PERIODICIDAD

El Boletín Informativo se publica en marzo, junio, septiembre y diciembre. Las noticias para estas ediciones deben ser recibidas no más tarde de mediados de enero, abril, julio y octubre, respectivamente. Por favor, vea la nota de la última página.

PERIODICITY

The Newsletter is issued each year in March, June, September, and December. News to be included in these issues have to be received by mid January, April, July, and October, respectively. Please see note on last page.

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Carta del Presidente

Letter from the President

Estimados colegas:

Dear Colleagues:

Una vez más tengo la oportunidad de dirigirme a ustedes en este Boletín Informativo. El tema del que quiero hablar es el (no) uso de la Estadística Bayesiana en la producción de estadísticas oficiales, concretamente en las Oficinas Nacionales de Estadística (ONEs). ¿Por qué? Porque he trabajado en el INEGI (la ONE mexicana) durante los últimos ocho años y he estado intentando identificar las posibles áreas de aplicación de métodos bayesianos.

Once more, I have the opportunity to address you in this Newsletter. The topic I wish to talk about is the (non) use of Bayesian Statistics in the production of official statistics, more specifically in National Statistical Offices (NSO's). Why? Because I have been working at INEGI (the Mexican NSO) for the last eight years and I have been trying to identify possible areas of application of Bayesian methods.

En un Diccionario de Sociología encontramos la siguiente definición[1]:

In A Dictionary of Sociology we find the following definition[1]:

"estadísticas oficiales. Información estadística producida, cotejada y diseminada por gobiernos nacionales, organismos públicos y organismos internacionales que los vinculan.

"official statistics. Statistical information produced, collated, and disseminated by national governments, their agencies, and the international bodies

Enrique de Alba

Estos datos son casi invariablemente representativos nacionalmente, porque se obtienen de censos o de encuestas nacionales por muestreo a gran escala, y generalmente tratan de presentar información definitiva conforme a las definiciones internacionales y las clasificaciones u otras convenciones bien establecidas. El carácter impersonal de las estadísticas oficiales y su resistencia a la innovación, contrastan agudamente con estadísticas y conjuntos de datos de otras fuentes: investigación académica, investigación de mercados, institutos de investigación independientes, organizaciones comerciales, y organismos del estado locales y regionales".

which link them.These data are almost invariably nationally representative, because they are obtained from complete censuses or very large-scale national sample surveys, and they usually seek to present definitive information conforming to international definitions and classifications or other well-established conventions. The impersonal character of official statistics, and their resistance to innovation, stand in sharp contrast to statistics and data-sets from other sources: academic research, market research, independent research institutes, commercial organizations, local, regional, and state bodies."

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[1] **"official statistics."** A Dictionary of Sociology. *Encyclopedia.com*. 21 Nov. 2016 <http://www.encyclopedia.com>.

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[1] **"official statistics."** A Dictionary of Sociology. *Encyclopedia.com*. 21 Nov. 2016 <http://www.encyclopedia.com>.

Se podría pensar que en este marco sería posible encontrar vastas áreas de aplicación sobre métodos Bayesianos en censos, encuestas y otras investigaciones. Sin embargo, a pesar de que hay una literatura extensa sobre métodos Bayesianos en encuestas por muestreo, uno rara vez (si acaso) encuentra que se aplican en las encuestas realizadas por las ONEs. Uno se pregunta por qué esto es así.

Después de una búsqueda de literatura sobre el tema encontré la Conferencia y curso corto sobre Encuestas por Muestreo y Estadística Bayesiana, que tuvo lugar en 2008. Un Panel de Discusión se basó en un cuestionario aplicado a quince organizaciones sobre el uso de métodos Bayesianos para Estadística Oficial. La mayoría (ocho) de las organizaciones no estaban usando métodos Bayesianos y no planeaban hacerlo; cuatro organizaciones ya usaban metodología Bayesiana; y las restantes tres organizaciones mencionaron la posibilidad de utilizar métodos Bayesianos. En cada caso donde sí se aplicaban métodos Bayesianos, o se consideraba hacerlo, era en problemas muy específicos. El tema que apareció en los tres casos, incluso en el primer grupo, fue la estimación en áreas pequeñas. Había una variedad de razones para la no aplicación de métodos Bayesianos. No hubo otras reuniones de este tipo en los últimos años.

Sedransk[2] considera el uso de dicha metodología para hacer inferencias acerca de cantidades en poblaciones finitas, indicando que es limitada. Indica que las razones para el no uso de métodos Bayesianos es la existencia de una metodología de inferencia bien desarrollada basada en el diseño muestral, y la complejidad de muchos diseños de encuestas que no se pueden poner fácilmente en términos de un modelo probabilístico. Señala que los métodos Bayesianos pueden ser útiles en encuestas de establecimientos, inferencia para áreas pequeñas, agrupación de datos de diferentes fuentes y diseño general de encuestas.

Fienberg[3] hizo consideraciones similares sobre el uso de métodos Bayesianos en el ámbito de gobierno. También menciona que la estimación para áreas pequeñas ha sido una buena candidata para los métodos

You would think that within this framework it would be possible to find vast areas of application of Bayesian methods in censuses, surveys, and others. However, even though there is an extensive literature on Bayesian methods in sample surveys, one rarely finds, if at all, that they are applied in those surveys carried out by NSO's. One wonders why this is so.

After a literature search on the topic I found the Conference and short course on Sample Surveys and Bayesian Statistics, that took place in 2008. A Panel Discussion was based on a questionnaire applied to fifteen organizations on the use of Bayesian methods for Official Statistics. The majority (Eight) of organizations were not using Bayesian methods and were not planning to do so; four organizations were already using Bayesian methodology; and the remaining three organizations mentioned the possibility of using Bayesian methods. In each case where Bayesian methods were being applied, or being considered, it was to very specific problems. The one topic that appeared in all three, even in the first group, was estimation in small areas. There was a variety of reasons for not applying Bayesian methods. There were no other meetings of this kind in more recent years.

Sedransk[2] considered the use of such methodology in making inferences about finite population quantities indicating that it is limited. He indicates that the reasons for not using Bayesian methods is the existence of a well-developed design-based inference methodology, and the complexity of many survey designs that are not easily put in terms of a probabilistic model. He points out that Bayesian methods can be useful in establishment surveys, small area inference, pooling data from different sources, and general survey design.

Fienberg[3] made similar considerations on the use of Bayesian methods in government settings. He also mentions that small area estimation has been a good candidate for Bayesian methods, but since so much

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[2] Sedransk, J. (2008) "Assessing the Value of Bayesian Methods for Inference about Finite Population Quantities", *Journal of Official Statistics*, Vol. 24, No. 4, 2008, pp. 495–506.

[3] Fienberg, S.E. (2011), «Bayesian Models and Methods in Public Policy and Government Settings», 2011 *Statistical Science*, Vol. 26, No. 2, 212–226.

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[2] Sedransk, J. (2008) "Assessing the Value of Bayesian Methods for Inference about Finite Population Quantities", *Journal of Official Statistics*, Vol. 24, No. 4, 2008, pp. 495–506.

[3] Fienberg, S.E. (2011), «Bayesian Models and Methods in Public Policy and Government Settings», 2011 *Statistical Science*, Vol. 26, No. 2, 212–226.

Bayesianos, pero dado que gran parte de la literatura se ha orientado hacia problemas enfrentados por oficinas nacionales de estadística, en consecuencia ha sido dominada por técnicas frecuentistas. Proporciona otros ejemplos de aplicaciones en el ámbito de gobierno, aunque no en las ONEs. Afirma que su diversidad refleja el creciente interés y reconocimiento del valor de los resultados Bayesianos. Sin embargo, la evolución ha sido lenta y marcada por una resistencia general en organismos estadísticos a utilizar modelos, junto con la necesidad de refutar constantemente la noción de que métodos frecuentistas son "objetivos" y por lo tanto son más apropiados para su uso en el dominio público. Argumenta que los enfoques Bayesianos con evaluaciones formales e informales de distribuciones a priori y funciones de verosimilitud deberían ser la norma en ámbitos públicos.

En un trabajo paralelo, Rao afirma que él cree que "para dominios (subpoblaciones) con muestras suficientemente grandes, un enfoque tradicional frecuentista basado en diseño que haga uso efectivo de información auxiliar, a través de calibración o ayuda de modelos de trabajo, seguirá siendo el enfoque preferido en la producción a gran escala de estadísticas oficiales de encuestas complejas". Agrega que algunos métodos Bayesianos lucen prometedores "al menos para algunas encuestas especializadas". Como en otros casos, menciona la estimación para áreas pequeñas en la que métodos Bayesianos jerárquicos modelo-dependientes son particularmente atractivos. [Rao J. N. K. (2011), "Impact of Frequentist and Bayesian Methods on Survey Sampling Practice: A Selective Appraisal", *Statistical Science*, Vol. 26, No. 2, 240–256.]

Por lo tanto, parece que el uso de métodos Bayesianos en la producción de estadísticas oficiales no puede ser llamado inexistente, pero parece ser limitado a estudios y problemas especializados; como puede deducirse de la lectura de las referencias citadas. Esto parece ser apoyado por el tipo de trabajo que se realiza en Statistics New Zealand, donde se utilizan métodos Bayesianos para obtener estimaciones de población de múltiples fuentes administrativas de datos. [Bryant, J.R. and P. Graham (2015) "A Bayesian Approach to Population Estimation with Administrative Data", *Journal of Official Statistics*, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 475–487.]

Entre las razones alegadas para no usar métodos Bayesianos se cuentan las habituales objeciones al uso de distribuciones (subjetivas) a priori, dificultad para

explicar a los usuarios de los datos, falta de disponibilidad de personal capacitado. Por lo tanto, aunque la estadística Bayesiana ha recorrido un largo camino, claramente hay desafíos para extender su uso en la estadística oficial, rompiendo la resistencia a la innovación en las oficinas de gobierno.

the users of the data, unavailability of trained personnel. Hence, even though Bayesian statistics has come a long way, there are clearly challenges to extending their use in official statistics, breaking away the resistance to innovation in government offices.

Con mis cordiales saludos,

With my best regards,

Enrique de Alba
Presidente / President, IASI
Ciudad de México, México - Noviembre / November 2016

Revista "Estadística"

Journal *"Estadística"*

Estadística es la revista científica del Instituto Interamericano de Estadística (IASI). Tiene como propósito la publicación de contribuciones en temas estadísticos teóricos y aplicados, dando énfasis a las aplicaciones originales y a la solución de problemas de interés amplio para los estadísticos y científicos.

Los artículos sobre aplicaciones deben incluir un análisis cuidadoso del problema que traten, tener una presentación clara para contribuir a la divulgación de la metodología y buena práctica estadística, y contener una adecuada interpretación de los resultados. Los artículos sobre aplicaciones pueden también estar orientados a contribuir a un mejor entendimiento del alcance y limitaciones de los métodos considerados. Estos artículos pueden encarar problemas en cualquier área de interés, incluyendo estadística pública, salud, educación, industria, finanzas, etc.

Las contribuciones teóricas sin una aplicación correspondiente serán publicadas si presentan un avance significativo en el conocimiento de la disciplina a escala internacional y tienen una clara indicación de cómo pueden los métodos desarrollados ser útiles para aplicaciones relevantes.

Esta publicación es registrada por los siguientes repertorios: el Current Index to Statistics (CIS) de la American Statistical Association (ASA) y el Institute of Mathematical Statistics (IMS), Zentalblatt-Math y el Sistema Regional de Información en línea para Revistas Científicas de América Latina, el Caribe, España y Portugal (LATINDEX). El cuerpo editorial de *Estadística* es de carácter internacional y está integrado por destacados estadísticos.

Estadística is the scientific journal of the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI). It aims at publishing contributions about themes in theoretical and applied statistics, giving emphasis to original applications and the solution of problems of broad interest to statisticians and scientists.

Applications papers should include a careful analysis of the problem at hand, have a clear presentation in order to contribute to the dissemination of methodology and good statistical practice, and contain adequate interpretation of the outcomes. Applications papers may also aim to contribute to a better understanding of the scope and limitations of the methods considered. Applications papers may tackle problems in any area of interest including public statistics, health, education, industry, finance, etc.

Theoretical contributions without a corresponding application will be published if they represent a significant advance in the knowledge of the discipline at the international level and contain a clear indication of how the methods developed may be useful for relevant applications.

This publication is registered by the following repertories: the Current Index to Statistics (CIS) of the American Statistical Association (ASA) and the Institute of Mathematical Statistics (IMS), Zentalblatt-Math, and the "Sistema Regional de Información en línea para Revistas Científicas de América Latina, el Caribe, España y Portugal (LATINDEX)". The editorial board of *Estadística* is of international scope, and is composed of outstanding statisticians.

Si desea presentar un artículo, por favor envíe por e-mail a la Editora en Jefe dos copias del mismo, una de ellas anónima. El procedimiento editorial es doblemente anónimo, por lo que el nombre y dirección del autor a quien deberá dirigirse la correspondencia deben aparecer sólo en una de las copias.

Se aceptarán trabajos en Word, en LaTeX o en Scientific WorkPlace. Se solicita a los autores consultar con la Editora en Jefe las reglas específicas para la presentación de los originales.

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Distribución de la revista

La revista se distribuye gratuitamente a los miembros con sus cuotas al día. Invitamos a las bibliotecas y otras entidades interesadas, a tomar subscripciones pagadas, las que pueden ser solicitadas a la Oficina Permanente del Instituto. Las comunicaciones pueden ser dirigidas a: Evelio O. Fabbroni, Director Ejecutivo, Instituto Interamericano de Estadística, Apartado 0831-01775, Panamá, República de Panamá; e-mail: fabpan@cwpanama.net.

Incorporación de nuevos miembros

El Comité Ejecutivo invita la incorporación de nuevos miembros titulares, quienes reciben la revista *Estadística* y el Boletín Informativo, y gozan de otros beneficios. Los interesados sólo deben enviar, a la Oficina Permanente, su nombre y dirección completa, y pagar la cuota de US$30 por el primer año. Las cuotas se fijan en dólares de los Estados Unidos. Para pagos en otras monedas se aplican las tasas de cambio vigentes en el momento. Procedimientos alternativos para hacer los pagos pueden consultarse en www.contraloria.gob.pa/inec/IASI/miembros.html, o escribiendo a fabpan@cwpanama.net.

IASI tiene convenios de membresías conjuntas con las asociaciones nacionales de estadística de Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Colombia, Ecuador y México, y con el Colegio de Estadísticos del Perú. La parte del IASI en estas membresías conjuntas es solo US$20 por año. Los interesados en estas membresías con-

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Papers will be accepted in Word, in LaTeX, or in Scientific WorkPlace. We kindly request that the authors consult with the Editor in Chief the specific regulations regarding the presentation of originals.

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Distribution of the journal

The journal is distributed free of charge among the members with their dues up to date. We invite libraries and other interested institutions, to enter paid subscriptions; to do this please contact the Institute's Permanent Office. Communications may be addresed to: Evelio O. Fabbroni, Executive Director, Inter-American Statistical Institute, P.O. Box 0831-01775, Panama, Republic of Panama; e-mail: fabpan@cwpanama.net.

