April 2026 • Issue #586

AMSTATNEWS

MSAM Mathematics & Statistics Awareness Month

The Power of Many

POSTER AND GAME INSIDE!

ALSO:

ASA Launches Voluntary Data Science Certification Program

2026: A National Celebration of Mathematics

JSM 2026

BOSTON, MA • AUGUST 1–6 • COMMUNITIES IN ACTION: ADVANCING SOCIETY

MAKE YOUR MARK ON THE PROGRAM

Bring your best ideas to the largest statistical event in North America—develop your session topic, invite dynamic speakers to take part, and send your online proposal today!

PARTICIPATE

April 15, 2026
Late-Breaking Session Proposal Deadline

May 31, 2026
Draft Manuscript Deadline

ww2.amstat.org/meetings/JSM/2026/submissions.cfm

ATTEND

May 1 (11:00 am ET)
Registration and Housing Open

June 2
Early Registration Deadline

June 3 – 30
Regular Registration

July 1 – August 6
Late Registration

July 2
Housing Deadline

Joint Statistical Meetings

BOSTON, MA • AUGUST 1–6

ww2.amstat.org/meetings/JSM/2026/

AMSTATNEWS

APRIL 2026 • ISSUE #586

Amstat News welcomes news items and letters from readers on matters of interest to the association and the profession. Address correspondence to Managing Editor, *Amstat News,* American Statistical Association, 732 North Washington Street, Alexandria VA 22314-1943 USA, or email *amstat@amstat.org*. Items must be received by the first day of the preceding month to ensure appearance in the next issue (for example, June 1 for the July issue). Material can be sent as a Microsoft Word document, PDF, or within an email. Articles will be edited for space. Accompanying artwork will be accepted in graphics file formats only (.jpg, etc.), minimum 300 dpi.

Amstat News (ISSN 0163-9617) is published eight times a year, February, March, April, June, August, September, November, and December, by the American Statistical Association, 732 North Washington Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-1943 USA. Business and Editorial Offices: 732 North Washington Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-1943. Accounting and Circulation Offices: 732 North Washington Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-1943. Call (888) 231-3473 to subscribe. **Periodicals postage is paid** at Alexandria, VA. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Amstat News,* 732 North Washington Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-1943 USA. Send Canadian address changes to APC, PO Box 503, RPO West Beaver Creek, Rich Hill, ON L4B 4R6. *Amstat News* is the member publication of the ASA. For annual membership rates, see *www.amstat.org/join* or contact ASA Member Services at (888) 231-3473.

American Statistical Association
732 North Washington Street
Alexandria, VA 22314–1943 USA
(703) 684–1221
ASA GENERAL: *asainfo@amstat.org*
ADDRESS CHANGES: *addresschange@amstat.org*
AMSTAT EDITORIAL: *amstat@amstat.org*
ADVERTISING: *advertise@amstat.org*
WEBSITE: *https://magazine.amstat.org*

The American Statistical Association is the world's largest community of statisticians. The ASA supports excellence in the development, application, and dissemination of statistical science through meetings, publications, membership services, education, accreditation, and advocacy. Our members serve in industry, government, and academia in more than 90 countries, advancing research and promoting sound statistical practice to inform public policy and improve human welfare.

features

columns

This column is written for those interested in learning about the world of Data for Good, where statistical analysis is dedicated to good causes that benefit our lives, our communities, and our world. If you would like to know more or have ideas for articles, contact David Corliss at *davidjcorliss@peace-work.org.*

STAT*tr@k* is a column in *Amstat News* and a website geared toward people who are in a statistics program, recently graduated from a statistics program, or recently entered the job world. To read more articles like this one, visit the website at *http://stattrak.amstat.org*. If you have suggestions for future articles, or would like to submit an article, please email Megan Murphy, *Amstat News* managing editor, at *megan@amstat.org*.

ONLINE

Promoting Diversity and Inclusion in Career Advancement with JEDI

This month, JEDI Corner kicks off a new series highlighting the organizations within the JEDI umbrella that support the many dimensions of justice, equity, diversity, and inclusion. First up: the Professional Development Committee. The committee works to create educational and career-building opportunities for the diverse and inclusive community of statisticians and data scientists. Read more about this JEDI committee on *Amstat News* online at *https://magazine.amstat.org*.

EVENTS & OPPORTUNITIES

Communications from the Executive Director

Did you know ASA Executive Director Ron Wasserstein regularly shares news and updates on social media and the ASA's website? He also responds to recent policy decisions affecting the statistical community. To view his posts, visit the Communications from the Executive Director page at *www.amstat.org/communications-from-the-executive-director*.

Share Your Expertise on STAT*tr@k*

Do you have insights or experiences other statisticians could learn from? STAT*tr@k* welcomes articles and news items about topics that matter to early-career professionals. Articles should be nontechnical with a journalistic tone. Interested? Send your article or ideas to ASA Communications Manager Megan Murphy at *megan@amstat.org*.

Write for Career Connect

If you have a passion for writing and want to make a meaningful difference in the ASA community, consider writing for the Career Connect Blog: *https://careerconnect.amstat.org/careers*. Blog posts can be specific to your academic or professional interests. Article ideas may be emailed to ASA Membership Marketing Coordinator Christina Bonner at *cbonner@amstat.org*.

MSAM: The Community Game

Celebrate Mathematics and Statistics Awareness Month with The Community Game. Pull out the game board in the center of this issue to discover how math and statistics strengthen communities.

departments

SDSS

member news

Connect with us on LinkedIn
www.linkedin.com/company/american-statistical-association---asa

Join the ASA Community
https://community.amstat.org

Like us on Facebook
www.facebook.com/AmstatNews

Follow us on Bluesky
https://bsky.app/profile/amstatnewsbskysocial

Follow us on Instagram
www.instagram.com/AmstatNews

Subscribe to our YouTube channel
www.youtube.com/user/AmstatVideos

Visit *Amstat News* online

What Makes a Statistician?

Mathematics and Statistics Awareness Month exists to remind the world that statistics matters. Most of us reading this don't need that reminder. We might benefit from a different one: Being a statistician is a professional identity worth claiming deliberately, especially in a job market in which our skills are in demand but our title may be invisible. The question, "What is a statistician?" turns out to have a surprisingly useful answer when you approach it from the direction of a job search.

In the span of a decade, "data" has gone from a professional specialty to a cultural obsession. At some level, everyone is doing data science now. Journalists, policymakers, engineers, marketers, coaches, and, in fact, every citizen talks about data fluency as essential. And yet, in a world in which everyone claims to work with data, the statistician stands apart. Not because we are the only ones running models—we are not—but because we bring to those models a disciplined framework for reasoning under uncertainty, a commitment to understanding how data came to be, and a willingness to say "we don't know" when the evidence doesn't support a confident conclusion. This is part of our professional identity. This is a good moment to be proud of that identity and support deliberate investment in it, especially for those who may be deciding on an educational path or making a career transition.

For students weighing graduate programs in statistics or data science, the array of options can feel overwhelming. The landscape is rich with opportunities in statistics and biostatistics departments, interdisciplinary data science programs, computational science tracks, and more. I would like to share advice I would now give to my younger self. First, look for programs in which faculty are actively engaged with problems that ignite your curiosity. Statistical education happens at the intersection of rigorous methods and genuine scientific questions. Second, pay attention to the breadth of the curriculum, so it will provide options for you as your awareness and interests grow. Third, participate in ASA events and talk to current students and recent graduates. Their experience of the culture, advising, and job placement will tell you more than a program's website ever will. Also resist the pressure to optimize narrowly. A program in which you will have strong mentorship, collaborative peers, and opportunities to work on real problems will serve you better in the long run. Our field is relationship-driven; your adviser and cohort will be critical in shaping your career.

In the span of a decade, 'data' has gone from a professional specialty to a cultural obsession . . . And yet, in a world in which everyone claims to work with data, the statistician stands apart.

If there is one piece of career advice I would offer without qualification, it is this: Do the internship. If you can, do more than one and explore different areas. The transition from academic training to professional practice is not automatic, and internships are where that translation happens. Working in a government agency, a pharmaceutical company, a tech firm, a hospital, or a nonprofit will help you learn how to scope an ambiguous problem, communicate findings to a nontechnical audience on a deadline, and function in a team in which you are not the only expert in the room. These skills are as important to a successful statistical career as any theorem you will learn in a classroom.

Internship experiences also help you discover which sectors genuinely excite you. Many students arrive in graduate school with a vague sense that they want to "work in industry" or "go into academia" without having tested those assumptions. An internship can confirm your direction or redirect it entirely, and either outcome is valuable.

The job search in statistics and data science is genuinely different from what many other fields experience. Positions are spread across federal agencies, academic research centers, hospitals and health systems, technology companies, consulting firms, financial institutions, and nonprofits, and the titles vary so widely that "statistician," "data scientist," "quantitative analyst," "research scientist," and "biostatistician" can describe nearly identical work in different organizations. Cast a wide net when searching, and don't anchor too narrowly on job titles.

Jeri Mulrow

MORE ONLINE
Learn about Mathematics and Statistics Awareness Month: *ww2.amstat.org/mathstatmonth.*

The demand for rigorous statistical thinking has never been higher. The tools have never been more powerful. And the questions have never been more consequential.

MORE ONLINE
Find out about joining a section that matches your interests:
https://bit.ly/3Pbngxu

Learn how to join a chapter near you:
https://bit.ly/4cR60ar

A cover letter for a statistical role is successful if it connects your specific training and experience to the actual problem the employer is trying to solve. Avoid the temptation to summarize your résumé in paragraph form. Instead, identify one or two aspects of the role or organization that genuinely interest you and make a specific case for why your background prepares you to contribute. If the position involves survey methodology, say something about your experience with survey design. If it's a clinical trials role, name the relevant coursework, internship, or research. Specificity signals both competence and genuine interest, which are exactly what hiring managers are looking for.

In 2026, it is almost a requirement to have a current LinkedIn profile, but don't stop there. A GitHub profile with well-documented projects gives employers something concrete to evaluate beyond your résumé. If you've contributed to open-source packages, presented at a conference, or published any kind of written work, link to it. In a competitive job market, a polished online presence is no longer optional. Your profile should tell a coherent story and document what problems you work on, what tools you use, and what you care about professionally.

Statistical interviews vary considerably by sector. In industry and tech, you should expect technical screening questions. You may be asked to complete coding exercises in R or Python or address case-style questions where you are asked to design an analysis or interpret a result. In government and academic research settings, interviews tend to focus more on your project experience, your ability to communicate methods to nonstatisticians, and how you approach ambiguous problems. Prepare for both. Practice explaining your past work out loud. This is not just a description of what you did, but why you made the methodological choices you did and what you would do differently now. The ability to describe your own reasoning is one of the most underrated interview skills in this field.

Before you apply broadly, invest time in conversations with people doing work you find interesting. Something that distinguishes statisticians from the broader data community is that we have a home. Our community is genuinely willing to spend 20–30 minutes talking with a colleague who reaches out thoughtfully. Ask about how they found their path, what they wish they had known earlier, and what skills they find most valuable in the people they hire or mentor. These conversations will sharpen your sense of direction, often surface opportunities that aren't publicly posted, and build the network that will carry your career forward.

The American Statistical Association offers some of the best return on engagement in the field. Joining a section that matches your substantive interests, whether that is Bayesian statistics, environmental applications, health policy, social statistics, or sports analytics, connects you immediately with a community of people working on problems you care about.

The ASA's local chapters provide year-round community. Chapter events are often the most accessible entry point for students and early-career professionals, and they are where many career-defining conversations and mentoring relationships quietly begin.

I want to close by saying it is a remarkable time to be entering this profession. The demand for rigorous statistical thinking has never been higher. The tools have never been more powerful. And the questions have never been more consequential.

In a landscape crowded with people claiming statistical authority, the profession's credibility rests on the quality and integrity of the work ASA members do. It rests on being honest about uncertainty, transparent about methods, and thoughtful about the gap between what data can and cannot tell us. As we celebrate Mathematics and Statistics Awareness Month and begin, continue, or conclude our career journeys, we can also celebrate the profession's genuine identity, history, and stake in how the world makes decisions.

‘JASA’ Special Issue Explores the Role of Statistical Science in AI Revolution

JOURNAL HIGHLIGHTS

The influence of artificial intelligence continues to grow in research, industry, and daily life. In response, the *Journal of the American Statistical Association* has announced a special issue, “Statistic al Science in AI.”

With AI rapidly reshaping our world, the statistical community stands at a crossroads. In planning this issue, the *JASA* editorial team—led by Jianqing Fan, Annie Qu, and Dylan Small, along with guest editors Xihong Lin and Susan Murphy—identified the following three critical areas in which the statistical community can make the greatest impact:

- **Identification of core AI problems:** Highlighting contemporary AI challenges in which statistics can play a vital role in modern study designs, federated learning, generative AI, and critical issues of interoperability and ethics
- **Statistical contributions to AI:** Demonstrating how statistical theories offer unique solutions to AI bottlenecks, empowering these tools to advance real-world science beyond simple pattern recognition
- **Innovative theory and application:** Developing new models and inventive analysis methods that move beyond existing techniques, specifically those aimed at solving the practical problems addressed by AI

As guest editor, Lin observes, “AI is transforming science and society. It presents extraordinary opportunities, but also profound methodological and real-world challenges. This special issue showcases research that brings together statistical thinking and principles at the forefront of AI, ensuring rigorous uncertainty quantification, and advancing trustworthy and transparent ‘white-box’ methods.”

According to Hongtu Zhu, editor of *JASA: Applications and Case Studies*, the introduction of a LArge Model Based Data Agent is more than just a new technical tool. It signals a fundamental evolution in the discipline’s future, with major shifts in how statistical work will be conducted, taught, and evaluated. Rather than a traditional standalone method, LAMBDA frames data analysis as an agentic workflow designed to improve reliability and scalability. In the private sector, heavy investment in AI agents is rapidly reshaping data analysis, with clear implications for statistics education, research, and workforce development. Zhu states, “I view this as closely aligned with the field’s future, even if it doesn’t fit a traditional template. It highlights emerging forms of applied statistical practice and the new methodological and theoretical challenges it creates.”

> This special issue showcases research that brings together statistical thinking and principles at the forefront of AI.
>
> — *Guest Editor Xihong Lin*

This special issue maps evolving territory, where statistical theory meets core AI challenges. From deep learning and reinforcement learning to ethical puzzles of data privacy, *JASA* aims to highlight research that pioneers “trustworthy AI”—systems that are powerful, but also interpretable, scalable, and scientifically sound.

“We believe sound statistical foundations and deeper integration between AI and statistics will advance both fields and empower real-world scientific discovery,” Lin adds. “We hope this collection inspires the next generation of principled methodological development and impactful applications, fostering deeper dialogue and engagement across disciplines.”

As the ASA continues to lead the conversation on the role of data in society, this is an opportunity for the community to shape this discussion at a critical point in time. By integrating statistical rigor with AI’s computational power, researchers are not just improving algorithms—they are ensuring the future of technology is built on a foundation of reliability and scientific truth.

With a future increasingly defined by automated decision-making, the perspective of the statistical scientist will be more vital than ever. *JASA*’s dedication to this intersection ensures our field remains at the heart of the AI conversation. ■

MORE ONLINE

JASA is the premier journal for statistical science. Articles focus on statistical applications, theory, and methods in economic, social, physical, engineering, and health sciences.

Visit the ASA Member Hub for details about how to access *JASA* and other ASA journals. *https://bit.ly/4rxdB1u*

ASA Launches Voluntary Data Science Certification Program

Ron Wasserstein, ASA Executive Director, and Donna LaLonde, ASA Associate Executive Director

MORE ONLINE
Detailed certification criteria are available at *https://bit.ly/4spCEF9*.

Visit *https://bit.ly/3NM8g8M* for eligibility, requirements, and fees.

The American Statistical Association is launching a voluntary data science certification program with two credentials: Data Science Professional (DSP) and Advanced Data Science Professional (AdvDSP). Distinguish yourself by earning these designations. ASA members who earn them signal to employers, colleagues, and the field that their data science expertise has been recognized and validated.

Developed with the Alliance for Data Science Professionals, including the Royal Statistical Society and Alan Turing Institute, this program defines rigorous standards for data science practitioners.

Why Certification, and Why Now?

Data science has matured rapidly from an emerging field into a foundational professional discipline. Organizations of all kinds rely on data scientists to build models that shape policy, analyze data that inform medical decisions, and deploy algorithms that affect millions of people's lives. Just as PStat has long recognized professional statisticians, the ASA now offers a broadly recognized credential to signal professional competence in data science.

The ASA has long been a leading voice on standards and good practice for statistics, well before we launched statistics accreditation in 2010. Certification of data scientists is a natural step, providing a concrete, practitioner-level mechanism for the community to recognize members who have voluntarily demonstrated they meet high professional standards.

Designation of DSP or AdvDSP signals its holder has proactively sought peer review of their credentials, submitted a portfolio that has been carefully evaluated by distinguished peers, and committed to ongoing professional development and ethical practice.

About the DSP and AdvDSP Credentials

The certification program offers two tiers that reflect different levels of professional responsibility, decision-making authority, and organizational impact.

The DSP credential is designed for practitioners with at least two years of documented data science experience who take personal responsibility for their work, including its ethical dimensions. DSP applicants must demonstrate applied knowledge and understanding in at least three of the five skill areas defined by the Alliance for Data Science Professionals—(A) data privacy and stewardship; (B) data engineering, architecture, storage, and curation; (C) problem definition and communication; problem solving, analysis, modeling, and visualization; and (E) evaluation and reflection. They must also show competence in applying technical skills to deliver meaningful outcomes.

The DSP credential is designed for practitioners with at least two years of documented data science experience who take personal responsibility for their work.

The AdvDSP credential recognizes senior practitioners with at least five years of documented experience who are fully accountable for their own work and that of others. AdvDSP applicants must demonstrate deep expertise in Skill Area E (which covers reflective practice and ongoing professional development) and at least two additional skill areas, while maintaining general competence across the remaining areas. AdvDSP holders typically advise at the strategic level, hold significant decision-making authority, and consider the broad organizational and societal impact of their work.

Both credentials are portfolio-based rather than examination-based. Applicants submit an

application that includes personal information, academic and training history, competencies and responsibilities, work experience, and continuing professional development. The Data Science Certification Committee might also request additional materials, a personal statement, or an interview before reaching a decision.

Ethics at the Core

Ethics is woven into the ASA data science certification process. All applicants must agree to uphold the ASA's Ethical Guidelines for Statistical Practice (*https://bit.ly/47LdDM6*). Demonstrating ethical awareness is integral to satisfying the skill area requirements. From responsible data collection and model validation to transparent communication of results and awareness of relevant privacy and legal frameworks, the program expects certified members to reflect on the ethical dimensions of their practice and incorporate those reflections into their work.

ASA Membership Required

To apply for DSP or AdvDSP certification, applicants must be current ASA members and maintain that membership to retain their certified status. If ASA membership lapses, so does certification. ASA membership connects certified practitioners to an engaged professional community with ongoing access to ASA resources, publications, and networks.

How to Apply

Applications may be submitted at any time through the ASA's online data science certification portal at *https://bit.ly/3NM8g8M*. To complete an application, you will need to submit the official application form, along with supporting materials covering your academic and training background, professional experience, competency demonstrations across the relevant skill areas, and a record of continuing professional development.

A nonrefundable application fee is required before a submitted application will be reviewed. Applicants who are not approved will receive written feedback from the DSCC and may reapply. Successful applicants will be assessed an annual maintenance fee to maintain their certified status, with certification renewal required every five years.

A New Chapter for the Data Science Profession

The launch of the ASA's data science certification program reflects our deep commitment to the data science community and the public it serves. By partnering with the Alliance for Data Science Professionals and Royal Statistical Society, we have ensured that ASA certification meets broad standards while remaining grounded in the ASA's tradition of statistical rigor, ethical practice, and service to science and society.

We invite ASA members actively engaged in data science to explore the program and consider whether the DSP or AdvDSP credential is right for them. Voluntary certification is a concrete opportunity to have your expertise recognized by peers, differentiate yourself to employers, and deepen your commitment to ethical and rigorous practice—whether you are mid-career or a seasoned leader in the field.

