

Being A Statistical Expert Witness

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Being A Statistical Expert Witness: Qualifications, Opportunities, and Experiences

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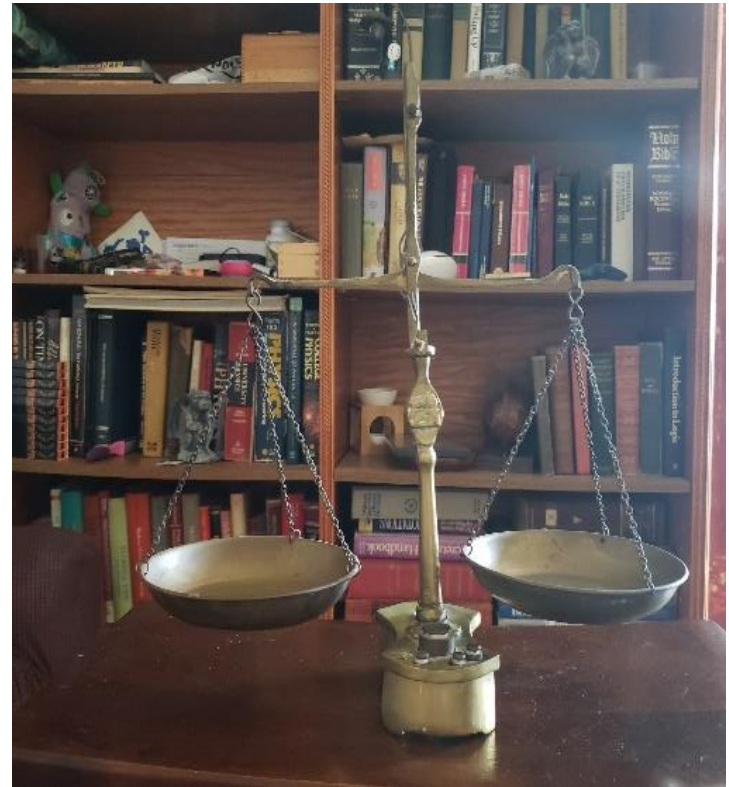
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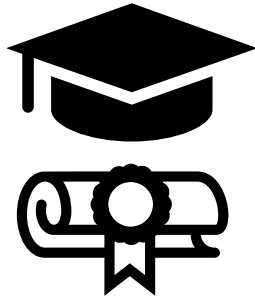
Statistical Expert Witnesses

An expert witness is a person with specialized knowledge, skills, education, or experience in a particular field who is called upon to provide their expertise in legal proceedings to assist the court with understanding complex technical or scientific issues

- Cornell Law School

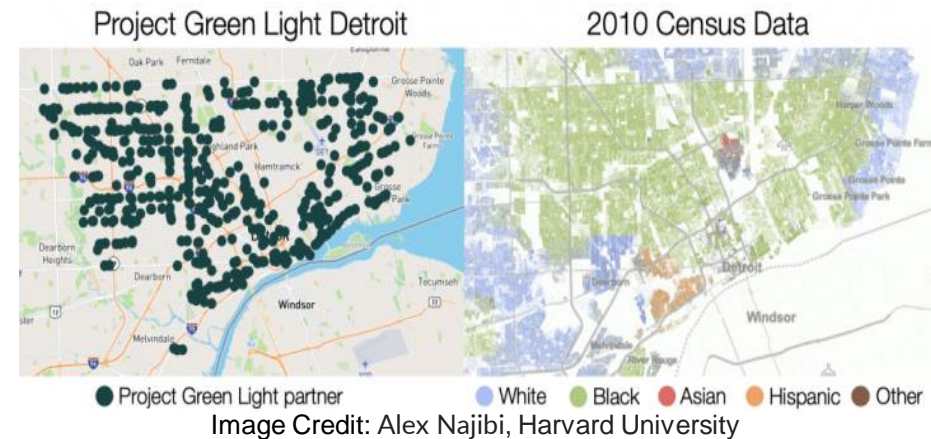


Background: Academic Requirements



PhD in a scientific field preferred

Professional experience and peer-reviewed research in the particular subject where expertise is given



