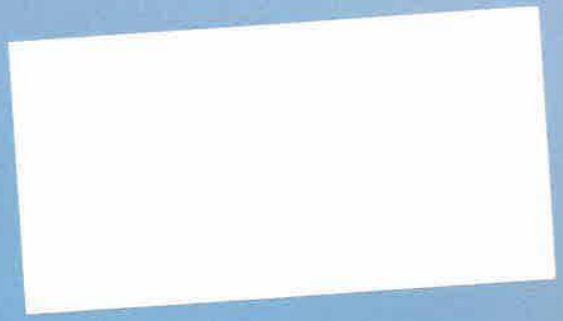
Meddelelser v/Morten Frydenberg
Institut for Biostatistik
Aarhus Universitet

BREV
Ukonvoluteret

PP
Danmark



Returneres ved varig adresseændring

Næste nummer af "MEDDELELSER" udkommer 1. november 2000.

Bidrag til dette nummer skal være redaktøren i hænde senest

fredag den 20. oktober 2000, kl. 12.00.

Bidrag bedes sendt til:

Meddelelser, v/Morten Frydenberg
Institut for Biostatistik
Vennelyst Boulevard 6
8000 Århus C
eller med e-mail til: morten@biostat.au.dk

medlinfo@dsts.dk **skal benyttes ved indmeldelse og adresseændring i DSTS.**

Bidrag i elektronisk form ønskes helst i et af nedenstående formater: Word, LATEX, HTML, Postscript eller ASCII.

Annoncering af stillinger er kr. 500 pr. side

MEDDELELSER

Dansk Selskab for Teoretisk Statistik

Dansk Selskab for Teoretisk Statistik
Todagesmøde 7.-8. november 2000

Afdeling for Teoretisk Statistik og Operationsanalyse
Institut for Matematiske fag
Københavns Universitet
Universitetsparken 5
2100 København Ø

Mødet afholdes på HC.Ørsted Instituttet, Universitetsparken 5, 2100 København Ø. Alle foredrag foregår i auditorium 4.

Tilmelding: kassereren Ernst Hansen, erhansen@math.ku.dk, senest **torsdag 2. november**.

Deltagergebyr: 400 kr. for voksne (incl. PhD-studerende), 200 kr. for studerende. Beløbet indbetales på DSTS girokonto, 318-8418, med tydelig angivelse af hvem det vedrører.

Se program inde bladet

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25. årgang nr. 7 Oktober 2000

Selskabets bestyrelse:

Formand:	Tlf:	9635 8080
Bjarne Højgaard		9635 8927 *(direkte)*
Institut for Matematiske Fag	Fax:	9815 8129
Aalborg Universitet	e-mail:	malik@math.auc.dk
Frederik Bajersvej 7		fmd@dsts.dk
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Næstformand:		
Henrik Madsen	Tlf:	4525 3408
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Selskabets www-adresse: Http://www.dsts.dk
Bestyrelsen: best, board
Meddelelser: medd, newsl
Indmeldelse og adresseændring: *medlinfo@dsts.dk*

SEMINAR I MATEMATISK STATISTIK OG SANDSYNLIGHEDSREGNING.

Seminarerne afholdes kl. 15:15 præcis i auditorium 10 på H.C.Ørsted Instituttet.
Der serveres te i lokale E325 kl. 15:00.

Onsdag den 11. oktober: Ulrike Putschke (ASOR og Humboldt University of Berlin):

Asymptotic inference for affine stochastic delay equations.

The following estimation problem belonging to the class of parametric estimating-problems will be studied: Estimating the unknown jump heights of the weight-function in the drift term of an affine stochastic delay equation of parametric type with given jump points based on continuous observation of the process X on some finite interval $I=[0,T]$ and known initial condition. A study of the local asymptotic properties of the maximum likelihood estimator leads to a broad variety of different cases depending on the true parameter value. The characterization of the family P of measures generated by the parametric model as an exponential family allows the embedding of the problem in the setting of the local asymptotic theory introduced by Le Cam. A key role is played by the asymptotic behaviour of the expected Fischer information matrix, which is mainly influenced by dynamical structure of the solution process X corresponding to its spectral-type. Thus the criteria for classifying the different properties of the estimator (LAN, LAMN, PLAMN, LAQ) are formulated in terms of the spectral-types of X, which are determined by the true value.

