

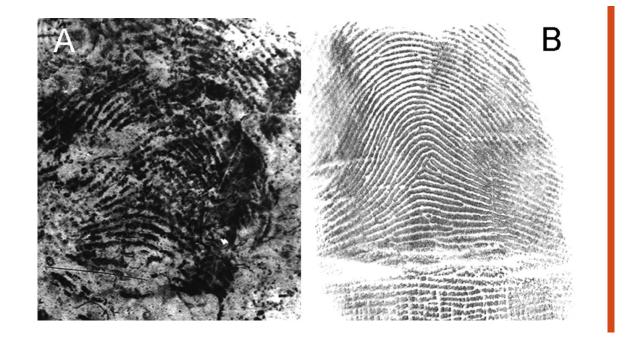
#### Proposal for a methodology to manage contextual information in forensic handwriting examination based on digitized documents

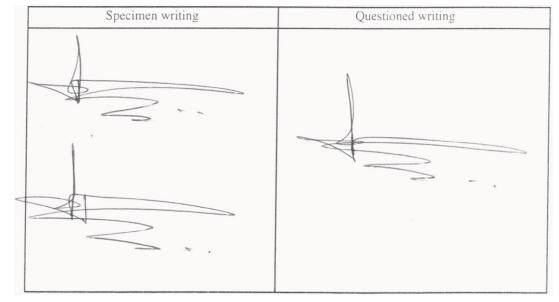
PAULO AKIRA KUNII

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# Summary

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  - **1**. Image acquisition
  - 2. Image editing (CIM)
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  - 5. Report
- 4. Conclusion
  - Pros and cons



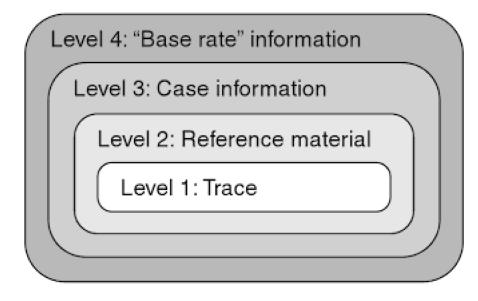


# 1. Context Information Management

Img. 1: Brandon Mayfield case fingerprints (<u>http://science.sciencemag.org/content/sci/309/5736/892/F4.large.jpg</u>) Img. 2: Example of specimen and questioned handwritings (Journal of Forensic Document Examination, Vol 26, 2016, pg. 20).

### 1. Context Information Management

- General problem in Forensic Science: identification of the source of the evidence
- Comparison of physical features => objective methods, subjective judgements
- Contextual information => cognitive bias
- Empirical evidence of *cognitive contamination*
- Strategies: sequential unmasking, evidence line-up, context information management

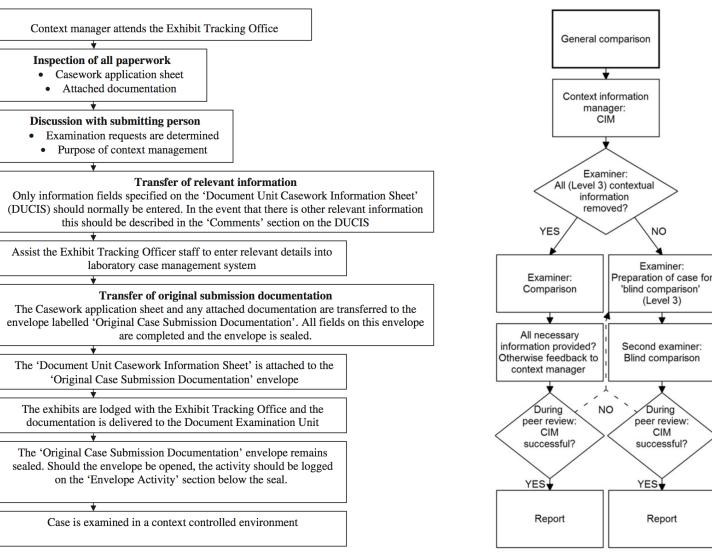


Levels of contextual information (Stoel et al, 2015)

#### 1. Context Information Management

A context manager filters out task-irrelevant information, before submitting case to examiner

- Fixed or rotative role
- Cognitive contamination minimized
- @ Victoria Police Forensic
  Services Department
- @ Netherlands Forensic Institute
- Mainly level 3 contextual information



#### NFI (Mattijssen et al, 2015)

Img. 4: Found B, Ganas J. The management of domain irrelevant context information in forensic handwriting examination casework. Sci Justice. 2013 Jun;53(2):154-8.

Img. 5: Mattijssen, E.J.A.T. et al. Implementing context information management in forensic casework: Minimizing contextual bias in firearms examination. Sci Justice. 2016 Mar;56(2):113-22.

VPFSD (Found & Ganas, 2012)

#### 2. The problem

VPFSD and NFI: context information management mostly focused on level 3

Documents and handwritings: context information of levels 1, 2

FHE: bias danger zone

How to hide task-irrelevant handwritings and printings that might bias the examiner?

#### **Family Dog Contract** We can get a dog if everyone agrees to all of the following terms:

1. Dad never has to pick up dog poop. Ever. The dog's poop is picked up at least 3x per week by children to Dad's satisfaction.

- 2. The dog is well-trained to poop in the side yard (rocks against Barbara's fence). All family members agree that dog poop does not belong / will not be tolerated on either the front or rear lawn.
- 3. The dog is very small. Target weight to pounds. 5 of
- 4. The dog does not shed. At all.
- 5. The dog does not slobber or have a runny nose. All parties agree that those kind of dogs are gross.
- 6. The dog does not scratch the floor. Dad does not care how this is prevented -clip nails closely, walking boots, surgically remove feet, etc. All parties agree that the dog may not scratch the floor.
- 7. Dad never has to give the dog a bath. Also, if Dad decides the dog smells, a kid gives the dog a bath within 24 hours.
- 8. If the dog makes any sort of mess inside the house and new-age cleaning treatments prove ineffective, harmful chemicals will be allowed in an effort to eliminate stains and/or odors.
- 9. Dad has unrestricted veto power over the dog's name.
- 10. The dog does not receive organic, gourmet or special diet dog food. All parties agree that plain old dog food is fine.
- 11. The dog is never referred to as a child or sibling. All parties agree that the dog is a dog.
- 12. The dog is not included by name on the family Christmas card. Also, if there is a picture of the dog on the family Christmas card, it shall be merely incidental i.e., the dog will not be the primary subject of a rh

3

13. The kids promise to never fall out of love parties agree that the dog is primarily the kids' resp

Acknowledged and agreed.

SSTLA

Jaman Tha.

