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El presente boletín de resúmenes tiene una periodicidad mensual y con él la Biblioteca del Instituto de Estadística y Cartografía de Andalucía pretende dar a conocer a los usuarios de una forma detallada el contenido de las revistas especializadas que entran en su colección. Se trata de un complemento al boletín de novedades de publicaciones seriadas ya que en él se incluyen los resúmenes de cada uno de los artículos que aparecen publicados en los diferentes números de las revistas en el idioma original de las mismas.

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**Cartographic journal, The, ISSN 0008-7041
Volume 54, number 1 (february 2017)**

Community Geography: Addressing Barriers in Public Participation GIS

P. 5-13

Jonnell A. Robinson, Daniel Block & Amanda Rees

Abstract

Early advocates of Public Participation Geographic Information Systems (PPGIS) envisioned a future in which members of the public (broadly) and members of marginalized communities (specifically) would utilize geographic information and spatial technologies to affect positive change within their communities. Yet in spite of the emergence and success of PPGIS, open source geospatial tools, and the geoweb, access barriers recognized by proponents of PPGIS in the mid-1990s persist. As a result, PPGIS facilitators continue to be instrumental in addressing access barriers to geospatial technologies among resource poor organizations and marginalized groups. 'Community geography', is a growing area of academic geography that leverages university community partnerships to facilitate access to spatial technology, data, and analysis. Experiences from community geography programmes at three universities (Chicago State University, Syracuse University, and Columbus State University) demonstrate the benefits and challenges of a facilitated model of PPGIS.

Cartographica incognita: 'Dijital Jedis', Satellite Salvation and the Mysteries of the 'Missing Maps'

P. 14-23

Catherine Turk

Abstract

Like Participatory Geographic Information Systems (PGIS) and Public Participation Geographic Information Systems (PPGIS) crowdsourced collaborative mapping is often imagined as an alternative to conventional cartographic practice. This paper examines collaborative mapping projects designed to assist in humanitarian work and respond to catastrophes. These projects, their technological complexity and wide range of collaborators, including affected locals, international Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and anonymous online contributors, invite closer consideration. In this article I unpick the gnarly question of how the remote sourcing of information through cloud collaboration and satellite imagery jostles with grounded work encouraging local control of local geoinformation. My critical analysis of these projects explores: (1) justifications for action – what is being promised through digital mapping as aid or satellite salvation?; (2) forms of participation – the role of 'hotties' 'noddies' and 'digital jedis'; and (3) contingencies of mapping practices and the assemblages of actors within which they are embedded – as the mysteries of the 'missing maps'. The conclusion considers differing approaches towards the inclusion of local knowledges within participatory digital aid mapping and identifies remote mapping practices that are both incognito and incognisant.

Cartographic Design Matters – A Comparison of Thematic Polygon Design

P. 24-35

Andreas Kiik, Marcus Nyström & Lars Harrie

Abstract

The number of web services providing cartographic data is increasing. A main challenge is to enable a user to combine these services, not only from a technical perspective, but also from a cartographic one. One common use case for these services is to create mashups based on thematic polygons on top of background maps. In this study we compare four

cartographic designs of thematic polygons: only boundaries, transparencies, hatches and icons. The aim of the comparison is to investigate whether the designs are good for identifying the extent of the polygons and if the design disturbs the reading of the background map. The comparison is based on an eye-tracking study, where 24 participants performed polygon identification tasks as well as background search tasks. The study revealed that hatches were more efficient than the other designs for polygon identification. Hatches had significantly shorter total fixation times as well as scanpath lengths, possibly since the participants were able to identify the extent of the polygon solely based on the interior (i.e. the hatches), while for the other designs the participants were extensively reliant on the boundaries. However, the results also indicate that the hatches design disturbs the reading of the background map more than the other designs; hatches also appear visually unpleasant for many users. Since each design had its strengths and weaknesses, we recommend producers of services for thematic data to provide several designs so users can select an appropriate design for their own use cases.

Grouping Rules for Effective Legend Design

P. 36-47

Zhe Qin & Zhilin Li

Abstract

The legend is an important map component. Legend design is one aspect of map design, which forms an important topic in cartography. From the literature, it is found that only one study was dedicated to the building of cartographic rules for effective legend design, and no systematic investigations into the building of grouping rules for proper determination of the grouping of legend features (symbols+text descriptions) had been carried out. This study is therefore devoted to the building of grouping rules based on Gestalt laws. An experimental evaluation of these developed rules was designed and conducted. The results indicate that a legend designed by considering these new rules is significantly more efficient than the others violating these rules.

Inferring Spatial Scale Change in an Isoleth Map

P. 48-60

J. Lin & R. Cromley

Abstract

This study reunites areal interpolation with the isopleth mapping process to construct an inferred larger scale isopleth map. Intelligent areal interpolation is used to construct two types of population density surfaces that are used as inputs for pycnophylactic interpolation of an isopleth surface. One is a target zone population density surface (TZPDS) and the other is a control zone population density surface (CZPDS). Results suggest that an inferred isopleth map with remote sensing control data is a better surface depiction than an isopleth map without any control data, and the quality of such an isopleth map is further improved by enhancing the remote sensing data with residential parcel information. A CZPDS-derived intelligent isopleth map also has more peaks and variations in population distribution patterns than does a TZPDS-derived one due to the larger scale of the control data.

