Cognitive Human Factors and the Use of Signature Features in Questioned/Known Signature Comparisons



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The Person/Environment Interaction



Human Factors (Ergonomics)

The relationship between humans and their work environments.

Cognitive Ergonomics

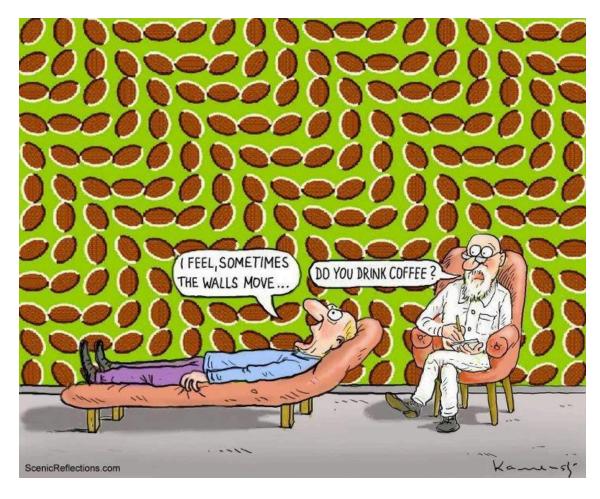
Examining cognitive processes in the context of work and operational settings.

The Goal

Improve task performance by systematic study human cognitive functioning and the environment.

Unconscious Cognitive Phenomena and Conscious Cognitive Processes



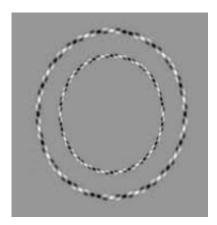


Lower-Order Processing: Illusions of Sensation

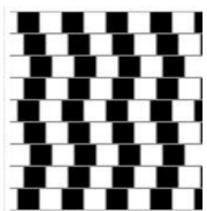


Scintillating Grid Illusion (Lingelbach, 1994)

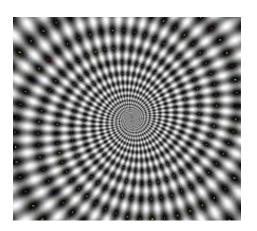
Pinna's
Intertwining
Illusion (Pinna &
Gregory, 2002)



Café Wall
Illusion (Gregory
& Heard, 1979)



Twisted Cord (Fraser Spiral) Illusion (Fraser, 1936)



Illusions of sensation result from neural activity generated when light waves strike receptor cells on the retina. These processes occur automatically.

Higher-Order Processing: Illusions of Perception





Context exerts a powerful influence over how we interpret stimuli in the environment. Perceptual set for faces is so strong that we often perceive faces where there are none.

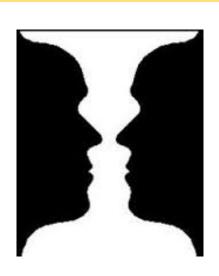


Higher-Order Processing: Illusions of Perception













Perception = Sensation + Interpretation

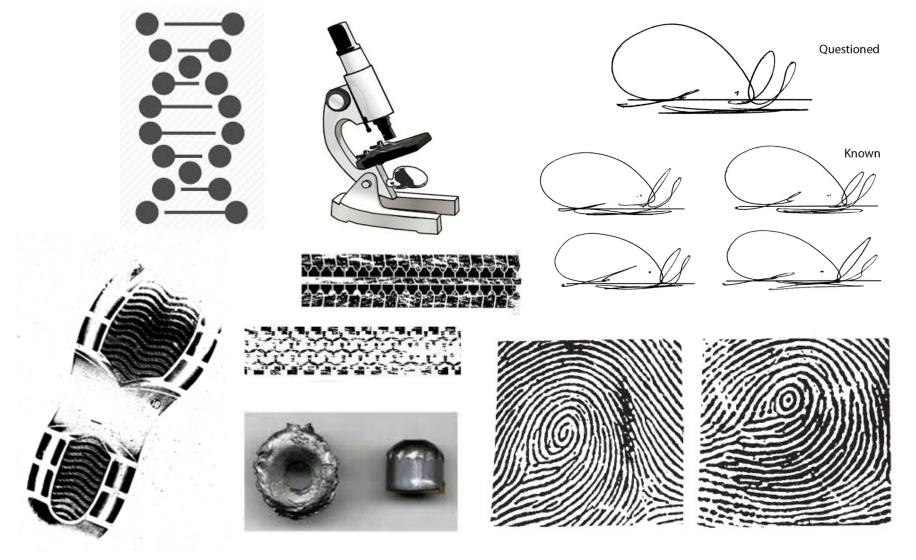
Higher-order cognitive illusions are the result of unconscious inferences.