#### 3. FHE with digitized documents

Image acquisition

Image editing (CIM)

Submission

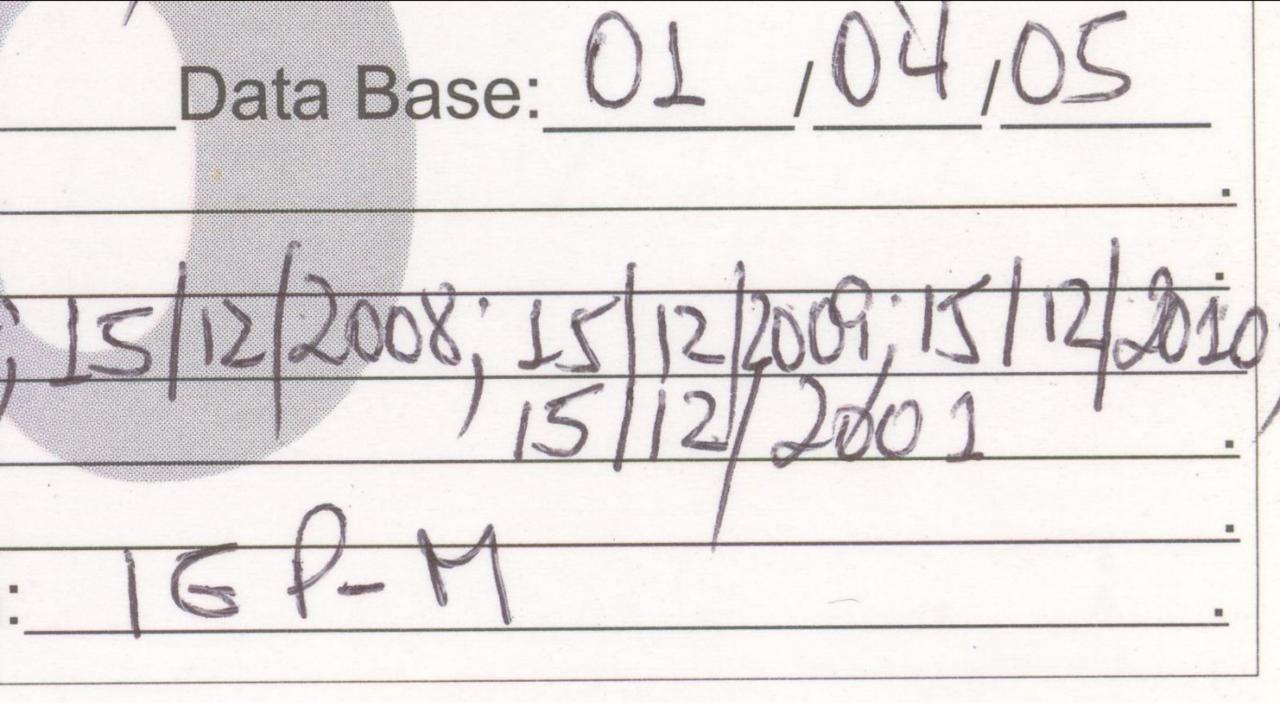
**Image examination** 

# 3.1 Image acquisition

- Relevant details for FHE must be visible:
  - Elements of style: dimensions, spacing etc.
  - Elements of execution: pressure, stroke quality etc.
  - Elements of writing instrument: burr striations etc.

- Techniques and equipment:
  - Normal / oblique / transmitted / coaxial lighting
  - Visible / UV / IR
  - Scanning / macro photography / VSC / ESDA
  - Copy stand, scales

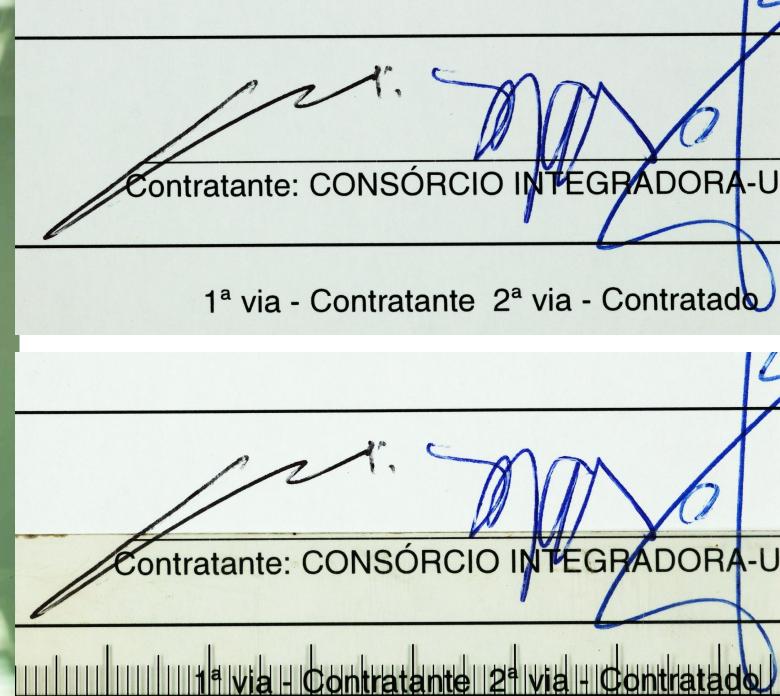
Context manager must be a Forensic Handwriting Examiner too!

