#### To err was forbidden: the changing culture of error exploration in forensic pattern evidence

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VICTORIA POLICE





















# The pattern evidence experiential positive feedback model















Courtesy, Colt's Fire Arms Mig. Co. Official revolver of the New York Department of Police. As the cylinder (A) revolves, fresh cartridges are brought in firing position.













# 70's





#### Critics







Exorcism of Ignorance as a proxy for rational knowledge: The lessons of handwriting identification "expertise". Risinger, D.M., Denbeaux, M.P. & Saks, M.J., University of Pennsylvania Law Review, 137, 1989.

Science and nonscience in the courts; Daubert meets handwriting identification expertise. Risinger, D.M. & Saks, M.J., Iowa Law Review, 82, 1996.



The coming paradigm shift in forensic identification science. Saks M. & Koehler, J., Science, 309, 2005.







- Validation testing
- Method development
- Reporting procedure
- Error rate estimates
- Proficiency testing
- Context and bias







# The Questioned Document Culture

- 5 year on the job training
- Mentored casework
- Context information
- Identification paradigm



# Early culture

• Courts for acceptance

Case outcomes as validation

• Error forbidden



## Forbidden error

- 100 years of acceptance as expert evidence internationally
- Defining textbooks
- Hierarchy based on experience
- Professional societies
- Existed within government multidisciplinary laboratories
- Documented approaches, peer review
- Acceptance





#### Pattern evidence





- Validity & reliability
- Underpinning theory
- Reporting practices
- Error rate estimates
- Proficiency testing



- Neuroscience of handwriting movements and application to forensic examination of handwriting
- Software tools for handwriting measurement
- Complexity theory to replace class/individual characteristics belief
- Signature complexity statistical modelling
- Method development
- Expertise testing and characterisation



### Perception, cognition and blind testing

- State the beliefs of the practitioners
- Test the beliefs of practitioners where the ground truth is known
- Define the character of the evidence in terms for it potential to be misleading

- "The level of correctness of the assertions made by examiners from day to day casework is not likely to prove to be a credible source for the (validation) data needed" (Huber & Headrick, 1999)
- "A process such as handwriting identification presents a number of potential subtasks dealing with variables such as writing instruments, forgery of various sorts, age, health and so forth. No single test can map the abilities of any one practitioner, or any group of practitioners" (United States v Hines, 1999)
- "A great many tests... would be necessary to know what, if anything, (examiners) can do accurately, and under what conditions" (United States v Hines, 1999)
- "A complete testing regime would have tests which covered the entire spectrum of conditions and difficulties" (United States v Hines, 1999).

'...science can examine the dependability of the results of such a process (handwriting identification) even when the process is not a science'.

Risinger & Sacs (1996) Science and Non-science in Courts Iowa Law Review



The 90's years







- The Special Advisory Group (Document Examination)
- All individual Government document examiners who were prepared to offer the soft bit of their professional tummies to enormous independent scrutiny for the good of the Justice system


# A little background

# Although not stated, practitioners must be considering competing propositions

- Normal writing by the specimen writer
- Normal writing not by the specimen writer
- Simulation of the specimen writing not by the specimen writer (forgery)
  - Disguised writing not by the specimen writer
    - Disguised writing by the specimen writer

#### Signature propositions

- Genuine by the specimen writer
- Simulated by someone other than the specimen writer
- Disguised writing by the specimen writer

#### **Case emulation trial structure**



#### Questioned



# Limitations

- Non original
- Traditional K to Q structure
- Line up
- Declared
- Fatigue
- Cognitive confusion
- External validity issues



# What was expected?

• Low error distributed amongst the authorship opinions

 Similar profiles of responses from qualified FDEs



# What appeared



#### **Inter-examiner differences**



# **Experience** data



#### **Results for examiners**



#### **Results for examiners**



Years since qualified



## 2000 – 2008 Blind trials

- 45850 OU 2000 2008 signatures
- 32050 OU 2001-2005 handwritten text

77900 blind opinions by practicing FDEs The things about investigations of error that I reflect on

# **Studying FDE behavior**

Similar problems as with normal laboratory animals.....



68% comply either because they think it is a good idea or they are told to

22% are annoyed about it and don't want to participate but are controlled by the 68%

5% are angry and just won't participate in spite of whether they consider the experiment a good idea or not

5% attack the experimenters

### **Expectations around experience**



# The relationship between experience and specialists' behavior



#### The character of expertise

# The data

Kam, M., Wetstein, J., & Conn, R. (1994). Proficiency of professional document examiners in writer identification. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 39, 5-14

Kam, M., Fielding, G., & Conn, R. (1997). Writer identification by professional document examiners. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 42, 778-786

- Found, B., Sita, J., & Rogers, D. (1999). The development of a program for characterising forensic handwriting examiners' expertise: Signature examination pilot study. Journal of Forensic Document Examination, 12, 69-80
- Kam M, Gummadidala K, Fielding G, Conn R (2001). Signature authentication by forensic document examiners. J Forensic Sci 2001;46:884-8
- Sita, J., Found, B., & Rogers, D., (2002). Forensic handwriting examiners' expertise for signature comparison, *Journal of Forensic Sciences* Sept. 2002, Vol.47, No.5



# Comparison FDE to lay people





All studies to date have shown that the 'expertise' is real and demonstrable

# Did we find a global error rate?

#### The easy answer: Signatures

#### (45850 OU 2000 - 2008)



### The easy answer: Handwritten text

#### (32050 OU 2001-2005)





# The more sophisticated answer



Signatures

## The more sophisticated answer



# The much more sensible more sophisticated answer





# The much more sensible more sophisticated answer





# How do blind trials help?



- Revision & corrective action package for each trial
- Group and individual analysis
- Problem samples





"I thought I felt a paradigm shift, but it was just my undershorts riding up."

### Validity & reliability of a human skill


Pattern evidence practitioners should be treated as 'instruments'

All efforts should be made to calibrate and monitor these instruments, using appropriate testing sets prior to and during their use in forensic investigations



 Unlike before, through the application of the 'principles processes of science', we provided practitioners with the opportunity to make mistakes, and provided real opportunity for skill development

• Skill profile across the international community is still largely unknown

# Jay Kardane Measuring criminalistic uncertainty

'Look at the largest source of error first. These are likely to be human processes'

Is there a global error (misleading) rate?

### **Error mitigation**



#### In the interim



#### Transparency – Honesty - Modesty





**Reinoud Stoel** 





Linton Mohammed



Christophe Champod



Itiel Dror

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Mike Caligiuri



Derek Hammond



Kristy Martire

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Richard Kemp Tahnee Dewhurst



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Carolyne Bird









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Early microscope