

Current Index to Statistics

User Guide
CIS EXTENDED DATABASE

Release 11

Sponsored by
The American Statistical Association and
The Institute of Mathematical Statistics

Douglas M. Bates
Department of Statistics, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Database Editor, 2001–

George P. H. Styan
Department of Mathematics and Statistics, McGill University
Abstracting Editor, 2000–

Bruce E. Trumbo
Department of Statistics, California State University, Hayward

Michael J. Wichura
Department of Statistics, The University of Chicago

Klaus Hinkelmann
Department of Statistics, Virginia Tech

Alan M. Zaslavsky
Department of Health Care Policy, Harvard Medical School

March 2003

Abstracting Editors, *Current Index to Statistics*

GEORGE P. H. STYAN 2000–
KLAUS HINKELMANN 1995–1999

Database Editors, *Current Index to Statistics* / Editors, *CIS/ED*

DOUGLAS M. BATES 2001–
MICHAEL J. WICHURA 1995–2000
RONALD A. THISTED 1994–1998
BRUCE E. TRUMBO 1990–1993

Editors, *CIS Printed Volume*

EDWARD E. GBUR, JR. Volumes 16–20 1990–1994
RICHARD K. BURDICK Volumes 11–15 1985–1989
JAMES E. GENTLE Volumes 6–10 1980–1984
BRIAN L. JOINER Volumes 1–5 1975–1979

CIS Management Committee, 2003

Alan M. Zaslavsky, Harvard Medical School (Chair)
Edward E. Gbur, Jr., University of Arkansas (ASA representative)
Duncan Murdoch, University of Western Ontario (IMS representative)
Bruce E. Trumbo, California State University, Hayward (ASA representative)
John Wierman, Johns Hopkins University (IMS representative)

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Information concerning current prices, licensing, and availability can be obtained from our webpage: (<http://www.statindex.org/>), or by contacting either the ASA (+1 703 684-1221) or IMS (+1 301 530-7029) offices.

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Preface

A general overview of the database files contained in *CIS/ED*, including the file structures and their contents, can be found in Part I of the *User Guide*. For instructions on how to install and use the contributed search software, CIScd, please refer to the booklet that accompanies this CD.

Before beginning installation, please be sure to read the file README.TXT at the top level of the CD-ROM volume. This file will contain information about any last-minute changes in procedure that differ from those described here.

For More Information

Information, latest versions of search software, corrections, and announcements concerning the *Current Index to Statistics* are posted regularly on the CIS webpage, <http://www.statindex.org/>.

If you would like to receive announcements about CIS, please go to
<http://franz.stat.wisc.edu/mailman/listinfo/cis-announce>
to sign up for the CIS mailing list.

Updating an Earlier Version of *CIS/ED*

Previous editions of the *CIS/ED* must be *removed* before installing Release 11.

Do not attempt to “update” any previous edition of the CIS Extended Database by just adding the additional years from Release 11 of *CIS/ED*. Doing so will corrupt the database and will produce misleading or erroneous results.

Your license agreement prohibits mixing editions in the same installation. The main reason for this is that the additions that each new printed *CIS* volume make to the database extend far beyond publications in the most recent year. Approximately 25% of the entries in an annual printed volume carry earlier nominal publication dates. In fact, *CIS* editors are constantly trying to pick up items overlooked in previous years. As we prepare each edition of *CIS/ED*, these additions will be sorted according to the years of publication of items indexed.

In general, there are other good reasons not to mix versions. The ongoing effort to attach correction notes and comments to their referent papers creates a subject-matter incompatibility with earlier editions. Changes and additions are made to the source abbreviations each year. Ongoing structural changes may make editions incompatible with each other. Finally, the inverted indexes distributed with the database will not work with mixed versions.

Part I User Reference

1 Overview

The *Current Index to Statistics (CIS)* is a research product sponsored jointly by the American Statistical Association (ASA) and the Institute of Mathematical Statistics (IMS). Under the direction of a Management Committee, *CIS* publishes a cumulative *Database* issued in electronic form on CDROM and through an interactive Web site. *CIS* indexes

- “core” journals (statistical journals indexed in full),
- “selected articles” journals (those from related fields from which only articles with substantial statistical relevance are indexed),
- articles in statistical proceedings and edited book volumes, and
- books in statistics.

Coverage for most publications begins with 1975, when the *Current Index to Statistics Print Volumes* were first published, or with the first volume of the journal if later. *CIS/ED* also includes many pre-1975 journal articles not originally contained in the printed *Current Index to Statistics* volumes (called “Gap” records), more complete coverage from the early years of the printed volume, and some electronic abstracts.

Release 11 of the *CIS Extended Database (CIS/ED)* contains 250,786 bibliographic records, including entries covering the statistical literature published through 2002. *CIS/ED* records contain 250,786 items, including 182,390 journal articles from altogether 1414 journals, 41,990 articles in edited books and proceedings, and 11,518 books. Thus, this year the database has passed the quarter-million mark!

1.1 Organization and Contents

Information from each year is organized into a single file. For example, the file for 1987 is called *CIS1987.V11*. The items in the files for each year are the ones with that year as their nominal publication date, even if some of the items did not appear in the printed *CIS* volumes until later years. In this edition, the 2002 files are shorter than the files for other recent years because some “2002” publications appeared too late for inclusion in this edition. Files containing records from publications prior to 1965 are contained in a file named *CIS1900.V11*.

In addition to the bibliographic files organized by years, each copy of *CIS/ED* contains

- Source abbreviation files,
- Copies of the license agreement,
- A computer-readable version of this *User Guide*,
- A computer-readable version of the *CIS/ED Technical Reference Manual*,
- Abstracts for some referenced articles,
- Text of book reviews from ASA journals published after 1995,
- Contributed software, and
- Pre-compiled index files for use with search software,
- Other documentation.

Some of these items are in the subdirectories corresponding to the supported computer platforms: Macintosh, MS-DOS, Windows, and Unix. They are located in directories `ABBREV`, `ABSTRACT` and `INDEX`, respectively. The *User Guide*, and *CIS/ED Technical Reference Manual* are in the `DOCUMENTS` subdirectory. The licenses are in the `LICENSE` subdirectory.

CIS/ED consists of several “flat” databases. The main database consists of individual *records* separated by end-of-line characters. There are separate versions for Macintosh, MS-DOS and Unix computers, with the line separators appropriate to the respective computers. Each record pertains to one indexed paper, book, database, or computer program. There are about 250,786 records altogether. Each record is divided by eight #-characters into seven *fields* of variable length (except for the first), some of which may be empty. Multiple *entries* (or *subfields*) within fields are separated by semicolons. The contents of these fields are described in detail in Chapter 2. To use the database well it is important to understand how the information in each field is organized.

Other databases included in the distribution, also with a “flat” structure, are data files whose records contain information about

- Abbreviations used for publishers and edited volumes
- Abstracts of selected articles appearing in the main database
- Indexes to the main database

These flat files can, in principle, be linked using keys in common across databases, so that they can be configured into a relational database. Contributed search software frees the user from having to know anything about the specific formats for the various databases by automatically retrieving all relevant information relating to a record and exhibiting it in a standard bibliographic format, such as Refer or BIBTEX. This software, however, is not supported.

