A Guide for Authors

WELCOME FROM THE EDITORS IN CHIEF

We are delighted that you are considering joining the circle of authors of *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Computational Statistics* (*WIREs: Computational Statistics*). This is an important and timely endeavor that will do much to assist the communication of high-quality information in our field.

As Editors in Chief, our goals are to maximize the quality and relevance of the publication's content and to ensure, with the help of the international advisory board (see page 6), that we continue to receive world-class submissions that will keep *WIREs: Computational Statistics* in the forefront of the field. Ultimately, our success depends on our authors. If you accept our invitation, please study the guidelines in this document, follow the prescribed procedures for manuscript preparation and delivery, and adhere as closely as possible to your delivery deadlines.

WIREs: Computational Statistics is an online serial publication that will evolve into a fully integrated, dynamic reference source. As the major topics are fleshed out with your contributions and those of other notable scholars, John Wiley & Sons intends to capture this content in a comprehensive print reference work, the *Wiley Encyclopedia of Computational Statistics.* We believe this novel dual-format publication will be an exciting and important contributor to research and scholarly discourse in our field.

Thank you again for your consideration. We look forward to a long and fruitful relationship.

Edward J. Wegman
Yasmin H. Said
David W. Scott

Editors in Chief
Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Computational Statistics

CONTACT INFORMATION

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AUTHORS' CHECKLIST

AS YOU PREPARE TO WRITE YOUR ARTICLE

Have you:

- ❑ studied the instructions in your letter of acceptance confirmation concerning the type, topic, and scope of your article?
- ❑ taken note of the specified delivery date for your article? (It is important that you adhere to this, or let us know if you will need more time.)
- ❑ studied the complete article list (see Appendix I) to get a sense of the overall scope of the journal?
- ❑ studied the step-by-step instructions in this document (see Section 4) concerning the preparation of your article?
- ❑ studied the detailed guidelines in this document on style and format of figures, references, etc. (see Sections 4.5 and 4.6)?
- ❑ downloaded the WIREs article template and read the instructions in its margins?

AS YOU PREPARE TO SUBMIT YOUR ARTICLE

Have you:

- ❑ reviewed the online submission instructions (see Section 5)?
- ❑ included a brief Abstract, Related Articles, and Further Reading/Resources list?
- ❑ included numbered in-text citations for the references?
- ❑ provided bibliographic references in the specified format outlined in this Guide (see Section 4.5.6)?
- ❑ provided figures as separate files rather than embed them in your article template (see Section 4.6)?
- ❑ clearly numbered and labeled all illustrations and figures, and provided legends for each?
- ❑ obtained and sent to us all necessary permissions (including permission for electronic publication) for any tables, figures, or text reproduced from previously published material? To acquire permissions, use the *Permission Request Form* (Appendix II of this guide) or request permission from registered publishers online, via the Copyright Clearance Center's "Rightslink" page (http://www.copyright.com); please keep copies of all correspondence for your records.
- ❑ provided the names and contact information (including e-mail addresses) for 4–5 potential reviewers you feel are familiar with your field and could review your article?
- ❑ filled out the Contributor Agreement (sent in the letter of acceptance confirmation), printed, signed, and scanned it for uploading during submission? (To fax or mail, please contact compstats@wiley.com.)

1. BACKGROUND: THE WILEY INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEWS

The *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews* (WIREs) represent a major new publishing franchise for John Wiley & Sons. Their editorial goal is to emphasize the importance of interdisciplinarity in science and to support cross-disciplinary collaborative efforts in research and education. The WIREs are not journals *per se*; rather, they are hybrid publications that combine the most powerful features of traditional reference works and review journals in a compelling format designed to exploit the full potential of the online medium. The key features of the WIREs are as follows.

- They focus on high-profile, well-funded research areas at the interfaces of the traditional disciplines.
- The WIREs emphasize collaborative and integrative approaches to scientific research, presenting cutting-edge science from a multidisciplinary perspective.
- They will be launched as serial publications so that they can benefit from full abstracting and indexing and, especially, impact factors.
- Meticulous conceptual development of each of the WIREs will result in a highly structured, comprehensive coverage of the field in question.
- The WIREs will adopt a common "templated" editorial format and structure that will maximize quality and consistency within and between the works.
- To raise their visibility and drive online usage, the WIREs will initially be made available *free of charge* to institutional subscribers (and hence to individual end-users at academic, government, and corporate institutions).
- This unique editorial concept is designed to promote author participation, long-term loyalty, and community spirit in interdisciplinary research.