For full details on eligibility, application requirements, fees, and program guidelines, visit *https://bit.ly/4spCEF9*. ■

Meet the Data Science Certification Committee

All certification decisions are made by the ASA's Data Science Certification Committee, a body of AdvDSP-certified members who are broadly representative of the membership. Committee members serve staggered three-year terms and are appointed by the president-elect. The DSCC is also charged with providing constructive feedback to applicants who are not approved and making recommendations to the ASA Board of Directors regarding improvements to the certification process. The inaugural DSCC consists of the following members:

Randy Bartlett
Melanie Edwards
Jen Gibson
Rick Ittenbach
Colleen Kelly
Melissa Kovacs
Albert Lee
Eric Tesdahl
Teri Utlaut (chair)

Applications for certification are reviewed in confidence by the DSCC. Members of the DSCC who have a conflict of interest with respect to an applicant are required to recuse themselves from that review, and applicants may identify up to three committee members they believe may have such a conflict.

DSP
Certified Data Science Professional

AdvDSP
Certified Advanced Data Science Professional

‘Significance’ Writing Contest Seeks Superb Stats Stories

“Stories about statistics are the lifeblood of *Significance* magazine,” says editor Anna Britten. “Through them, we inspire each other and the wider world.”

A highlight of the magazine’s calendar, the annual *Significance* writing competition—formally known as the Statistical Excellence Award for Early Career Writing—casts its net across the world to find new stories. Entries can be inspired by your work or studies, current affairs, or one of your personal experiences, hobbies, or obsessions. No topic is off limits.

Over the years, the competition has treated readers to stories about an array of subjects. Last year, first prize went to Zhaoxi Zhang, whose article “Early Scottish Statisticians and Their Lasting Legacy” expressed why the likes of John Arbuthnot, William Playfair, and Alistair Sinclair did so much more than crunch numbers in ivory towers. Check out entries from past years at *https://bit.ly/4rX1bkB*.

If you have a story about statistics that deserves to be told, this is your opportunity to share it with a global audience. All entries must include the official entry form and be submitted by email as a Word, text, or PDF file. The deadline is May 31. Read the rules for entry and download the competition form from the *Significance* website at *https://bit.ly/40nlqMk*. ■

Amplify Our Voice: Become an ASA Social Media Ambassador

The American Statistical Association invites members to become an ASA social media ambassador by sharing and amplifying ASA content within their professional networks. When members share and repost our content within their own networks, reach and impact multiply. In that spirit, we are launching this program to make it easy for members to help extend the ASA’s voice and visibility.

The ASA thrives when members share their stories. Every day, the ASA highlights research initiatives, member news, learning opportunities, advocacy efforts, awards, scholarships, and conference deadlines on LinkedIn, BlueSky, Instagram, and Facebook.

At its heart, being an ASA social media ambassador is about connection. Sharing the work you believe in, supporting a profession you care about, and helping others discover the value of belonging to the ASA helps our organization grow. And when the ASA grows, the entire statistical community benefits.

Serving as an ambassador isn’t a time-consuming commitment. It can be as simple as reposting ASA updates with an insightful comment; tagging colleagues on an opportunity relevant to their work; or sharing why a particular article, event, or initiative resonates with you. Peer-to-peer engagement is powerful. People trust insights from colleagues, and your voice adds credibility and authenticity to the conversation.

Your participation also strengthens the community. Visible member support reinforces pride in the profession and helps students and early-career statisticians feel more connected. Online conversations extend the sense of belonging beyond conferences and publications into everyday professional life.

There are personal benefits, as well. Sharing ASA content demonstrates leadership and engagement with current developments in statistics, ethics, education, policy, and data science. Adding your perspective positions you as an informed, active professional and can spark conversations that lead to collaborations, mentorship, speaking opportunities, or career growth.

Ultimately, being an ASA social media ambassador is about showing up for the profession and inviting others to do the same.

Interested in becoming an ambassador? Fill out the form at *https://bit.ly/46QyJII* or email Kim Gilliam, ASA marketing project manager, at *kim@amstat.org* to let her know you’d like to help extend the ASA’s visibility. ■

MEMBER SHOWCASE: **Martha McRoy**

The ASA is strengthened by members who lead, mentor, and advance the field. This month, Martha McRoy reflects on her career, research, and commitment to supporting the next generation of statisticians.

What is your current role or area of expertise in statistics and/or data science?

I am a senior research methodologist for NORC at the University of Chicago, specializing in survey methodology and applied statistics. Today, I focus on designing high-quality surveys and developing methods that ensure reliable, representative data for complex research projects, including optimizing contact strategies and study designs to improve response rates.

What has been one of your biggest professional achievements?

One standout accomplishment is publishing an article on a blog that led to an interview with *The Wall Street Journal*. In that interview, I got to discuss the transition of opinion polls from telephone to online, which gave me the opportunity to explain to a broader audience how surveys and polling can remain representative and reliable. This experience was especially meaningful because my grandparents were longtime subscribers to *The Wall Street Journal*, and it gave me a chance to share with them the kind of work and research I do. It connected my professional achievements to something personally significant.

What career advice do you live by, and who gave it to you?

"Figure out who you admire in your career, identify what impresses you about them, and adopt those traits." I can't recall who first gave me this advice, but it has shaped my professional and personal growth. I've learned diplomacy from one person, versatility from another, and determination from a third. These lessons have guided me in becoming a well-rounded statistician and methodologist.

What experiences and past roles have led you to where you are today?

My passion for mathematics and interest in understanding societies and social behaviors led me to my current career. I began studying anthropology and mathematics but transitioned to survey statistics because I wanted to apply quantitative methods to real-world challenges. I've always been motivated by the desire to help others and contribute to the greater good. Seeing how my work informs policy decisions and improves lives reinforces that commitment.

What is the biggest career challenge you've had to overcome?

One of the most significant challenges has been working in a climate where the importance of data and evidence-based decision-making is questioned. In the past year, reductions in funding and changes to data availability have created uncertainty for many in our field. It has been difficult to see talented colleagues impacted by these shifts. It's also challenging to convey to those outside our field how the absence of rigorous data can affect decision-making and policy for years to come.

As an officer of the Survey Research Methods Section, would you recommend others get involved in an ASA section? Why? What have you learned from the experience?

Absolutely! Getting involved in an ASA section (*https://bit.ly/3Pbngxu)* or even your local chapter (*https://bit.ly/4cR60ar)* is a fantastic way to build connections, share knowledge, and contribute to the field. Serving as an officer has taught me collaboration and the importance of community to exchange ideas and support each other's growth. Through my involvement, I've not only expanded my professional network, but also built friendships that I know will last a lifetime. These experiences have shown me that engagement in ASA sections is as much about personal growth as it is professional development.

What is something you'd like people to know about you that we haven't asked?

I'm passionate about mentoring early-career professionals and helping them navigate the complexities of survey research. I've had the privilege of serving as a mentor through programs like the Washington Statistical Society's mentorship initiative and sharing my career journey with students at my alma maters, Grand Valley State University and the University of Michigan. These experiences are deeply rewarding because I believe investing in the next generation of statisticians and methodologists is essential to sustaining innovation and excellence in our field. ■

Martha McRoy

Cochran Applies Statistical Expertise to Disaster Risk Reduction in The Gambia

When the National Disaster Management Agency of The Gambia recently decided to strengthen community resilience through improved water access, it turned to ASA founder Jim Cochran for support. Cochran is a professor of statistics and operations research and the Mike and Kathy Mouron Research Chair at The University of Alabama's Culverhouse College.

Cochran recently helped with the agency's Community Resilience Through Disaster Risk Reduction Sensitization and Borehole Construction initiative in its Central River Region and Upper River Region projects.

We asked about the project, how he got involved, and what he learned from his mission.

What is the Community Resilience Through Disaster Risk Reduction Sensitization and Borehole Construction project?

Through this project, the National Disaster Management Agency identifies rural villages in desperate need of reliable, sustainable, and affordable sources of potable water. They find funding for drilling boreholes and installing (hopefully solar-powered) pumps in these villages.

How were you chosen for the project?

I was contacted by Sheikh Omar Trawalley, project coordinator, on behalf of The Gambian Vice President Muhammad B.S. Jallow and NDMA Executive Director Sanna A. Dahaba. I suspect they reached out to me because I've been involved with several projects that concern water issues (but I made sure they understood I'm not a hydrologist, water resource specialist, or water resources engineer). My association with Statistics Without Borders may have also been a factor.

An official statement from The Gambian prime minister says this community-based, disaster risk management approach should meet the goals of the Sendai Framework by 2030. What are the particular goals you've been tasked with?

We focus specifically on Priority 4 of the Sendai Framework, "Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to 'Build Back Better' in Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction." The Sendai Framework states, "To achieve this, it is important to promote the resilience of new and existing critical infrastructure, including water, transportation, telecommunications, education, hospitals, and other health facilities, to ensure they remain safe, effective, and operational during and after disasters in order to provide life-saving and essential services."

Were hydrologists, water resource specialists, or engineers involved in the meetings or consulted as part of the project planning?

The NDMA team included a geographic information system specialist. The NDMA also worked with seismologists to perform subsurface imaging and estimate drilling depths for boreholes. They also used vertical seismic profiling to spot-check the results and ensure drilling didn't stop too early or go unnecessarily deep.

What was your role in the project, as a statistician?

My role was not well defined before the trip. I traveled to The Gambia on the Gambians' faith that I could contribute meaningfully to this project. I spent three days in Banjul, the capital and population center of the country, meeting with members of the NDMA team (including Dahaba, Trawalley, and GIS technician Omar Sey) to learn more about the project. I also spent two days in rural western The Gambia to meet with leaders and other residents of remote villages to discuss water-related challenges. These meetings clarified the need to collect and provide relevant data to potential funders of these projects. This information included the following:

Summary of the current situation

- Ways the village obtains potable water (water sources or means of obtaining water)
- Cost of obtaining this water (monetary cost, travel time and difficulties, risks, etc.)
- How many people and households would benefit from the proposed borehole and pump (and how many of those people were children)
- The consequences of failing to obtain potable water (the local alternatives and associated problems)

Description of the proposed remedy

- How deep will the new borehole(s) be? How do we know this will reach a long-term, sustainable water supply? How do we know this water is potable? Often, the root problem is actual water scarcity—not having enough supply to meet demand.
- How certain were we that the proposed borehole(s) and pump(s) could meet the recommended minimum daily water requirement of 15 liters per person?

- How will the pump(s) operate (manually, solar power, combination)?
- How water from the borehole(s) would be used:
  - Drinking water
  - Sanitation
  - Hygiene
  - Livestock
  - Agriculture and farming
  - Other

Detailed plan for managing the proposed borehole and pump

- Who will be responsible for decisions about the proposed borehole and pump—during and after construction—and how will they be selected?
- Who will be responsible for decisions about scheduling access to the borehole and pump by the villagers?
- Who will be responsible for decisions about maintenance and repair of the borehole and pump? How will maintenance and repairs be financed (i.e., saving money that would otherwise be spent on water from external sources)?

A detailed, itemized, and inclusive budget with line-item descriptions

- I also suggested removing NDMA personnel time costs from the budget. I suspected potential funders would react adversely to these budget lines and could bias them against funding projects for The Gambia.

Ideas for collecting and organizing this information resulted from these meetings, and we achieved a consensus of thoughts and ideas from the NDMA team and village leaders and residents—a solution *by Gambians for Gambians.*

How will data collected through this project be used beyond initial funding proposals?

They will be reviewed in the future to determine—and hopefully demonstrate—the efficacy of the project.

Were there moments when statistical thinking helped shift how a problem was framed or solved?

I think there was a point in each of these meetings when we realized how critical information about these projects and villages would be to potential funders, so data collection became paramount.

How will the impact of the project be measured once the work is complete?

Success will be measured by the funding secured and the number of people, households, and compounds given access to reliable, sustainable, and affordable sources of potable water.

What were some of the challenges in helping with this project?

From the Gambian perspective, the remoteness of these villages and lack of funding were the primary challenges. After seven hours on paved roads, reaching each village required an additional 30–60 minutes over rutted dirt roads.

From my perspective, it's always a bit unnerving to travel to another nation and meet with people about a critical problem or challenge they're facing without a firm idea about how you can help—but that is the nature of projects like this. The project also required me to learn much about The Gambia—its people, culture, economy, infrastructure, government, languages, etc.

What was the most rewarding part of working on this project?

The project is far from complete, and we have a long road ahead of us. But the most rewarding aspect has been the opportunity to work with our friends in The Gambia. Ultimately, helping these villagers gain access to reliable sources of potable water will be incredibly rewarding for all involved.

How does your role as a statistician continue now that the initial field visits are complete?

I'm assisting with the development of data collection tools and strategies, and I will help when negotiations with potential funders begin.

What advice would you give to ASA members who want to apply their skills to international community-based projects? How can they help?

Learn about challenges faced by a nation or region that is of interest to you or that you connect with on a deep level. Then, contact people who are involved in efforts to address these challenges. Initiate a discussion. Keep your eyes, ears, and mind open as you proceed, and understand that you cannot resolve the challenge. Your task is to help those facing the challenges find ways to resolve them in a way that'll work for them. We are too often quick to jump in with an approach that worked in the western hemisphere, but ideas like that don't consider unique conditions of other parts of the world. This lesson from Albert Einstein rings true for these situations: "If I had an hour to solve a problem, I'd spend 55 minutes thinking about the problem and five minutes thinking about solutions." It's difficult to overstate the importance of understanding all aspects of a challenge. ■

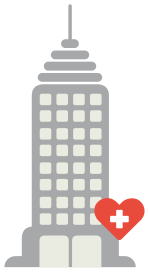
MORE ONLINE
View photos at *Amstat News* online: *https://magazine.amstat.org.*

MSAM
Mathematics & Statistics Awareness Month

The Power of Many

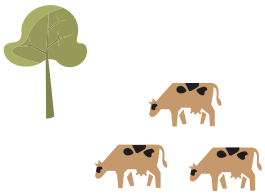
Valerie Nirala, ASA Communications Strategist

In every community, mathematics and statistics are at work—in the hospitals tracking vaccination coverage, in traffic systems optimizing commute times, in schools identifying achievement gaps, and in city offices measuring voter turnout and neighborhood equity. From monitoring air quality and mapping food insecurity to analyzing small business trends and planning transit routes, data quietly powers the systems that keep communities moving.



Each April, Mathematics and Statistics Awareness Month invites us to make that work more visible. And this year's theme invites us to take a journey through our communities, tracing the pathways on which data shapes daily life.

Since 2017, MSAM has served as a national reminder that mathematics and statistics are not abstract pursuits but instead are shared tools communities use to allocate resources, protect public health, strengthen local economies, and build sustainable futures.



The observance traces its origins to 1986, when Mathematics Awareness Week was first established. In proclaiming the initiative, President Ronald Reagan emphasized the indispensable role of mathematics in fields ranging from medicine and computer science to government and defense.

Over time, the celebration expanded—first to Mathematics Awareness Month and, in 2017, to Mathematics and Statistics Awareness Month—formally recognizing the distinct and growing contributions of statistics.

Today, MSAM reflects a simple but powerful idea: Progress is collective. It is the power of many—many data points, many decisions, many communities—working together.

ASA's Initiatives for 2026

This year, the American Statistical Association invites members and the broader community to celebrate MSAM through a range of activities and resources centered on the theme *"The Power of Many: How Mathematics and Statistics Strengthen Communities."*

Highlights include the following:

- A dedicated MSAM website featuring downloadable resources, historical materials, and promotional tools
- A free poster included in this issue of *Amstat News* aligned with this year's theme
- Publicity tips to help members amplify their outreach efforts
- The Predict 5 Contest, in which participants made predictions about five April events (with winners to be announced in early May)
- The Community Game, a board game built around this year's poster with downloadable rules and questions
- Downloadable Zoom backgrounds to help promote MSAM throughout the month

A Brief History of MSAM

1986

Mathematics Awareness Week is established by presidential proclamation, highlighting mathematics as essential to national progress.

1999

The observance expands to a full month, becoming Mathematics Awareness Month.

Together, these initiatives offer practical ways to make mathematics and statistics visible—not only within classrooms and research institutions, but across workplaces and communities.

Get Involved

MSAM thrives when communities make it their own. Members are encouraged to organize activities that showcase the real-world impact of mathematics and statistics, from workshops exploring practical applications in health care, policy, or data science to student competitions, public lectures, and creative projects that invite broader participation.

For inspiration, visit the MSAM website at *ww2.amstat.org/mathstatmonth* to explore past posters and learn more about the initiative's history. Share your activities all month using #MathStatMonth to join the conversation.

At its heart, Mathematics and Statistics Awareness Month is about connection. It's about recognizing the many ways data links neighbors to neighborhoods, classrooms to city councils, and hospitals to highways. It's about tracing the pathways that shape daily life and seeing, perhaps more clearly than before, how the power of many strengthens us all. ■

MORE RESOURCES

Don't miss the free poster included in the centerfold of this issue! And get the full game and rules at *ww2.amstat.org/mathstatmonth.*

2017

The initiative evolves into Mathematics and Statistics Awareness Month, recognizing the growing visibility and impact of statistics as a discipline.

TODAY

MSAM spotlights how mathematics and statistics strengthen communities, from public health and infrastructure to education, environmental sustainability, social services, local economies, and civic engagement.

‘Come for the Sex, Stay for the Statistics’: Inside the ‘Normal Curves’ Podcast

A podcast about sexy science and serious statistics.” That’s the tagline of *Normal Curves*, a new statistics podcast from two professors, Regina Nuzzo at Gallaudet University and Kristin Sainani at Stanford University. The co-hosts say they set out to blend humor, irreverence, and statistical rigor to help people understand the evidence behind headline-grabbing scientific claims.

“I’d say the show is equal parts data sleuthing detective story, science journal club, and statistics seminar, plus jokes and stories from our lives,” Sainani said.

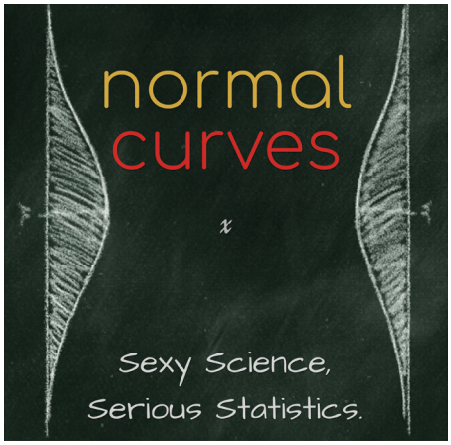
The friendly on-air chemistry is genuine. Nuzzo and Sainani have been friends since graduate school at Stanford in the 1990s. “Our then-boyfriends introduced us. Luckily, our friendship and professional collaborations far outlasted the boyfriends,” Nuzzo said.

After graduation, they stayed in touch while following similar, but nontraditional, career paths on opposite sides of the country. Both blended freelance science journalism, writing for broad audiences in newspapers and magazines, with teaching statistics to undergraduate and graduate students as faculty members.

The idea for *Normal Curves* sprang from their students. In 2022, they created video lectures for a new graduate statistics course they co-teach at Stanford—but with a twist. Instead of traditional lectures, the videos showed Nuzzo and Sainani discussing interesting case studies and sprinkling in statistical teaching moments. “We’re also both science journalists, so we like telling stories,” Nuzzo said. “It’s a more interesting way to learn. Humans are hard-wired to learn from stories.”

The videos have been a hit. “Our students said they were watching these lectures instead of Netflix on Friday nights and actually having fun,” Sainani said. “Then they asked us if we had a podcast because they wanted to keep learning.” The idea was born, and the first episode dropped in February 2025.

Each *Normal Curves* episode tackles a particular scientific claim, with Nuzzo and Sainani talking through the published studies to help listeners evaluate the evidence behind the claim. For inspiration, they often turn to their own past science journalism



articles, which have included topics such as health, beauty, sex, and relationships. “We cover topics that we ourselves have written about or are interested in,” Sainani said.

