Analytics • Big Data • Data Visualization • SAS[®] Efficiency • SQL vs. SAS SAS Macro Language • SAS to Excel • Tips, Techniques, & Tutorials

For SAS Users from Wisconsin, Illinois, Northwest Indiana, and Points Further

Wisconsin Illinois SAS Users Conference on June 26, 2013

At the Woman's Club of Wisconsin in Milwaukee

- \sim Learn from SAS experts and SAS users just like you
- \sim See SAS demos and get in-depth questions answered
- \sim Network with fellow SAS users
- \sim Get an update on new SAS capabilities

What to Expect

Prof. David Dickey will present an overview of forecasting and an introduction to data mining. **Joe Morrissey** will provide an update on SAS Visual Analytics, the new tool for gaining insight from large volumes of data. **Charu Shankar** will show how to achieve SAS efficiency, and help you decide when to use DATA step vs. PROC SQL. **Joshua Horstman** will discuss PROC COMPARE and string concatenation. **Catherine Truxillo** will discuss complex mixed models as well as her Top 5 procedures for statistical modeling. **George Hurley** will show us how to analyze count data, and will present some less frequently used features in the SAS Macro Language. **Misty Johnson** will explain how to make static SAS code more dynamic. **Michael Wilson** will provide an introduction to failure-time analysis. **Irvin Snider** will show how to randomize credentials for automated email from SAS. **LeRoy Bessler** will present ways to automate highly formatted Excel reports using a SAS program.

This year's conference again includes the **SAS Demo Room**, where you will be able to see and learn more about these tools and techniques, and talk with the speakers.

Proceedings/Tools - Conference slides/papers, a selection of other slides/papers, code tools, and guided links to resources at SAS and around the world are provided for attendees. Registered attendees can copy the content and its portable HTML front-end from a secured web location to their PC or company LAN/intranet for use, and can optionally adapt a SAS program provided to build a local custom user support web environment.

<u>SAS Press books</u> – Books by Dr. David Dickey and several books with a tie-in to conference content will be available for examination, and a **20% discount order form for SAS publications** will be provided.

<u>Conference admission</u> – Online registration or mail-in pre-payment must be received no later than June 21. We accept credit cards, personal check, company check, or money order, but no purchase orders. The fee includes admission, Conference Proceedings, lunch, and beverages. **REGISTER EARLY. Space is limited. Registration information is on the last page of this brochure.**

<u>Conference Site, etc.</u> – There is free parking. See second to last page for map and overnight accommodations.



We look forward to seeing you at the conference. *Craig Wildeman, Alexandra Riley, Laura MacBride, Doug Thompson, David Bruckner, and LeRoy Bessler* WIILSU Conference Team ~ www.wiilsu.org

For Questions about Registration: David or Craig at <u>registrar@wiilsu.org</u> or 920-457-4441 **For Questions about the Conference:** <u>Le Roy Bessler@wi.rr.com</u> or 262-512-1729

Featured Visiting Speaker / SAS Press Author



David A. Dickey is William Neal Reynolds Distinguished Professor in the Department of Statistics at North Carolina State University, where he teaches graduate courses in statistical methods and time series. An accomplished SAS user since 1976 and a prolific author, Dr. Dickey is a co-inventor of the Dickey-Fuller test used in SAS/ETS® software. He received his Ph.D. in statistics from Iowa State University in 1976. He is a fellow of the American Statistical Association and a member of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics.

Professor Dickey lives in Raleigh with his wife Barbara. They have two married children, Dr. Michael Dickey, an NCSU Chemical Engineering Professor, and Susan Dickey McShane, a graphic artist. They have two young granddaughters, Aliyah and Emerson Dickey.

Dr. Dickey is a contract instructor for SAS and has spoken at many SESUG, SUGI, and SAS Global Forum conferences and in Milwaukee at MWSUG 2010 and at the 2011 Wisconsin Illinois SAS Users Conference. He began working with SAS in 1981 and teaches or has taught time series, mixed models, regression and ANOVA, experimental design, IML, multivariate analysis, mixed models, generalized mixed models, and nonlinear mixed models at SAS locations and companies in the US, Canada, and New Zealand.