A Practical Algorithm for the External Annotation of Area Features

P. 61-76

Maxim Rylov & Andreas Reimer

Abstract

One of the subtasks of automated map labelling that has received little attention so far is the labelling of areas. Geographic areas are often represented by concave polygons which pose severe limitations on straightforward solutions due to their great variety of shape, a fact worsened by the lack of measures for quantifying feature-label relationships. We introduce a novel and efficient algorithm for labelling area features externally, i.e. outside their polygonal boundary. Two main contributions are presented in the following. First, it is a highly optimized algorithm of generating candidate placements utilizing algorithms from the field of computational geometry. Second, we describe a measure for scoring label positions. Both solutions based on a series of well-established cartographic precepts about name positioning in the case of semantic enclaves such as islands or lakes. The results of our experiments show that our algorithm can efficiently place labels with a quality that is close to the quality of traditional cartographic products made by human

Requirements Elicitation for Geo-information Solutions

P. 77-90

Claudia Robbi Sluter, Corné P. J. M. van Elzakker & Ivana Ivánová

Abstract

Geo-information solutions can achieve a higher level of quality if they are developed in accordance with a user-centred design that requires definition of the user requirements in the first step of solution construction. We treat a geo-information solution as a system designed to support human-based activities in a specific context through which solutions to contextual problems can be achieved via geographic knowledge. Geographic knowledge is a result of geo-data exploration, analysis, interpretation and dissemination with a given geo-information system. Taking the characteristics of geo-information systems into account, existing methods and techniques of requirements engineering may be applied for the design and implementation of geo-information solutions. Based on these considerations, here we present a generic framework that can aid geo-information experts, geo-informaticians and cartographers in the design and construction of more efficient, effective and satisfactory solutions.

Cartographic Design and Usability of Visual Variables for Linear Features

P. 91-102

Petr Kubiček, Čeněk Šašinka, Zdeněk Stachoň, Zbyněk Štěřba, Jiří Apeltauer & Tomáš Urbánek

Abstract

This article addresses the measurement and assessment of response times and error rates in map-reading tasks relative to various modes of linear feature visualization. In a between-subject design study, participants completed a set of map-reading tasks generated by approaches to a traffic problem. These entailed quick and correct decoding of graphically represented quantitative and qualitative spatial information. The tasks first involved the decoding of one graphic variable, then of two variables simultaneously. While alternative representations of qualitative information included colour hue and symbol shape, the quantitative information was communicated either through symbol size or colour value. In bivariate tasks, quantitative and qualitative graphical elements were combined in a single display. Individual differences were also examined. The concept of cognitive style partially explains the variability in people's perception and thinking, describing individual preferences in object representation and problem-solving strategies. The data obtained in the experiment suggest that alternative forms of visualization may have different impacts on performance in map-reading tasks: colour hue and size proved more efficient in communicating information than shape and colour value. Apart from this, it was shown that individual facets of cognitive style may affect task performance, depending on the type of visualization employed.



**Cartographic journal, The, ISSN 0008-7041
Volume 54, number 2 (may 2017)**

A GIS Approach to Exploring Monetary Value on Enclosure Era Property-Related Maps

P. 106-114

Christopher Macdonald Hewitt

Abstract

Historical enclosure era property-related maps can tell us a great deal about the life and times of communities in the past. This study offers a unique approach to studying the historical landscape by applying GIS techniques to the examination of an eighteenth-century English village. Using novel GIS applications relying on historical maps, the study explores various aspects of the village's physical and social characteristics. In doing so, the study forges effective linkages between cultural and landscape variables to reveal aspects of the historical landscape in eighteenth-century Britain previously inaccessible to researchers. This, in turn, provides a much more comprehensive and sophisticated template for future use by historical geographers in a number of contexts.

Cross-Checking: A Method to Test the Comprehensiveness of Pigot's Nineteenth-Century Plans of Manchester & Salford

P. 115-125

Brian Robson

Abstract

The long sequence of Pigot's plans of Manchester and Salford is used to test the concept that the dates of churches and chapels can be used as a valuable indicator of the completeness of the coverage of large-scale nineteenth-century town plans. The approach appears to hold some promise and suggests that Pigot's plans were surprisingly comprehensive. This may reflect not merely his drawing on existing surveys but, more interestingly, may be the incidental product of collecting data for his town directories. The methodology could usefully be extended to explore the value of directory plans of other towns.

Localization of Manuscript Müller's Maps

P. 126-138

Václav Čada & Karel Janečka

Abstract

The paper describes a localization of Müller's maps of regions of Bohemia from 1712 to 1718. Original maps represent the territories within regional boundaries in approximate scale 1: 100 000. It is relatively problematic to extract spatial information from the maps based on precise geodetic control and well-known cartographic projection. A different approach must be chosen in case of old maps without geodetic control and identifiable cartographic projection. In such a case the identical points whose coordinates in the reference coordinate system are known must be identified in the old map and their cartometric coordinates measured. This is also the case of manuscript Müller's maps. For creation of a transformation key the suitable input data must be selected. As the most frequented features on these maps are settlements it was decided to use this part of planimetric component. Several ways how to use the settlements for transformation were explored in order to find out the most appropriate way of localization of these rare old maps. For purpose of old maps localization the database of settlements (DBS) was used. This database is based on the Territorial

Identification Register of Basic Settlement Units (TIR-BSU) which has been created in 1992–2004 and contains current coordinates of settlements. Furthermore, after transformation, the analysis of the visualization accuracy of watercourses was done.

Quality Assessment of an Automatic Sounding Selection Process for Navigational Charts

P. 139-146

Dejan Lovrinčević

Abstract

A good seabed representation is one of the important characteristics of any navigational chart. Along with depth contours and coloured depth areas, soundings are used for this task. All the soundings on a navigational chart are selected for a reason. Soundings contribute to the navigational chart safety aspect by alerting to all the threats and dangers. They also show all the attributes of a seabed relief without overcrowding it, thus maintaining the overall chart quality. Soundings are selected from a hydrographic survey and since it consists of a vast number of data, the process of sounding selection is a challenging and demanding task. It requires experience and knowledge from the nautical cartographer and is mostly done manually. Some types of software nowadays provide an automatic selection feature. This paper analyses a process of automatic sounding selection in the dKart Editor software. On the Croatian side of the Adriatic Sea, Šibenski Kanal (Šibenik channel) and Kanal Sv. Ante (St. Ante's channel) are used as the study area. A hydrographic survey of the area represents the input data. The official navigational chart of the surveyed area is used as the basis for determining three different sets of parameters for the selection process. After the selection, obtained results are assessed based on geometrical accuracy and on the conservation level of navigational safety. For geometrical accuracy, the best results were produced by the third set that was divided in two subsets for each channel. It was determined that the nature of the seabed relief had an impact on the selection process. The same set had the best result for navigational safety assessment but it was concluded that all the sets undermined the aspect. Because of these crucial shortcomings noticed in all the tested sets of parameters, the feature is considered inadequate for serious usage as a completely automatic tool for the process of sounding selection on navigational charts.