For recent episodes, they’ve investigated whether eating too much sugar gives you wrinkles, if high-carb fueling is the key to better marathons, and whether mild fear increases sexual attraction. It’s part of their teaching strategy, Nuzzo said. “We decided our secret motto is ‘come for the sex, stay for the statistics.’”

Nuzzo and Sainani weave bite-sized statistical lessons into each episode. Recently, they explained inverse probability of treatment weighting, using an analogy with the *Barbie* and *Oppenheimer* movies. They jokingly suggested renaming the technique S-E-X (for Statistical Exception eXpansion) to make it more memorable.

In another episode, they explained linear regression with one of their own real-life bad-date stories about a man who boasted of owning seven boats. “We enjoy the creative challenge of explaining stats in outrageous and memorable ways,” Nuzzo said. “Plus, we just like making each other laugh.”

“We hope statistics teachers at all levels will recommend episodes in their classes,” Sainani said. “We try to minimize jargon and explain concepts in plain language—so introductory students can follow along—while also building intuition and showing methods in action for more advanced listeners.”


Regina Nuzzo, Gallaudet University, left, and Kristin Sainani, Stanford University, right, host the podcast *Normal Curves*.

One of their recent episodes is devoted entirely to *p*-values, with Sainani and Nuzzo using their own papers and stories to bring the topic to life. "We didn't think anyone would listen to 73 minutes about *p*-values, but it's one of our most popular episodes," Nuzzo said.

The show also positions itself as something of an antidote to the wave of "bro-casts"—science and health podcasts heavy on confidence and light on evidence. This stance feeds into the show's recurring myth-busting, with episodes that take apart popular health claims—tracing their origin, how they spread, and what the data support. One episode, for example, revisited the widespread belief that "everyone is deficient" in vitamin D, with Sainani sharing her sleuthing of statistical errors in the literature. "We walk listeners through how that narrative took hold and what the data really show. The story is pretty shocking," Sainani said.

They say they deliberately cast a wide audience net—from practicing statisticians, scientists, clinicians, journalists, and students to curious folks in the public, who just want to understand the evidence behind scientific headlines. "We love getting fan mail from our audience all over the world," Nuzzo said. "When people tell us that this is their favorite podcast or that they're laughing out loud while learning something about statistics, it makes it all worthwhile."

They hope to bring out the human side of statistics and scientific evidence. Certain themes recur throughout episodes: *Science is human and messy. We all have our biases. It's easy to fool oneself with data. Good data analysis is sexy.* In fact, at the end of every episode, they give listeners a "methodological moral." Some of their favorites include "Statistical errors are like cockroaches: Where there's one, there's many," and "Those who ignore dependencies in their data are destined for flawed conclusions."

> I'd say the show is equal parts data sleuthing detective story, science journal club, and statistics seminar, plus jokes and stories from our lives.
>
> — *Kristin Sainani*

Normal Curves is now in its second season, and Nuzzo and Sainani are excited about their new lineup. Upcoming episodes may include whether too much exercise is bad for the heart; a preprint on mosquitoes and beer; a genetic test for cellulite; and more love, dating, and sex.

Listen to the latest episode at *https://normalcurves.com.* ■

Leaders on Leadership, Careers, and the Future of Statistics

The Caucus of Industry Representatives works to promote statistics and data science in the private and public sectors. Both **Joseph Cappelleri** and **Ginger Holt** currently serve on the governing board and bring extensive experience from their careers in industry. In this Q&A, they share what drew them to volunteer for ASA leadership, reflect on their career journeys, and discuss how they stay engaged as the profession continues to evolve.

Joseph C. Cappelleri is executive director of biostatistics in the Statistical Research and Data Science Center at Pfizer, where he received the Craig A. Saxton Clinical Development Excellence Award. He is an ASA Fellow and a recipient of the Long-Term Excellence Award from the Health Policy Statistics Section.

What drew you to serve on the ASA governing board of the Caucus of Industry Representatives?

It is a natural next step from my previous role as a non-board member of CIR. Kelly Zou, who chairs this caucus, encouraged and invited me to serve on the board, given what she said was my success in leadership positions and receiving awards from ASA and other organizations as a medical researcher and author in the pharmaceutical industry. As such, serving on the board allows me to extend and amplify my influence in service to others.

What experiences or influences early in your statistical career shaped the way you approach your industry statistician job today?

I was inspired by the wonderful training received from teachers, advisers, and provided resources that forged my passionate and resolute commitment for continuous, multidimensional growth and development. This commitment has provided me the breadth and depth to capitalize on the multifaceted, interdisciplinary nature of my job, which covers biometrics, econometrics, psychometrics, and epidemiology ... along with being a people manager.

When you look across your professional journey, what themes stand out as most meaningful?

The most important theme has been cultivating a culture of collaboration with medical breakthroughs and patient care—with treatment being the centerpiece. My resource, or "secret sauce," for cultivating a culture of collaboration begins with taking ownership of myself. By continuing to learn, relearn, and build on my academic training, I've empowered and trained myself to relish and, in some cases, master whatever skill sets were being sought for their own intrinsic value—especially skills related to biopharmaceutical research. Other themes include the power of networking, bringing out the best in others, and having them bring out the best in me. Please see my *Amstat News* article (*https://bit.ly/47GIUji*) for a more detailed response to this question and those that follow.

What skills—technical or otherwise—do you think will increasingly be important for statisticians in your industry?

The successful 21st-century statistician in the pharmaceutical industry should develop and refine first-rate quantitative skills through dedication, habitual study, and regular practice. Technical preparation is required through competency in general areas and mastery in particular areas. Substance reigns with precision and correctness as the hallmarks of analytical virtue. That said, being technically smart—to use a statistical phrase—is a necessary, but not sufficient, condition. Strong and persuasive communication skills, especially with colleagues not versed in the language of statistics, are paramount regarding the methodological strengths and weaknesses of a particular strategy or position. Have empathy by putting yourself in the position of others and helping colleagues resolve their issues in building a solid connection of trust and camaraderie.

How do you stay curious and motivated as the field you represent continues to evolve rapidly?

The nature of the pharmaceutical industry—with a premium placed on ongoing innovation and

research aimed at optimal patient care—makes it stimulating, rewarding, and challenging. I welcome the internal and external challenges that fuel stimulation and reward. I embrace the expectation to challenge myself to work with others in the most efficient manner and to adapt effectively in an evolving and competitive environment. This expectation motivates me to elevate myself to be the best medical researcher possible because the ultimate objective and reward transcend personal ambition and have much higher stakes. It is about improving the quality and quantity of life for millions of patients worldwide—and to do so with integrity, honor, and distinction.

What piece of professional advice do you wish you received earlier in your career?

Stellar question. In addition to developing a strong foundation in common areas of statistics, I learned later in my career (shortly after my student years) to specialize in at least one area based on my passion for the subject, while considering the demand and supply of talent in that subject. My advice here is to seek out specialized areas where there is higher demand, yet a low supply of talent (or at least, where demand exceeds supply)—especially on the quantitative side—and fill that void with gusto. I eventually achieved this objective through trial and error and hard-fought experience.

Ginger Holt is a senior staff data scientist at Databricks. She develops forecasting and predictive models for revenue, sales, capacity, and other business planning needs. She has also worked at Meta, Walmart Labs, and HP, forecasting capacity needs and demand.

What drew you to serve on the ASA governing board of the Caucus of Industry Representatives?

My previous adviser and mentor Kathy Ensor created this caucus to help statisticians and data scientists in industry get more support from the ASA. And who can say no to Kathy? Seriously, though, having been a part of the ASA since the early 2000s, it has been much easier to find the support you need within ASA as an academic or researcher versus a statistician or data scientist in industry.

What experiences or influences early in your statistical career shaped the way you approach your industry statistician job today?

Luckily, my company Databricks was created by academics, and I began my statistical career in academia. Working on hard, research-level problems is important to me, and I'm able to do that in my current position.

When you look across your professional journey, what themes stand out as most meaningful?

I have worked in forecasting for over 20 years now, and developing an explainable model is just as important as developing an accurate model. If the business doesn't understand what's driving a forecast, they won't adopt it.

What skills—technical or otherwise—do you think will be increasingly important for statisticians in your industry?

Automation of data engineering and data science tasks is advancing, but you can still be irreplaceable as a statistician or data scientist by being able to translate (automated or otherwise) data insights into actionable business decisions. We are well-positioned to interpret the behavior and decisions of autonomous systems to human stakeholders.

How do you stay curious and motivated as your field continues to evolve rapidly?

My role has typically been a subject matter expert in forecasting, but I have worked across many different domains (energy, finance, retail, technology, academia), where I always learn new things. My strategy for learning new methodologies and technologies in statistics and data science is to volunteer to teach on a topic (at a future date) that I need to learn more about. It is a great forcing function to prioritize learning.

What piece of professional advice do you wish you'd received earlier in your career?

Creating clarity is very important. Defining a clear problem statement is usually half of the solution. Also, when a stakeholder is very prescriptive about a solution, it's often the wrong one—or even the wrong solution to the wrong problem. Use your expertise to recommend the right solution to the right problem. ■

Advancing Precision Medicine Through Data and AI: A Conversation with Jing Huang

Rui "Sammi" Tang

Jing Huang

Data science plays an increasingly central role in how health care organizations generate evidence, assess risk, and guide decision-making. For the ASA Caucus of Industry Representatives, highlighting leaders who apply statistical rigor and data science responsibly is central to the mission.

PhD and ASA Fellow Jing Huang was recently recognized as one of the top women in health care technology for 2025, receiving the Council of Chapters ASA Award for Outstanding Chapter Service.

To celebrate her achievements, ASA Caucus of Industry Representative Rui "Sammi" Tang—global head of quantitative sciences and evidence generation at Astellas Pharma—sat down with her for a conversation about leadership, impact, and the evolving role of data science in health care.

At CareDx, Huang leads enterprise-wide data and AI strategy to advance precision medicine for transplant patients. She is recognized for sustained contributions to statistical innovation, leadership, and service to the profession.

> True impact happens when data science helps clinicians and organizations make better decisions and when it responsibly improves patient outcomes.

Much of your work sits at the intersection of data science, AI, and health care. What does "impact" mean to you in this context?

For me, impact means data and models actually change decisions and outcomes. In health care, it's not enough for an algorithm to be technically strong or statistically elegant. It must be trusted, actionable, and integrated into real clinical and operational workflows. True impact happens when data science helps clinicians and organizations make better decisions and when it responsibly improves patient outcomes.

You lead enterprise-wide data and AI strategy in a highly regulated health care environment. What are the biggest challenges in translating advanced analytics into practice?

One of the biggest challenges is bridging the gap between innovation and adoption. Health care systems are complex, and regulation is an essential part of protecting patients. Data scientists need to understand clinical context, regulatory expectations, and organizational realities—not just the data. Leadership is critical in setting standards for rigor, transparency, and governance while still enabling innovation to move forward.

Your career has evolved from hands-on statistical work to broader leadership roles. How did that transition shape your perspective?

Early in my career, I focused deeply on methodology—designing analyses, developing models, and solving specific scientific problems. Over time, I realized the scale of impact increases when you shift from individual contributions to enabling teams and shaping strategy. Leadership requires communicating complex ideas clearly, aligning stakeholders, and making decisions that balance innovation, risk, and long-term value.

You are also deeply involved in professional service and community building. Why is that important to you?

Data science doesn't advance in isolation. Communities matter—both within organizations and across the profession. Founding and leading DahShu showed me how impactful it can be to create spaces for learning, mentorship, and collaboration. These efforts help develop future leaders and ensure that data science evolves with integrity, openness, and purpose.

As data science and AI become more influential in health care, what responsibilities come with that influence?

With greater influence comes greater responsibility. Data-driven decisions can directly affect people's lives, especially in health care. Leaders need to think carefully about ethics, bias, transparency, and long-term consequences. Responsible innovation means building systems that are not only effective, but also fair, explainable, and aligned with patient and societal needs.

What advice would you give to statisticians and data scientists who want to grow into leadership roles?

First, build a strong foundation in rigor and scientific thinking—in the generative AI era, this becomes even more essential, as true leadership depends on the ability to question, validate, and think beyond automated outputs. This foundation is the differentiator between those who simply use tools and those who lead with insight and responsibility. Second, invest in communication and collaboration skills. Leadership is about influence, not just expertise. Finally, learn the broader context—business, regulation, and governance—because many of the most important decisions happen at those intersections.

Looking ahead, what excites you most about the future of data science in health care?

What excites me most is that we're finally at a point where personalized care can move from aspiration to reality. With the rapid advancement of AI, we now have the capability to learn from complex, longitudinal data in ways that were impossible even a few years ago.

Transplant medicine is a powerful example. For each patient, we have rich, multidimensional data collected over time—molecular diagnostics, clinical parameters, treatment history, and outcomes. When applied thoughtfully, advanced AI models can integrate these signals to build a dynamic, personalized profile for everyone. This allows us to move beyond population-level guidelines and toward truly tailored care: anticipating risk earlier, adjusting therapy more precisely, and supporting clinicians with actionable insights grounded in that patient's unique trajectory.

What energizes me as an executive is not just the technology itself, but the opportunity to operationalize it responsibly at scale—embedding AI into clinical workflows in a way that improves outcomes, strengthens decision-making, and ultimately enhances both patient experience and enterprise performance. ■

TELLING OUR STORIES

The goal of the Telling Our Stories video project is to highlight the profound impact of statistics on society. Each video tells the story of how statisticians and data scientists are advancing science, informing public policy, and contributing to a world in which decisions are data-driven.

Check out the videos in the series on the STAT*tr@k* website: *https://stattrak.amstat.org/telling-our-stories.*

A National Celebration of Mathematics

Charles Steinhorn

Charles Steinhorn has been the director of the Conference Board of the Mathematical Sciences since 2022. His work at CBMS encompasses several efforts, the most visible of which is the 2026 Year of Mathematics. Previously, Steinhorn taught at Vassar College for 40 years; he's now an emeritus and research professor of mathematics and statistics. His research specialty is model theory, a branch of mathematical logic. At Vassar, he founded and directed a STEM outreach program, now in its 31st year, and he has been the principal investigator on several major projects to encourage undergraduates to pursue STEM teaching careers.

In 2026, the United States celebrates the Year of Mathematics, a nationwide initiative designed to engage the public with the beauty, power, and relevance of the mathematical sciences. Organized by the Conference Board of the Mathematical Sciences, the celebration will feature community programs, film screenings, educational initiatives, and collaborations across the country. The effort also coincides with the United States hosting the 2026 International Congress of Mathematicians in Philadelphia, making the year a unique opportunity to spotlight mathematics and statistics for a broad public audience.

A Global Mathematical Moment

The 2026 celebration will culminate with the International Congress of Mathematicians, scheduled for July 23–30 in Philadelphia. Held every four years, the ICM brings together mathematicians from around the world to share advances in research and recognize outstanding achievements. For host countries, the congress is both a scientific milestone and a point of national pride.

Among the highlights of the opening ceremony are several major scientific awards, including the Fields Medal, widely considered the highest honor in mathematics and often compared to a Nobel Prize for the discipline. First awarded in 1936, the medal recognizes extraordinary mathematical achievement and promise.

YEAR OF MATH 2026

The congress will be preceded by the 20th General Assembly of the International Mathematical Union, taking place July 20–21 in New York City.

Coordinating a Nationwide Effort

The Conference Board of the Mathematical Sciences, an umbrella organization representing 19 leading mathematics and statistics societies—including the American Statistical Association—will coordinate the Year of Mathematics activities. Together, CBMS organizations represent more than 110,000 professionals, including educators, researchers, and industry practitioners.

Throughout the year, the initiative will highlight a different CBMS member organization each month on the Year of Math website, helping introduce the public to the wide range of work being done across the mathematical sciences community.

Meanwhile, a congressional resolution declaring 2026 a national Year of Math is making its way through Congress. The resolution was introduced in the Senate by Shelley Moore Capito of West

Virginia and Jon Hickenlooper of Colorado, with Rep. Chrissy Houlahan of Pennsylvania leading sponsorship in the House.

Bringing Mathematics to Communities

One of the central goals of the Year of Mathematics is to make mathematics accessible to the public through programs hosted in libraries, schools, and community centers.

As part of this effort, local institutions will be able to screen one of four award-winning mathematical documentaries produced by filmmaker George Csicsery of Zala Films. The films, available for a licensing fee (*https://theyearofmath.org/event-hosting-request*), are intended to spark conversation and engagement around mathematics in community settings.

Among the featured films are the two-part documentary *Journeys of Black Mathematicians: Forging Resilience* and *Journeys of Black Mathematicians: Creating Pathways*, which highlight the experiences of Black scholars who overcame segregation and systemic barriers while transforming the field of mathematics. Produced with guidance from the National Association of Mathematicians, the films explore both historical pioneers and the ongoing impact of their work on today's mathematicians.

Another film, *Secrets of the Surface*, tells the story of Iranian mathematician Maryam Mirzakhani, who in 2014 became the first woman and the first Iranian to receive the Fields Medal. Through interviews with colleagues, teachers, and students, the documentary explores Mirzakhani's groundbreaking research and enduring inspiration for young mathematicians around the world.

Mathematics and Financial Literacy

The Year of Math initiative will also launch "Math and the Game of Finance," a free 90-minute financial literacy program for adults beginning this month. Designed as a hands-on session, the program explores fundamental concepts such as time, risk, wealth, and value while helping participants understand the mathematics behind everyday financial decisions.

Volunteer session leaders from the Society of Actuaries will facilitate the program, while the Financial Life Cycle Education Corp. will provide training and support for volunteers.

ASA members and other mathematical sciences professionals are encouraged to help bring these programs to their communities by connecting local libraries, schools, and community centers with available resources.

Opportunities for Community Participation

The Year of Math initiative also invites event proposals from organizations, groups, and individuals interested in celebrating mathematics in creative ways. Submitted proposals (*https://theyearofmath.org/community-proposal*) will be reviewed by the Year of Math Program Committee and, if accepted, added to the national event calendar. Approved events may also receive promotional support through the Year of Math website and branding materials.

Examples of participating organizations include The Young People's Project and The Actuarial Foundation, both of which focus on expanding public engagement with mathematics.

Mathematics on Stage

The celebration will extend beyond classrooms and lecture halls into the performing arts. The Year of Math initiative is collaborating on an upcoming Broadway revival of the Pulitzer Prize– and Tony Award–winning play *Proof*, which explores themes of mathematical brilliance, family, and discovery.

The production will feature an all-Black cast and will be directed by the original director of *Hamilton*. While details are still emerging, organizers encourage ASA members and others in the New York area to attend.

Complementing the theatrical collaboration, the Year of Math website will also release "Math on Stage" videos, created by Emma LaPlace, highlighting plays and performances that incorporate mathematical ideas.

A Year to Celebrate Mathematics

From public film screenings to financial literacy workshops, theatrical collaborations, and community-driven events, the 2026 Year of Mathematics aims to demonstrate that mathematics is not only foundational to science and technology, but also deeply connected to everyday life.

By inviting the public to explore mathematics through stories, culture, and real-world applications, organizers hope the initiative will inspire a renewed appreciation for the role mathematics plays in shaping our world. ■

Spring Training for Your Giving Strategy

Amanda Malloy, ASA Director of Development

Amanda Malloy

After the winter we experienced here in the DC area, April feels like a long-lost friend finally returning. Warmer weather. More sunshine. Blooming flowers. Baseball is back. Optimism is in the air.

And just like Opening Day, Tax Day arrives right on schedule, reminding us that timing and strategy matter just as much off the field as they do on it.

While filing taxes may not be anyone's favorite spring activity, recent legislation passed under the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, enacted in July 2025, introduced updates that will begin influencing tax strategy in 2026. Several of these changes could affect how charitable giving factors into your tax planning strategy.

What's New?

- **A charitable deduction for nonitemizers:** Beginning in 2026, taxpayers who don't itemize—and instead take the standard deduction—may deduct up to $1,000 (single filers) or $2,000 (joint filers) in charitable contributions annually. For many donors, this is welcome news. You no longer must itemize to receive a direct tax benefit from your generosity.
- **A minimum threshold for itemizers:** If you itemize, charitable contributions are deductible only after they exceed 0.5% of adjusted gross income. Previously, there was no minimum threshold before claiming the deduction.
- **A slightly reduced cap (not the one you wear to the ballpark):** The overall cap on itemized deductions has been lowered from 37% to 35%.

