

# Evaluating Automated Finger and Palm Latent (*Marks*) Searching

Ambika Suman  
Identification Directorate

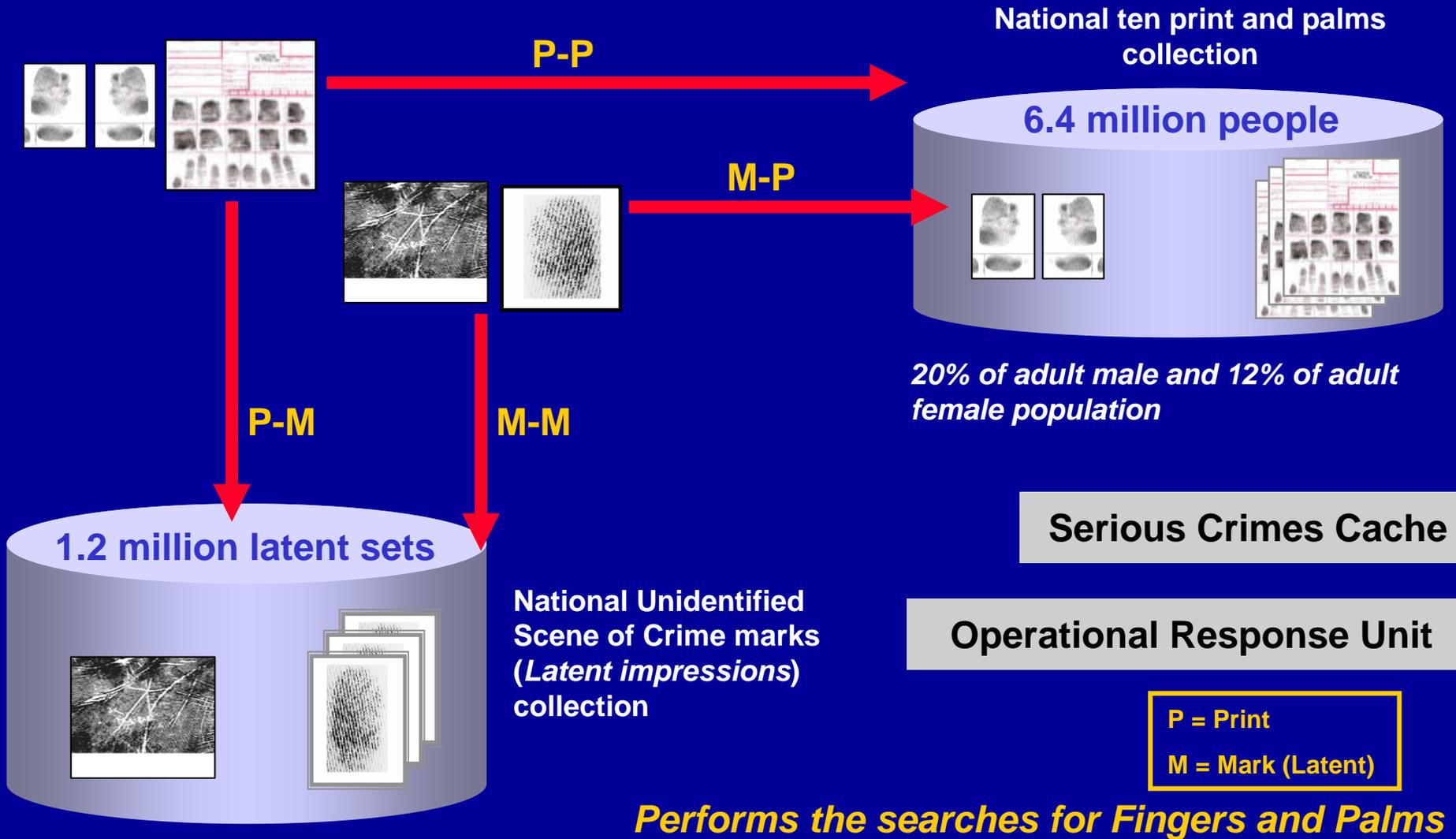
UK Police Information Technology  
Organisation

# Definitions



*The term “**mark(s)**” will be used to refer to **latent** finger or palm impressions that are left at crime scenes and used for investigations.*