2. WIRES COMPUTATIONAL STATISTICS

2.1 AIMS OF THE PUBLICATION

WIREs Computational Statistics is a major new scientific publication that will support the information needs of researchers in this field and help to shape its future development. Its goals are to

- present the current state of the art of Computational Statistics through an ongoing series of commissioned reviews written by leading researchers
- capture the crucial interdisciplinary flavor of this field by including articles that address the key topics from the differing perspectives of statistics and computing, and including potential application areas in technology, biology, physics, geography, and sociology
- capture the rapid development of Computational Statistics through a systematic program of content updates
- encourage new participation in this field by presenting its achievements and challenges in an accessible way to a broad audience.

WIREs Computational Statistics will be fully indexed in the major abstracting services, and will be assigned an impact factor in the same way as a journal. Unlike the review journal literature, however, *WIREs Computational Statistics* will offer a comprehensive, coherent, well structured coverage of the field. It will also be updated in a systematic fashion so that its content remains as current as possible.

2.2 STRUCTURE AND SCOPE

The following top-level category structure is proposed for *WIREs Computational Statistics*:

Applications of Computational Statistics
Artificial Intelligence
Biostatistics and Bioinformatics
Computational Bayesian Methods
Computationally Intensive Statistical Methods
Computer Science Methods
Data Mining
Data Structures
Data Visualization
Databases
Machine Learning
Modeling and Simulation
Numerical Analysis
Optimization
Statistical Methods

The Editors have developed the *WIREs Computational Statistics* article list based on this structure. For a current list of article titles, please see Appendix I on Page 13.

2.3 READERSHIP

WIREs Computational Statistics will be designed in such a way that different subsets of the content will be useful to upper-level undergraduate and postgraduate students, to teaching and research professors in academic programs, to scientists and research managers in industry; moreover, *WIREs: Computational Statistics* will include review and background information useful to scientists entering the field of Computational Statistics.

3. EDITORIAL BOARD

3.1 EDITORS IN CHIEF

Edward J. Wegman, **Bernard J. Dunn Professor of Data Sciences and Applied Statistics, George Mason University**

Professor Wegman received his B.S. in mathematics degree from St. Louis University in 1965. He received the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in mathematical statistics from the University of Iowa, the latter degree in 1968. Subsequently, he spent 10 years on the faculty of the world-class Department of Statistics at the University of North Carolina. Dr. Wegman's early career focused on the development of aspects of the theory of mathematical statistics. In 1978, Professor Wegman went to the Office of Naval Research (ONR) where he was the Head of the Mathematical Sciences Division. In this role, he had responsibility Navy-wide for basic research programs in applied mathematics, statistics and probability, systems theory, operations research, discrete mathematics, communication theory, and numerical analysis and computational architectures. In addition, he was responsible for a variety of cross-disciplinary areas including such projects as mathematical models of biological intelligence, mathematical methods for remote sensing, and topological methods in chemistry. Dr. Wegman came to George Mason University with an extensive background in both theoretical statistics and

computing technology, with an extensive knowledge of the considerable data analytic problems associated with large scale scientific and technical databases, and with a strong motivation to develop the computational and methodological tools to address these problems. In 1986, he launched the Center for Computational Statistics and developed the M.S. in Statistical Science degree program. He has been involved with the development of the Ph.D. program in Computational Sciences and Informatics at George Mason University. Dr. Wegman served in national office in the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the American Statistical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has published more than 180 papers and nine books. He is past Theory and Methods editor of the Journal of the American Statistical Association, has served as Chair of the NRC's Committee on Applied and Theoretical Statistics, and is on the Board of Directors of the American Statistical Association. His professional stature has been recognized by his election as Fellow of the American Statistical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Washington Academy of Science and the Institute of Mathematical Statistics. In addition, he was elected as a Senior Member of IEEE. Dr. Wegman has been elected to membership in the International Statistical Institute and the Research Society on Alcoholism. Dr. Wegman has also received numerous awards including the Navy's Meritorious Civilian Service Medal, the Army Wilks Medal, the American Statistical Association Founder's Award, and the University of Iowa Distinguished Alumni Achievement Award. Dr. Wegman is the Bernard J. Dunn Professor of Data Sciences and Applied Statistics, the Founding Chairman of the Department of Statistics, and the Director of the Center for Computational Data Sciences.

