Argentina

Reporting: **Verónica Beritich**

INDEC chaired the 28th Specialized Meeting on Statistics of Mercosur

The National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) chaired the 28th Specialized Meeting on Statistics of Mercosur (REES), held virtually on May 27, 2025, under Argentina's pro tempore presidency. The meeting aimed to review progress on the 2025–2026 work program and the activities undertaken by the REES commissions and working group.

In addition to INDEC specialists, the meeting was attended by representatives from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the National Institute of Statistics (INE) of Paraguay, the National Institute of Statistics (INE) of Uruguay, and the National Institute of Statistics (INE) of Bolivia.

During the session, presentations were delivered by representatives of the Commission on the Inventory of Statistical Operations, the Commission on Income and Employment Statistics, the Permanent Commission on National Accounts, the Commission on the Use of Administrative Records, the Permanent Commission on Communication and Dissemination of Statistical Information, and the Working Group on the Mercosur Community Statistical Plan. They presented progress and proposals for the period.

In presenting INDEC's new statistical operations, it was noted that work is underway on the design of a new Urban Master Sample of Dwellings of the Argentine Republic (MMUVRA), based on data from the 2022 Census, and that population projections are in the final stage of preparation. Among other topics, new technical reports released this year were highlighted, such as the Business Tendency Survey for supermarkets and wholesale self-service stores and the Informality Indicators (Permanent Household Survey). It was also announced that INDEC will incorporate additional information into its set of indicators, including national accounts, environmental accounts, and a series of governance statistics. Finally, the ongoing collaboration between INDEC and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) was underscored, particularly to implement improvements in the development of the geo-statistical portal and the Redatam system for accessing census data.

Additionally, Brazil proposed that REES reinstate the working commission on classifications and nomenclatures, which had concluded its functions in 2020; Paraguay shared its experience with experimental statistics using new data sources such as digital platforms, mobile mobility data, social media, and the internet; and Uruguay noted that it is preparing new population projections through 2079 and will update the statistical register of the resident population to produce a biennial population count.

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: **Joseph Chien**

Streamlining microdata output protection in the ABS DataLab

National Statistical Offices (NSOs) operate secure research environments - commonly referred to as research data centres - to enable approved researchers to access sensitive microdata while safeguarding confidentiality. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) DataLab is one such environment, providing access to a wide range of individual, household, and business datasets. Since 2020, DataLab usage has grown substantially, with annual sessions increasing from approximately 13,000 to a peak exceeding 38,000 in 2023, and remaining well above pre-2020 levels thereafter.

This rapid growth has intensified a key operational challenge: output vetting. All analytical outputs must be assessed prior to release to ensure they do not disclose information about individual data providers. At present, this process is largely manual, making it resource-intensive, difficult to scale, and susceptible to human error. Increasing output volumes also heighten the risk of differencing, whereby multiple outputs that individually satisfy disclosure rules may collectively reveal sensitive information.

To address these challenges, the ABS has developed a suite of prototype tools—Fortified, Assured, Streamlined, Trusted (FAST). These tools enable approved researchers to apply disclosure protection directly within the DataLab prior to submission for clearance. Implemented in R and R Shiny, FAST provides both programmatic and graphical interfaces, supporting users with varying levels of technical expertise.

The methodology underpinning FAST extends the existing ABS perturbation framework, which comprises two components. The first is a cellkey method that assigns a unique random key to each record and applies consistent noise based on aggregated keys within each output cell. This ensures that outputs derived from the same underlying records receive coherent perturbation, thereby mitigating differencing risks across outputs and projects. The second component is an entropy maximisation approach that increases uncertainty in the applied noise, reducing the risk of reverse engineering while preserving analytical utility.

FAST introduces several enhancements to this framework. To better utilise the noise distribution in the cellkey method, it implements a memory-efficient quantile sampling approach, improving representation of tail behaviour—an important requirement for differential privacy guarantees. For entropy maximisation, FAST develops a novel sequential descent optimisation algorithm for constructing noise distributions. Unlike earlier approaches, this method supports both symmetric and asymmetric distributions, which is critical for outputs bounded at zero, where symmetric noise may produce invalid negative values. The algorithm also incorporates (ε,δ)-differential privacy parameters, providing a principled and flexible mechanism for balancing disclosure risk and data utility.

