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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

- Alexandra M. Schmidt -
ISBA President, 2015
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A new year, a new issue of the ISBA bulletin, and a new ISBA President.

In the southern hemisphere summer is close to its end. While Brazil has been experiencing one of its hottest summers in history, in North America many records for snowfall and temperature were broken this winter. Change in geographic patterns has also reached ISBA. For the first time ISBA's President is based in a university in the southern hemisphere, and furthermore, from a "developing country". This is a great honour for me! I see this as an opportunity to contribute to ISBA's continuing growth and to shed some light on the challenges we face daily in our work.



Copacabana beach on New Year's Evening.

If you have not renewed your membership yet there is still time to do it. I invite you to visit our

[website](#) and continue to support ISBA's activities. Our Society has been growing and supporting many activities and we need your support to keep it in this path.

I thank Sonia Petrone for her outstanding work as ISBA's President during 2014, especially for having sought and secured proposals to host ISBA 2016 and ISBA 2018. It is great that we have already decided the locations of our next two World Meetings. I find it important we keep this advanced schedule for the World Meetings, and invite you to consider hosting the ISBA World Meeting in 2020. The deadline for pre-proposal submissions is December 1st but it does not hurt to start discussing this early in the year. More details can be found [here](#), or you can contact me if you have any questions or suggestions.

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT, *Continued from page 1. . .*

ISBA 2016 To write down in your agendas: the ISBA 2016 meeting will be held in the **Forte Village Resort**, in Sardinia, Italy, between 13-17 June 2016.

The Program Council, together with the Local Organizing and Scientific Committees, have already started working to ensure we have a wonderful meeting, following the Bayesian tradition of combining an excellent scientific program with a wonderful venue.

Michele Guindani gives more details about ISBA 2016 later in this issue.



Some prior information about Forte Village.

Past and New officers The New Year brought new officers. ISBA is extremely grateful to those who contributed with their valuable time in the last years making sure that the ball kept rolling on all different fronts:

Mike Daniels and Dale Poirier (Finance Committee), Rosangela Loschi and Jaeyong Lee (Prize Committee), David Madigan (Constitution and Bylaws Committee), and Jenny Brynjarsdottir (Continuing Education Committee).

We welcome Chris Hans to the Program Council, Bertrand Clarke and Hedibert Lopes to the Prize Committee, Merlise Clyde (ISBA cannot live without you!) to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, Refik Soyer and Robert Gramacy to the Finance Committee, and Sinead Williamson to the Continuing Education Committee.

Meetings in 2015 ISBA is proud to sponsor, co-sponsor or endorse meetings around the world. We have several ISBA co-sponsored or endorsed meetings happening in 2015. Some of the endorsed meetings are Bayes 2015, in May 2015, in Basel, Switzerland; the 9th Workshop on Bayesian Inference in Stochastic Processes (**BISP9**) in June in Istanbul, Turkey.

Among the co-sponsored meetings we have the 11th edition of the Objective Bayes (**OBayes15**) which will be held in June in Valencia, Spain, and will be dedicated to Susie Bayarri; the 10th edition of the Conference on Bayesian Nonparametrics (**BNP10**) in Raleigh, USA; the IV Latin-American Meeting on Bayesian Statistics (**IV COBAL**) in Medellin, Colombia in July. A list of the ISBA endorsed or sponsored meetings can be found [here](#).

The deadline for submissions, which can be made online, is May 31, 2015.

As this is an “odd” year, the 2014 prizes will be awarded during the SBSS mixer at the JSM in Seattle (August 8-13, 2015). I hope to see you there if you are attending the JSM.

ISBA Fellows Very soon we will be opening nominations for ISBA Fellows. *Nominees must be current ISBA members and should have been members for the last three consecutive years, at least.* The individual’s contributions should have had a significant impact in promoting Bayesian ideas and methods in society, through scientific works and other activities, such as teaching, consulting or service. Submissions and supporting letters should not be made by current members of the Fellows Selection Committee, to avoid conflicts of interest. Nominations may be made by any current ISBA member. The nominator should upload three supporting letters (pdf format) from ISBA members (other than the nominee) that address the criteria for Fellows, plus a short outline of the contributions that justify the award, to be used if the individual is elected. The submission form is available from [here](#).

Honorary lifetime member The Board of Directors has conferred to Philip Dawid the ISBA Honorary Lifetime Membership,

“In recognition of his deep contributions to the principles and theory of Bayesian statistics, including the axiomatisation of conditional independence, prediction, and causal inference, and for his influential interdisciplinary work in probabilistic expert systems, artificial intelligence, forensic statistics, and many other fields.”

Dear Philip, in name of the Board of Directors, congratulations! Welcome back!

ISBA Co-sponsorships and Travel Awards General Policy The Program Council (PC) and the Executive Committee have been discussing new rules for applications for events requesting ISBA

co-sponsorship.

One aim is to have a *single* deadline within a year to receive submissions. We believe this will allow a better planning of the budget and the PC will be able to judge the proposals simultaneously, making the process more fair. Another aim is to make a clear distinction between *ISBA New Researchers Travel Award* and general ISBA Travel Support. We believe this will help to make ISBA support to students and new researchers more visible to the community.

The ISBA New Researchers Travel Award is to support participation in ISBA Meetings by junior researchers. Thus, if ISBA co-sponsorship is approved, the meeting organizers of co-sponsored meetings will be asked to use the ISBA funds to establish a maximum of 2 *ISBA New Researchers Travel Awards*. Such awards will have a visible call, and the recipients will be selected on a competitive basis, with the approval of the ISBA Board.

The aim is to begin applying this policy for events happening between July 2016 and December 2017. Submissions should be made no later than May 30th 2016. For events happening from now until June 2016, ISBA will continue to receive proposals according to the time of the event.

We will keep you updated about this new policy through the website and the next issue of the Bulletin.

Do your students and post-docs know about j-ISBA? As you are probably aware j-ISBA is the Junior Section of ISBA. This Section has been very active. The Board of Directors and recent activities are available [here](#). The board of the Section has been discussing possible actions to increase their number of members. In particular, they are having difficulties reaching PhD students. One

suggestion that came up is for senior ISBA members to advertise j-ISBA to their students and post-docs. So I am asking you to please advertise j-ISBA among your students and get them involved with ISBA and j-ISBA early in their careers.

