

WORKSHOP

Causal Inference in Oral Health Research: What can dental research learn from the 2021 Nobel Prize in Economics?

By Dr. Stefan Listl

Full professor in Quality and Safety of Oral Healthcare at Radboud University, the Netherlands
Director of the Translational Health Economics Section at Heidelberg University, Germany
Adjunct professor at University of Pennsylvania, the USA

Date: September 21, 2022
Time: 10.00 am - 12.00 pm
Location: De Kleine collegezaal (0Z-04, Ground floor)
Academic Center for Dentistry Amsterdam (ACTA)
Gustav Mahlerlaan 3004, 1081 LA Amsterdam
Form: Hybrid



Focus of the workshop

When announcing the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2021, the Royal Swedish Academy emphasized how conclusions about cause and effect can be drawn from natural experiments. But what can dental research learn from this?

The economist's toolbox provides a number of methods for causal inference from observational data such as instrumental variables, regression discontinuity designs, or difference-in-differences analyses. Although the relevance of improving causal inference in dental research has repeatedly been highlighted in recent years, dental research still seems to reveal major room for improvement in the application of such methods.

In this workshop, Prof. Stefan Listl, will first provide an overview of econometric methods for causal inference from observational data and showcase recent examples of applications in oral health research. Afterwards, it will be the response to the keynote lecture from two co-referents, Prof. Cor van Loveren from Department of Preventive Dentistry, ACTA, and Dr. Mariëlle Beenackers from Department of Public Health, Erasmus Medical Center.

Please register <https://forms.gle/9sFyQK5A2YVBNZLR7> before 14th September 2022 (a limited number of spots available)

For questions please contact Dr. N. Su via email (n.su@acta.nl)

The workshop is funded by Vereniging voor Epidemiologie (VVE) for the Special Interest Group (SIG) of *Innovative and Contemporary Epidemiological Methodologies in Oral Health Research*