

Impression & Pattern Evidence Symposium August 2-5, 2010, Florida

Statistical approach for an efficient use of footwear marks in crime analysis

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Switzerland

7 million people



250 miles

Introduction

- **Serious** Crime
- **Property** Crime

- Physical evidence
- Reference material
- The aim is always the identification of the offender(s) through the collected physical evidence

Crime analysis

- **Serious Crime**

- Important resources, many physical evidence
- Without suspect, Police forces are always in trouble!

- **Property Crime**

- Less resources for work, physical evidence
- Without suspect, we wait on another case(s), on "other chance"
- Police forces have in such cases not too much pressure *

Source attribution



Physical evidence collected
on crime scenes

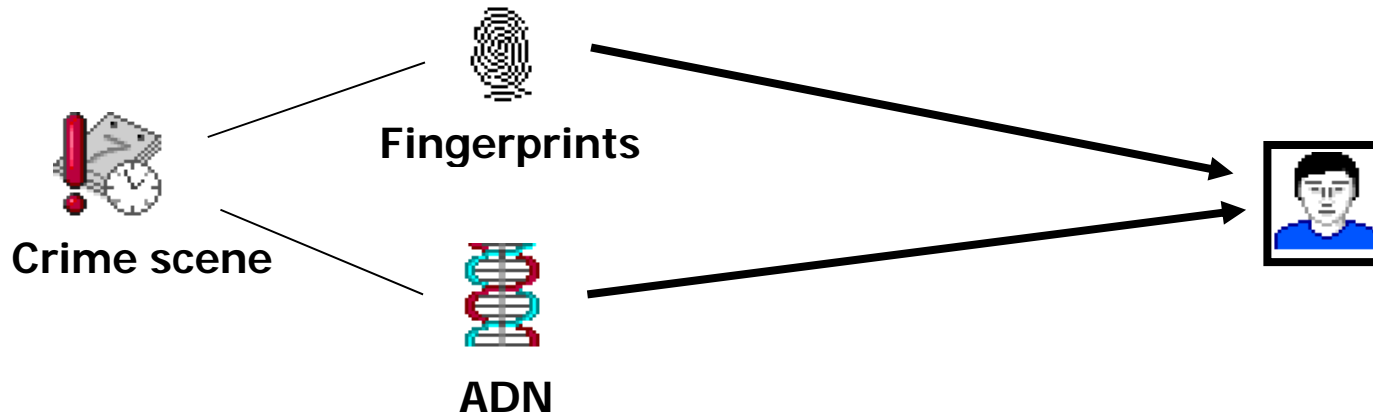


*Will trigger police
Investigation on
the source*

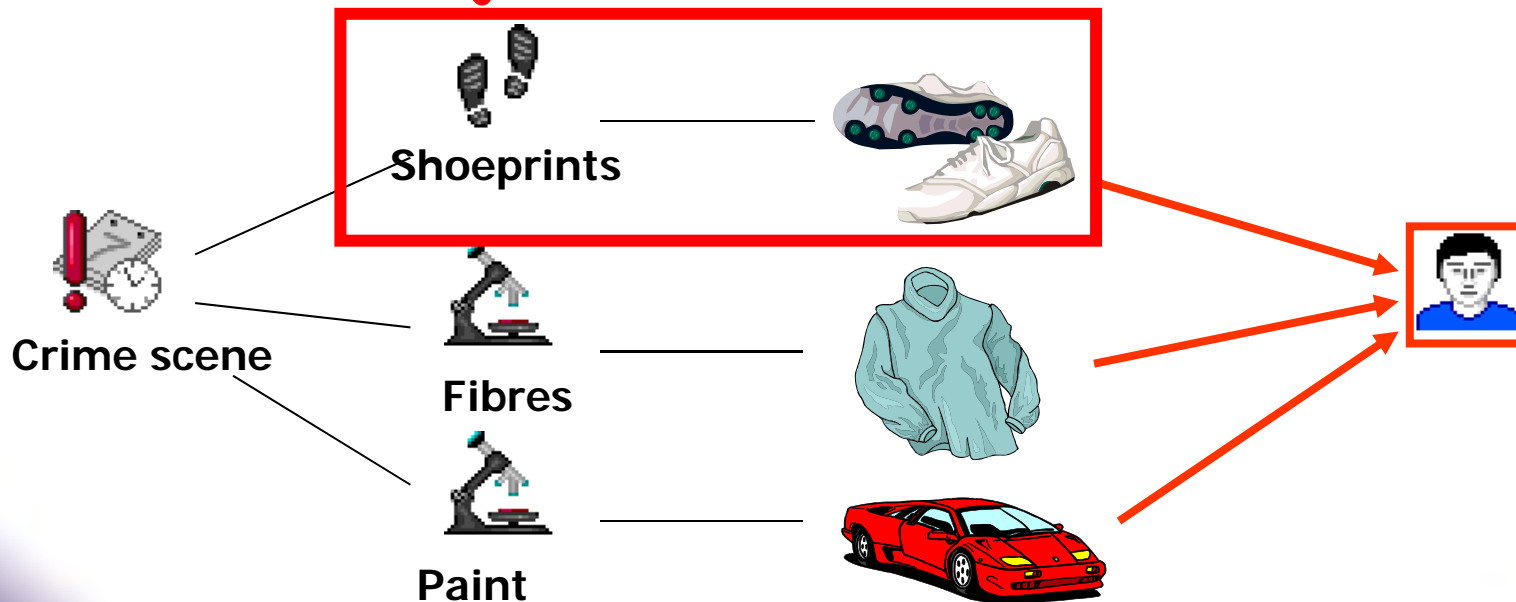
Potential source(s)