Joint Initiatives Last year ISBA endorsed workshops at NIPS to highlight the importance and impact of Bayesian methods in the era of big data science. It was a great success!

IMS is forming a junior-IMS group who have contacted ISBA about the possibility of having joint activities of the Junior Sections of ISBA and IMS. One possibility is to have a joint junior IMS/ISBA event at JSM. Isadora Antoniano, chair of j-ISBA, is moving forward with this issue.

Last year Sonia Petrone started a contact with the Bernoulli Society to create joint activities. We plan to discuss this initiative further this year. I believe it is very important that ISBA gets involved with other statistical societies as a way to attract more members and spread Bayesian thinking.

Make a donation ISBA has been sponsoring different events and this is only possible through the donations we receive from ISBA members. At this time, I would like to draw your attention to the Pilar Iglesias Fund. This fund was created to provide travel grants for graduate students or young researchers from a developing nation to participate in an ISBA World Meeting.

We aim to raise US\$10,000 to increase the endowment of the Pilar Iglesias fund. You can make your contribution at <https://bayesian.org/business/funds>.

I welcome your comments on these topics or any others - please feel free to email me at alex@im.ufrj.br. ▲

A MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

- Feng Liang -
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In this March issue, we have the first message from our new President, the 1st ISBA president from the south hemisphere!

As mentioned in our president's message, there

are several ISBA co-sponsored or endorsed meetings in 2015. In particular, you'll find updates for **OBayes15**, **BNP10**, and **IV COBAL** later in this issue.

Some of you have probably heard about the news that the editors of *Basic and Applied Social Psychology* (BASP) decided to ban *p*-values. In this issue, you will read a special contribution from our president, along with several prominent Bayesian researchers, in response to this news.

Also in this issue, you'll find the usual reports/updates/news from our Program Council, from our Editor-in-Chief of Bayesian Analysis, and from various ISBA sections including j-ISBA, the Junior Section of ISBA.

As always, you are welcome to participate in the Bulletin by emailing suggestions/contributions to me or to any member of the Editorial Board. ▲

FROM THE PROGRAM COUNCIL: ISBA 2016

- Michele Guindani -
on behalf of the Program Council
micheleguindani@gmail.com

The ISBA 2016 World Meeting will be held at the Forte Village Resort, Santa Margherita di Pula, Sardinia, Italy, from June 13th to June 17th, 2016. Short courses will be held on June 12th, 2016 at the nearby University of Cagliari. We will soon post updates on the program, registration fees, accommodation, travel information, and VI-SA requirements on the dedicated website for the conference, which is soon to be completed and will be made easily accessible from the main ISBA website. You can see a preview here: <http://www.corsiecongressi.com/isba2016/> For the most "social" among us, we have also created dedicated Facebook and Google Plus webpages, respectively available at <https://www.facebook.com/isba2016/> and <http://gplus.to/ISBA2016>, where we will also post the latest news about the program.

The Local Organizing Committee (LOC) of the meeting has been working hard to secure the best conditions for the attendees to the conference. Forte Village is a world-renowned 5 stars resort, with a top-notch conference venue. The LOC is composed by: Stefano Cabras (chair), University of Cagliari, Italy and Universidad Carlos III, Madrid, Spain; Walter Racugno University of Cagliari, Italy; Brunero Liseo University of Rome, Italy; Igor Pruenster University of Turin, Italy and Collegio Carlo Alberto, Turin, Italy; Laura Ventura University of Padua, Italy; Antonio Lijoi University of Pavia, Italy and Monica Musio University of Cagliari, Italy. All inquiries on logistics for the conference should be directed to Stefano Cabras: s.cabras@unica.it

The Scientific Committee (SC) of the meeting

has been formed and has been already working on fundamental aspects of the program. The SC is composed by: Michele Guindani (chair) University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, USA; Christopher Hans, Ohio State University, USA; Ramses Mena, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico; David Banks, Duke University, USA; Cathy Chen, Feng Chia University, Taiwan; Catherine Forbes, Monash University, Australia; Subhashis Ghoshal, North Carolina State University, USA; Katja Ickstadt, Technische Universitat Dortmund, Germany; Laud, Purushottam, Medical College of Wisconsin, USA; Bhramar Mukherjee, University of Michigan, USA; Fernando Quintana, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Chile; David Rossell, University of Warwick, UK; Judith Rousseau, Universite Paris Dauphine, France; Bruno Sanso, University of California Santa Cruz, USA; Mahlet Tadesse, Georgetown University, USA; Mike West, Duke University, USA. All inquiries about the scientific program of the conference should be directed to the Program Council of ISBA: program-council@bayesian.org or to Michele Guindani at micheleguindani@gmail.com Call for Special Topic Sessions, contributed talks and poster sessions should start by the beginning of June, 2015.

We have also been working to secure funding for supporting the travel of students and young investigators to the conference. In this regard, we are pleased to announce that Google has agreed to support a number of "Google-ISBA" travel support funds, that will be added to the funds that we are hoping to receive through the governmental agencies. If you know of any agency or company that would be interested to provide travel support to students and young investigators participating to the conference, and have their names advertised as a sponsor to the meeting, please let the program council know. ▲

INVITED CONTRIBUTION

BANNING NULL HYPOTHESIS
SIGNIFICANCE TESTING

Very recently the statistical community was surprised by the decision of the editors of the journal *Basic and Applied Social Psychology* to ban null hypothesis significance testing procedures from their articles. The editorial can be read [here](#).

On first view, it would seem that the editors' proposal is on the cutting edge. A more careful reading shows that they are questioning inferential procedures as a whole. My aim is to bring this discussion to the Bayesian community, and to open a discussion on how Statistics is perceived in other fields of science. I wrote to several prominent Bayesian researchers asking them to write a comment on this editorial. I am very grateful to Jim Berger, Philip Dawid, Jay Kadane, Tony O'Hagan, Luis Pericchi, Christian Robert, and Denes Szucs, who promptly replied to my request and provided food for thought despite the short deadline.

If you have comments, send me a note at alex@im.ufjf.br so that they can be posted in the June issue of the Bulletin. The invited comments follow below.