=> Design content for a non-statistical audience

Background: The Experience Paradox



Un ragazzo chiamato Bi - CC BY-SA 2.0

Can't be retained as an expert without experience

Can't get experience as a witness without being an expert



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=> Gain experience through other channels – assist an established expert, publish on issues in the area of expertise, and legislative advocacy

Background: ASA Certification



- PSTAT is an advanced accreditation for statistical professionals based on their portfolio, denoting a high level of accomplishment and adherence to ethical standards
- GStat is an entry level of accreditation that can be preparatory for full PStat® accreditation and is based educational criteria

Opportunities: Expert Panel



- Volunteer at a conference
- Develop a relationship with conference organizers
- Look for an opportunity to present on a panel

Opportunities: Expert Consultant



Connect with an organization that needs an expert

Perform a statistical analysis and write a report

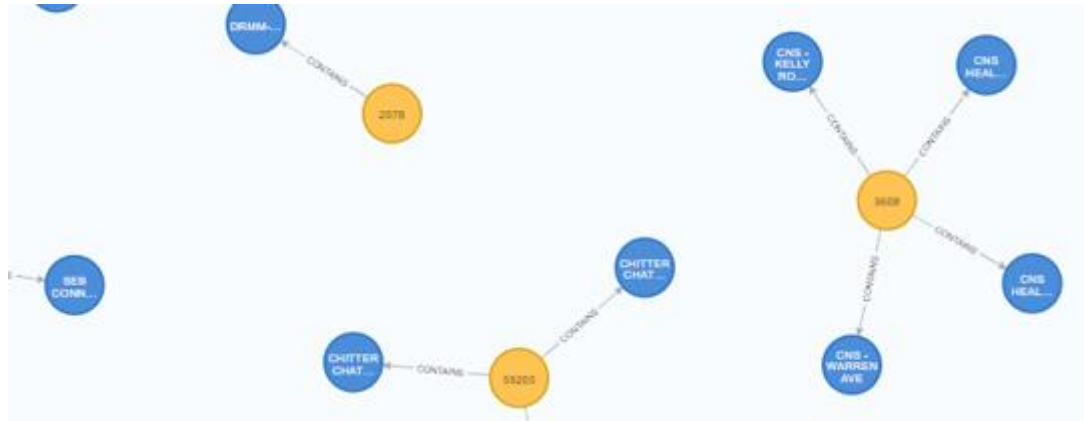


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=> Being paid for your work as an expert is an important milestone

Opportunities: Legislative Expert Testimony



United States Census Bureau Director (and 2021 ASA President) Robert Santos testifies before Congress

Opportunities: Expert Analysis - Legal



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Most work as a statistical expert for court cases does not involve testifying in court

Table 5: Statistical Hypothesis Testing - Null Hypothesis = Traffic Stops Were Random

Race / Ethnicity	Count of Traffic Stops	% of Traffic Stops	% Estimated Driving Population	Odds Ratio	p-value	Odds against happening by chance
White Non-Hispanic	5	10.0%	41.4%	24%	2.53E-05	39,494
BIPOC	22	44.0%	17.7%	248%	3.22E-05	31,085

However, the statistical analysis is still subject to legal requirements and practices

=> A statistical expert witness works *for the court*, not for any party in the case

Experiences: Statistical Expert for Legislation

Needs some work

Michigan

17.9 Victims per 1M
5.5 out of 12 recommended policies

Better – could be improved

Ohio

22.0 Victims per 1M
9 out of 12 recommended policies
legislative actions

Ohio performs better than surrounding states but more is needed: Strengthening Safe Harbor laws, implement more training requirements