# IDENT1



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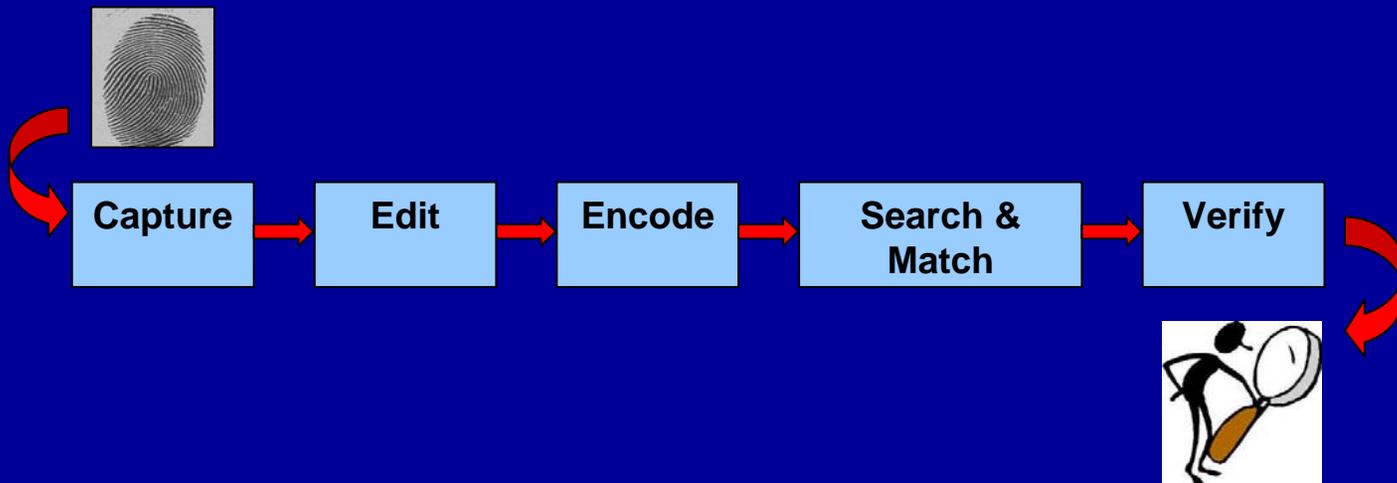


- **6 million** fingerprint comparisons per second
- **100,000** records of arrest processed per month
- **100,000** crime scene marks searched per month
- **4000** people per month are positively identified from searching marks left at crimes scenes on IDENT1
- Over **1200** fingerprint experts involved in marks searching across 43 bureaux in England and Wales.
- **300** hits against the palm DB within the first month of operational palm searching

# Approach

## ‘Operational’ Evaluation:

- The process used by PITO to determine the ‘*end to end*’ search accuracy of the system during operational use



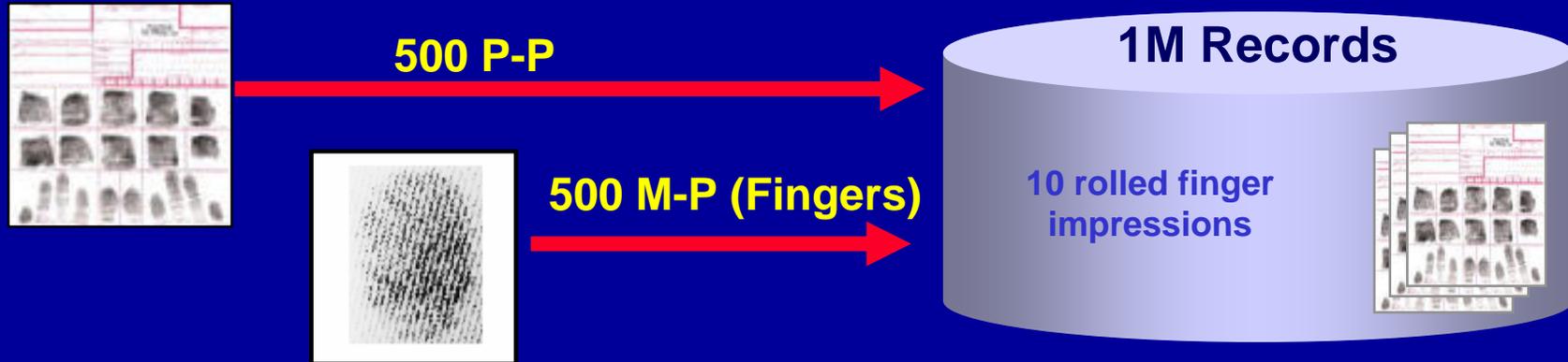
## Evidence of operational benefit

- Compliance with requirements
- **How many** times does it find a match (*quantity*) and **how well** (*quality*)?