Alexandra M. Schmidt
ISBA President, 2015

Jim Berger
Duke University, USA

Abolishing p-values seems ridiculous initially, because they are a useful statistical summary of the data (along with many other useful summaries). But I entirely sympathize with the editors of the journal because few people actually understand what a p-value means; and the rampant misinterpretation of p-values is largely responsible for the well-documented lack of reproducibility of science. Where I diverge with the editors is that they do not offer a viable alternative to the p-value; the solution is objective Bayesian alternatives, which are simultaneously Bayesian and frequentist.

¹Cicero remarks on the many portraits of those saved from shipwreck; Diagoras the atheist replies "And where are those portrayed who were shipwrecked and perished at sea?"

Philip Dawid
University of Cambridge, UK
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?

The remarkable decision of the editors of *Basic and Applied Social Psychology* (5) to ban significance testing comes not long after a ruling in the UK courts that "outside the field of DNA, Bayes's theorem and likelihood ratios should not be used" in the interpretation of forensic evidence (4). Apparently there is a global backlash against formal statistical methods.

In the former case at any rate one can have some sympathy: the general credibility of Statistics as a source of valid scientific understanding has been undermined by its parallel though unlicensed use as a gatekeeper, supposedly separating the interesting, "significant", findings, worth publishing, from "non-significant" and hence ignorable, results. While this is a seemingly natural approach—I well recall a meeting of a University Research Committee which expressed commiseration with (but no remedy for) research students whose experiments did not yield "positive results", so that they could not be awarded a PhD—it has been noted since the time of Cicero¹, and highlighted more recently (3), that publication bias results in greatly misleading inferences overall. Another problem is data-mining: applying many tests but reporting only the significant effects. And such difficulties are not easily averted by taking a Bayesian approach (1; 2).

The ideal way ahead would be to abolish the gatekeeping rôle of Statistics altogether, and agree that it is just as important to publish a well-conducted and well-reported study that finds that there is nothing in particular going on as one that seems *prima facie* novel and interesting. If we could ever reach that distant point, we might be more tolerant towards the variety of different types of inference—*p*-values, confidence intervals, posterior distributions, *etc.* The intellectually fascinating philosophical debates over the relative strengths and weaknesses of the different methods would of course continue, but have much more limited practical impact.

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Joseph B. Kadane
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For a long time, the use of null-hypothesis significance testing (NHST) has been an issue. In 1961, Raiffa and Schlaiffer wrote that “decisions are actually made by treating the numbers .05 and .95 with the same superstitious awe that is usually reserved for the number 13” (*Applied Statistical Decision Theory*, p.viii). Some psychology journals require (or did require) significance at the .05 level to publish; now we have a psychology journal that bans them. I can understand the frustration of the editors in dealing with manuscripts whose authors unthinkingly use NHST as if that alone would justify the conclusions. It will be interesting to see how the experiment the editors have initiated plays out. A telling moment will be the policy of their successors. All my professional life, I have been searching for an applied example in which I thought a NHST was the most useful and insightful analysis I could offer. I’m still looking.

Tony O’Hagan
University of Sheffield, UK
The BASP Editorial - not a win for Bayes but a loss for Statistics

The decision by the editors of Basic and Applied Psychology (BASP) to ban what they call the null hypothesis significance testing procedure (NHSTP) has already attracted much comment by statisticians, who have mostly condemned it. But should Bayesians welcome this decision to outlaw frequentist methods that we have long argued are not fit for purpose?

The BASP editors have banned the p-value on the grounds that it “fails to provide the probability of the null hypothesis, which is needed to provide a strong case for rejecting it” and of course I welcome that. They also ban confidence intervals for essentially the same reason, “confidence intervals do not provide a strong case for concluding that the population parameter of interest is likely to be within the stated interval”. Again, this is welcome. They do not go on to ban the reporting of an unbiased estimator and a standard error, although these also fail to have the interpretation that one would want them to have (respectively, a value with zero posterior expected error and a posterior standard deviation). However, it is clear that in general frequentist inference is barred from the pages of BASP.

At this point, one might expect BASP to embrace Bayesian methods with open arms, as the inferential framework that does provide the probability of the null hypothesis. But although they leave the door open for Bayesian methods they are quite negative about the possibility. They say that “Bayesian procedures ... depend on some sort of [uniform prior] assumption [when in a state of ignorance] to generate numbers where none exist”. Bayesian methods are not banned but the editors will “make case-by-case judgments”. I feel obliged to give a kind of welcome to this, too. In order to deliver a probability that the null hypothesis is true we have to use personal probability and the probability has to be somebody, personal judgement. Indiscriminate use of vague priors and so-called ‘objective Bayes’ also “fails to provide the probability of the null hypothesis, which is needed to provide a strong case for rejecting it”. It should also be outlawed. In order to have what BASP wants, they must embrace genuine subjective Bayesian methods. Will they? Is this what will pass their case-by-case judgments? I very much doubt it! I am willing to bet that they will find ge-

nuine subjective priors supremely objectionable, and even more a matter of generating numbers where none exist.

So it seems to me that the BASP editors will in effect ban all statistical inference. BASP will “require strong descriptive statistics” and will “encourage the use of larger sample sizes than is typical in much psychological research”. So they are encouraging an irresponsible waste of resources, through sample sizes that are larger than would be necessary if they allowed the use of scientifically sound statistical inference. And if statistical inference is banned, then all inference is banned because there is no scientific justification for any other way of reasoning from data to the underlying data-generating process. What if the view of BASP is replicated across the field, until psychology has rid itself of every vestige of inference? It seems to me that we reach a very interesting situation. Psychology will presumably be expected to progress by each researcher simply presenting his or her data. They will not be allowed to make any claims for what those data mean or imply, because such claims will have no scientific justification. Every psychologist will have to just look at other people’s data and think their own thoughts. Of course they can’t publish those thoughts because that would be inference and inference is banned. The process by which scientific opinion converges (with the accumulation of evidence and debate about models and interpretations) will be happening, if it happens at all, in the confines of the individual psychologist’s office or lab. But each one will be unaware of the convergence because they will not know what others are thinking.

Psychology will have progressed backward in scientific method to the days before we had psychology. A bold experiment!

Luis Pericchi

University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico

The Chronicle of a Death Foretold Rejection Rule $p.05$: Significant results if $p < 0.05$

After the revolt of scientists e.g. Ionanides (2005) the Rule $p.05$ was poised to be revised. But the alarm was not enough to change general scientific standards. This sharp decision by a Journal to reject $p.05$ is a step forward for science. More generally we wrote recently: “*Science needs to abandon p -values and adopt Bayes factors.*”, Berger and Pericchi (2014).