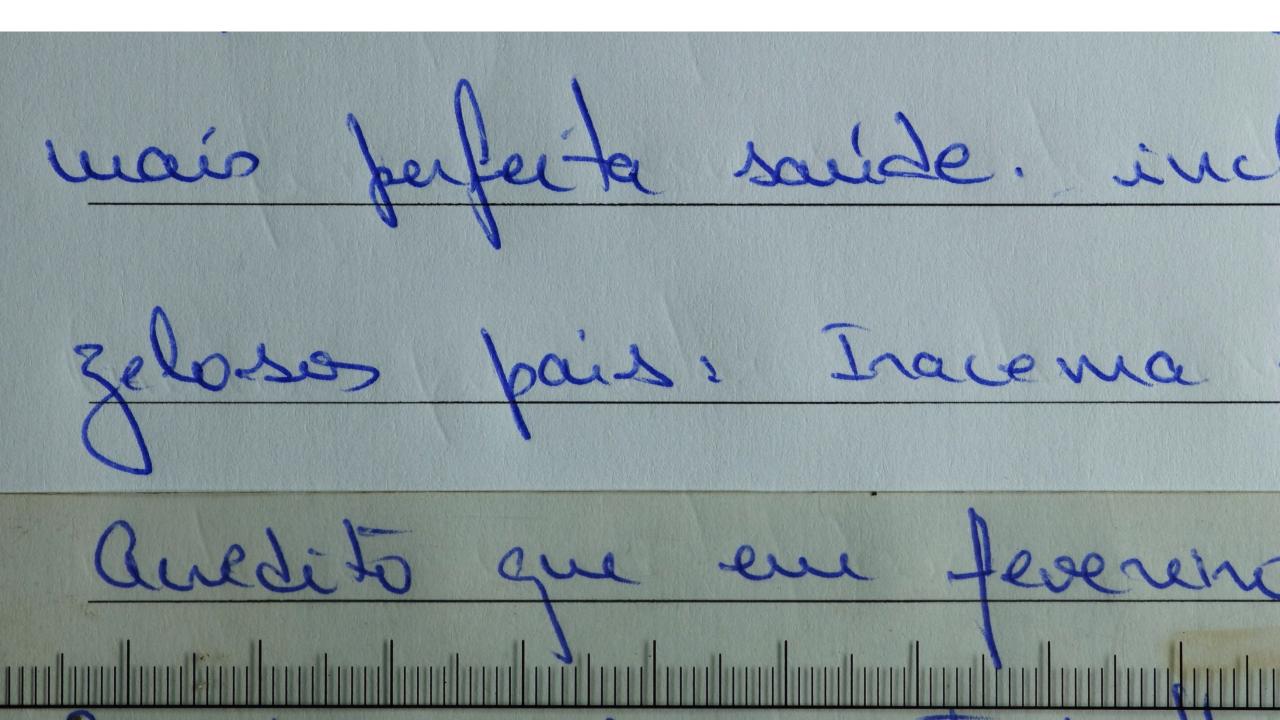






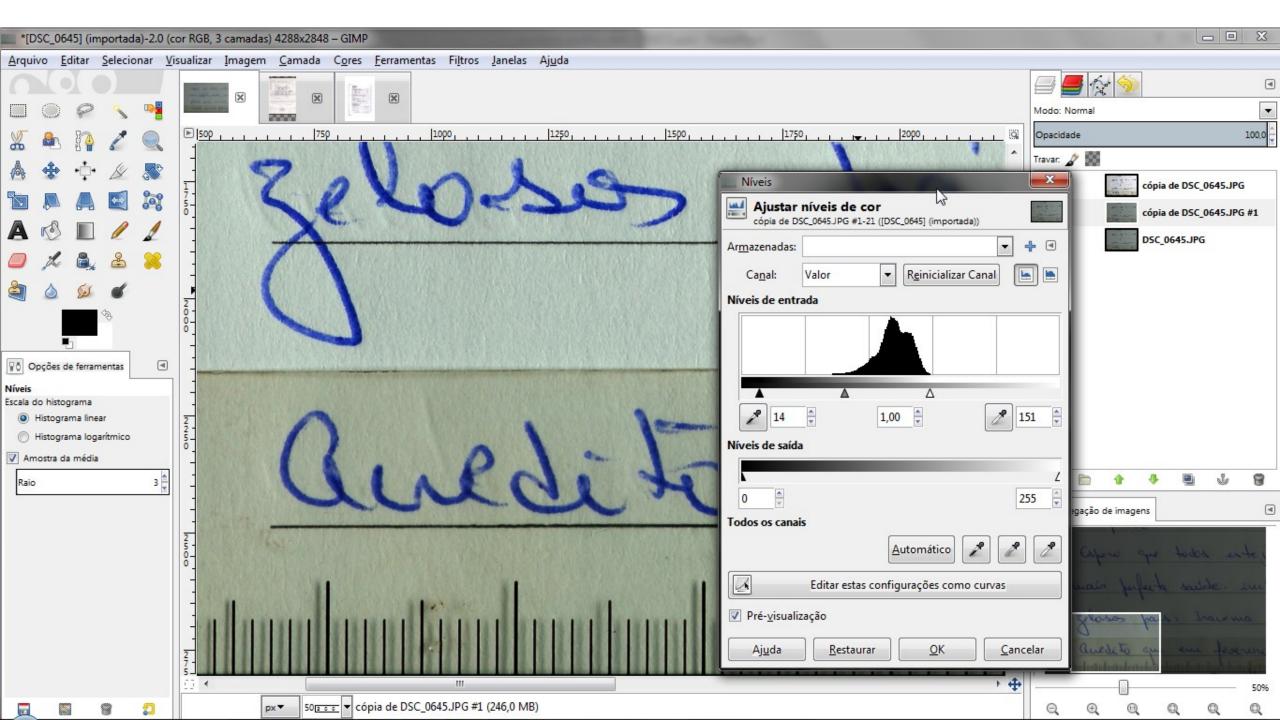


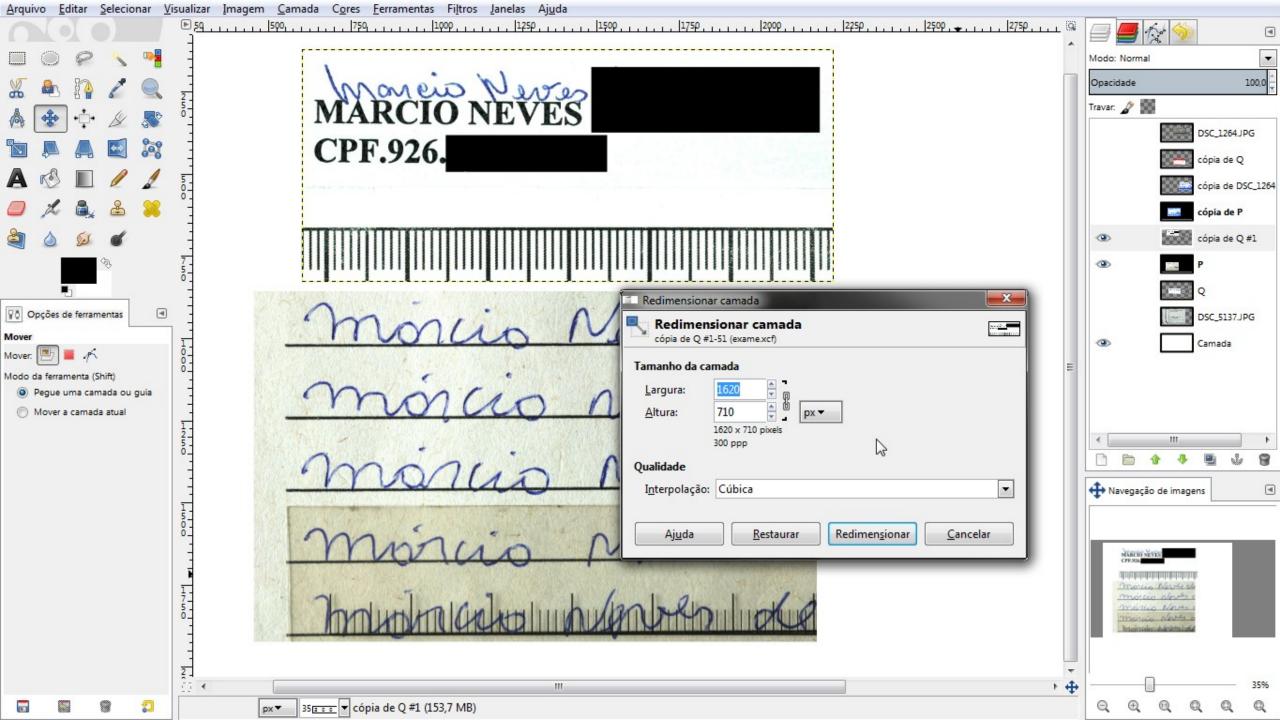




# 3.2 Image editing (CIM)

- Preparation of images, hiding task-irrelevant handwritings / printings
  - Obfuscation
  - Cropping
- Small adjustments might also be made by Context Manager
  - Brightness, contrast, white balance
- Software
  - Many available for these simple tasks
  - I recommend using GIMP