FAST is complemented by FASTmanager, a system designed for ABS output vetting staff. FASTmanager supports the generation and management of record keys and noise distributions, and provides automated validation that outputs have been produced using approved methods prior to release.

The FAST prototype has undergone initial usability testing within the DataLab, with broader rollout planned. Early feedback indicates strong user acceptance, and the approach is expected to significantly reduce manual vetting effort while improving scalability, consistency, and robustness in output protection.

Brazil

Reporting: **Andrea Diniz da Silva and Clara Oliviera Silveira**

Artificial Intelligence for Public Policies: the IAPP Initiative in Brazil

Recent advances in artificial intelligence (AI), combined with the growing availability of data, have significantly expanded the potential for improving public policies, particularly in terms of producing more accurate diagnostics and strengthening evidence-based decision-making. In this context, the Artificial Intelligence for Public Policies (IAPP) project was created, an effort focused on developing innovative solutions such as conversational AI systems applied to the field of public policies, with a focus on enhancing state action.

The IAPP was launched in 2023 as a collaborative initiative involving IBGE, the State University of Campinas, and the Federal University of Goiás, also bringing together additional academic and institutional partners. The project is structured around an integrated modular architecture, composed of different components that combine technological development, knowledge curation, documentation of practices, and capacity-building in the public sector.

From a strategic perspective, the IAPP is guided by a set of interdependent objectives aimed at developing AI solutions aligned with the public interest, strengthening the management capacities of federative entities — particularly at the municipal level — and expanding access to qualified technical and academic knowledge, anchored in the Centre for Artificial Intelligence in Public Policies (CIAP) as a governance, institutional coordination, and network integration hub. These objectives also include the development of a curated national repository, the systematization of public programs and best practices, and the articulation of an institutional network dedicated to research, innovation, and knowledge dissemination in the field of public policies. Together, these fronts constitute an integrated approach that combines technological innovation, capacity-building, and institutional cooperation as pillars for improving government action.

More than a technological initiative, the IAPP represents a structured effort of institutional cooperation aimed at improving public policies in Brazil. By articulating data production, technological development, training, and knowledge exchange, the project contributes to strengthening state capacity and to the design of more effective, inclusive, and public interest-oriented policies. In this sense, initiatives such as the IAPP reaffirm the importance of promoting more qualified government action, grounded in evidence and supported by the responsible use of artificial intelligence.

Canada

Reporting: **Peter Wright**

Improving the Canadian Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the official monthly source for labour statistics in Canada. Its main objective is to provide labour information on the employed, unemployed and those not in the labour force. Recent improvements at Statistics Canada have led to greater efficiency in the collection of data and the quality of estimates, and a series of improvements to respondent communications have led to improve efficiency in the collection process.

One major change involved the sampling design. Throughout most of Canada, the LFS employs a six-month rotating panel design with a stratified two-stage sampling methodology. Given that the first stage has a small sampling fraction and resembles with-replacement sampling, variance estimation since 2015 has involved the bootstrap variance estimator proposed by Rao, Wu and Yue. In 2025, the two-stage sample design changed from a method proposed by Rao, Hartley and Cochran (RHC) to a randomized probability proportional-to-size (RPPSS) approach. In studying the impact of each of the two approaches, RPPSS yielded lower estimates of variance in less-populated geographic areas that were not calibrated to known population control totals. In larger geographic areas where the weights are calibrated, RPPSS yields lower estimated variances for certain key estimates such as total employment.

Another major change was to introduce a pre-collection contact period. This contact period takes place during the month preceding the first of six months of the rotating panel. That way, during the first month of collection much less effort needs to be spent on contacting the dwelling and more effort is spent on collecting data. Given that the monthly collection period lasts only 10 days, the efficiency of collection during the first month is considerably improved.

Other recent improvements include an imputation module for visible minorities and new questions that improve the measure of self-employed earnings. To fulfil the need for timely indicators of the dynamics of the Canadian labour market, particularly during and after the pandemic, the Labour Market Indicators survey was introduced in 2022 as a supplementary survey to the LFS.

