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Preface

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Preface

This Special Issue on Demography contains eight invited articles presented at the 5th Stochastic Modelling Techniques and Data Analysis International Conference (SMTDA2018) and especially at the Demographic 2018 Workshop (Chania, Crete, Greece, 12–15 June 2018). The Demographic Workshop invited articles, both theoretical and practical, presenting new results having potential for solving real-life problems. An important objective was to select articles presenting new methods for solving these problems by analyzing the relevant data and leading to the advancement of the related fields.

The following articles are included in this Special Issue:

A. Boulogari, K. Lundengård, M. Rančić, S. Silvestrov, S. Suleiman, and B. Strass present “Application of a Power-Exponential Function-Based Model to Mortality Rates Forecasting,” and they compare it to other related models.

Neir Paes and João Carvalho in their paper “Modelling the Mortality in Elderly by Prostate Diseases in Brazil” traced a regional overview of the mortality due to prostate diseases among old men in the north-east of Brazil, pointing out distinct realities by using the micro-data of the Census 2010.

J. Fan, N. Li, and H. Mi are discussing “The Single-Year Life Tables in the Developing Countries Mortality Database (DCMD).” In the DCMD, multi-year period life tables are first estimated using census data on population at old ages and other information. This paper proposes a method to convert these tables into single-year ones, using the relationship between period and single-year estimates and, when available, utilizing the data on old-age deaths in census years.

A. Charalampi, C. Michalopoulou, and C. Richardson are providing their paper on “Determining the

Structure and Assessing the Psychometric Properties of Multidimensional Scales Constructed from Ordinal and Pseudo-Interval Items” and they carry out the investigation and assessment of the 2006 European Social Survey six-dimensional instrument of wellbeing for Germany and the Netherlands when items are considered as both ordinal and pseudo-interval.

A. Kostaki and K. Zafeiris are “Dealing with Limitations of Empirical Mortality Data in Small Populations.” They provide a review of the typical problems and limitations affecting mortality data of small populations, discuss their consequences in estimating age-specific mortality patterns and propose ways to deal with them.

A. Yfanti, C. Michalopoulou, and S. Zachariou present their paper titled “The Impact of Definitions in Classifying the Employed, Unemployed and Inactive when Comparing Measurements from Different Sources.” Their focus is on the investigation of the classification issues arising in the 2008–2014 European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) and the 2001 and the 2011 Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). International census datasets for Eastern (Hungary, Poland, Romania) and Southern (Greece, Portugal and Spain) Europe are compared.

K. Zafeiris is providing the paper on “Mortality Differentials Among the Euro-zone Countries: An Analysis Based on the Most Recent Available Data.” The scope is to compare the mortality experience of these countries using a variety of methods and to classify them according to their mortality regimes.

E. Serafetinidou and G. Verropoulou present a discussion on “Exploring the Factors that Determine Depression Among 50+ Europeans Since Childhood: The Role of Adverse Experiences as Mediators.” They use binary logistic regression models in order to decompose health and socioeconomic

status in later life into direct and indirect effects on the phenomenon studied. Factors causing adverse experiences to persons from different periods of life are examined as mediators, allowing comparisons for both sexes.

We thank the authors for their contributions and the reviewers for their work. Our special thanks to the Editor-in-Chief Professor Narayanaswamy Balakrishnan for accepting this Special Issue and the Editorial Assistant Debbie Iscoe for her valuable help in finalizing this Special Issue editorially.

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