Professor Dickey has coauthored several text books including Principles and Procedures of Statistics, third edition (Steel, Torrie, and Dickey), Applied Regression Analysis (Rawlings, Pantula, and Dickey), and Linear Statistical Models (Bowerman, O'Connel, and Dickey). For SAS Press, he coauthored SAS System for Forecasting Time Series, first and second editions (Brocklebank and Dickey).

In 1993, Dr. Dickey was initiated into NC State's Academy of Outstanding Teachers. In 2000, he was made a Fellow of the American Statistical Association in recognition of his teaching and time series research. In 2008, he was inducted into NC State's Academy of Outstanding Faculty Engaged in Extension and, in recognition for his work with the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, was awarded the William Neal Reynolds Chair. Professor Dickey is on the advisory board and on the faculty of the Institute for Advanced Analytics, offering three modules in their one-year intensive masters' degree program. He is a member of the Financial Math faculty at NCSU as well, but still has his main appointment in the Department of Statistics.

SAS for Forecasting Time Series, Second Edition

In this book, Brocklebank and Dickey show you how SAS performs univariate and multivariate time series analysis. Taking a tutorial approach, the authors focus on the procedures that most effectively bring results: the advanced procedures ARIMA, SPECTRA, STATESPACE, and VARMAX. They demonstrate the interrelationship of SAS/ETS procedures with a discussion of how the choice of a procedure depends on the data to be analyzed and the results desired. With this book, you will learn to model and forecast simple autoregressive (AR) processes using PROC ARIMA, and you will learn how to fit autoregressive and vector ARMA processes using the STATESPACE and VARMAX procedures.



Other topics covered include detecting sinusoidal components in time series models, performing bivariate crossspectral analysis, and comparing these frequency-based results with the time domain transfer function methodology. New and updated examples in the second edition include retail sales with seasonality, ARCH models for stock prices with changing volatility, vector autoregression and cointegration models, intervention analysis for product recall data, expanded discussion of unit root tests and nonstationarity, and expanded discussion of frequency domain analysis and cycles in data.

The Conference Team thanks SAS, MWSUG, Experis, and the Texas A&M Online Statistics Program for their sponsorship and support. For information about how they can meet your needs, see <u>www.sas.com</u>, <u>www.mwsug.org</u>, <u>www.Experis.com</u>, and <u>www.stat.tamu.edu/dist/</u>.

Presentation Abstracts and Information about Speakers & Volunteers

Introduction to Data Mining

David A. Dickey, North Carolina State University

Data Mining refers to a set of statistical tools adaptable to large data sets. We will spend a fair amount of time with an example of a decision tree, constructed by recursively splitting the data. This seems to be one of the most used data mining tools. We'll discuss logistic regression which is another tool in a typical data mining suite. Interestingly, neural networks are closely related to logistic regression models, and that relationship will be laid out. Evaluating and comparing models in such large data sets is often done with tools other than the mainstays (R-square, AIC, SBC, error mean square, etc.) and that too will be discussed. If time permits, association and sequence analysis (what is done with that information from your swiped loyalty card) will be briefly discussed.

Changing a Static Condition to a Dynamic Data-Driven Field with SAS

Misty Johnson, Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services

Considering the file type and structure of your input data can help you create a SAS program that is easier to use and better able to accommodate future change. This paper describes how restructuring input data and changing a static condition to a dynamic, data-driven variable can make your SAS program more efficient and less vulnerable to error. The skill level of the input file user and its impact on the design of the edit should also be considered. Macro variables assigned with the %LET statement, the use of DATA steps with the MERGE statement, and creation of output text files with the FILE statement will also be discussed.

Misty Johnson, of Brooklyn, Wisconsin, has enjoyed SAS programming since 1998. Misty holds Bachelors and Masters degrees in Agricultural Engineering, and first used SAS to run simple T-tests on milking machines and the resultant milk flow rates. She has worked at the Wisconsin Department of Health Services in Madison since 2003, and now uses SAS to measure the flow rate of state and federal funding. Misty has twice received a Best Paper award at the annual MidWest SAS Users Group Conference and is a Base SAS 9 Certified Professional.