Finally, Statistics Canada is regularly testing improvements designed to improve the response rate as well as to increase response by means of the LFS online questionnaire compared to the more traditional collection modes of computer-assisted telephone or personal interviews. For example, some tests involve adjustments to the content of contact letters, the content and timing of reminders sent in SMS texts and email messages, and increasing the collection period to 11 days by starting one day earlier. Initial results indicate that some of these initiatives result in responses earlier during collection period, thereby reducing the need for interviewer follow-up by telephone or in person.

To find out more information about the Canadian Labour Force Survey, please visit https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3701.

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Rao, J. N. K., Hartley, H. O., & Cochran, W. G. (1962). On a Simple Procedure of Unequal Probability Sampling Without Replacement. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B (Methodological), 24*(2), 482–491.

Rao, J. N. K., C. F. J. Wu, and K. Yue (1992). Some recent work on resampling methods for complex surveys. *Survey Methodology*, 18 (2), 209-217.

Croatia

Reporting: **Ksenija Dumičić**

Croatia’s KnowledgePanel: A Probability-Based Survey Panel

Croatia recently introduced a probability-based online survey infrastructure through the Ipsos KnowledgePanel, marking an important methodological improvement for academic and applied research. Unlike conventional opt-in web panels, where respondents volunteer themselves, the Croatian panel is based on invitation-only recruitment using probability sampling. According to Ivan Burić (2025), members were recruited through a combination of Random Digit Dialling (RDD) and random selection from local telephone-number databases, with the panel initially reaching around 8,000 members. The likely design is two-stage. First, the panel is constructed through random recruitment from telephone frames. Second, for each survey, a stratified subsample of eligible members is selected according to key characteristics such as sex, age, education, region, and settlement size. Final survey weights are then calibrated to official population distributions (Ipsos, 2025). This makes the panel suitable for estimating population parameters, monitoring trends, and conducting longitudinal studies. For Croatia, this approach is especially relevant because digital exclusion still affects some older, rural, and lower-income groups. By allowing telephone or face-to-face participation for non-internet users, the panel improves coverage. In addition, Croatia's mobile-dominated telecommunications market requires careful dual-frame sampling and weighting adjustments (HAKOM, 2026). Overall, KnowledgePanel combines the speed of online research with stronger statistical validity than volunteer web panels.

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HAKOM (2026) *Quarterly comparative data on electronic communications market, Q4 2025*. Croatian Regulatory Authority for Network Industries. Available at: https://www.hakom.hr/

Ipsos (2025) *KnowledgePanel Croatia: Probability-based online research methodology*. Ipsos Croatia. Available at: https://www.ipsos.com/hr-hr/ipsos-knowledgepanel-r

The Netherlands

Reporting: **Ger Snijkers**

Cognitive Friendly Statistics

Statistics Netherlands (CBS) is responsible for compiling and publishing reliable and high-quality statistics of the Dutch society. In every step of the statistical production process considerable effort goes into ensuring data quality. However, CBS has recognized the need to extend this to the dissemination stage: even though compiled with quality in mind, little systematic attention has been paid to whether the final published output (like visualizations, articles and other outlets) is actually understood correctly by intended users. Effective communication of official statistics and identifying its quality aspects are considered important. To address this, the research program 'Statistical Information Communication' has been launched, aiming for evidence-based communication design guidelines extracted from empirical user-centric studies. The central research question is how can statistical information be effectively visualized and communicated so that it is understandable and usable by the intended audience? In this paper the first studies conducted in the context of this program are presented. A series of exploratory user evaluation studies have been carried out, examining how different types of users perceive and interpret a range of statistical communication products, including infographics, bar charts, dashboards and written articles.

The studies draw on methods from multiple disciplines — cognitive psychology, survey methodology, information visualisation and human-computer interaction — and were conducted in innovative settings such as pop-up tests in public spaces and school visits to the CBS Userlab. Using cognitive interviewing techniques, color palette experiments and mixed-method usability studies, several types of infographics were examined with 42 participants aged 12 to 72 across varying backgrounds and levels of statistical literacy.

The findings consistently showed that there is no one-size-fits-all approach to communicating statistics. User comprehension varied significantly depending on design choices such as color selection, legend placement, icon design, label and title wording, and the use of accompanying photographs. Some general guidelines could be summarized like the necessity of using legends and fully labelled symbols. Decorative elements intended to make infographics more appealing, frequently caused information overload or distracted users from the core statistical message. Users also tended to personalize statistics — searching for themselves within a graph — highlighting the importance of inclusive and representative design.