The Differentiation of Point Symbols using Selected Visual Variables in the Mobile Augmented Reality System

P. 147-156

Łukasz Halik & Beata Medyńska-Gulij

Abstract

On the basis of initial studies devoted to a better understanding of how the public user (a pedestrian in the city) perceives cartographic symbols in the mobile augmented reality system, we present an attempt to determine the threshold values of differentiation for three visual variables. The variables of *size*, *transparency*, and *focus* were implemented into image point symbols representing five types of objects. The set of symbols was designed in accordance with the rules of cartographic design taking into consideration an analysis of 19 professional tourist works. The symbols were presented on the screen of a mobile device in a system imitating the augmented reality system against four different backgrounds: white, a wall, and two typical urban landscapes. The results of an internet survey conducted using a tablet at four locations in Poznan (Poland) allowed us to determine the following: threshold differentiation values for the analysed variables, indication of the dependence on the type of background displayed on the mobile device in augmented reality, and the advantage of using a combination of visual variables.

Creating a Dot Density Map: Resident Population in Mainland Portugal

P. 157-162

Eduardo Gomes

Abstract

Dot maps are one of the best ways to visualize absolute values in thematic cartography. Dots represent quantitative data on a map. Population is often used in this type of representation. This paper presents a population dot density map for the year 2011 on two scales: (1) for mainland Portugal, and (2) for the Lisbon and Oporto regions. We have used dots with constant values and sizes at the most detailed statistical level (i.e. statistical subsection) for localities with less than

5000 inhabitants, and proportional circles for localities with more than 5000 inhabitants. These two scales of analysis coupled with two cartographic representation techniques used on a single map allow for a clear reading of the distribution of population.

Francisco José de Caldas's Unaccomplished Life-Project – His Map *Provincias Unidas de la Nueva Granada*, 1811/ 1815

P. 163-172

Sergio Mejía

Abstract

The first attempted republican map of present-day Colombia remained unachieved. Francisco José de Caldas worked on it since 1797 and, come the revolution and Nueva Granada's republican inception, he prepared two successive cartouches to introduce it: the first one in 1811, the latter in 1815. Finally entitled *Provincias de la Nueva Granada*, Caldas's map remains understudied. In this article, I establish its basic cartographic parameters, discuss the political context of its unfinished making and link it to its pertinent cartographic precedents.

Rethinking the Land: An Exhibition of Ulster Maps

P. 173-180

Garrett Carr

Abstract

The author curates a touring exhibition of Northern Ireland cartography, called Mapping Alternative Ulster. The project emerged from a dissatisfaction with how Northern Ireland is represented in maps, and one example is given. To counter them, he sought independent cartographers making original maps. The curator discusses the criteria he applied when selecting work for the show. He wanted maps with politics, although not the region's traditional sectarian politics. All the selected maps constitute arguments, critiquing problems in the lived environment or drawing attention to valuable things that may be at risk. The latter sections of the article discuss five of the contributors and look at their work in detail. In the conclusion, the impact of the exhibition is assessed by examining visitor comments. The paper is illustrated.

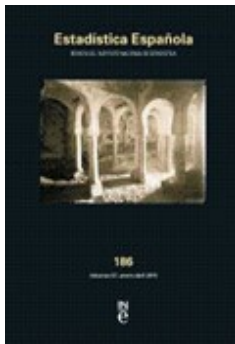
Embracing Informality – A Commentary

P. 181-184

Liora Bigon & Ambe J. Njoh

Abstract

This short commentary surveys an international exhibition entitled 'The cartography of the unseen', presented at HIT's Faculty of Design Research Gallery, Israel, February 2015. For a better understanding of this exhibition and its implications, also theoretically, we intervened with a further interpretation on one of the exhibited projects, that is, Map Kibera.



Estadística española : revista del Instituto Nacional de Estadística, ISSN 0014-1151
Número 191 (septiembre-diciembre 2017)

Comportamiento de la mortalidad en los países de la Unión Europea y caracterización según sus índices de mortalidad

P. 123-131

Luis Esteban Chaves

Resumen

Las comparaciones de longevidad en diferentes países ayudan a los responsables políticos y a los analistas a evaluar la cantidad de periodos de tiempo y de personas que se han beneficiado de los programas públicos, como la seguridad social y la asistencia sanitaria. El objetivo fundamental de este trabajo es identificar grupos de países de la Unión Europea que tengan comportamientos similares en su mortalidad. Las diferencias entre los grupos serán cuantificadas a través de los indicadores de mortalidad. El trabajo muestra que, teniendo en cuenta la mortalidad, los países de la Unión Europea se pueden agrupar en tres clusters. Uno formado por Alemania, Austria, Bélgica, Dinamarca, España, Finlandia, Francia, Holanda, Irlanda, Italia, Luxemburgo, Portugal, Reino Unido y Suecia. Otro formado por Bulgaria, Polonia, Eslovaquia, Eslovenia, República Checa y Hungría y un tercero integrado por Letonia, Estonia y Lituania. Esta agrupación es fruto del gap en mortalidad que existe entre los países del oeste de la Unión Europea y los del este, siendo en estos últimos donde se muestran valores más desfavorables. La caracterización de estos grupos muestra que la esperanza de vida al nacer es el indicador de mortalidad que más discrimina entre los clusters obtenidos.