More on Analyzing Large Amounts of Data Using SAS Visual Analytics

Joe Morrissey, SAS Institute

SAS Visual Analytics is a high-performance, in-memory solution for exploring massive amounts of data very quickly. It enables users to spot patterns, identify opportunities for further analysis, and convey visual results via web reports or the iPad. SAS Analytics is easy to use, even by those with nontechnical or limited analytic backgrounds. Visual Analytics quickly reads data into memory for fast processing and data visualization. Users can then explore all data, execute analytic correlations on billions of rows of data in just minutes or seconds, and visually present results. This presentation includes an introduction to new features in SAS Visual Analytics 6.2. New features, and key features, such as autocharting and "what does it mean" capabilities, will be demonstrated.

Joe Morrissey is a Principal Systems Engineer in the Health and Life Sciences practice at SAS. He is based in the Chicago office and has been with SAS since 1995. He has worked extensively with large companies such as Sears, Kohler, Blue Cross Blue Shield, and Allstate. He specializes in Business Intelligence, Data Integration, and Data Visualization. He graduated with a B.S. from Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois.

SAS Section

Top 10 SAS Coding Efficiencies

Charu Shankar, SAS Institute

Whether you are an expert programmer or just beginning to use SAS code, you will certainly appreciate the fine nuances that make for an efficient SAS program. You can improve efficiency and cut down run time with these best practices. I/O, CPU, and Memory are the cornerstone for any SAS programmer talking efficiency. But what are they, and how can you make the best use of them? Learn to maximize these resources to make your SAS code run more efficiently with lots of powerful and easy-to-use tips in this session. And, as with resource management,

learn to play with the age old rule that "matter is neither created nor destroyed". A savings in one resource may result in an increase in another.

Charu Shankar has been a Technical Training Specialist with SAS since 2007. Before SAS, Charu worked at UNESCO, Rotman School of Management, and several other places. She started her career as a programmer, and transitioned to teaching computer languages, business communication, and English Language skills. At SAS, Charu teaches the SAS programming language, SQL, SAS Enterprise Guide, and Business Intelligence classes. She enjoys teaching by engaging her students with logic, visuals, and analogies to spark critical reasoning. Skilled in customer needs analysis, Charu frequently interviews clients to understand their needs to recommend the right SAS training to help meet those needs. SAS has also helped her develop her writing skills, and she is now a frequent blogger for the <u>SAS Training Post</u>. In her spare time she is a singer, yoga teacher, and a <u>food blogger</u>.

Why Choose Between DATA Step or PROC SQL When You Can Have Both?

Charu Shankar, SAS Institute

As a SAS coder, you've often wondered what the SQL buzz is about. Or, vice versa, you breathe SQL and don't have time for SAS. What if I were to tell you that you don't have to choose anymore? Why not use both and practice like the pros—by using the right tool for the right job? In this unique session, learn ways where SQL overpowers SAS and where SAS reigns supreme. Learn where the DATA step has a distinct advantage over SQL in terms of efficiency. Learn where you just can't beat SQL when you want to get to know your data with dictionary tables. Learn to use the right tool for the right function.

Credentials Randomization for Automated Email from SAS

Irvin Snider, FALU. CEBS, CLU, ChFC, FLMI, REBC, RHU, FLHC, AIAA, AIRC, ARP, RPA, ACS, AIT, HIA Assurant Health

Having taken over sixty-five insurance courses over the course of a twenty-five year home office career, I have acquired fifteen insurance designations to list behind my name. This causes problems because they usually never fit neatly on one line even if only the initials are used and to some, it appears ostentatious. To solve this problem, I have developed SAS code to randomly select only five of the designations at any one time to place behind my name in my emails. Thus the list appears to be fresh with each email, and I do not appear to be bragging. This presentation will include the topics of random selection without replacement, placing this output in a macro variable via CALL SYMPUT, and calling the macro variable when SAS is used to send an automated email message.