Onsdag den 1. november: Jan Rosinski (University of Tennessee, Knoxville):

Approximations of small jumps of Levy processes with a view towards simulation.

This talk is based on a joint work with Søren Asmussen. Let X be a Levy process and $X(\varepsilon)$ the compensated sum of jumps not exceeding ε in absolute value. In simulation, $X-X(\varepsilon)$ is easily generated as the sum of a Brownian term and a compound Poisson term, and we investigate when $X(\varepsilon)$ can be approximate by another Brownian term. A necessary and sufficient condition in terms of the Levy measure of X is given, and it is shown that when the condition fails, the asymptotic behaviour of $X(\varepsilon)$ can be quite intricate. We further discuss error rates in terms of Berry-Esseen bounds and Edgeworth approximations.

SEMINAR I ANVENDT STATISTIK

Seminarerne afholdes kl. 15.15, Panum Instituttet, Blegdamsvej 3. (Indgangen Nørre Alle 20 kan også benyttes). Der serveres te i Biostatistisk Afdeling på gangarealet (33.4.11) kl. 14.45.

Mandag d. 9. oktober 2000, lokale 21.2.27b: Karl Bang Christensen, National Institute of Occupational Health and Department of Biostatistics, University of Copenhagen

Tests for unidimensionality in polytomous Rasch models

One of the fundamental assumptions of the Rasch model is that the items measure the same unidimensional latent trait. Two ways of testing this assumption against specific (multidimensional) alternatives are discussed. Using a marginal approach a multidimensional Rasch model can be defined by assuming a multidimensional latent distribution, and the unidimensional Rasch model can be tested against this alternative. Using a conditional approach a new method generalising the Martin-Löf test is proposed.

Mandag d. 23. oktober 2000, lokale 21.1.25a: Philip Hougaard, Novo Nordisk

A surveillance program for serious adverse events during phase III drug development studies of a new drug

A new, simple approach to surveillance of serious adverse events during phase III is suggested. The large-scale phase III studies are typically double blind comparisons of the drug with placebo, or a control, performed in order to assess the risk of frequent adverse events. The risk of rare and severe adverse events cannot be assessed with sufficient precision, but the events must be monitored in order to stop the trials if there is a major safety problem. This paper suggests a new approach to monitor such events. The approach is of CUSUM type, where the events in the treatment group are cumulated, adjusting for the expected numbers based on the total number of serious adverse events. Thus, if there are many events in the treatment group compared to the control group, there will be an "alarm". The procedure requires unblinding the treatment for the serious adverse events, but no other information from the ongoing studies. Exact probability properties of this sequential Bernoulli procedure can be evaluated by means of Markov chain methods. Optimizing the surveillance program with respect to the mean time to alarm (the standard in CUSUM applications) leads to a design that depends on the alternative considered, whereas the optimum solution based on the probability of alarm within the expected course of the phase III program is independent of the alternative. The procedure was applied to adverse events for Levormeloxifene, an estrogen analogue. The finding of too many adverse events led to the closure of the product.

Biostatistisk Afdeling
Københavns Universitet

19. september 2000

2 x ph.d.-forsvar

Fredag d. 29. september 2000, kl. 14.00

forsvarer Lars Anders Endahl, Afdelingen for Epidemiologi, Arbejdsmiljøinstituttet og Biostatistisk Afdeling, Københavns Universitet i Lundsgård Auditoriet, Panum Instituttet, Blegdamsvej 3, 2200 København N sin ph.d.-afhandling med titlen

Statistical and Epidemiological Aspects of Analysing Self-Rated Repetitive Strain Injuries in Follow-up Studies

In this talk key aspects of my PhD thesis are presented. The thesis focuses on the difficulties arising in the analysis of longitudinal, ordinal data and is initiated by the PRIM Study; a multicenter follow-up study on repetitive strain injuries. I propose a semiparametric approach with robust variance estimation to analyze self-rated pain scored on an ordinal scale. In the approach the mean-value structure is parameterized logit linear and the variance structure resembles that of a binomial distribution with overdispersion. The proposed method utilizes the full scale but seems flexible and robust. Furthermore, the method is easily extended to a longitudinal setting, either by use of generalized estimating equations or by adding random effects to the linear predictor. The method is employed on self-rated pain data from the PRIM Study and the results discussed.