It is not a small step to abandon the $p.05$ Rule.

Efron wrote that it “...stakes a good claim to being the 20th century’s most influential piece of Applied Mathematics”, Efron (2010).

There has been several powerful counter arguments against the $p.05$ Rule, on Philosophical, Mathematical or Scientific perspectives. But it has been the consistent lack of reproducibility of results that promoted the crisis. Proposals for more stringent standards, but still fixed (with sample size) are in Sellke et. al (2001) and Jonhson (2013).

However, Bayes factors (BF) and Posterior Probabilities are the appropriate general measures of evidence, and these become more stringent as the sample size grows. Adaptive calibrations of p -values that makes them closer to Probabilities are in Good (1992), Cox and Hinkley (1979), Giron et. al (2006) and Perez and Pericchi (2014). Finally, even Bayesians frequently use $p.05$, among other ways, by rejecting precise Hypothesis which are outside 95% probability intervals. But not surprisingly the internal discussion among Bayesians (pro-against BFs) is going to be resolved by an external revolt of scientists. The Statistical community has been virtually unanimous in the need of correcting for multiple comparisons. But it took far longer to correct for size effects and failure to represent posterior probabilities of hypotheses.

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Christian P. Robert

Université Paris-Dauphine, CEREMADE, University of Warwick, and CREST

Eliminating an important obstacle to creative thinking: Statistics...

This is an opinion piece about the recent decision by the current editors of the journal *Basic and Applied Social Psychology* to bar any form of statistical testing from papers published in the journal.

“We hope and anticipate that banning the NHSTP will have the effect of increasing the quality of submitted manuscripts by liberating authors from the stultified structure of NHSTP thinking thereby eliminating an important obstacle to creative thinking.”
D. Trafimow and M. Marks

In February 2015, David Trafimow and Michael Marks, the current editors of the journal *Basic and Applied Social Psychology* published an editorial banning all null hypothesis significance testing procedures (acronym-ed into the ugly NHSTP which sounds like a particularly nasty venereal disease!) from papers published by the journal. My first reaction was “Great! This will bring more substance to the papers by preventing significance fishing and undisclosed multiple testing! Power to the statisticians!” However, after reading the said editorial, I realised it was inspired by a nihilistic anti-statistical stance, backed by an apparent lack of understanding of the nature of statistical inference, rather than a call for saner and safer statistical practice. The editors most clearly state that inferential statistical procedures are no longer needed to publish in the journal, only “strong descriptive statistics”. Maybe to keep in tune with the “Basic” in the name of the journal!

“In the NHSTP, the problem is in traversing the distance from the probability of the finding, given the

null hypothesis, to the probability of the null hypothesis, given the finding. Regarding confidence intervals, the problem is that, for example, a 95% confidence interval does not indicate that the parameter of interest has a 95% probability of being within the interval.” D. Trafimow and M. Marks

The above quote could be a motivation for a Bayesian approach to the testing problem, a revolutionary stance for journal editors!, but it only illustrate that the editors wish for a procedure that would eliminate the uncertainty inherent to statistical inference, i.e., to decision making under...erm, uncertainty: “The state of the art remains uncertain.” To fail to separate significance from certainty is fairly appalling from an epistemological perspective and should be a case for impeachment, were any such thing to exist for a journal board. This means the editors cannot distinguish data from parameter and model from reality! Even more fundamentally, to bar statistical procedures from being used in a scientific study is nothing short of reactionary. While encouraging the inclusion of data is a step forward, restricting the validation or in-validation of hypotheses to gazing at descriptive statistics is many steps backward and does completely jeopardize the academic reputation of the journal, which editorial may end up being the last quoted paper. Is deconstruction now reaching psychology journals?! To quote from a critic of this approach, “Thus, the general weaknesses of the deconstructive enterprise become self-justifying. With such an approach I am indeed not sympathetic.”(1)

“The usual problem with Bayesian procedures is that they depend on some sort of Laplacian assumption to generate numbers where none exist (...) With respect to Bayesian procedures, we reserve the right to make case-by-case judgments, and thus Bayesian procedures are neither required nor banned from BASP.” D. Trafimow and M. Marks

The section of Bayesian approaches is trying to be sympathetic to the Bayesian paradigm but again reflects upon the poor understanding of the authors. By “Laplacian assumption”, they mean Laplace’s Principle of Indifference, i.e., the use of uniform priors, which is not seriously considered as a sound principle since the mid-1930’s. Except

maybe in recent papers of Trafimow. I also love the notion of “generat[ing] numbers when none exist”, as if the prior distribution had to be grounded in some physical reality! Although it is meaningless, it has some poetic value... (Plus, bringing Popper and Fisher to the rescue sounds like shooting Bayes himself in the foot.) At least, the fact that the editors will consider Bayesian papers in a case-by-case basis indicate they may engage in a subjective Bayesian analysis of each paper rather than using an automated p-value against the 100% rejection bound!

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Denes Szucs

Department of Psychology; University of Cambridge, UK

Rigorous statistics education, not arbitrary bans, are required

The overwhelming and biased use of null hypothesis significance testing indeed seems a significant (sic!) factor behind the large number of false positive research reports and replication failures in psychology and neuroscience (1; 2). However, it is also hard to see how the suggested exclusive use of descriptive statistics will improve the current situation and in fact, some past editorials may have enforced poor statistical practices (3). In my opinion, the most important issue lying at the core of problems is that the statistical and associated mathematical fluency of researchers and students in psychology and neuroscience requires improvement. Until this problem remains unaddressed poor practices will prevail regardless of what procedures and measures may be favoured

and/or banned by editorials. For example, as various authors have pointed out, the interpretation of both p values and frequentist confidence intervals suffer from major misunderstandings on behalf of both university researchers and students (4; 5). It seems that any new method, even Bayesian analysis, will suffer a similar fate if many non-adequately trained people start to use them. In fact, Bayesian methods require a much more thorough understanding of probability theory than observing whether p is smaller or larger than 0.05 - most users of p value based statistics are solely focused on this. The perceived simplicity of the binary $p < 0.05$ approach most probably maintains the dominance of null hypothesis significance testing while also inhibits the wider spread of Bayesian methods into psychology and neuroscience as long as statistics education is not improved substantially.