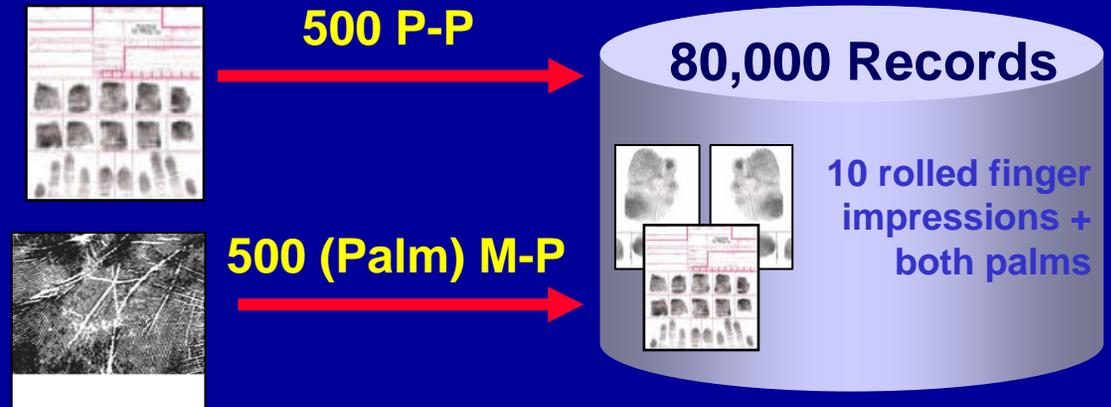
## Assessing **Reliability** Vs **Selectivity**

- For print to print both are equally important
- For marks of poor quality or from serious crimes just finding the match is of significant value!

# What was benchmarked?



- Included Palms searching
- Construction of test database of marks was too complex thus P-M and M-M searches were omitted from scope



P = Print

M = Mark (Latent)

# Design Factors

*The following were essential factors to consider in order to maintain a level playing field*

- **System Independent**  
Must be able to carry out the same test on/for any proposed solution



Differing approaches to latent searching

- **Repeatable**  
Tests must be duplicated for each supplier



Latent processing is reliant on fingerprint expert input which is subjective and variable

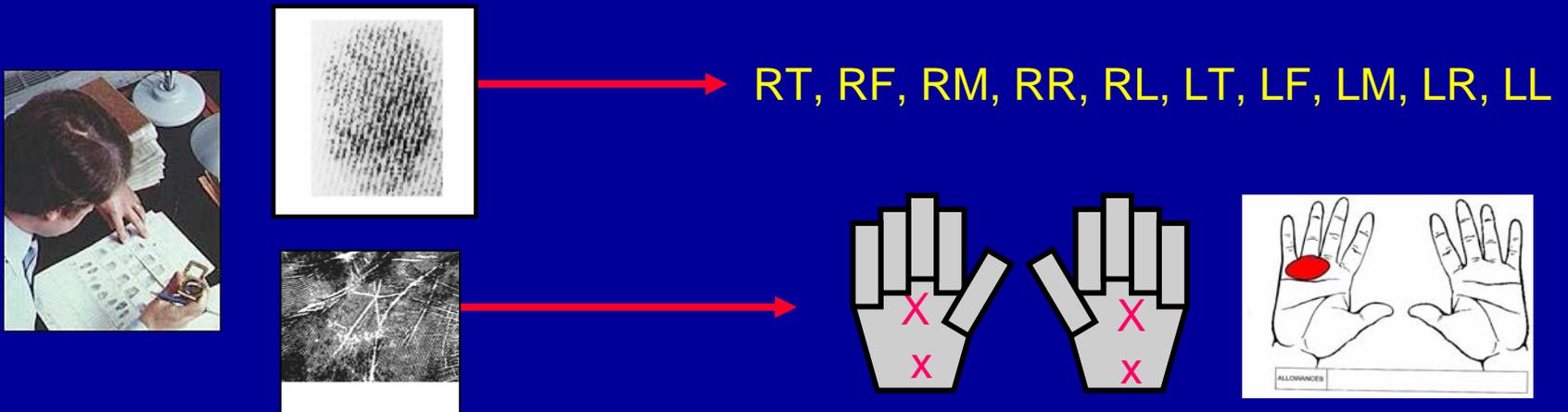
- **Operationally Representative**  
A fair assessment relevant to the purpose of the system



