

User guide for the layout of the papers this can be on several lines.

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Abstract. This is a sample file to use if you choose to submit your contributions as a \LaTeX file. Hopefully, the \TeX nicalties are self-explanatory.

1 Introduction

This is a section. You must write the text yourselves, we put in the following paragraphs as useful advice.

Avoid trying to be creative in the language you use, especially if that creativity causes you to deviate from the standard format. Figurative language (“the subject group suffered from a sea of psychological disorders,” or “the solution turned blood-red”) is especially unwelcome. Robert A. Day writes that compared to literature, “the communication of research results is a more prosaic procedure . . . demand[ing] a system of reporting data that is uniform, concise, and readily understandable”. Any stylistic feature that interferes with the presentation of findings renders these findings untrustworthy to many readers, and figurative language belongs to this category.

Avoid qualitative assessments (such as believable, fortunate, useful, etc.) whenever possible, since you and your reader will often disagree about the applicability of such terms.

1. whether something is interesting or not is almost never relevant to your reader, and in any case “interesting” denotes a personal response;
2. it is not for you to determine whether your experiment was “successful” or “unsuccessful”—we can always learn from experiments that don’t produce the expected result, and the scientific community measures success by your ability to analyze the results you see.

As an example of a table we have

| | Region A | Region B | Region C | Total |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| Activity I | 20 | 50 | 10 | 80 |
| Activity II | 8 | 19 | 22 | 49 |
| Activity III | 17 | 32 | 12 | 61 |
| Total | 45 | 101 | 44 | 190 |

Investment of enterprizes by activity and region.

Figures are entered in the same way, use e.g. `\includegraphics`. Sometimes one needs subsections

1.1 This is a subsection

It is filled with another piece of useful advice. Avoid terms suggesting mathematical concepts, e.g. “therefore” or “random.” For the reasons above, you’re not learning anything approaching mathematical proof, since you’re not working within a closed system, as mathematicians do. Your writing should reflect the practical uncertainty involved in making a claim about the way the world works. (“Therefore” suggests proof, as you might remember from geometry class. “Random” doesn’t mean “without pattern” to a scientist, but rather—from the American Heritage Dictionary—“of or relating to equal probability of selection or occurrence for each member of a group.”)

2 The next section

Since we do not have anything useful at this point, we choose to tell some jokes.

“Give us a copper Guv” said the beggar to the Treasury statistician, when he waylaid him in Parliament square. “I haven’t eaten for three days.” “Ah,” said the statistician, “and how does that compare with the same period last year?” (Russell Lewis)

2.1 The next joke is in a subsection

You know how dumb the average guy is? Well, by definition, half of them are even dumber than that. – J.R. “Bob” Dobbs

And to show you that we accept `\subsubsection`’s too.

2.1.1 The Physicist, the Chemist, and the Statistician

Three professors (a physicist, a chemist, and a statistician) are called in to see their dean. Just as they arrive the dean is called out of his office, leaving the three professors there. The professors see with alarm that there is a fire in the wastebasket. The physicist says, “I know what to do! We must cool down the materials until their temperature is lower than the ignition temperature and then the fire will go out.”

The chemist says, “No! No! I know what to do! We must cut off the supply of oxygen so that the fire will go out due to lack of one of the reactants.”

While the physicist and chemist debate what course to take, they both are alarmed to see the statistician running around the room starting other fires. They both scream, “What are you doing?”

To which the statistician replies, “Trying to get an adequate sample size.”
Below you can see how to put in references. Good luck with your contribution!

3 Figures

Template to include figures follows.

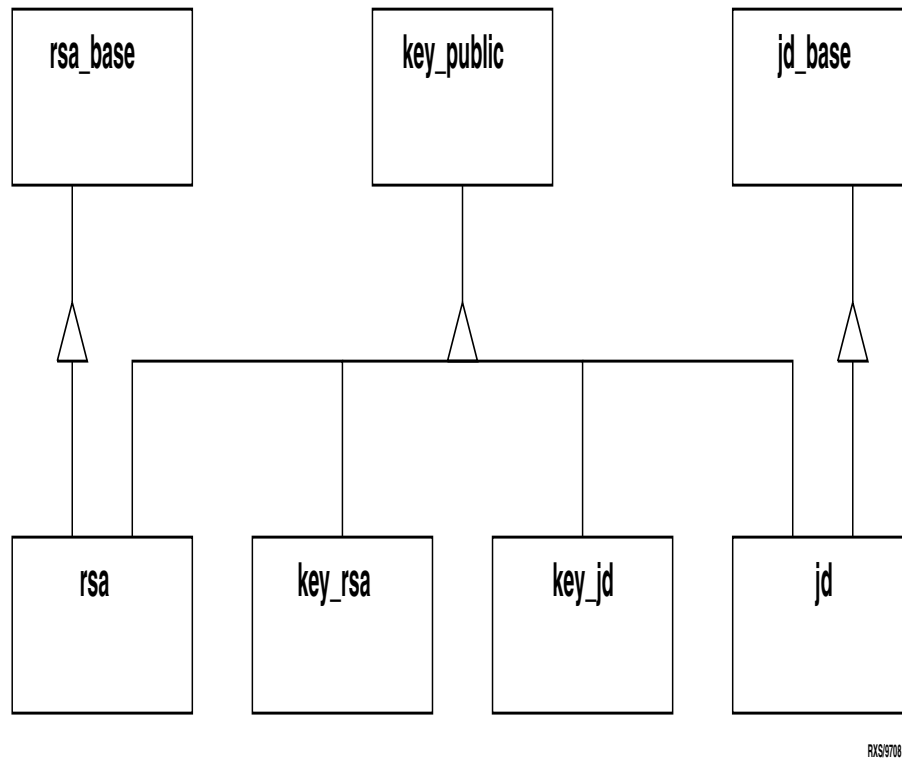


Figure 1: Figure example

References

- Fischetti, M. and Salazar, J. J. (1998) “Computational Experience with the Controlled Rounding Problem in Statistical Disclosure Control”, *Journal of Official Statistics*, **14/4**, 553–565.
- Fischetti, M. and Salazar, J. J. (1999) Models and Algorithms for the 2-Dimensional Cell Suppression Problem in Statistical Disclosure Control. *Mathematical Programming*, **84**, 283–312.