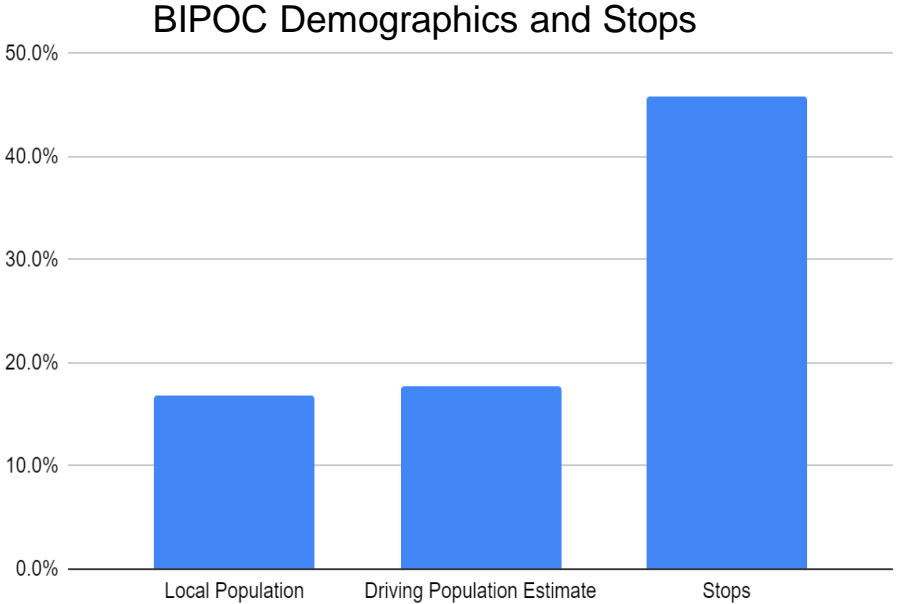


Statistical analysis of the effectiveness of proposed anti human trafficking legislation, presented to the Ohio Senate Judiciary Committee in 2022

Experiences: Statistical Analysis for a Legal Case

Table 2: Demographics of the Driving Population (DPE)

Municipality	Total Population	% White Non-Hispanic	Number White Non-Hispanic	% BIPOC	Number BIPOC	% Hispanic	Number Hispanic
Springfield	155,931	28.9%	45,064	23.6%	36,800	47.5%	74,067
Chicopee	47,598	69.4%	33,033	8.2%	3,903	22.4%	10,662
Longmeadow	13,792	85.0%	11,723	9.7%	1,338	5.3%	731
Holyoke	27,288	42.0%	11,461	4.7%	1,283	53.3%	14,544
Total	244,609	41.4%	101,281	17.7%	43,323	40.9%	100,005



Demographic Totals Compared to Traffic Stops

Statistical analysis of racial demographics of the driving population and comparison to traffic stops



Experiences: Court Testimony in a Legal Case

Table 5: Statistical Hypothesis Testing - Null Hypothesis = Traffic Stops Were Random

Race / Ethnicity	Population	Population Probability	Number of Traffic Stops	Race / Ethnicity Count	Test Value	Odds against happening by chance
BIPOC	Residents	0.427	7	6	0.024312	1 in 41.1
BIPOC	Drivers (DPE)	0.245	7	6	0.001143	1 in 875
Hispanic	Residents	0.156	7	2	0.218867	1 in 4.57
Hispanic	Drivers (DPE)	0.127	7	2	0.171750	1 in 5.82

Suffolk County Massachusetts Superior Court – Hypothesis Testing of Randomness in Traffic Stops

Court testimony in this case focused on the small number of records provided in discovery, with cross-examination questioning the inclusion of individual records

Best Practices for Expert Witnesses

1. State all information clearly and succinctly
2. Rely on well-established methods supported by use in court cases and be well-informed of the methods strengths and weaknesses
3. Clearly state where testimony is scientific fact or expert informed opinion
4. Practice explaining your analysis to a non-technical audience
5. Review your findings and presentation with the attorney and follow their instructions

Questions?

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