On the basis of these findings, the authors introduce the concept of "cognitive friendly statistics," defined as statistical information communicated in a way that aligns with natural human cognitive processes, thereby reducing the chance of bias by misinterpretations and misuse. The parallel can be drawn with pre-testing and evaluation of survey questions aimed at reducing bias in survey data caused by respondent misinterpretation of these questions and measurement errors. As such, user studies are a fruitful way to develop design guidelines for statistical output products. The authors call on other National Statistical Institutes to join efforts in building shared best practices for and insights on cognitive friendly statistical communication.

Reference

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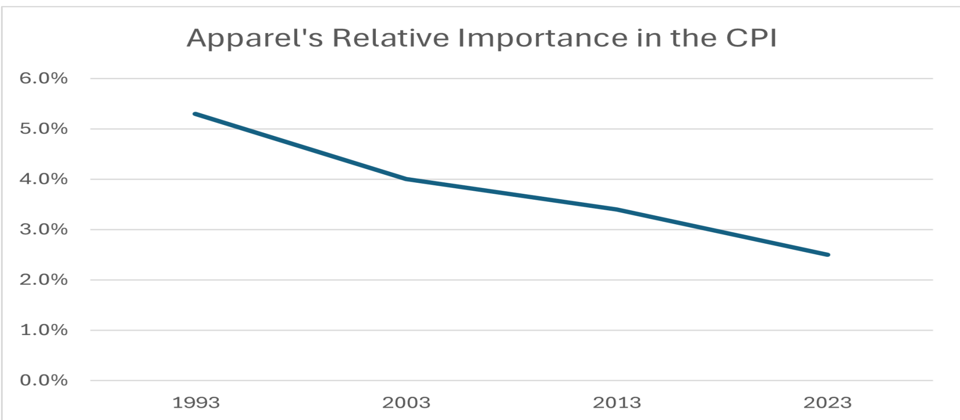
United States

Reporting: **Jeffrey Hill and Sarah Van Giezen (BLS)** and **Andreea L. Erciulescu (Westat)**

U.S. Consumer Price Index improves to reflect price change for secondhand apparel

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) now reflects price change for secondhand apparel in the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI is the most widely used measure of inflation in the United States, measuring the average monthly change in prices paid by urban consumers. It historically limited its observed market basket of goods and services to new or unused items in good condition in order to maintain a market basket with consistent item quality. Yet, for many years, BLS has included used cars and trucks in the CPI because consistent quality is easily determined for these items. Now, given consumer preferences shifting towards secondhand goods and the expanded availability and improved quality control of secondhand apparel, BLS determined how to incorporate secondhand apparel into the CPI.

American households spent roughly the same amount of money on apparel each year between 1990 and 2022, except in 2020 when they reduced their spending on apparel by 23.8 percent during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, according to the BLS Consumer Expenditure (CE) Surveys. Although the amount Americans spent on clothing was consistent, the amount compared with other expenditure categories decreased due to increased spending in other categories. Apparel's relative importance in the CPI declined from 5.3 percent in 1993 to 4.0 percent in 2003, 3.4 percent in 2013, and 2.5 percent in 2023.



According to various media reports, American consumers have been buying more secondhand clothing rather than shopping at major apparel and department stores, with the shift toward secondhand apparel being driven by consumer concerns about apparel costs and environmental sustainability, particularly within younger generations. The percentage of millennials and members of Generation X and Generation Z who are shopping secondhand apparel has increased steadily between 2016 and 2020, with 42 percent of the two youngest generations shopping secondhand apparel at some point in 2020, according to ThredUP's 2021 Resale Report.

The CE captures consumer expenditures at secondhand stores. As a result of being reported in the CE, secondhand stores are included in the pool of stores eligible for selection into the CPI sample. These stores, both brick-and-mortar and online, today can provide more detailed descriptions of item quality. It is standard practice for secondhand item listings to include a glossary of terms for sellers to include in their listings, from "brand new" to "very used." Many popular secondhand apparel stores have measures in place to control item quality. As a result, BLS follows data collectors' observations and stores' descriptions to maintain consistent quality over time and will continue to exclude items that are damaged.