Descriptions of the abbreviation files, abstracts, and special indexes are contained in the *CIS/ED Technical Reference Manual*.

1.2 Search Software

Search software contributed by several different authors for Unix, Windows, and Macintosh computers are included on the CD-ROM. Although the *Current Index to Statistics* Management Committee does not itself support, license, recommend or warrant search software, it does encourage software development, makes space available on the CD-ROM for software contributed from a variety of sources, and provides pointers to software on its Web page.

The CD-ROM contains platform-specific directories that contain contributed software for searching the database. All of the search software distributed on the CD-ROM (or a more current version of that software!) is also available on the *CIS* Web site (<http://www.statindex.org/>) and on *Statlib*. Please consult the *CIS* Web page for updates, revisions, and the latest version of search programs for *CIS/ED*.

The directories in which software can be found are `WINSFT` for Windows-specific programs, and `UNIXSFT` for programs intended for the Unix environment. Macintosh users will find contributed software in the `MACCISCD` folder.

All of the software for Windows, Macintosh, and Unix computers included with the *CIS/ED* has been contributed by users, in the hope that some *CIS/ED* users will find it helpful. Users who develop or can recommend helpful software are encouraged to contact the editor of the database. All contributed software (freeware or shareware) submitted to and approved by the Editor will be included in future CD-ROM distributions. Consult the *CIS* Web page (<http://www.statindex.org/>) for information for software developers, including schedules for submission.

Disclaimer. Any software distributed with *CIS/ED* is provided as a service only. The *Current Index to Statistics* does not support or recommend any search software. The software supplied on

the CD-ROM is copyright by the individual authors. As a condition of use, users of the software must comply with any licensing or other restrictions imposed by the software's authors.

1.3 User Guide

The *User Guide* can be found on the CD-ROM, in the directory DOCUMENTS. There are two versions: Adobe Portable Document Format (file `usrgdr11.pdf`), and ASCII (file `usrgdr11dos.txt`, `usrgdr11mac.txt` and `usrgdr11unix.txt`). The Adobe Portable Document Format version is identical in content to the bound volume. Adobe Portable Document Format versions of documentation require Adobe *Acrobat* version 3.0 or higher. This free document reader can be obtained from Adobe's web site at <http://www.adobe.com/>. The ASCII version is unpaginated; it can be used to browse the *User Guide* on-line, say with a text editor. The ASCII version is necessarily only a rough approximation to the bound volume, which should be consulted to settle any ambiguities.

Either of these versions may be printed and duplicated.

1.4 Technical Reference Manual

Some information, previously contained in the *User Guide*, has been moved to the *CIS/ED Technical Reference Manual*. This document can be downloaded from <http://www.statindex.org/> in Adobe Portable Document Format. It is also provided on the CD-ROM.

The *Manual* contains technical specifications and technical information on the CD-ROM format, the detailed specifications of formats used for fields 1 and 6 of the database records, specifications for the abbreviation format files, specifications for abstracts, L^AT_EX styles for printing *CIS* abstracts, and information about Russian and other names transliterated from Cyrillic characters.

Year 2003 Changes

Many of the TeX codes formerly used for accented characters in author names have been replaced by ISO-Latin characters. In the Mac version of the files, the corresponding characters of the Mac extended character set have been used.

2 The Database Records

This chapter describes the information that may be contained in each of the seven fields of a record. The first four fields are used in creating the printed version of the *Current Index*. The remaining fields are included in *CIS/ED* to make searches easier and for administrative purposes.

Three illustrative records taken from CIS1987.V11 are shown below, just as they appear in the database (except for the line-breaks needed to print them here):

```
#1987Academic:NY:Lnd      442p B#Probabilistic methods in
mathematical physics#It\^o, K.;Ikeda, N. (Ed)##Ito,
K.##PV15#
```

```
#1987AnlsStat 15      1155-1173 J#Convergence rates for the
bootstrapped product-limit process#Horv\'ath,
Lajos;Yandell, Brian S.#Lorenz curve;Censoring;Product
limit estimator#Horvath, Lajos##PV13;IMSC#
```

```
#1987AplMaCmp 24      47- 63 J#Regression estimates of
inputs to an M(t)/G/$\infty$ service system#Patterson,
Richard L.#Queueing###PV13;94m#
```

2.1 Field 1: Location

This field contains information on the year of publication, source, and location or size of the item indexed. The order of records within each file is determined by a case-insensitive alpha sort on this field. (That is, all letters are temporarily changed to upper case before sorting.) The file `CIS1987.V11` contains records showing a 1987 publication date.

Elements within Field 1 appear in fixed column locations. Several different formats are used, depending on the type of publication being referenced. Field 1 is always 30 columns in length. Columns 1–4 always contain a four-digit year of publication, and column 30 always contains an indication of the publication type, using the codes in Table 1. If an abstract or other short description or summary is available for the record within *CIS/ED*, the code in column 30 is replaced by its lower-case equivalent.

The *CIS/ED Technical Reference Manual* describes the formats in detail. This document can be obtained from the CD-ROM and from <http://www.statindex.org/>. A brief synopsis of the contents of Field 1 follows.

Table 1: Publication Types

B	Book
J	Article in journal or other periodical (not electronic)
P	Article in proceedings or edited book
C	Computer-readable databases, software, etc
E	Article or entry in electronic journal or periodical
Z	Administrative record (no bibliographic information)
D	Dissertations (not used in 2003)
T	Technical Reports (not used in 2003)

- B Columns 5–20 contain a publisher abbreviation, 21–22 spaces, 23–27 number of pages, 28 the letter `p`, 29 an optional character used, if necessary, for uniqueness.
- J Columns 5–12 Journal abbreviation, 13–15 volume, 16–18 issue number, 19–23 beginning page, 24 hyphen, 25–28 ending page, 29 an optional character used for special circumstances.
- P Columns 5–14 Abbreviated title of edited book, 15–18 “volume” number, if any, 19–23 beginning page, 24 hyphen, 25–28 ending page, 29 optional character.
- C Columns 5–20 Publisher, producer, or distributor abbreviation, 21–22 spaces, 23–26 size of file, 27–28 `kb`, `mb`, or `gb` to denote size units, 29 optional character.
- E Columns 5–12 Journal abbreviation, 13–15 volume number, 16–18 issue number, 19–27 publication-specific item-locating information, 28 code indicating format used in columns 19–27, 29 Optional character.
- Z Columns 1–29 are reserved.

2.2 Field 2: Title

This field shows the title of the indexed item as it appeared in the source. When non-English titles are translated into English, the name of the original language is given in parentheses. In some records, full titles are given in the original language in parentheses after the English translation. Parenthetical comments may also show the location of discussions, correction notes, addenda, or acknowledgements of priority. Mathematical notation is represented in \TeX codes (Knuth, Donald E. (1986). *The \TeX book*. Addison-Wesley: Reading, Mass).

2.3 Field 3: Authors

Authors' names are given in the spelling shown in the source, except to correct confirmed typographical errors in the source. Multiple authors are separated from one another by semicolons. Different formats are used for corporate or institutional authors and for individuals.

