Probability and Random Processes ECS 315

Asst. Prof. Dr. Prapun Suksompong

prapun@siit.tu.ac.th

6.2 Independence



Office Hours:

BKD, 4th floor of Sirindhralai building

Monday 9:30-10:30

Monday 14:00-16:00

Thursday 16:00-17:00

Sally Clark





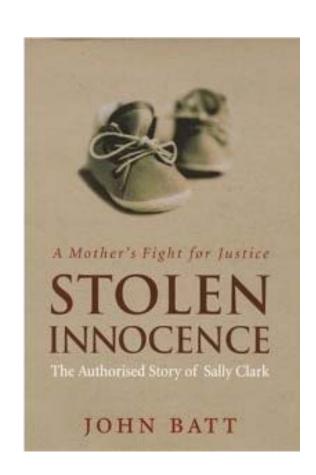
[http://www.sallyclark.org.uk/]
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sally_Clark]

[http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/comment/obituaries/article1533755.ece]



Sally Clark

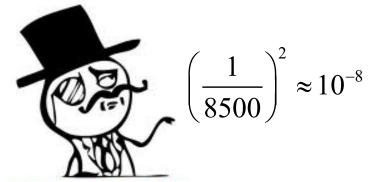
- Falsely accused of the murder of her two sons.
 - Clark's first son died suddenly within a few weeks of his birth in 1996.
 - After her second son died in a similar manner, she was arrested in 1998 and tried for the murder of both sons.
- The case went to appeal, but the convictions and sentences were confirmed in 2000.
- Released in 2003 by Court of Appeal
- Wrongfully imprisoned for more than 3 years





Misuse of statistics in the courts

- Her prosecution was controversial due to statistical evidence
- This evidence was presented by a medical expert witness
 Professor Sir Roy Meadow,



- Meadow testified that the frequency of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS, or "cot death") in families having some of the characteristics of the defendant's family is 1 in 8500.
- He went on to square this figure to obtain a value of 1 in 73 million for the frequency of two cases of SIDS in such a family.





- "This approach is, in general, statistically invalid."
- "It would only be valid if SIDS cases arose **independent**ly within families, an assumption that would need to be justified empirically."
- "There may well be unknown genetic or environmental factors that predispose families to SIDS, so that a second case within the family becomes much more likely."

[http://www.rss.org.uk]



Engineering Ethics: IEEE Code of Ethics

We, the members of the IEEE, in recognition of the importance of our technologies in affecting the quality of life throughout the world, and in accepting a personal obligation to our profession, its members and the communities we serve, do hereby commit ourselves to the highest ethical and professional conduct and agree:

- 1. to accept responsibility in making decisions consistent with the safety, health, and welfare of the public, and to disclose promptly factors that might endanger the public or the environment;
- 2. to avoid real or perceived conflicts of interest whenever possible, and to disclose them to affected parties when they do exist;
- 3. to be honest and realistic in stating claims or estimates based on available data;
- 4. to reject bribery in all its forms;
- 5. to improve the understanding of technology; its appropriate application, and potential consequences;
- 6. to maintain and improve our technical competence and to undertake technological tasks for others only if qualified by training or experience, or after full disclosure of pertinent limitations;
- 7. to seek, accept, and offer honest criticism of technical work, to acknowledge and correct errors, and to credit properly the contributions of others;
- 8. to treat fairly all persons regardless of such factors as race, religion, gender, disability, age, or national origin;
- 9. to avoid injuring others, their property, reputation, or employment by false or malicious action;
- 10. to assist colleagues and co-workers in their professional development and to support them in following this code of ethics.

Epilogue

- Clark's release in January 2003 prompted the Attorney General to order a review of hundreds of other cases.
- Two other women convicted of murdering their children had their convictions overturned and were released from prison.
- Trupti Patel, who was also accused of murdering her three children, was acquitted in June 2003.
- In each case, Roy Meadow had testified about the unlikelihood of multiple cot deaths in a single family.