Note that the CPI apparel indexes will not have a separate breakout for secondhand apparel in the way that New vehicles is separate from Used cars and trucks or that Apparel is further divided into Men's and boys' apparel and Women's and girls' apparel. Rather, secondhand goods are reflected in the probability of selection of sample units. BLS then collects prices each month, and the Apparel CPIs now reflect secondhand price change.

This effort aligns with the BLS strategic goal of improving measurement of the U.S. economy. BLS is also researching ways to include other secondhand goods in the CPI.

AI Day for Federal Statistics

US federal agencies continue to develop best practices for leveraging AI to advance their mission. The second AI Day for Federal Statistics workshop was organized by the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT), the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology (FCSM), and the National Institute of Statistical Sciences, on April 30, 2026, in Washington, DC. Bringing together leaders from federal agencies, research organizations, and the private sector, the workshop provided a discussion and training platform for federal agencies on how AI is reshaping the development of policies and strategies, and the official statistics production workflows.

Uruguay

Reporting: **Diego Aboal and Federico Segui**

How Uruguay reached 60% online Census participation in a Latin American context

Uruguay's 2023 Population Census marked a major step in the modernization of census-taking in Latin America. For the first time, Uruguay implemented a large-scale Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) strategy as a central component of the census operation, rather than as a marginal or recovery mode. The result was remarkable. Approximately 60% of households completed the census through the web questionnaire, a level unmatched in Latin America and comparable to the first successful large-scale digital census experiences in several developed countries.

Several operational factors explain this outcome. A key innovation was the use of the national electricity utility's customer and meter database as census infrastructure. Since electricity coverage in Uruguay reaches virtually all households, the meter number provided a near-universal household identifier. It also served as an authentication mechanism and enabled the automatic geolocation of web responses. Households accessed the census website using their electricity customer information, received a verification code, completed the questionnaire online, and then obtained a completion code to be shown later to the enumerator.

This design solved three common problems in web censuses: how to authenticate households, how to avoid duplicate responses, and how to link online responses to geographic areas. It also allowed the field operation to focus on non-responding households, improving the efficiency of the second phase of data collection.

The web platform was designed with a mobile-first approach. This was essential in a context where smartphone access is broader than desktop computer access, especially among lower-income groups. The questionnaire was optimized for mobile phones, with a simple login process, clear navigation, contextual help, real-time validation, and the possibility of saving and resuming responses. The results confirmed the relevance of this design. Most online responses (75%) were completed using smartphones.

Communication was another decisive factor. The digital census was supported by a phased, multi-channel campaign that treated communication as part of the census operation itself. Peaks in daily responses coincided with specific communication milestones, showing that public awareness and behavioral incentives (the lottery for one year of free electricity consumption and smartphones offered to households that completed the census online) were central to participation. The campaign positioned online completion as the expected and convenient mode, not merely as an alternative.

The web phase also relied on strong preparatory work. A pre-census cartographic operation validated the administrative address frame, confirming a very high level of concordance between field-verified addresses and the electricity utility database. This ensured that the online phase rested on a reliable territorial infrastructure.

Uruguay's experience shows that high digital participation is feasible in Latin America when technological design, administrative data, communication, and field operations are integrated from the beginning. It also suggests that countries do not necessarily need a central population register to implement a successful web census. A high-quality household-level administrative source, such as a utility database, can provide a practical foundation for authentication, geocoding, and coverage monitoring.

Uruguay's 2023 web census represents an important step toward future census modernization. It provides evidence that digital participation can be expanded substantially in developing countries when the census is designed around existing administrative infrastructure, mobile access patterns, and sustained public engagement.