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BAYESIAN ANALYSIS - A MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

UPDATE FROM BA

- Marina Vannucci -
Editor-in-Chief
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The start of the new year has brought some exciting changes for Bayesian Analysis (BA). Production and Editing have gone through a revamping process and are now handled professionally by the company vTex - Solutions for Science Pu-

blishing. Proofs will now be sent to authors via SkyLaTeX link. Here authors will be able to login, revise inputted corrections, reply to given questions (queries) and edit the final files directly on the system. Edited papers will then be posted at the Project Euclid site

<http://projecteuclid.org/euclid.ba>

All articles, including discussions, will be first posted in the “Advance Publication” category and will be assigned a permanent Digital Object Identifier (DOI). Advance Publication content can be cited using the year of online publication and the DOI. Permanent page numbers will be added when the articles are assigned to a BA issue. BA journal issues will be assembled in the “First Online” category. Papers published “First Online” are in their final version. As with all final versions, this incorporates all appropriate citation information, including volume, issue, page numbers and DOI. Currently, The March issue of Bayesian Analysis has been completed and it is available in final form, and the June issue is being assembled as ‘First Online’. I hope that this new production system will allow readers to read articles in a timely manner and to cite them appropriately. I want to take this opportunity to thank Kary Myers, who stepped down from the position of Production Editor, and Pantelis Vlachos, former System Managing Editor, for their outstanding work and their dedication to the growth and success of BA. Finally, I want to encourage authors to consider paying the voluntary article charges, to help defray the costs of hosting the journal on Project Euclid and the added costs of the new production system (see <http://bayesian.org/BA/article-charges>).

The number of submissions at BA has kept increasing over the years (there were 188 total submissions in 2014, excluding discussions, 155 in 2013 and 123 in 2012) while the number of accepted papers has remained fairly steady. This has had the effect of lowering the acceptance ratio,

which is now around .25. The median time to 1st decision remains steady at around 60 days. According to the Journal Citation Reports of the ISI Web of Knowledge, the impact factor for Bayesian Analysis for 2013 was 2.576 (increasing from the 2.417 of the previous year). This makes BA the 7th highest impact factor in the list of 119 Stats and Probability journals.

The March issue of BA (volume 10, issue 1) features a discussion paper by James O. Berger, Jose M. Bernardo, and Dongchu Sun, titled “Overall Objective Priors”. In multi-parameter models, reference priors typically depend on the parameter or quantity of interest, and it is well known that this is necessary to produce objective posterior distributions with optimal properties. There are, however, many situations where one is simultaneously interested in all the parameters of the model or, more realistically, in functions of them that include aspects such as prediction, and it would then be useful to have a single objective prior that could safely be used to produce reasonable posterior inferences for all the quantities of interest. In this paper, we consider three methods for selecting a single objective prior and study, in a variety of problems including the multinomial problem, whether or not the resulting prior is a reasonable overall prior. The manuscript is published together with three invited discussions, followed by a rejoinder. The issue also contains other fine articles on various topics of Bayesian statistics.

I remind readers that at BA it is now possible for individual authors to submit manuscripts for consideration as discussion papers. Such submissions will first go through our regular review process and, if accepted, the Editor in charge and the EiC will make a decision as to whether the manuscript can make a good discussion paper. If you wish to submit your work for consideration, please select “Article with Discussion” when submitting at EJMS. ▲

The IV COBAL

The IV Latin-American Meeting on Bayesian Statistics, will take place in Medellín, Colombia, July 1-4 2015.

The IV COBAL is an international event whose purpose is to allow for discussion and interaction among researchers, academics and students, with the aim to further strengthen scientific exchange within the Bayesian community in Latin-America. This Meeting has taken place three times. The first event was held in 2002 in Ubatuba, Brazil, the second time this event was organized in 2005 and took place in Los Cabos, Mexico, and the previous meeting was organized in Pucón, Chile in 2011.

An active participation is expected through poster sessions and oral contributions, submitted by researchers with theoretical and applied works that use the Bayesian paradigm. The preliminary deadline for contributed talks and poster presentations is April 20th, 2015.

More details on the IV COBAL 2015 program, registration procedures and rates, accommodation, and poster submission can be found in:

<http://www.medellin.unal.edu.co/~cobal/>

Additionally, and co-sponsored by ISBA, we are pleased to announce the Young ISBA Travel Awards for COBAL 2015.

Young ISBA Travel Award consists on US

\$500.00 for each winner contribution to the meeting as oral or poster format. Oral contributions will be presented in the Young Doctor Session.

To be eligible the participants should be PhD students or young researches (less than 2 years of their PhD exam). Young PhD graduates compete for oral presentation, and PhD students compete for the best posters.

The candidate must send attached the presentation or poster and her/his work and a regular student certification or the PhD certificate. Abstracts can be in English, Portuguese or Spanish.

Presentations should be send to Dr Rosangela Loschi loschi@est.ufmg.br and posters to Dr Francisco Torres francisco.torres@usach.cl.

We recall that the oral presentations will be delivered in either Spanish or Portuguese. Applications for the oral presentation not selected as winners, can be presented as a poster upon the agreement of the applicant.

The candidates must send his/her application before April 20th. The result will be announced through the COBAL 4 webpage <http://www.medellin.unal.edu.co/~cobal/> by May, 31 st.

We look forward meeting you in Medellín!

The organizing committee
Luis Pericchi (Scientific Committee)
Carlos Barrera (Local Committee)
Contacto: estadist.med@unal.edu.co

ISBA - SECTIONS

ECONOMICS, FINANCE AND BUSINESS SECTION

- Sylvia Frühwirth-Schnatter -

Chair

Sylvia.fruehwirth-schnatter@wu.ac.at

We are now into the third year of the **ISBA Section on Economics, Finance and Business (EFaB)** and I am delighted to take over as Chair 2015. EFaB was kicked alive in mid 2012, with the intention to promote, encourage and reflect the importance of Bayesian methods in applications across the full spectrum of commercial, financial and economic areas.

As part of that, the section organizes, co-organize and endorses meetings and tutorial/short course activities. Such activities are an essential part of fostering the cross-over between academic and applied research in economics, finance, and business. During the first years, many interesting meetings and workshops have been endorsed or sponsored by EFaB and the first two EFaB Workshops, the EFaB@Bayes250 at Duke University in December 2013 and the 2014 ISBA-George Box Research Workshop on Frontiers of Statistics at George Washington University in May 2014, were outstanding scientific events.