2.3.1 Corporate Authors

Corporate or institutional authors are uniquely identified by a leading blank space in their names. In contrast to the syntax for individual names, any commas in the names are used merely for proper punctuation. Here are some examples. Note that each name begins with a single space, which we have emphasized with the “`␣`” symbol.

```
␣Akademie-Verlag
␣ASA Subsection on Teaching Stat in Health Sciences
␣U.S. Bureau of the Census
␣Panel on Discriminant Analysis, Classification,
                                and Clustering
```

Names may be followed by a `ROLE ABBREVIATION` in parentheses, as discussed in Section 2.3.3.

2.3.2 Individual Authors

Authors' names are given in inverted order. The syntax for an individual author's name is:

- SURNAME (or family name),
- If necessary, a comma followed by FIRST NAMES and/or initials,
- If necessary, another comma followed by a SUFFIX (such as Jr, III, Esq, etc),
- If necessary, a `ROLE ABBREVIATION` in parentheses.

Thus, a person's name may have zero, one, or two commas. Initials in names are always followed by exactly one period. Initials are separated from subsequent text by a single blank space following the period (unless the next character is a comma, semicolon, hyphen, or #-character). Here are some examples of names (without role abbreviations).

```
Editors
Bhagawandas
Chan Fu-Chen
Sanathanan, Lilly
Blattberg, Robert C.
Brown, L. D.
De\`ak, Istvan
Erd\H{o}s, Paul
Le Breton, A.
van der Horst, Charles M.
Mu\~noz P\`erez, J.
Garcia-Carrasco, Pilar
Harrell, Frank E., Jr
Pickands, J., III
```

Records originating with *CIS Print Volume 14* (1988) and later (and all Gap records) have `TEX` codes for accent marks on authors' names, and some earlier entries have also been edited to include correct accent marks.

2.3.3 Role abbreviations

Parenthetical roles — (Auth), (Ed), (Rev), (Transl), for author, editor, reviewer, and translator respectively — follow all other components of a name. A few other roles are also used; a full list can be obtained from the editors. Role entries have been standardized, so that the role abbreviations are now consistent across all records. In addition, the order in which roles are listed is standardized, so that authors precede editors, who precede reviewers. Translators appear last.

The role (Auth) is used to indicate the author(s) of a reviewed work, to distinguish them from the author(s) of the review itself. The latter are indicated by the (Rev) notation.

For conciseness of presentation, the role is included in the database entry only after the last person who plays each role. For example, a book by Efron and Tibshirani reviewed by Jones and Smith would have the following entry in Field 2:

Efron, B.;Tibshirani, R. (Auth);Jones, J.;Smith, S. (Rev)

2.4 Field 4: Key words and phrases

These may be edited versions of key words published in the source or they may have been prepared by a CIS editor. Beginning in 1997, Field 4 for some journals also contains authors' key words which were not selected by the CIS editors. These words and phrases are enclosed in [square brackets], and they follow the editors' key words. Some articles appear in a named department, such as the "Teacher's Corner" for the *American Statistician*. These department names may also be included in Field 4; if so, they are contained in square brackets, and they precede the editors' key words.

The tendency (but far from a fixed rule) has been to use singular and non-possessive forms (e.g., Chebyshev polynomial rather than Chebyshev's polynomials). Words and phrases appearing in the title are not repeated in Field 4.

2.5 Field 5: Searchable author information

Since 1988, T_EX codes for accents on authors' names have been included in Field 3. These codes should in most cases produce the appropriately accented version of the name for printing purposes.

Unfortunately, authors' names can be accented, transliterated, and even spelled in very different ways. These variations in presentation make comprehensive searching difficult. For this reason, Field 5 contains the following kinds of author entries to make searches more likely to be successful:

- Names with accent marks and other symbols removed. These are called STRIPPED names, and consist of the original name from Field 3 with all T_EX codes and apostrophes removed. For example:

<i>In Field 3</i>	<i>In Field 5</i>
Muñoz	Munoz
O'Brien	OBrien

- Names RESPELLED using standard roman transliteration. For example:

<i>In Field 3</i>	<i>In Field 5</i>
Chadœuf	Chadoeuf
Müller	Mueller
Bjørk	Bjoerk
Åke	Aake

- Standardized TRANSLITERATION. Many names originally spelled in Cyrillic or similar alphabets have been repeated in Field 5 with standardized transliterations. For example

<i>In Field 3</i>	<i>In Field 5</i>
Hasminski	Khasminskii
Has'minsky	Khasminskii
Kha'sminskiĭ	Khasminskii

See the *CIS/ED Technical Reference Manual* for more information.

- Suspected CORRECTIONS. In a few instances where we suspect that an author's name may have been misspelled in Field 3, we have put a suggested correction into Field 5 (usually followed by a question mark in parentheses).

It is important to note that the entries in Field 5 are provided to enhance searchability, and are often not displayed by search software. Most entries in Field 5 are automatically generated by algorithm to enhance both human- and computer-generated search terms.

2.6 Field 6: Additional Searchable Information

Key words and phrases, in addition to those in Field 4, are placed in Field 6. These include unaccented (stripped) versions of words and phrases from Field 4, noun phrases giving unaccented information from Field 2 (title), and phrases with Americanized spelling of words or phrases that are likely to be the objects of searches. Field 6 also contains things like “t test” for “*t* test”, “2 by 2 table” for “ 2×2 ” table, and “USA” for “U.S.” and “United States”.

2.7 Field 7: Administrative codes

Field 7 is used by the *CIS/ED* editorial staff. Search software ordinarily suppresses Field 7.

3 Hints for Searching CIS/ED

Some general principles

Consider starting with a search that will retrieve too much and finding ways to trim the result to what you want. This sometimes requires less imagination and skill than retrieving too little at first and then trying to figure out how to expand the inadequate result.

If you are using contributed search software, you should become familiar with the search strategies that it recommends.

Beware of hyphens versus spaces

Hyphens and spaces are used quite inconsistently and often even incorrectly in the titles of journal articles. These inconsistencies are reflected in the *Current Index to Statistics*, which records titles as they appear. As a result you cannot predict, for example, whether the record you seek will have `log linear model`, `log-linear model`, or even `log linear-model`. In such a case it is best to search for records which contain both `log` and `linear`.

If your search software uses an inverted index, it can retrieve only the precise “words” that its authors have placed into the inverted index. For example with such software you may need to retrieve the union of `loglinear`, and `log intersect linear`. Please see Section 6.5 for more information on inverted indices.

Here is an example of such a search using the CIScd program:

```
search log linear
search loglinear
merge
```

Case sensitivity

When the search program is capable of doing so, it is usually best to do case-sensitive searches for author names, and case-insensitive searches for key words and title words. When doing a case-sensitive search, note that the first word of a title is always capitalized in *CIS/ED*. Subsequent words are capitalized only if they are, or are derived from, proper nouns, e.g., *Monte Carlo*.

The inverted indexes supplied with *CIS/ED* are not case-sensitive.

Greek letters and mathematical notation

Do not attempt to use \TeX codes in search terms. Because the \TeX code for a mathematical notation is seldom unique, and because some journals spell out Greek letters (phi-mixing) while others use symbolic notation (ϕ -mixing or φ -mixing), the database contains in Field 6 a version of such words stripped of \TeX notation. The file *F6.V11* can be scanned to confirm the standardized version used in Field 6. Some examples are *phi-mixing*, *n by n Latin square*, *Cp-statistic*, and *2 by 2 table*.

