

Two-level variability - estimation

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The general idea of (two or more level) random effect models presented in the former lecture can be used in evaluating two (or more) level (forensic) evidence. Forensic evidence in general can be evaluated by determining the strength of evidence with the Likelihood Ratio. This is a different approach from the one presented in the second lecture using significance probabilities. This approach is the Bayesian approach and will be explained shortly in general. Followed by an extension of calculating Likelihood Ratios for two-level forensic evidence such as glass fragments from various windows or MDMA tablets from various batches. Both univariate and multivariate examples will be provided.