Entrance of new members

The Executive Committee invites the joining of new regular members, who receive the journal *Estadística*, and the Newsletter, and also enjoy other benefits. Those interested only have to send to the Permanent Office their name and complete address, and pay US$30 as membership due for the first year. Dues are charged in US Dollars. The current rate of exchange will be applied to payments in other currencies. Alternative procedures to make the payments can be consulted in http://www.contraloria.gob.pa/inec/IASI/members.html, or by writing to fabpan@cwpanama.net.

IASI has joint membership agreements with the national statistical associations of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Mexico, and with the Colegio de Estadísticos del Perú. The share of IASI in these joint memberships is only US$20 per year. Those interested in obtaining these joint memberships

juntas pueden consultar con la respectiva asociación nacional o con la Oficina Permanente del IASI.

Ofrecimiento de cursos

El IASI promueve la organización de cursos en su Programa de "Actividades Orientadas al Sector Profesional". En la página web se incluye la descripción de algunos cursos que pueden ofrecer miembros del IASI, y se invita a los estadísticos dispuestos a cooperar con el dictado de cursos especializados, a envíar sus propuestas a la Oficina Permanente.

El IASI se responsabiliza por la coordinación necesaria para realizar estas actividades. Las instituciones interesadas en ofrecer los cursos deben encargarse de los aspectos logísticos y de promoción (la última con respaldo del IASI) y de los costos respectivos. Hasta ahora los profesores prestan sus servicios sin cobrar honorarios. En casos especiales el IASI cubre el costo de los pasajes aéreos de dichos profesores.

Esperamos que el programa siga contando con el interés de asociaciones nacionales de estadística, institutos de estadística pública y entidades académicas.

Las propuestas no deben limitarse necesariamente a los cursos ofrecidos en la página web; IASI considerará propuestas de cursos sobre otros temas. Se agradecerá que las solicitudes se hagan con suficiente anticipación, en vista de los compromisos asumidos con anterioridad por los potenciales instructores.

may consult either with the respective national association or with the Permanent Office of IASI.

Offered courses

IASI promotes the organization of courses in its "Activities Oriented towards the Professional Sector" Program. The descriptions of some courses that may be offered by members of IASI, as well as an invitation to statisticians willing to cooperate by offering specialized courses to send their proposals to the Permanent Office, are posted in our web page.

IASI takes the responsibility for the necessary coordination to carry out these activities. Those institutions interested in offering the courses must take care of the logistic and promotion aspects (the latter supported by IASI) and of the respective costs. So far professors are willing to provide their services without collecting fees. In special cases, IASI will cover the airfare costs for said professors.

We expect that the program will continue to count with the interest of national statistical associations, public statistical institutes and academic entities.

Proposals are not necessarily to be limited to the courses offered in the web page; IASI will consider proposals for courses on other subjects. Applications made with sufficient time in advance will be appreciated, in view of prior commitments assumed by potential trainers.

NOTICIAS NACIONALES

Chile

Censo abreviado de Población y Vivienda. El miércoles 19 de abril de 2017 el Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE) levantará un Censo abreviado de Población y Vivienda. La Directora del INE, Ximena Clark, explicó que "este levantamiento no es una situación regular, sino de emergencia para capturar información básica y esencial para el diseño de política pública, la que no fue posible obtener del fallido censo del 2012".

Las autoridades del INE consideran que es necesario un censo abreviado para:

NATIONAL NEWS

Chile

Abbreviated Population and Housing Census. The National Institute of Statistics (INE) will take an abbreviated Population and Housing Census on Wednesday, April 19, 2017. Ximena Clark, Director of the INE, explained that "this is not a regular situation, but an emergency to capture basic and essential information for the design of public policy, which was not possible to obtain from the unsuccessful census of 2012".

INE authorities consider that it is necessary an abbreviated census for the following:

- Identificar adecuadamente los cambios en la composición demográfica del país, los que no sólo incluyen estimaciones de volumen de población , sino también su composición por sexo, edad, migración, entre otras, todo lo cual no se pudo realizar con el levantamiento del 2012.

- Atender a las diversas disposiciones legales que demandan información derivada de los censos y de las proyecciones de población de manera actualizada y oportuna.

- Permitir elaborar las estimaciones y proyecciones de la población.

- Permitir la actualización de los marcos muestrales o directorios para el levantamiento de las encuestas de hogares.

- Instalar un censo abreviado intercensal como parte de un proceso permanente de generación de información estadística, lo que contribuirá al Sistema Estadístico Nacional.

Ecuador

El INEC lanza su renovado portal web. Desde el 19 de septiembre de 2016 el INEC cuenta con una nueva plataforma digital (www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec) que contará con dos secciones: un portal de estadísticas y un portal institucional, lo que mejora la navegabilidad y da una mayor accesibilidad a la información.

En el portal estadístico, el usuario encontrará un índice temático que le permitirá navegar fácilmente por tópicos de su interés. Este menú temático le dará un acceso directo a las estadísticas generadas por el INEC y otras instituciones pertenecientes al Sistema Estadístico Nacional (SEN), agrupando la gran mayoría de estadísticas del país en un solo lugar.

En esta sección también encontrará herramientas de consulta como los visualizadores de Estadísticas Productivas, el VDatos y el Redatam. Además repositorios de información como el Banco de Información y el Archivo Nacional de Datos. Así también tendrá un espacio para el Análisis Estadístico a través de estudios y publicaciones analíticas del INEC y un apartado para la normativa y todas las regulaciones del SEN.

Finalmente, como parte del servicio para los usuarios

- Properly identify the changes in the demographic composition of the country, which not only include estimates of population volume, but also its composition by sex, age, migration, among others, all of which was not possible to make with the operation of 2012.

- To satisfy diverse legal provisions which demand, in an updated and timely manner, information derived from censuses and from population projections.

- To allow to elaborate the population estimates and projections.

- To allow the updating of the sampling frames or directories for conducting the households surveys.

- To install an intercensal abbreviated census as part of a permanent process of generation of statistical information, which will contibute to the National Statistical System.

Ecuador

The INEC launches its new web platform. Since September 19, 2016 the INEC has a new digital platform (www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec) which will have two sections: a portal of statistics and an institutional portal, which improves the navigability and gives greater accessibility to information.

In the statistical portal, the user will find a thematic index which will allow him or her to easily navigate through topics of his or her interest. This thematic menu will give a direct access to the statistics generated by the INEC and other institutions belonging to the National Statistical System (NSS), grouping most of the statistics of the country in one place.

In this section it will also be found reference tools such as viewers of Production Statistics, the VData and Redatam. In addition, information repositories such as the Information Bank and the National Data Archive. It also will have a space for Statistical Analysis through INEC's studies and analytical publications and a section for normatives and all regulations of the NSS.

Finally, as part of the service for the users it will be

se encontrará un enlace directo para realizar requerimientos de información, verificar la identidad de los encuestadores y formularios electrónicos para los informantes.

En tanto, en el componente institucional del portal web se encontrará toda la información del quehacer del INEC, en su calidad de ente rector de la estadística oficial del Ecuador.

*****

Directorio de Empresas y Establecimientos del INEC recibe certificación de calidad estadística. El Directorio de Empresas y Establecimientos (DIEE), operación estadística del Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC), que genera información permanente y actualizada de las empresas y establecimientos del país a partir de registros administrativos, obtuvo la certificación de calidad estadística.

La certificación de calidad estadística contó con el apoyo del Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía de México (INEGI), a través del experto temático encargado del análisis metodológico-conceptual de la operación estadística, y con apoyo nacional de expertos en procesos, producción estadística, e informática; quienes en conjunto, con su amplia experiencia y conocimiento, conformaron el equipo certificador que analizó el proceso de producción estadística del DIEE.