Please join me in thanking all members of the EFaB Executive Committee for their commitment and engagement during these first years and, in particular, all officers whose term expired by 2014: Emilie Fox, EFaB Secretary in 2013-2014, Abel Rodriguez, EFaB Program Chair in 2013-2014 as well as Mike West, founding chair of EFaB, Chair 2013 and Past-Chair 2014. Please join me in welcoming our new officers:

- Omar Aguilar, of Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc., as Chair-Elect 2015, to become Chair in 2016;
- Jonathan Stroud, of George Washington University, as EFaB Program Chair 2015-2016;
- Enrique ter Horst, of Colegio de Estudios Superiores de Administración (CESA), Bogotá, as EFaB Secretary 2015-2016.

Together with Sid Chib, Chair 2014 and Past-Chair 2015, and Giovanni Petris, EFaB Section Treasurer 2014-2015, the EFaB Executive Committee 2015 will continue on establishing the EFaB section as a forum for researchers and practitioners interested in econometric applications of up-to-date Bayesian methodology.

The information below provides news about upcoming activities that will interest EFaB members and might encourage other ISBA members to consider joining the Section. In all these meetings, EFaB members are involved in organization and/or appear as speakers.

A. EFaB Endorsed Meetings

The following meetings are officially endorsed by EFaB.

- **2nd Vienna Workshop on High Dimensional Time Series in Macroeconomics and Finance, Institute of Advanced Studies, Vienna, May 21-22, 2015.**

The Vienna Time Series workshops were launched in 2013 with the goal of exchanging ideas and discussing recent results in the analysis of high-dimensional time series. High-dimensional time series may well be the most common type of dataset in the “big data” revolution. They have entered current practice in many areas, including

economics, finance and econometrics. The analysis of such datasets poses significant challenges, both from a statistical as from a numerical point of view. The most successful procedures so far have been based on dimension reduction techniques and, more particularly, on high-dimensional factor models and on Bayesian modeling.

The workshop series intends to bring together prominent researchers in these areas, to discuss new developments and trends and to enhance cross-fertilization between subfields, see <https://www.ihs.ac.at/conferences/timeseries/>

Although the call for papers is closed, EFaB members are encouraged to participate (registration is still open) and to join another stimulating and eventful edition of this recently established series of international workshops on time series methods and applications.

- **RCEA-BEW9, the 9th Annual Bayesian Econometric Workshop of the Rimini Centre for Economic Analysis, June 22-23, 2015, Rimini.**

This is the latest in a series of focused Bayesian workshops run by RCEA, the Rimini Centre for Economic Analysis in Italy. This Bayesian econometrics group has a growing international presence in areas of interest to EFaB members, so EFaB is most interested in promoting interactions. Among other activities, RCEA runs these annual workshops and actively encourages and supports junior Bayesian econometricians.

RCEA-BEW9 will focus on a range of topics in Bayesian econometrics. The Centre welcomes submissions for the contributed sessions. While the workshop is intended for theoretical work or applied work with methodological contribution in Bayesian Econometrics, any Bayesian paper with an econometric focus will be considered. Papers in all areas in relation to the overarching theme of the workshop are welcome. The full workshop announcement and call for contributed presentations is available at

the RCEA website (www.rcfea.org), and the workshop is open to participation and soliciting contributed talks until April 26, 2015.

RCEA-BEW9 will run in parallel with the 2nd Rimini Time Series Workshop that may also be of interest to EFaB and other ISBA members. Participants to either of the two workshops are entitled to have access to the sessions of both workshops.

B. EFaB related Workshops

- **Econometric Lectures of the Econometric and Tinbergen Institutes, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Structural Modelling of Economic Time Series**, June 15-19, Econometric and Tinbergen Institutes, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands. This year's econometric lectures focus on Bayesian Modelling of Economic Time Series. The meeting will start on June 15-16 with introductory lectures on Bayesian Econometrics, Markov Chain Monte Carlo and Kalman Filters delivered by Herman van Dijk. Christopher A. Sims, Nobel Prize Laureate in Economic Sciences in 2011, will deliver the Tinbergen Econometrics Lectures in 2015 on June 17-18, with focus on his highly influential work on structural Vector Auto Regressive (VAR) Models. The meeting will be concluded on June 19 with a one-day workshop on the topic of Bayesian Econometric Forecasting and Policy Analysis.

Excellent young researchers interested in Bayesian econometrics are explicitly invited to participate. Registration is open until May 26, 2015 and the website will be open within a few weeks.

- **The 2015 NBER-NSF Seminar on Bayesian Inference in Econometrics and Statistics (SBIES)** takes place on Friday-Saturday, May 8-9, 2015 at the Charles F. Knight Executive Education Center on the campus of Washington University in St. Louis. The aim of the meeting is to feature presentations by young and established researchers working on the theory and application of Bayesian methods in econometrics and statistics.

As usual, the meeting should be an exciting and productive forum for researchers in these areas. The conference will begin at 1:00 pm on Friday, May 8, 2015 and conclude at 5:00 pm on Saturday, May 9, 2015. Dinner on Friday, and breakfast and lunch on Saturday, will be provided as part of the conference. Lodging for the meeting is available at the Knight Center. If you plan to participate, please register and submit your paper by April 1 at the meeting website, <http://apps.olin.wustl.edu/conf/sbies/Home/Default.aspx?pid=1>

C. ESOBE 2015

We are particularly pleased to announce the **6th Annual Meeting of the European Seminar on Bayesian Econometrics (ESOBE), Complexity in Economics: Big Data and Parallelization** that will be hosted by the Study Center Gerzensee, Foundation of the Swiss National Bank, on October 29th-30th, 2015 in Switzerland.

The increased availability of large disaggregated datasets opens up the possibility to analyse economic and financial issues from a different perspective. The build-up of financial imbalances and excessive risk-taking before the financial crisis, and the effects of the crash, call for the analysis of the interaction between the financial and the real sector and the linkages between interconnected banks; the insights gained from such analyses hold promise to improve regulation. In the area of economic development, field data and their network structure yield valuable insights into individual decision making with direct implications for policy. On the methodological side, recent advances in estimation methods and hardware implementation substantially reduce the restrictions imposed by the curse of dimensionality and complexity. This year's European Seminar on Bayesian Econometrics, www.esobe.org, focusses on these issues. The annual conference is hosted by the Study Center Gerzensee, Foundation of the Swiss National Bank.