Irvin Snider is a Senior Actuarial Analyst at Assurant Health in Milwaukee. He holds a number of professional insurance designations including Fellow, Academy of Life Underwriting, Certified Employee Benefits Specialist, Chartered Financial Consultant, and Chartered Life Underwriter. He has a bachelor's degree in History and Philosophy from the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, a bachelor's degree in Computer Science from Carroll College, and a Graduate Certificate in Applied Statistics from the Pennsylvania State University. Irvin is a SAS Certified Advanced Programmer. He is currently working toward becoming a Retirement Income Certified Planner. Last year he rode over 10,000 miles on his bicycle.

Underutilized Features in SAS Macro Language

George Hurley, The Hershey Company

From conversations in the SAS Community, it seems that there are key features of the macro language that are underutilized at best and misunderstood at worst. This talk will discuss some of these underutilized or misused SAS macro language features and when to use them. These features include when to use %sysfunc, %sysevalf, quoting functions, the parmbuff option, and others.

George J. Hurley is a Sr. Research Manager at The Hershey Company, in Hershey, Pennsylvania. George has worked at Hershey's for 3 1/2 years. Prior to Hershey's George was with J.P. Morgan Chase and The Procter and Gamble Company. George earned an M.S. in Applied Statistics from Wright State University in Dayton, Ohio. George has presented at numerous SAS events, is the President of MWSUG, and is co-chairing the MWSUG conference in Columbus, Ohio this fall.

Don't Let PROC Compare Catch You Unaware

Joshua Horstman, Nested Loop Consulting

The COMPARE procedure is a simple mechanism for comparing two data sets. While it is capable of providing extensive information about differences between two data sets, what we are often seeking is a confirmation that two data sets are identical. For example, we may wish to verify that a data set has not been inadvertently changed from a previous version. Or, we may wish to independently validate a data set produced by another programmer. In such cases, the Holy Grail we seek is the message "NOTE: No unequal values were found. All values compared are exactly equal." It is often assumed that this message means the job is done. Unfortunately, it is not so simple. The unwary programmer may later discover that significant discrepancies have slipped through. This paper will explore some common pitfalls in the use of PROC COMPARE and use examples to explain how to avoid them.

Josh Horstman is an independent consultant who uses SAS to summarize and analyze clinical trial data for pharmaceutical clients. Before hanging out his shingle in 2012, Josh worked 9 years for Eli Lilly and Company and 5 years contracting for GlaxoSmithKline. Josh has presented several papers and served in numerous volunteer roles at various SAS users group events. He co-chaired the PharmaSUG conference in 2012 and continues to sit on the PharmaSUG executive committee. He also co-chaired the Pharma and Healthcare section at SAS Global Forum 2013 and has served as Webmaster for MWSUG since 2007. Josh holds an M.S. in Statistics from Colorado State University and a B.S. in Computer Science and Mathematics.

Let the CAT Out of the Bag: String Concatenation in SAS 9

Joshua Horstman, Nested Loop Consulting

Are you still using TRIM, LEFT, and vertical bar operators to concatenate strings? It's time to modernize and streamline that clumsy code by using the string concatenation functions introduced in SAS 9. This paper is an overview of the CAT, CATS, CATT, and CATX functions introduced in SAS 9.0, and the new CATQ function added in version 9.2. In addition to making your code more compact and readable, this family of functions also offers some new tricks for accomplishing previously cumbersome tasks.

Automate Highly Formatted Excel Reports Directly from SAS

LeRoy Bessler, Bessler Consulting and Research

Excel is a common way to deliver data that has been prepared with SAS. Excel allows the data recipient to work with the data further, if desired, using a tool that everyone has and already knows how to use. Nevertheless, a data recipient typically prefers a finished report, not more work to do. With automation, if you use SAS to create an Excel report every day, week, or month, neither you nor your report recipient need to go through manual Excel rigmarole over and over. Even for a supposed one-time ad hoc report (a high-value report is likely to be requested again), you CAN let SAS do the whole job the first time, and every time thereafter. There are several tools to generate highly formatted Excel reports directly from SAS. Choice is always desirable in principle, but can amount to what I call "Options Over-Choice". When you have more than one tool available, which is the right tool? Different tools have different limitations. This tutorial will compare various SAS tools to programmatically create an Excel report. The objective is to empower you to do from a SAS program what you would normally need to do manually in Excel.