El proceso de certificación del DIEE culminó el 12 de octubre de 2016, fecha en la cual se realizó la entrega oficial de los resultados del proceso que garantiza la oficialidad del DIEE y su producción bajo estándares de calidad estadística que se alinean al cumplimiento del Código de Buenas Prácticas Estadísticas y al Modelo de Producción Estadística.

Las recomendaciones emitidas por el grupo de expertos que conformaron el equipo certificador, serán consideradas dentro de la mejora continua que implementa el INEC en la realización de sus operaciones estadísticas.

De esta manera el INEC cumple con su rol de Coordinador del Sistema Estadístico Nacional en el marco de la democratización de la información y ratificando su compromiso con el país de entregarle cifras de calidad, de manera adecuada y oportuna.

found a direct link to present requests for information, verify the identity of the enumerators and electronic forms for the informants.

Meanwhile, in the institutional component of the website it will be found all the information of the work of the INEC, as a governing body for the Ecuador official statistics.

*****

Directory of Companies and Establishments of the INEC receives certification of statistical quality. The Directory of Companies and Establishments (Directorio de Empresas y Establecimientos-DIEE), statistical operation of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC), that generates permanent and updated information of the companies and establishments in the country, from administrative records, obtained the certification of statistical quality.

The certification of statistical quality counted with the support of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico, through the thematic expert responsible for the methodological-conceptual analysis of the statistical operation, and with national support of experts in processes, statistics production, and informatics; who together, with their extensive experience and knowledge, conformed the certification team that analyzed the process of statistical production of the DIEE.

The certification process of the DIEE culminated on 12 October 2016, date in which took place the official presentation of the results of the process that ensures the officiality of the DIEE and its production under statistical quality standards that are aligned to the compliance with the Code of Good Statistical Practices and the Statistical Production Model.

The recommendations made by the group of experts who conformed the certification team, will be considered within the continuous improvement that implements the INEC in the execution of its statistical operations.

INEC thus fulfills its role of coordinator of the National Statistical System in the context of the democratization of information and confirming its commitment to the country to provide figures of quality, in an appropriate and timely manner.

México   **Mexico**

Registros Administrativos Ambientales. Diagnóstico del Sistema de Información Energética (DSIE). El Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI) y la Secretaría de Energía (SENER), establecieron un convenio de colaboración para generar el Diagnóstico del Sistema de Información Energética (DSIE), el cual tiene como objetivo "Identificar y clasificar la información que contiene actualmente el SIE para determinar las áreas de oportunidad que garanticen el cumplimento del marco legal derivado de la reforma energética".

El diagnóstico se desarrollará en dos vertientes:

1.- Calidad de los datos. Para indagar sobre la calidad de los datos, se generaron dos tipos de cédulas las cuales se dirigieron a las Unidades del Estado participantes además de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) y el Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (INECC), y las cuales interactúan con el SIE, permitiendo obtener información con respecto al proceso de la generación del dato que se incorpora al SIE o de la trascendencia del proyecto estadístico en el cual se hace uso de la información del SIE.

2.- Tecnologías de Información. Como parte del Diagnóstico a la Herramienta SIE, se diseñaron 3 cuestionarios, los cuales se aplican al área de Administración e Infraestructura de la SENER y al área de Desarrollo de PEMEX, esto para conocer la situación actual del SIE en su funcionalidad y operabilidad así como su infraestructura y seguridad de la información; una vez obtenida la información se procesará y se obtendrá un diagnóstico.

Los resultados obtenidos de las cédulas darán información de cada componente de los parámetros de evaluación. El Diagnóstico pretende generar la siguiente información por componente: 1.- Diseño Conceptual: Su entregable sería el Mapa de Proceso y Clasificación y relación de documentos por proceso; 2.- Datos e información; sus entregables serían: el Listado de variables armonizadas, los Criterios que garanticen la calidad de los datos y las Bitácoras de inconsistencias, sugerencias de aplicación y resultados obtenidos. 3.- Tecnologías de la Información, cuyos entregables serían: los Resultado del análisis de implementación en el Data Base Management System; el Mapeo campo a campo SIE/Informes y SIE/Consulta; los Resultados del análisis de las Tecnologías de infor-

Environmental Administrative Records. Diagnosis of the Energy Information System (DEIS). The National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) and the Energy Secretariat (SENER), established a collaboration agreement to generate the Diagnostics of Energy Information System (DEIS), which has the objective "to identify and classify the information currently contained in the EIS to determine areas of opportunity that will ensure compliance with the legal framework derived from the energy reform".

The diagnosis will be developed in two sheds:

1.- Quality of Data. To inquire about the quality of data, two types of forms were generated to be sent to the participating State Units, and also to the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) and the Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (INECC), which interact with the EIS, allowing to obtain information regarding the process of generation of the information which is incorporated into the EIS or of the importance of the statistical project in which the EIS information is used.

2.- Information Technologies. As a part of the Diagnosis to the EIS Tool, 3 questionnaires were designed which are applied to the area of Administration and Infrastructure of the SENER and to the Development Area of PEMEX, to know the current situation of the EIS in its functionality and operability as well as its infrastructure and information security; once the information is obtained will be processed and a diagnosis will be obtained.

The results of the questionnaires will give information for each component of the evaluation parameters. The Diagnosis is intended to generate the following information by component: 1.- Conceptual Design: its deliverable would be the Process and Classification Map and list of documents by process; 2.- Data and information; their deliverables would be: List of harmonised variables, Criteria that guarantee the quality of the data and the Blogs of inconsistencies, suggestions of application and obtained results. 3.- Information Technology, whose deliverables would be: the Result of the analysis of implementation in the Data Base Management System; Mapping field by field EIS/reports and EIS/Consultation; the Results of the analysis of Information Technologies; the

mación; los Resultados de las pruebas de estrés aplicadas al sistema; y el Modelo de despliegue de software en la infraestructura informática. 4.- Acceso a la información en cuyo caso sus entregables serían el Análisis de idoneidad de esquemas de salida existentes (archivos, servicios web, etc.) y el Resultado del análisis de seguridad del sistema. 5.- Recursos financieros; su entregable: el Informe por proyecto sobre necesidades económicas. 6.- Marco Jurídico y Gobernanza; entregaría un Informe de disposiciones de información vigentes para la Unidad. Y 7.- Recursos Humanos que entregaría un Informe sobre el personal y sus necesidades.

Results of the stress tests applied to the system; and the Model of deployment of software in the infomatic infrastructure. 4.- Access to information in which case its deliverables would be the Analysis of suitability of existing exit schemes (files, web services, etc.) and the Result of the analysis of the system's security. 5.- Financial resources; its deliverable: the report by project on economic needs. 6.- Legal Framework and Governance Framework; would deliver a report of provisions of information applicable to the Unit. And 7.- Human Resources, which would deliver a Report about the staff and their needs

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Malla de la Reforma Energética. El Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI) colabora para la implementación de la reforma energética en México.

Mesh of the Energy Reform. The National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) collaborates for the implementation of the energy reform in Mexico.

En el año 2014, el Ejecutivo Federal envió al Congreso de la Unión un conjunto de iniciativas de legislación en materia energética, conocidas en su conjunto como "reforma energética", incluyendo la Ley de Hidrocarburos, expedida en agosto de dicho año.

In the year 2014, the Federal Executive sent to the Congress of the Union a set of initiatives on energy legislation, known as a whole as "energy reform", including the Hydrocarbons Law, issued in August of that year.