The scientific program includes keynote addresses by John Geweke, University of Technology, Sydney; Matthew O. Jackson, Stanford University, and Frank Schorfheide, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Moreover, a special session on the Interaction

between Computation, Forecasting and Decision Analysis in Bayesian Econometrics will be held in honor of John Geweke. Confirmed speakers in this session include Gianni Amisano, European Central Bank; Sylvia Frühwirth-Schnatter, Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration and Herman K. van Dijk, Erasmus University Rotterdam.

In addition, the program includes contributed papers sessions, a special junior researcher session and a poster session. The organizers welcome papers in the area of macroeconomics and finance broadly defined, dealing with questions related to processing and analyzing large, disaggregated data, forecasting under parameter and model uncertainty, nonlinear modeling.

Papers should be submitted through the conference website before June 30, 2015, <http://www.szgerzensee.ch/research/conferences/other/esobe2015/>

Papers presented at the conference or related to the main conference theme, particularly the topic of the special session, may be submitted for publication in a special issue of the Journal of Econometrics in honor of John Geweke.

D. Member Involvement in EFaB

We invite and encourage all ISBA and EFaB members to come forward with ideas for EFaB activities of any kind (consistent with the Section aims and bylaws). Please feel free to contact any members of the EFaB executive committee to discuss your idea. ▲

OBJECTIVE BAYES SECTION

The International Workshop on Objective Bayes Methodology, O-Bayes15, will take place in Valencia, Spain, June 1-5 2015.

Deadlines now extended!!!

This will be the 11th Meeting edition of one of the longest running and preeminent meetings in Bayesian Statistics. The principal objectives of O-Bayes15 will be to facilitate the exchange of recent research developments in objective Bayes theory, methodology and applications, and related topics, to provide opportunities for new researchers, and to establish new collaborations and partnerships.

O-Bayes15 will feature 21 invited talks and discussants, 3 tutorials and a poster session to which submission is encouraged. O-Bayes15 will be dedicated to Susie Bayarri. Specifically, the morning of Tuesday June 2nd will be Susie's morning. It will begin with a special "Jogging for Susie" and it will continue with specific talks to celebrate her contributions to Bayesian Statistics. Along the morning we will also celebrate her life with a wine tasting.

More details on the O-Bayes15 program, the

Susie's Morning, registration procedures and rates, accommodation, and poster submission can be found in: <http://congresos.adeituv.es/OBayes15/>

Registration on-line is possible in the website today at <http://congresos.adeituv.es/OBayes15/inscripcion/index.en.html>

Do not be late, early registration ends April 15th!

Additionally, and co-sponsored by ISBA, we are pleased to announce travel award grants to help junior researchers to attend the conference. To be eligible applicants should be PhD students or young researchers (less than 2 years of their PhD exam) and must present a poster in the conference. To apply, please send an extended abstract of the poster (2-3 pages long) and an updated CV to the email address: OBayes2015@uv.es The deadline is March 31st. Applications will be evaluated by the scientific committee and the names of the funded candidates will be announced by April 10th.

We look forward meeting you in Valencia!

*Luis Pericchi
on behalf of the Organizing Committee*

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS SECTION

- Ehsanolah S Soofi -
Chair
esoofi@uwm.edu

Changes in officers of ISBA IS (Industrial Statistics):

- The Section's new Chair is Ehsan Soofi, new Chair-Elect is Fabrizio Ruggeri, and new Secretary is Haydar Demirhan for the term January 2015 – December 2016. Thanks to Refik Soyer and Simon Wilson, whose terms as the Section Chair and Secretary were completed in December 2014. Special thanks to Refik who has been our first section chair and has played such an important role in starting up and growing the Section.

Upcoming ISBA IS activities:

- Arising out of the Third Symposium on Games and Decisions in Reliability and Risk meeting in Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland in 2013, a special issue of the journal Risk Analysis is being prepared. Papers were submitted in mid-2014 and as of December 2014 the review process was nearly complete. We expect publication of the issue in 2015.
- The section is sponsoring the next meeting of Games and Decisions in Risk and Reliability, to be held in Istanbul from 17th to 19th June 2015. Several invited speakers have already agreed to attend. The conference website is at <http://www.maoner.com/GDRR-2015.htm>
- The section will organize a session at the next European Network for Business and Industrial Statistics (ENBIS) meeting which will take place in Prague from 6 to 10 September. The Section's Program Chair, David Banks, is organizing this session ▲

BAYESIAN NONPARAMETRICS SECTION

- Antonio Lijoi -
Chair
lijoi@unipv.it

Tamara Broderick, Katherine Heller and Peter Mueller are serving as guest editors for a special issue of Statistics and Computing on Bayesian Nonparametrics, for publication by early 2016. Papers must be submitted using the Statistics and Computing on-line submission system and will go through the usual peer review process. Deadline for submissions is August 20, 2015. Further details can be found on the special issue website <https://sites.google.com/site/bnpspecialissue/>, which will be updated with any relevant information and deadlines. ▲



10th CONFERENCE on BAYESIAN NONPARAMETRICS

*Raleigh, North Carolina, United States
 June 22, 2015 through June 26, 2015*

Bayesian Nonparametrics ranks among the most highly researched subfields of statistics and has been a melting pot of ideas originating from stochastic modeling, mathematical statistics, computer algorithms, stochastic process theory and functional analysis. Ever since 1997, researchers working on theory, methods and applications of Bayesian Nonparametrics have come together to exchange ideas and research findings in a biennial meeting. The 10th edition of this meeting will take place this summer in Raleigh, North Carolina, situated in the research triangle area, one of the most vibrant places for research in the world, gal-

vanized by three major research universities. This comes at the back of highly successful meetings at Belgirate, Italy (1997), Reading, UK (1999), Ann Arbor, MI (2001), Rome, Italy (2004), Jeju Island, Korea (2006), Cambridge, UK (2007), Turin, Italy (2009), Veracruz, Mexico (2011) and Amsterdam, The Netherlands (2013). The International Society for Bayesian Analysis (ISBA) and its Bayesian Nonparametrics Section are major co-sponsors of the conference. The scientific committee consists of eight active members in the field who have built a strong program consisting of 3 plenary talks, 24 invited talks, 54 contributed talks, and two large poster sessions. While

contributed talks have been already selected, poster submission is still ongoing. Details of the meeting are available at the conference website www.stat.duke.edu/bnp10. As the chair of the local organizing committee, I cordially invite everyone interested to come and participate in the conference. Registration is now open and can be completed following the link provided on the conference website. A limited travel grant for young researchers will be available.

