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Guidelines for Abstracts

- The abstract must be in English. Use single-spacing, font type 'Times New Roman' and font size 12.
- It should be aimed at the general statistical audience rather than to specialists in that particular area. Typically, the abstract will include a statement about the problem being discussed, why it is important, and a description of the contributions and what will be covered in the presentation.
- The title should be in bold letters. It should be informative but not too long (no more than two lines).
- Title should be followed by the names of authors (with an asterisk next to the name of the presenter who should also be the corresponding author), organizational affiliation(s), name(s) of city and country, and e-mail address for the contact author.
- This is followed by the actual abstract which should be a single paragraph of text and be no more than 400 words long. It should not include any mathematical equations, references to papers, or images. If you use special characters (such as alpha, beta, etc.), make sure that they will reproduce properly. Do not cut and paste them from another document.
- A list of key words (maximum of four) must be included after the text. Words from the title should not be repeated in the list of key words.
- Abbreviations should be spelled out in full the first time they occur. (Example: 'The properties of maximum likelihood estimators (MLEs) are developed. The small-sample performance of the MLEs is studied through simulation.)
- Double check for scientific accuracy as well as proper grammar, punctuation and clarity before submitting the abstract.
- The abstract must be submitted as a PDF file, created by using Word, Latex, or other means, and have no form of security protection.
- **ABSTRACTS THAT DO NOT FOLLOW THE GUIDELINES MAY NOT BE ACCEPTED.**

See next page for a sample



Use of Experimental Design Techniques in Behavioral Intervention Studies

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Health behavior intervention studies have focused primarily on comparing a new program against an existing program via randomized controlled trials. However, numbers of possible components (factors) are increasing dramatically as a result of developments in science and technology (e.g., Web-based surveys). These changes dictate the need for alternative methods that can screen and quickly identify a large set of potentially important treatment components. This presentation will describe a multi-phase approach to address this problem. In the first phase, fractional factorial designs are used as screening experiments. The factors that are identified as important are then studied using response-surface designs to determine their optimal levels. This two-stage approach has been used widely in engineering applications but appears to be relatively new in behavioral intervention research. A real application on smoking cessation will be used to illustrate the methods.

Key Words: Fractional factorial designs, multi-phase optimization, screening experiments, response surface designs