End to End assessment – not repeatable and reliant on fingerprint expertise

# Example: Allowances

Search Specifications/ Allowances were predetermined by Fingerprint Experts who evaluated all enquiry data



Difficult for palms as there was no generic method of allocating a palm allowance as with fingers. Allowances had to be pre defined to prevent subjectivity.

# Test Controls

- **Test Teams**

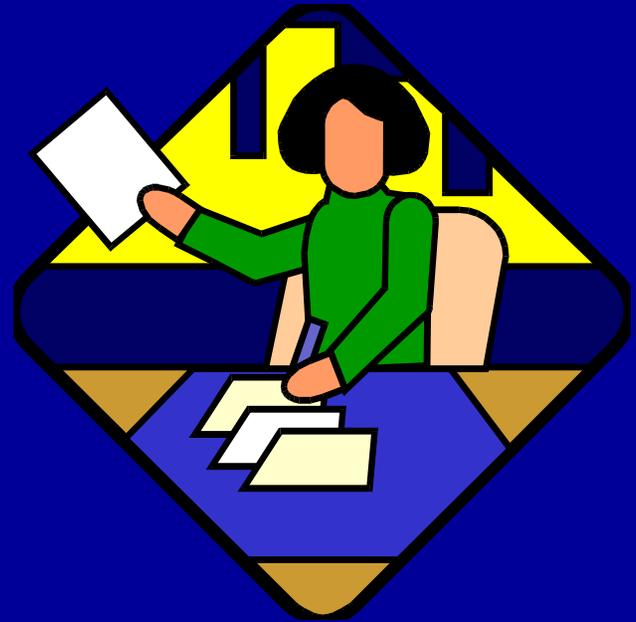
- 10 fingerprint experts per benchmark
- Equivalent in experience and expertise

- **Training**

- 2 full days

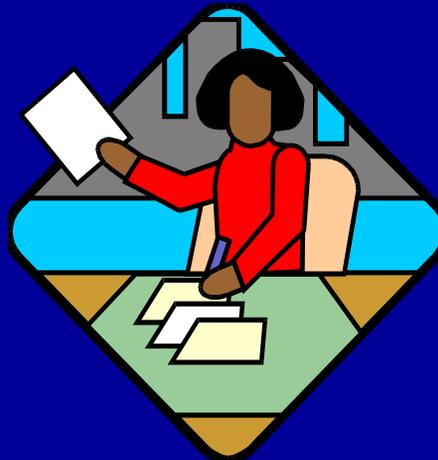
- **Environment**

- Reflective of a 'typical' bureau



# Marks Composition

- The chosen data was randomly selected, reflecting the following criteria:
  - 16% Chemical Marks
  - 50% of remaining Marks are Lifts
  - 50% of remaining Marks are Photos



- **Benefits**

- To better **assess** the **merit of** the **differing approaches** adopted in the suppliers' proposed technical solutions
- Better understanding of **operational advantage** of system
- To **quantify a standard** beyond which IDENT1 search accuracy should **improve** throughout its operational life.
- To give the **Police Service** the **assurance** that the search accuracy of the IDENT1 System will meet their needs.

# References



For more information about the IDENT1/ NAFIS benchmarks please see the references listed below or email [ambika.suman@pito.pnn.police.uk](mailto:ambika.suman@pito.pnn.police.uk)

- Benchmarking the Operational Accuracy of a National Identification System”, *published in SPIE Journal Proceeds of Defence and Security, 2005*
- Human Factors that affected the assessment of NAFIS”, *KES Conference Proceedings, 2004*
- Biometric Consortium 2005 (BC2005) IDENT1 Evaluation Benchmarks [www.bc2005.org](http://www.bc2005.org)

For more information on PITO visit [www.pito.org.uk](http://www.pito.org.uk)