Perception of ambiguous illusions depends on how attention is focused.

Motivation Expectations Culture
Context Attitudes Emotions

What Does This Mean When Evaluating Forensic Evidence?





General Research Question



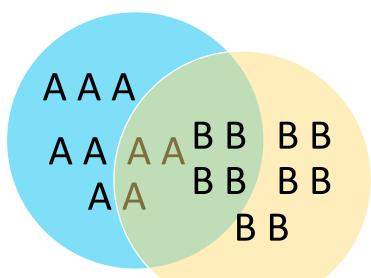
GBB GBM GBB GBBM

Can the identity of the writer of a handwriting specimen be reliably determined by visual comparison (given a sufficient number of writing characteristics)?

Modeling the Forensic Analysis Comparison Process



- Tversky's "Contrast Model" (1977)
 - Object recognition is a feature-matching process
 - Similarity depends on the proportion of features common to the two objects, and also on their unique features.

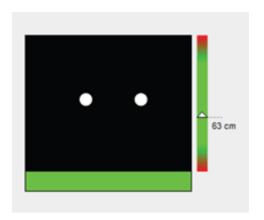


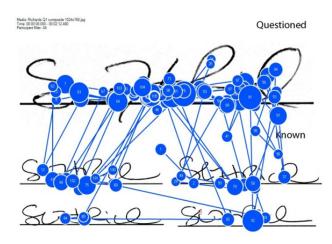
Eye-Tracking Technology and Data



- Tobii T60 Eye-Tracker
 - Records saccades, gaze duration, and gaze location by recording infrared light reflected from the retina



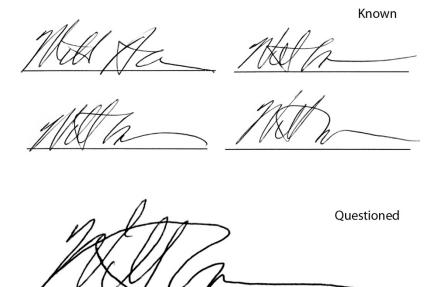




Questioned/Known Trials



- Eleven sets consisting of six signatures each
- Four knowns first displayed, followed by a separate slide with the Questioned/Known comparison
- Process decision (genuine, disguised, simulated, inconclusive)
- Confidence in authorship decision (next slide)



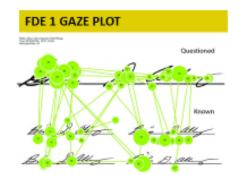
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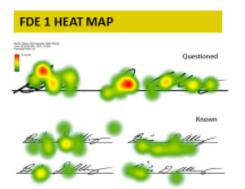
Qualitative Interviews

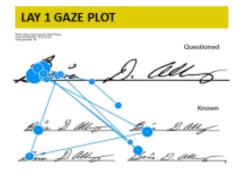


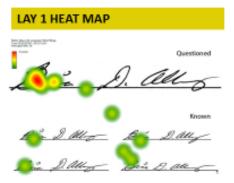
Digitally recorded and transcribed discussions covering:

- What features of the signature were examined;
- How determinative features were in the overall decision;
- How much information the signature provided;
- The process by which decisions about signature authenticity were reached;
- Any other aspects of the research the examiner wished to discuss.







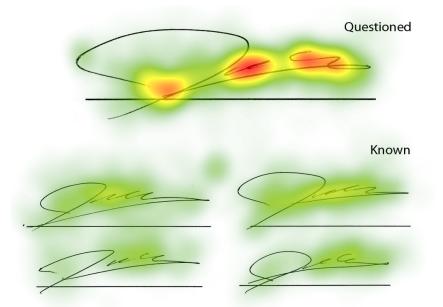


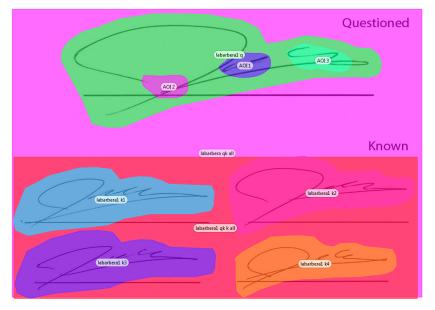
Identifying Features for Analysis



Jim LaBarbera
Signature 1 Heat Map
FDE and Lay Participants

Jim LaBarbera
Signature 1
Areas of Interest





Examine this Signature



Questioned

Would you say that this TEXT-BASED signature is GENUINE or SIMULATED?