Author's names

The names of people are listed in Field 3 in inverted form, with the family name(s) appearing before the given name(s) (see Section 2.3.2). Thus a search for *Stein, C* will retrieve *Stein, C.* and *Stein, Charles* and *Stein, Charles M.*, but not *Stein, Michael* or *Stein, William* or *Steinberg*, etc.

Multi-part family names and firm names

Some names are particularly likely to cause difficulty. Consider, for example, *Willem van der Velt*, *Carlos Mendez Gonzales*, *Park Dong Ho*, and *SPSS, Inc.* Some sources may have *van der Velt*, but others may have *vander Velt* or *Van Der Velt*, and these variations would be reflected in Field 3 for the corresponding records. Similarly, it is possible to find entries under *Mendez-Gonzalez*, *Mendez y Gonzalez*, *Dong Ho Park*, and *SPSS Inc.* (note the missing comma between the two words). Even if you know which form is “correct” — or which form the author prefers — you cannot be sure that either the original journal or *CIS/ED* has it right. It may be helpful to search on a single word in the name (unless that is likely to yield too many unwanted records) or to use intersections; for firm names, don't include *Inc.*, *Ltd.*, etc. (with or without a preceding comma) in a search string, since there is little consistency in usage.

Correction notes, addenda, etc.

Authors may submit a correction note, addendum, or acknowledgment of priority months or years after the original paper appeared. The location of a correction note is indicated in parentheses after the title of the original paper to which it refers.

Discussions

Some papers are immediately followed by comments (and often the authors' replies). Such remarks can usually be found by searching on a phrase in the title of the main paper. Many entries indicate the presence of such discussion in parentheses after the title of the main paper, especially if the discussion appears immediately after the paper. (Look for notations beginning with *Disc:*, *Com:*, *C/R:*, or *Pkg:*. *Pkg:* denotes a package of related papers and discussion.) Page numbers in these notations are not included in the span of pages for the main paper.

Some journals may publish comments (often as letters to the editor) several years after the original paper. Often, especially for more recently created records, a parenthetical notation (*Disc:*,

Com:, C/R:) after the title points ahead to such discussion. However, if you know that a particular journal has a policy of encouraging delayed discussion, and if you have retrieved a paper by key words rather than by words in its title, you may want to search by title for detached discussions.

The distinction between “comments” and a correction or addendum is authorship; comments are contributed by persons other than the author(s) of the referent paper. *CIS/ED* uses the words Comments and Reply even if the journal calls these remarks Discussion and Rejoinder or gives them separate titles of their own.

Accent marks

Eliminate all accent marks in searches. Similarly, for transliterated names omit any apostrophes (that is, *Silvestrov* not *Sil'vestrov*). Fields 5 and 6 have been created to make this easy approach work well.

Exceptions. For German umlauts it is best to use the spelling with *ae*, *oe*, or *ue* so that you will retrieve both pre-1988¹ and later records, but be aware that if the source used neither an umlaut nor the spelling with the extra e, then the briefer spelling alone will appear in the *CIS/ED*. Although in the 2003 edition, we have made an attempt to systematize usage, the pre-1988 practice for non-German umlauts/diereses and certain Scandinavian letters does not appear to have been consistent, so for these it is still safest to search on both forms (Examples: *Noel* and *Noeel*, *Bjorn* and *Bjoern*, *Ake* and *Aake*.) Also, journals sometimes print “Hungarian” umlauts as “German” umlauts, so you may see *Csoergoe* as well as *Csoergo* (for *Csörgö*).

Transliterated Cyrillic Names

Standardized spelling of many Russian and other names which have been transliterated from Cyrillic texts, such as *Chebyshev*, *Gikhman*, *Markov*, *Prokhorov*, and *Skorokhod*, have been used in Field 5. A list of the names for which standardized spelling has been introduced is contained in the *CIS/ED Technical Reference Manual*.

Miscellaneous

For important words that can be spelled either with *-or* or with *-our*, use the U.S. spelling. In other cases where U.S. and British spelling differs, it is best to try both search strings. The abbreviations *U.S.*, *U.K.*, *U.S.S.R.*, *U.N.*, and *W.H.O.* do not contain spaces in Fields 2, 3, and 4; they should always contain periods. For the convenience of those using software based on inverted indexes (which may treat periods as word breaks even if not followed by a space), instances that contain periods have been repeated in Field 5 or 6 as *USA*, *UK*, *USSR*, *UN*, and *WHO*.

4 Source Abbreviations

The journal and publisher abbreviations used in Field 1 (called “keys” below) are used in the 7-field records. volumes. Many keys are easy for statisticians to decode, e.g., *AnlsStat* or *JASA*, however others may be mysterious. The database contains a file that give expanded forms of the keys. This file is located in the *ABBREV* directory of the CD-ROM, and described in detail in the *CIS/ED Technical Reference Manual*. *ABBR.V11* gives the full name associated with each key, e.g., *The Annals of Statistics* for *AnlsStat*. The publishers of journals and edited books are identified, as are the editors of most edited volumes.

Other forms of the abbreviation file that were provided before Release 10 are no longer maintained, because they are not used by any current search software.

¹Before 1988, the printed volume of *Current Index to Statistics* did not use *TeX* codes for umlauts, but transliterated them in the customary fashion.

5 Inverted Indexes

The fastest search software makes use of “inverted indexes” to the database records. Most users will not need to know details of the structure or content of these indexes, but this section provides the details for those who wish to use the inverted indexes in their own programs to access the database.

Douglas Bates and Paul Tukey defined the format used for the Inverted Indexes, which were originally designed as part of their client-server search software for *CIS/ED* on Unix-based computers. That search package (and its successors, provided on the CD-ROM and available from Statlib and the *CIS* web page (<http://www.statindex.org/>) includes a program to create an inverted index from the actual database files. The index for the entire *CIS/ED* is approximately 60% as large as the database itself. The inverted index makes it possible to “look up” words and to retrieve a list of all records in *CIS/ED* containing those words.

In *CIS/ED* there are two sets of inverted indexes, which reside in the directories INDEX and INDEX2, respectively. These index sets are identical in structure, and similar in content and size.

5.1 Inverted Indexes in INDEX

These indexes are used by several search programs, e.g., the Bates/Tukey software and CIScd. There is one *index file* for each of the data files in the database. Each such index file contains a list of the words contained in Fields 2 through 6 of the corresponding database file, together with a coded list of positions at which the word can be found. Here a “word” is defined to be a maximal length string of letters, digits, and underscore characters (_); upper-case letters are folded to lower-case prior to indexing. Words that don’t begin with a letter (e.g., numbers and dates) are not indexed, and neither are one-character words and very common words (**and**, **the**, **of**, etc). Words exceeding six characters in length are treated as if they consisted of the *first six characters only*. Thus, **statistic**, **statistics**, **statistician**, and **statistical** would share the index entry **statist**.