Fredag d. 6. oktober 2000, kl. 14.00

forsvarer Henrik Thoning, Statens Institut for Folkesundhed og Biostatistisk Afdeling, Institut for Folkesundhedsvidenskab i Auditoriet, Medicinsk Historisk Museum, Bredgade 62, 1260 København K sin ph.d.-afhandling med titlen:

Graphical models in epidemiology

Formålet med afhandlingen er at undersøge, hvilke fordele der er ved at anvende grafiske modeller i en diskussion af helt grundlæggende begreber som effektmodifikation, confounding, matchning, kausalitet og de forskellige designs, som ofte anvendes inden for epidemiologien. Ydermere er de grafiske modeller anvendt i en empirisk analyse af den effekt som langvarig sygdom og arbejdsmiljø har på subjektivt helbred og sygefravær.

Først introduceres de grafiske kædemodeller samt kollapsibilitetsbegrebet. Herefter relateres de grafiske modeller til tværsnits, kohorte samt case-control designs i deres helt grundlæggende udgave. På baggrund af en gennemgang af den traditionelle opfattelse af confounderbegrebet konkluderes det, at confounderbegrebet og kriterier for, at der ikke forekommer confounding, skal udformes i en multivariat kontekst, samt at den betingede uafhængighedsstruktur og dermed grafiske modeller er af relevans, når man skal afgøre, hvorvidt der forekommer confounding. Kollapsibilitetsbegrebet bruges til at foreslå en matematisk stringent definition af confounding. Der beskrives, hvorledes man kan anvende grafiske modeller som en formel tilgang til probabilistisk kausal inferens. På denne baggrund diskuteres randomiserede designs. Det konkluderes blandt andet, at randomisering ikke er et tilstrækkeligt kriterium for, at der ikke forekommer confounding mellem disease og exposure. De grafiske modeller anvendes slutteligt til en empirisk analyse af den effekt langvarig sygdom og arbejdsmiljø har på subjektivt helbred og sygefravær. Hovedkonklusionen fra analyserne er, at den sociale gradient i subjektivt helbred og sygefravær i høj grad kan tilskrives arbejdsmiljøforhold. Således har lavt uddannede ofte et dårligt arbejdsmiljø, og de, der har dårligt arbejdsmiljø, rapporterer ofte om dårligt subjektivt helbred og har et forøget sygefravær.

Program for
Todagesmøde 7.-8. november 2000
Afdeling for Teoretisk Statistik og Operationsanalyse
Institut for Matematiske fag
Københavns Universitet

Tirsdag den 7. november

14.00-15.00 Olle Nerman, Avdelningen för matematisk statistik, Chalmers (Göteborg).

The Bioinformatics research and teaching programmes in Chalmers University of Technology and Göteborg University.

I will present our efforts in order to build a full scale scientific environment for bioinformatics and genetical statistics in Göteborg and partly also in Lund. Our strategy is to clearly promote biologically motivated joint teaching and research projects, and take resposibility also for administration and financing parts of the programmes and of recruiting of computer scientists and mathematicians.

The result is that we have got an overwhelming response from the universities, the biologists, the Swedish department of education, the Swedish foundation for strategic research, the Wallenberg foundation asf. Thus, we now have a graduate programme and an International master's programme in bioinformatics financed by Chalmers; bioinformatics is one of four areas in a huge new functional genomic programme in Southern and Western Sweden (SWEGENE); a National Graduate School in Genomics and Bioinformatics will be started at Göteborg University 2001 with Lund University and Chalmers among the partners and we are trying hard to recruit senior scientists, especially computer scientists with good bioinformatics experiences this autumn.

I will also describe and discuss the scientific questions in one of several graduate projects based on pairs with one student from the bio/med side and one from math/cs/stat side.
Consult http://www.math.chalmers.se/Stat/Bioinfo/ for more information.