Dr. LeRoy Bessler has presented at software user conferences in the US, Canada, and Europe, on effective visual communication (using graphs, tables, web pages, or color), highly formatted Excel reporting from SAS, customdeveloped tools to assist SAS server administrators, users, and managers, and Software-Intelligent Application Development methods to maximize Reliability, Reusability, Maintainability, Extendibility, and Flexibility. His SAS experience includes application development and supporting users, servers, software, and data.

SAS Analytics Section

Upscaling Your Mixed Models: Getting Started with the HPMIXED Procedure

Catherine Truxillo, SAS Institute

You have used every efficiency trick you know, and the mixed model still takes 20 hours to converge? The MIXED procedure scales well to problems with very complex covariance structures but can be slow when the G

and R matrices are very large (thousands of random effect levels or more). PROC HPMIXED is designed to handle massive mixed models through the use of sparse matrix techniques, which scale well when the covariance matrices are simple to moderately complex and very large. In this presentation, learn about the types of models you can specify in the HPMIXED procedure, and how to use HPMIXED results with the PLM and MIXED procedures to take the analysis further than you thought you could.

Dr. Catherine Truxillo is manager of the statistical training program at SAS, and has been teaching advanced analytics classes at SAS since 2000. Catherine has written or co-written SAS training courses for advanced statistical methods including: multivariate statistics, linear and generalized linear mixed models, multilevel models, structural equation models, multiple imputation methods for missing data, statistical process control, data mining, design and analysis of experiments, and cluster analysis. She and her team of statisticians develop SAS analytical training materials used by SAS business units around the world.

An Overview of Forecasting Methods

David A. Dickey, North Carolina State University

Here I will discuss the most commonly used kind of models, ARIMA, and give some examples of its use. This class of models uses past values of Y alone to forecast the future. Several examples will be given. An important property of these models is stationarity, but that property is not shared by all sets of data taken over time, an example being stock prices. We'll discuss diagnosing these situations and what to do if stationarity is not present in the data. Stock prices are almost never found to be stationary, and this has implications for predictability. Finally, it is possible to combine the best of both worlds with regression models that have time series errors. Throughout, examples will be used, and SAS code for doing the fitting will be shown.

Analysis of Count Data: A Business Perspective

George Hurley, The Hershey Company

While count data frequently is analyzed in a Pharma environment, there are also practical business applications for analysis of count data. Poisson Regression and Negative Binomial Regression are two methods generally used for this type of data. In SAS, these methods are implemented using PROC GENMOD or PROC COUNTREG, although the new PROC FMM can also be used. This talk will discuss how count data arises in a business environment, some assumptions involved in using methods such as Poisson Regression and Negative Binomial Regression (as well as their Zero-Inflated analogs), and how to implement these methods in SAS. The issue of over-dispersion and some common ways to check for it will also be discussed. While the data used will be focused on business applications, the methods and SAS code are broadly applicable to other fields, such as Pharma.

What Procedure Should I Learn First? A SAS/STAT® Instructor's Top Five Procedures for Modeling *Catherine Truxillo, SAS Institute*

This talk explores five procedures in SAS/STAT specifically for statistical modeling: GLMSELECT, GLIMMIX, HPMIXED, CALIS, and PLM. While they might not be the best-known procedures, these procedures stand out because of their versatility, ease-of-use, and flexibility. You will see examples of the types of models that can be specified and get a feel for the syntax of each procedure.

An Introduction to the Analysis of Failure-Time Data in Industrial Settings

Michael Wilson, Biostatistical Communications, Inc.