En ese contexto, la Secretaría de Energía (SENER) emitió el "Acuerdo por el que se Establece el Procedimiento para Delimitar las Áreas Susceptibles de Adjudicarse a Través de Asignaciones". Previamente contó con el apoyo del INEGI para definir una malla regular que dividiera de manera uniforme el territorio nacional, dotando además a cada polígono de una clave única. Para ello se generó una malla con división de 30 segundos en latitud y longitud (aproximadamente 1 kilómetro cuadrado de superficie) y una estructura jerárquica descendente de 5 niveles. En el nivel mínimo, los polígonos se deno-minan bloques y son consistentes y compatibles con los límites de los formatos cartográficos en escala 1:50 000, que han sido la base del sistema cartográfico nacional para la planeación del desarrollo, desde hace más de 45 años. De esta forma se estableció un vínculo entre la cartografía existente y la nueva malla.

In this context, the Energy Secretariat (Secretaría de Energía-SENER) issued the "Agreement by which it is Established the Procedure to Delimit the Areas Susceptible to Award Through Assignments". Previously it was supported by INEGI to define a regular mesh that uniformly would divide the national territory, providing in addition a unique key to each polygon. For this purpose a mesh was generated with division of 30 seconds in latitude and longitude (approximately 1 square kilometer of surface) and a top-down hierarchical structure of 5 levels. At the minimum level, the polygons are called blocks and are consistent and compatible with the limits of the cartographic formats in scale 1:50 000, which have been the basis of the national cartographic system for development, since more than 45 years ago. In this way it was established a link between the existing cartography and the new mesh.

En el tema fiscal, la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público expidió las Reglas de Operación para la distribución y aplicación de los recursos del Fondo para Entidades Federativas y Municipios Productores de Hidrocarburos, que permite la distribución, transferencia, aplicación, control, rendición de cuentas y

On the tax issue, the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público) issued the Rules of Operation for the distribution and application of the resources of the Fund for Federative Entities and Municipalities Producers of Hydrocarbons, which allows distribution, transfer, application,

transparencia de dichos recursos. Con base en la malla, en la parte terrestre se asignó a cada municipio la parte proporcional de los polígonos de 30 segundos mencionados anteriormente, esto se realizó identificando el porcentaje del Área Geoestadística Municipal (AGEM) que ocupaba el polígono de 30 segundos.

En el caso de Áreas localizadas en regiones marítimas, los recursos recaudados se asignan a la entidad federativa que corresponda, conforme a las superficies asociadas obtenidas por el método de equidistancias utilizado por el INEGI, a partir del criterio definido en la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar para definir el límite marino entre países vecinos, el cual se basa en definir el punto medio entre los puntos sobresalientes de la costa. Una vez realizada la delimitación se procedió a asignar el polígono de 30 segundos a cada una de las entidades costeras. El resultado de los porcentajes de asignación de cada uno de los polígonos de 30 segundos por Entidad Federativa y municipio se relacionaron en tablas de datos.

Este sistema coadyuva en la regulación del reconocimiento y exploración superficial, y la exploración y extracción de hidrocarburos en el territorio mexicano, y permite relacionar la información correspondiente con el marco geoestadístico nacional.

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Perfil del Catastro Municipal 2015. El Perfil del Catastro Municipal 2015 es una publicación que presenta los resultados del levantamiento de la Sección Catastral del Censo Nacional de Gobiernos Municipales y Delegacionales 2015. En él se compendian datos que dan cuenta de las características que guardan las oficinas catastrales municipales de México; su organización, operatividad, y de cómo se administra la información de los padrones y de la cartografía que generan y concentran.

Los resultados que se producen tienen la declaratoria de Información de Interés Nacional, y facilitan la definición de políticas públicas en este campo. Asimismo, son un sustento que ayuda a identificar las áreas de oportunidad de las oficinas catastrales, ya sea en cuanto a la explotación de la información que se genera, la compartición de ésta con áreas responsables del ordenamiento territorial, la planeación y desarrollo urbano y la dotación de servicios públicos.

control, accountability and transparency of these resources. Based on the mesh, in the terrestrial part was assigned to each municipality the proportional part of the polygons of 30 seconds mentioned above, this was done by identifying the percentage of the Municipal Geostatistical Area (MGSA) occupied by the 30 seconds polygon.

In the case of Areas located in maritime regions, the resources collected are assigned to the federal entity that corresponds, according to the associated surfaces obtained by the method of equidistanes used by the INEGI, from the criteria defined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea to define the sea boundary between neighbouring countries, which is based on defining the midpoint between the highlights of the coast. Once the delimitation was made it was proceeded to assign the polygon of 30 seconds to each coastal entities. The result of the percentages of allocation of each of the polygons of 30 seconds by State and municipality were related in data tables.

This system helps in the regulation of the recognition and surface exploration, and exploration and extraction of hydrocarbons in Mexican territory, and allow to relate the corresponding information with the national geostatistical framework.

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Profile of the 2015 Municipal Cadastre. The 2015 Profile of the Municipal Cadastre is a publication that presents the results obtained for the Cadastral Section of the 2015 National Census of Governments of Municipalities and Delegations. It summarizes data that show characteristics that maintain the municipal cadastral offices of Mexico; their organization, operativity, and how is administered the information of the registers and cartography generated and concentrated by them.

The produced results have the declaration of Information of National Interest, and facilitate the definition of public policies in this field. They are also a support that helps to identify the areas of opportunity of the cadastral offices, with regard to the exploitation of the information that is generated, their sharing with areas responsible for of the territorial ordering and urban planning and development, and the endowment of public services.

En cuanto a su utilidad en el ejercicio público, la información se presenta como un apoyo para el análisis de la conformación y evolución de las áreas urbanas del territorio nacional, coadyuvando al fortalecimiento de políticas públicas en materia de ciudades resilientes, de acuerdo con los Objetivos del Desarrollo Sostenible.

Entre los datos se destaca que:

* En México, según el padrón catastral, se tienen registrados 37,126,012 predios; de estos, 92.5% son privados.

* 64.3% es el porcentaje promedio de vinculación que existe entre el padrón catastral y la cartografía.

* En el país se tienen registrados 21,572,057 predios en archivos cartográficos.

* En el 48.2% de los municipios, la actividad catastral se apoya en un Sistema de Gestión Catastral, con el que se favorece la calidad de los servicios que se brindan a la sociedad.

Además, incluye estadísticas sobre las áreas operativas que conforman los catastros y su eficiencia, en términos de cuántos trámites realizan y cuánto personal labora en ellas; gráficas que indican la cantidad de predios registrados, tanto en padrones tabulares como en formatos cartográficos, indicando la correspondencia que existe entre ambos; estadísticas sobre el grado de vinculación y coordinación que hay entre las áreas de catastro y las diversas instancias de gobierno estatal o municipal; también, se incluyen cifras que refieren la frecuencia y las acciones que se emprenden para actualizar los padrones catastrales y valuar los predios, señalando el impacto que ello tiene en los niveles de recaudación del impuesto predial, el cual se constituye como el ingreso más importante para las administraciones municipales y por ende, el mayor soporte para la instrumentación de acciones que mejoren la calidad de vida de los ciudadanos.

Todo lo anterior, se captó a través de un cuestionario que se aplica a las autoridades catastrales en los municipios y delegaciones del país, mismo que junto con los tabulados que se generaron a partir de cada uno de los reactivos, forman parte de la información que se integra en la publicación. Se espera que este documento sea el punto de partida de una serie estadística que establezca la realidad y evolución del catastro en México.

Regarding its usefulness in public exercise, the information is presented as a support for the analysis of the conformation and evolution of the urban areas of the national territory, contributing to the strengthening of public policies in resilient cities, in accordance with the Sustainable Development Objectives.