Attribution of the source \neq Identification of the offender

- Links with **Human ID marks**



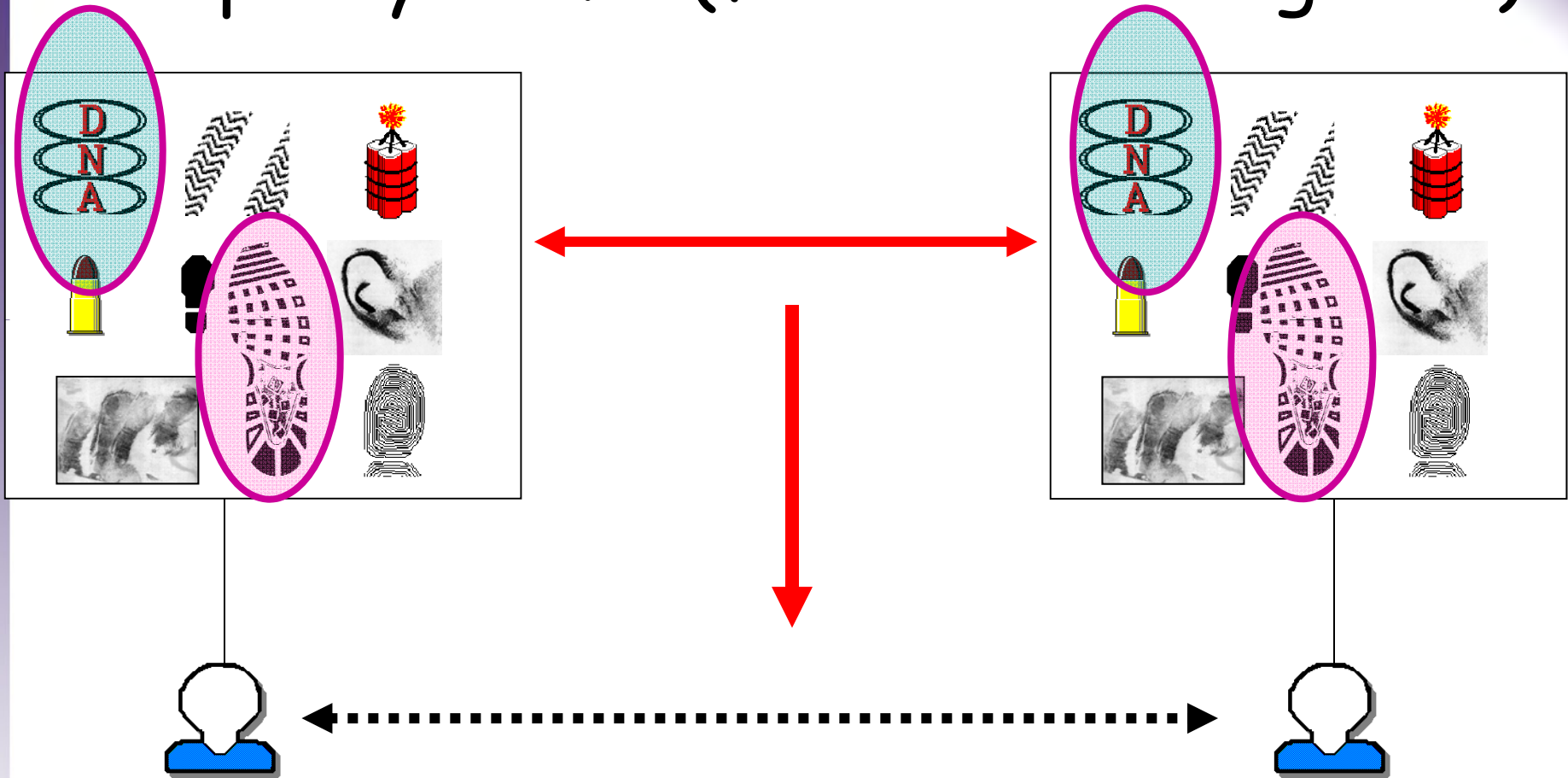
- Links with **Objects ID marks**



Shoeprints potential

- Shoeprints are a type of physical evidence often collected
- Identification process is seen as the most important aim
- Probability to attribute shoeprints to knowns is relatively rare
- We need "relevant" suspects' pairs of shoes and their collection is never easy

Property crime (forensic intelligence)



The potential source is here unknown !

Shoeprints potential

- What is the value of such investigative links (general design only) ?
- What is the efficient strategy for such a use ?
- You need :
 - A **database** with a simple and relevant codification system
 - **Staff**, who codifies all the different designs, and
 - **Analyst(s)**, who links the shoeprints with the same design and creates groups.