### 3.3 Submission

- Submission of files from the context manager to the examiner:
  - Shared folders (intranet)
  - Cloud storage
  - Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS)
- Questioned handwritings and writing standards must be clearly identified
  - e.g., folder structure and filenames (e.g. "Q\doc\_1\page\_2\img\_1.jpg")
- And the form with relevant information about the case
  - Dates associated with handwritings
  - Conditions that may have affected handwriting, if known (illness, injuries etc.)

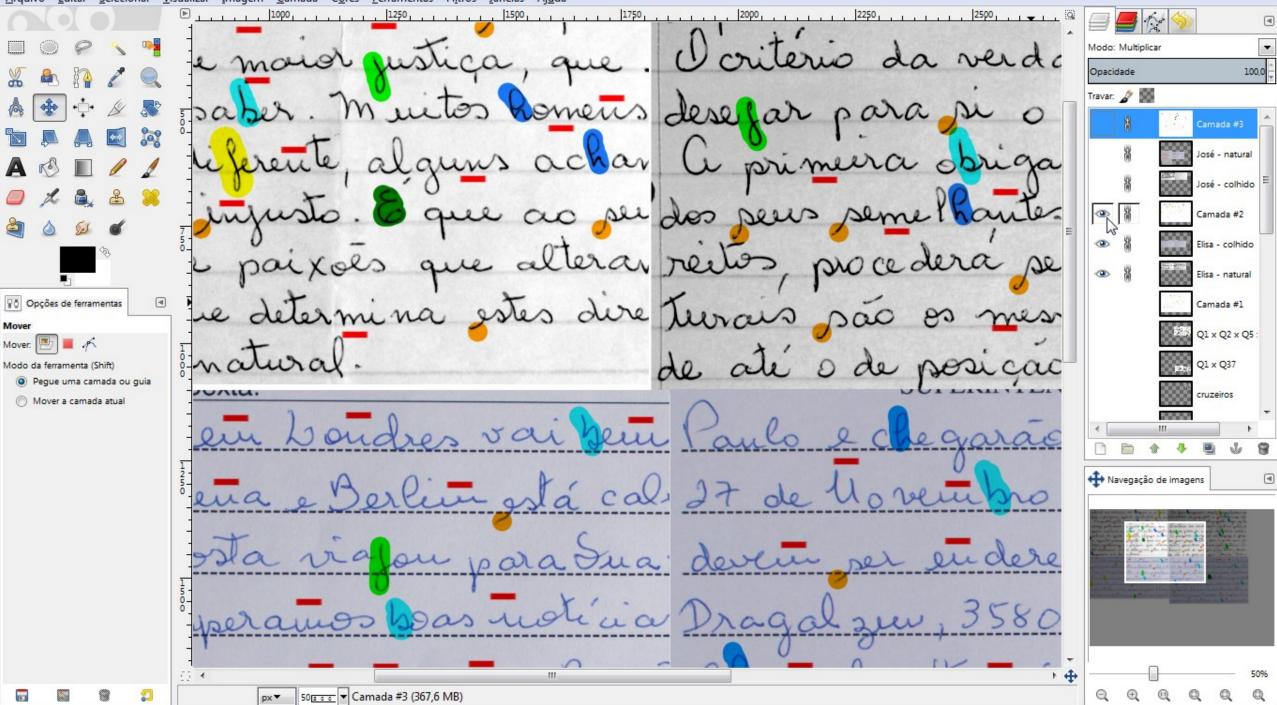
#### 3.4 Image examination

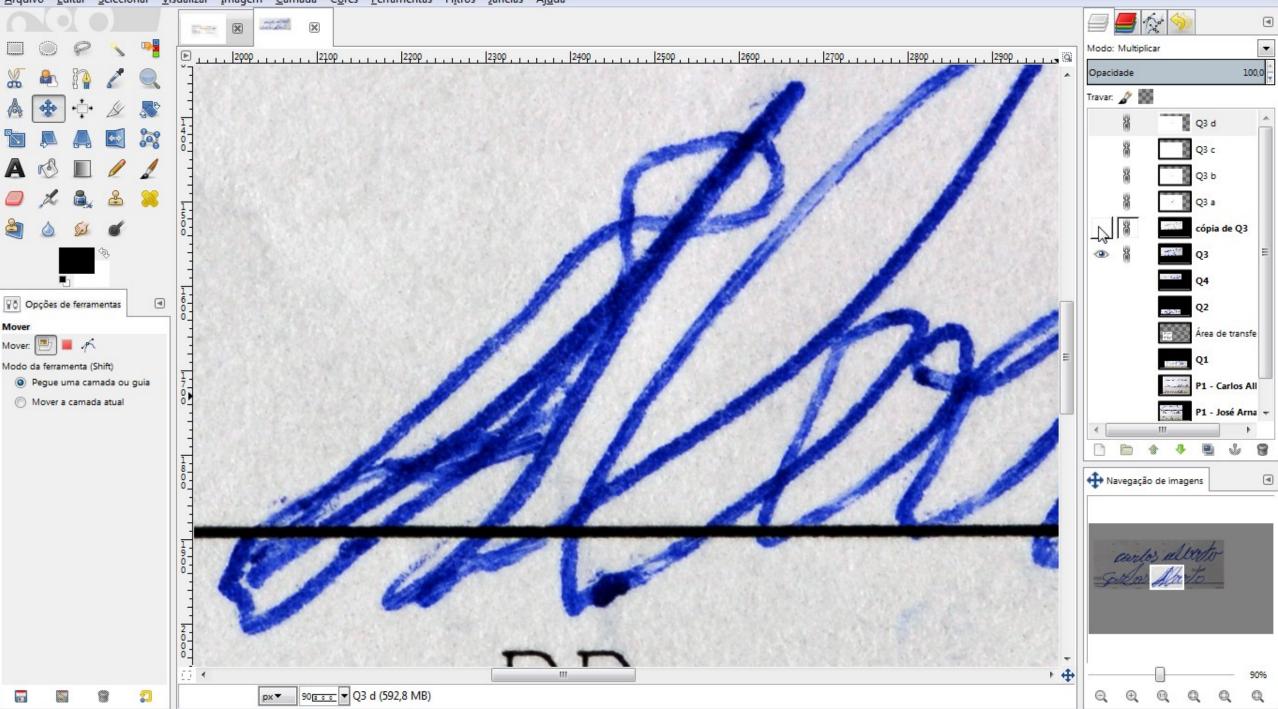
- Examiner must be able to perform basic editions to carry out the examination
  - Brightness, contrast, white balance
  - Rotation, resizing
- Simple **image viewer** with basic editing options is OK
  - Examples: IrfanView, paint.net, Shotwell (Linux) etc.
- Image editing software is recommended
  - Examples: GIMP, Adobe Photoshop

