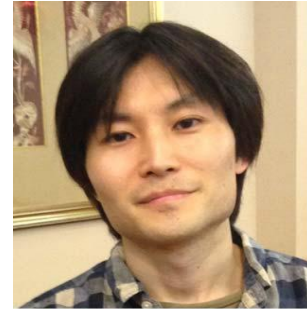


【統計情報】

2017 中、日、韓統計學術研討會之本社代表 江村剛志老師專訪

曾仁人
學術委員會

為促進國際統計學術交流，本社、日本統計學會及南韓統計學會三方於 106 年 12 月 8 日，在銘傳大學桃園校區，併同本社主辦之「106 年統計學術研討會」，舉行中、日、韓（CSA-JSS-KSS）國際統計學術研討會。經公開甄選論文後，由本社學術委員會副召集委員及出版委員會總編輯共同推舉黃名鉞、江村剛志、黃世豪等三人為我方發表者，以下為江村剛志代表之專訪。



江村剛志老師

問：江村老師，恭喜您代表本社擔任發表者，可否簡介老師的學經歷讓我們社員認識？

答：I was born in Tokyo, Japan, and got my Ph.D in NCTU under Prof. Weijing Wang. I am serving as Associate Professor in Graduate Institute of Statistics, NCU. In this semester, I am teaching Mathematical Statistics (5 undergraduate, 23 graduate students). I enjoy teaching this class with students who are working very hard to keep my lecture. I am supervising 1 Ph.D student and 3 Master students, and all of them are presenting their research in this conference. Looking at these students, I feel I also need more efforts in research.

翻譯員：我出生於日本東京，在國立交通大學統計研究所王維菁教授的指導下獲得博士學位，現在我受聘於國立中央大學統計研究所擔任副教授。本學期我授課課程為數理統計（5 位大學生以及 23 位研究生），課堂中學生們認真聽講令我非常享受授課過程。目前我指導 1 位博士生以及 3 位碩士生，他們都會在這次的研討會中發表他們的研究。看著這些學生，我認為我也需要更致力於研究。

問：江村老師是發表「Personalized Prediction for Time-to-death under the Joint Frailty-copula Model」，可否以淺顯易懂方式談這方面的應用，以及您在這方面的研究歷程或心得？

答：This research contributes to “personalized medicine” especially for cancer patients. Cancer patients wish to know how long they can survive. Physicians may tell patients their stage (e.g., Stage IV) or tumour size (e.g., diameter>1cm), but patients cannot appropriately interpret these technical conditions. So I am developing a formula to compute survival probability based on patients’ status. Please see the reference [Emura et al. (2017). Personalized dynamic prediction of death according to tumour progression and high-dimensional genetic factors: meta-analysis with a joint model, *Stat Methods Med Res*, doi:10.1177/0962280216688032].

翻譯員：本研究的貢獻為特別針對癌症病人的個人化醫療。癌症病人會希望知道自己的存活時間，醫生可以告知病人他們的癌症分期（例如：第四期），或是腫瘤大小（例如：直徑大於 1 公分），但是病人們無法適當解釋這些症狀。因此，我根據病人的狀態研發了計算存活機率的公式。詳細請參考我們的論文[Emura et al. (2017). Personalized dynamic prediction of death according to tumour progression and high-dimensional genetic factors: meta-analysis with a joint model, *Stat Methods Med Res*, doi:10.1177/0962280216688032]。

問：可否分享您參加本次研討會的收穫？

答：The benefit was to meet a new people. One year ago, I met a Japanese professor in a conference, and he suggested me to write a book. This chance never came without the conference. Without the conference, I stay in my research room, which is very cold in December. The big fruit from the conference is a book that will be published from Springer as [Emura et al. 2017+, *Survival Analysis with Dependent Censoring and Correlated Endpoints*, *JSS Research Series in Statistics*, ISBN 978-981-10-7164-5].

翻譯員：參加研討會的收穫就是認識更多的人。一年前，我在研討會上認識了一位日本教授，他推薦我寫一本書，如果沒有參加研討會絕對不會得到這種機會。若沒有研討會，我就得待在 12 月時特別寒冷的研究室。參加研討會最大的收穫就是這本即將由 Springer 出版的新書[Emura et al. 2017+, *Survival Analysis with Dependent Censoring and Correlated Endpoints*, *JSS Research Series in Statistics*, ISBN 978-981-10-7164-5]。

問：對有興趣從事這方面的年輕學子，老師有什麼建議或金玉良言勉勵他（她）們？

答：To enjoy your life as a statistician, you are suggested to discover your favorite model or favorite method. As a statistician, you can even create a new model or method by yourself. This is an exciting experience. Do not choose your favorite as a very basic one, such as a linear model or ANOVA. In these days, my favorite method “the compound covariate method” proposed by Tukey and favorite model is “the joint frailty-copula model” proposed by myself. Master or Ph.D students, however, still need to learn many basic ones, even if they are not your favorite.

翻譯員：對於有興趣從事統計方面的學生，為了享受你的統計學家生涯，我建議你們找到自己最喜歡的統計模型或是統計方法。身為一位統計學家，你甚至可以自己創造新的模型或是方法，這會是令人興奮的經驗，並且不要選擇最基礎的模型或是方法，比如線性模型（linear model）或是變異數分析（ANOVA）。現在我最喜歡的統計方法是由 Tukey 提出的“the compound covariate method”，而最喜歡的統計模型是由我自己提出的“the joint frailty-copula model”。然而，碩士、博士生們仍然需要學習許多基礎的方法和模型，即使你不喜歡。

最後謝謝老師接受我們的訪問，也祝老師研究工作順利!!!