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First Step Groups analysis



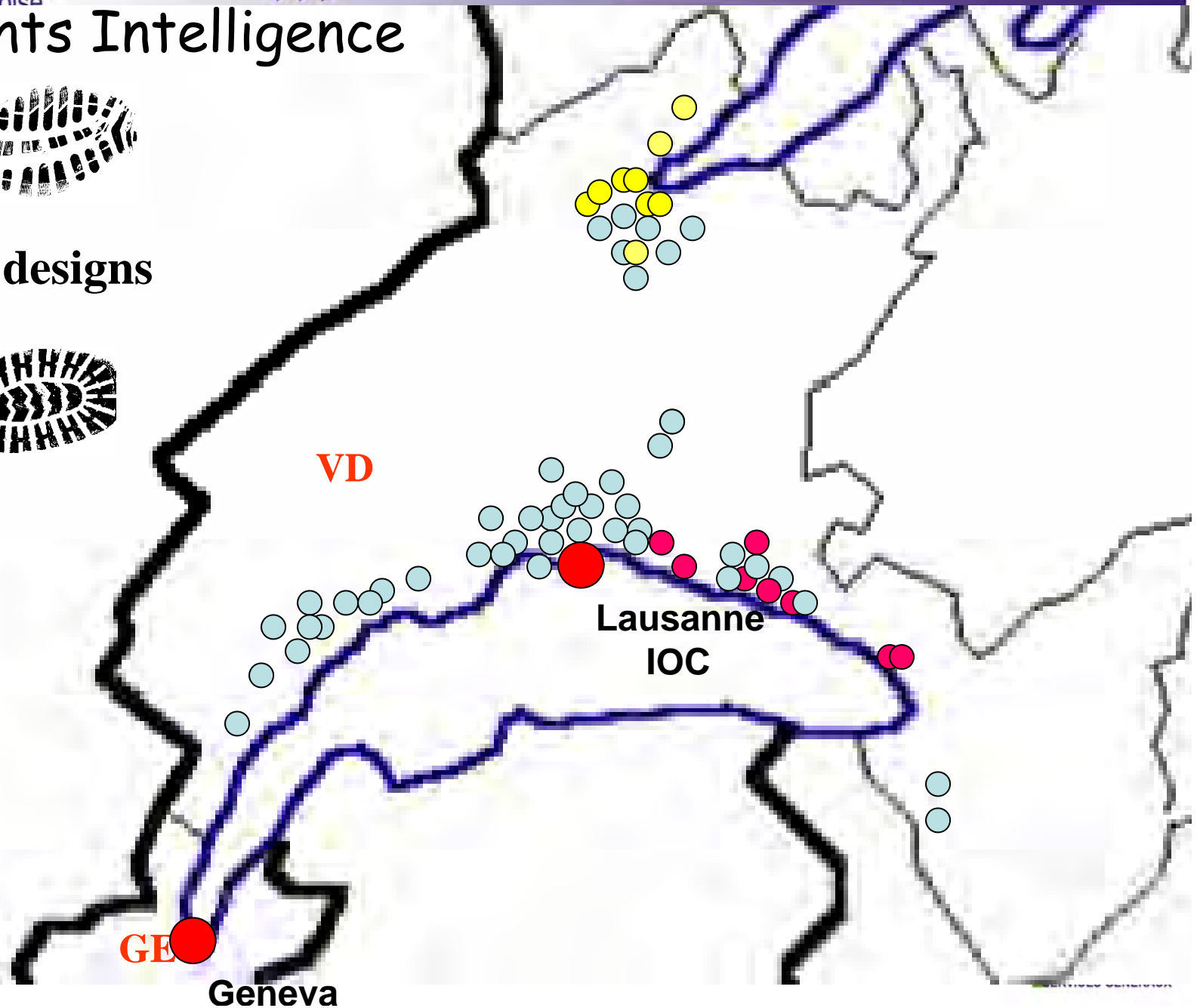
Shoepprints Intelligence



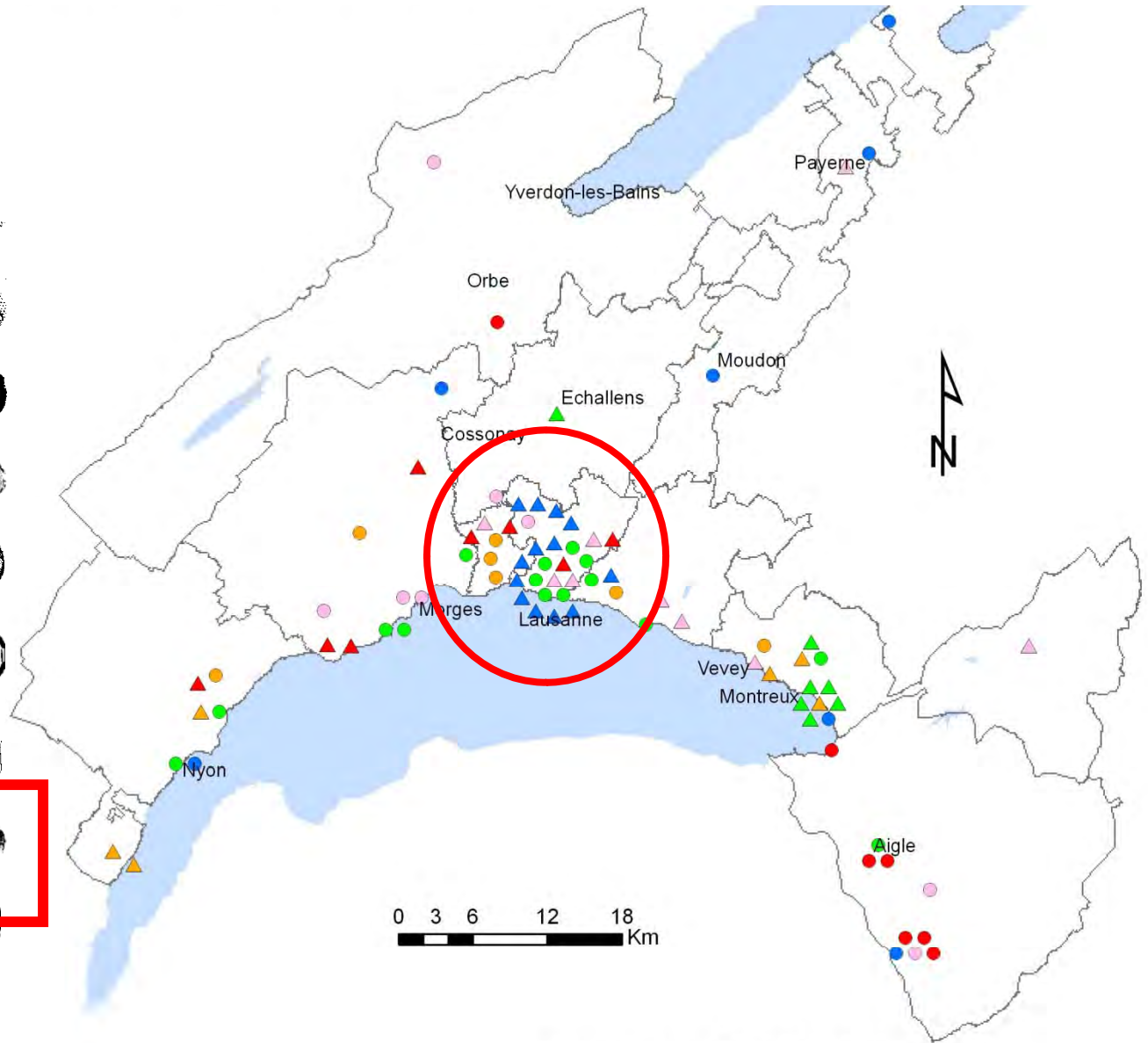
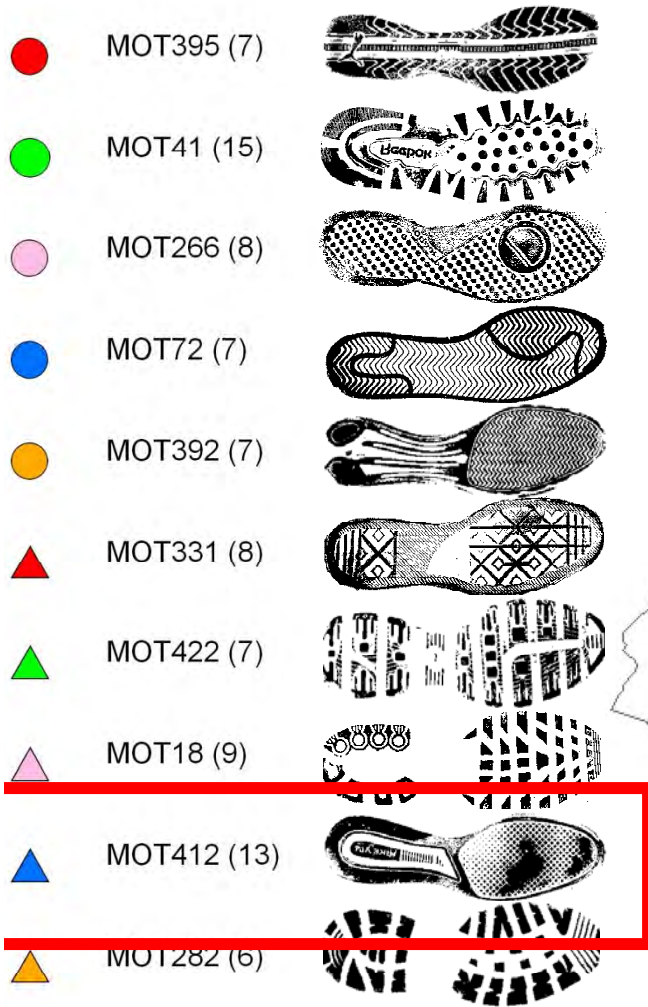
Shoepprints Intelligence