See you in Raleigh this summer!

Subhashis Ghoshal
on behalf of the Local Organizing Committee

STUDENTS' CORNER

Isadora Antoniano
j-ISBA Chair, 2015-2016

isadora.antoniano@unibocconi.it

On this first issue of 2015, I would like to remind our readers that **j-ISBA**, the junior section of our society, was created two years ago with the idea of providing support to Bayesian statisticians at the beginning of their careers. If you are a student, or if you finished your PhD less than 5 years ago, and you are a member of ISBA, then you should **join the section!** Our main goals are to promote and provide a forum for early career Bayesian researchers; organize conferences, workshops, and sessions at statistical meetings; and provide social networking tools for early career Bayesian researchers in order to discuss research, exchange ideas with each other, and connect with the Bayesian community at large.

We are working close with the board of the Bayesian Young Statisticians Meeting (**BAYSM**), preparing for its third edition (**BAYSM2016**), a satellite of the ISBA 2016 World Meeting. We also have a **Facebook group** you can join, to find some useful information, announcements, exchange information or simply meet people with whom you have interests in common. We want to do more. We want to have a strong presence among the Bayesian community world wide, in order to effectively help our members and live up to the reasons for which the section was created. We need your help, your voice, your ideas. We need you

to tell us what you would like us to do for your, what you think is missing in your area of research, of application, in your country or your region. Better yet, if you can contribute with something that could be useful for others, we most certainly want to hear from you. We, therefore, **invite all junior Bayesians to contact a j-ISBA officer** of their choosing and let us know what direction you think the section should take. We can't do it all, but we can certainly try to do as much as possible.

The **j-ISBA officers for 2015** are:

- Chair: Isadora Antoniano
(isadora.antoniano@unibocconi.it)
- Chair-elect: Valerie Poynor
(vpoynor@soe.ucsc.edu)
- Program chair: Silvia Montagna
(S.Montagna@warwick.ac.uk)
- Secretary: Shaan Qamar
(shaan.qamar@duke.edu)
- Treasurer: Francisco Javier Rubio
(Francisco.Rubio@warwick.ac.uk)

One of our priorities for this year is to **establish a contact with other young and junior sections of statistical societies across the world**. Of course, there are many of them and we do not expect to communicate with all in the blink of an eye but, as Tim Paulden, chair of YSS reminded me, "Rome wasn't built in a day!"

Indeed, we have been in touch with the committee of **YSS**, the Young Statisticians Section of the Royal Statistical Society. They have been at work for quite a few years now, helping early career statisticians in the UK in many ways: they organize showcases, conferences, seminars, competitions and webinars, and they keep young statisticians informed about existing job offers. Perhaps we could learn from its long experience. We are exploring the possibility of working together and, what better way to begin, than getting to know each other, exchanging information about our members, events and activities. We suggest you take a look at their **Bulletin** or **follow them** on Facebook.

We look forward and are currently working to contact other young and junior sections of national and international statistical societies. So, if you have information about these type of groups within statistical societies in your country, region or area of research, **let us know!**

And speaking about different regions, we hear a lot about Europe and the US, but not nearly enough about other parts of the world. I may be biased, but I would like to know more about what Bayesian statisticians are doing in, for example, Latin America. And with a Brazilian ISBA President taking over this year, I thought it would be interesting to have some news from those latitudes. As a Mexican who got a PhD in the UK and currently works in Italy, I have had the chance to see and experience the differences in the approach to scientific (and specifically statistical) research, between Mexico (and I guess other Latin American countries) and Europe. I've had the chance to see how the differences in the educational system (like longer undergraduate degrees), as well as socio-economic and even political factors intrinsic to our countries tend to affect academic careers. I believe that people abroad, specially students and young researchers who haven't had the chance to travel or meet colleagues from far away countries, are often unaware of such differences and their possible effects. I thought it would be a good idea to ask a young Brazilian Bayesian to give us some views on the subject.

Flávio Gonçalves is an assistant professor in statistics at the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais **UFMG**, in Brazil, and the current president of **ISBRA**, the Brazilian chapter of ISBA and this was his answer.

A voice from Brazil

by **Flávio Gonçalves**
fbgoncalves@est.ufmg.br

I was introduced to Bayesian Statistics during my undergrad in Statistics in Brazil and a few years later, my MSc supervisor encouraged me to do my PhD abroad. I ended up doing my PhD at the University of Warwick, UK, during 2007-2011. After the PhD I got a lecturer position in a Brazilian university, UFMG, where I am now. My experience abroad had a huge positive impact in my academic career and helped me realize some significant differences between Brazil and the UK in terms of opportunities of academic development for a young Bayesian researcher. The small offer of post-doc positions in Statistics in Brazil makes it a common practice to get a lecturer position straight after the PhD. This makes the research development hard for a newly PhD because of the heavy loads of teaching and administration work we get from the very beginning. There are no particular incentives or privileges for young researchers to help in this transition, even if the person demonstrates great research potential. It is also hard to get financial support for conferences and research visits as most of the grants are not specific for young researchers. Naturally, the geographical distance from the main research centers in the world is also a difficulty. In my particular case, maintaining research collaboration with researchers from Warwick has a major contribution in my academic development. Furthermore, being a member of international societies like ISBA is also crucial. The Brazilian Chapter of ISBA (ISBRA) plays an important role in the international insertion of the Brazilian Bayesian community, which has grown significantly in the past few years.

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DIA/FDA Statistics 2015 Forum

Tutorials: April 19 | Forum: April 20-22
North Bethesda, MD

Focus on Statistical Opportunities and Challenges

This forum fosters open discussion of timely topics of mutual theoretical and practical interest to statisticians and clinical trialists who develop new drugs and biologics.

Featured Topics:

- Statistical Issues in Biosimilar Analytical Assessment
- Adaptive Design and Bayesian Working Group Feedback
- Why Statisticians Need to Understand Health Technology Assessments
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