Linking the separate index files together is a *master index*, which has an entry for each word appearing in at least one index file. These entries consist of the word, followed by a coded list. This list identifies each index file containing the word, the number of times the word appears in that index file, and the location of that word’s entry in the index file. If a word appears only once in an index file, the master index records the position in the data file rather than the position of a list in the index file.

5.2 Inverted Indexes in INDEX2

The second set of inverted indexes is created in the same way as for INDEX, except that in the second set words exceeding six characters in length are *not* collapsed to their six-character root. Thus, in INDEX2, **statistic**, **statistics**, **statistician**, and **statistical** each have separate index entries. By inspecting the keys in the master index, you can easily tell which variants of a word you want to retrieve and which you do not. The indexes in INDEX2 are used by the UCcis search software.

6 Special Indexes and Informational Files

Several special indexes are provided as a convenience to users. These are not intended to be used by software, but rather to be browsed. The format of these indices differ somewhat from those used in previous releases of *CIS/ED*.

The following indexes appear with the inverted index files in the various directories for Windows, Mac and Unix-format files.

- The Author Index (`AUTHOR.V11`) contains the names of all authors and the count of the number of items in which each author appears. Note that the same person may appear with several author names due to variants of full names versus initials, etc.
- The Keyword Index (`KEYWD.V11`) contains all keywords or key phrases used in the index, with a count of appearances.

Several other informational files appear in the DOCUMENTS directory. These include the following:

- `SEEALSO.V11` contains a thesaurus based on “See...” or “See Also...” lines from the *Current Index to Statistics* printed volumes together with some others that we thought would be particularly useful for computer searches. Thus it may give you some ideas for alternative search keywords that have been used in the database. This file has not been updated from the version distributed with the 1993 and 1994 Editions of *CIS/ED*.
- `Acronyms.pdf` (PDF format) and `Acronyms.xls` (Excel spreadsheet) are dictionaries of acronyms used in statistics; these may also be useful in identifying alternative search terms. Please send suggestions for additional acronyms to editor@statindex.org.
- `CoreJournals2002.pdf` and `CoreJournals2002.xls` list core journals as of 2002, with more information than is found in this guide.
- `Publishers.pdf` and `Publishers.xls` give information on publishers of core journals as of 2002.
- `SerialsList.pdf` and `SerialsList.xls` list our entire collection of indexed serials, including some for which we are still seeking contributing editors.

7 Abstracts and Book Reviews

Over the long term, it is our hope to be able to include abstracts for all refereed journals affiliated with ASA and IMS, as well as abstracts for some other important publications.

Abstracts accompany entries for the following journals beginning with the publication years given in parentheses.

- *The American Statistician* (1996)
- *Electronic Journal of Probability* (1996)
- *Electronic Communications of Probability* (1996)
- *Journal of Agricultural, Biological, and Environmental Statistics* (1996)
- *Journal of the American Statistical Association* (1996)
- *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics* (1996)
- *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics* (1992)
- *Journal of Statistics Education* (1993)
- *Technometrics* (1996)

Book reviews from those journals in the list above that review books are also included with the corresponding entries in the database.

Entries in the data base for which abstracts or book reviews are available are denoted by a lower-case letter (j or e) in column 30 of Field 1. The detailed file structure for abstracts is described in the *CIS/ED Technical Reference Manual*.

Editors and publishers of journals who would like to have abstracts of their articles included in *CIS/ED* should contact the editors at editor@statindex.org for instructions on preparing submissions.

Part II Other Information

8 Search Software

8.1 Search software on the CDROM

A variety of search software is available on the CDROM. This software is *contributed* and is not supported by the Current Index to Statistics.

CIScdsearch software is a popular option for searches on Macintosh and Windows personal computers. A separate manual describing installation and use of the CIScdsoftware is included on the CDROM in PDF (Adobe Acrobat) and other formats.

8.2 CIS on the Web

The Current Index to Statistics now has a website for searches at <http://query.statindex.org>. A number of search options are available with a visual interface accessible from standard Web browsers. Because it is centrally administered, the Web site is updated more frequently than the CDROM.

The Web search product is licensed separately from the CDROM. At the present time, access to the search website is available to University, General, Commercial, and Four Station license holders only, but we plan to make it available for Personal licenses as well when technical issues can be resolved. Check at the CIS informational web site,

<http://www.statindex.org>,

for updated information on terms for access to the Web site and for ordering information for Web licenses.

9 History of *CIS/ED*

9.1 Information from printed volumes of CIS

The usefulness of this edition of *CIS/ED* depends in large measure on the efforts of past editors of the *Current Index to Statistics* printed volumes from whose files major portions of it were developed: Brian Joiner, Volumes 1–5 (covering years 1975–1979); James Gentle, Volumes 6–10 (1980–1984); Richard Burdick, Volumes 11–15 (1985–1989); Edward Gbur, Volumes 16–20 (1990–1994), and Klaus Hinkelmann, Volumes 21–25 (1995–1999). The work of their contributing editors, editorial collaborators, and editorial assistants, acknowledged in each printed volume of the *Current Index to Statistics*, was essential to preparing the original *CIS/ED* databases.

Beginning with the 1996 edition of *CIS/ED* and Volume 21 of the print version, data collection and editorial efforts for the electronic and print editions have been integrated. The printed volume series ended with Volume 25, issued in 2001 and containing primarily entries from 1999.

Items considered for indexing in *CIS* include journal articles, books and edited books, articles from edited books and conference proceedings (provided that the proceedings are available to non-conference participants), book and software reviews, prepared discussions of articles, and correction notes. Items such as notices and advertisements, editorials, letters to the editor, and meeting announcements are not knowingly indexed.

Subject to the above proviso, *CIS* includes all articles from approximately 100 core journals, and selected articles from approximately 400 non-core journals and other sources. The list of core journals and the extent of their coverage in *CIS/ED* for 2003 is in the file *CORE.V11* in the *ABBREV* directory on the CD-ROM.

The “Tukey indexes” to the statistical literature (available from the American Mathematical Society both in printed form and through some of the MathSci on-line services offered by AMS)

cover various important statistical journals for differing periods of time, mainly ending in the mid-1960s. Because the *Current Index to Statistics* was not established until 1975, there was a gap of about ten years in the systematic bibliographic coverage of the statistical literature. Since its inception, an important goal for the CIS computer-readable database has been to provide useful coverage for the period of this gap. This effort has had the official backing of CIS, ASA, and IMS. Chapter 10 details the current status of the Gap Project, under the editorship of Bruce Trumbo, and acknowledges the efforts of those who have made particular contributions to it.

10 The Gap Project

Bruce E. Trumbo, Associate Database Editor
California State University, Hayward

Brian M. Munneke, Assistant Database Editor
California State University, Hayward and Purdue University

10.1 Editorial policy

The Gap Project seeks to include in *CIS/ED* information on scientific papers that appeared in selected statistics and probability journals before 1975. The selection criteria for this project include: scholarly importance of the early papers appearing in the journal, availability of financial or editorial support from the publisher, the lack of systematic coverage in other bibliographic sources, and availability of the journal in libraries.

Abstracts, book reviews, news notices, and officer reports are generally not included in this project. Discussions of papers are sometimes indicated only by including the expression “(with discussion)” after the title of the main paper, rather than by making a separate record for the contribution of each discussant; in this case the pages given for the main paper include the discussion. As a general practice, records created under the Gap Project include the titles of non-English papers both in English translation and in the original language (inside parentheses).