● Other designs



Shoeprints Intelligence (January - February 09)



- **November - December 2008 (22 cases)**
- **January - February 2009 (13 cases)**

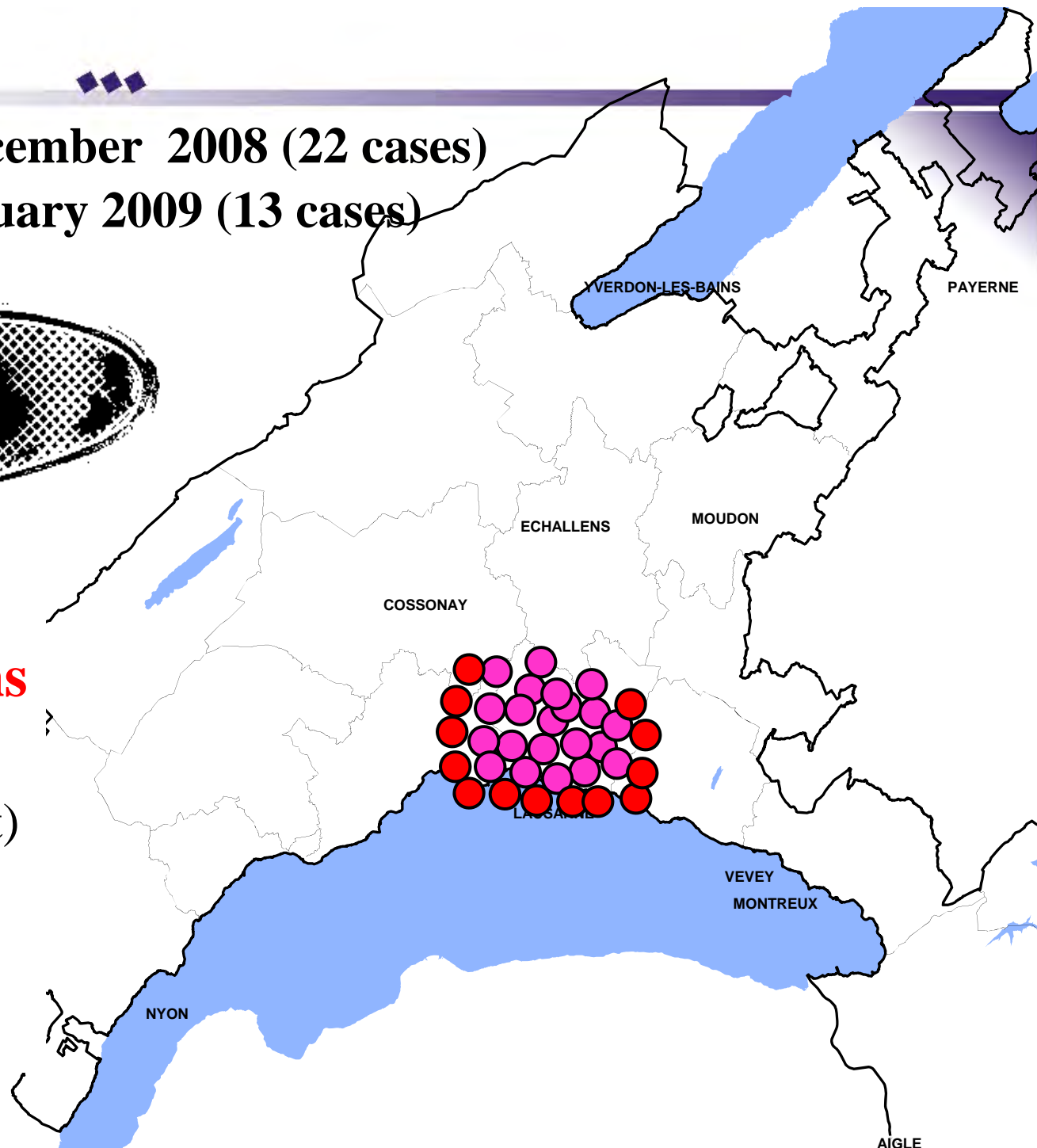


