The Canadian Journal of Statistics

Vol. xx, No. yy, 20??, Pages 1–25

La revue canadienne de statistique

Title on one or two lines without capitals, except after a colon

BlindedA[1]* BlindedB[2]

[1]*Author affiliations will go here in the accepted manuscript, but do NOT include them in your initial submission because it must be anonymous.*

[2]*Second Affiliation*

Key words and phrases: Association parameters; clustered data; mean parameters; missing data; pairwise likelihood; repeated measurements.

MSC 2010: Primary 62???; secondary 62???

Abstract: Insert your abstract here; it should typically be up to ten lines long. Avoid symbols as much as possible. Formulas are strongly discouraged, and citations should be avoided. The title and the abstract should be concise and descriptive; list the key words in alphabetical order. The MSC 2010 subject classification codes can be found here: http://www.ams.org/mathscinet/msc/pdfs/classifications2010.pdf. *The Canadian Journal of Statistics* xx: 1–25; 20?? © 20?? Statistical Society of Canada

Résumé: Insérer votre résumé ici. We will supply a French abstract for those authors who can't prepare it themselves. *La revue canadienne de statistique* xx: 1–25; 20?? © 20?? Société statistique du Canada

* *Author to whom correspondence may be addressed.*

E-mail: Insert your email address here only after your paper has been accepted

© 20?? Statistical Society of Canada / Société statistique du Canada

1. INTRODUCTION

Your text starts here. For English spelling, we follow the style of the Canadian Oxford Dictionary (Barber, 2004). If the dictionary lists more than one acceptable spelling, choose the main entry.

Manuscripts may be submitted in either English or French. We do accept submissions in Microsoft Word. We do not provide a Word template, and we ask you to follow the general instructions in this document.

1.1. Subsections start this way

Refer to papers by authors (date) throughout. For example, you might quote Author1 & Author2 (1986a, b) or Author (1987, 1992) or Author1, Author2, & Author3 (2011). If there are four authors or more, refer to (for example) Author1 et al. (1990).

When references are in parentheses, separate them by a semicolon and do not put brackets around the year (e.g., Author1 & Author2, 1994; Author3 & Author4, 1999).

2. MATHEMATICAL TYPESETTING

Symbols should not be used at the start of a sentence, and footnotes are not allowed. Try to avoid double subscripts, and never use triple subscripts. Unless central or essential to the flow of the discussion, mathematical arguments should be deferred to the Appendix. Note that equations should be numbered consec-

utively, i.e., (1), (2), etc. Number *only* those equations that are referred to in the text. Punctuation should be given after equations. Equations should be cited as, for example, Equation (6) or Equations (6)–(8). Within parentheses use an abbreviation: (Eq. 7).

Likewise, number consecutively your definitions, lemmas, propositions, theorems, corollaries and the like. For example:

Theorem 1. *Here is the statement of our theorem.*

Proof. We prove our theorem using Equation (**??**) below:

$$e = mc^2. \tag{1}$$

■

3. FIGURES AND TABLES

When you submit the final version of your manuscript in LaTeX form, please include postscript files (.ps or .eps) for the figures, labelling them fig1.ps, fig2.ps, etc. When referring to a figure, spell out the word (e.g., Figure 1) whether or not it is in parentheses.

See Table 1 for an example table layout; note that we do not use vertical lines between columns. The data in this table are from Genest (1999).

TABLE 1: Top 10 countries for gross national publication (GNP) of research in statistics. The ranks are based on variable PAG*.

Rank	Country	PAG*	PAG	ART*	ART	$\frac{\text{PAG}}{\text{ART}}$	$\frac{\text{AUT}}{\text{ART}}$
1	USA	109338	60369	7240	4061	14.9	1.83
2	United Kingdom[a]	12597	7504	884	538	14.1	1.81
3	Canada	12407	6837	909	516	13.6	1.89
4	Australia	7872	4261	578	323	13.5	1.95
5	Germany	6782	4500	456	306	14.9	1.63
6	France	3647	1843	261	129	14.5	2.18
7	Japan	2865	1880	241	163	11.6	1.60
8	Netherlands	2864	1702	191	116	15.1	1.80
9	India	2559	1395	275	151	9.5	1.91
10	Israel	2097	1160	148	83	14.5	1.99

[a]This is a footnote to the table.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Place all acknowledgements here. In your initial and revised submission, ensure that any acknowledgements are anonymous; include the full acknowledgements only after your paper has been accepted. Granting agencies should not be abbreviated, and do not include grant numbers. We are grateful for your assistance with our publication process.

A note on references: they should be listed alphabetically. Initials should be separated by blank characters and journal names should be *in italics*. Don't use boldface for volume number and separate pages by two dashes. Abbreviations should not be used for authors' or journal's names, nor for the titles of the articles.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Barber, K. (Ed.) (2004). *The Oxford Canadian Dictionary*, 2nd ed., Oxford University Press, Toronto.

Cleveland, W. (1979). Robust locally-weighted regression and smoothing scatterplots. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 74, 829-836.

Genest, C. (1999). Probability and statistics: A tale of two worlds? *The Canadian Journal of Statistics*, 27(2), 421–444.

Johnes, J., Taylor, J., & Francis, B. (1993). The research performance of UK universities: A statistical analysis of the results of the 1989 research selectivity exercise. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series A*, 156, 271–286.

Kidron, M. & Segal, R. (1992). *Atlas du Nouvel État du Monde*. Éditions Autrement, Paris.

Little, R. J. A. & Rubin, D. B. (2002). *Statistical Analysis with Missing Data*, 2nd ed., John Wiley & Sons, New York.

Molina, I. & Rao, J. N. K. (2009). Small area estimation of poverty indicators. Working Paper 09-15, Statistics and Econometric Series 05, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, http://hdl.handle.net/10016/5644.

Roberts, G., Ren, Q., & Rao, J. N. K. (2009). Using marginal mean models for data from longitudinal surveys with a complex design: Some advances in methods. In Lynn, R. (Ed.) *Methodology of Longitudinal Surveys*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 351-366.

APPENDIX

There should be just one appendix, for proofs and longer mathematical arguments. These proofs are in the following form:

Proof of Theorem 1. We now prove the two parts of Theorem 1. ■

Received 9 July 2009

Accepted 8 July 2010