Yasmin H. Said, **Ruth L. Kirschstein National Fellow, George Mason University.**

Dr. Yasmin H. Said is a Visiting Fellow at the Isaac Newton Institute for Mathematical Sciences at the University of Cambridge in England and is a National Research Fellow from the National Institutes of Health. She earned her A.B. in pure mathematics, her M.S. in computer science and information systems, and Ph.D. in computational statistics. She does alcohol modeling, agent-based simulation modeling, social network analysis, text, image, and data mining, and major public policy work trying to minimize negative acute outcomes, including HIV/AIDS, related to alcohol consumption. Dr. Said is also the Statistical Methodology Director of the Innovative Medical Institute, LLC, and Co-Director of the Center for Computational Data Sciences in the College of Science at George Mason University. She is the editor of *Computing Science and Statistics*, is an associate editor of the journal, *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis*, serves on the board of the Washington Statistical Society, and serves on the American Statistical Association Presidential Task Force on Science Policy. Dr. Said is an elected member of the International Statistical Institute, an elected member of the Research Society on Alcoholism, and an elected member of Sigma Xi, the Scientific Research Society. She is currently writing a book, *Controversies in Global Warming* and another, *Statisticians of the Twentieth Century*. She has published a book, *Intervention to Prevention: A Policy Tool for Alcohol Studies.* With colleagues she has developed testimonies on global warming for the House Committee on Energy and Commerce and to the House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. She has also taught probability and statistics at The Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, MD.

David W. Scott, **Noah Harding Professor of Statistics, Rice University.**

Professor Scott earned his B.A. in electrical engineering and mathematics in 1972 and his M.A. and Ph.D. mathematical sciences in 1976 all earned at Rice University. Working with researchers at Rice, Baylor College of Medicine, and elsewhere, Professor Scott has published numerous practical applications in fields of heart disease, remote sensing, signal processing, clustering, discrimination, and time series. With other members of the department, Professor Scott has worked with the former Texas Air Control Board on ozone forecasting, and has collaborated with Rice Environmental Engineers on massive data understanding and visualization. In the field of nonparametric density estimation, Professor Scott has provided fundamental understanding of many estimators including the histogram, frequency polygon, averaged shifted histogram, discrete penalized-likelihood estimator, adaptive estimators, oversmoothed estimators, and modal and robust regression

estimators. In the area of smoothing parameter selection, he has provided basic algorithms including biased cross-validation and multivariate cross-validation. Professor Scott is Fellow of the American Statistical Association, the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and an elected member of the International Statistics Institute. He received the ASA Don Owen Award in 1993. He is the author of the textbook "Multivariate Density Estimation: Theory, Practice, and Visualization (John Wiley & Sons, 1992). He has served as a member of the NRC's Committee on Applied and Theoretical Statistics and has served as editor of the Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics. He is past editor (Wolfgang Härdle, co-editor) of Computational Statistics, which is published by Physica-Verlag, and recently on the editorial board of Statistical Sciences. He has served as Associate Editor of the Journal of the American Statistical Association and the Annals of Statistics. He is currently listed in Who's Who in America. He has held several offices in the Statistical Graphics Section of the American Statistical Association, including Program Chair and Section Chair.

3.2 EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

4. PREPARING YOUR MANUSCRIPT

4.1 REVIEW YOUR DESIGNATED ARTICLE TOPIC AND SCOPE DESCRIPTION

Please review your designated topic and any additional scope notes provided in your letter of invitation. If you have any questions or concerns about the topic or scope, please contact us immediately for further advice. One month before your article is due, we will send an email asking you to provide us with an outline for your article. This is to ensure that your ideas for the scope of the article are in line with the editors’.

4.2 STUDY THE COMPLETE ARTICLE LIST

Appendix I is a current list of planned article titles/subjects, grouped by topic/subtopic. Please study this list to understand the overall scope of *WIREs Computational Statistics* and to see how your article fits into the larger organizational scheme.

4.3 VERIFY YOUR DESIGNATED ARTICLE TYPE

WIREs Computational Statistics articles will be assigned a specific article type based on their intended level and readership. Each article type will have an associated template that specifies its length, overall structure, and style; authors will be required to use the appropriate template when preparing their articles. The following article types are included in *WIREs Computational Statistics*:

OPINIONS

Opinions provide a forum for thought-leaders, hand-picked by the editors, to provide a more individual perspective on the field in question.

Average extent = 2,000-4,000 words, ≤ 5 figures/tables, 30-60 references, ~5 pages.

OVERVIEWS

Overviews will provide a broad and relatively non-technical treatment of important topics at a level suitable for advanced students and for researchers without a strong background in the field.

Average extent = 5,000-8,000 words, 10-16 figures/tables, 50-100 references, 10-14 pages.