35 cases

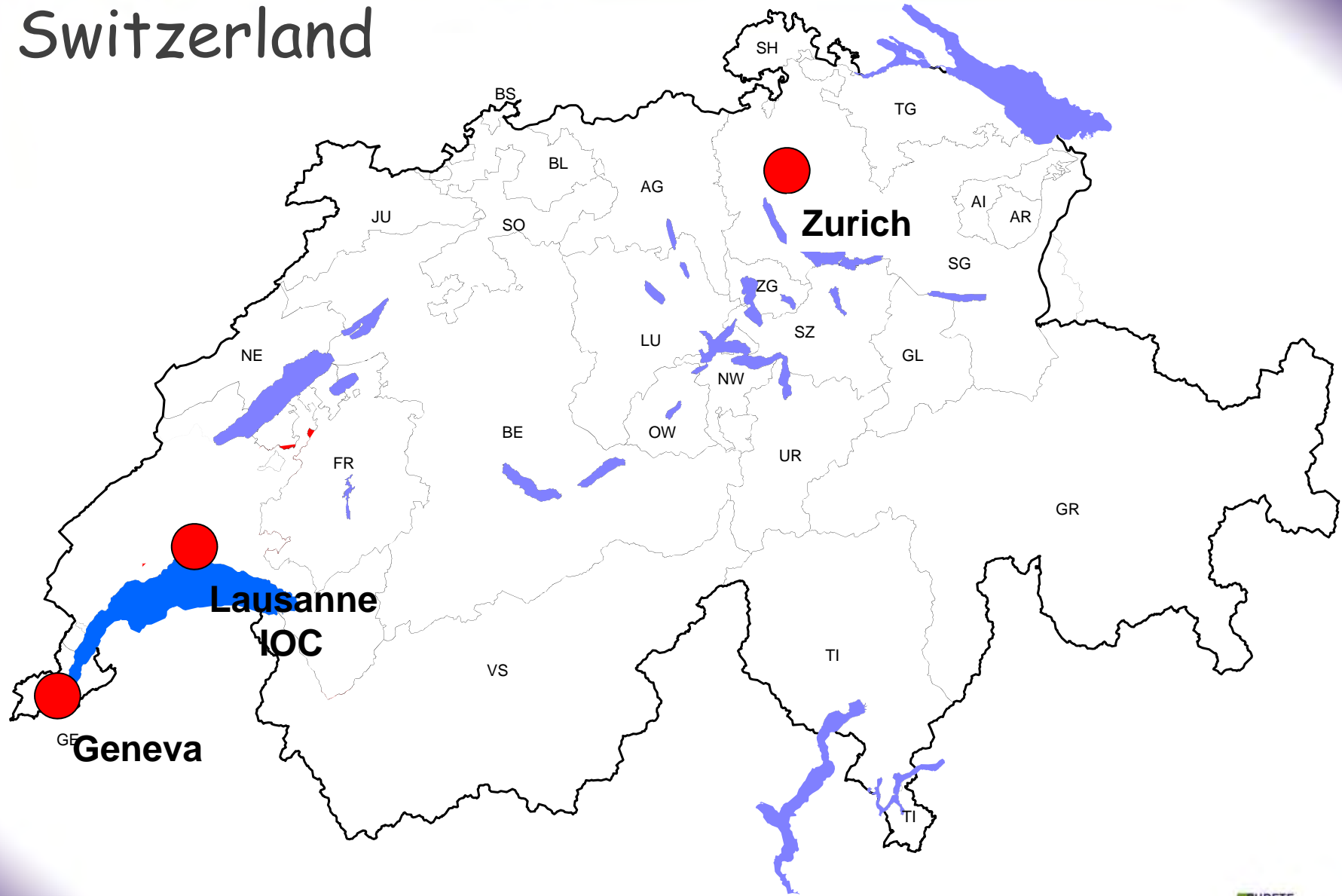
11 Identifications

17 very probably
(very strong support)

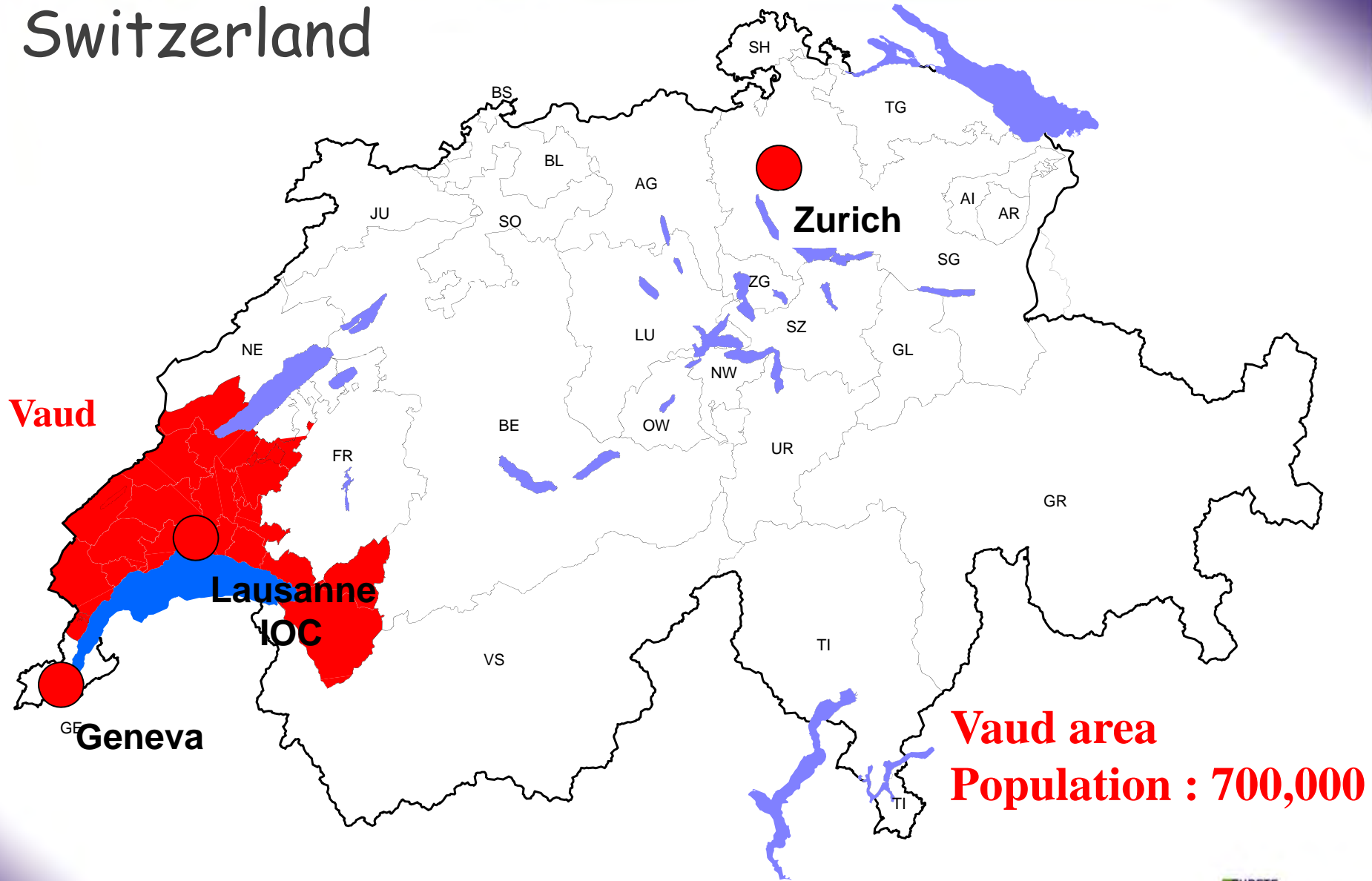
8 probably
(moderate support)



