

# Title in English ... (★)

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**Riassunto:** No more than 10 lines.

**Keywords:** keyword1, keyword2, ..., keywordn (Do not capitalize).

## 1. Introduction

This file provides an example of a paper formatted according to the style of the Italian Statistical society. The style file `siseng.sty` provides the required formats. It is recommended not to include personal definitions and macros unless absolutely necessary.

As you can see in this sample document, the style file provides some special commands and environments, like `\subtitle`, `\author` and `\begin{keywords} ... \end{keywords}`, and redefines some of the existing environments, such as `itemize`.

## 2. Title, subtitle, summary, keywords and sectioning

The commands `\title` and `\subtitle` become active once `\maketitle` is issued. Use `\\` to break lines. An acknowledgement can be inserted by using a footnote as shown in the title of this document.

The names of the authors are included by `\author`. Use the command `\and` to separate the authors in case there is more than one author and the command `\inst{}` to reference the different affiliations. For this sample document we used four authors with only three different affiliations. Author 1 and 3 share the same affiliation so they have the same reference mark in the `\inst{}` command.

Input the affiliation of each author in the same way and order as the authors by using `\institute`. `\and` separates the affiliations as it does with the authors. Please include the e-mail address of the corresponding author only by using the subcommand `\email` after the corresponding affiliation.

Abstract and keywords are defined via the corresponding environments. The abstract is to be written in English and should not exceed 10 lines of text. The keywords should not be capitalized. For sectioning, use the standard command. It is recommended to avoid using subsections and further hierarchies.

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(★) Work partially supported by...

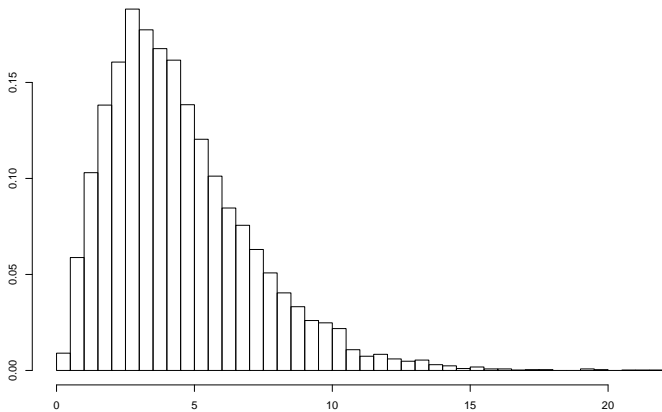
3. Tables and figures

Tables and figures should be numbered separately. Each figure or table must have a caption, which should precede the table/figure. <sup>(1)</sup> References to figures or tables in the text must be capitalized (e.g.: Figure 1 contains ...). <sup>(2)</sup>

**Table 1:** *This is an example of a table. The caption should be aligned to the left margin. Use horizontal spacing if necessary.*

<i>X /Y</i>	(0;40]	(40,100]	(100,150]	(150,300]
A	10	20	30	50
B	10	15	10	10
C	20	15	20	20
D	15	20	20	20

**Figure 1:** *This is an example of a figure.*



4. Equation

Use equations as in standard Latex, see equation 1

1 + 1 = 2

(1)

5. Lists

Please avoid using lists unless strictly necessary.

- this is the first item of a list
- second item

<sup>(1)</sup> Please use footnotes only if necessary

<sup>(2)</sup> Please use two footnotes only if extremelly necessary

## 6. Bibliographic material

To avoid using special bibliographic packages and to keep the construction of the bibliography as simple as possible, we suggest to insert bibliography entries in a list. Authors and titles should be formatted as shown in the section “References” as shown below. Clearly, this strategy does not allow users to reference citation automatically in the text. Citations should appear as follows:

... the hypergeometric function  ${}_2F_1(a, b; c; z)$  (Abramowitz and Stegun, 1965) ...

... The approach follows the lines of Cooper and Milligan (1988)...

... Recent results (cfr. Butler and Wood, 2002) show that ...

Use of abbreviated citations of more than one author is recommended:

... model proposed by Bethlehem *et al.* (1990) ...

## References

- Abramowitz M., Stegun I. A. (1965) *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*, Dover, New York.
- Bethlehem J., Keller W., Pannekoek J. (1990) Disclosure control of microdata, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 85, 38–45.
- Butler R. W., Wood A. T. A. (2002) Laplace approximations for hypergeometric functions with matrix argument, *The Annals of Statistics*, 30, 1155–1177.
- Cooper M. C., Milligan G. W. (1988) The effect of measurement error on determining the number of clusters in cluster analysis, in: *Data, Expert Knowledge and Decision*, Gaul W., Shader M. (Eds.), Springer, 319–328.