Among the data is highlighted the following:

* In Mexico, according to the cadastral register, there are 37,126,012 properties; of these, 92.5% are private.

* 64.3% is the average percentage of bonding between cadastral registry and the cartography.

* In the country there are registered 21,572,057 properties with cartographic files.

* In 48.2% of the municipalities, the cadastral activity relies on a Cadastral Management System, which enhances the quality of the services provided to the society.

It also includes statistics on operational areas conforming the cadastres and its efficiency, in terms of how many procedures are performed and how much staff is working in them; graphs that indicate the amount of properties registered, both in tabular registers and in cartographic formats, indicating the existing correspondence between the two; statistics on the degree of bonding and coordination between areas of land registry and the various instances of State or municipal government; also, include figures referring to the frequency and the actions that are undertaken to update the cadastral registers and valuing the premises, pointing out the impact this has on levels of property tax revenue, which constitutes the more important income for municipal administrations and hence, the greatest support for the implementation of actions that improve the quality of life of the citizens.

The foregoing was captured through a questionnaire applied to cadastral authorities in the municipalities and delegations of the country, which together with the tabulations that were generated from each of the reagents, are part of the information which is integrated in the publication. It is expected that this document be the starting point of a statistical series establishing the reality and evolution of the cadastre in Mexico.

ACTIVIDADES INTERNACIONALES

El Premio Internacional en Estadística

Cinco organizaciones estadísticas internacionales han colaborado para poner en marcha Premio Internacional bienal en Estadística. El premio reconoce el "gran logro" de un individuo o equipo en el campo estadístico. Al mismo tiempo, este premio ayuda a aumentar la conciencia pública y de los medios de comunicación sobre la creciente importancia de la estadística en la vida moderna y promueve la comprensión de la miríada y diversos modos en que la estadística afecta hoy la vida de cada persona viva.

Organizaciones asociadas para apoyar este premio. Cada una de las entidades colaboradoras tiene importante presencia internacional en la profesión estadística. Estas organizaciones son las siguientes: American Statistical Association, Institute of Mathematical Statistics, International Biometric Society, International Statistical Institute, y Royal Statistical Society. Pronto se dará oportunidad a otras organizaciones a participar en la gestión del Premio Internacional de Estadística.

Recientemente se ha concedido por primera vez el Premio y el galardonado es Sir David Cox, de acuerdo con el anuncio oficial, que incluímos a continuación solamente en inglés.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The International Prize in Statistics

Five leading international statistics organizations have collaborated to launch the biennial International Prize in Statistics. The prize recognizes the "major achievement" of an individual or team in the field of statistics. Simultaneously, this prize helps raise media and public awareness of the growing importance of statistics to modern life and promotes understanding of the myriad and diverse ways statistics affects the lives of every person alive today.

Organizations partnering to support this prize. Each of the collaborating organizations is a major international presence in the statistics profession. These organizations are the following: The American Statistical Association, the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the International Biometric Society, the International Statistical Institute, and the Royal Statistical Society. Other statistical societies will soon be given the opportunity to take part in the governance of the International Prize in Statistics.

Recently has been awarded the Prize for the first time and the winner is Sir David Cox, according to the official announcement, which we include here only in English.

International Prize in Statistics Awarded to Sir David Cox for Survival Analysis Model Applied in Medicine, Science, and Engineering

ALEXANDRIA, VA (October 18, 2016) – Prominent British statistician Sir David Cox has been named the inaugural recipient of the International Prize in Statistics. Like the acclaimed Fields Medal, Abel Prize, Turing Award and Nobel Prize, the International Prize in Statistics is considered the highest honor in its field. It will be bestowed every other year to an individual or team for major achievements using statistics to advance science, technology and human welfare.

Cox is a giant in the field of statistics, but the International Prize in Statistics Foundation is recognizing him specifically for his 1972 paper in which he developed the proportional hazards model that today bears his name. The Cox Model is widely used in the analysis of survival data and enables researchers to more easily identify the risks of specific factors for mortality or other survival outcomes among groups of patients with disparate characteristics. From disease risk assessment and treatment evaluation to product liability, school dropout, reincarceration and AIDS surveillance systems, the Cox Model has been applied essentially in all fields of science, as well as in engineering.

"Professor Cox changed how we analyze and understand the effect of natural or human-induced risk factors on survival outcomes, paving the way for powerful scientific inquiry and discoveries that have impacted human health worldwide," said Susan Ellenberg, chair of the International Prize in Statistics Foundation. "Use of the 'Cox Model' in the physical, medical, life, earth, social and other sciences, as well as engineering fields, has yielded more robust and detailed information that has helped researchers and policymakers address some of

society's most pressing challenges.''Successful application of the Cox Model has led to life-changing breakthroughs with far-reaching societal effects, some of which include the following:

* Demonstrating that a major reduction in smoking-related cardiac deaths could be seen within just one year of smoking cessation, not 10 or more years as previously thought.

* Showing the mortality effects of particulate air pollution, a finding that has changed both industrial practices and air quality regulations worldwide.

* Identifying risk factors of coronary artery disease and analyzing treatments for lung cancer, cystic fibrosis, obesity, sleep apnea and septic shock.

His mark on research is so great that his 1972 paper is one of the three most-cited papers in statistics and ranked 16th in Nature's list of the top 100 most-cited papers of all time for all fields.

In 2010, Cox received the Copley Medal, the Royal Society's highest award that has also been bestowed upon such other world-renowned scientists as Peter Higgs, Stephen Hawking, Albert Einstein, Francis Crick and Ronald Fisher. Knighted in 1985, Cox is a fellow of the Royal Society, an honorary fellow of the British Academy and a foreign associate of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. He has served as president of the Bernoulli Society, Royal Statistical Society and International Statistical Institute.

Cox's 50-year career included technical and research positions in the private and nonprofit sectors, as well as numerous academic appointments as professor or department chair at Birkbeck College, Imperial College of London, Nuffield College and Oxford University. He earned his PhD from the University of Leeds in 1949, after first studying mathematics at St. Johns College. Though he retired in 1994, Cox remains active in the profession in Oxford, England.

Cox considers himself to be a scientist who happens to specialize in the use of statistics, which is defined as the science of learning from data. A foundation of scientific inquiry, statistics is a critical component in the development of public policy and has played fundamental roles in vast areas of human development and scientific exploration.

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UN World Data Forum

The first UN World Data Forum will be hosted by Statistics South Africa from 15 to 18 January 2017, with support from the Statistics Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, under the guidance of the United Nations Statistical Commission and the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

It will be an opportunity for data and statistics experts from around the world to:

* JOIN together in this unique event with governments, businesses, civil society and the scientific and academic communities.
* EXPLORE innovative ways to apply data and statistics to measure global progress and inform evidence-based policy decisions on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
* CONTRIBUTE to important discussions, data labs and interactive platforms aimed at improving the use of data for sustainable development.
* LAUNCH new initiatives and solutions that will deliver better data for all.

The program can be consulted in: http://undataforum.org/WorldDataForum/programme/. Watch for more information and registration details on this website. Twitter @UNDataForum.

Competition for the Young Statistician Prize

The International Association for Official Statistics (IAOS), of the International Statistical Institute (ISI), announces the 2017 Competition for the *Young Statistician Prize.* This annual competition recognizes the achievements of Young Statisticians who have authored excellent papers on official statistics.

The winning entry from this competition will present their prize at the 61st ISI World Statistical Congress in Marrakech, Morocco in July 2017. The IAOS and ISI encourage young statisticians who are eligible, to participate.

The competition **closes on December 15, 2016**. More details are available on the IAOS website - http://iaos-isi.org/index.php/statistics-prize.