Questioned Known

TERRY LU Signature 1 (Simulated)

This signature is classified as a low complexity, text-based signature.

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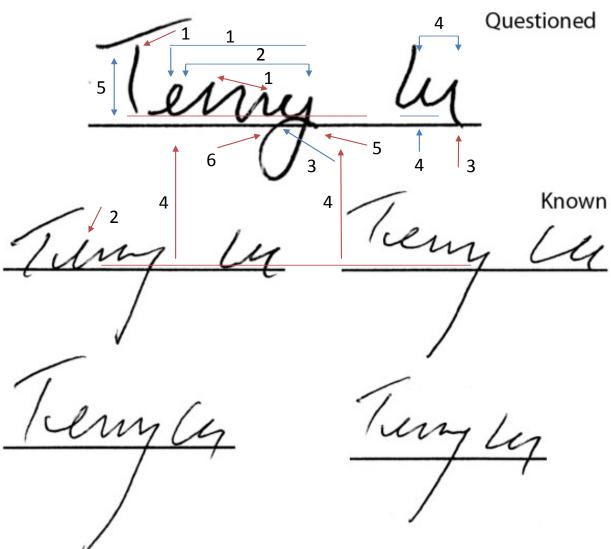
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Salient Features for FDE and Lay Participants





Lu Results



Questioned

- 48 FDEs responded correctly that the signature was nongenuine, and 1 responded that it was genuine.
- 38 Lay participants responded correctly that the signature was non-genuine, and 5 responded that the signature was genuine.

This difference was not statistically significant p = .063, ns.

Examine this Signature



Questioned

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Known

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Bin D. ally Bin D. ally

BRIAN ALBURY Signature 3 (Genuine)

This signature is classified as a high complexity, mixed signature.

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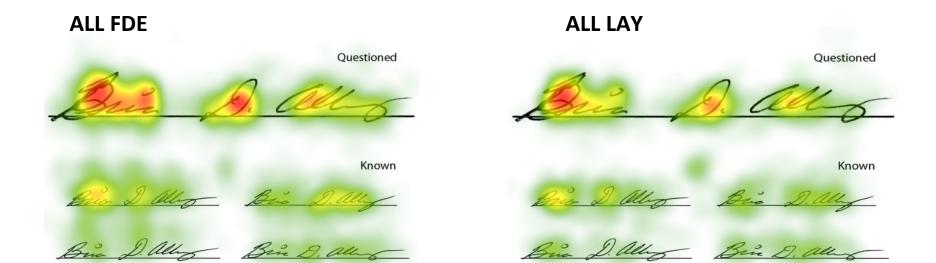
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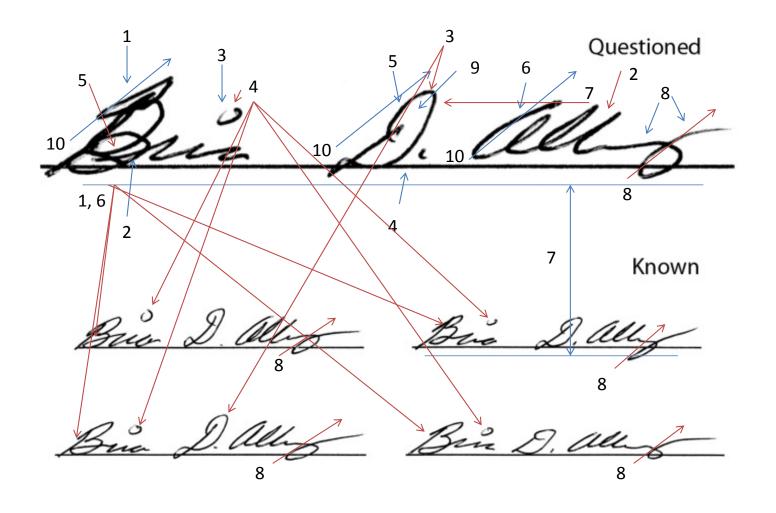
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Salient Features for FDE and Lay Participants





Albury Results



Questioned

 19 of 49 FDES responded correctly as genuine, 30 identified the signature as non-genuine.

