Population Statistics
panel discussion

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p(E|H_s) \over p(E|H_d)
\]

probability of the evidence if it came from the known source

probability of the evidence if it came not from the known source but from some other source selected at random from the relevant population
$LR = 3$
Q: How is the decision as to what constitutes the relevant population influenced by the case specific context? What is the best approach to determining what constitutes the relevant population?

A: Population of speakers who could potentially have been the source of the questioned-origin recording, e.g.,
– same language
– same accent
– same sex
as the speaker on the questioned-origin recording.

Must not use information about the known speaker.
Q: Who should be responsible for determining what constitutes the relevant population?

A: In the *first instance*, the decision is made by the *forensic practitioner*. The forensic practitioner must clearly communicate what they have adopted as the relevant population so that the trier of fact can decide whether the forensic practitioner set out to answer an appropriate question. In the *final instance*, the forensic practitioner’s decision is accepted or rejected by the *trier of fact*. 
Q: How can databases help to determine what constitutes the relevant population?

A: The forensic practitioner’s decision as to what constitutes the appropriate question to answer, and therefore what constitutes the relevant population, must come before the process of obtaining a sample of data representative of the relevant population.

One should not confuse population and sample.

The sample must be representative of the relevant population.
Thank You

http://geoff-morrison.net/
Some of my and my colleagues’ publications related to this topic:


