Traditional concepts of family and households, as well as traditional concepts of economic units, are rapidly evolving.

- What methods can improve universe frame coverage of persons with intermittent ties with households, for entrepreneurial activities leading to new economic units in economic unit frames?
- What data auxiliary to households and covered persons might be used to estimate the propensity to be covered, as a targeting tool for alternative ways of assembling universe frames?
- Can theories be developed to guide research decisions for sampling unit definitions (derived from frames) and measurement units (e.g., enterprises vs. establishments, households vs. persons) to improve overall designs?
- How can estimates of immigration (both documented and undocumented) be improved?
- Is the concept of an "establishment" still relevant given changing business models and increasingly heterogeneous economic activity?

Participation rates in sample surveys of households and economic units are declining.

- What theories can inform the linkage between non response rates and non response errors?
- What data might be collected or linked to traditional survey data to improve the post survey adjustment for non response to reduce non response errors?
- What mechanisms underlie the finding that offering choices of alternative modes of data collection depress overall participation? What antidotes might be created to reduce that effect?
- How can administrative records on persons, households, and economic units be used in conjunction with traditional sample surveys to reduce the non response error of traditional surveys?

The complexity of economic units is increasing, with multiple establishments, loose alliances, multiple lines of business, virtual spatial attributes, and highly dynamic structures.

- How can administrative records be used to improve the tailoring of measurement techniques to diverse types of economic units?
- How can changes in key attributes of economic units be tracked over time to improve the collection of data from the units?
- In longitudinal measurement, how can deaths, mergers, and acquisitions of economic units be forecasted to permit real-time measurement of those phenomena?
- How can multiple modes of data collection facilitate measurement of complex economic units?
- How can we more accurately classify heterogeneous economic activity within business enterprises, individual locations, or aggregates of locations?

Editing and imputation techniques commonly used in sample surveys currently have few evaluative frameworks that guide decisions on what approaches maximally reduce bias in final estimates.

- What logical or statistical approaches might offer guidance to the trade off decision of how much editing is optimal for diverse purposes?
- What editing algorithms might be developed to reduce the post-estimation review processes common in statistical estimation?
- What computer-assistance in editing might be developed to reduce the use of subject matter expertise in the review of data from longitudinal and other surveys?
- How can empirical diagnostic tools for evaluating auto-coding algorithms and large scale imputation approaches be improved?

Administrative records, when combined with survey data, may offer radically increased efficiencies in household and business surveys.

- What mathematical and statistical frameworks might be used to improve inference from probabilistically linked data sets?
- How can the social science community effectively monitor public attitudes toward administrative record usage?
- What conceptual frameworks might be developed to measure the error properties of linked survey and administrative record data?
- What imputation techniques can be created to deal with item missing data in linked files with
What imputation techniques can be created to deal with item missing data in linked files with variables common to multiple data sets?

While public use data sets have greatly benefited quantitative research in the social sciences, the data are increasing threatened by risk of inadvertent reidentification of sample members.

- What disclosure avoidance techniques can be developed to preserve pledges of confidentiality and maximize access to data?
- Can disclosure risk measurements be invented to guide practical decisions of data collectors regarding the release of data?
- How can synthetic data be produce that mimic the statistical properties of actual data but protect the identity of respondents?
- What effective analytic software approaches might be used to permit analysis of data without direct access to the data and protect pledges of confidentiality?

Small domain estimation using survey data offers the promise of greatly expanded useful estimates from sample surveys.

- How can model diagnostics be improved on small domain estimators?
- What small domain estimation approaches can exploit the longitudinal nature of surveys?
- What alternative approaches offer improved simultaneous estimation of small domains and higher level aggregates?
- What practical estimators of total error of small domain estimates might be developed for public dissemination?

Cognitive and social psychological insights into respondent self-reports in social science research have reduced measurement errors.

- What questionnaire development tools are superior for detecting different mechanisms of response error?
- What diagnostic tools in instrument development can be enhanced through computer assistance?
- How do we identify optimal measurement approaches for a single construct using individual modes of data collection?
- What diagnostics can be developed to isolate translation errors as a distinct component of measurement error in multi-language measurement?

The use of statistical models for large-scale descriptive statistics has advanced in important ways.

- How can diagnostic tools be advanced to measure potential model-specification errors within a total error framework for the estimates?
- What diagnostic tools might be developed using model-based approaches to identify errors in tabular data?
- What models might be useful to estimate sampling error covariances and auto covariances in longitudinal estimates?
- What statistical models might be useful to forecast final estimates based on preliminary measurements of a sample?

New approaches to disseminating census data to users are emerging, and new requirements for confidentiality protection will be required.

- What metadata approaches will be most useful in documenting census data, and how can existing metadata systems be improved?
- How can census data dissemination, including both tabular and micro data, be improved?
- What are the most significant risks in disseminating census data to user communities, and how can those risks be diminished?
- What approaches can be developed that will allow the user community to safely and securely access census and other administrative data that have been merged across multiple agencies or sources?