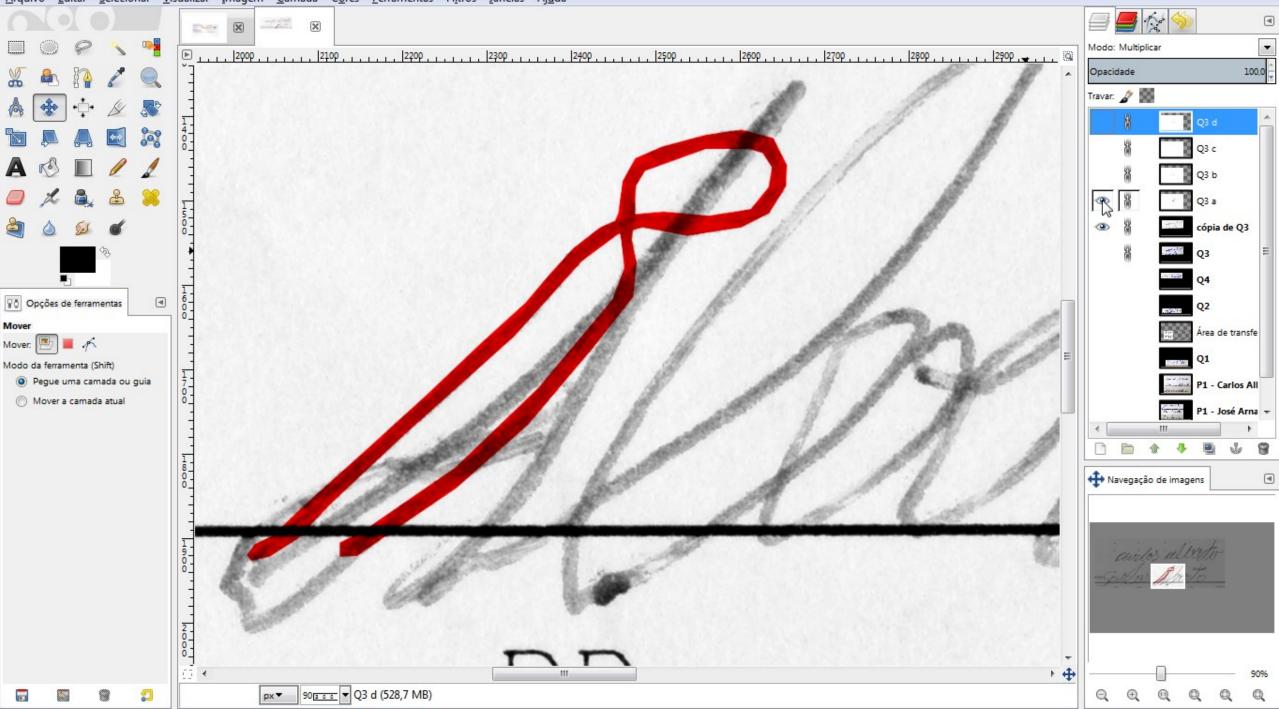
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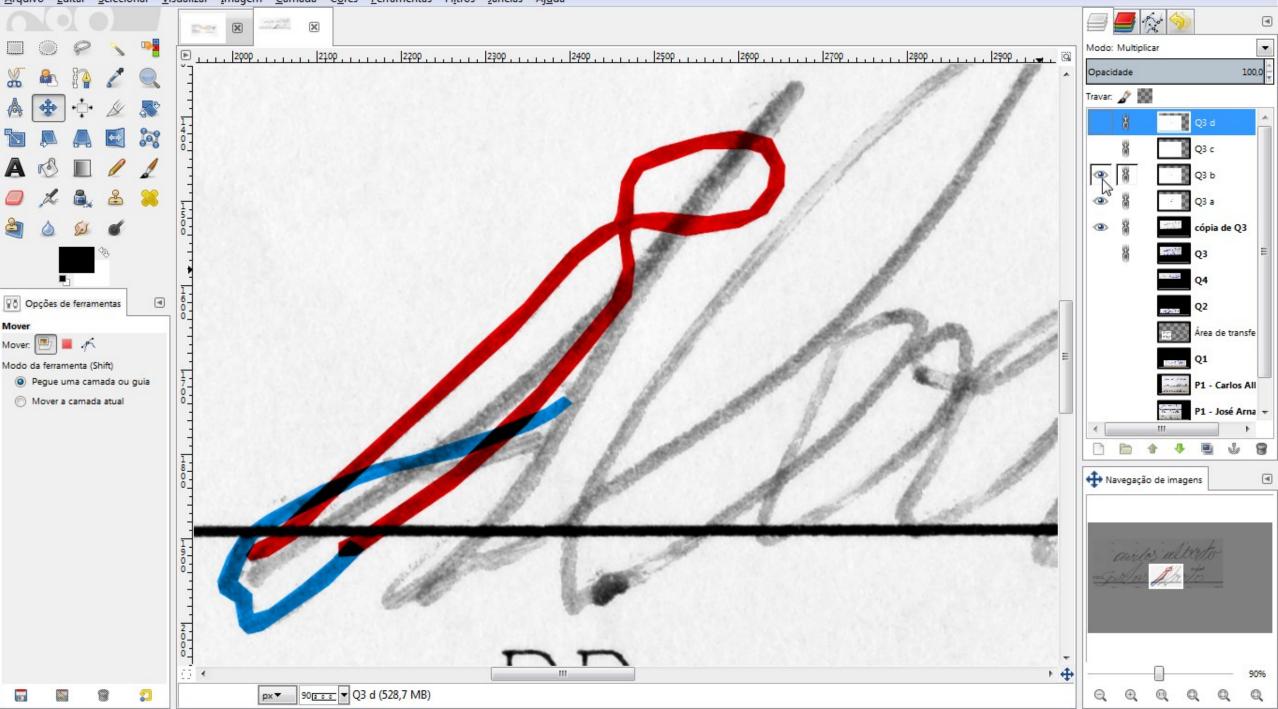
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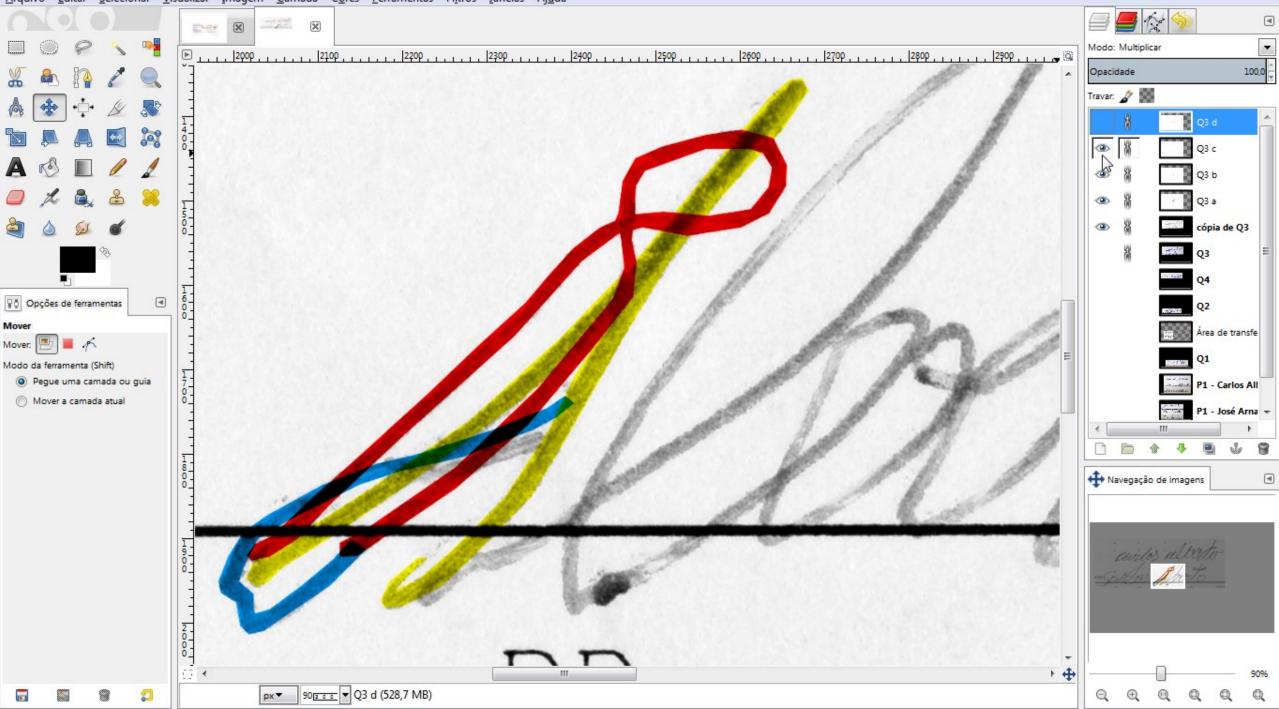