For further information, please contact: diego.aboal@gmail.com or federico.segui@outlook.com

Events on survey statistics and related areas

Joint Statistical Meetings

Date: 1-6 August 2026

Organizers: American Statistical Association and joint associations

Location: Boston MA, USA

Webpage: https://ww2.amstat.org/meetings/jsm/2026/conferenceinfo.cfm

XXIX Brazilian School of Probability (celebrating Professor Maria Eulália Vares)

Date: 3-7 August 2026

Location: Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Webpage: https://sites.google.com/im.ufrj.br/ebp2026/home

BNU Workshop on survey statistics 2026

Date: 24-28 August 2026

Organizer: Baltic-Nordic-Ukrainian Network on Survey Statistics

Location: House of Science, Riga, Latvia (also online)

Webpage:

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

XII Congress of ALAP

Date: 26-28 August 2026

Organizer: Latin American Population Association (ALAP)

Location: San José, Costa Rica

Webpage: https://www.alapop.org/

uRos2026 – The Use of R in Official Statistics

Date: 18-22 November 2026

Location: INSEE, Paris, France

Webpage: https://r-project.ro/conference2026.html

HILDA Survey Research Conference

Date: 1-2 October 2026

Location: University of Melbourne, Australia

Webpage: https://melbourneinstitute.unimelb.edu.au/conferences/2026-hilda-survey-research-conference

WAPOR 79th Annual Conference

Date: 26-29 October 2026

Organizer: World Association for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR)

Location: Mexico City, Mexico

Webpage: https://wapor.org/events/annual-conference/current-conference/

18th Annual European DDI[1] Users Conference

Date: 30 November – 4 December 2026

Location: Vrije Universiteit, Brussels, Belgium

Webpage: https://events.geant.org/event/2094/overview

[1] The Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) is an international standard for describing the data produced by surveys and other observational methods in the social, behavioural, economic, and health sciences.

In Other Journals

Journal of Survey Statistics and Methodology

Volume 14, Issue 2, April 2026
https://academic.oup.com/jssam/issue

Survey Methodology

No Introduction Necessary: Face-saving Answer Options Outperform Preambles in Reducing Social Desirability Bias
Emma Zaal, John Hoeks and Yfke Ongena

Asking for Feedback: Innovating Final Comment Questions in Self-Administered Web Surveys
Joshua Claassen, Jan Karem Höhne and Jessica Kuhlmann

Analyzing List-Style Open-Ended Questions: Combining Texts from Individual Answer Boxes Improves Classification with Language Models
Ruben L. Bach, Matthias Schonlau and Katharina Meitinger

Randomized, Controlled Trial Comparing Household Response and
Completion Rates Using 1 and 2 US Dollar Unconditional Incentives in a Mail Push-to-Web Survey
Jon Agley, Tiffany Neal, Mariah Benham, Lilian Golzarri-Arroyo and Naomi Swiezy

Assessing the Efficacy of In-the-Moment Surveys Triggered by Geolocation Data: A Comparative Study of Beach Visitors
Carlos Ochoa

He Said, She Said: Gender-of-Interviewer Effects and the Role of the Interviewers' Gender Attitudes in the Hungarian ESS Round 11
Ádám Stefkovics and Vera Messing

Meeting Data Collection Goals Quicker: An Experimental Evaluation to Reduce Fieldwork Duration in a Mixed-mode Panel Study
Katherine A McGonagle and Narayan Sastry

Using Conditional Linear Regression Trees to Identify Potential Construct Validity and Measurement Error Differences in Health Outcomes from a U.S. National Survey
Morgan S. Earp, Lauren M. Rossen, Sarah E. Forrest and Trent D. Buskirk

Survey Statistics

A Beta–Beta Prime Model for Rates and their Precision for Small Area Estimation: An Application to Brazilian Food Insecurity Index
Fernando A. S. Moura, Soraia Pereira and Giovani L. Silva

Comparative Effectiveness of Propensity Score Estimation Methods for Inverse Probability of Treatment Weighting Analysis with Complex Survey Data: A Simulation Study
Lihua Li, Chen Yang, Liangyuan Hu, Wei Zhang, Melissa Aldridge, Bian Liu and Madhu Mazumdar

On the Use of Proxy Variables in Statistical Matching under Complex Sampling Designs
Daniela Marella and Vincenzina Vitale

Unifying Small Area Estimators Based on Area-Level and Unit-Level Models Through Calibration
William Acero, Isabel Molina and Juan Miguel Marín

Applications

Repeated Attempt Models for Nonresponse Bias: Small Sample Performance, Optimization of Contact Attempts, and an Application to Deer Hunters
Matthew J. Clement and Matthew Karam

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Special Issue: Survey Research on Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Oceania: P. 2