ADVANCED REVIEWS

Advanced Reviews, aimed at researchers and advanced students with a strong background in the subject, will review key areas of research in a citation-rich format similar to that of leading review journals.

Average extent = 4,000-6,000 words, ≤ 10 figures/tables, 50-75 references, ~9 pages.

FOCUS ARTICLES

Focus articles are short articles, sometimes included within a larger article, that describe specific real-world issues, examples, implementations, etc. These articles will be technical in nature.

Average extent = 2,500-4,000 words, ≤ 7 figures/tables, 40-60 references, ~5 pages.

4.4 USE THE TEMPLATE

A Word and LaTeX template for writing your article are available in your ScholarOne Manuscripts Author Center. Please use one of these templates to prepare your article as this will help ensure that it will meet the necessary requirements. In the Word template, consult the 'Comment' notes in the right-hand margin for an explanation of each section in the article. If at any time you do not see these Comments, select View → Print Layout. Further help is available by emailing compstats@wiley.com.

4.5 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS ON TEXT FORMAT AND STYLE

4.5.1 VERSIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT

Text should be in DOC (preferred) or RTF format; TeX/LaTeX files are also acceptable.

The manuscript you submit should be the final version that you wish to be sent for peer review. Please do not send partial versions or drafts, unless we specifically request that you do so.

4.5.2 ABSTRACT

Please provide us with a concise (≤ 250 words) abstract for your article. This is particularly important for the online version of the publication. Note that you will also be asked to copy the abstract into ScholarOne/Manuscript Central, the online article submission system, for use in corresponding with potential peer reviewers.

4.5.3 HEADING STRUCTURE

A maximum of three levels of headings will be used in *WIREs Computational Statistics*. Do not use acronyms in headings. Do not use the heading *Introduction*. The material that immediately follows the Abstract is the introduction, without a heading. Do use each level of heading uniformly throughout the manuscript. Do create headings that:

1. help the reader find information quickly;
2. are descriptive yet specific;
3. are compatible in phrasing and style; and
4. are concise (less than 50 characters).

4.5.4 SIDEBARS

If any are appropriate, you are encouraged to include sidebars ("boxed" information that is relevant to but separate from the main text), especially to highlight contemporary interdisciplinary themes. Each sidebar should be a maximum of 250 words. Do not include more than two sidebars.

4.5.5 NOTES

While footnotes are generally discouraged in scientific publications, the template will allow you to create them. You should use these notes sparingly and make every effort to include necessary information in the main body of text.

4.5.6 REFERENCE LIST

The reference list at the end of your article provides substantiating references for factual statements in your main text. Please follow these guidelines:

- Each article cited in the reference list must have an accompanying numerical in-text citation (e.g. "It has been demonstrated experimentally[5] that…"). The references should be numbered and listed in the order in which they are cited in the text, *not* in alphabetical order.
- Please format your reference list in accordance with the style used to cite references in PubMed (see examples below).
- For journal articles where there are more than ten authors of a paper, list the first ten authors' names followed by *et al*. For each author listed, supply all initials and last name.

- For a book, give the complete title, edition (if other than first), the publisher and city, the year of publication, and the page number(s). Please also give inclusive pagination (include the first and last page numbers of a paper), to indicate to the reader whether the paper is a long or a short one.
- References in the bibliography should be numbered.
- When citing a specific passage, table, or figure in a print reference, give the exact page number where the item appears; for example, "Reference 11, p. 196."
- Should you wish to use Endnote, please follow the style of either BioMed Central journals or *Epilepsy Currents*.

Many publishers are now assigning a unique Digital Object Identifier (DOI) to journal articles, book chapters, etc. This identifier, once assigned, persists through the lifetime of the object and can be used to find the object on the Internet, even if it is moved to another URL. See the URL www.doi.org for more information. If a DOI is assigned to the material that you cite, include the DOI in the reference.

Some sample references in the correct format follow:

SAMPLE REFERENCE FOR AN ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL

Rebetez M. Public expectation as an element of human perception of climate change Climatic Change 2006, 32:495-509.

SAMPLE REFERENCE FOR AN ARTICLE IN AN EDITED BOOK

Meyer WB. Americans and their weather. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2000, 278.

SAMPLE REFERENCE FOR AN ARTICLE IN A CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Boswell DA, Andrews EB. Managing Urbanization. In Harris, F, ed. Global Environmental Issues. John Wiley & Sons, Chichester; 2004 153-196.