15.00-15.30 Pause (Kaffe og The)

15.30-16.15 Anders Krogh, Center for Biological Sequence Analysis, DTU.

Hidden Markov models in molecular biology

An application of hidden Markov models to membrane protein structure prediction and gene finding will be presented. Both problems have a grammatical structure which can be described by a hidden Markov model.

16.15-16.30 Pause

16.30-17.15 Henrik Wachmann, Danske Slagterier, Veterinary Research and Development.

Population level control of measles and rubella in Europe using formal theory of epidemic processes. A case-story.

During 100 years a very large body of theory on infectious disease spread and persistance has been developed by mathematical biologists and statisticians. Until recently however, one could only point to few convincing applications of this 'theory', mainly due to the very difficult problem of testing these models. In recent years a certain revival of the subject has occured, partly due to new developments in (deterministic) theory of dynamical systems and partly due to the formal theory of the so-called reproduction number popularized by a group of Dutch mathematicians. In the talk I shall try to indicate how these ideas can circumvent the difficulty of identifying a 'correct' dynamical model, by narrowing the focus to the question of disease invasion in a disease-free population. I intend to sketch these results and then outline one or two case-stories. First the attempt to eliminate measles and rubella by vaccination of young children. A serological survey in 7 European countries, conducted in 1998, provides quite detailed data on the epidemiology of measles and rubella in Europe as well as a detailed description of implemented vaccination schedules.

The basic question is: will current levels of vaccination coverage do ? Secondly, time permitting, I shall indicate a veterinary application: measuring the risk of large-scale epidemics of classical swine fewer in swine herds.

18.30 Middag på restaurant BASE CAMP, Holmen.

Onsdag den 8. november

09.30-10.30 Hanspeter Schmidli, Forsikringsmatematisk Laboratorium, Københavns Universitet.

Queueing and Risk models perturbed by Lévy processes

We consider a risk or a queueing model described by an ergodic stationary marked point process. The model is perturbed by a Lévy process with no downward jumps. We assume that the stationary marked point process and the perturbation process are independent. For finding the ruin probability or the steady state distribution of the workload one has to find the distribution of the maximum of the process, where in the queueing case the time has to be reverted. The (modified) ladder time is defined as the first time where an event of the marked point process leads to a new maximum. Processes of this type were first considered by Gerber (1970) and Dufresne and Gerber (1991). The marked point process was a compound Poisson process and the perturbation process was Brownian motion. They obtained a Pollaczek-Khintchine type formula for the maximum of the process, where the distributions involved have interpretations as (modified) ladder heights. Furrer (1998) proved the same formula in the case where the perturbation is a stable Lévy motion. He did, however, not obtain the interpretation as ladder heights. In this paper properties of the process until the first ladder height are studied. Results of Dufresne and Gerber (1991), Furrer (1998), Asmussen and Schmidt (1995) and Asmussen, Frey, Rolski and Schmidt (1995) are generalized.

10.30-11.00 Pause (Kaffe, The)

11.00-11.45 Oskar Hagberg, Matematisk Statistik, Lunds Universitet

Bioinformatics at Mathematical Statistics in Lund: Mostly Linkage

I will describe the activities in bioinformatics at the department of Mathematical Statistics in Lund. I am myself working on Monte-Carlo Simulation of power in linkage studies using the Lander-Green algorithm. We are cooperating with Per-Ola Bendahl at the div. of Oncology at the Hospital here in Lund.

Another project concerns a combination of the Lander-Green and Elston-Stewart algorithms. These algorithms are complementary in that L-G is suitable for a large number of markers but a small pedigree, and for E-S it is the other way around. A natural thought is if one could combine the two algorithms by breaking a pedigree down by E-S into subpedigrees, where each could be handled by L-G.

Finally, a master's thesis about linkage is soon finished by Marcus Kämpe. This is done in cooperation whith div. of Endocrinology at Malmö Hospital.