What It Means for Your Giving

For nonitemizers, this change creates a new opportunity. Even if you claim the standard deduction, you can still deduct charitable gifts up to $1,000 (or $2,000 if filing jointly). At the ASA, an annual gift of $1,000 or more qualifies you for the Helen Walker Society. That alignment may be purely coincidental, but it's certainly convenient.

GiveASA

Learn about giving opportunities and the Helen Walker Society.
ww2.amstat.org/giving/hws.cfm

But if making a $1,000 gift at one time feels like a stretch, remember that recurring monthly giving is an option and easy to set up when making your donation online. A $1,000 annual commitment can be structured as $84 per month. As I did that math, I realized it's roughly what I'm paying for my family's Disney+, ESPN, and Hulu bundle. One brings us Marvel, Star Wars, and sports, and the other supports the future of statistics and data science. Both matter, though only one advances the profession.

For itemizers, strategy becomes even more important. Because deductions now apply only after exceeding 0.5% of AGI, some donors may consider "bundling" multiple years of charitable gifts into one tax year to surpass the threshold.

Donor-advised funds can be especially helpful in this strategy. You may contribute to your DAF in one year for deduction purposes, then recommend grants to the ASA and other charities over time. It's a way to be both tax savvy and consistently supportive.

One area that remains unchanged is qualified charitable distributions from IRAs. For individuals aged 70½ and older, QCDs continue to be excluded from taxable income, meaning the new minimum threshold and deduction cap do not apply. QCDs remain a tax-efficient way to support the causes you care about.

As always, tax laws are complex, and individual circumstances vary. Consider consulting your financial or tax adviser to determine how these changes may affect your personal giving strategy.

April may bring the filing deadline, but it also brings a new season and chance to step up to the plate with a plan.

Play ball. ■

Women in Statistics and Data Science | conference

October 28–30, 2026 • Cincinnati, Ohio

influence community knowledge

Seeking professional inspiration, fresh ideas, and meaningful connection? Join us at the 2026 Women in Statistics and Data Science Conference this fall in Cincinnati, Ohio.

WSDS brings together a diverse and welcoming community from across the field—students, early-career, and seasoned professionals—to engage, learn, and celebrate the perspectives and contributions of women shaping the future of statistics and data science.

What you can look forward to:

- Technical talks about important, cutting-edge research
- Thought-provoking plenary sessions
- Informal networking events

PARTICIPATE

Concurrent and Speed Session Abstract Submission

March 5 – April 24

ATTEND

Early Registration

June 1 – August 31

Regular Registration

September 1 – October 30

Housing Open

June 1 – October 13 at 5:00 p.m. ET

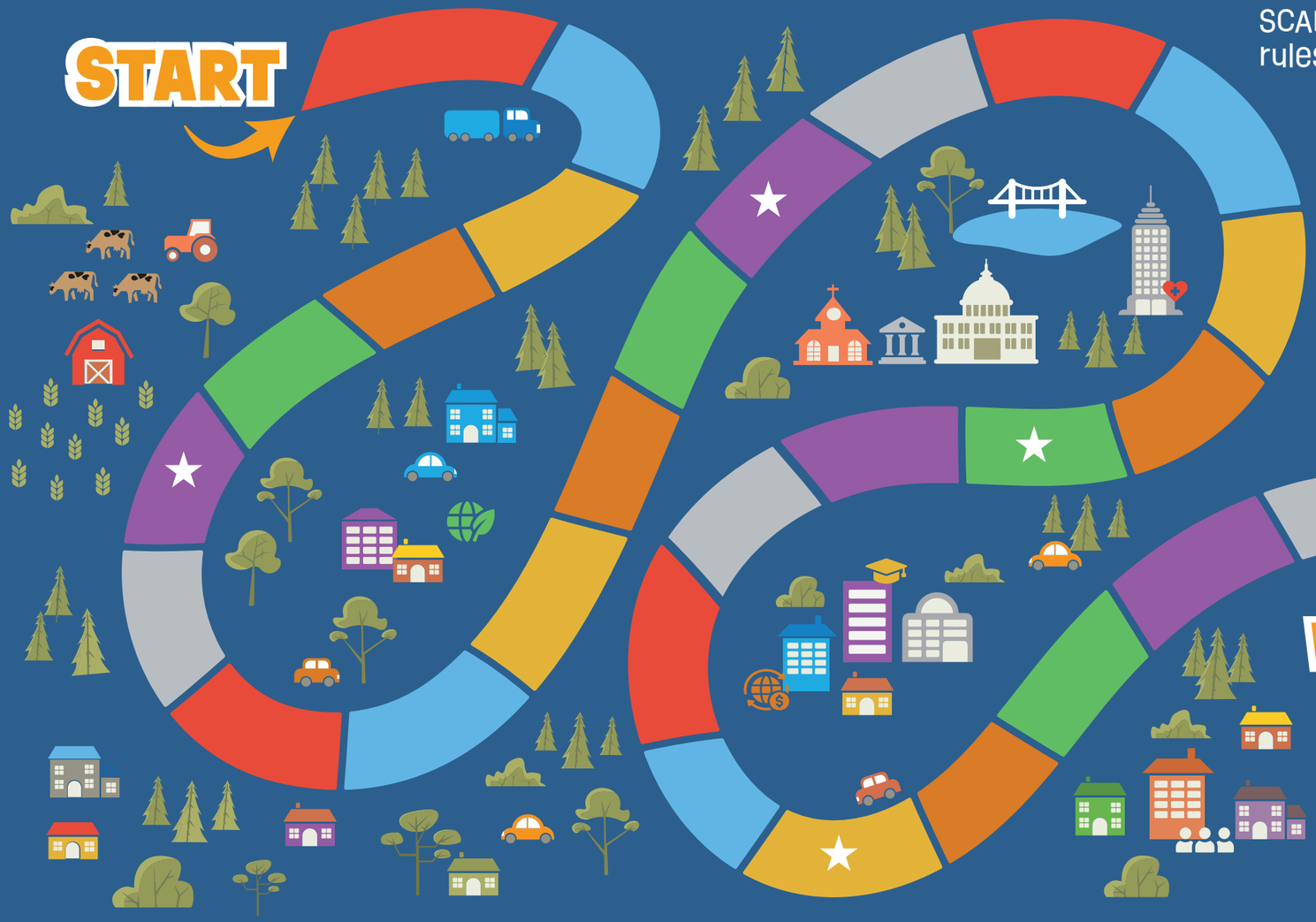
We hope to see you there!

Learn more and get involved at *ww2.amstat.org/wsds*.

The Community Game

The Power of Many: How **Mathematics & Statistics** Strengthen Communities

Take a trip through your community and discover how statistics powers daily life. From hospitals to highways and schools to food banks, data keeps everything moving.



SCAN to read the rules of the game

Public Health & Safety
Public health and safety rely on statistics to track disease outbreaks, monitor emergency response times, ensure water and food safety, and measure vaccination coverage.

Infrastructure & Transportation
Infrastructure and transportation rely on data to optimize traffic flow, plan transit routes, prioritize road repairs, analyze utility use, and assess walkability and bike access.

Education
Education relies on data to track student performance, allocate resources, monitor attendance, evaluate programs, and identify achievement gaps.

Local Economy
The local economy relies on data to analyze small businesses, employment trends, housing markets, and tourism patterns to guide economic development.

Environment & Sustainability
Environmental decisions rely on data, from air quality, climate patterns, and park and green space usage to recycling programs and urban heat mapping.

Social Services
Social services rely on data to map food insecurity, track homelessness, monitor library and recreation use, and assess community needs.

Civic Engagement
Civic engagement relies on data to analyze voter turnout, design community surveys, guide budget decisions, and measure equity across neighborhoods.

Thank you to our JSM 2026 SPONSORS

PLATINUM

abbvie

jmp STATISTICAL DISCOVERY

sas

Takeda

GOLD

BERRY

Bristol Myers Squibb™ ASA CHAMPION PARTNER

Lilly

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Pfizer

PHASE V Adaptive. Causal. Intuitive.

STATA ASA MISSION PARTNER

Westat®

SILVER

AstraZeneca

BeOne

Jane Street

Johnson&Johnson ASA CHAMPION PARTNER

Lumina FOUNDATION

MERCK

MIT MANAGEMENT BUSINESS ANALYTICS

Otsuka

VERTEX

ww2.amstat.org/meetings/jsm/2026/sponsorlist.cfm

Gertrude Cox Scholarship Recipients Reflect on Growth, Mentorship

Abigail Loe and **Olivia McGough** received the 2025 Gertrude M. Cox Scholarship. *Amstat News* caught up with them to discuss what they've been doing and how winning the award affected their lives.

Abigail Loe | University of Michigan

PhD student; starts a tenure-track teaching position at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota, this fall

What are your current research interests?

My theoretical research is in machine learning, survival analysis, and recurrent events. In clinical settings, subjects often experience repeated events of the same type. My work proposes new models to analyze these kinds of data, using tools from computer science and machine learning in new applications for statistical questions. These methods have applications in mental health research, rehospitalization and discharge modeling, and even disciplines as far-flung as political economy.

My applied research is in pulmonary medicine, specifically pulmonary fibrosis. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis is a terminal disease with no cure—only treatments that can make patients more comfortable and decrease some symptoms (though these treatments have drawbacks and cannot always be tolerated). I've worked on an active clinical trial, programming the statistical analyses, and performed some post-hoc analysis of a different study to find associations between gut microbiota and 12-month transplant-free survival.

In general, I like learning about new tools and thinking about how statistics can help answer questions with a human impact.

How did winning the Cox scholarship help your research or academic career path?

I won the Cox scholarship at a time when I was going through one of the classic cycles of self-doubt many PhD students experience. Knowing that somebody else thought my ideas were interesting gave me a boost of confidence to persevere. Graduate school can sometimes feel very reductive, in that what generally matters is how many high-quality theoretical papers you can produce. The Cox scholarship showed me that other people value the work I do outside of the university environment, which I believe helps me be a better researcher and collaborator.

The Cox scholarship showed me that other people value the work I do ... which I believe helps me be a better researcher and collaborator.

What or who inspired you to be a statistician?

I remember hearing an NPR story about *Gill v. Whitford*, a US Supreme Court case about partisan gerrymandering, permutation distributions, and what constitutes extreme. I thought it was a cool use of math to try to prove a point.

What has been the most meaningful part of your graduate school experience?

In the classroom, the most meaningful moments were when I struggled with a concept but worked to reach an "aha" moment. A prime example: I failed my qualifying exam the first time. I spent a year learning, relearning, and connecting concepts. It was exhausting and stressful, and I would have preferred not to be in that position, but after passing the second time, I felt like I had climbed a mountain.

As a researcher, I remember finding an association that complicated the biological story that our collaborators were interested in. It was meaningful to see a survival curve where this one interaction completely wiped out a subgroup from our data. It's neat to know not many people could have come up with the data analysis algorithm that generated the results ... and that it was making a difference in people's ability to breathe while living with a terminal illness.

Outside the classroom, it's been time spent with friends in Ann Arbor: game nights; adult recreational sports; craft nights; organizing protests; volunteering at a high school; trips with friends; conference travel; and happy hour with my lab.

Who or what influenced your journey in statistics?

At Carleton College, professors Laura Chihara and Gail Nelson were huge influences. They had different routes to academia, but both were these incredible female role models, researchers, and masterful teachers. My family has also been a constant support and influence in my journey. My sisters have been a great support system and a wonderful gift during grad school. My mom will always be my favorite math professor, and my dad is my favorite person with whom to geek out over machine learning and statistics.

Your citation highlights work that inspires "a healthier and more just world." How do you see your research contributing to that goal?

To me, a healthier and more just world is understanding the interconnectedness of our everyday life with statistics (which is how humans go about making sense of randomness) and trying to make a positive difference within that system. I love seeing how statistics and math informs everyday life and vice versa. In college, it would be me pointing out mathematical connections in volleyball practice (something my coaches and teammates would lovingly roll their eyes about) or cracking linear algebra jokes with friends. As a graduate student, I love seeing patterns of missing data or survival bias in everyday health news—or thinking about weighted estimators in survey data and how that affects our understanding of political opinion, even though I don't work in survey research.

What are you most excited about working on next?

I'm excited to get back into the liberal arts environment and start teaching at Macalester! College was such a formative and exciting time for me. I can't wait to be part of that journey for other students and to collaborate with truly awesome colleagues.

Olivia McGough | University of Washington

PhD statistics student

What are your current research interests, and what are you most excited about working on next?

Since joining the statistics department at the University of Washington and working with Daniela Witten, my primary research focus has been conditional selective inference. I'm especially interested in projects motivated by how statistics are practiced, where common data analysis workflows exhibit undesirable frequentist properties under a selective inference lens. Along these lines, I'm currently working on a problem motivated by a common procedure in two-stage least squares models. I've been able to identify where the procedure breaks down theoretically. I'm excited to develop a solution with

selective inference methods and to contribute more broadly to statistical methodology that bridges theory and application.

What or who inspired you to be a statistician?

The idea of research and an academic career has always appealed to me because my dad is a professor, and growing up, I admired how much he enjoyed his work and the passion he had for research and learning. Like him, math was always my favorite subject in school and what I ultimately studied in college. However, near the end of my undergraduate degree, I realized during a research project that I was most excited by mathematics when it was applied to real-world, data-driven problems. That's what inspired me to apply to both mathematics and statistics PhD programs, and in the end, it was Daniela Witten who convinced me to make the switch from mathematics to statistics when I met her at the UW Admitted Students Day (she was right, per usual).

What has been the most meaningful part of your graduate school experience?

UW has a great statistics program, and I've really enjoyed my courses here, but what stands out for me in our department is the people. I've met and worked with some wonderful graduate students, and my experience here has been especially positive because of my advisers. I started working with Daniela Witten and Daniel Kessler at the end of my first quarter at UW, and I knew immediately that I wanted to continue working with them as long as they'd let me. They are both incredibly smart, but what I appreciate most is how invested they are in their students, both in supporting us and in pushing us to grow as researchers. Working with them has been the most defining part of my time at UW. It's made graduate school engaging and rewarding.

Who or what influenced your journey in statistics?

In many ways, my journey in statistics has been shaped by the positive mentorship I have experienced throughout academic life—beginning with my parents helping me with math homework growing up. Then, tutors at drop-in sessions in college, professors with welcoming office hours, and my research advisers in both undergraduate and graduate school. These mentors made academia more accessible to me in two important ways—in a literal sense by taking the time to help me understand the material and, in a broader sense, by creating an encouraging environment and a sense of belonging in academia, even when I felt intimidated.

> I feel fortunate to have received the Cox scholarship ... The recognition is incredibly encouraging.

Your citation emphasizes mentorship and inclusion. How do you hope to inspire or support other women pursuing statistics?

I truly don't think I would be in graduate school right now if it weren't for the support of the mentors I've mentioned in my other responses. Because of that, it's important to me to be part of that same kind of community for statistics students early on in their careers. I recognize that statistics and academia aren't for everyone, and that's okay. But I think it's critical to send the message that academia at large *can* be a space for anyone that wants to be here, regardless of background or identity. Mentors in the field play a pivotal role in sending that message. Because this kind of encouragement and support had such a profound impact on my academic experience, I look forward to passing it on to future mentees.

How did winning the Cox scholarship help your research or academic career path?

I feel fortunate to have received the Cox scholarship. In addition to the financial support that allows me more flexibility to focus on my research, the recognition is incredibly encouraging. It feels like an affirmation that the work I have done so far is meaningful, and it reinforces my commitment to pursuing an academic career. ■

Welcome TO OUR NEWEST MEMBERS

Kofi Agyarko
Ababio Ahmad
Gamal Abdel-Azim
Julia Abel
Md. Muddasir Hossain Akib
Palash Arora
Mohd Arshad
Dymir Arthur
Souvik Bag
Aaron Baggett
Wenhan Bao
Jordan Barry
Jeffrey Batson
Marcelo Baute
Colin B. Begg
Somer Elaine Blair
Marie Suzette Blanchard
Anthony Paul Brown
Tamas Budavari
Michael Callahan
Mehmet Caner
Christian C. Castellanos
Karla Isabel Cervantes
Hua Xuan Chen
Jianchu Chen
Molly Chen
Ruizhe Chen
Zih-Bing Chen
Jerry Cheng
Jiye Choi
Ali Choudhry
Hyonho H. Chun
Francesco Clementi
Joey Coladipietro
Monica Colon Vargas
Katherine M. Condon
Paula Cornejo-Abarca
Kyle Russell Crane
Amy Crawford
Paola Crippa
Subash Dahal
Sarmistha Das
Sayan Das
Navonil Deb
Wayne F. Defreitas
Trey Leo DeJong
Dewayne R. Derryberry
Charles A. Dill
Megan DiMaio
Adele Ding
Yining Ding
Qianyu Dong
Gabriel Felipe Dos Reis
Suzanne M. Dufault
Ecaterina Duscova
Renee Ellis
Valerie Espinosa
Phil Everson
Olusegun S. Ewemooje
Rebecca Farina
Olivia P. Frazier
Yuzhang Fu
Daniel Gaile
Mufeng Gao
AmirEmad Ghassami
Zara Ghodsi
Gagandeep Gill
Connor Glick
Chiraag Gohel
Srikar Govardhana
Robert Edward Granger
Bri Grindrod
Songqiao Han
Valerie Han
Mark Stephen Handcock
Christopher Haney
Joel Hastings
William James Hayes
Tao He
Jacqueline Milton Hicks
Martin Ho
Guilherme Vampre Homsy
Md Rashedul Hoque
Iris Horng
Leonia Houston
Haiyan Huang
Rongqi Huang
Tim Huang
Zhengkai Huang
Vu T. Huynh
Naomi Ishioka
Kentaro Ito
David O. Lyileh
Owen Jacobs
Silvia Jakubski
Ryan Jasper
Youngdoo Jeong
Yexuan Jiang
Alessia Jones
Md Karimuzzaman
Abby Kaur
Gabrielle Anne Keh
Jimmy M. Kelliher
David James Kent
Md Shehab Khan
Seon Min Kim
Shivam Kumar
Caroline Bena Kuno
Yichen Le
Jung Lee
Kiljae Lee
Minjin Lee
Seungjoon Lee
Pui Ying Sharon Leung
Li Li
Yuzi Li
Yanzhu Lin
Yuzhou Lin
James Liporace
Jianfang Liu
Jinyuan Liu
Yi Liu
JD Lu
Youhan Lu
Henry Lucky
Guoxuan Ma
Zichen Ma
Kimberly Marie Mace
Reihaneh Malekian
Abdurrachman Mappuji
Igor Matias
Rachel McCollough
Karen Aline McKinnon
Griff N. Mctume
Katherine J. Miles
Tanner Miller
Naamna Modi
Rosemond Moore
Meryl I. Motika
Liane Muir
Christopher Nachtsheim
April Nellis
Samantha Noreen
Jack Norton
Lan Ma Nygren
James Ross O'Hagan
Philip W. O'Sullivan
Wuraola Olawole
Diana Opiyo
Christian Lee Otto
Louis Palen
Rong Pan
Ziyang Pan
Lara Passos
Sahil Patel
Satyam Patel
Cassandra Wolos Pattanayak
Shivam Pawar
Sriram Peddibhotla
Alexander E. Pemberton
Xiangni Peng
Yiming Peng
Steffanie Peterson
Jiahao Ping
Naren Prakash
Victoria Liublinska Prince
Mary Grace Prinster
Diogo B. Provete
Lihong Qi
Wanrong Qi
Zachary Qian
Debra Ragland
Mohammed Rahman
Sarah E. Reese
Victoria Noemi Rey
Jared Rieck
Jace Ritchie
James B. Robertson
Carmen B. Rodriguez
Haoyao Ruan
Joshua Rumbut
Tyler Saez
Veronica Isabel Salinas
Flavia Sancier-Barbosa
Sanat K. Sarkar
Kyle Schindl
Jungsywan H. Sepanski
Whitney Shae
Chongwei Shi
Olivia Shipley
Matthew Peter Shisler
David C. Shonberg
Emma Shultz
Manuel A. Sisniegas
Chhabi Siwakoti
Jessaca K. Spybrook

Luke Stewart
Hannah Ruth Sullivan
Eli Sun
Anthony D. Surkov
Nathan A. Taback
Adeeba Tak
Haochen Tan
Erin Tanenbaum
Jen Tang
Jingxian Tang
Ian Taylor
Jonathan Terhorst
Sreeyasha Thapa
Injila Tiwari
Justin T. Trees
Hsiao-Hui Sophie Tsou
Laura Ungureanu
John VanderPloeg
Medha Vijayanand
Elizabeth Walker
Chenran Wang
Fugui Wang
Weijian Wang
Xieheng Wang
Yixin Wang
Lisa Anderson Weissfeld
Owen Keller Williamson
Jewel Wilson
Jiaxi Wu
Weiwei Wu
Boya Xu
Yinglin Xu
Tai Yang
Derek Yao
Xinshu Yi
Xiangyu Yu
Zhentao Yu
Zifan Yu
Arash Yunesi
Bonnie Zhang
Chenguang Zhang
Mengqi Zhang
Peter Hangping Zhang
Shiyuan Zhang
Xinyi Zhang
Meiling Zhou
Tianwei Zhou
Yingchao Zhou
Hanjie Zhu
Lingxuan Zhu
Zairen Zhu ■

New Member Spotlight: CLAUDIA CLINCHARD

This month, we spotlight new member and PhD student Claudia Clinchard, who answered the following questions so we could get to know her better:

How did you become interested in statistics and/or data science?