SAMPLE REFERENCE FOR A WEBSITE

http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/ENSO/enso.current.html (accessed July 3 2008)

4.5.7 FIGURE CAPTIONS/TABLES

Figure captions and tables should be included at the end of your manuscript. Do not embed them within the text, and do not submit them as separate files. You will also be asked to copy the figure captions into the ScholarOne/Manuscript Central online submission system when you load the image files for your figures.

4.5.8 FURTHER READING/RESOURCES

Many readers will use *WIREs Computational Statistics* as a first reference source to orient themselves in the subject. The purpose of the further reading/resources list is to provide additional sources of general information, should they wish to inquire further. If you are aware of books, articles, or academic websites that may be useful to the reader and do not appear in your reference list, you may add a separate list of these after the reference list. Recent journal articles may also be included if they are not too specialized. If you wish, you

may comment on the references in this section. References in the further reading/resources list are not to be numbered, but otherwise should follow the style outlined for bibliographic references.

4.5.9 RELATED ARTICLES

Related articles are other *WIREs Computational Statistics* articles that will serve as valuable 'see also' links for readers. Please select up to 3 article titles from the list provided (Appendix I and also linked to the Word template) and add these to the table at the end of the article template.

4.6 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS ON PREPARATION OF FIGURES

It is essential that your artwork be submitted simultaneously with your text and that it be complete and in the correct format. Like the text, artwork goes through several production stages before it is placed onto a page, and it travels separately from the text. **Upload each figure as a separate image file.** Some detailed preparation guidelines are given below.

4.6.1 FIGURE PREPARATION AND FORMATTING

- All artwork should be viewable through a freely available plug-in.
- Cite all figures in the text (e.g., "see Fig. 1") and save each figure separately. Do not embed figures in the text or include captions in figures. Label figures using 8-point Helvetica regular or Times Roman fonts; for subscripts and superscripts use a 6-point font. Use of full-color figures is encouraged, and you will *not* be charged for their use.
- Create line drawings using Illustrator, Freehand, Canvas, CorelDraw, or Adobe Photoshop, and save as an EPS or TIF file. **Line drawings must be a minimum resolution of 600 dpi.** The following programs are *not* acceptable as art-rendering tools: MacDraw, PowerPoint, ClarisWorks, Harvard Graphics, Freelance, Persuasion, Paintbrush, Micrografix Drawing, Word, Excel, FrameMaker, or Ventura.
- Halftones (photographs) should be saved as TIF files **with a minimum resolution of 300 dpi**. For color figures, convert from RGB to CMYK. The following file formats are *not* acceptable: BMP, WMF, JPEG, and GIF.
- For screen captures, select RGB or Index mode; capture at 100% of image size. Save image as a PCX, TIF, or BMP file, with a minimum resolution of 72 or 96 dpi.

Submitting figure files that do not conform to these standards may delay publication of your article.

4.6.2 ART SIZING

Be consistent in the use of line weight and type style. All figures should be of proportionate size with one another. If figures must be reduced, remember that the type will also be reduced, so it should be created proportionately so that it is clearly readable at the smaller size. The ideal final type size is 8 to 9 points.

4.6.3 LINE WEIGHTS

Use 0.5 to 0.75 point as the basic line weight for drawing, with heavier or lighter line weights for emphasis and clarity according to the following scheme (do not use "hairline" rules, as they do not reproduce well):

- Graph axes: 0.5 point (also used for boxes in flow diagrams and to show flow or direction lines)
- Graph borders: 0.75 point.

4.7 ACQUIRE PERMISSION FOR ALL PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED MATERIALS

You must have permission to use any material from a copyrighted source. Redrawing an illustration is not enough—even if you use someone's illustration only as a basis for your own, you must obtain permission to make a new version. *It is your responsibility as the author to obtain permission to use copyrighted materials in your article*. You must either write to the copyright owner with a request for permission (using the *Permission Request Form*, Appendix II of this Guide) or apply for permission online via the Copyright Clearance Center's "Rightslink" page (http://www.copyright.com). Make sure to apply for print *and* electronic rights. Please let us know if you are unable to obtain permission for electronic delivery. When only a small amount of material is to be used, granting of permission is usually a formality, but publishers need to know how much will appear. A few publishers charge a fee for granting such permission; this fee can usually be negotiated, but payment of the fee is your responsibility. *John Wiley & Sons will not pay permissions fees on your behalf*. If you do not wish to pay a particular permissions fee, you may prefer to modify your article so that the copyrighted material is not required.