Especially for papers published before 1965, key words may be present only for papers with particularly uninformative titles. Unless otherwise indicated below, key words were chosen by Bruce Trumbo. Since the publication of author’s key words and abstracts with papers was not common before 1975, many of these key words are based on introductions, section headings, and summaries of papers. Some of the key words use terminology that came into use after the paper was published.

For many Gap Project journals, *CIS* records in the period 1975–79, which were previously reclaimed from deteriorated media, have been compared with original sources and brought up to current *CIS* standards. (Users interested in the details of the editorial status, editorial assistants, and copyright holders of records for articles published before 1980 may want to browse the administrative records that precede the bibliographic records for each volume of the journals involved.)

10.2 Contents

The GAP records comprise over 2Mb of material; it is estimated that the Gap Project has now captured about a quarter of the information that might have been included had the *Current Index to Statistics* been in existence in the period from 1965–74. In view of our guidelines for inclusion, we hope that this is, roughly speaking, the part of the bibliographic record from that period that will be the most important for current users.

Previous releases of *CIS/ED* contained information on pre-1975 publications in the journals listed in order of inclusion in items 1–6 below. Dates marked by *’s (e.g., *1973*) correspond to the initial volume of a journal.

1. As part of the preparation of Trumbo and Burdick [1], IMS provided financial support for data entry and editorial assistance in covering:

Annals of Mathematical Statistics (1960–1972)
Annals of Probability (*1973*–1974)
Annals of Statistics (*1973*–1974).

2. As part of the preparation of Trumbo, Gbur, and Suess [2], ASA provided financial support for data entry and editorial assistance in covering:

Journal of the American Statistical Association (1955–1992).

3. The Technometrics Management Committee provided financial support for data entry and full editorial cooperation in preparing records for:

Technometrics (*1959*–1974).

William Q. Meeker organized a team of 27 associate editors and frequent contributors to *Technometrics* to assist with the selection of key words for these volumes.

4. The International Biometric Society provided financial support and Klaus Hinkelmann and Alexandra Kapatou provided editorial support (including assistance in selecting key words) in preparing records for:

Biometrics (1965–1974).

5. The Biometrika Trust supplied back issues to assist in the preparation of records for:

Biometrika (1965–1974).

6. Using CIS funds, draft coverage (in 1993) and full coverage (1994) was included in *CIS/ED* for:

Applied Statistics (1965–1974).

For the entire period 1965–1992, the numbers associated with computational algorithms and remarks on algorithms have been included, and appropriate cross referencing of algorithms and associated remarks has been completed.

7. Gap coverage for the journals listed below was completed in 1994:

Advances in Applied Probability (*1969*–1974)
The American Statistician (*1947*–1974)
Australian Journal of Statistics (*1959*–7194)
Canadian Journal of Statistics (*1973*–1974)
Journal of Applied Probability (*1964*–1974)
Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A (1965–1974)
Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B (1965–1974)
Sankhyā, Series A (1965–1974)
Sankhyā, Series B (1965–1974)
Zeitschrift für Wahrscheinlichkeitstheorie (*1962*–1975).

Data entry for the *The American Statistician* was financially supported by ASA in preparation for an index [3]; all other data entry was done using CIS funds. An excellent index prepared by the Applied Probability Trust, covering the years to be added to *CIS/ED*, greatly assisted in preparing records for *Journal of Applied Probability* and *Advances in Applied Probability*. We thank Imke Janssen for her assistance with the translations of the many German titles in *ZfW*, and G. P. H. Styan for supplying back issues of the *Canadian Journal of Statistics* and for other assistance.

8. Coverage for the journals listed below was completed in 1995:

Econometrika (1965–1974)

Theory of Probability and its Applications (*1956*–1979)

For the latter journal, *CIS* has indexed the English translation. However the Russian original was used to correct the large number of faulty transliterations of Russian names that appeared in the English edition.

10.3 General Acknowledgments

Almost all of the data entry for the Gap Project has been done by Bill Brent, whose accuracy, efficiency, and patience have made a major contribution to the project. Thanks are also due to former students at California State University, Hayward, who have assisted in a variety of ways including proofreading and the attachment of correction notes to referent papers: Rima Bannerjee, Jeffrey Hill, HUU-Manh Hoang, Pamela D. Ochoa, Jason H. Stover, Eric A. Suess, Douglas Whitehouse.

References

- [1] Trumbo, Bruce E, and Burdick, Richard. (1991). *Index of IMS Scientific Journals (1960–1989)*, Institute of Mathematical Statistics.
- [2] Trumbo, Bruce E, Gbur, Edward E, Jr, and Suess, Eric A. (1993). *Journal of the American Statistical Association, Subject and Author Index (1955–1991)*, American Statistical Association.
- [3] Trumbo, Bruce E, Munneke, Brian M, and Wichura, Michael J. (1996). *Index of The American Statistician (1947–1994)*, American Statistical Association. Available on the WWW at <http://query.statindex.org/CIS/AmerStat/queryAmerStat>.

11 Core Journals

For the most recent issues available, the 162 current core journals listed here are covered in their entirety in CIS-ED Release 11. Separate files with additional information on titles and publishers are included elsewhere on the CDROM.

Title	Publisher/Sponsor /Distributor	CIS code	ISSN (print)	ISSN (online)
Advances and Applications in Statistics	Pushpa	AdvApStx	0972-3617	
Advances in Applied Probability	APT, Sheffield	AdvAppPr	0001-8678	1475-6064
Aligarh Journal of Statistics, The	AMU, Aligarh	AlgrhJSt	0971-0388	
Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv	Physica-Verlag	AllgeStA	0002-6018	
American Journal of Mathematical and Management Sciences	American Sciences Press	AJMMgSci	0196-6324	
American Statistician, The	ASA	AmerStat	0003-1305	
Annales de l'Institut Henri Poincaré: Probabilités et Statistiques	Elsevier France	AIHenrPB	0246-0203	
Annales de l'I.S.U.P. (Paris)	LSTA, Paris	AnnsISUP	1626-1607	
Annals of Applied Probability, The	IMS	AnlsApPr	1050-5164	
Annals of Probability, The	IMS	AnlsProb	0091-1798	
Annals of Statistics, The	IMS	AnlsStat	0090-5364	
Annals of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics	Kluwer; ISM-Tokyo	AnInStMa	0020-3157	
Applied Stochastic Models in Business and Industry	Wiley	AplStMBI	1524-1904	1526-4025
Assam Statistical Review	Dibrugarh University	AssamStR	—	
Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics	Blackwell	AusNZJSt	1369-1473	
Austrian Journal of Statistics	ÖsG, Vienna	AuJStat	1026-597X	
Bernoulli	ISI, Voorburg	Bernoull	1350-7265	
Biometrical Journal	Wiley-VCH	BiomtrcJ	0323-3847	1521-4036
Biometrics	Blackwell Science; IBS	Biomtrcs	0006-341X	
Biometrika	Biometrika Trust; OUP	Biomtrka	0006-3444	
Biostatistics (Oxford)	OUP	Biostat	1465-4644	1468-4357
Brazilian Journal of Probability and Statistics	ABE, São Paulo	BrzJPrSt	0103-0752	
British Journal of Mathematical and Statistical Psychology	BPS	BJMaStPs	0007-1102	
Calcutta Statistical Association Bulletin	CSA, Kolkata	CalcutSt	0008-0683	
Canadian Journal of Statistics, The	SSC	CandJSt	0319-5724	
Chance	ASA; Springer	Chance	0933-2480	
Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems	Elsevier Science	Chemolab	0169-7439	
Chinese Journal of Applied Probability and Statistics	CMS, Shanghai	ChJApPSt	1001-4268	
Communications in Statistics: Simulation and Computation	Dekker	CommStB	0361-0918	1532-4141
Communications in Statistics: Theory and Methods	Dekker	CommStA	0361-0926	1532-415X