When I was an undergraduate, I had a quantitative psychology professor who did a lot of consulting (e.g., feeding turtles, jewelry sales, and military training). I was instantly enamored with the idea of using statistics in many ways. My interest grew as I gained more experience throughout my graduate studies and as a statistical consultant at my university.

What do you consider your dream job?

My dream job is to use statistics/data science to solve real-world problems and communicate those results. I would love to keep working in a field that would let me keep using my statistics, collaboration, and writing skills.

What do you hope understanding statistics and/or data science helps you accomplish?

I hope it helps me solve real-world problems, whether that be in education, finance, health care, or elsewhere.

Is there a particular group of statisticians you would like to reach out to you?

I'd like to connect with the Committee on Women in Statistics, the LGBTQ+ Advocacy Committee, the Mental Health Statistics Section, and the Section on Statistics and Data Science Education.

What is your favorite hobby?

I have a lot of hobbies, and it's hard to pick just one! My favorite is a tie between reading and hiking.

What is something you would like people to know about you that we haven't asked?

I'm pursuing a PhD in psychology and a master's in data analysis and applied statistics. Many people are surprised at how much statistics we use in psychology and how well the two actually relate to each other!

If you are a new member interested in being featured, email ASA Communications Manager, Megan Murphy at *megan@amstat.org*

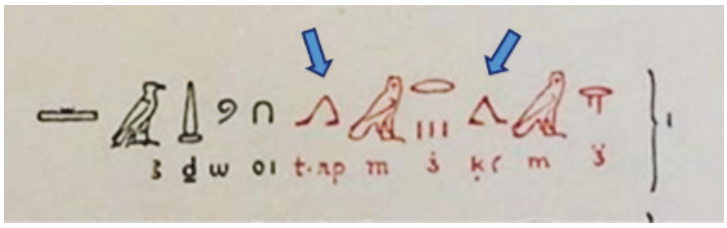
This Month in Statistics History

The Origin of Math Symbols

Penny S. Reynolds

This is Mathematics and Statistics Awareness Month, and we are celebrating the origins of the symbols we use for the four main mathematical operations: addition; subtraction; multiplication; and division. For centuries, mathematicians had to explain what they were doing in words. It was several millennia before notation stabilized into the formats we recognize today.

For much of human history, numbers were a mark or glyph representing quantities of physical objects. Number systems were invented for counting them. Since about 1650 BCE, the ancient Egyptian Rhind Papyrus presented a type of shorthand for addition and subtraction that looks like little pairs of legs (the literal meaning of the glyphs is "to go in" and "to go out").



Addition and subtraction in ancient Egypt

The Crafte of Nombrynge (1300) is the first practical text in English providing instructions and examples for the four operations it refers to as *addicioñ or agregacioun, ablacioun or subtraccion*, *multiplicacioun*, and *dyvysioun*. However, without symbols, everything had to be explained in words. *Crafte* shows how to subtract 2 from 4 as follows:

> Lo, as an example: draw 2 out of 4. Then 2 remain. Cross out the 4 and write there 2, and let the lower figure stand still. And so go through the other figures until you come to the end; then you have done.

Clearly, a more convenient system was needed.

The plus sign + first appears as a contraction of the Latin word *et* (for "and"). French philosopher and mathematician Nicole d'Oresme (c.1320–1382) may have used something like it as early as 1350. Pure mathematicians were apparently unbothered by questions of standardization and tended to develop their own notations. For example, Gerolamo Cardano (1501–1576) was one of the first European mathematicians to use plus and minus operators systematically, but he represented them with $\tilde{p}$ and $\tilde{m}$ in his 1545 *Ars Magna*.

Nicole d'Oresme

Gerolamo Cardano

Johannes Widman

Symbols started gaining traction in the Renaissance with the increase in international commerce and the need to make paperwork understandable. The first printed versions of both + and – signs are credited to Johannes Widman (c.1460–ac.1498) in his 1489 book *Behennde vnd hüpsche Rechenung auff allen Kauffmanschafft* (*Nimble and neat Calculation in all Trades*). Widman was writing for merchants using arithmetic for business purposes, and the symbols indicated trade surplus and deficits, not operations.

Henricus Grammateus (1495–c.1525)—who also went by Henricus Scriptor, Heinrich Schreyber, or Heinrich Schreiber—was one of the earliest mathematicians to adopt + and – signs, which he presents in *Ayn new Kunstlich Buech (A New Skill Book)*. Later, the Welsh physician and mathematician Robert Recorde (c.1510–1558) introduced + and - to the English-speaking world in his 1557 book *The Whetstone of Witte*. His version of the plus sign was soon widely adopted, but there were a few holdouts. Christiaan Huygens and Pierre de Fermat persisted in using the Latin

Robert Recorde

William Oughtred

Gottfried Leibniz

Johann Rahn

John Pell

Michael Stifel

Frans van Schooten

Augustus De Morgan

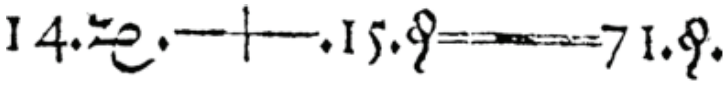
cross †, and Edmund Halley used the fancier Maltese cross ✠.

William Oughtred (1574–1660), inventor of the slide rule, argued successfully for the use of symbols over text in his influential 1630 book *Clavis Mathematicae (Key of Mathematics)*. The symbols he invented, still in use today, are the combined plus-minus symbol ± and X for multiplication (sometimes called the St. Andrew's or saltire cross).

However, in a 1698 letter to Johann Bernoulli, Gottfried Leibniz (1646–1716) complained that he hated X because "it is easily confounded with x (an unknown quantity)." Instead, he preferred to "simply relate two quantities by an interposed dot and indicate multiplication by way of it." The asterisk * was first used in 1659 by Johann Rahn (1622–1676) and is still used today in computer code.

Division was the last mathematical operation to become standardized. The horizontal fraction bar – was first used in Arabic math, then introduced to Europe by Fibonacci in the 13th century. The obelus ÷ is credited to Rahn, but it may have been the brainchild of John Pell (1611–1685), an English mathematician and political agent of Oliver Cromwell. He edited Rahn's book and may have had more to do with the crafting of symbols in the book than Rahn himself.

Confusingly, Leibniz used the colon : for division and ratios in his 1684 text *Acta Eruditorum*.



The first known equation in modern notation featuring the newly invented equals sign, from Robert Recorde's *The Whetstone of Witte*, 1551. The equation reads 14x + 15 = 71.

Michael Stifel (1487–1567) suggested the right bracket) in 1544, and as late as 1884, long division was still represented by a series of brackets in instructional texts, such as James B. Thomson's *Complete Graded Arithmetic*. The vinculum was originally introduced by Dutch mathematician Frans van Schooten (1615–1660) as a horizontal line grouping terms in a mathematical expression.

Much later, *long division* was indicated by a bracket with a vinculum placed on top ⟌ ; this shows up in G. A. Wentworth's 1888 text *The Elements of Algebra.*

In 1845, Augustus De Morgan (1806–1871) introduced the backslash /, which is still used in linear formats.

And where would we be without the equals sign =? It was invented by Robert Recorde "to avoid the tedious repetition of the words 'is equal to.'" In *The Whetstone of Witte*, he explained his reasoning: "I will set, as I often do in practical work, a pair of parallel, or twin, lines of equal length, thus: =, because no two things can be more equal." ■

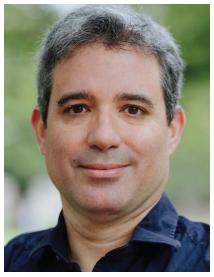
MORE ONLINE
Download the references for more information.

'Practical Significance,' Take II, Volume 1: A Conversation with the Editors of 'ASA Discoveries'


Bo Li


Sebastien Haneuse


Galin Jones


Abel Rodriguez


Shujie Ma

What does a journal look like when you design it for today's research world, along with the one we're building? On a recent episode of the *Practical Significance* podcast, cohosts Donna LaLonde and Ron Wasserstein welcomed the editorial leadership team behind *ASA Discoveries*, the American Statistical Association's new open-access journal. Editor-in-Chief Bo Li and co-editors Sebastien Haneuse, Galin Jones, Shujie Ma, and Abel Rodriguez shared the journal's vision and goals.

LaLonde: Bo and Galin, tell us about your day jobs and share your thoughts on the gap in the publishing landscape you believe *ASA Discoveries* will fill?

Li: I'm a professor in statistics and data science at Washington University in St. Louis. I'm also the co-director of a transdisciplinary institute in applied data science at Washington University, and I'm the editor-in-chief of *ASA Discoveries.*

ASA already has a very strong portfolio of journals, including flagship journals and highly specialized ones. We picture *ASA Discoveries* not as filling a gap in subject matter, but rather a gap in how we accommodate the pace and breadth of modern research.

Our field has expanded dramatically. Statisticians and data scientists produce far more high-quality work than even a decade ago, and at the same time, machine learning and AI are reshaping research in many directions at once.

Innovation is happening across traditional boundaries—between theory and application, statistics and AI, and across domains.

Galin Jones: I'm a professor of statistics at the University of Minnesota. I'm the director of the School of Statistics and chair of the university's data science and AI hub.

Bo is exactly right. There was a need for a journal that can showcase broad, emerging, and cross-cutting innovations. Papers that may not fit neatly into a single traditional category but may be statistically or scientifically important and forward-looking.

ASA Discoveries is that home, complementing existing ASA journals by highlighting impactful ideas that reflect where the field is going.

LaLonde: Sebastien and Abel, if you had to distill the soul of *ASA Discoveries* into a few sentences, what is the core impact you want it to have? But first, tell us about your day jobs.

Haneuse: I'm a professor in the department of biostatistics at the Harvard Chan School of Public Health, and I also serve as director of the PhD program.

The "soul" is a tricky one, so I'm going to let Abel speak to that directly. But I'll say that the landscape in which statistics, data science, and AI operate is growing and evolving rapidly, and that certainly wasn't lost on any of us.

We hope to serve as a venue for publishing high-quality and impactful work at the intersection of these fields. One core ingredient that distinguishes us is that we're fully open access, meaning all published papers will be universally available.

Rodriguez: I'm a professor of statistics at the University of Washington and serve as department chair.

Picking up on threads already mentioned, what counts as statistics research is evolving rapidly.

For example, contributions involving infrastructure—benchmark data sets, data repositories, or broadly useful research software—have historically been hard to publish. *ASA Discoveries* will expand the frontier of what counts as statistical research, while maintaining rigor and high standards.

These frontier areas need publication standards, and defining them is ongoing work. We'll work closely with authors, especially in the early years, to help shape those standards.

Ron Wasserstein: Shujie, please introduce yourself and tell us what makes *ASA Discoveries* fundamentally different from existing publications. What will readers and authors find here that they can't get elsewhere?

Shujie Ma: I'm a professor of statistics and graduate adviser in the Department of Statistics at the University of California, Riverside.

ASA Discoveries is uniquely positioned as a fully open-access, interdisciplinary journal that integrates statistics, data science, and artificial intelligence into a single venue. Unlike traditional journals that

emphasize theory or application in isolation, *ASA Discoveries* promotes work that connects methodological innovation with real-world impact.

All articles are freely available, removing barriers to dissemination and enabling broader societal impact. Articles are published on a rolling basis and can be immediately cited. The journal also emphasizes ethical, transparent, and responsible data science, encouraging authors to address fairness, accountability, and transparency.

Wasserstein: Bo, would you walk us through your editorial philosophy. How does that philosophy shape what you will accept and how you'll work with authors?

Li: My editorial philosophy is to establish *ASA Discoveries* as a home for rigorous, innovative, and forward-looking research and education. We aim to cover a broad scope, but we are very intentional about maintaining a high bar for quality. That philosophy shapes both what we accept and how we work with authors.

On the acceptance side, we're looking for work that is technically sound, intellectually novel, and genuinely impactful—especially research that pushes the field in a new direction or connects ideas across areas.

On the process side, we care deeply about how authors experience the journal. We strive to provide timely and clear feedback, starting with thoughtful editorial screening. If a paper passes that initial stage, it will receive careful and serious attention from expert referees.

We are committed to ensuring reviews are fair, balanced, and constructive. Even when a paper is not accepted, we want authors to feel the feedback helped improve their work.

Wasserstein: Sebastien and Shujie, what will success look like in the first year of *ASA Discoveries*, beyond standard metrics like impact factors?

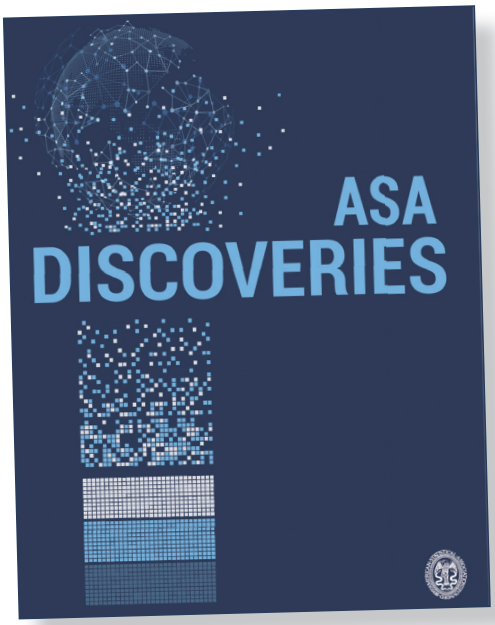
Shujie Ma: We view success in the first year primarily in terms of community engagement, content quality, and visibility.

A successful first year would include attracting a diverse set of high-quality submissions across statistics, data science, and AI; publishing impactful articles that span both methodological innovation and real-world applications; and establishing the journal as a trusted, accessible venue for interdisciplinary research.

The first year will be successful if authors, readers, and practitioners recognize *ASA Discoveries* as a welcoming platform for timely, relevant, and ethically grounded work, supported by open-access and rapid dissemination.

Haneuse: Success means *ASA Discoveries* becomes a go-to journal at the intersection of statistics, data science, and AI. We envision a publication that is widely read and cited, known for both rigorous scholarship and practical relevance.

We're keenly aware that success must also reflect strong global participation. We're very interested in submissions from all over the world and hope to foster sustained interdisciplinary collaboration.



Ultimately, the goal is to shape the future of the field through *ASA Discoveries*—highlighting impactful discoveries, fostering innovation, and making high-quality research accessible to a broader scientific community and the public at large.

LaLonde: Galin and Abel, with AI as the great equalizer, what's the policy going to be on using AI to polish work before submission?

Jones: We will follow Taylor & Francis's publicly available policy. The basic idea is that it's acceptable to use AI to help polish writing, assist with idea generation, or help with code, but that use must be acknowledged. Generative AI cannot be listed as an author, and it must be used responsibly.

Text or code generated by AI cannot be included without significant revision and engagement by the authors. AI cannot be used for synthetic data generation or to substitute missing data without a robust methodology. Generating inaccurate content—including in supplemental materials—is prohibited.

That said, we also recognize the reality that many of us, me included, use AI tools to help polish writing or generate ideas, and that is permissible within these guidelines.

Rodriguez: Another important aspect for authors is that image generation and image manipulation are prohibited under Taylor & Francis policies. That's different from text, and authors should keep that in mind when preparing manuscripts.

These AI policies apply not only to authors, but also to the editorial board and associate editors. We must be mindful of confidentiality, proprietary data, and privacy concerns. Editors and reviewers are not allowed to put manuscripts into generative AI tools to assist with the review process—that's a clear no-go zone.

MORE ONLINE
Read the full article at *https://magazine.amstat.org.*

It is permissible for reviewers or editors to use AI to polish the language of their reviews, but they must ensure that no confidential or proprietary information is shared with AI systems.

LaLonde: Bo and Shujie, reproducibility is a concern across many fields. How are you approaching code and data sharing?

Li: Reproducibility is a serious issue that the editorial team discussed at length before launching *ASA Discoveries*. We all agree that reproducibility of methods, code, and results is essential for scientific progress.

Ideally, a journal would have the resources to formally verify reproducibility for every accepted paper. However, at this stage, like most journals, we simply do not have the bandwidth to conduct full reproducibility checks ourselves.

Rather than overpromising, we are transparent about what we can and cannot do. Because *ASA Discoveries* is an open-access journal, the broader community is naturally positioned to evaluate, test, and validate published work.

We strongly encourage authors to share code and data, typically through supplementary materials or public repositories.

Ma: I agree that sharing code has become increasingly important, especially from the author's perspective. When a paper introduces a new method without accompanying code, it becomes much harder for others to use, extend, or adopt the work. In practice, this can significantly limit the paper's visibility and long-term influence.

While we don't mandate code or data sharing, we view it as a strong positive signal for reproducibility, trust, and impact. Looking ahead, *ASA Discoveries* is committed to exploring additional ways to strengthen reproducibility.

This may include encouraging standardized documentation, clear data descriptions, reproducible workflows, and the use of persistent public repositories. We also aim to highlight exemplary reproducible papers as models for the community and to promote a culture where transparency and openness are recognized as core elements of high-quality research.

Ultimately, our goal is to foster an ecosystem in which reproducibility is supported not only by policies, but also by community norms.

LaLonde: Abel, would you elaborate about emerging research methods, formats, or types of scholarship you're excited to publish—especially work that might not fit the traditional journal model?

Rodriguez: One area that has come up repeatedly is work at the intersection of statistics and AI. I believe there are many important foundational questions for modern AI methods, particularly generative AI—where statistical thinking can lead to important advances. We hope to be a venue for statisticians engaging in that work.

We publish data notes and registered reports, which is another way we differentiate ourselves. As a discipline, method development has traditionally been valued more than assembling data repositories or resources that benefit the broader community, even though those resources can significantly advance the field.

These publication mechanisms allow us to address that imbalance. Another area I'm excited about is methodology for reproducibility itself—not just reproducibility of individual papers, but advances in how reproducibility is achieved more broadly.

Finally, ethics in data science is an important area. These submissions need to be substantive and grounded in statistical methodology, not just case studies. This kind of work often lacks a clear home in the statistics community, and we believe *ASA Discoveries* can provide one.

Wasserstein: Galin, what advice do you have for early-career researchers looking to publish their most boundary-pushing work in *ASA Discoveries*?

Jones: The biggest piece of advice I can give is simple: submit it to *ASA Discoveries*. Do it immediately.

We're looking for impactful, boundary-pushing work in statistics, machine learning, and AI—whether theoretical, methodological, or applied. We're also open to novel article types that don't have a clear home elsewhere, such as data reports, preregistrations, and work on ethics.