Please include the necessary credit lines in the appropriate places in your article and send us the completed permission request forms when you submit your manuscript. The language should be the exact language used by the copyright owner, or, if nothing is specified, should include the title, author's name, previous publisher, and the date of copyright. Since credit lines are part of the manuscript, it is your responsibility to supply them. Credit lines will often accompany figures and illustrations; they should be included at the appropriate place in the figure legend or text.

4.8 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING MULTIMEDIA ITEMS

You may wish to include multimedia elements (such as video clips or animations) in your article. The following general rules apply:

- The item should be in a popular media format that can be played with freely available software on both PCs and Macs (e.g., Quicktime (*.mov) or generic Windows media player formats (*.wmv or *.mpg)).
- The file size should be limited to <10 megabytes.
- The item must of adequate quality for web publication.
- The item must genuinely add scientific or educational value to the material.

All items must have a caption and, where necessary, a permission statement backed up by a formal permission letter. Multimedia materials cannot be uploaded on the ScholarOne/Manuscript Central submission site, but must be emailed separately to compstats@wiley.com.

5. ONLINE SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS

Articles commissioned for *WIREs Computational Statistics* will be submitted and peer-reviewed using the ScholarOne Manuscripts article management system. When you were invited to contribute an article, a user

account was created for you. If you do not know your User ID and/or Password, you can use the 'Password Help' function on the log in page at http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/compstats. To submit your manuscript online, log in and click on the 'Author Center' icon to begin your submission. Detailed instructions on using ScholarOne Manuscripts can be found by clicking the 'User Tutorials' button in the 'Resources' box on the right-hand side of the log in page.

Please be sure to study the instructions given at the site carefully, and then let the system guide you through the submission process. You will be able to exit and re-enter the system at any stage before finally submitting your work. All submissions are kept strictly confidential. You can log in periodically and check your Author Center to monitor the movement of your manuscript through the review process.

6. WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR MANUSCRIPT

6.1 REVIEW AND REVISION

Our editorial process starts with the review of your manuscript by qualified experts in the field and by the *WIREs Computational Statistics* editors. We will pass reviewers' comments on to you and request that you make any necessary changes. In addition, we will discuss with you any editorial changes that may be necessary.

In some cases the reviewers will have no comments, and the manuscript will be processed for composition. In other cases, reviewers' and our own editorial comments will give rise to further correspondence. The Editors reserve the right to cut, to request more information from the author, to revise, and in some cases, to add publicly available material. If the Editors' changes are extensive, you will have an opportunity to review the changes before the manuscript is sent for production.

6.2 GALLEY PROOFS

In due course you will receive the galley proofs. By this point we will have discussed any major changes with you, but smaller changes are sometimes made in the editorial office as we proceed. At this stage, you may still make any corrections of typographical errors that are necessary (but not changes in style or content). Changes at the galley stage are costly and are properly reserved for correction of printer's errors. Any changes in galleys beyond corrections of typographical errors will be made at the discretion of the editor and may be overruled for the sake of expediencies of schedule and expense.

There will be hundreds of contributing authors, and any contributor who returns proofs late has the potential to delay the publication of the entire work. Please proofread carefully, and give the job a high priority. We do not usually send page proofs to authors (page proofs come in quickly from the typesetter and must be cleared in short order), so the galley proof will be your only opportunity to make corrections.

6.3 AUTHOR SERVICES

Once your article goes into production, you will be eligible for Wiley-Blackwell Author Services. Benefits include:

- the ability to track your manuscript through the production process to publication,
- email notification when your article is in Early View,
- free access to your article for yourself, corresponding authors, and up to 10 colleagues, and
- a preferential author's discount of 25% on Wiley books.

For more information and to register, please go to http://authorservices.wiley.com.

APPENDIX I: ARTICLE LIST BY SUBJECT CATEGORY

APPLICATIONS OF COMPUTATIONAL STATISTICS

Computational and Systems Biology
007: Axon
006: Computational biology
002: Computed tomography
005: Epidemiology
004: Growth curves
428: Magnetic resonance imaging
427: Neuron
003: Neurophysiology
530: Neurotransmitters
001: Pharmacokinetics
584: Toxicology

Computational Chemistry
008: Chemometrics

Computational Climate Change and Numerical Weather Forecasting
010: Climate models and prediction
529: Numerical weather forecasting
009: Weather models and prediction
688: Computational Methods for Climate Data

Computational Finance
013: Computational finance
012: Financial mathematics
647: Financial time series
011: Statistics in finance