Known

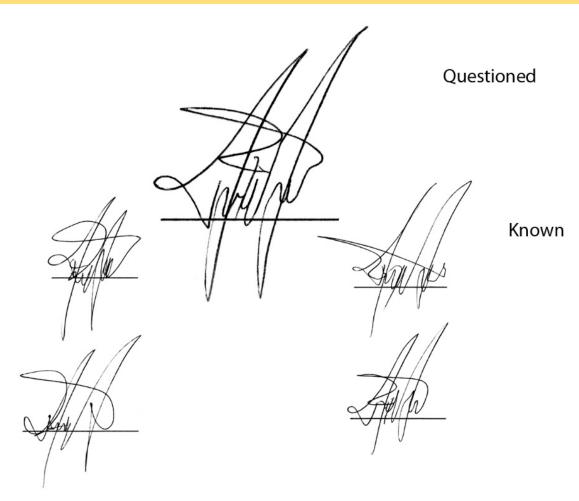
Bur D. ally Bus D. ally

• 42 of 43 Lay participants **responded correct**ly that the signature was genuine, 1 identified the signature as non-genuine.

This difference was statistically significant, χ^2 (1, N = 92) = 35.56, p = < .001.

Examine this Signature

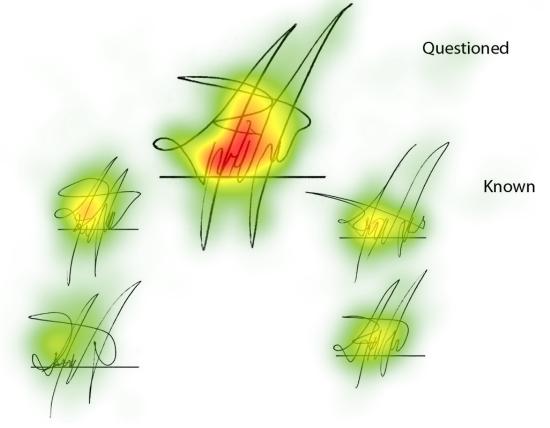




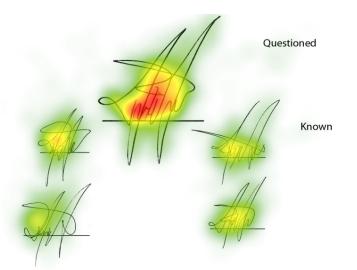
Would you say that this STYLIZED signature is GENUINE or SIMULATED?

VILCISE TIMA Signature 4 (Genuine)

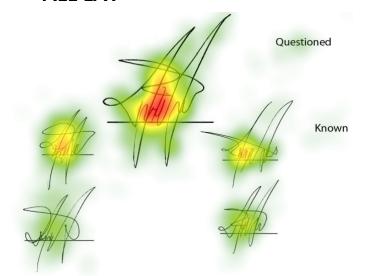
This signature is classified as a high complexity, stylized signature.



ALL FDE

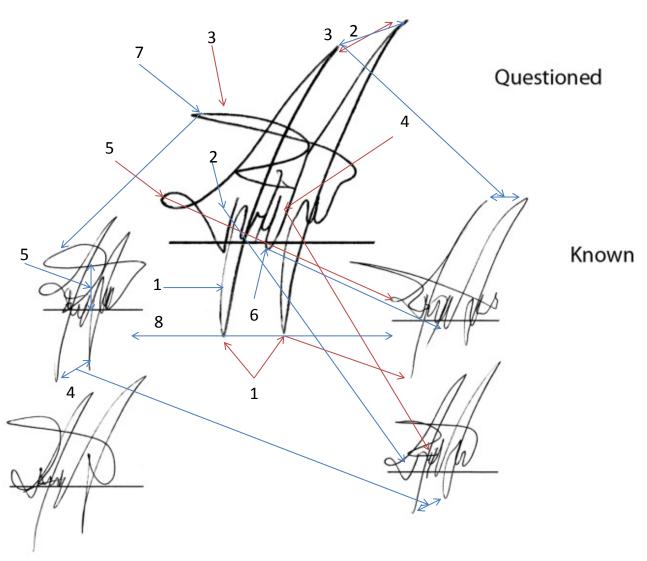


ALL LAY



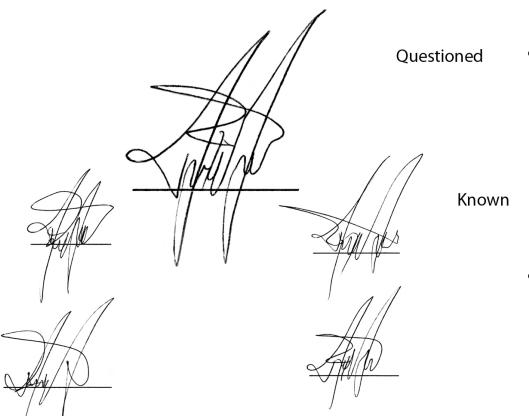
Salient Features for FDE and Lay Participants