Title	Publisher/Sponsor /Distributor	CIS code	ISSN (print)	ISSN (online)
Computational Statistics	Physica-Verlag	CmpStQ	0943-4062	
Computational Statistics & Data Analysis	Elsevier Science	CmpStDA	0167-9473	
Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery	Kluwer	DatMinKD	1384-5810	
Discussiones Mathematicae: Probability and Statistics	Univ. Zielona Góra	DsMaPrSt	1509-9423	
Econometric Reviews	Dekker	EcomtrRv	0747-4938	
Econometric Theory	CUP	EconTher	0266-4666	
Econometrica	Blackwell	Econmtca	0012-9682	
Econometrics Journal, The	Blackwell	EcmxJnl	1368-4221	1368-423X
Egyptian Statistical Journal, The	Cairo University	EgpStJ	0542-1748	
Electronic Communications of Probability	IMS	EComProb	—	1083-589X
Electronic Journal of Probability	IMS	EJProb	—	1083-6489
Environmental and Ecological Statistics	Kluwer	EnvEcoSt	1352-8505	
Environmetrics	Wiley	EnvrMtrc	1180-4009	1099-095X
ESAIM P&S: Probability and Statistics	EDP, Paris	ESAIMPS	1262-3318	1292-8100
Estadística	IASI	Estd	0014-1135	
Extremes	Kluwer	Extremes	1386-1999	
Far East Journal of Theoretical Statistics	Pushpa	FEJThSt	0972-0863	
Finance and Stochastics	Springer	FinStoch	0949-2984	1432-1122
Health Services & Outcomes Research Methodology	Kluwer	HlthSORM	1387-3741	
IAPQR Transactions	IAPQR, Kolkata	JIAPQR	0970-0102	
Insurance: Mathematics & Economics	Elsevier Science	InsrneME	0167-6687	
Intelligent Data Analysis	IOS, Amsterdam	IDataAn	1088-467X	
International Journal of Forecasting	Elsevier Science	IntJFor	0169-2070	
International Statistical Review	ISI, Voorburg	IntStRvw	0306-7734	
İstatistik: Journal of the Turkish Statistical Association	TSA, Ankara	Istatist	1300-4077	
Japanese Journal of Applied Statistics	JSAS, Tokyo	JpJAppSt	0285-0370	
Journal de la Société Française de Statistique	SFS, Paris	JStParis	1625-7421	
Journal of Agricultural, Biological, and Environmental Statistics	ASA; IBS	JABES	1085-7117	
Journal of Applied Econometrics	Wiley	JApEcmtx	0883-7252	1099-1255
Journal of Applied Mathematics and Decision Sciences	Erlbaum	JApMaDec	1173-9126	
Journal of Applied Probability	APT, Sheffield	JAppProb	0021-9002	1475-6072
Journal of Applied Statistical Science	Nova Science	JApStSci	1067-5817	
Journal of Applied Statistics	Taylor & Francis	JAppStat	0266-4763	1360-0532
Journal of Biopharmaceutical Statistics	Dekker	JBiophSt	1054-3406	1520-5711
Journal of Business & Economic Statistics	ASA	JBES	0735-0015	
Journal of Chemometrics	Wiley	JChemtrc	0886-9383	
Journal of Classification	Springer; CSNA	JClass	0176-4268	
Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics	ASA; IMS; IFNA	JCmpGrSt	1061-8600	
Journal of Data Science	Tingmao, Taipei	JDataSci	1680-743X	1683-8602
Journal of Econometrics	Elsevier Science	JEconmtx	0304-4076	
Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics	AERA; ASA	JEdBehSt	1076-9986	
Journal of Forecasting	Wiley	JForecast	0277-6693	

Title	Publisher/Sponsor /Distributor	CIS code	ISSN (print)	ISSN (online)
Journal of Multivariate Analysis	Elsevier Science	JMultiAn	0047-259X	1095-7243
Journal of Nonparametric Statistics	Taylor & Francis	JNnparSt	1048-5252	1029-0311
Journal of Official Statistics	Statistics Sweden	JOffStat	0282-423X	
Journal of Quality Technology	ASQ	JQualTek	0022-4065	
Journal of Statistical Computation and Simulation	Taylor & Francis	JStCmpSm	0094-9655	
Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference	Elsevier Science	JStPlInf	0378-3758	
Journal of Statistical Research	ISRT, Dhaka	JStatRsr	0256-422X	
Journal of Statistical Software	Jan de Leeuw, editor	JStatSfw	—	—
Journal of Statistical Theory and Applications	Gowas	JStThApp	1538-7887	
Journal of Statistics Education	ASA	JStEd	—	1069-1898
Journal of the American Statistical Association (JASA)	ASA	JASA	0162-1459	
Journal of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics	ISAS, New Delhi	JIAgSt	0019-6363	
Journal of the Indian Statistical Association	ISA, Pune	JIndnStA	0537-2585	
Journal of the Iranian Statistical Society (JIRSS)	Iranian Stat. Soc.	JIranStS	—	
Journal of the Italian Statistical Society	SIS, Pisa	JItalStS	1121-9130	
Journal of the Japan Statistical Society	JSS, Tokyo	JJapnStS	0389-5602	
Journal of the Korean Statistical Society	KSS, Seoul	JKoreaSt	1226-3192	
Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A: Statistics in Society	Blackwell; RSS	JRSS-A	0964-1998	
Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B: Statistical Methodology	Blackwell; RSS	JRSS-B	1369-7412	
Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series C: Applied Statistics	Blackwell; RSS	ApplStat	0035-9254	
Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series D: The Statistician	Blackwell; RSS	Ststcian	0039-0526	
Journal of Theoretical Probability	Kluwer	JTherPrb	0894-9840	
Journal of Time Series Analysis	Blackwell	JTimSrAn	0143-9782	
Korean Journal of Applied Statistics, The Law, Probability and Risk	KSS, Seoul	KorApS	1225-066X	1470-840X
Law, Probability and Risk	OUP	LawPrRsk	1470-8396	
Lifetime Data Analysis	Kluwer	LiDaAnal	1380-7870	
Listy Biometryczne	PTB, Poznań	ListyBio	0458-0036	
Markov Processes and Related Fields	Polymat, Moscow	MarkProc	1024-2953	
Mathematical Methods of Statistics	Allerton	MaMethSt	1066-5307	
Methodology and Computing in Applied Probability	Kluwer	MCmpApPr	1387-5841	
Metrika	Physica-Verlag	Metrika	0026-1335	1435-926X
Metron	Istituto “Corrado Gini”, Rome	Metron	0026-1424	
Pakistan Journal of Statistics	Univ. Punjab, Lahore	PakJSt	1012-9367	
Pharmaceutical Statistics	Wiley	PharmSt	1539-1604	1539-1612