Switzerland



Switzerland



Vaud

Zurich

Lausanne
IOC

Geneva

Vaud area
Population : 700,000

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Second Step

Occurrences analysis

Research and results

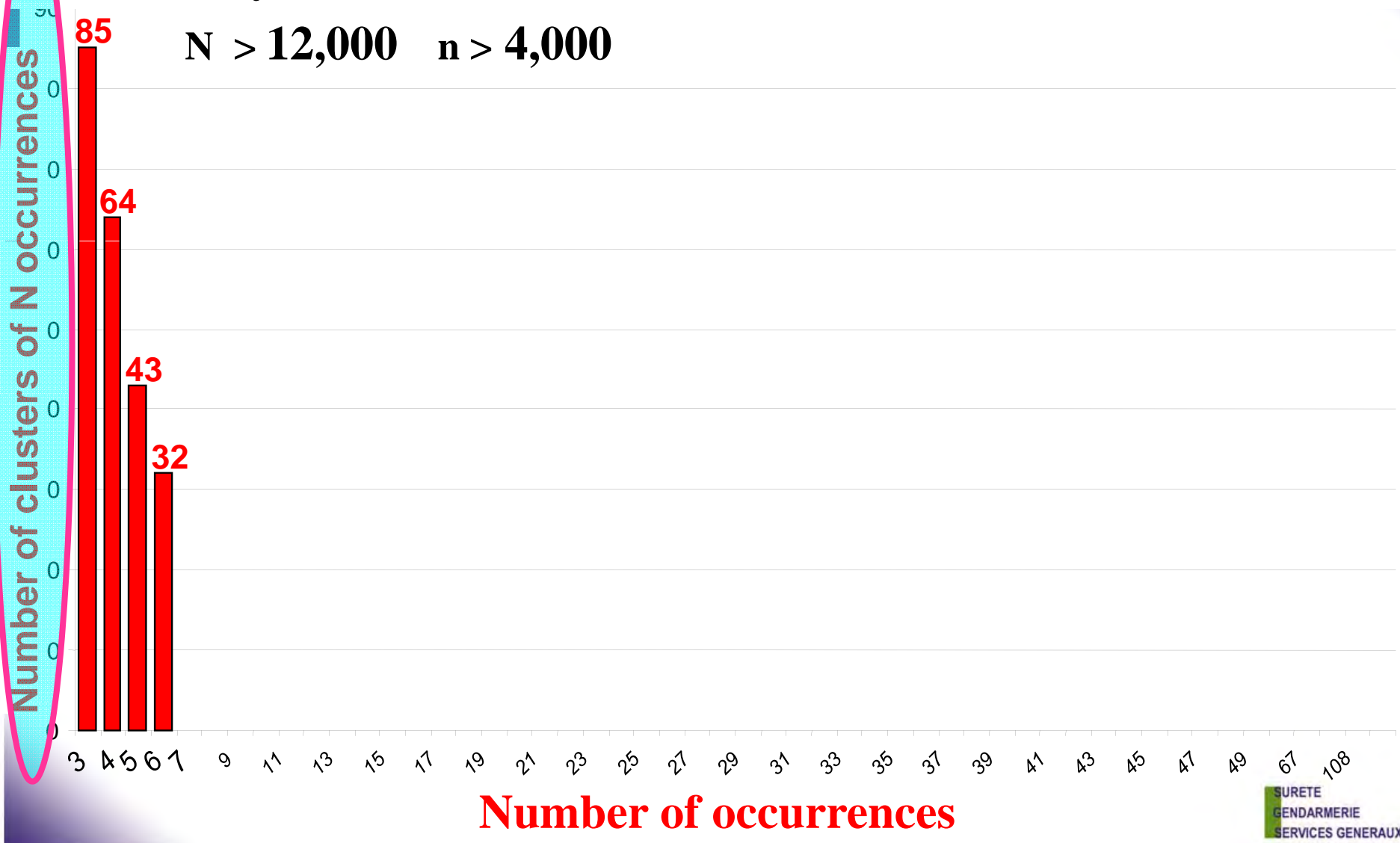
- Do we find often several times the same designs ?
- If yes, what is the proportion of occurrences ?
- Roughly **70 % of the designs** collected are found only one or twice on crime scenes during **11 years** (1998 - 2009, $N > 12,000$).
- Hence : We have about **30 %** of shoeprints collected available for our crime analysis !