Wasserstein: Bo, what opportunities are there for people who want to be involved in *ASA Discoveries*?

Li: We want people to get involved; that would be a success.

First and foremost, we encourage researchers to submit their work. We're especially excited to see innovative, forward-looking papers that reflect where the field is headed. Another important way to contribute is by serving as a reviewer. Thoughtful, fair, and timely reviews are essential to building a strong journal, and we truly value the expertise and time of our reviewers. We also welcome ideas and feedback, especially in these early stages.

While the editorial board is set for now, we do expect it to evolve over time. As the journal grows, there will be opportunities to serve in more formal roles. We very much see *ASA Discoveries* as a community-driven journal and hope many people will grow with it. ■

Recognizing the ASA's Longtime Members

Each year, the ASA recognizes all members reaching a milestone of 35, 40, 45, and 50 years of membership. All members who joined 35 years ago or more are also invited to a reception at the annual Joint Statistical Meetings. If you believe you should appear in the list below and don't see your name, please email asainfo@amstat.org *to correct your record.*

35–39 YEARS

David Agard
Syed Ahmed
Terry Allen
David Allison
Margo Anderson
Jon Anderson
Charles Anello
Thangam Arumugham
Tessema Astatkie
Gutti Babu
John Bacon-Shone
Arilee Bagley
Subhash Bagui
Shailendra Banerjee
Huiman Barnhart
Alfred Barron
Alfred Bartolucci
Indrani Basak
Gilbert Bassett
Sanjib Basu
Sabyasachi Basu
Betsy Becker
Robert Bell
Rajendra Bhansali
Bhaskar Bhattacharya
Julia Bienias
Kelly Black
Steven Blotner
Kenneth Bollen
Laura Bond
Shahar Boneh
James Booth
Craig Borkowf
David Borth
Thomas Bradstreet
Lynne Bresler
Peter Brockwell
Kenneth Brown
Lawrence Brown
Paul Bycott
Jianwen Cai
Kirk Cameron
Ann Cannon
Guoliang Cao
Joseph Cappelleri
Barbara Carlson
Joseph Cavanaugh
Wai-Sum Chan
Yuchiao Chang
Scott Chasalow
Ming-Hui Chen
Jiahua Chen
Miriam Chernoff
Frances Chevarley
Siddhartha Chib
Dongseok Choi
Marcia Ciol
Bertrand Clarke
Dianne Cook
John Cook
David Couper
Mick Couper
Doug Criger
John Crowell
John Culverhouse
Frank D'Amico
C.V. Damaraju
Peter Danaher
Abhik Das
Karen Dassel Cook
Susmita Datta
Jeffrey Davidson
Charmaine Dean
Kimberly DeWoody
Fred Djang
Necip Doganaksoy
Sylvia Dohrmann
Alan Dorfman
Wei Du
William Dunsmuir
Harinarayan Dutta
Mark Ecker
Susan Ellenberg
Luis Escobar
Luanne Esler
Trena Ezzati-Rice
Anita Fagerman
Michael Fay
Gilbert Fellingham
Mark Felthauser
Ladislav Ferenczi
James Fill
Charles Fisk
Mary Fleming
Chunki Fong
Duncan Fong
Cindy Ford
Louise Francis
Sally Freels
Joseph Galanko
Lynn Gale
Jack Gambino
Stephen Gange
Stuart Gansky
Sujuan Gao
Thesia Garner
Varghese George
Patrick Gerard
Robert Gerzoff
Gregory Gilbert
David Gjertson
Kerry Go
Jagadish Gogate
Graciela Gonzalez-Farias
Robert Gould
Edward Gracely
James Grady
Patrick Graham
William Grant
Sander Greenland
Raymond Greenwell
Keith Gregg
Julie Grender
William Griffith
Daniel Griffith
Kristi Griffiths
Scott Grimshaw
James Guffey
Montserrat Guillen
Kerry Hafner
Harold Haller
M. Elizabeth Halloran
Alexandra Hanlon
Bruce Hardie
Bradley Hartlaub
Dale Hathaway
Dominique Haughton
Xuming He
Weili He
Steven Heeringa
James Herndon
Eric Hodson
Joseph Hogan
Melinda Holt
Donald Hoover
V. Joseph Hotz
Patricia Hu
Xin Huang
Mei Ling Huang
James Hughes
Jacqueline Hughes-Oliver
Frederick Hulting
Hsien-Ming Hung
Jimmy Hwang
Joseph Ibrahim
Michael Ikeda
Telba Irony
M. Irshadullah
Richard Ittenbach
Philip Iversen
Peter Jaehnig
Troy Johnson
Valen Johnson
Borko Jovanovic
Edmund Kademan
William Kahn
Stephen Kaluzny
Toshinari Kamakura
Yuichiro Kanazawa
Yutaka Kano
Stephen Kaplita
Kevin Keen
David Kenny
Mark Kiemele
Mimi Kim
Karen Kinard
Samuel King
Levent Kirisci
Yoshihiko Konno
Charles Kooperberg
Debbi Kotlovker
Thomas Krenzke
Thomas Krizanosky
Karol Krotki
Hans Kuensch
K. B. Kulasekera
Pandurang Kulkarni
Donald Kumka
Eric Lagergren
Dejian Lai
Wayne Langholff
John Lanzante
Tommy Lee
J. Jack Lee
Christian Leger
Klaus Lemke
Mark Levenson
Roger Lewis
Jim Li
Dennis Lin
Raymond Lindsay
Tiepu Liu
Richard Lockhart
Cynthia Long
Alson Look

Ronald Low
Ying Lu
Stephen Luko
David Lyon
Marianne Magill
Carole Makela
Lloyd Mancl
Edward Mansfield
John Marcotte
Jack Mardekian
Elizabeth Margosches
Sabrina Marler
Christina Mastrangelo
Michael McDermott
Monnie McGee
Ian McKeague
Lisa McShane
David Megill
Devan Mehrotra
Anne Meibohm
Kristen Meier
Xiao-Li Meng
Peter Mesenbrink
Laura Meyerson
Diane Michelson
Christopher Miller
Joel Miller
Michael Miller
Reza Modarres
Ronald Moen
Radha Mohanty
Ahmad Mokatrin
Motomi Mori
Sally Morton
Mehdi Mostaghimi
Madhuri Mulekar
Edward Mulrow
Susan Murphy
Sharon Murray
Vijayan Nair
Tsuyoshi Nakamura
Arline Nakanishi
Balgobin Nandram
Mercidita Navarro
Sunil Nepal
Magdalena Niewiadomska-Bugaj
Xufeng Niu
Agostino Nobile
Sharon-Lise Normand
Isaac Nuamah
Timothy O'Brien
Nancy Obuchowski
Alan Olinsky
Dave Olsen
William Olson
Yasuhiro Omori
Hideki Origasa
Francois Pageau
Scott Pardo
Byeong Uk Park
Steven Pedlow
Mario Peruggia
Peter Pflaumer
Bill Pikounis
Alfred Pinchak
Andrew Pole
Mohsen Pourahmadi
John Preisser
Hui Quan
Eric Rancourt
Marepalli Rao
Stephen Rathbun
Nalini Ravishanker
David Reasner
Arlene Reisman
Scott Richter
Marjorie Rosenberg
William Rosenberger
Allan Rossman
Matthew Rotelli
Fabrizio Ruggeri
Todd Sanger
Roger Sauter
Allen Schirm
Jennifer Schoendorf
David Schwarz
Laura Schweitzer
Philip Scinto
Janet Scott
Marc Scott
Michael Seaman
Larry Shen
Frank Shen
Wei Shen
Steven Sheriff
Kurex Sidik
William Sieber
Gary Simon
Michael Sinclair
Stanley Singer
Elizabeth Slate
Stewart Sloane
Heather Smith
Jonathan Smith
Ehsan Soofi
Deo Kumar Srivastava
Dalene Stangl
Duane Steffey
Stephen Stehman
Don Stevens
John Stickler
Ganesh Subramaniam
Jiayang Sun
Yanqing Sun
Dongchu Sun
Ming Tan
Wai-Yuan Tan
Kezhen Tang
Thaddeus Tarpey
Patrick Tendick
William Thomas
Sonia Thomas
Randall Tobias
David Tomczyk
James Trammel
Patricia Tressell
Mario Triola
Anastasios Tsiatis
Granville Tunnicliffe Wilson
Antony Unwin
Nupun Varothai
Jeffrey Veach
Bryan Vinyard
Paul Vos
Lance Waller
Karen Walton-Bowen
Yuedong Wang
Jane-Ling Wang
Naisyin Wang
James Watson
Daniel Weinberg
Steven Weiner
Robert Weiss
Mike West
Donald Wheeler
Mary Whiteside
James Whitmore
Scott Whitwer
Brian Wiens
Douglas Wiens
Joel Wiesen
Lisa Wilkinson
G. David Williamson
Alyson Wilson
Michael Wilson
Michael Wisniewski
Michael Witt
Robert Wolf
Weng Kee Wong
Rodger Woock
Robert Yaffee
Shin Yamagami
Keying Ye
Zhiliang Ying
Denise Young
Michael Youngblood
Elaine Zanutto
Alan Zaslavsky
James Zidek
Alan Zimmermann

40–44 YEARS

Chul W. Ahn
Isabel Elaine Allen
Kathryn Anderson
Gerhard Arminger
Gerald Arnold
Anthony Babinec
Donald Bamber
Mary Batcher
David Bauer
Robert Belloto
Jonathan Berkowitz
Teresa Berliner
Luigi Biggeri
Paul Black
Mary Ellen Bock
Barry Bodt
James Bost
Marc Bourdeau
Craig Brandt
Nancy Brucken
Janet Buckingham
Carolee Bush
Charles Calhoun
Michael Carniello
Ngai-Hang Chan
Robert Chastain
Jean Chesson
Sandra Clarkson
James Cochran
Michele Connolly
Margaret Conomos
Germaine Cornelissen-Guillaume
Stephen Cosslett
David Crabtree
William Croson
John Czajka
Mark Czarnolewski
Anthony Davison
Jeffrey Dawson
Richard De Veaux
Paul DeLand
Ken Dodds
Naihua Duan
Lloyd Edwards
Jimmy Efird
James Fagan
Charles Farmer
Denzil Fiebig
Ben Fort
Jean-Louis Foulley
David Francis
Christine Franklin
Spencer Free
Jerome Frieman
Peter Gaccione
Lionel Galway
Joseph Gardiner
Nancy Geller
James Gentle
Edward George
Eric Ghysels
Zvi Gilula
Terry Gleason
Carl Gogolak
Michael Granaas
Mary Gray
Michael Greene
Olivier Guilbaud
Sat Gupta
Alastair Hall
Stephen Haslett
Donald Hedeker
Tim Hesterberg
Keith Heyen
Hideo Hirose
Brian Hochrein
Frederick Hollmann
Pao-sheng Hsu
Clive Hunt
Gerardo Hurtado
Clifford Hurvich
Linda Hynan
Satish Iyengar
Laura James
J. Rodney Jee
Roger Johnson
John Judge
Robert Kabacoff

Sune Karlsson
Alan Karr
Laurent Kassalow
Terry Katz
Arthur Kennickell
John Kent
Norma Ketchum
Ravindra Khattree
Thian Kheoh
Seock-Ho Kim
Ingo Klein
James Knaub
Mark Knowles
Edward Krieg
Michael Lavine
William Lebow
Peter Leone
Burton Lieberman
Charles Liedtke
Amanda Linnell Nemec
Yuhlong Lio
Roderick Little
Mark Little
Regina Liu
Lily Llorens
Andrew Lo
A. Russell Localio
Robin Lock
Sharon Lohr
Nicholas Longford
Robert Lontka
Greg Maislin
Dibyen Majumdar
Lukas Makris
Guy Manuel
James Marron
Thomas Mathew
Susan Mayo
Daniel McCaffrey
James McGuire
Gerald McLaughlin
Paul McMahon
Lawrence Moulton
Hans-Georg Mueller
Jeri Mulrow
Tapan Nayak
James Neaton
Ann Olmsted
Robert Oster
Mark Otto
Dennis Pearl
Edsel Pena
Darryl Penenberg
Gene Pennello
Richard Penny
Richard Perline
Barbara Perry Cooper
Rebecca Pierce
Mark Pierzchala
Stanley Presser
Barbara Prillaman
Victor Prybutok
Trivellore Raghunathan
David Randall
David Reboussin
Ray Redd
Robert Reynolds
John Reynolds
Robert Rosati
Harry Rosenberg
Jon Sahlroot
V. A. Samaranayake
Thomas Sandry
Abdul Sankoh
Daniel Schaid
Michael Schell
Christopher Schmid
Paul Schmidbauer
John Seaman
Thomas Severini
Stephanie Shipp
Thomas Shively
Douglas Simpson
Karan Singh
Krishan Singh
Eric Slud
Marjolein Smith
Stephanie Smullen
Victor Solo
Andrew Solow
James Spall
Andy Spisak
Nancy Stambler
Michael Stein
Hal Stern
Susan Stewart
John Stufken
Therese Stukel
Agus Sukmana
Brajendra Sutradhar
Tim Swartz
Kathryn Szabat
Jeremy Taylor
Timo Teräsvirta
Leroy Thacker
Terry Therneau
Lori Thombs
Michael Thomson
Barbara Tilley
Ram Tiwari
Walter Tletski
Margot Tollefson
Michael Trosset
Chih-Ling Tsai
Raja Velu
Kimberly Vukovinsky
Suojin Wang
Chih-Ming Wang
Ronald Wasserstein
Michael Weaver
Peter Westfall
Diane Willimack
Peter Wollan
William Woodall
Brian Woodruff
George Woodworth
Samuel Woolford
Werner Wothke
Elizabeth Wright
S. Paul Wright
Jeremy Wu
Lap-Ming Wun
William Wunderlin
Theodore Yachik
Sergio Yanez-Canal
Russell Yost
Sidney Young
Sandy Zabell
Jerrold Zar
Judith Zeh
Cun-Hui Zhang
Georgia Ziemba Morgan
David Zucker

45–49 YEARS

Michael Adena
Sung Ahn
Mohammad Ahsanullah
Adelin Albert
Jeanne Aldred
Melvin Alexander
Yasuo Amemiya
John Angle
John Angus
Stephan Arndt
Jenny Baglivo
A. John Bailer
David Banks
Chris Barker
Moraye Bear
Edward Bedrick
Alexander Belinfante
James Berry
Charles Berry
Bruce Binkowitz
Thomas Birkett
David Blough
David Booth
Robert Bowser
Michael Boyd
Roger Brown
William Browning
Christine Bunck
Richard Caplan
Lynda Carlson
Deborah Cernauskas
N. Rao Chaganty
Subhabrata Chakraborti
Raymond Chambers
Charles Champ
Promod Chandhok
Ching-Shui Cheng
Yu-Kun Chiang
Vernon Chinchilli
Ronald Christensen
Christy Chuang-Stein
Constance Citro
Daren Cline
Stephen Cohen
Richard Cohn
Michael Conlon
Charles Contant
Richard Conway
Peyton Cook
Noel Cressie
Douglas Critchlow
Leonard Cupingood
Robin Darton
Marie Davidian
Barry Davis
Richard Davis
Angela Dean
Roger Deaton
Dipak Dey
Marie Diener-West
Thomas Dobbins
Jeff Doerzbacher
Gaylen Drape
Kevin Drummey
Harold Dyck
Kirk Easley
Robert Edson
Don Edwards
Bruce Ekholm
Ronald Elswick
Patricia English
Eugene Enneking
A. Richard Entsuah
Neil Ericsson
Mark Espeland
Frederick Faltin
Luisa Fernholz
Eric Feuer
Dianne Finkelstein
Patrick Flanagan
Dean Follmann
Arthur Fries
Shayne Gad
Constantine Gatsonis
Jeffrey Gaynor
Joseph Gfroerer
Subir Ghosh
William Glynn
A. Blanton Godfrey
Miguel Gomez-Villegas
Nancy Gordon
John Green
Daniel Greer
Richard Griffin
Miriam Grosof
Yesvy Gustasp
Sam Gutterman
Michael Hale
Marc Hallin
Katherine Halvorsen
Michael Hamada
J. Michael Hardin
Rachel Harter
William Heavlin
Nathanael Heckert
Charles Heckler
Daniel Heitjan
Wolf-Dieter Heller
Victoria Hench
David Henry
Susan Hilsenbeck
Edward C. Hirschland
Doug Hlavacek
Lorrie Hoffman
David Holiday
Paul Horn
Carol House
Esther Hudes
Shelley Hurwitz
Patricia Jacobs
Denis Janky

Guillermina Jasso
Daniel Jeske
Wesley Johnson
B. Alan Johnson
Robert Johnson
Gary Johnson
Bradley Jones
Albyn Jones
Michael Jones
Richard Kasul
Sallie Keller
Elizabeth Kelly
Arthur Kendall
Harry Khamis
Meena Khare
KyungMann Kim
Genshiro Kitagawa
John Klensin
George Knafl
John Koester
Kallappa Koti
Kenneth Kowalski
Jeffrey Krischer
Katherine Krystinik
Lynn Kuo
Jurate Landwehr
Thomas Lane
Linda Lannom
Purushottam Laud
Lisa LaVange
Brian Leahy
David LeBlond
Lawrence Leemis
Greg Lepak
Hans Levenbach
Wai Li
Lillian Lin
Ernst Linder
Barbara Lingg
Charles Liss
Joseph Locascio
Wei-Yin Loh
Stephen Looney
James Love
Joseph Lucke
Michael LuValle
Donald Macnaughton
James March
David Marker
Adam Martinsek
Charles Maynard
Kenneth McCue
Peter McCullagh
Raymond McIntyre
Shailendra Menjoge
R. Daniel Meyer
Ruth Mickey
Michael Miller
Eva Miller
Renee Miller
David Moen
Brian Monsell
Leslie Moore
Thomas Moore
Christopher Morrell
Ronald Mowers
Daniel Mowrey
Nitis Mukhopadhyay
Keith Muller
Jay Munson
Bengt Muthen
Haikady Nagaraja
Barry Nelson
Larry Nelson
Michael Nolte
Phillip Norton
William Notz
Douglas Nychka
Thomas O'Gorman
William O'Hare
Yoshimichi Ochi
Thomas Oliphant
George Ostrouchov
Albert Palachek
Alberto Palloni
Franz Palm
J. Lynn Palmer
Sastry Pantula
Robert Pavur
Roxy Peck
Jane Pendergast
Kimberly Perry
Elgin Perry
John Pesek
Gerald Phillips
Walter Piegorsch
Gregory Piepel
Chester Ponikowski
Dudley Poston
Paul Powell
J. Price
Louis Primavera
James Ramsay
Richard Raubertas
Nancy Reid
William Rice
Wasima Rida
William Riley
David Rocke
Richard Rode
Ward Rodriguez
Javier Rojo
Jorge Romeu
Elvezio Ronchetti
Robin Rose
Mitchell Rosen
Gary Rosner
Peter Rousseeuw
Keith Rust
Roland Rust
Ulderico Santarelli
Miles Sato
Stephen Scariano
Nathaniel Schenker
Mark Schervish
Brian Schlain
David Schlotzhauer
Mark Schluchter
Paul Schneeman
John Schoenfelder
John Schoolfield
Sidney Schwartz
David Scott
Gilg Seeber
Ramalingam Shanmugam
Steven Shapiro
Simon Sheather
Mack Shelley
Mark Shenkman
Weichung Shih
Gary Shoop
Holly Shulman
Stephen Simon
Joan Skurnick
Richard Smiley
Charles Smith
Richard Smith
Richard Smith
Steven Snapinn
Tom Snijders
Karen Snowdon-Way
Refik Soyer
Paul Staneski
Leonard Stefanski
David Steinberg
Seth Steinberg
Barbara Stevens
Winson Taam
Yoshio Takane
Roy Tamura
Deborah Tasky
Brian Thelen
Neal Thomas
David Thomson
Luke-Jon Tierney
Naitee Ting
Ruey-Shiong Tsay
Clyde Tucker
Thomas Turiel
David Umbach
Leo Upchurch
Leslie Van Alstine
Robert Vogel
Mark Von Tress
Edward Vonesh
Ann Watkins
Carol Weideman
David Weimer
Clarice Weinberg
William Welch
Stefan Wellek
Alan Welsh
Joanne Wendelberger
James Wendelberger
Glenn White
David Whitney
Dexter Whittinghill
John Wieting
Thomas Willemain
Jeffrey Wilson
Jeffrey Witmer
Marty Witt
Lennie Wong
Emmanuel Yashchin
K.F. Yee
Linda Young
Elizabeth Zell
Dale Zimmerman