Failure-time analysis is an important class of reliability analytics which specifically addresses the analysis where the primary variable of interest is failure time. Failure-time analysis has been shown to be exceedingly useful in a broad range of disciplines, including the natural, biological, and social sciences. In addition, Failure-time analysis can be useful in business and industrial settings, helping to ensure that products function as intended throughout their life, and to extend product life because it is a way to determine what went wrong and how to fix the issue. In this brief introduction, we will present statistical methods for the analysis of data where the primary variable of interest is time-to-failure. The principal goal, however, is to illustrate the implementation of these methods using SAS. Specifically, we will use methods for estimating the cumulative distribution of group durations (Kaplan-Meier), comparing those estimations between groups (log-rank test), and modeling that data with explanatory variables (Cox proportional hazards regression). Emphasis will be placed on the concepts of how time is measured (e.g., time since entry, attained age, and calendar time), right censoring, competing risks when comparing groups, and assessing the assumption of proportional hazards when modeling. The SAS products used in this paper are Base SAS and SAS/STAT, with no limitation on operating system.

Michael G. Wilson studied Biostatistics at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo. He has been a SAS user and served as a statistical consultant to help large pharmaceutical and medical device corporations solve research problems for 24 years. He has been an adjunct faculty member at Indiana University School of Medicine for the past 12 years, where he enjoys helping students and faculty learn and use statistics, often with the help of SAS. Michael teaches "Statistics to Non-statisticians" workshops internal to large corporations and externally. Michael lives in Indianapolis.

Demo Room

Gaining Competitive Advantage and Generating Success with Experis – Mindy Kiss, Experis

Analysis of Failure-Time Data in Industrial Settings, and other questions on analytics, statistics, and SAS – *Michael Wilson, Biostatistical Communications, Inc.*

Credentials Randomization for Automated Email from SAS – Irvin Snider, Assurant Health

PROC Compare, String Concatenation, and other SAS programming questions – *Joshua Horstman, Nested Loop Consulting*

SAS Analytics Training – Catherine Truxillo, SAS Institute

SAS Training – Charu Shankar, SAS Institute

SAS Visual Analytics for Big Data – Joe Morrissey, SAS Institute

Topics related to his presentations, and MWSUG 2013 – George Hurley, The Hershey Company

Communication-Effective Data Visualization with SAS Graphic Tools – *LeRoy Bessler, Bessler Consulting and Research*

Proceedings-Only Content

SAS-to-Excel Application Development Using Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE)

LeRoy Bessler, Bessler Consulting and Research

DDE is a popular way to create highly formatted Excel reports with a SAS program. A paper, slides, and toolkit of 60 macros, 27 sample programs, and supporting files will be in the Proceedings.

Conference Team

Craig Wildeman and **David Bruckner**, from Kohler Co., continue their valuable help with registration and communication. Craig is a Senior Systems Project Leader in the Quality Department of the Cast Iron Division. David is a Systems Project Leader for Sales Operations - K & B Americas. **Laura MacBride** handles conference communications. She is a Research Analyst at Marquette University. **Doug Thompson**, PhD is Senior Director of Analytics Consulting for Blue Cross Blue Shield of IL, NM, OK, and TX (based in Chicago). **Alexandra Riley** is the Associate Director of the Office of Institutional Research at Marquette University. **LeRoy Bessler**, PhD is an independent SAS consultant, and is conference coordinator.

Wisconsin Illinois SAS Users Conference Agenda – June 26, 2013 Women's Club of Wisconsin 813 East Kilbourn Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53202 – Telephone: 414-276-5170