Title	Publisher/Sponsor /Distributor	CIS code	ISSN (print)	ISSN (online)
Probabilistic Engineering Mechanics	Elsevier Science	ProbEngM	0266-8920	
Probability and Mathematical Statistics	Wrocław University	PrMaSt	0208-4147	
Probability in Engineering and Informational Sciences	CUP	PrEngInf	0269-9648	
Probability Theory and Related Fields	Springer	ProbTher	0178-8051	1432-2064
Proceedings of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics	ISM, Tokyo	PrInStMa	0912-6112	
Psychometrika	Psychometric Society	Psymtrka	0033-3123	
Quaderni di Statistica	Quaderni, Naples	QuadStat	1594-3739	
Queueing Systems: Theory and Applications	Kluwer	QueSystem	0257-0130	
Random Operators and Stochastic Equations	VSP	ROpStEqu	0926-6364	
Random Structures & Algorithms	Wiley	RndStrAl	1042-9832	1098-2418
Revista de la Sociedad Chilena de Estadística	SCE, Santiago	RChileEs	0716-1514	
Revue de Statistique Appliquée	SFS, Paris	RStApp	0035-175X	
Sankhyā, Series A	ISI-Calcutta	SankhyaA	0581-572X	
Sankhyā, Series B	ISI-Calcutta	SankhyaB	0581-5738	
Scandinavian Actuarial Journal	Taylor & Francis	ScanActJ	0346-1238	
Scandinavian Journal of Statistics	Blackwell	ScandJSt	0303-6898	
Sequential Analysis	Dekker	SqtlAnly	0747-4946	1532-4176
Short Book Reviews	ISI, Voorburg	ShrtBkRv	0254-7694	
Sociological Methods and Research	Sage	SocMethR	0049-1241	
South African Statistical Journal	SASA, Pretoria	SoAfrStJ	0038-271X	
Statistica (Bologna)	CLUEB, Bologna	Statstca	0390-590X	
Statistica Applicata	Rocco Curto, Naples	StAIItly	1125-1964	
Statistica Neerlandica	Blackwell; VVS	StNeerla	0039-0402	
Statistica Sinica	Academia Sinica, Taipei; ICSA	StSinica	1017-0405	
Statistical Inference for Stochastic Processes	Kluwer	StInfSPr	1387-0874	
Statistical Methods in Medical Research	Arnold	StMedRes	0962-2802	1477-0334
Statistical Modelling	Arnold	StatMdlg	1471-082X	1477-0342
Statistical Papers	Springer	StHefte	0932-5026	
Statistical Science	IMS	StatSci	0883-4237	
Statistics	Taylor & Francis	Statstcs	0233-1888	
Statistics and Computing	Kluwer	StatComp	0960-3174	
Statistics & Decisions	Oldenbourg	StatDecn	0721-2631	
Statistics & Probability Letters	Elsevier	StPrLet	0167-7152	
Statistics Education Research Journal	IASE	StEdRsrJ	—	1570-1824
Statistics in Medicine	Wiley	StatMed	0277-6715	
Stats	ASA	Stats	1053-8607	
Stochastic Analysis and Applications	Dekker	StocAnAp	0736-2994	1532-9356
Stochastic Environmental Research and Risk Assessment	Springer	StoEnRRA	1436-3240	1436-3259
Stochastic Modelling and Applications	AK Basu, Kolkata	StoModAp	0972-3641	

Title	Publisher/Sponsor /Distributor	CIS code	ISSN (print)	ISSN (online)
Stochastic Models	Dekker	StocMods	1532-6349	1532-4214
Stochastic Processes and their Applications	Elsevier Science	StocProc	0304-4149	
Stochastics and Dynamics	World Scientific	StoDynmx	0219-4937	
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Structural Equation Modeling	Erlbaum	StrEqMod	1070-5511	
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Techniques d'Enquête	Statistics Canada	TechnEnq	0714-0045	
Technometrics	ASQ; ASA	Technmcs	0040-1706	1537-2723
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Test (Madrid)	SEIO, Madrid	Test	1133-0686	
Theory of Probability and Its Applications	SIAM	ThProbAp	0040-585X	1095-7219
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EDITORIAL ASSISTANTS

The following Editorial Assistants worked on entry and verification of bibliographic data, under the supervision of Abstracting Editor George Styan in Montreal, from May 2002 through February 2003.

Torsten Bernhardt
Amélie Boucher
Aaron D. Coombs
Gillian Essien
Gabriel Martin
Aliza K. Miller
Geva Maimon Reid
Samara Strauber
Evelyn Matheson Styan
J. C. Szamosi

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

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Girdhar Gopal Agarwal, Lucknow University, Lucknow, India
Munir Ahmad, Lahore, Pakistan
Gülhan Alpargu, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., USA
Robert J. Anderson, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA
Masoud Asgharian, McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada
Marika Asimakopulos, McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada
Olaf Berke, Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Hannover, Germany
José M. Bernardo, Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, Spain
Larry G. Blackwood, Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, Idaho Falls, Idaho, USA
Hans-Hermann Bock, Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule, Aachen, Germany
Stephen A. Book, MCR Federal, Inc., El Segundo, California, USA
Carlos N. Bouza Herrera, Universidad de La Habana, Havana, Cuba
Maurice C. Bryson, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, USA
Marcella Corduas, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Naples, Italy
R. William Farebrother, Shrewsbury, England, UK
Andreas Futschik, Universität Wien, Vienna, Austria
Joseph M. Gani, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia
Christian Genest, Université Laval, Québec, Québec, Canada
Ken Gerow, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, USA
Klaus Hinkelmann, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, USA
Carl J. Huberty, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, USA

Shane T. Jensen, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA
Tõnu Kollo, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia
Max Kuhn, BD Diagnostic Systems, Sparks, Maryland, USA
Stefan Liebscher, Universität Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany
Shuangzhe Liu, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia
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Mikhail Moklyachuk, University of Kiev, Kiev, Ukraine
James O'Malley, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
Mark C. Otto, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland, USA
Adriana Pérez, The University of Texas at Houston, Brownsville, Texas, USA
John J. Peterson, GlaxoSmithKline, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, USA
James W. Sayre, UCLA School of Public Health, Los Angeles, California, USA
Oscar Sheynin (Cheinine), Berlin, Germany
Kunio Shimizu, Keio University, Yokohama, Japan
Wei Kei Shiue, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois, USA
Brian W. Sloboda, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, DC, USA
James C. Spall, Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, Laurel, Maryland, USA
Rolf Sundberg, Stockholms Universitet, Stockholm, Sweden
Yongge Tian, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada
Götz Trenkler, Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany
Mark S. Udevitz, Alaska Science Center, Anchorage, Alaska, USA
Dawn VanLeeuwen, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico, USA
Dennis L. Young, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, USA