Risk of Death: a Two-Step Method Using Wavelets and Piecewise Harmonic Interpolation

P. 133-141

Francisco G. Morillas, Ismael Baeza y Jose M. Pavia

Abstract

En poblaciones reales es habitual que las probabilidades de muerte, q_x (con edad cumplida x antes de alcanzar la edad $x + 1$) sean desconocidas y deban estimarse empíricamente. Para mejorar las estimaciones iniciales suelen utilizarse técnicas de graduación, por ejemplo explotando las relaciones entre valores próximos de q_x (estimación-núcleo). Así, en Baeza and Morillas (2011) se introduce el concepto de graduación-wavelet y en Baeza and Morillas (2016) se profundiza en la estimación de los valores subyacentes de q_x mediante esta aproximación discreta. En este sentido, y debido a la naturaleza no lineal de la mortalidad, las técnicas de graduación presentan problemas si el conjunto de datos disponible es pequeño. Para superar esta limitación, proponemos un procedimiento bietápico que genera información sintética vía Interpolación Armónica Polinomial (PPH), reduciendo fenómenos como el de Gibbs o reduciendo ruido que se introduce por falta de información.

On the use of Statistical Process Control in Monitoring Mortality. An Application to European Countries

P. 143-159

Vicent Giner-Bosch, Majorlika Cabrerizo-Cabanos y Ana Debón-Aucejo

Resumen

La evolución de la mortalidad es un asunto de interés global tanto desde un punto de vista económico como social. En concreto, un objetivo deseable es ser capaces de detectar y predecir cambios en la mortalidad en comparación con su comportamiento esperado de manera tan precisa como sea posible. En este contexto, la tasa de mortalidad estandarizada (SMR) es usada normalmente para medir la mortalidad de un país en relación a sus países vecinos en un momento dado del tiempo. En este trabajo abordamos el estudio de la evolución de la SMR de un país a lo largo del tiempo, modelada como una serie temporal. Se

explorará el uso conjunto de técnicas de series temporales y control estadístico de procesos (SPC) para monitorizar el comportamiento de la SMR. Ambos enfoques son pertinentes y complementarios. Por un lado, las series temporales son una herramienta adecuada para estudiar y caracterizar la evolución de la SMR a lo largo del tiempo y realizar previsiones sobre él. Por otro lado, el SPC permite detectar cambios significativos en la tendencia de la variable objeto de monitorización. En concreto, se propone monitorizar los residuos del modelo ajustado de series temporales mediante gráficos de control. Presentamos y discutimos los resultados de aplicar nuestra propuesta a datos de mortalidad de países europeos correspondientes a un periodo de 20 años. Dichos resultados muestran la relevancia de nuestro enfoque y sugieren futuros pasos de investigación. Finalmente, se plantea el uso de otros enfoques que combinen técnicas de series temporales y SPC.

Tendencias y comportamiento de la mortalidad en Colombia entre 1973 y 2005

P. 161-180

Gisou Díaz Rojo y Ana Debón Aucejo

Resumen

Estudiar los cambios y tendencias de la mortalidad resulta de gran importancia dado que se registran fenómenos como el aumento progresivo de la población, el envejecimiento poblacional y la reducción de la mortalidad, los cuales tienen un impacto en términos de desarrollo económico en el desarrollo general de los países. Con este trabajo se pretende estudiar el comportamiento de la mortalidad en Colombia para el período 1973-2005 utilizando tablas de mortalidad construidas a partir de Latin American Human Mortality Database y modelizar la mortalidad en Colombia con el modelo de Lee-Carter y algunas extensiones. Los resultados obtenidos por los diferentes modelos permitieron identificar que la estructura de la mortalidad de Colombia se asemeja a la de países desarrollados.

Mortalidad y duración potencial de las uniones

P. 181-204

Julio Pérez Díaz, Rogelio Pujol Rodríguez, Diego Ramiro Fariñas y Antonio Abellán García

Resumen

La mejora de la mortalidad modifica no sólo las edades que la experimentan, sino todo el transcurso de vida posterior. Se analiza el efecto de la mortalidad sobre la potencial duración de las uniones conyugales, en ausencia de otras causas de disolución, mediante un modelo de supervivencia de las uniones que combina las tablas de mortalidad de ambos sexos con distintos supuestos de edad media a la unión. El resultado evidencia cambios históricos en la duración posible de las uniones, y otras consecuencias sobre la viudedad, una profunda reestructuración de los hogares y un escenario de cambios sustanciales en los roles de género y edad.



Puertas abiertas / puertas cerradas: los refugiados ponen en evidencia a Europa

P. 431-454

Consejo de Redacción

Resumen

En este editorial queremos pronunciarnos sobre la llamada “crisis de los refugiados”. En primer lugar debemos aclarar cuestiones como el impacto de la llegada de refugiados a nuestro entorno europeo. Este hecho pone de relieve la crisis del proyecto europeo. La diferenciación, importante, porosa y no siempre clara, pero necesaria, entre refugiados (en sentido humanitario) e inmigrantes (en sentido económico) nos ha parecido necesaria para poder poner de relieve lo central que está en juego en ambas “crisis”: por un lado, los países empobrecidos que padecen las consecuencias de guerras, hambrunas, gobiernos dictatoriales, sobreexplotación y acaparamiento de recursos por parte de poderes económicos o políticos extraños a sus pueblos; por otro, la crisis de valores y de principios que revela en Europa este problema demográfico humanitario. Nuestra posición, además de una mirada autocrítica sobre la realidad, quiere servir para proponer algunos compromisos explícitos de acción: políticas de acogida que sean eficientes en la integración de los refugiados, respetuosas de los derechos humanos y sostenibles en las sociedades europeas.

