



South African Statistical Journal
Suid-Afrikaanse Statistiese Tydskrif

Official format of the South African Statistical Journal

All articles published in the South African Statistical Journal should adhere to the following set of guidelines to ensure uniformity and consistency of publications. An example can be obtained from the managing editor on request (nelisp@uj.ac.za). It is preferable that articles are submitted in PDF format as well as either LaTeX or MS Word.

Biographical information

The biographical information should contain the name of all authors in the form initials then surname, e.g. U.N. Named. After each author's name comes the name of the institution of affiliation and a postal and / or e-mail address. In the case of multiple authors the corresponding author should be indicated in a footnote.

Key words

For guidelines on the choice and importance of keywords see Gbur and Trumbo (1995). The full reference is provided as an example in the references section.

Summary (Abstract)

The aim of the summary is to provide a concise description of your article. It should be no more than 250 words and contains a minimum of symbols and references.

Subject classification

This Journal uses the Mathematical Subject Classification 2000 (MSC2000) system. More information on the system can be found at www.ams.org/msc.

Main body

For the main body of the article the following guidelines should be adhered to:

- Sections are numbered consecutively using Arabic numerals.
- The first paragraph of each section or subsection has no indentation of the left margin.
- All subsequent paragraphs in a section or subsection are indented at the left margin.
- 1.4 spacing is used except for list items.
- Periods are not used after theorems, remarks, lemmas, corollaries and examples (e.g. Theorem 1.1 or Example 1).
- Periods are used after tables, figures and proofs (e.g. Proof. or Table 1.).
- Equations are numbered sequentially on the right hand side of the page using Arabic numerals.
- References are cited either as Abramowitz and Stegun (1970) or as Abramowitz and Stegun (1970, page 100).
- Figures and tables are to be submitted separately. Place one figure / table on a page and identify it clearly. Indicate the position in the text where you wish the figure / table to be placed with the (uppercase) phrase: INSERT FIGURE / TABLE X ABOUT HERE.

Bulleted or numbered items

Single spacing is used for both bulleted and numbered items. Sublevels of bullets and numbers are indented by the same width. The order of succession for lower level numbering is:

1. First level
 - (a) Second level
 - (i) Third level
 - (I) Fourth level

The order of succession for bullets is:

- First level
 - ▶ Second level
 - Third level
 - * Fourth level

Theorems, Lemmas and proofs

A theorem (lemma) is stated starting with the word Theorem (Lemma) in bold and numbered consecutively using Arabic numerals. The point is omitted. The theorem is then stated in the normal font. The proof starts with the word proof in bold, then a point and the proof follows. The end of the proof is indicated by a solid square. An example:

Theorem 1 Here we state the theorem.

Proof. Here we prove the theorem. ■

Figures

Figure names and description are placed directly *below* the figure. Figures are numbered in the order that they are cited using Arabic numerals. The word table is in bold and the number is followed by a point. The description follows in the normal font. If the description spans less than one line it is centred. Multiple lines are justified. An example:

The figure comes first.

Figure 1. Here we provide a short description.

Tables

Table names and descriptions are placed directly *above* the table. Tables are numbered in the order that they are cited using Arabic numerals. The word Table is in bold and the number is followed by a point. Then a description follows in the normal font in bold and the number is followed by a point. The description follows in the normal font. If the description spans less than one line it is centred. Multiple lines are justified. An example:

Table 1. Here we provide a short description. If the description spans more than one line, it is justified.

The table follows.

Appendices

Appendices are placed at the back of the article and numbered alphabetically if there is more than one, e.g. Appendix A: Descriptive title A, Appendix B: Descriptive title B, etc. No section number is used.

References

Only references cited in the text should be included. No section number is used. The format of references is illustrated by the following examples:

ABRAMOWITZ, M. AND STEGUN, I. (1970). *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*. New York: Dover Publications.

BOLLERSLEV, T., CHOU, R.Y., AND KRONER, K.F. (1992). ARCH modelling in Finance: a review of the theory and empirical evidence. *Journal of Econometrics*, **39**, 5–59.

GBUR, E.E., AND TRUMBO, B.E. (1995). Key words and phrases—The key to scholarly visibility and efficiency in an information explosion. *The American Statistician*, **49**(1), 29–33.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements may be included as a separate section before the references. Acknowledgements should be kept concise. No section number is used.

ENGLISH to be used

Please note that the articles should be written in South African English. Please note that all word all spelled the UK English way (and the USA English way). Words like optimization, analyze, minimization, maximization, generalized, (re)para-meterization, recognized, horizontal, summarize, normalize and their variants, are all spelled with a “s” and not a “z”.