8:30	Registration Check-In
9:00	Welcome LeRoy Bessler, Conference Coordinator
9:10	Introduction to Data Mining David A. Dickey, North Carolina State University
SAS SECTION	
10:00	Changing a Static Condition to a Dynamic Data-Driven Field with SAS <i>Misty Johnson, Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services</i>
10:25	Break
10:45	More on Analyzing Large Amounts of Data Using SAS Visual Analytics Joe Morrissey, SAS Institute
11:10	Top 10 SAS Coding Efficiencies <i>Charu Shankar, SAS Institute</i>
12:00	Lunch
1:00	Why Choose Between DATA Step or PROC SQL When You Can Have Both? Charu Shankar, SAS Institute
1:50	Credentials Randomization for Automated Email from SAS <i>Irvin Snider, Assurant Health</i>
2:10	Underutilized Features in SAS Macro Language <i>George Hurley, The Hershey Company</i>
2:40	Break
2:50	Don't Let PROC Compare Catch You Unaware Joshua Horstman, Nested Loop Consulting
3:15	Let the CAT Out of the Bag: String Concatenation in SAS 9 Joshua Horstman, Nested Loop Consulting
3:40	Automate Highly Formatted Excel Reports Directly from SAS LeRoy Bessler, Bessler Consulting and Research
SAS ANALYTICS SECTION	
11:10	Upscaling Your Mixed Models: Getting Started with the HPMIXED Procedure <i>Catherine Truxillo, SAS Institute</i>
1:00	An Overview of Forecasting Methods David A. Dickey, North Carolina State University
1:50	What Procedure Should I Learn First? A SAS/STAT Instructor's Top Five Procedures for Modeling <i>Catherine Truxillo, SAS Institute</i>
2:50	Analysis of Count Data: A Business Perspective George Hurley, The Hershey Company
3:40	An Introduction to the Analysis of Failure-Time Data in Industrial Settings <i>Michael Wilson, Biostatistical Communications, Inc.</i>
4:30	Closing (Return to SAS Section)

NOTE: Order of speakers above might need to change without notice.

Demo Room 11:10 to 4:30 – Find details on previous page. Not everyone will be available at all times.

Map

Women's Club of Wisconsin 813 East Kilbourn Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53202 Telephone: 414-276-5170



The **Woman's Club of Wisconsin** is located at 813 East Kilbourn Avenue, at the intersection of Kilbourn and North Cass Street. The Club entrance has a discreet marquee. (Handicapped entry is also available.)

The Club Parking Lot

(guests pay no fee) is one block South, at the intersection of East Wells Street and North Cass Street.

Some Overnight Accommodation Alternatives Near the Conference Site:

University Club (Mention the conference to get our rate at this Club. Book early. Rooms are limited.) 414-271-2222 <u>http://universityclubmil.com/</u>

County Clare Irish Inn & Pub 414-272-5273 <u>http://countyclare-inn.com/</u>

Comfort Inn and Suites 800-328-7275 <u>http://www.parkeasthotel.com/</u>

Hotel Metro 877-638-7620 <u>http://www.hotelmetro.com/</u>

The Pfister Hotel 800-558-8222 <u>http://www.thepfisterhotel.com/</u>

Hyatt Regency 414-276-1234 or 888-591-1234 <u>http://milwaukee.hyatt.com/hyatt/hotels/</u>

Intercontinental Milwaukee 414-935-5943 or 800-954-4667 <u>http://www.intercontinentalmilwaukee.com/</u>

The Astor Hotel 800-558-0200 <u>http://theastorhotel.com/</u>

Registration and Payment and/or Mailing List Form SAS Users Conference – June 26, 2013 – Registration in Advance Only

Our online registration system now allows us to accept credit cards or checks. If you pay by credit card, you will get a confirmation email and receipt once you complete your registration and successful payment has been received. If you prefer to pay by check, please fill in the online system but select check payment and send a check to the address stated in the online system.

If payment is not received by June 21, you will not be allowed to attend the conference. You will receive a check payment confirmation email when payment has been received. Cancellations will not be accepted unless received before June 21. To cancel a registration, please email registrar@wiilsu.org stating that you wish to cancel, and we will issue the credit. If you pay by credit card and need to cancel, your credit card will be refunded less a \$10.00 processing fee (i.e., \$60.00 charge less \$10.00 fee results in \$50.00 refund to your card). To avoid the processing fee, you can substitute someone else for your registration by going back into the registration system and editing your registration by changing your name to the new registrant.

***** Online Registration site: <u>www.wiilsu.org</u>

For questions about registration, contact our Registrars at 920-457-4441 or registrar@wiilsu.org.

NOTE: Order of speakers on the agenda might need to change without notice.

Please Use This Section To Request Adds, Changes, or Deletions To Our Mailing List:

If you are not attending the conference and want to receive future mailings, please use this form to get on our mailing list. If you need to make corrections to our mailing list, please use this form. <u>Please include your email</u> <u>address</u>. Consider using one that is unlikely to change.

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