11.45-12.00 Pause

12.00-12.45 Rasmus Waagepetersen, Department of Mathematical Sciences, Ålborg University

Markov chain Monte Carlo for conditional simulation in generalized linear mixed models

Non-Gaussian spatial data may be analyzed using generalized linear mixed models (GLMMs) where the random effects constitute a spatially correlated Gaussian random field. Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) simulation of the unobserved random effects given observations of a spatial GLMM becomes relevant both in connection with maximum likelihood and Bayesian inference. We discuss theoretical and practical aspects of using so-called random walk Metropolis and Langevin-Hastings MCMC algorithms. We in particular consider the property of geometric ergodicity for these algorithms.

The Langevin-Hastings proposal kernel is adapted to the conditional distribution of the random effects by using the gradient of the log conditional density and this leads to an efficient alternative to the random walk Metropolis algorithm. The effectiveness of Langevin-Hastings MCMC is demonstrated in a example with weed count data observed on a field.

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON STATISTICAL MODELLING

Odense, Denmark: Monday 2 to Friday 6 July, 2001
Pre-workshop tutorial: Sunday 1 July

16th IWSM

New Trends in Statistical Modelling

First Announcement and Call for Papers

The International Workshop on Statistical Modelling concentrates on the various aspects of statistical modelling, including theoretical developments, applications and computational methods. Papers motivated by real practical problems are encouraged, but theoretical contributions addressing problems of practical importance or related to software developments are also welcome.
The scientific programme is characterized by having invited lectures and a pre-workshop tutorial, contributed papers, posters and software demonstrations. Contributed papers should be suitable for a 20 to 30 minute oral presentation (including discussion) and focus on motivation, statement of key results and conclusions, and emphasize examples, wherever possible. Submissions are especially encouraged in the following areas: dynamic time series analysis, mixed effects models, environment andpollution, biostatistics and event history analysis.

Invited Speakers to Date:

Rick Burnett (Ottawa, Canada), David Draper (Bath, UK), Juni Palmgren (Stockholm, Sweden), Neil Shephard (Oxford, UK), Jens Timmer (Freiburg, Germany). Other invited speakers in the areas of longitudinal data analysis, generalized linear mixed models and graphical models are planned. A Tutorial on topics in Bayesian Statistics and Event History Analysis will be given by Elja Arjas (Helsinki, Finland).

Students:

Students are encouraged to attend the workshop. The programme is designed to allow for discussions and interchange between junior and senior scientists. A special session is devoted to students contributions, and an award for the best student presentation will be given.

Scientific Programme Committee:

Bendix Carstensen (Copenhagen, Denmark), Brian Francis (Lancaster, UK), Bent Jørgensen (Odense, Denmark, Chair), Göran Kauermann (Munich, Germany), Sven Knudsen (Odense, Denmark), Saskia Le Cessie (Leiden, The Netherlands), Søren Lundbye-Christensen (Aalborg, Denmark, Co-chair), Birgitte Rønn (Copenhagen, Denmark), Gordon Smyth (Brisbane, Australia),Gerhard Tutz (Munich, Germany).

Local Organizing Committee:

Bendix Carstensen, Bent Jørgensen, Bjarke Klein, Lars Korsholm, Søren Lundbye-Christensen, Werner Vach.

Further information:

Details about registration for the workshop, instructions forauthors and further information will be available from the workshop homepage

`http://www.statdem.sdu.dk/IWSM/`

Deadlines:

January 15, 2001: Submission of abstracts;
February 28, 2001: Notification of acceptance;
April 1, 2001: Submission of final manuscripts.

For additional information please contact:

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Det Nordiske
Cochrane Center

H:S Rigshospitalet

Forsker, fx læge eller statistiker, søges til Det Nordiske Cochrane Center i et år, med mulighed for forlængelse. De vigtigste arbejdsopgaver er metodologisk forskning, udarbejdelse af metaanalyser, undervisning, formidling af forskningsresultater og almindelige driftsmæssige opgaver, herunder støtte til andre forskere. Dokumenteret kendskab til kliniske forsøg og metaanalyser vil være en fordel.

Løn efter gældende overenskomst, tiltrædelse 1. januar 2001. Yderligere oplysninger kan fås fra www.cochrane.dk og hos overlæge, dr. med. Peter C. Gøtzsche, tlf. 35 45 55 71. Ansøgning med curriculum vitae, publikationsliste og kopi af højst 5 arbejder sendes til Det Nordiske Cochrane Center, Rigshospitalet, afsnit 7112, Blegdamsvej 9, 2100 København Ø. Ansøgningsfrist: 30. oktober.