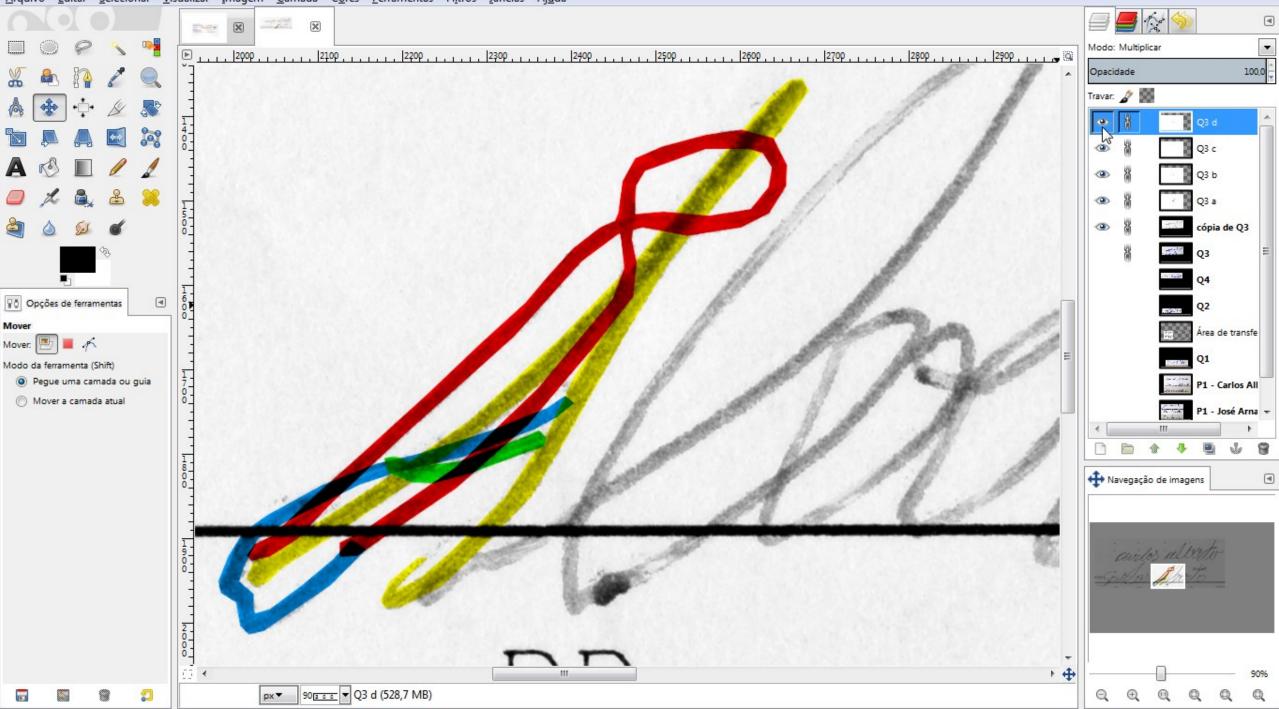


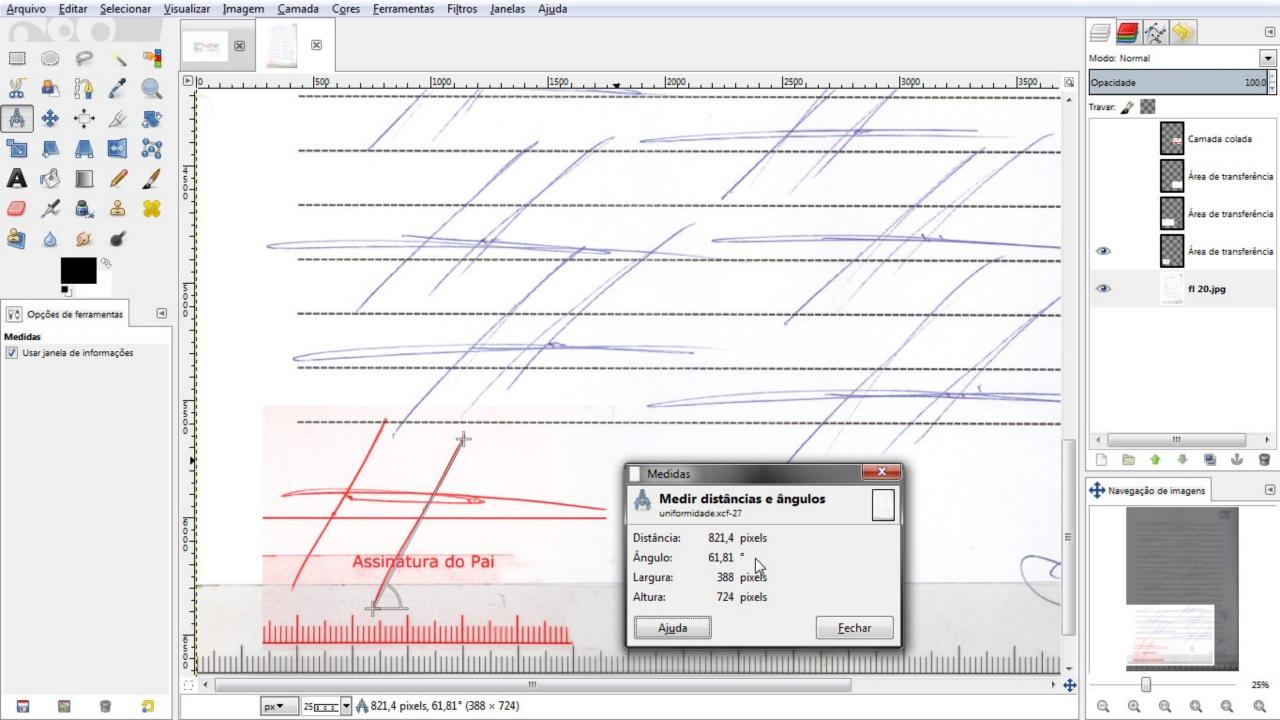


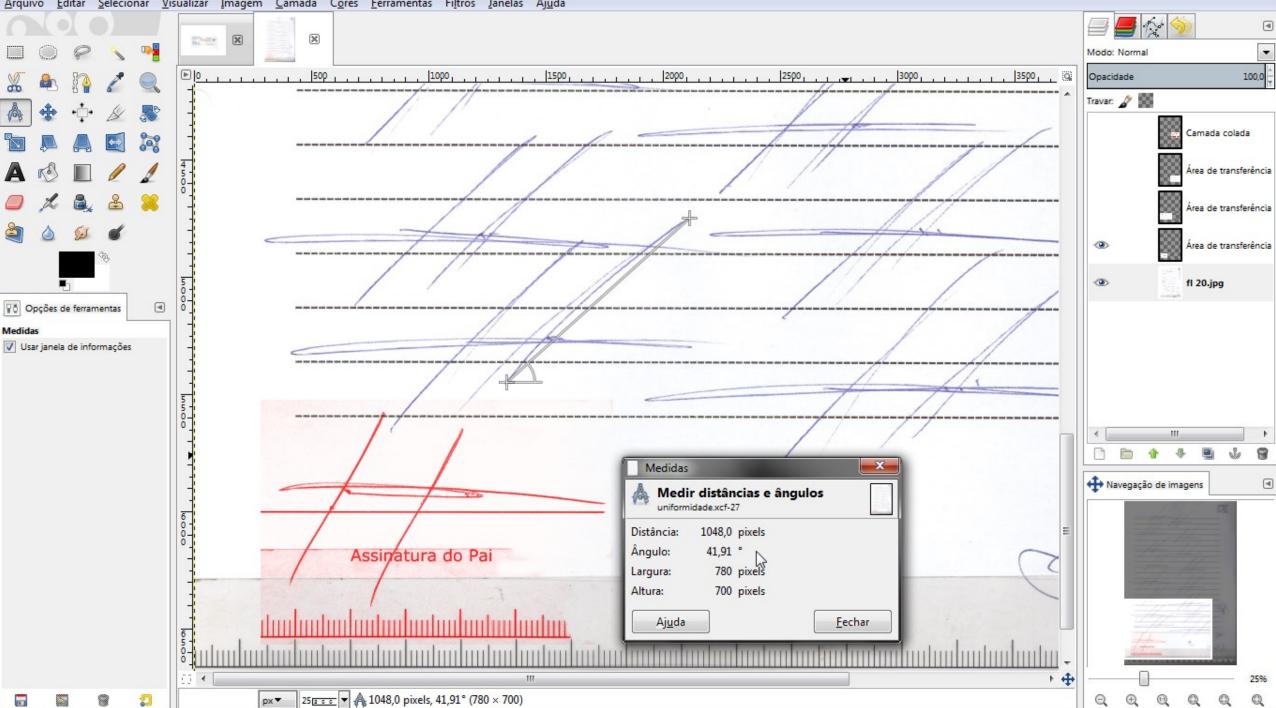




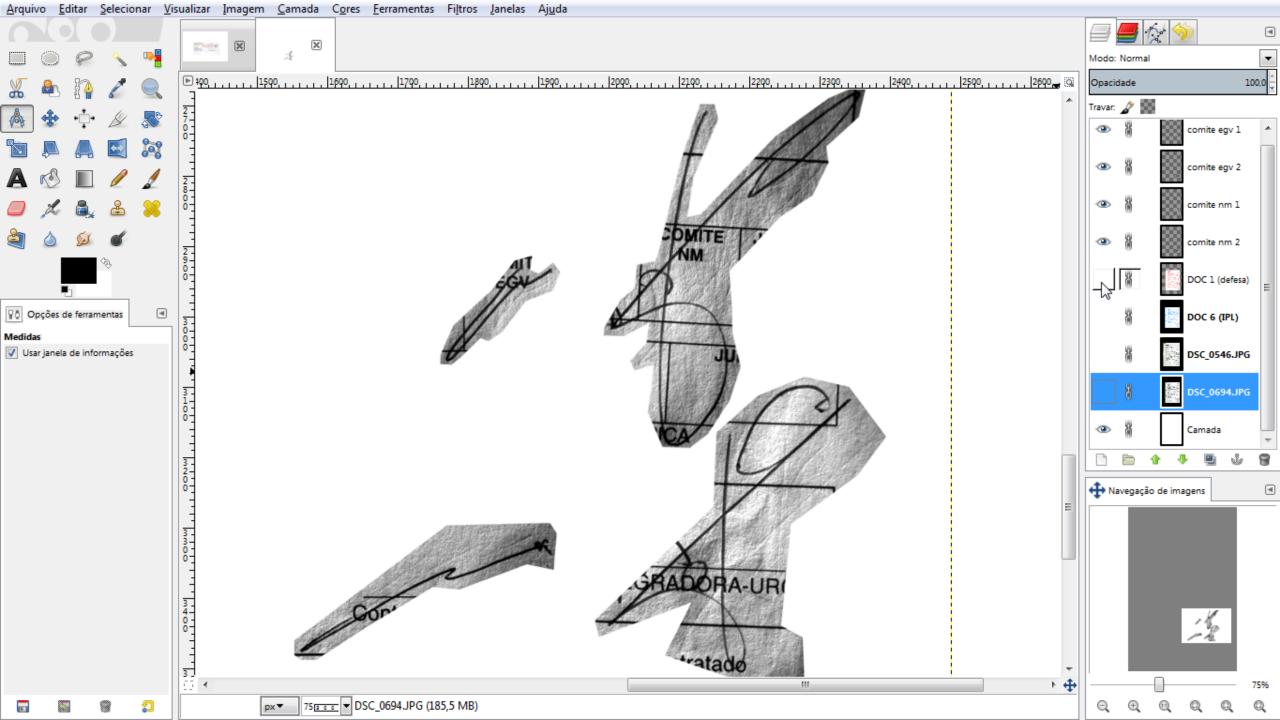


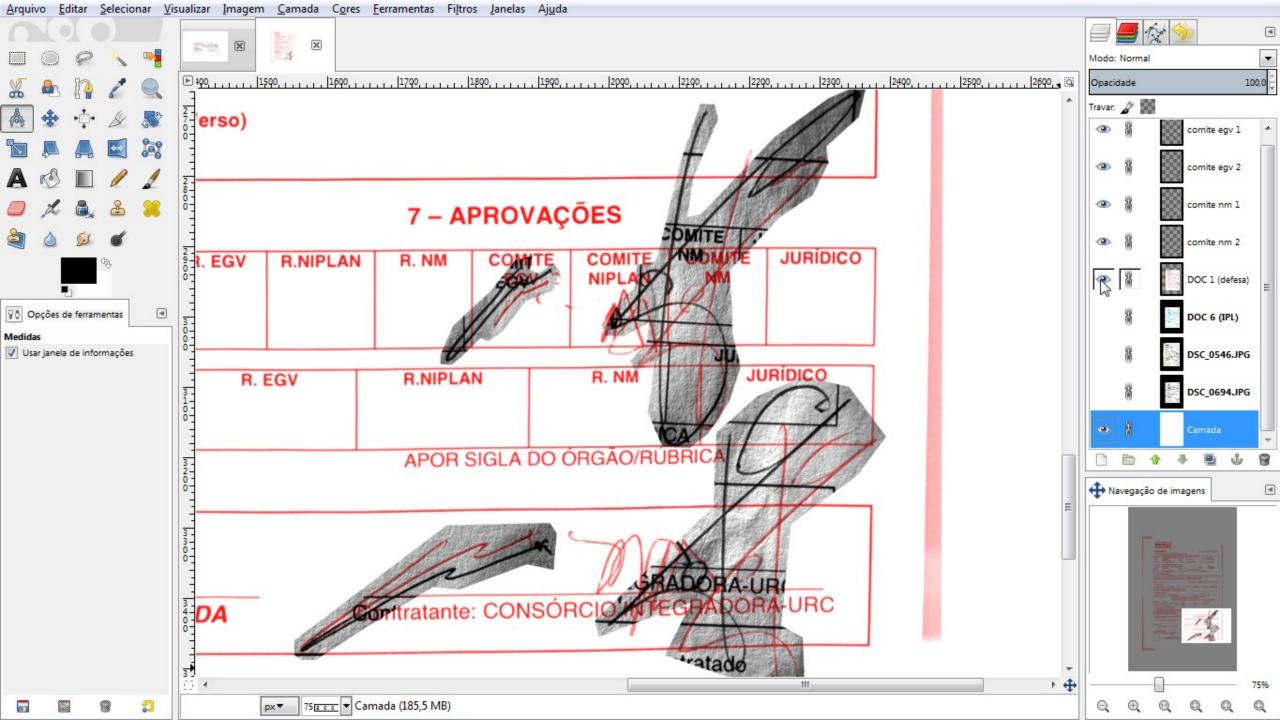






<u>Arquivo Editar Selecionar Visualizar Imagem Camada Cores Ferramentas Filtros Janelas Ajuda</u>





#### 3.4 Image examination

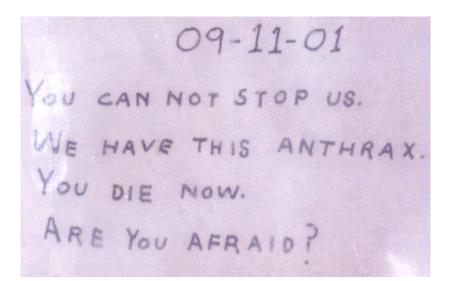
- The examiner may require the context manager to provide more/better images
  - Different lighting, magnification, wavelength etc.
- The examiner might request additional information to context manager
  - Context manager contacts investigator in charge of the case
- Sequential unmasking is possible
  - Submission of standard writings only after examination of questioned writings
  - Maybe not appropriate for all cases

# 3.5 Report

- Examiner submits draft report to context manager for review
- Context manager reviews the report, then submits all paperwork and original documents to examiner (physically or digitally)