CALENDARIO DE EVENTOS / CALENDAR OF EVENTS

2016

Dic/December 4-9 72nd Annual Deming Conference on Applied Statistics, to be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, USA, sponsord by ASA. The purpose of the three-day Deming Conference on Applied Statistics is to provide a learning experience on recent developments in statistical methodologies. The conference is followed by two parallel 2-day short courses. The conference is composed of 12 three-hour tutorials on current applied statistical topics. The books, on which these sessions are based, are available for sale. For more information visit: www.demingconference. com. Contact: Walter Young, phone: 4158198884, e-mail: demingchair@gmail.com.

Dic/December 5-9 The XIV CLAPEM will be held in San José, Costa Rica. The Latin American Congress of Probability and Mathematical Statistics (CLAPEM) is the main event in probability and statistics in the region, having been held roughly every two or three years for almost 30 years. It is organized under the auspices of the Bernoulli Society for Mathematical Statistics and Probability and the SLAPEM (Latin-American Society on Probability and Mathematical Statistics). On this ocassion the event is organized by the Universidad de Costa Rica, the Universidad Nacional and the Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica. Website: http://www.clapem.emate.ucr.ac.cr/ E-mail: luisalberto.barboza@ucr.ac.cr.

Dic/December 6-8 The 15th Conference of International Association for Official Statistics (IAOS) will be held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. The Conference will provide a unique platform for the international community to share their knowledge and present their insights on innovations in statistics. The organizers are committed to delivering a remarkable International event, which will surpass all expectations and boost the statistical knowledge in the region and the world. For more information visit: www.iaos2016.ae. Contact: Kris Olarte, telephone: +971 4 311 6359, fax: +971 4 311 6300, e-mail: kris.olarte@mci-group.com.

2017

Enero/January 15-18 First UN World Data Forum. The first UN World Data Forum will take place in Cape Town, South Africa, hosted by the Government of South Africa and Statistics South Africa. The Forum will bring together key experts from governments, businesses, civil society and the scientific and academic communities to discuss opportunities and challenges and showcase the latest innovations to improve data and statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. You can follow updates and information via the twitter handle @UNDataForum. E-mail: dataforum@ un.org. Website: http://undataforum.org.

2017

Enero/January 26-27

Workshop on Economics, Statistics & Econometrics of Education, to be held in Lisboa, Portugal. The Fourth Lisbon Research Workshop on Economics, Statistics and Econometrics of Education aims to provide a forum for presenting and debating current methodological and applied research on the topics of economics, statistics and econometrics of education. It will include invited speakers' lectures, organized thematic sessions, contributed parallel sessions and poster sessions. Website: http://cemapre.iseg.ulisboa.pt/educonf. Email: educonf@cemapre.iseg.utl.pt.

Feb./February 23-25

2017 American Statistical Association Conference on Statistical Practice, to be held in Jacksonville, Florida, USA. This Conference will bring together hundreds of applied statisticians and data scientists, and will offer courses, tutorials, a keynote session, concurrent sessions, poster sessions, exhibits, and more. Contact: ASA Meetings, telephone: 7036841221, fax: 7036841221. e-mail: meetings@amstat.org.

Marzo/March 21-24

8th International Multi-Conference on Complexity, Informatics and Cybernetics: : IMCIC 2017, to be held in Orlando, Florida, USA, jointly with: the 8th International Conference on Education, Training and Informatics: ICETI 2017, and the 8th International Conference on Society and Information Technologies: ICSIT 2017. Web page: http://www.2017iiisconferences.org/imcic. More details on IMCIC 2017, as well as the URLs of the different events, would be found by visiting http://www.2017iiisconferences.org/cfp-spring2017.asp.

Abril/April 20-22

20th International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Statistics (AISTATS 2017), to be held in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA. AISTATS is an interdisciplinary gathering of researchers at the intersection of artificial intelligence, machine learning, statistics, and related areas. All accepted papers will be published in the AISTATS Conference Proceedings (Journal of Machine Learning Research Workshop and Conference Proceedings series). For more information visit: aistats.org. Contact: Aaditya Ramdas, telephone: 7732343277, e-mail: aramdas@berkeley.edu.

Abril/April 27-29

2017 International Conference on Data Mining, to be held in Houston, Texas, USA. This conference provides a venue for researchers who are addressing these problems to present their work in a peer-reviewed forum. A set of focused workshops is also held on the last day of the conference. The proceedings of the conference are published in archival form, and are also made available on the SIAM web site. For more information visit: www.siam.org/meetings/ sdm17/. Contact: Srinivasan Parthasarathy, e-mail: meetings@siam.org.

Mayo/May 15-17

ARS'17 International Workshop and short course. Challenges in Social network research, to be held at the "Congress Center of University of Naples Federico II", in Naples, Italy. The workshop aims: i) to cover more of Social Network Analysis themes including application to different areas; ii) to deepen existing scientific cooperation between social network analysts; iii) to establish new cooperation between researchers; iv) to provide a multi-disciplinary forum for exchange of ideas; v) to provide Ph.D. students and young researchers in the field of social network analysis with a forum for presenting their innovative work. A short course on "Multilevel longitudinal network analysis" will be offered on May 15, 2017. For more information visit: www.ars17.unisa.it/ index. Contact: Giancarlo Ragozini, phone: (+39) 0812537460, email: giancarlo.ragozini@unina.it; Maria Rosaria D'Esposito, phone: (+39) 089962206, email: mdesposi@unisa.it.

Junio/June 7-9

ISBIS 2017 – Statistics in Business Analytics, to be held at IBM T. J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, NY, USA. To keep up in today's competitive marketplace, enterprise business entities must be able to constantly transform and improve their business. In order to improve, enterprise business entities have started to integrate sophisticated business analytics and big data, internal and external, in their internal operational processes for sales, marketing, finance, management, procurement, etc. E-mail: isbis2017@gmail.com. Website: www.isbis2017.org.

2017

Junio/June 13-15

2017 Quality and Productivity Research Conference, to be held in Storrs, Connecticut, USA In 2017, this ASA Q&P Section's Conference will be hosted by the University of Connecticut. The theme is Quality and Statistics: A Path to Better Life. The goal of the conference is to stimulate interdisciplinary research among statisticians, scientists, and engineers in quality and productivity, industrial needs, and the physical engineering and health sciences. The conference will honor Prof. Shelemyahu Zacks, from SUNY Binghamton. The website is: qprc2017.org. Contact: Haim Bar, telephone: 860-486-5455, e-mail: haim.bar@uconn.edu. Contact: Nalini Ravishanker, telephone: 860-486-4760, e-mail: nalini.ravishanker@uconn.edu.

Junio/June 14-16

The 5th Italian Conference on Survey Methodology (ITACOSM 2017) will take place at the Department of Statistical Sciences of the University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy. ITACOSM is a bi-annual international conference promoted by the Survey Sampling Group (S2G) of the Italian Statistical Society (SIS), whose aim is to promote methodological and applied research in survey sampling related to all sciences. ITACOSM 2017 will include plenary (invited) sessions on relevant themes, specialized (invited) sessions on specific topics, contributed sessions, and poster sessions. The conference website is https://events.unibo.it/itacosm2017.

Junio/June 20-23

The 10th International Conference on Multiple Comparison Procedures will be held in Riverside, California, USA,,on the campus of the University of California, Riverside. Now in its twentieth year, the biennial MCP conference promotes fundamental research and application of MCP and provides a unique forum for interactions among industry practitioners, research scientists from subject matter areas and statisticians. Sessions will include theory and applications in closed testing, multiple endpoints, adaptive designs, group sequential designs, subgroup analysis, post selection inference and new multiple testing approaches to foster future advances in the field. For more information visit www.mcp-conference.org/. Contact: Xinping Cui, telephone: 1-951-827-2563, fax: 1-951-827-3286. e-mail: xinping.cui@ucr.edu. Contact: Ajit Tamhane, telephone: 1-847-491-3577, fax: 1-847-491-8005, e-mail: atamhane@northwestern.edu.