Ministeriet for Fødevarer, Landbrug og Fiskeri
Danmarks JordbrugsForskning

Statistikere: Seniorforsker og Forsker/forskningsassistent

Biometri

Ved Danmarks JordbrugsForskning, Afd. for Jordbrugssystemer, (JBS), Forskningscenter Foulum, er der to statistikerstillinger, en stilling som seniorforsker og en stilling som forsker/forskningsassistent, ledig til besættelse pr. 1. januar 2001 eller efter nærmere aftale.

Forskergruppen for Biometri består for øjeblikket af 10 forskere, hvoraf 4 er seniorforskere. Området Biometri har tværgående betydning for DJF. Biometrigruppen gennemfører derfor forskning på internationalt niveau indenfor de statistiske områder, der har særlig interesse for DJF. Yderligere informationer om gruppens arbejde kan findes via http://www.jbs.agrsci.dk/Biometri/.

Arbejdsområde

Du vil komme til at deltage i tværfaglige projekter. Arbejdsopgaverne er især design og analyse af forsøg omkring landbrugsvidenskabelige problemstillinger, samt ny- og videreudvikling af metoder for dette. På sigt forventes der at du vil blive inddraget i løsning af biometrigruppens øvrige forsknings-, rådgivnings- og undervisningsopgaver, og, hvis der ansættes en forskningsassistent, at der gennemføres et ph.d.-studium. Arbejdsopgaverne for seniorforskere omfatter også projektansøgning. Du får stor indflydelse på hvilke opgaver, du kommer til at arbejde med.

Kvalifikationer

Ved besættelse af stillingen som seniorforsker er kvalifikationskravene:

- Cand. scient. uddannelse i matematik, statistik, eller anden tilsvarende naturvidenskabelig uddannelse med specialisering indenfor statistik
- Ph.d. grad eller tilsvarende videnskabelige kvalifikationer
- Praktisk og teoretisk forskningserfaring inden for området på lektorniveau og med den nødvendige forskningsmæssige baggrund for at kunne planlægge, koordinere, gennemføre og udvikle forskningen inden for området.

Ved besættelse af stillingen som forsker er kvalifikationskravene:

- Cand. scient. uddannelse i matematik eller statistik, eller anden tilsvarende naturvidenskabelig uddannelse med specialisering inden for statistik
- Ph.d. grad eller tilsvarende videnskabelige kvalifikationer
- Kendskab til og erfaring med forskning inden for området.

Ansættes en forskningsassistent er kvalifikationskravene:

- Cand. scient. uddannelse i matematik, statistik, eller anden tilsvarende naturvidenskabelig uddannelse med specialisering inden for statistik
- Kendskab til de til stillingen henførte arbejdsopgaver.

Der lægges vægt på, at du har interesser for at arbejde indenfor et eller flere af gruppens kerneområder:

- Serielt korrelerede målinger
- Rumligt korrelerede data
- Censurerede data
- Grafiske modeller og modelbaserede beslutningsstøttesystemer.

Stillingerne indebærer samarbejde med forskere fra andre fagområder, og der lægges vægt på gode samarbejdsevner samt erfaring i og interesse for biometrisk arbejde, herunder anvendelse af moderne teknologi.

Ansættelsesområdet

Ansættelsesområdet er Danmarks JordbrugsForskning med tjenestested ved Forskningscenter Foulum, 8830 Tjele.

Løn- og ansættelsesvilkår

Løn- og ansættelsesvilkår i henhold til gældende overenskomst for akademikere i staten samt i henhold til cirkulære om stillingsstruktur for videnskabeligt personale med forskningsopgaver ved sektorforskningsinstitutioner (information om stillingsstrukturen fremsendes gerne).

Yderligere oplysninger kan fås ved henvendelse til forskningsleder Jens Henrik Badsberg, e-mail: JensHenrik.Badsberg@agrsci.dk , tlf. 8999 1660 eller forskningschef Harald E. Mikkelsen, e-mail: Harald.Mikkelsen@agrsci.dk , tlf. 8999 1803.