- Examiner assesses if context management was effective
  - If the examiner considers that CIM was not effective, this must be reported to case manager
- If the examiner changes his opinion on the evidences at this point, this information must be included and explained in the final report.

### 4. Conclusion

- Pros:
  - Contextual information of levels 1, 2, and 3 are minimized
  - Examiner is less exposed to potentially biasing task-irrelevant information
  - Easier to create and assign fake cases to examiners (level 4 base rate; blind testing)
- Other pros:
  - Original documents less manipulated
  - Possibility to distribute examination requests to other laboratories / agencies
  - Requests with multiple questioned and/or standard writings might be processed in parallel



This is the Zodiac speaking

I have become very upset with the people of San Fran Bay Area. They have <u>not</u> complied with my wishes for them to wear some nice & buttons. I promiced to punish them if they did not comply, by anilating a full School Bass. But now school is out for the same real school described

#### 4. Conclusion

#### • Cons:

- Documents exposed in media reports (CIM ineffective)
- Documents where the writings contain biasing contents (e.g. "suicide" note)
- Examiners must be able to use image viewing/editing software efficiently
- Minimum requirements / set of characteristics needed for images to allow reliable FHE still not defined (this could be very subjective...)

#### 4. Conclusion

#### • Cons:

• Resistance to change

"Many handwriting examiners, for instance, do not favor using digital scans of questioned documents, or only using part of the available handwriting. These may be legitimate concerns, and **research should focus on such procedures**, testing whether the expectation of a decrease in performance (in the eyes of the examiners) due to the absence of "holistic" information is justified." – Stoel et al., 2015 [emphasis added]

# Questions?

#### Thank you!

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