Julio/July 2-7

32nd International Workshop on Statistical Modelling (IWSM 2017), to be held in Groningen, Netherlands. This is one of the major activities of the Statistical Modelling Society, founded with the purpose of promoting and encouraging statistical modelling in its widest sense. The spirit of the workshop is to focus on problems motivated by real life data and on solutions that make novel contributions to the subject, to encourage interaction as there are no parallel sessions, and to welcome both junior and senior statisticians. Website: iwsm2017.webhosting.rug.nl/. Contact: Marco Gzegorczyk, telephone: +31503633985, e-mail: m.a.grzegorczyk@rug.nl.

Julio/July 9-13

38 Annual Conference of the International Society for Clinical Biostatistics, to be held in Vigo, Spain. Like previous annual conferences of ISCB the 2017 conference will provide a scientific forum for international exchange of theory, methods and applications of biostatistics in medical research and practice among clinicians, statisticians and members of other disciplines, such as epidemiologists, clinical chemists and clinical pharmacologists, working or interested in the field of clinical biostatistics. For more information visit: jacobo.webs.uvigo.es/. Contact: Jacobo de Uña Álvarez, phone: 986812492, fax: 986812401, e-mail: jacobo@uvigo.es.

Julio/July 16-21

61th ISI World Statistics Congress of the International Statistical Institute, to be held in Marrakesh, Morocco. Includes meetings of the Bernoulli Society, the International Association for Statistical Computing, the International Association of Survey Statisticians, the International Association for Official Statistics, the International Association for Statistics Education, the International Society for Business and Industrial Statistics, and The International Environmetrics Society. Information: ISI Permanent Office, P. O. Box 24070, 2490 AB The Hague, The Netherlands. Phone: +31–70–3375737. Fax: +31–70–3860025. Website: www.isi2017.org/.

2017

Julio/July 29-
Ago/August 3

2017 Joint Statistical Meetings, to be held in Baltimore, Maryland, USA, jointly with the American Statistical Association, the International Biometric Society (ENAR and WNAR), the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the Statistical Society of Canada, the International Chinese Statistical Association, the International Indian Statistical Association, the Korean International Statistical Association and the International Society for Bayesian Analysis. For information, contact jsm@amstat.org or telephone toll-free (1-888) 231-3473. Contact: AS A Meetings, telephone: 1-7036841221, fax: 1-7036848069, e-mail: meetings@amstat.org.

Agosto/August
12-14

Second Workshop on Higher-Order Asymptotics and Post-Selection Inference (WHOA-PSI)^{2}, to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, USA A three-day workshop about accurate post-selection inference, with emphasis on foundations, theory and methods, and important applications. Topics include: selective and simultaneous inference, high- dimensional inference, and Bayesian post-selection inference. Also considered are tools from higher-order asymptotics, including analytic and simulation-based refinements, to improve accuracy and power for post-selection For more information visit: www.math.wustl.edu/~kuffner/WHOA-PSI-2.html. Contact: Todd Kuffner, e-mail: kuffner@wustl.edu.

Ago/August30-
Sept/Sept. 1

European Establishment Statistics Workshop 2017 (EESW17), to be held in Southampton, UK. The reccurent biennial event in European business and economic statistics that brings together researchers and practitioners from academia, official statistics and the private sector to share latest results and promote best practices in production of statistics about, and for, businesses and other forms of corporate units. For more details visit: www.enbes.org. E-mail: boris.lorenc@ scb.se, P.A.Smith@soton.ac.uk.

Sept./Sept..
25-27

2017 ASA Biopharmaceutical Section Regulatory-Industry Statistics Workshop, to be held in Washington, DC, USA. Contact: ASA Meetings, phone: 1-703-684-1221, fax: 1-703-684-2037, email: meetings@amstat.org.

Nov./Nov.
6-7

The 5th International Joint Conference New Challenges for Statistical Software - The Use of R in Official Statistics, to be held in Bucharest, Romania. The purpose of the conference is to provide a public forum for researchers from academia and institutes of statistics to present, exchange ideas and discuss developments in state-of-the-art statistical software commonly used in applied economics and statistics. The most focused debates are expected to be the use of R in official Statistics. Website: http://r-project.ro/conference2017/. Contact: anamaria.dobre@ insse.ro.

2018

Julio/July
16-20

33rd International Workshop on Statistical Modelling, to be held in Bristol, United Kingdom The annual meeting of the Statistical Modelling Society, covering all aspects of statistical modelling. There is a pre-workshop short course, and poster sessions. Networking opportunities are enhanced by a welcome reception. For more information visit: www.statmod.org/society.htm. Contact: Simon Wood, email: simon.wood@bath.edu.

Julio/July 28-
Ago/August 2

2018 Joint Statistical Meetings, to be held in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, jointly with the American Statistical Association, the International Biometric Society (ENAR and WNAR), the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the Statistical Society of Canada, the International Chinese Statistical Association, the International Indian Statistical Association, the Korean International Statistical Association and the International Society for Bayesian Analysis. For information, contact jsm@amstat.org or phone toll-free (1-888) 231-3473. Contact: AS A Meetings, telephone: 1-7036841221, fax: 1-7036848069, e-mail: meetings@amstat.org.

2018

Sept./Sept. 19-21	The IAOS 2018 Conference will be held at the offices of the OECD in Paris, France. The theme of the conference is " Better Statistics for Better Lives". There will be more about this event at the IAOS 2016 conference in Abu Dhabi. Additional information will be provided in 2017. For more information about the IAOS2018 conference, including how members can help, contact Mario Palma, (IAOS President- elect) at mpalma@inegi.org.mx.

2019

Julio/July 27- Ago/August 1	2019 Joint Statistical Meetings, to be held in Denver, Colorado, USA, jointly with the American Statistical Association, the International Biometric Society (ENAR and WNAR), the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the Statistical Society of Canada, the International Chinese Statistical Association, the International Indian Statistical Association, the Korean International Statistical Association, the International Society for Bayesian Analysis, Royal Statistical Society, and the International Statistical Institute. For information, contact jsm@amstat.org or phone toll-free (888) 231-3473.

2020

Agosto/August 1-6	2020 Joint Statistical Meetings, to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, jointly with the American Statistical Association, the International Biometric Society (ENAR and WNAR), the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the Statistical Society of Canada, the International Chinese Statistical Association, the International Indian Statistical Association, the Korean International Statistical Association, the International Society for Bayesian Analysis, Royal Statistical Society and the International Statistical Institute. For information, contact jsm@amstat.org or phone toll-free (888) 231-3473.

2021

Agosto/August 7-12	2021 Joint Statistical Meetings, to be held in Seattle, Washington, USA, jointly with the American Statistical Association, the International Biometric Society (ENAR and WNAR), the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the Statistical Society of Canada, the International Chinese Statistical Association, the International Indian Statistical Association, the Korean International Statistical Association, the International Society for Bayesian Analysis, Royal Statistical Society and the International Statistical Institute. For information, contact jsm@amstat.org or phone toll-free (888) 231-3473.

INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE PARA NUESTROS CORRESPONSALES	**IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR OUR CORRESPONDENTS**
Agradeceremos que las noticias destinadas a esta publicación sean remitidas a la siguiente dirección:	We kindly request that those news destined to this publication be sent to the following address:
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