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Authors: Efthymia Nikita, Panagiota Xanthopoulou, Elena Kranioti



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An evaluation of Bayesian age estimation using the auricular surface in modern Greek material

Efthymia Nikita, PhD^a; Panagiota Xanthopoulou^b; Elena Kranioti, PhD^c

^a Science and Technology in Archaeology Research Center, The Cyprus Institute, 2121 Aglantzia, Nicosia, Cyprus; e.nikita@cyi.ac.cy

^b Department of Biology, Section of Animal and Human Physiology, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece; xanthopop@bio.auth.gr

^c School of History, Classics & Archaeology, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH8 9AG, United Kingdom; elena.kranioti@ed.ac.uk

Corresponding author contact details:

Efthymia Nikita, PhD

Science and Technology in Archaeology Research Center, The Cyprus Institute, 20 Konstantinou Kavafi Street, 2121 Aglantzia, Nicosia, Cyprus

tel. +357 22 208 669

e.nikita@cyi.ac.cy

ORCID: 0000-0003-2094-5047

Highlights

- Testing Bayesian age estimation using the iliac auricular surface
- Use of two modern Greek documented collections (Athens and Cretan Collections)
- No clear improvement in age prediction when adopting Bayesian age estimation
- No significant impact of samples selected for transition analysis and as informative priors

Abstract

Pelvic morphology is highly reflective of both sex and age changes in humans, making it a popular research focus in forensic anthropology. Relevant studies range from traditional descriptive to more complicated approaches involving statistical modeling, with the latter having become excessively popular in the last decades. The present study examines the

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