Nell Breuning y el sistema de Economía social de mercado

P. 455-511

Walter A. Binder Castro, José María Margenat Peralta

Resumen

El jesuita Oswald von Nell-Breuning (1890-1991) fue uno de los pensadores que contribuyeron al origen del sistema de Economía social de mercado en Alemania. Este estudio analiza la aportación de Nell-Breuning a la justicia social y a los derechos de los trabajadores en el periodo que abarca de 1948 a 1965, una etapa clave en la historia europea y especialmente en la de la República federal alemana. Nell-Breuning formó parte del Consejo científico asesor del Ministerio federal alemán de Economía en la posguerra. Su aportación durante los años 1948 a 1965, centrada en la coparticipación de los trabajadores en los beneficios empresariales y en la cogestión para la toma de decisiones en la empresa fue esencial para la configuración de la Economía social de mercado. El estudio ahora posible de las actas del consejo científico asesor del Ministerio de Economía, cuya inspiración se debe directamente a Nell-Breuning, permite una comprensión y un análisis más profundos de sus aportaciones teórico-prácticas.

La principal de éstas fue un modelo de distribución de la renta, hasta hoy uno de los temas más presentes en el debate económico. Como es conocido, existen tres formas de acceso a la renta: a través del trabajo, del capital o del suelo. La propiedad de los medios de producción en Alemania estaba concentrada en pocas manos. El hecho de que grandes capas de la sociedad fuesen ajenas a la institución de la propiedad, junto con el triunfo de las ideas comunistas en la Rusia soviética, ponía en cuestión la concepción de la propiedad privada así como la paz social. Ante esta situación y ante la propuesta comunista de repartición de la propiedad de los bienes de producción, Nell-Breuning propuso el modelo que partía de una concepción iusnaturalista de la propiedad privada basada en la participación de los trabajadores en los beneficios con el fin de generar una capacidad de ahorro y así reinvertir como copropietarios dichos ahorros en la propiedad de la empresa. Finalmente las aportaciones del modelo Nell-Breuning se ponen en relación con el pensamiento social cristiano.

Jacques Maritain frente a un catolicismo de cruzada España 1943 - 1937

P. 511-533

Jean Miguel Garrigues

Resumen

En agosto de 1934 el pensador católico francés Jacques Maritain pronunció unas lecciones en Santander, origen de su ensayo probablemente más conocido, *Humanisme intégral*, aparecido en castellano en 1935 y en francés en 1936, reeditado tres veces más hasta 2000. El teólogo y pensador dominico hispano-francés padre Garrigues pretende trazar el contexto en que se pronunciaron aquellas lecciones, tanto el europeo como el español, muy agitado entonces, dos meses después estalló la cruelmente sofocada revuelta minera de Asturias y se produjo el golpe separatista frustrado en Barcelona y muy condicionado por resultados electorales y gobiernos cambiantes entre 1933 y 1934. El autor destaca que Maritain dialogó con los otros españoles, los que no se dejaban encerrar en posiciones maniqueas entre las dos Españas. Aunque en ese momento Maritain no era considerado todavía un pensador político, como sería después, sobre todo en su etapa norteamericana, la toma de posición del curso de Santander reflejaba ya sus convicciones religiosas profundas que le llevaron poco a poco a defender una independencia intelectual católica no supeditada a posiciones partidistas: Maritain no se alineó nunca con el gobierno republicano de entonces ni durante la guerra de España, a cuyo estudio el autor dedica a continuación un análisis a partir de la toma de posición de Maritain especialmente con su prefacio a la obra del filósofo y jurista ovetense Alfredo de Mendizábal *Aux origines d'une tragédie*. El estudio concluye con una referencia al influjo de Maritain en la evolución del catolicismo más ilustrado y abierto que ayudó a la preparación de la transición democrática.

El sistema político único ante el Islam

P. 533-547

Roberto Estévez Estévez

Resumen

El artículo parte de los orígenes científicistas de la idea de un mejor y único sistema político, para abordar un aspecto de la difícil cuestión del creciente enfrentamiento entre una parte del universo islámico y lo que Osama Bin Laden en el pasado y hoy el Daesh llama los cruzados, intentando reflexionar sobre si la pretensión de universalidad de un sistema político, propio de la modernidad euroamericana tardía, se encuentra entre los fundamentos de la dificultad para alcanzar un entendimiento. En caso que así fuera deja abierta la cuestión de cuáles podrían ser los acuerdos que permitan la convivencia entre civilizaciones diversas, cada una de ellas con su propio sistema político.

La protección social en las personas con discapacidad

P. 547-577

Gema Polonio de Dios

Resumen

El objetivo del presente artículo es la reflexión de un tema crucial en el ámbito de la discapacidad: la protección social. El artículo explica qué se entiende por protección social, marco jurídico normativo y principios que la fundamentan entre los que destacan: la igualdad de oportunidades y no discriminación, considerado no solo un principio, sino también un derecho y como tal, consolidado en los diferentes textos jurídicos y la inclusión social, fin último que, tanto administraciones, organizaciones, familias e incluso las propias personas con discapacidad, luchan día a día para que sea una realidad efectiva y no solo una plasmación ideológica. Además el artículo explicita las medidas de acción positiva que los distintos gobiernos están obligados a llevar a cabo para garantizar este derecho y con ello una verdadera inclusión social. Entre ellas destacan: la accesibilidad, la educación y el empleo.



