

## This is an Example of an Article Title This is an Example of an Article Title

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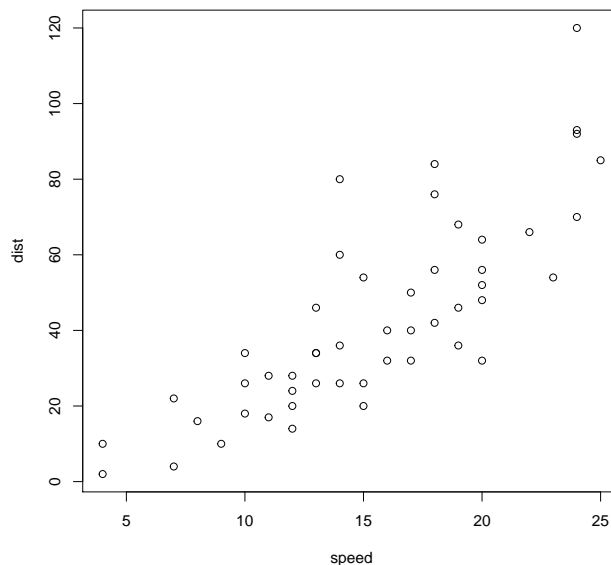
SUMMARY: This is the summary for this paper.

KEY WORDS: A key word; But another key word; Still another key word; Yet another key word.

### 1. Introduction

Here is the introduction. The file `biomsample.tex` gives an example of using the `natbib` package to cross-reference citations from the bibliography. Here, we just do this manually to demonstrate that the old-fashioned way also is acceptable. See the comment right before the bibliography section below for information on using BiBTeX.

Please note that, although this document class produces a final product that is very close to the format and appearance of a typeset *Biometrics* article, there may be some idiosyncracies that cause the format to deviate slightly from that in the journal. These will be corrected at the typesetting phase should your paper be accepted and forwarded for publication. So do not worry if such things occur!



### 2. Model

#### 2.1 First Model Subsection

The Cox model (Cox, 1972) is one of the most widely used statistical models. Hastie, Tibshirani, and Friedman (2001) is an example of a citation to a work with three authors. The first time you reference one of these in the text, use all the authors names. However, in all subsequent references, just use Hastie et al. (2001). Works with four or more authors are always referenced in the text using “et al.” All authors names should appear in the bibliography for all entries.

```
plot(cars)
```

**Table 1**  
*This is a simple table.*

Estimator	$\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	$\beta_3$
MLE	10.18	-3.26	0.13
OLS	9.92	-3.19	0.11
WLS	9.88	-3.33	0.12

## 2.2 Second Model Subsection

Please use a recent issue of *Biometrics* as a guide to the style for citations and bibliography entries, and follow that style exactly!!

## 3. Inference

Please see the file `biomsample.tex` for fancy examples of making tables. Here is a very simple one. Use `table` for tables that are narrow enough to fit in one column of the typeset journal; use `table*` for tables that need to span two columns. For figures, use of `figure` and `figure*` is analogous.

You can experiment with fancier tables than Table 1.

We can get bold symbols using `\bm{math}`, for example,  $\alpha_i$ .

## 4. Discussion

Put your final comments here.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank Professor A. Sen for some helpful suggestions, Dr C. R. Rangarajan for a critical reading of the original version of the paper, and an anonymous referee for very useful comments that improved the presentation of the paper.

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Web Appendix A, referenced in Section 2, is available with this paper at the Biometrics website on Wiley Online Library.

## REFERENCES

- Cox, D. R. (1972). Regression models and life tables (with discussion). *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B* **34**, 187–200.
- Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R., and Friedman, J. (2001). *The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction*. New York: Springer.

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## APPENDIX

### *Title of appendix*

Put your short appendix here. Remember, longer appendices are possible when presented as Supplementary Web Material. Please review and follow the journal policy for this material, available under Instructions for Authors at <http://www.biometrics.tibs.org>.