Ansøgning

Ansøgning mærket „5-2000-Biometri: Seniorforsker" eller "5-2000-Biometri: Forsker", og vedlagt curriculum vitae og andet relevant materiale til bedømmelse fremsendes i 4 eksemplarer til:

Danmarks JordbrugsForskning
Administrationen
Forskningscenter Foulum
Postboks 50
8830 Tjele

og skal være institutionen i hænde senest mandag den 30. oktober 2000 kl. 12.00. Ansøgninger i elektronisk form modtages ikke.

Danmarks JordbrugsForskning (DJF) ønsker en ligelig kønsfordeling og opfordrer kvinder og mænd til at søge stillingen. Desuden ønsker DJF at fremme etnisk ligestilling og opfordrer derfor både personer med dansk baggrund og personer med indvandrer- eller flygtningebaggrund til at søge stillingen.

Danmarks JordbrugsForskning er en forskningsinstitution under Ministeriet for Fødevarer, Landbrug og Fiskeri. Institutionen beskæftiger ca. 1.100 medarbejdere og har til formål at gennemføre forskning, indsamle og opbygge viden af betydning for vegetabilsk produktion, erhvervsmæssig husdyrbrug og udnyttelse af jordbrugsteknik i Danmark. Institutionen har aktiviteter på Forskningscenter Foulum, Forskningscenter Bygholm, Forskningscenter Årslev og Forskningscenter Flakkebjerg.

Kalender 2000-2001

(arrangementer annonceret i MEDDELELSER)

Dato	Med.nr.	Aktivitet
2/10	6/00	Seminar. Hans-Peter Kohler: What can a demographer learn from Danish fertility? (OU)
5/10	6/00	First Aalborg-Aarhus meeting on computer intensive stochastics. Deadline 27.9.00 (Aalborg)
6/10	7/00	Ph.D. –forsvar. Henrik Thoning. Graphical models in epidemiology. Auditoriet, Medicinsk Historisk Museum, Bredgade 62.
9/10	7/00	Seminar. Karl Bang Christensen: Tests for unidimensionality in polytomous Rasch models. (BIOSTAT-KU)
9/10	6/00	Seminar. Jørgen Lauridsen: Demand for private health insurance and demand for health care by privately insured in Denmark. (OU)
11/10	7/00	Seminar. Ulrike Putschike: Asymptotic inference for affine stochastic delay equations. (ASOR)
23/10	6/00	Seminar. Isabella Carneiro: An outline of study of differences and similarities in family formation between Denmark and Brazil. (OU)
23/10	7/00	Seminar. Philip Hougaard: A surveillance program for serious adverse events during phase III drug development studies of a new drug. (BIOSTAT-KU)
1/11	7/00	Seminar. Jan Rosiniski: Approximations of small jumps of Levy processes with a view towards simulation. (ASOR)
6/11	6/00	Seminar. Iliana Kohler: Mortality dynamics in Bulgaria: Socio-economic determinants and long term trends. (OU)
7/11	***7/00***	***Todagesmøde. København. Frist for tilmelding 2. november***
13/11	6/00	Seminar. Axel Skytthe: The Danish twin registry with special emphasis on the 1931-1952 twin cohorts. (OU)
20/11	6/00	Seminar. Antonio Ponce de Leon: Title to be announced. (OU)
16-18/11	5/00	Symposium in honor of Ole E. Barndorff-Nielsen. (ATS-AU)
21/11-24/11	5/00	MaPhySto: Workshop on Emperical Process Techniques for Dependent Data.
27/11	6/00	Seminar. Geir Storvik: Structural modeling of spatial and spatio-temporal Gaussian Processes. (OU)
4/12	6/00	Seminar. The prevalent use of contraception among teenagers in Denmark and the corresponding low pregnancy rate. (OU)
22-24/1 01	6/00	Symposium i Anvendt Statistik, København. Deadline for abstract 1.12.00.
2-6/7	7/00	International workshop on statistical modelling. (OU)

Deadlines i 2000

Frist for indlevering af bidrag:	**MEDDELELSER udkommer**
20. oktober kl. 12.00	1. november
20. november kl. 12.00	1. december