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Respondent-driven Sampling Online (Web RDS) as a Strategy to Access Hard-to-reach but Non-hidden Populations: The Case of Health Professionals Working in Chilean Schools
Katherine Dinamarca-Aravena, Andrés González Santa Cruz, Sonia Morales Miranda, Teresita Rocha Jiménez and Álvaro Castillo-Carniglia

Variations In Self-reported Happiness Across Different Response Scales: Evidence from 34 Chinese Surveys from 2002 To 2021
Shuaiying Cao, Minglei Wang, Ting Yan, Lirui He and Chan Zhang

Controlling Acquiescent Response Style Through Negated Versus Polar Opposite Items: Design Considerations for Balancing Measurement Scales
Fernanda Alvarado-Leiton, Sunghee Lee and Rachel E. Davis

Analysis of Risk and Protective Factor Surveillance for Noncommunicable Diseases Using a MultiMode Data Collection Approach
Laura Cordeiro Rodrigues, Izabella Paula Araújo Veiga, Letícia De Oliveira Cardoso and Rafael Moreira Claro

Effects of Interviewer Language and Dialect Choice on Questions About Political Trust: Examining the Asian Barometer Survey in China, The Philippines, and Indonesia
Mao Li, Victoria Owens and Fred Conrad

Survey Statistics

Robust Extension of the Multivariate Fay-Herriot Model for Data with Outliers
Annop Angkunsit and Jiraphan Suntornchost

Direct-assisted Bayesian Unit-level Modeling for Small Area Estimation of Rare Event Prevalence
Alana McGovern, Katherine Wilson and Jon Wakefield

Toward a Principled Workflow for Prevalence Mapping Using Household Survey Data
Qianyu Dong, Yunhan Wu, Zehang Richard Li and Jon Wakefield

Journal of Official Statistics

Volume 42, Issue 2, June 2026
https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/jofa/42/2

Articles

Comparison of Small Area Procedures Based on Gamma Distributions with Extension to Informative Sampling
Yanghyeon Cho and Emily

Geographical Rezoning as a Combinatorial Game: Case Study of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard
Filip Juricev-Martincev, Helen Thompson and Gentry White

Assessing the Heterogeneity in Mode Effects on Data Quality, Response Distributions, and Future Participation Across Sociodemographic Subgroups in a Mixed-Mode Panel Study
Heather M. Schroeder, Mary Beth Ofstedal and Brady T. West

Measuring Risk of Re-Identification for a Nonprobability Sample Using a General Reference Sample
Natalie Shlomo, Minsun Riddles and Tom Krenzke

Calibrating Nonresponse Bias: A Cautionary Tale
Raimund Wildner, Volker Bosch and Florian Meinfelder

Hierarchy-Aware Heterogeneous Graph Neural Network for Occupation Title Coding
Yi Xie and Wenbin Zhu

Book Review

Robust Small Area Estimation: Methods, Theory, Applications, and Open Problems, by Jiming Jiang and J. Sunil Rao
Andreea L. Erciulescu

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Articles

How Does Noise Protection Affect the Accuracy of Life Expectancy and Other Demographic Indicators?
Fabian Bach

Survey Research Methods

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https://ojs.ub.uni-konstanz.de/srm/

Survey Design and Quality During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Germany: An Assessment With 686 Social Science Surveys
Karolina von Glasenapp, Thomas Skora, Tobias Gummer and Elias Naumann

Respondents' Preferred Survey Topics: Measurement and Prevalence
Tobias Gummer, Saskia Bartholomäus, Bernd Weiß

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

Welcome New Members!

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

Title	First name	Surname	Country
Dr.	Ariane	Neethling	South Africa
Dr.	Lara	Cleveland	United States
Ms.	Nadia	Lkhoulf	Morocco
Dr.	Faisal	Awartani	Israel
Dr.	Aldo	Gardini	Italy
Dr.	Faustina	Frempong-Ainguah	Ghana
Dr.	Jonathan	Mendelson	United States
Mr.	Joseph	Rodhouse	United States
Dr.	Yan	Li	United States

IASS Executive Committee Members

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President-elect:	Ralf Münnich (Germany)	muennich@uni-trier.de
Vice-Presidents:		
Scientific Secretary	Katherine Jenny Thompson (USA)	jennythompson731967@gmail.com
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