Computational Linguistics
578: Vector space model

Computational Mathematics
682: Bounds on delaunay tesselations
014: Computational geometry
020: Convex hull
019: Delaunay triangulation
021: Experimental mathematics and computational statistics
018: Fractals
015: Graph layout
017: Iterated function systems
016: Statistics of shape
590: Symbolic computation
429: Tessellation
664: Voronoi tessellation

Computational Physics and Computational Geophysics
025: Cartography
024: Geostatistics
023: Remote sensing

559: Seismic event identification
022: Statistical methods in seismology

Defense and National Security
430: Combining information
532: Minefield detection
026: Public policy

Organizations and Publications
543: AT&T Bell Laboratories and successors
045: Center for Disease Control
044: Committee on Applied and Theoretical Statistics
438: Communications in Statistics - Simulation and Computation
043: Comprehensive R archive network
042: COMPSTAT
041: Computational Statistics (Journal)
040: Computational Statistics and Data Analysis (CSDA)
039: Computing Science and Statistics
431: Digitized palomar sky survey
534: In-house Laboratory Independent Research
038: Interface Foundation of North America
037: Interface Symposium
436: International Association of Statistical Computing
036: Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics
435: Journal of Statistical Computation and Simulation
035: Journal of Statistical Software
437: Journal of the Pattern Recognition Society
034: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
033: Los Alamos National Laboratory
432: Mathematical Sciences Research Institute
032: National Cancer Institute
031: National Center for Atmospheric Research
439: National Educational Longitudinal Study
030: National Institute of Standards and Technology
029: National Institute of Statistical Sciences
028: National Institutes of Health
433: RAND
027: Statistical and Applied Mathematical Sciences Institute
434: The collected algorithms of the ACM

Psychometrics
052: Bounded rationality

440: Cognitive science
051: Color perception
049: Graphical perception
048: Human perception and cognition
047: Representation of color
050: Statistical analysis of evidence
046: Statistics in forensic science

Signal and Image Processing and Coding
443: Adaptive beamforming
442: Beamlets
062: Bearings-only tracking
061: Ciphers
060: Coding theory
059: Cryptology and encryption
644: Distributed sensors
444: Fast Fourier transform
068: Filtering for time series and signals
054: Functional magnetic resonance imaging
678: High-resolution signal and image processing
441: Huffman coding
520: Integer-valued time series
445: JPEG
067: Kalman filtering
513: Kolmogorov-Zurbenko filters
057: MPEG
056: Multimedia
053: Positron emission tomography
066: Signal detection theory
065: Signal processing
064: Spread spectrum
063: Statistical communication theory
055: Steganography
585: Tomography
576: Viterbi algorithm

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071: Artificial intelligence
070: Expert systems
069: Probabilistic expert systems

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072: Computer vision

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446: Bioassay
074: Clinical trials
447: Cox model
684: Diagnostic trials
672: Dose-response curve
073: Meta-analysis
389: Randomized clinical trials

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075: DNA microarray data
448: Biological sequence data

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077: Gene expression profiles
450: Human Genome Project
449: Phylogeny reconstruction
645: Proteomics
078: Statistical genetics

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080: Healthcare data
079: Medical informatics

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547: Bayes information criterion
092: Bayes theorem
451: Bayesian CART
091: Bayesian classification
090: Bayesian computation
089: Bayesian data analysis
088: Bayesian estimation
087: Bayesian inference: an approach to statistical inference
082: Bayesian model averaging
081: Bayesian model choice
083: Bayesian networks
084: Bayesian nonparametric methods
086: Belief function
548: Coherence in time series and statistics
085: Empirical Bayes
608: Propagation of evidence

Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC)
093: Gibbs sampling
094: Markov chain Monte Carlo

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098: Bootstrap
551: Bootstrapping regression
095: Distribution-free methods in statistics
097: Jackknife
096: Resampling

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099: Averaged shifted histogram
118: Adaptive mixtures
117: Bandwidth in smoothing
452: Bezier curve
453: B-splines
116: Burr family of distributions
550: Classical density estimators
115: Curve estimation

114: Filtered kernel density estimation
100: Finite mixture distributions
113: Histogram
112: Johnson family of distributions
111: Kernel density estimation
110: Kernel regression
625: Loess
618: Nearest neighbor density estimation
102: Nonparametric curve estimation
101: Nonparametric regression
612: Orthogonal series density estimators
108: Pearson family of distributions
610: Principal curves
526: Radial basis
602: Scott's rule
107: Smoothing
640: Spline modeling
106: Spline smoothing
105: Splines
593: Sturges' rule
109: The L2E method
104: Thin plate splines
665: Variable-mesh histogram
103: Wavelet methods

