

11-28-81

Washington Statistical Society

WSS Newsletter—December 1981

CALENDAR

WSS Sponsored:

Topic: Maximum Likelihood Procedures for Model Selection: A Variety of Applications
Speaker: David F. Findlay, Principal Researcher, Mathematical Statistics Research Staff, Census Bureau
Location: Forestall Building, 1000 Independence Ave., Washington, D.C., Room GJ015
Date and Time: Wednesday, December 9, 1981, 12:30-2:30 P.M.

Topic: Regression Diagnostics for Collinearity and Influential Observations
Speaker: Douglas Montgomery, Georgia Institute of Technology
Chair: Seymour Selig, Office of Naval Research
Location: George Washington University—Bldg C, Rooms 220–222. G Street between 22nd and 23rd Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Date and Time: Thursday, December 10, 1981—12:30-2:00 P.M.

Topic: Uncertainty Analysis as Applied to Pollution Data
Speaker: Alan Gleit, Versar Inc.
Chair: Turkan Gardenier, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Discussant: Clifton Bailey, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Location: 3000A, Federal Building, 12th and Penn., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Date and Time: Thursday, December 10, 1981—12:30-2:00 P.M.

Topic: Declining Cities and a Growing Countryside: Early Findings from the 1980 Census
Speaker: Larry H. Long, Center for Demographic Studies, U.S. Bureau of the Census
Chair & Discussant: Calvin Beale, Department of Agriculture
Location: IRS Auditorium, Room 7132, 1111 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Date and Time: Tuesday, December 15, 1981—12:30-2:00 P.M.

REMINDER

Respond to the Survey of interest in a "Yellow Pages" which appeared in the October 1981 issue, if you haven't done so.

Topic: Regression Diagnostics for Collinearity and Influential Observations
Abstract: Regression Analysis is a widely used technique in the engineering and physical sciences. A number of diagnostic methods have recently been developed to assist data analysts in identifying failures of data to follow the customary regression assumptions. This folk focuses on diagnostics for collinearity and influential observations, two common problems in regression analysis. Several procedures are reviewed and relationships between these are established. Some suggestions on computing are also given.

Topic: Uncertainty Analysis as Applied to Pollution Data
Abstract: The implementation of air and water pollution criteria typically involve measurements of the concentration C of some material which are subject to a number of sources of variability. By uncertainty analysis we mean the use of appropriate stochastic models to describe the process C and its noisy, measured version C' together with procedures for making statistical inferences concerning the criteria. If we assumed these processes were normal then standard statistical procedures would suffice. However, actual data tend to be lognormally distributed. Hence, for example, $E(C) \neq E(C')$. Use of loglinear models and variance components will be discussed with reference to data of visible emissions from coke ovens.

Topic: Declining Cities and a Growing Countryside: Early Findings from the 1980 Census
Abstract: Most large cities in the Northeast and Midwest lost population more rapidly in the 1970s than in the 1960s, and some are shrinking to their population level in the pre-automobile age. For most of these cities the area of population loss is spreading outward to encompass the inner suburbs. Some Sunbelt cities are beginning to show population losses.

The population of small metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan counties generally grew more rapidly than the national average in the 1970s. The rural population, after declining since 1950, grew between 1970 and 1980. The "average American," as measured by the concept of the median inhabitant, was living in a smaller place and a less densely populated county in 1980 than in 1970—reversing dominant trends of the twentieth century. A formidable challenge is anticipating when city population losses will begin to slow and whether there are limits to population deconcentration.

JOB OPENINGS

Statistician Position is open for a statistician to lead the development and implementation of INS productivity/work measurement system for allocating resources.
GS-1530-13

Statistician(s) One or more positions are open for statisticians to work in INS Statistical Analysis
Math or General Branch. Graduate training is preferred.
GS-1529 or 1530-11/12

For either of these positions, call Immigration and Naturalization Service, Major Sampson on 633-3053 for details.

JOB APPLICANTS

Code No.: 12-03-82
Position: Mathematical Statistician, \$30,000
Experience: More than 10 years experience in the private and public sectors in the areas of transportation, energy, and housing. Both my education and work experience have given me expertise in the following methodological techniques: sampling, statistical inference and estimation procedures, questionnaire design, analysis of variance, regression analysis, discriminant analysis, analysis of log-linear data, probit analysis, and logit analysis, and other types of multivariate analysis techniques and in the use of Non-Parametric tests. I have also had experience using Fortran, APL and SPSS. I'm also familiar with SAS and BMD.

Education: M.Sc. in Mathematical Statistics, McGill University B.Sc. in Mathematics, McGill University.

Code No.: 12-04-82
Position: Mathematical Statistician, GS13/14 (\$40,000) in government or private industry.
Experience: Seven years experience in all phases of survey sampling: survey planning, area and list frame construction, sample selection, estimation and reliability statements. Three years teaching experience. Extensive background in two years experience in design of experiments and data analysis. Competent FORTRAN programmer experienced with statistical packages.
Education: PhD in Statistics



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