Los discursos del odio: una amenaza a la construcción democrática de la tolerancia

P. 5-27

Consejo de Redacción

Resumen

Los discursos del odio estigmatizan a colectivos y minorías por cuestiones étnicas, políticas, sociales o religiosas buscando su denigración y provocando una desigualdad estructural, un juego de superioridad e inferioridad. La reacción jurídica ante los discursos del odio no es unívoca en la esfera internacional, donde pueden identificarse varios paradigmas diferenciados: el modelo americano, hiper-proteccionista de la libertad de expresión, donde sólo se reprenden las expresiones que conducen de forma directa a la comisión de delitos; el modelo Europeo, más proclive a censurar jurídicamente expresiones denigratorias gratuitas, que no contribuyen a la formación de la opinión pública, aunque no conlleven la comisión de delitos; y el modelo de los regímenes dictatoriales a los que en este extremo pueden equipararse algunos Estados confesionales, sobre todo de tradición islámica en los que el ataque a los símbolos ideológicos o religiosos constituye un ataque al propio Estado. En Europa hemos puesto recientemente el acento en los tipos penales ligados a la idea de apología del odio, que se han multiplicado en todo el continente y de los que la última reforma del Código penal español de 2015 constituye una manifestación proverbial. Sin embargo, la eficacia del derecho penal es precaria en este terreno, por lo difícil que es apreciar intencionalidad dañina en ciertas expresiones satíricas; por la cobertura que les presta el contexto artístico en el que a veces se producen; y por la tradicional consideración que tiene en la regulación de las injurias lo que sea o no aceptable según el uso social de cada época.

En todo caso, el derecho aplicable en esta materia está en gran medida en construcción, "in fieri"; necesitado de grandes acuerdos internacionales y globales entre los Estados y las identidades culturales y políticas que conforman la comunidad internacional. Para esta tarea la necesidad de un pensamiento fuerte, de orden ético y político, es tan incuestionable como urgente si queremos evitar los efectos más dramáticos del choque de civilizaciones que hoy revivimos a golpe de atentados.

En este punto nos parece esencial construir una idea de "respeto inclusivo" como pilar y conductor de la convivencia en sociedades cada vez más interculturales. Entendemos que el "estatuto de la tolerancia" no ha de limitarse al reconocimiento del respeto como valor cívico comprometido activamente con los derechos universales inherentes a todo ser humano. Ese es, desde luego, un prius que ya señaló la Declaración de la UNESCO de 1995 dejando claro que no se trata de elevar a norma una "tolerancia de la indiferencia", esencialmente permisiva, sino que hay que partir de la exigencia del respeto de la dignidad del otro en el sentido que proclama el art. 1º de la Declaración universal de derechos humanos, según el cual Todos los seres humanos nacen libres e iguales en dignidad y derechos y, dotados como están de razón y conciencia, deben comportarse fraternalmente los unos con los otros.

A partir de ese mínimo, la construcción del respeto tiene que ir más allá del mero reconocimiento del otro, de lo distinto, para caminar hacia la inclusión del otro desde una perspectiva más intercultural que multicultural, de modo que pudiéramos transitar de la ética pública de la tolerancia hacia el otro a la ética cordial del reconocimiento del otro, de un reconocimiento que persigue una integración cultural transformadora. Esta posición nos sitúa ante la exigencia de políticas públicas de reconocimiento de las minorías y la diversidad de identidades. Políticas públicas activas que comprenderían desde una educación en derechos humanos que sentase las bases de una ciudadanía intercultural

hasta la atención de las víctimas de la violencia y la discriminación que nacen del odio y de la ignorancia.

**La misión de las universidades y escuelas de negocios de la Compañía de Jesús:
retos y prioridades**

P. 29-50

Enrique López Viguria

Resumen

El objetivo del artículo es familiarizar a los lectores con la misión universitaria de la Compañía de Jesús, así como identificar sus principales retos y prioridades. También destacaremos la importancia del paradigma Ledesma-Kolvenbach como referencia, al abordar la misión de las universidades jesuitas y las escuelas de negocios y, en particular, el tipo de persona que la Compañía de Jesús aspira a educar. Para ello, revisamos textos de las últimas congregaciones generales (CG) así como los discursos clave de los últimos dos superiores generales de los jesuitas, cuyas enseñanzas son una “fuente de autoridad”.

Docencia, investigación y gestión en una universidad: claves ignacianas

P. 51-71

Enrique Sanz Giménez-Rico

Resumen

El texto responde a la exposición en las Jornadas de formación de UNIJES sobre identidad y misión en los centros e instituciones universitarias de la Compañía de Jesús en España. En tres bloques se presentan las características de la espiritualidad ignaciana para desarrollar el sustantivo Universidad desde las claves que le aporta el adjetivo “jesuita”, interpretadas a través de la vida de Ignacio de Loyola y del paradigma Ledesma-Kolvenbach, especialmente desde los textos del padre Kolvenbach dirigidos a los centros universitarios jesuitas. En primer lugar, el discernimiento al que están llamados docentes, investigadores y todo el personal de la universidad. En segundo lugar, la dinámica de movimiento entre el centro y la periferia que estuvo presente en toda la vida de Ignacio de Loyola. Y en tercer lugar, las reglas para sentir con la Iglesia como clave para vivir el binomio subjetividad-institución.

**De la norma al ordenamiento jurídico: aspectos de la doctrina jurídica de
Francisco Suárez**

P. 73-84

Antonio Enrique Pérez Luño

Resumen

Francisco Suárez es un autor clásico de la teoría jurídica. Este trabajo expone como en la obra suareciana ya se encuentran elementos que lo sitúan como precursor del pensamiento jurídico moderno. El artículo destaca el valor de la obra fundamental jurídica de Suárez De legibus, que adelanta el elemento de sistematicidad del derecho, superando una visión del derecho meramente como normas aisladas. También se expone como en el pensamiento jurídico de Francisco Suárez se presenta una conexión del derecho con la dimensión social vinculándola como precedente de la propuesta del institucionalismo jurídico contemporáneo.