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119: Manifold learning

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121: Computer-intensive methods
120: Computers and statistics

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125: Multiresolution analysis
124: Multivariate analysis
454: Multivariate calibration
455: Multivariate contingency tables
123: Multivariate density estimation
122: Multivariate space-time data
611: Peeling

Nonparametric Estimation
456: Bin smoother
128: Binning
127: Computational rank-based statistics
129: Generalized cross validation
126: Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

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132: Computer intensive tests
130: Cross validation
131: Operations research computations
599: Sorting of multivariate data

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140: Breakdown value
139: Detection of outliers
138: Influence function
564: M-estimators
137: Minimum covariance determinant
136: Minimum volume ellipsoid
133: Outliers
522: Rank aggregation methods
135: Robust methods
603: Robust regression
134: Robust tests

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144: Algorithms for computational statistics
142: Computer performance measurement
631: Discrete fourier transform
536: Grand challenge problems
535: Information hiding
627: Kruskal's algorithm
141: Parallel computing
143: Statistical computing

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457: FORTRAN
145: C programming language
538: Eigenvector
537: Fitting equations to data
621: Microsoft
609: Programming environments

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146: Human computer interaction
556: Binary digit
633: Datacube
680: Data-parallel computing in statistics
624: Maximum entropy

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458: Client-server architecture
683: Cloud computing
541: CPU performance
630: Distributed computing
459: Distributed grid-type architecture
147: Future computing environments
149: Service oriented architecture
148: Teraflop computer

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462: Anomaly detection
163: Backscatter
150: Biosurveillance
153: Computer intrusion detection
681: Computer network optimization
161: Computer security
160: Computer viruses
159: Data confidentiality
151: Data security

162: Denial of service attack
152: Disease mapping
461: Firewall
158: Fraud detection
157: Internet traffic modeling
460: Network monitoring
156: Network tomography
155: Network traffic analysis
154: Networks
524: Transmission control protocol

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634: Current Index to Statistics
632: DataDesk
175: GenStat
167: Geographic information systems
166: Graphical user interface
628: IMSL Library
626: Lisp-Stat
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174: Matlab library LIBRA
465: MATLAB software
518: Minitab
165: Object oriented programming
173: R graphics
639: R programming
172: S
171: SAS
170: Software engineering
164: Software reliability
666: SPSS
597: STATA
169: Statistical software
466: STATLIB
592: SUDAAN
589: SYSTAT
168: ViSta
571: XploRe

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546: Agglomerative clustering
182: Classification
555: Classification complexity
181: Cluster analysis
561: Complete linkage clustering
180: K-means clustering
179: K-nearest neighbor
177: Model-based clustering
178: Support vector machines

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190: Data cleaning
189: Data compression
676: Data preparation
184: Data quality
540: Data warehousing
554: Dedrogram
188: Editing statistical data
187: Handling of missing data points
183: Imputation
186: Record linkage
185: Recursive partitioning

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191: Functional data analysis
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192: Statistical data mining

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545: Alternating conditional expectation
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195: Knowledge discovery in databases
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469: Yahoo!

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199: Feature extraction
198: Handwriting recognition and identification
197: Pattern recognition

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667: Quantization
201: Streaming data

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209: Computational linguistics
208: Cross corpus discovery
202: Hypertext
207: Information retrieval algorithms
206: Latent semantic analysis
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204: Speech recognition
203: Text data mining
569: Zipf distribution

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472: Fisher's exact test

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220: Bipartite matching
214: Class cover catch digraphs
219: Directed graph
216: Graph theory
679: Internet tomography
531: Minimal spanning tree
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215: Random graphs for pattern recognition
217: Scan statistics on graphs

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474: Hyperspectral imagery data
226: Image grand tour
225: Image processing
224: Image restoration
223: Spatial data analysis
222: Spatial point processes
221: Spatial statistics

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228: Lasso
227: Massive datasets

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230: Computational social science
231: Network science

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234: Autocovariance
233: Autoregressive process
478: Birth-and-death process
232: Change point detection
236: Computational methods in spectroscopy
476: Extreme values
241: Fractal Brownian motion
475: Harmonic analysis
240: Longitudinal data
239: Long-range dependence
238: Nonstationarity
598: Spatio-temporal processes
237: Spectral estimation
588: Taguchi method
235: Time series analysis
586: Toeplitz matrix
583: Transfer functions
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570: Yule-Walker estimator

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245: Censored data
244: Circular data
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669: PRIM 7 data
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673: Full-dimensional tours
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