50+ YEARS

Robert Abbott
John Abowd
Bovas Abraham
Abdelmonem Afifi
Robert Agnew
Alan Agresti
Dennis Aigner
Jack Alanen
James Albert
Arthur Albert
Robert Aldred
Mir Ali
Francis Alt
Stan Altan
Wendy Alvey
Clifford Angstman
Lawrence Annable
Barry Arnold
Ersen Arseven
James Arvesen
Steve Ascher
Arlene Ash
Joseph Assenzo
Anthony Atkinson
Agustin Ayuso
Abdolrahman Azari
Steven Bailey
R. Bailey
Stephen Baker
Jim Baldwin
Vincent Barabba
William Barnett
John Barone
John Bartko
Noel Bartlett
David Bayless
Eileen Beachell
Gerald Beck
Richard Becker
Laurel Beckett
Jay Beder
Steven Belle
Donald Bentley
Rudolf Beran
James Berger
Roger Berger
Timothy Bergquist
James Bergum
Kenneth Berk
Jose Bernardo
Donald Berry
U. Narayan Bhat
Peter Bickel
Paul Biemer
Lynne Billard
Richard Bilonick
Christopher Bingham
Herbert Bishop
Richard Bittman
Jan Bjornstad
William Blackwelder
Peter Bloomfield
Brent Blumenstein
Thomas Boardman

Robert Boik
James Bolognese
Dennis Boos
John Boyer
Gordon Brackstone
Norman Bradburn
Gary Brager
Mary-Lynn Brecht
Ellen Brewer
J. Michael Brick
David Bristol
Lyle Broemeling
Donna Brogan
Maurice Bryson
Charles Buncher
Richard Burdick
Kenneth Burnham
Norman Bush
Patricia Busk
Thomas Bzik
Lawrence Cahoon
Patrick Cantwell
William Carlson
Daniel Carr
Raymond Carroll
Margaret Carroll
Walter Carter
Frank Castronova
Aki Caszatt
John Chambers
John Chandler
Judith-Anne Chapman
Yogendra Chaubey
Richard Chechile
Joan Chmiel
Joseph Chmiel
Peter Christenson
Cynthia Clark
William Cleveland
Timothy Coburn
Michael Cohen
Steven Cohen
Stanley Cohen
James Colaianne
John Collins
William Conover
Bruce Cooil
R. Dennis Cook
Lewis Coopersmith
Margaret Copenhaver
Robert Costello
Brenda Cox
Keith Crank
J. R. Crespo
Larry Crow
William Cumberland
Gary Cutter
Martin David
Robert Davis
Chauncey Dayton
Virginia de Wolf
David DeMets
Arthur Dempster
Lorraine Denby
Timothy DeRouen
Thomas Devlin
Jay Devore
David Dickey
E. Jacquelin Dietz
Dennis Dixon
David Doane
Thomas Doerfler
Joseph Donovan
Norman Draper
Dennis DuBose
Bonnie Dumas
George Duncan
Douglas Dunn
William Dupont
Benjamin Duran
Robert Easterling
Brenda Edwards
Bradley Efron
Marlene Egger
Janet Elashoff
Jonas Ellenberg
Wil Emmert
Samuel Epstein
Eugene Ericksen
Sylvia Esterby
Michael Evans
William Fairley
Robert Fay
Ronald Fecso
Paul Feder
Alan Feiveson
Martin Feuerman
David Findley
Nicholas Fisher
Andrew Flatt
Jairus Flora
Nancy Flournoy
Hans-Theo Forst
Alan Forsythe
Peter Fortini
Mary Foulkes
Janet Fowler
John Fox
James Frane
Martin Frankel
Leroy Franklin
Larry Freese
Stephen Freitas
Carol Fuchs
Mark Fulcomer
Wayne Fuller
Mitchell Gail
Edward Gainer
Paul Gallo
Fernando Garagorry
Turkan Gardenier
Joseph Gastwirth
David Gaylor
Stephen George
Malay Ghosh
Jean Gibbons
Rudy Gideon
Phyllis Gimotty
Howard Gitlow
Marcia Glauberman
Joseph Glaz
John Gleason
Leon Gleser
Avni Goeksel
Prem Goel
Judith Goldberg
Robert Goldman
Charles Goldsmith
Richard Goldstein
James Goodnight
Robert Gordon
Louis Gordon
Barry Graubard
Spencer Graves
Stephanie Green
Timothy Green
Joel Greenhouse
John Vic Grice
Susan Groshen
Marvin Gruber
Victor Guerrero
Berton Gunter
Donald Guthrie
Perry Haaland
Shelby Haberman
Hermann Habermann
Gerald Hahn
Tim Haifley
James Hall
Nancy Hall
Martin Hamilton
Chien-Pai Han
R. Hanumara
David Hardison
Lynne Hare
William Harper
Frank Harrell
Stephen Harris
Kenneth Hartmann
David Harville
Maurine Haver
Douglas Hawkins
Richard Heiberger
William Heiland
Karl Heiner
Ronald Helms
Neil Henry
Jay Herson
Ellen Hertzmark
Thomas Herzog
James Higgins
Klaus Hinkelmann
Susan Hinkins
Jerry Hintze
Bruce Hoadley
David Hoaglin
Thomas Hogan
Alan Hopkins
David Hosmer
Berne Howard
Paul Huber
J. Stuart Hunter
Mohammad Huque
Huynh Huynh
Dar-Shong Hwang
Ronald Iman
Peter Imrey
John Irvine
Alan Izenman
Allen Izu
Kirk Jackson
Sreenivasa Rao Jammalamadaka
David Jaspen
Jean Jenkins
Clifford Johnson
Dallas Johnson
Richard Johnson
Ian Jolliffe
David Jordan
David Judkins
Joseph Kadane
Karen Kafadar
Henry Kahn
Lee Kaiser
John Kalbfleisch
Graham Kalton
Bruce Kaplan
Howard Kaplon
Joseph Kasile
Daniel Kasprzyk
Marvin Kastenbaum
Richard Katz
Robert Katz
Gordon Kaufman
Jerome Keating
Thomas Keefe
Sheryl Kelsey
James Kenkel
James Kepner
Jon Kettenring
David Kimble
Benjamin King
Elizabeth King-Sloan
Nancy Kirkendall
Syed Kirmani
Gary Koch
Kenneth Koehler
Uwe Koehn
S. David Kriska
Richard Kryscio
Lawrence Kupper
Robert Kushler
Michael Kutner
Ronald Kutscher
Alan Kvanli
James Lackritz
Nan Laird
Edward Lakatos
Lynn LaMotte
Kuang-Kuo Lan
Kenneth Land
James Landwehr
Kinley Larntz
Philip Lavin
Jerald Lawless
Anthony Lawrance
Sheila Lawrence
Kenneth Lawrence
Martin Lee
Kerry Lee
Russell Lenth
James Lepkowski
Martin Lesser
Marcia Levenstein
Bruce Levin
Donald Lewin
Thomas Lewinson
Richard Lewis
David Libby
Lawrence Lin
Carol Link
George Livingston
Michael Longnecker
Thomas Louis
Robert Lovell
Milton Loyer
Jay Lubin
James Lucas
Jay Magidson
Linda Malone
Nancy Mann
Charles Manski
Dennis Mar
Kanti Mardia
Mary Marion
Harry Martz
Robert Mason
Takashi Matsui
Scott Maxwell
Michael Mazu
Donna McClish

Joseph McCloskey
Lyman McDonald
Philip McGuire
Joseph McKean
John McKenzie
Robert McKnight
Geoffrey McLachlan
Christine McLaren
Glen Meeden
William Meeker
Jeff Meeker
Cyrus Mehta
Robert Meier
Kathleen Mellars
James Mellon
Roy Mendelssohn
Michael Meredith
Michael Meyer
Terry Meyer
Joel Michalek
Mary-Jane Mietlowski
William Mietlowski
George Milliken
John Monahan
Roderick Montgomery
Douglas Montgomery
Katherine Monti
David Moore
Jerry Moreno
David Morganstein
June Morita
Max Morris
Carl Morris
John Morse
Effat Moussa
Lawrence Muhlbaier
Robb Muirhead
Thomas Murphy
Wayne Myers
Janet Myhre
Charles Nam
Subhash Narula
Elliott Nebenzahl
Reinhard Neck
Wayne Nelson
Margaret Nemeth
Anna Nevius
David Nolle
Earl Nordbrock
El-Sayed Nour
Tom Nunnikhoven
Barry Nussbaum
Kevin O'Brien
Ralph O'Brien
Judith O'Fallon
Patrick O'Meara
Terence O'Neill
David Oakes
Robert Obenchain
Michael ODonnell
Walter Offen
John Ondrasik
Leonard Oppenheimer
Keith Ord
Joyce Orsini
William Owen
Maurice Owens
William Padgett
Charles Palit
Mari Palta
Won Park
Robert Parker
Van Parsons
James Pate
Ganapati Patil
Karl Peace
N. Shirlene Pearson
Jon Peck
Edward Perrin
John Peterson
David Peterson
A. John Petkau
Daniel Pfeffermann
Charles Pfeifer
Eswar Phadia
John Phillips
Philip Pichotta
Linda Pickle
Joseph Pigeon
Dale Poirier
William Pollard
Darwin Poritz
John Pratt
Philip Press
Dale Preston
Philip Prorok
Howard Proskin
Thomas Pullum
David Pyne
Dana Quade
Clifford Qualls
Alfred Rademaker
John Ramage
Calyampudi Rao
Jonnagadda N. Rao
Gopa Ray
Rose Ray
Domenic Reda
Carol Redmond
Joan Reisch
Benjamin Reiser
Kenneth Resser
Robert Riffenburgh
Naomi Robbins
Paula Roberson
Rosemary Roberts
Jeffrey Robinson
Edwin Robison
Frank Rockhold
Bruce Rodda
Robert Rodriguez
John Rolph
Anthony Roman
Paul Rosenbaum
James Rosenberger
Joan Rosenblatt
N. Phillip Ross
Richard Ross
Donald Rubin
Lawrence Rubinstein
Andrew Rukhin
David Ruppert
Estelle Russek-Cohen
Carl Russell
Robert Rutledge
Julia Sabella
Michael Saccucci
Harold Sackrowitz
John Sall
David Salsburg
Allan Sampson
Douglas Samuelson
Thomas Santner
Robert Santos
Nathan Savin
John Sawyer
William Saylor
David Schaeffer
Eberhard Schaich
Nancy Schatz
Richard Scheaffer
Kenneth Schechtman
Fritz Scheuren
James Schlesselman
Joyce Schlieter
Josef Schmee
James Schmeidler
David Schoenfeld
Tim Schofield
Friedrich Scholz
William Schucany
John Schuenemeyer
Donald Schuirmann
Eugene Schuster
Neil Schwertman
Stanley Sclove
Stuart Scott
Joseph Sedransk
Robert Serfling
Jolayne Service
Jayaram Sethuraman
Thomas Sexton
Glenn Shafer
Arvind Shah
Gary Shapiro
Iris Shimizu
Patrick Shrout
Jonathan Shuster
Andrew Siegel
Richard Sigman
Jeffrey Simonoff
Judith Singer
Dennis Smith
William Smith
Ronald Snee
Daniel Solomon
Dan Sommers
Edward Spar
Terence Speed
Bruce Spencer
Douglas Splitstone
Randall Spoeri
Donald Stablein
Robert Starbuck
David Stewart
Stephen Stigler
Robert Stine
Michael Stoto
Miron Straf
William Strawderman
Walter Stroup
Donna Stroup
Moon Suh
Richard Sundheim
Robert Sutherland
David Swanson
Paul Switzer
Ajit Tamhane
Judith Tanur
Robert Taylor
Aaron Tenenbein
Marcia Testa
Ronald Thisted
Hoben Thomas
Mary Thompson
Carol Thompson
Anthony Thrall
Lowell Tomlinson
Jerome Toporek
Robert Tortora
David Trindade
Chris Tsokos
Alan Tupek
Bruce Turnbull
Gregory Ulferts
Neil Ullman
N. Urquhart
Jessica Utts
Esa Uusipaikka
Pamela Vacek
Richard Valliant
Gerald van Belle
Joseph Van Matre
Richard Van Nostrand
Lonnie Vance
Kerstin Vannman
Stephen Vardeman
James Veale
Paul Velleman
Joseph Verducci
Hrishikesh Vinod
R. Lakshmi Vishnuvajjala
Joseph Voelkel
Grace Wahba
Howard Wainer
Joel Waksman
Stephen Walter
Sophronia Ward
James Ward
Stanley Wasserman
Edward Wegman
Thomas Wehrly
William Wei
Daniel Weiner
Bruce Weir
Sanford Weisberg
Herbert Weisberg
Jon Wellner
Roy Welsch
Fredrick Whaley
James Whipple
Andrew White
David Whitford
David Whitmore
Jean Williams
George Williams
John Williams
William Williams
Michael Wincek
Robert Winkler
Janet Wittes
Kirk Wolter
Robert Woolson
Tommy Wright
Morty Yalovsky
Douglas Zahn
Eric Ziegel
Calvin Zippin ■

STATS4GOOD

AI Projects for Earth Day

There is a lot of concern today about adopting new AI tools, and there are certainly important questions in ethical use and best practices. However, there are also a number of AI-driven applications in Data for Good that deserve notice. This month, Stats4Good's annual Earth Day column presents some of the ways AI-driven tools are being used in citizen science projects to preserve and protect the living world around us.

One area in which AI is having a growing effect is deforestation. This critical area for environmental advocacy was named a 2026 Data for Good Top Challenge. The Forest Foresight project from the World Wildlife Fund is an AI tool leveraging satellite images and other data to track and forecast deforestation at a local level. Researchers at the University of Eindhoven in the Netherlands led a collaboration to develop the AI further, including a new R package and GitHub repository. The group is now able to forecast deforestation across the global tropical zone within 30 degrees of the equator. The WWF is looking for new partners to extend the Forest Foresight project.

AI for the environment also drives a number of phone apps, making the technology easily accessible to almost everyone. The Merlin bird ID app from the Cornell lab of ornithology is popular for identifying birds using images or by their song. It's free to download and works on both iOS and Android. One of Merlin's greatest strengths is its range, covering thousands of bird species throughout most of world. I have used it in both North America and Europe and can attest to its accuracy and ease of use. (The app works in the rain but your phone might not. If it's raining or you are hiding in a lake or swamp to see birds, you will want a clear plastic cover for the phone.)

AI is also at the heart of many programs that leverage crowd-sourced data captured and uploaded by environmental Data for Good activists. A great example of this is CoralNet from the University of California at San Diego. Registered users can upload benthic (lowest layer of an aquarian environment) images to a website for AI analysis and annotation. You can view your images with the AI-generated annotations, and all the data goes into the CoralNet database to support research on protecting the environment.

Another leading platform in this space is INaturalist. It has a phone app in which participants can upload images and audio to a crowd-sourced database and receive support for identification from a combination of AI and human participation. But INaturalist is more than an app; it's a group of millions of environmental activists in a social media community creating and leveraging crowd-sourced data. Participation is free, and the website has good information about making observations, uploading the data, and networking with other naturalists.

Beyond all the many ways AI is being leveraged in environmental advocacy, these platforms also offer an opportunity to teach AI ethical use and best practices in general. A European team led by Maryam Lotfian wrote an outstanding open-access paper (*https://bit.ly/4bli1CJ*) in *Nature* offering "a vision for responsible AI integration in citizen science." This important work can contribute to much more than environmental activism; it shows how AI apps can be used as a living laboratory to teach people what AI can do—and what it can't.

AI phone apps like Merlin can be used to teach the fundamentals of responsible AI. Students, professionals, and government leaders can learn about hallucinations, data privacy and protection, the importance of keeping a human in the loop when using AI, and much more.

The potential of environmental AI tools for engaging with the public about the benefits and potential risks of AI cannot be overstated. This is an Earth Day project in which everyone can participate. ASA chapters can hold an AI for Earth Day town hall in which the public can learn about citizen science and AI best practices and engage with the ASA all at once. The opportunities here are endless, so now is the time to plan an activity for Earth Day and beyond in Data for Good. ■

Getting Involved

The 2026 Statistical Learning and Data Science conference is accepting submissions for presentations through May 1. Submit online at *https://bit.ly/4lnJdFo*. The conference will be in New York City from November 1–3. Also, check out the ASA Student and Early Career Travel Fund at *https://bit.ly/4b6xwQ*. It provides support for travel to ASA meetings and conferences. Applications are due three months before the event, so submissions for JSM need to be in by May 1.

With a PhD in statistical astrophysics, **David Corliss** works as a data scientist in industry. He serves on the ASA Board as a Council of Chapters representative and is the founder and director of Peace-Work, a data for good nongovernmental organization.

STAT*tr@k*

High-Performance Statistical Computing: Why the Future of Statistics Is Parallel

Valerie Nirala, ASA Communications Strategist

Valerie Nirala is the communications strategist for the American Statistical Association. With a BA in mass communication and an MA in publication design, she brings 30 years of experience blending words and visuals to tell compelling stories. Nirala's goal is always the same: to step into the reader's shoes and craft content that's clear, engaging, and a joy to read.

Modern statistics is no longer limited by how much data is collected, but by how quickly and effectively it can be analyzed. From climate modeling and genomics to finance and public health, today's statistical problems often require running thousands—or even millions—of calculations to quantify uncertainty, test assumptions, and explore complex models. Increasingly, those demands exceed what traditional, single-processor workflows can support.

Parallel computing allows many calculations to be performed simultaneously, enabling researchers to solve problems that overwhelm traditional computing approaches. As a result, skills such as parallel algorithm design, performance-aware programming, and working with modern computing architectures are rapidly becoming part of the toolkit for statisticians.

In a recent review, "High-Performance Statistical Computing (HPSC): Challenges, Opportunities, and Future Directions," Marc G. Genton and his coauthors—Sameh Abdulah, Mary Lai O. Salvaña, Ying Sun, and David E. Keyes—describe this shift as high-performance statistical computing. Genton explains, "High-Performance Statistical Computing is the practice of running statistical analysis and models on powerful computing systems, such as supercomputers, clusters, and GPUs [graphics processing unit], to handle data sizes and model complexities that are impossible or impractical on a single machine."

At its core, HPSC combines statistical inference, uncertainty quantification, and modeling with parallel and distributed computing, allowing analyses to scale to massive data sets while remaining statistically accurate and reliable.

Why This Shift Is Happening Now

For decades, improvements in computing performance came largely at no cost. Faster processors meant faster statistical analyses, with little need to rethink how algorithms were designed. That era has ended. Physical limits on power and heat have slowed gains in single-processor speed, and modern performance increases now come primarily from parallelism—using many processing units at once, rather than relying on a single, faster core.

At the same time, statistical workloads have grown in both size and complexity. As Genton notes, "HPSC matters now because data sizes and model complexity have outgrown traditional statistical computing, while modern hardware has shifted toward massive parallelism and accelerators rather than faster single cores." Statistical methods such as Bayesian inference, spatial modeling, and uncertainty quantification are computationally intensive and cannot scale without redesign for GPUs and distributed systems.

> ... HPSC combines statistical inference, uncertainty quantification, and modeling with parallel and distributed computing ...

This shift has already transformed other scientific fields. Physics, climate science, and engineering routinely rely on supercomputers built around thousands of processors working in parallel. Statistics, by contrast, has often gravitated toward tools that prioritize accessibility and interactivity, such as R and Python. While these tools are essential, Genton draws a clear distinction: "Statistical computing is about doing statistics with computers, whereas HPSC is about doing statistics at extreme scale using high-performance computing technologies."