**La relevancia de una mística universitaria Reflexiones acerca del presente y
futuro de la universidad a partir de Klaus Heinrich e Ignacio Ellacuría**

P. 85-97

Sebastian Pittl

Resumen

El siguiente artículo pone a dialogar las reflexiones del filósofo alemán Klaus Heinrich, sobre el desarrollo de la Universidad Libre de Berlín, con las del filósofo y teólogo vasco-salvadoreño Ignacio Ellacuría (SJ) sobre la Universidad Centroamericana de El Salvador. Se muestra cómo en ambos casos la actualización creativa de intuiciones bíblicas lleva a la recuperación de un saber integral (teórico y práctico, afectivo, crítico y liberador) que hoy puede servir como punto de partida para cuestionar el predominio de un modelo de la universidad neoliberal y de un saber unidimensional.



Technometrics, ISSN 0040-1706
Volume 59, number 2 (may 2017)

Sequential Designs Based on Bayesian Uncertainty Quantification in Sparse Representation Surrogate Modeling

P. 139-152

Ray-Bing Chen, Weichung Wang & C. F. Jeff Wu

Abstract

A numerical method, called overcomplete basis surrogate method (OBSM), was recently proposed, which employs overcomplete basis functions to achieve sparse representations. While the method can handle nonstationary response without the need of inverting large covariance matrices, it lacks the capability to quantify uncertainty in predictions. We address this issue by proposing a Bayesian approach that first imposes a normal prior on the large space of linear coefficients, then applies the Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) algorithm to generate posterior samples for predictions. From these samples, Bayesian credible intervals can then be obtained to assess prediction uncertainty. A key application for the proposed method is the efficient construction of sequential designs. Several sequential design procedures with different infill criteria are proposed based on the generated posterior samples. Numerical studies show that the proposed schemes are capable of solving problems of positive point identification, optimization, and surrogate fitting.

Emulation of Numerical Models With Over-Specified Basis Functions

P. 153-164

Avishek Chakraborty, Derek Bingham, Soma S. Dhavala, Carolyn C. Kuranz, R. Paul Drake, Michael J. Grosskopf, Erica M. Rutter, Ben R. Torralva, James P. Holloway, Ryan G. McClarren & Bani K. Mallick

Abstract

Mathematical models are frequently used to explore physical systems, but can be computationally expensive to evaluate. In such settings, an emulator is used as a surrogate. In this work, we propose a basis-function approach for computer model emulation. To combine field observations with a collection of runs from the numerical model, we use the proposed emulator within the Kennedy-O'Hagan framework of model calibration. A novel feature of the approach is the use of an over-specified set of basis functions where number of bases used and their inclusion probabilities are treated as unknown quantities. The new approach is found to have smaller predictive uncertainty and computational efficiency than the standard Gaussian process approach to emulation and calibration. Along with several simulation examples focusing on different model characteristics, we also use the method to analyze a dataset on laboratory experiments related to astrophysics.

Lifted Brownian Kriging Models

P. 165-177

Matthew Plumlee & Daniel W. Apley

Abstract

Gaussian processes have become a standard framework for modeling deterministic computer simulations and producing predictions of the response surface. This article investigates a new covariance function that is shown to offer superior prediction compared to the more common covariances for computer simulations of real physical systems. This is demonstrated via a gamut of realistic examples. A simple, closed-form expression for the covariance

is derived as a limiting form of a Brownian-like covariance model as it is extended to some hypothetical higher-dimensional input domain, and so we term it a lifted Brownian covariance. This covariance has connections with the multiquadric kernel. Through analysis of the kriging model, this article offers some theoretical comparisons between the proposed covariance model and existing covariance models. The major emphasis of the theory is explaining why the proposed covariance is superior to its traditional counterparts for many computer simulations of real physical systems.

Maximum Likelihood Estimation for Stochastic Differential Equations Using Sequential Gaussian-Process-Based Optimization

P. 178-188

Grant Schneider, Peter F. Craigmile & Radu Herbei

Abstract

Stochastic differential equations (SDEs) are used as statistical models in many disciplines. However, intractable likelihood functions for SDEs make inference challenging, and we need to resort to simulation-based techniques to estimate and maximize the likelihood function. While importance sampling methods have allowed for the accurate evaluation of likelihoods at fixed parameter values, there is still a question of how to find the maximum likelihood estimate. In this article, we propose an efficient Gaussian-process-based method for exploring the parameter space using estimates of the likelihood from an importance sampler. Our technique accounts for the inherent Monte Carlo variability of the estimated likelihood, and does not require knowledge of gradients. The procedure adds potential parameter values by maximizing the so-called expected improvement, leveraging the fact that the likelihood function is assumed to be smooth. Our simulations demonstrate that our method has significant computational and efficiency gains over existing grid- and gradient-based techniques. Our method is applied to the estimation of ocean circulation from Lagrangian drift data in the South Atlantic ocean.

Box-Cox Transformation in Big Data

P. 189-201

Tonglin Zhang & Baijian Yang

Abstract

The Box-Cox transformation is an important technique in linear regression when assumptions of a regression model are seriously violated. The technique has been widely accepted and extensively applied since it was first proposed. Based on the maximum likelihood approach, previous methods and algorithms for the Box-Cox transformation are mostly developed for small or moderate data. These methods and algorithms cannot be applied to big data because of the memory and storage capacity barriers. To overcome these difficulties, the present article proposes new methods and algorithms, where the basic idea is to construct and compute a set of summary statistics, which is termed as the Box-Cox information array in the article. According to the property of the maximum likelihood approach, the computation of the Box-Cox information array is the only issue to be considered in reading of data. Once the Box-Cox information array is obtained, the optimal power transformation as well as the corresponding estimates of model parameters can be quickly computed. Since the whole dataset is scanned only once, the proposed methods and algorithms can be extremely efficient and fast even when multiple models are considered. It is expected that the basic knowledge gained in this article will have a great impact on the development of statistical methods and algorithms for big data.