Tima Results





- 39 FDEs responded correctly that the signature was genuine, and 9 responded that it was non-genuine. One FDE declined to respond.
- 42 Lay participants
 responded correctly
 that the signature was
 genuine, and 1
 responded that the
 signature was non genuine.

This difference was statistically significant $\chi^2(2, N = 92) = 7.15, p = .028.$

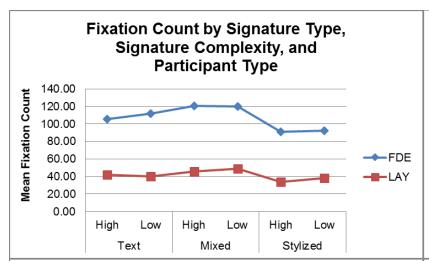
Top 5 Features Mentioned

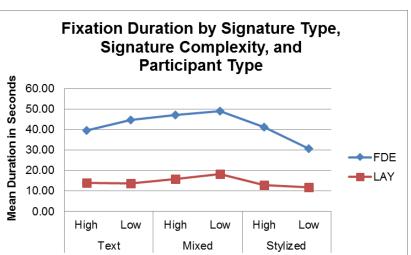


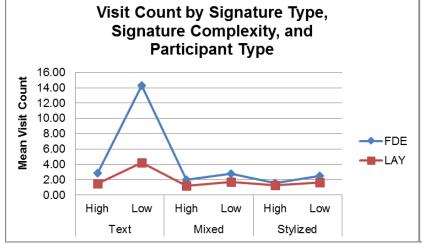
Albury 3 (Text-Based)			Lu 1 (Mixed)			Tima 4 (Stylized)		
Features	n	%Mention	Features	n	%Mention	Features	n	%Mention
Baseline alignment/ placement/ orientation	21	43%	Lower loop	20	41%	Stroke	13	27%
Initial/ beginning stroke	16	33%	Initial/ beginning stroke	17	35%	Initial/ beginning stroke	12	24%
Punctuation/ diacritic	15	31%	Staff/stem	15	31%	Line quality	11	22%
Shape	14	29%	Line quality	13	27%	Speed	10	20%
Stroke	14	29%	Pressure	13	27%	Execution	9	18%

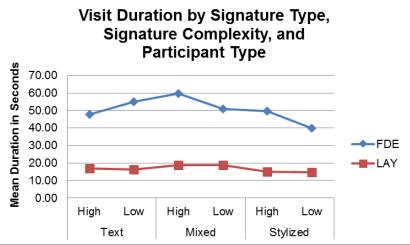
QK Eye-Tracking Metrics





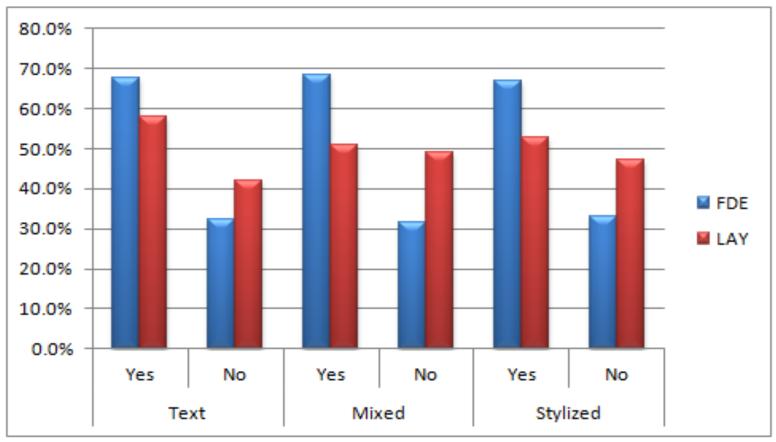






Call Accuracy by Signature Type





Text: χ^2 (1, N = 2,208) = 22.44, p < .001

Mixed: χ^2 (1, N = 2,208) = 71.68, p < .001

Stylized: χ^2 (1, N = 1,656) = 34.58, ρ < .001