A Statistical Computing Mindset: Before HPSC

Long before supercomputers and GPUs entered the statistical mainstream, leaders in statistical computing were already grappling with how to make rigorous methods computationally feasible as data and models grew more complex. Figures such as Doug Bates helped shape a generation of statisticians by emphasizing efficient numerical linear algebra, careful algorithmic design, and the idea that computation is an integral part of statistical methodology.

That mindset remains central to HPSC today. What has changed is the scale. Where earlier advances focused on squeezing performance from a single machine, today's challenges require distributing work across many processors with different architectures and memory constraints. As Genton puts it, "HPSC enables modern statistics to fully exploit high-performance computing hardware to solve large, data-intensive problems efficiently and reliably." Seen this way, HPSC is not a departure from statistical tradition, but a continuation of it applied to a new computational reality.

What High-Performance Statistical Computing Looks Like in Practice

In practice, HPSC is less about adopting a single tool and more about rethinking how statistical problems are structured and executed. Tasks such as simulation studies, bootstrap resampling, cross-validation, and model comparison contain natural opportunities for parallelism. When designed carefully, these methods can be distributed across many processors without sacrificing statistical reliability.

HPSC is especially valuable in applications in which traditional workflows break down. Genton points to "climate and environmental modeling, geoscience and remote sensing, genomics and bioinformatics, physics and astronomy, finance and economics, and large-scale machine learning when statistical accuracy is required." In these domains, HPSC makes it possible to perform inference, prediction, and uncertainty analysis that would otherwise be computationally unfeasible.

Crucially, HPSC does not require abandoning familiar statistical environments. Many high-performance workflows integrate optimized, low-level libraries beneath R, Python, or Julia interfaces. The goal is not to turn statisticians into systems engineers, but to ensure statistically principled methods can operate at the scale demanded by modern science and industry.

What Early-Career Statisticians Can Do Now

For early-career statisticians, the rise of HPSC represents an opportunity to shape the future of the field. Genton is explicit on this point: "There are incredible opportunities for statisticians—especially early-career researchers—to contribute by redesigning statistical methods to scale on modern architectures rather than treating computing as a black box."

That contribution can take many forms. It may involve developing parallel or distributed algorithms; exploring approximation techniques that preserve statistical validity; or addressing challenges such as reproducibility, numerical stability, and energy efficiency at a large scale. Just as importantly, Genton emphasizes collaboration: "By collaborating with computer scientists and domain scientists, and by contributing HPC-aware software in ecosystems such as R, Python, and Julia, early-career statisticians can help shape a new generation of scalable methods."

The common thread is computational awareness—an understanding of how statistical ideas interact with modern computing constraints.

Bridging Communities and Looking Ahead

A recurring theme in Genton's work is the need to connect communities that have historically worked in parallel, rather than together. "The statistical computing and high-performance computing communities have complementary strengths," he explains, "but on their own they are increasingly insufficient for today's data-intensive challenges." Bridging these communities ensures speed, scalability, and energy efficiency do not come at the expense of statistical validity.

That vision supports initiatives such as hpsc4science.org, an international hub designed to bring together researchers and practitioners working at the intersection of statistics and high-performance computing. The goal, Genton says, is to build a shared community that advances scalable, statistically sound methods and software on modern computational platforms.

Statistics has evolved alongside technology. Today's parallel and high-performance systems raise the stakes and expand the possibilities. Those who learn to bridge statistical thinking with modern computing realities will not only find new career pathways, but help define what statistics becomes next. ■

hpsc4science.org: Building the HPSC Community

hpsc4science.org is an international community hub dedicated to high-performance statistical computing. Founded to bridge the gap between statistics and high-performance computing, the site highlights cutting-edge research, seminars, and collaboration opportunities at the intersection of statistical methodology and modern computational platforms.

According to Marc Genton, the goal is to "bring together researchers and practitioners from statistics, HPC, and data science to define standards and support collaboration that advances scalable, statistically sound methods." For early-career statisticians, hpsc4science.org offers a window into an emerging research community, as well as a pathway to contribute to the future of large-scale, data-intensive science.

eCOTS 2026 to Spark Joy, Discovery in a World of AI

Registration for the 2026 Electronic Conference on Teaching Statistics is open for the conference taking place June 15–18. The theme this year is "Sparking Joy and Discovery in a World of AI."

In a world increasingly shaped by technological tools and artificial intelligence, how can we spark discovery and joy in ourselves and our students? The theme invites us to explore this question, along with the impact of AI on instruction and assessment for statistics and data science courses. The conference keynotes, presentations, posters, workshops, and discussions will highlight approaches in which AI is a partner in the human creative process, as well as those that are complementary to these new tools, where joy and/or discovery is the focus.

Keynote addresses include the following:

- "Exploring Learning with Data Across the Curriculum and Beyond," by Michelle Wilkerson of the University of California, Berkeley
- "Telling Stories with Data in the AI Age," by Rohan Alexander of the University of Toronto
- "Building Human Intelligence in a World of AI: Insights from the Learning Sciences," by Barbara Means of Digital Promise
- "The Future of Statistics and Data Science Education: Findings from Recent National Academies Reports, " by Elizabeth Stuart of Johns Hopkins University and Lance Waller of Emory University

eCOTS is a biannual virtual conference sponsored by the Consortium for the Advancement of Undergraduate Statistics Education allowing statistics and data science educators to share ideas and research on improving how statistics and data science are taught and learned. The conference covers topics such as pedagogy, technology, content, inclusion, and preparing students for the modern data and computing landscape.

eCOTS 2026 Organizing Committee

Tyler George, Cornell College
Juan Gomez, Carmel High School
Nicholas Horton (chair), Amherst College
V. N. Vimal Rao, University of Illinois
Kelly Spoon, San Diego Mesa College
Sara Stoudt, Bucknell University
Maria Tackett, Duke University
Allison Theobold, Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo
Jennifer Ward, Clark College
Jonathan Wells, Grinnell College
Beverly L. Wood, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University

eCOTS 2026 Poster Session Committee

Heather Cook (co-chair), University of Southern Indiana
Jacqueline Herman (co-chair), Northern Kentucky University

Registration is $25 with discounts for CAUSE institutional members, two-year college faculty, and K–12 teachers. Visit the conference website at *https://bit.ly/3OYDU3j* for more information and to register. ■

STATBOLIC 2026 Advances Statistical Science in Cardiometabolic Drug Development

Despite winter storms that disrupted travel across the region, STATBOLIC 2026 convened February 23–24 at the Hilton Washington, DC, in Rockville, Maryland. The conference—dedicated to advancing statistical innovation in cardiometabolic drug development—brought together industry, academic, and regulatory statisticians committed to advancing treatments for metabolic disorders.

Of the 182 registered attendees, more than 40 were unable to travel due to snow-related flight cancelations. Organizers quickly pivoted to a hybrid format, welcoming nearly 50 virtual participants on Monday and 40 on Tuesday.

The conference featured two keynote presentations from leaders in clinical research and regulation. On Monday, Javed Butler, president of Baylor Scholl & White Research Institute, opened the meeting. On Tuesday, Mark Rothmann, director of the Division of Biometrics II at the US Food and Drug Administration, delivered the second keynote.

The event also featured several sessions exploring innovative methodologies, novel statistical designs, and best practices in cardiometabolic development. Discussions spanned portfolio-level strategy, multi-organ outcomes, estimand alignment, covariate adjustment in cardiovascular outcomes trials, and the integration of AI and real-world evidence cardiometabolic programs.

A highlight of the conference was the FDA "Talk to Regulators" panel, held at the close of each day. The interactive panels allowed attendees to engage with regulators and discuss cardiometabolic drug development.

Beyond the formal sessions, participants emphasized the importance of community-building. Arinjita Bhattacharyya, who volunteered at the registration desk in addition to attending scientific sessions, reflected on both the technical depth and collaborative spirit of the meeting. "What stood out most during the meeting was how much the role of the statistician continues to expand," she noted. "I was especially struck by the conversations around how early-phase quantitative modeling informs later-phase cardiovascular outcome strategy."

Early survey responses rate STATBOLIC 2026 highly and, while dates and location have not yet been finalized, organizers anticipate another conference.

> What stood out most during the meeting was how much the role of the statistician continues to expand.
>
> — *Arinjita Bhattacharyya*

For more information about the conference, visit the STATBOLIC website at *https://community.amstat.org/statbolic/home*. For a behind-the-scenes look at how the initiative began, read "The Story Behind STATBOLIC" in the ASA Biopharmaceutical Section newsletter, *https://bit.ly/4uretYh*. ■

Last Call to Register for SDSS 2026 in Milwaukee

Jing Cao, SDSS Program Chair, and Sarah Kalicin, SDSS Program Chair-Elect

MORE ONLINE
Register for SDSS at *https://bit.ly/4rxbpY2.*

The ninth annual Symposium on Data Science and Statistics is slated for April 28 – May 1 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. SDSS provides a unique opportunity for data scientists, computer scientists, and statisticians to come together and exchange ideas.

At SDSS 2026, there will be many ways to connect with colleagues and friends during short courses, receptions, breakfasts, and e-poster sessions. Students are especially encouraged to attend, with activities designed to help them meet one another and build professional networks. New this year, a dedicated mentoring lounge will allow for small group or 1:1 meet-ups that support early-career participants.

On April 28, the following five short courses are planned:

- Modern Machine Learning with Bayesian Additive Regression Trees, led by Robert E. McCulloch of Arizona State University and Rodney Sparapani of the Medical College of Wisconsin
- Getting Started with Positron: A Next-Generation IDE for Data Science, led by Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel of Duke University
- Everyday Reproducibility, led by Gregory Hunt of William & Mary and Johann Gagnon-Bartsch of the University of Michigan
- Expanding the Statistician's Toolkit: Building and Sharing Data Science Tools in R, led by Mehdi Maadooliat, Jaihee Choi, and Daniel Cirkovic of Marquette University
- Toward Trustworthy Statistical Inference with Black-Box AI Predictions, led by Jiwei Zhao of the University of Wisconsin-Madison

The conference sessions will start on April 29. Every morning, attendees will come together for breakfast, followed by sessions with speakers, including the following, who will expand their horizons:

- On April 29, Lorin Crawford, a principal researcher at Microsoft Research, will give a talk titled "From More Data to More Signal: A Statistician's Roadmap for Scaling AI in Single-Cell Biology."
- On April 30, a panel discussion titled "Statistical Thinking: A Critical Piece in the Age of AI" will be moderated by Karl Pazdernik of Pacific Northwest National Laboratory and include panelists Frank Alexander of Argonne National Laboratory, Rui (Sammi) Tang of Astellas Pharmaceuticals, Jeff Morris of the University of Pennsylvania, and Xuming He of Washington University.
- On May 1, Jeff Morris, the George S. Pepper Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, will give a talk titled, "Statistics and the AI Revolution, and Statistical-AI Generative Models for Regression Analysis of Dependent Complex Object Data."

In addition, there will be two-part lightning sessions, during which each speaker gives a five-minute overview of their work followed by an e-poster session for a more in-depth discussion.

SDSS also offers sponsorship opportunities.

Milwaukee is a lively city on the shores of Lake Michigan with a mix of culture, food, and creativity. From world-class museums and historic neighborhoods to award-winning restaurants and craft breweries, there's plenty to explore just outside the conference halls. Visit *https://bit.ly/4rquWcn* to learn more. ■

SDSS Program Committee

Program Chair, Jing Cao
Program Chair-Elect, Sarah Kalicin
Past Chair, Stephanie Shipp
Short Course Chairs, Ed Mirielli and Praveen Gupta
Activity & Outreach Chair, Rodney Sparapani
ASA Meeting Planner, Naomi Friedman
ASA Liaison, Donna LaLonde

Obituaries

Norman Phillip Ross

Norman Phillip Ross, a longtime ASA member and fellow, passed away November 9, 2025.

Ross, born December 10, 1941, devoted his professional career to advancing the role of statistics in environmental protection and public health. As chief statistician of the US Environmental Protection Agency and the first person in that role, Ross consulted on statistical policy, monitoring design, and quantitative standard setting—helping shape how environmental data inform national decision-making.

Ross became widely recognized as a leader in establishing statistical reporting and analysis policy at the EPA and for coordinating statistical efforts across federal agencies. His work strengthened the agency's capacity to safeguard the environment through rigorous, data-driven approaches. His government service was consistently honored with numerous exceptional performance awards, including the Award for Excellence in Management and multiple Bronze Medals.

Beyond his federal service, Ross extended his expertise internationally. He served as chief of the statistics department at the Radiation Effects Research Foundation in Japan, overseeing research on radiation exposure and its long-term health impacts. Following his tenure at the EPA, he continued applying his expertise in environmental metrics as a consultant with the National Academy of Sciences and through his own firm, StatLogic.

Ross has also made lasting contributions to the statistical profession. He was co-founder and chair of the American Statistical Association's Section on Statistics and the Environment, helping formalize and advance the role of statistics in environmental science. His scholarship is widely cited, and he has published in numerous professional journals.

Committed to education, as well as practice, Ross started his career as a middle school science teacher and served as a visiting lecturer in public health at Cornell University Medical School. He also held lecturer positions at American University and The George Washington University, mentoring students at the intersection of statistics, policy, and public health.

A native of Washington, DC, Ross grew up in public assisted housing in Oxon Hill, Maryland. He earned his PhD in applied statistics from the University of Maryland, College Park, in 1973, after completing master's degrees in biology and chemistry and a bachelor's in zoology and chemistry at the same institution. He had a lifelong love of classical music and played the clarinet.

James Hunter Clair

Jim Clair of Telford, Pennsylvania, passed away on October 15, 2025, at age 79.

Jim earned his PhD in statistics from Florida State University, and in 1987, began his 25-year career with Merck, Sharp, & Dohme in West Point, Pennsylvania, where he worked until his retirement in 2013.

He enjoyed snowboarding, surfing, and puzzles. He also raised two scarlet macaws, caring for them for more than 47 years.

Read more about Jim's life at *www.andersfh.com/obituary/james-clair.*

How Can We Help?

We want to help you share your own news with colleagues and showcase your latest successes.

It is important to us that everyone knows about your research, recent awards, and promotions!

If you have any news you would like to share, email *megan@amstat.org*.

sectionnews

Survey Research Methods Section Looks Toward JSM

Planning is underway for the 2026 Joint Statistical Meetings, taking place August 1–6 in Boston, Massachusetts. Invited sessions have been accepted, and student awards have been announced.

The Survey Research Methods Section will sponsor five invited sessions this year. Two of these—Strategies in Creating Community Area Estimates in Health Surveys and Survey Research at the Crossroads: Novel Pathways to Better Data Science—speak to the 2026 conference theme of Communities in Action: Advancing Society. The other invited sessions cover a range of subjects, including AI, nonprobability samples, and health-related applications.

The following students won paper and travel awards:

- Arisa Sadeghpour of the University of California, Berkeley
- Sean Tomlin of The Ohio State University
- Jungang Zou of Columbia University
- Sergio Daniel Martinez of the University of Michigan
- Yanhao Lu of the University of Virginia
- Shubao Zhang of Columbia University

The application for JSM 2027 awards will be available in October. SRMS is committed to helping students attend JSM and encourages applications. ■

Deadline Approaches for Health Science Award Nominations

Annually, the Teaching of Statistics in the Health Sciences Section offers the Young Investigator Award, Outstanding Teaching Award, Distinguished Achievement Award, and Best Contributed Paper at JSM Award. Nominations are open for the following three:

Young Investigator Award

Recognizes a promising "young investigator" for their promise as a statistics educator or in conducting statistics education research in the health sciences. A young investigator is defined as a current graduate student or recent graduate who received their terminal degree no more than seven years ago, is in a position with rank below associate professor, and does not hold tenure (or equivalent classification).

Outstanding Teaching Award

Recognizes an outstanding statistics educator and mentor in the health sciences.

Distinguished Achievement Award

Recognizes a section member who has provided outstanding longtime service to the section and American Statistical Association.

The Outstanding Teaching and Distinguished Achievement awards carry a $250 cash prize, while the Young Investigator Award carries a $500 cash prize.

The deadline for nominations is May 1. Any inquiries and all award nominations should be emailed to *tshs.asa@gmail.com*. Visit *https://bit.ly/3NCM2WC* for more information. ■

Professional Opportunities

Professional Opportunity listings plus equal opportunity information are due the 20th of the month two months prior to when the ad is to be published.

These listings and additional information about these ads can be found at *https://careerconnect.amstat.org/jobs.*

To advertise in *Amstat News,* email *advertise@amstat.org*

To find the latest jobs in statistics and data science, visit ASA Career Connect at *https://careerconnect.amstat.org.*

Massachusetts

Quantitative Researcher, QuantCo (Cambridge, MA): Apply advanced quantitative methods to operational decisions of clients across industries. Telecommuting from with in the US allowed. Annual pay: $175,000-185,000. Minimum requirement: master in management science and engineering or closely related field. Special requirement: Demonstrated knowledge of (coursework accepted) Python, pandas, PyTorch, TensorFlow, Scikit-learn, SQL, Java, R, CI/CD, git, docker, gcloud, Bloomberg, Tableau & iWork. Email resumes to *daniel.pollmann@quantco.com* with code TQMR25. ■

Top Ten Statistics True Crime Podcast Ideas

Ron Wasserstein

Amstat News continues its entertaining offering by ASA Executive Director Ron Wasserstein, who delivers a special Top 10—one that aired during a recent edition of *Practical Significance*—and brings a statistical lens to the world. Although Ron hasn't developed a taste for true crime podcasts, he knows they are hugely popular, so here are some ideas for folks thinking about starting their own show.

To listen to the *Practical Significance* podcast, visit *https://magazine.amstat.org/podcast*-2.

10

Serial *P*-Hacker—A gripping investigation into a researcher's relentless testing until something, anything, came back significant.

09

Cherry-Picked: A True Data Crime—The shocking investigation into a meta-analysis that somehow only found studies supporting the researcher's hypothesis.

08

Bad Model—An algorithm to predict patient outcomes became a cautionary tale about training on biased data.

07

Missing and Imputed—A deep dive into a research scandal where "imputed" really meant "made up" yet nobody noticed for nearly a decade.

06

My Favorite Model Fit—Partners in life and in statistics, Harriet and Sean share wine and stories about gloriously overfitted models they've witnessed in the wild.

05

Dirty Data—He said the data was clean, the documentation was perfect, and the measurements were validated—investigators would soon discover that all three were lies.

04

Cold Case-Control Studies—Host Marge Inovera reopens decades-old medical studies to uncover the selection bias that was hiding in plain sight all along. (Thank you, *Car Talk* Guys.)

03

The Murder of My Assumptions—Each week, podcast host Bill Melater asks statisticians about that moment when they discovered all their assumptions were violated from the start.

02

The Dropout Rate—When 60% of participants mysteriously vanished from the clinical trial, one biostatistician refused to let the results be published without answers.

#01

_P_-Value Junkie—The shocking true story of scientists so addicted to $p<.05$ that they forgot what their research questions were.

SDSS
SYMPOSIUM ON DATA SCIENCE & STATISTICS

MILWAUKEE, WI • APRIL 28–MAY 1, 2026

Thank you

to our sponsors:

PRINCIPAL

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MILWAUKEE

Office of Research

SUPPORTING

Institute for Data Science & Informatics
University of Missouri

Northern Michigan University Data Science

STATA
ASA MISSION PARTNER

Learn more at *ww2.amstat.org/meetings/sdss/2026/sponsor.cfm*.

STATISTICS TEACHER

SUPPORTING THE TEACHING AND LEARNING OF STATISTICS

THE ONLINE JOURNAL FOR K–12 TEACHERS

***STATISTICS TEACHER* (*ST*)** is an online journal published by the American Statistical Association/ National Council of Teachers of Mathematics Joint Committee on Curriculum in Statistics and Probability for Grades K–12.

- Timely Articles
- Peer-Reviewed Lessons Plans
- Columns
- News and Announcements
- Education Publications

www.statisticsteacher.org

ASA NCTM