Research and results

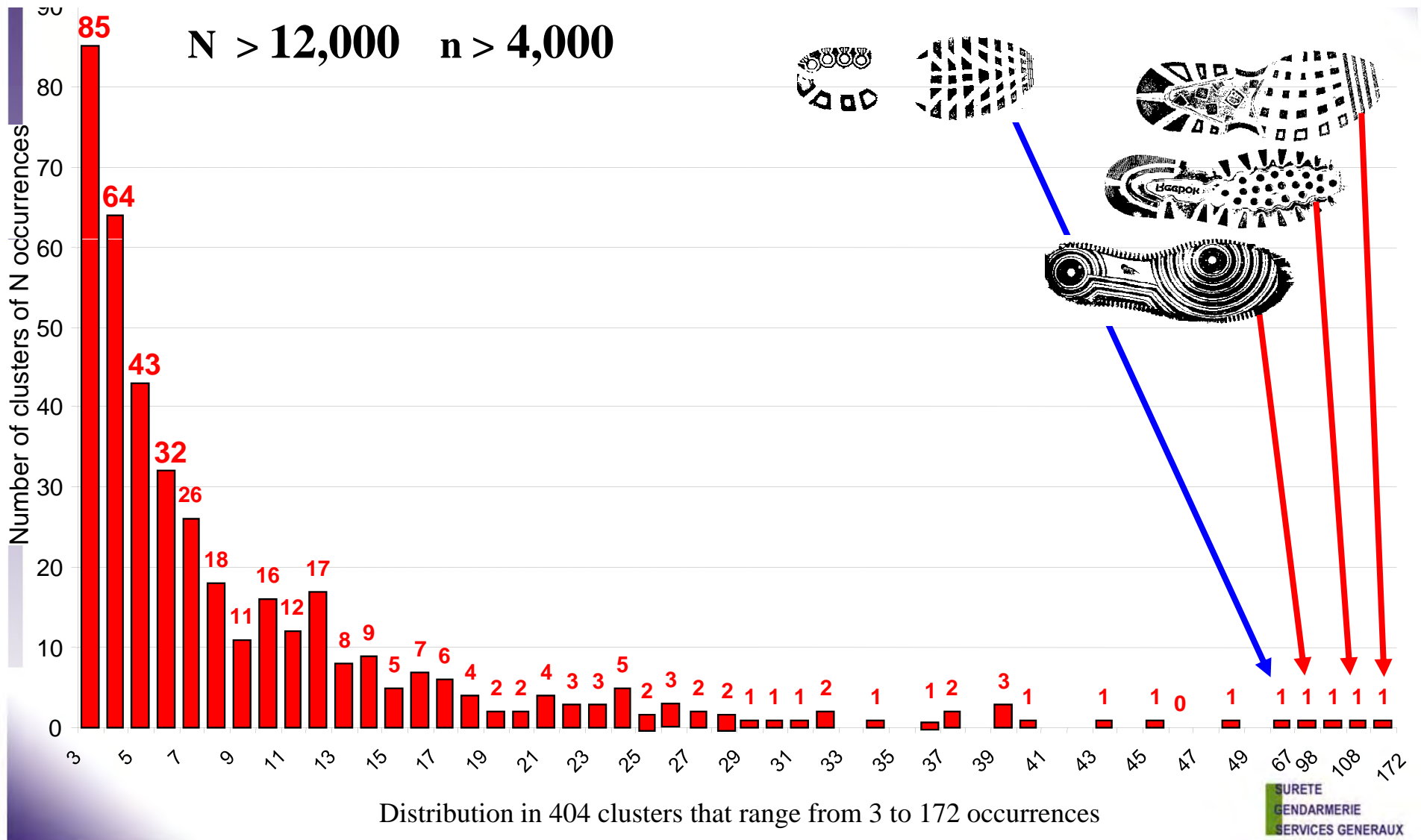
- This proportion of **70 %** is important and surprising.
- The other designs (**30 %**, $n > 4,000$) were distributed in **404 clusters** that range **from 3 to 172 occurrences**.
- The next graph shows the distribution of these clusters with their occurrences.

Distribution of the 4,078 shoeprints collected during eleven years (1998 to 2009) in Vaud area (30 %)

N > 12,000 n > 4,000



Distribution of the 4,078 shoeprints collected during eleven years (1998 to 2009) in Vaud area (30 %)



Time analysis

- A same design collected several times in the same area could be efficient for a crime analysis.
- Particularly if the **period of time is short and the number of occurrences important.**
- What is **the life time of the different designs** collected on crime scenes in Vaud area ?

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Third Step

Time analysis

Life time analysis

- 42 % of the designs have a life time less than three months.
- 58 % have a life time less than one year.
- 16 % between one and two years.
- 12 % between two and three years.
- Hence : Around 60 % of shoeprints collected can be used for crime analysis because their life time is less than 1 year