Estimating a Parametric Component Lifetime Distribution from a Collection of Superimposed Renewal Processes

P. 202-214

Wei Zhang, Ye Tian, Luis A. Escobar & William Q. Meeker

Abstract

Maintenance data can be used to make inferences about the lifetime distribution of system components. Typically, a fleet contains multiple systems. Within each system, there is a set of nominally identical replaceable components of particular interest (e.g., 2 automobile headlights, 8 dual in-line memory module (DIMM) modules in a computing

server, 16 cylinders in a locomotive engine). For each component replacement event, there is system-level information that a component was replaced, but no information on which particular component was replaced. Thus, the observed data are a collection of superpositions of renewal processes (SRP), one for each system in the fleet. This article proposes a procedure for estimating the component lifetime distribution using the aggregated event data from a fleet of systems. We show how to compute the likelihood function for the collection of SRPs and provide suggestions for efficient computations. We compare performance of this incomplete-data maximum likelihood (ML) estimator with the complete-data ML estimator and study the performance of confidence interval methods for estimating quantiles of the lifetime distribution of the component.

System Reliability and Component Importance Under Dependence: A Copula Approach

P. 215-224

Xiang Zhang & Alyson Wilson

Abstract

System reliability and component importance are of great interest in reliability modeling, especially when the components within the system are dependent. We characterize the influence of dependence structures on system reliability and component importance in coherent systems with discrete marginal distributions. The effects of dependence are captured through copula theory. We extend our framework to coherent multi-state system. Applications of the derived results are demonstrated using a Gaussian copula, which yields simple interpretations. Simulations and two examples are presented to demonstrate the importance of modeling dependence when estimating system reliability and ranking of component importance. Proofs, algorithms, code, and data are provided in supplementary materials available online.

A Multi-Level Trend-Renewal Process for Modeling Systems With Recurrence Data

P. 225-236

Zhibing Xu, Yili Hong, William Q. Meeker, Brock E. Osborn & Kati Illouz

Abstract

A repairable system is a system that can be restored to an operational state after a repair event. The system may experience multiple events over time that are called recurrent events. To model the recurrent event data, the renewal process (RP), the nonhomogenous Poisson process (NHPP), and the trend-renewal process (TRP) are often used. Compared to the RP and NHPP, the TRP is more flexible for modeling, because it includes both RP and NHPP as special cases. However, for a multi-level system (e.g., system, subsystem, and component levels), the original TRP model may not be adequate if the repair is effected by a subsystem replacement and if subsystem-level replacement events affect the rate of occurrence of the component-level replacement events. In this article, we propose a general class of models to describe replacement events in a multi-level repairable system by extending the TRP model. We also develop procedures for parameter estimation and the prediction of future events based on historical data. The proposed model and method are validated by simulation studies and are illustrated by an industrial application. This article has online supplementary materials.

An Ameliorated Improvement Factor Model for Imperfect Maintenance and Its Goodness of Fit

P. 237-246

Mimi Zhang & Min Xie

Abstract

Maintenance actions can be classified, according to their efficiency, into three categories: perfect maintenance, imperfect maintenance, and minimal maintenance. To date, the literature on imperfect maintenance is voluminous, and many models have been developed to treat imperfect maintenance. Yet, there are two important problems in the community of maintenance that still remain wide open: how to give practical grounds for an imperfect-maintenance model, and how to test the fit of a real dataset to an imperfect-maintenance model. Motivated by these two pending problems, this work develops an imperfect-maintenance model by taking a physically meaningful approach. For the

practical implementation of the developed model, we advance two methods, called QMI method and spacing-likelihood algorithm, to estimate involved unknown parameters. The two methods complete each other and are widely applicable. To offer a practical guide for testing fit to an imperfect-maintenance model, this work promotes a bootstrapping approach to approximating the distribution of a test statistic. The attractions and dilemmas of QMI method and spacing-likelihood algorithm are revealed via simulated data. The utility of the developed imperfect-maintenance model is evidenced via a real dataset. This article has a supplementary material online.

Statistical Framework for Improved Automatic Flaw Detection in Nondestructive Evaluation Images

P. 247-261

Ye Tian, Ranjan Maitra, William Q. Meeker & Stephen D. Holland

Abstract

Nondestructive evaluation (NDE) techniques are widely used to detect flaws in critical components of systems like aircraft engines, nuclear power plants, and oil pipelines to prevent catastrophic events. Many modern NDE systems generate image data. In some applications, an experienced inspector performs the tedious task of visually examining every image to provide accurate conclusions about the existence of flaws. This approach is labor-intensive and can cause misses due to operator ennui. Automated evaluation methods seek to eliminate human-factors variability and improve throughput. Simple methods based on peak amplitude in an image are sometimes employed and a trained-operator-controlled refinement that uses a dynamic threshold based on signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) has also been implemented. We develop an automated and optimized detection procedure that mimics these operations. The primary goal of our methodology is to reduce the number of images requiring expert visual evaluation by filtering out images that are overwhelmingly definitive on the existence or absence of a flaw. We use an appropriate model for the observed values of the SNR-detection criterion to estimate the probability of detection. Our methodology outperforms current methods in terms of its ability to detect flaws. Supplementary materials for this article are available online.

Consistent Testing for Pairwise Dependence in Time Series

P. 262-270

K. Fokianos & M. Pitsillou

We consider the problem of testing pairwise dependence for stationary time series. For this, we suggest the use of a Box–Ljung-type test statistic that is formed after calculating the distance covariance function among pairs of observations. The distance covariance function is a suitable measure for detecting dependencies between observations as it is based on the distance between the characteristic function of the joint distribution of the random variables and the product of the marginals. We show that, under the null hypothesis of independence and under mild regularity conditions, the test statistic converges to a normal random variable. The results are complemented by several examples. This article has supplementary material online.
