federal agencies and units to adopt when conducting their activities involving collection, compilation, processing, or analysis of information for statistical purposes. These principles and practices, along with the 16 U.S. federally recognized statistical agencies and units, are provided in the eighth edition of the report titled Principles and Practices for a Federal Statistical Agency and available at the following link: Principles and Practices for a Federal Statistical Agency - 8th Edition | The National Academies Press.

The 5 principles are as follows:

1) relevance to policy issues and society
2) credibility among data users and stakeholders
3) trust among the public and data subjects
4) independence from political and other undue external influence
5) continual improvement and innovation

The 10 practices are as follows:

1) a clearly defined and well-accepted mission
2) necessary authority and procedures to protect independence
3) commitment to quality and professional standards of practice
4) professional advancement of staff
5) an active research program
6) strong internal and external evaluation processes for an agency’s statistical programs
7) coordination and collaboration with other agencies
8) respect for data subjects and data holders and protections of their data
9) dissemination of statistical products that meet users’ needs
10) openness about sources and limitations of the data provided

The 16 federally recognized statistical agencies and units are as follows:

- Bureau of Economic Analysis (U.S. Department of Commerce)
- Bureau of Justice Statistics (U.S. Department of Justice)
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)
- Bureau of Transportation Statistics (U.S. Department of Transportation)
- Census Bureau (U.S. Department of Commerce)
- Economic Research Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
- Energy Information Administration (U.S. Department of Energy)
- National Agricultural Statistics Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
- National Center for Education Statistics (U.S. Department of Education)
- National Center for Health Statistics (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
- National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (National Science Foundation)
- Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (Social Security Administration)
- Statistics of Income Division (U.S. Department of the Treasury)
- Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
- Microeconomic Surveys Unit (U.S. Federal Reserve Board)
- National Animal Health Monitoring System (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture)

Uruguay

Reporting: **Marcelo Bisogno, Juan Pablo Ferreira and Juan José Goyeneche**

Weighting the 2023 Uruguay Census: Correcting Omission Through Doubly Robust Estimators

The 2023 Population, Household, and Housing Census of Uruguay applied a mixed methodology that combined the traditional census operation (CAWI + CAPI) with the inclusion of individuals identified through administrative registers. This integration improved population coverage and reduced net undercount by incorporating individuals who were not effectively enumerated but showed “signals of life” in systems such as education, health, or social security. This approach contributed to adjusting aggregate population totals and the age–sex structure.

The inclusion of individuals from administrative registers particularly improved coverage at higher geographic levels, such as departments. However, this strategy presents limitations when more granular territorial information is required. Geographic allocation based on administrative registers tends to concentrate individuals in urban areas, where administrative activity is more complete, potentially leading to underestimation of the population in rural areas or smaller communities. Moreover, administrative registers cannot replace the census operation, as they do not contain key census variables such as housing conditions, household equipment, household structure and composition, or socioeconomic characteristics. For this reason, individuals “incorporated through

registers" improve coverage but do not constitute complete observations for producing many census indicators.

Despite the strategy implemented, overall omission reached 10.3%, meaning that one in ten individuals was not enumerated. This omission was differential, with higher incidence in lower socioeconomic areas and regions with more difficult access. Consequently, the enumerated population does not represent a random selection of the total population but rather a subset with patterns of self-selection associated with social and territorial characteristics.

To produce valid estimates for census variables not available in administrative registers, it was necessary to construct weights that corrected differential omission. Households that were effectively enumerated were treated as a non-probability sample, and a doubly robust estimation approach was applied, combining a model for the propensity to be enumerated with a superpopulation model for each variable of interest. Under this framework, estimates can be unbiased if at least one of the models is correctly specified.

The propensity to be enumerated was estimated under the assumption that the response mechanism is Missing At Random (MAR), along with the construction of nonresponse classes at the level of groups or enumeration areas, assuming that the propensity (i.e., voluntarism) is homogeneous within each nonresponse class. Finally, a post-stratification estimator (a specific case of the linear regression estimator) was applied so that the estimates match the simple age–sex structure of the population. The resulting weights correct differential omission, reduce bias, and yield reliable indicators at the global level and for different domains of estimation.

For more information: mbisogno@ine.gub.uy , jferreir@ine.gub.uy , jgoyeneche@ine.gub.uy

Events on survey statistics and related areas

2026 Survey Costs Workshop

Date: 9-10 February 2026

Location: Maryland, USA

Webpage: https://aapor.org/aapor-2026-survey-costs-workshop/

20th IAOS Conference

Date: 12-14 May 2026

Location: Vilnius, Lithuania

Webpage: https://www.isi-next.org/conferences/iaos-2026/

14th International Francophone Conference on Surveys

Date: 19-22 May 2026

Location: Vannes, France

Webpage: https://sondages2026.sciencesconf.org/

5th ISI Regional Statistics Conference

Date: 3-5 June 2026

Location: Valleta, Malta

Webpage: https://www.isi-next.org/conferences/isi-rsc-malta-2026/

The Seventh International Workshop on Business Data Collection Methodology

Date: 8-10 June 2026

Location: Heerlen, the Netherlands

Webpage: https://2026bdcmw.wordpress.com/

The Small Area Estimation Conference 2026

Date: 15-19 June 2026

Location: Bucharest, Romania

Webpage: https://sae2026.faa.ro/

BNU Workshop on survey statistics 2026

Date: 24-28 August 2026

Location: Riga, Latvia

Webpage:

https://wiki.helsinki.fi/xwiki/bin/view/BNU/Events/Workshop%20on%20Survey%20Statistics%202026/

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Effects of Changing the Incentive Strategy on Panel Performance: Experimental Evidence From a Probability-Based Online Panel of Refugees
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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 – New Series**
  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.	Tarek	Al Baghal	United Kingdom
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Dr.	Keith	Rust	United States
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Dr.	David Alan	Marker	United States
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Professor	Juan Pablo	Ferreira Neira	Uruguay
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Scientific Secretary	Katherine Jenny Thompson (USA)	jennythompson731967@gmail.com
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IASS representative on the Regional Statistics Conference 2026 IASS Social Media	Gaia Bertarelli (Italy)	gaia.bertarelli@unive.it
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IASS Facebook Account: https://www.facebook.com/iass.isi/

IASS X Account: https://x.com/iass_isi/

IASS Webmasters: Ujjayini Das (ujstat@umd.edu) and Sabrina Zhan (SabrinaZhang@westat.com)

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International organisations:

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National statistical offices:

- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australia
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- Statistics Canada, Canada
- Statistics Denmark, Denmark
- Statistics Finland, Finland
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- Direcção dos Serviços de Estatística e Census (DSEC), Macao, SAR China
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- Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand
- Statistics Norway, Norway
- Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), Portugal
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- Office for National Statistics Service (ONS), United Kingdom
- National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), United States
- National Center of Health Statistics, United States

Universities:

- Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Ottawa, Canada
- Univ. of Tuscany, Dept. Economics & Management, Italy

Other statistical organizations:

- Institut Public de Sondage d'Opinion Secteur (Ipsos), Italy
- WESTAT Inc., United States