Comparisons between time and occurrences

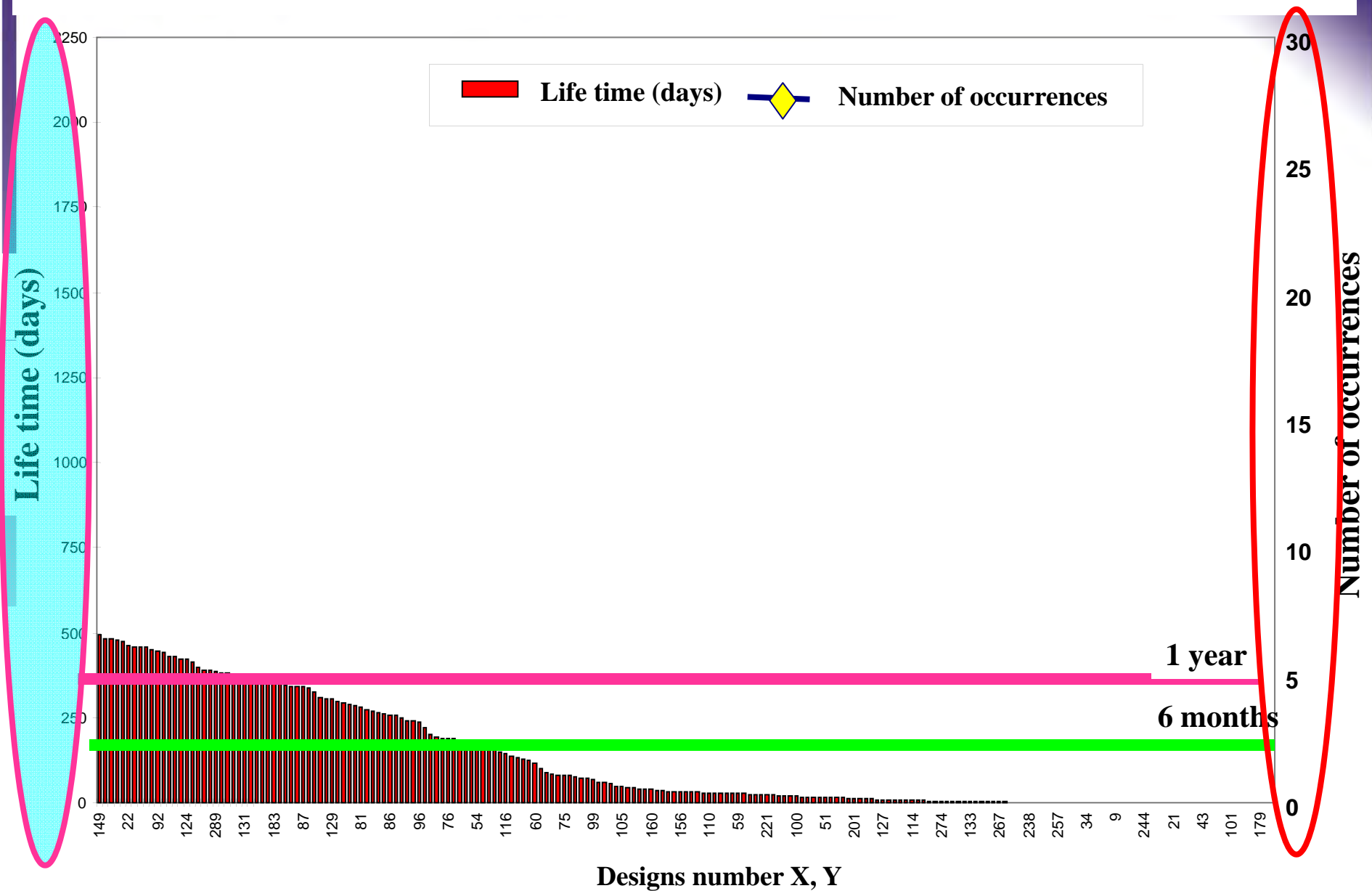
- Many designs have a long life time with a small number of occurrences.
- Other have a long life time too but with a **large number of occurrences**.
- Many designs have a short life time with a small number of occurrences.
- Designs have a short life time with a **large number of occurrences**.

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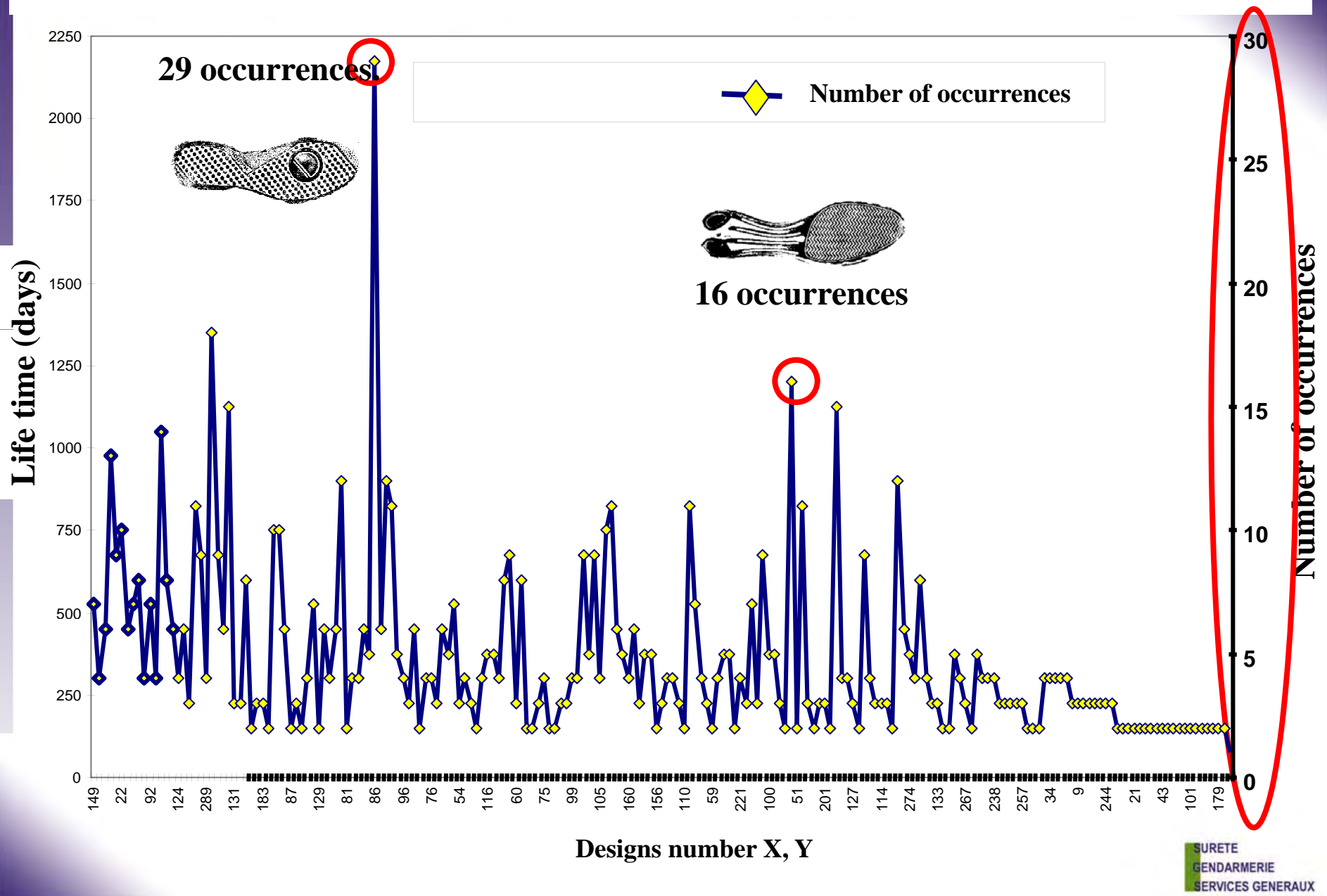
4th Step

Life time and occurrences analysis

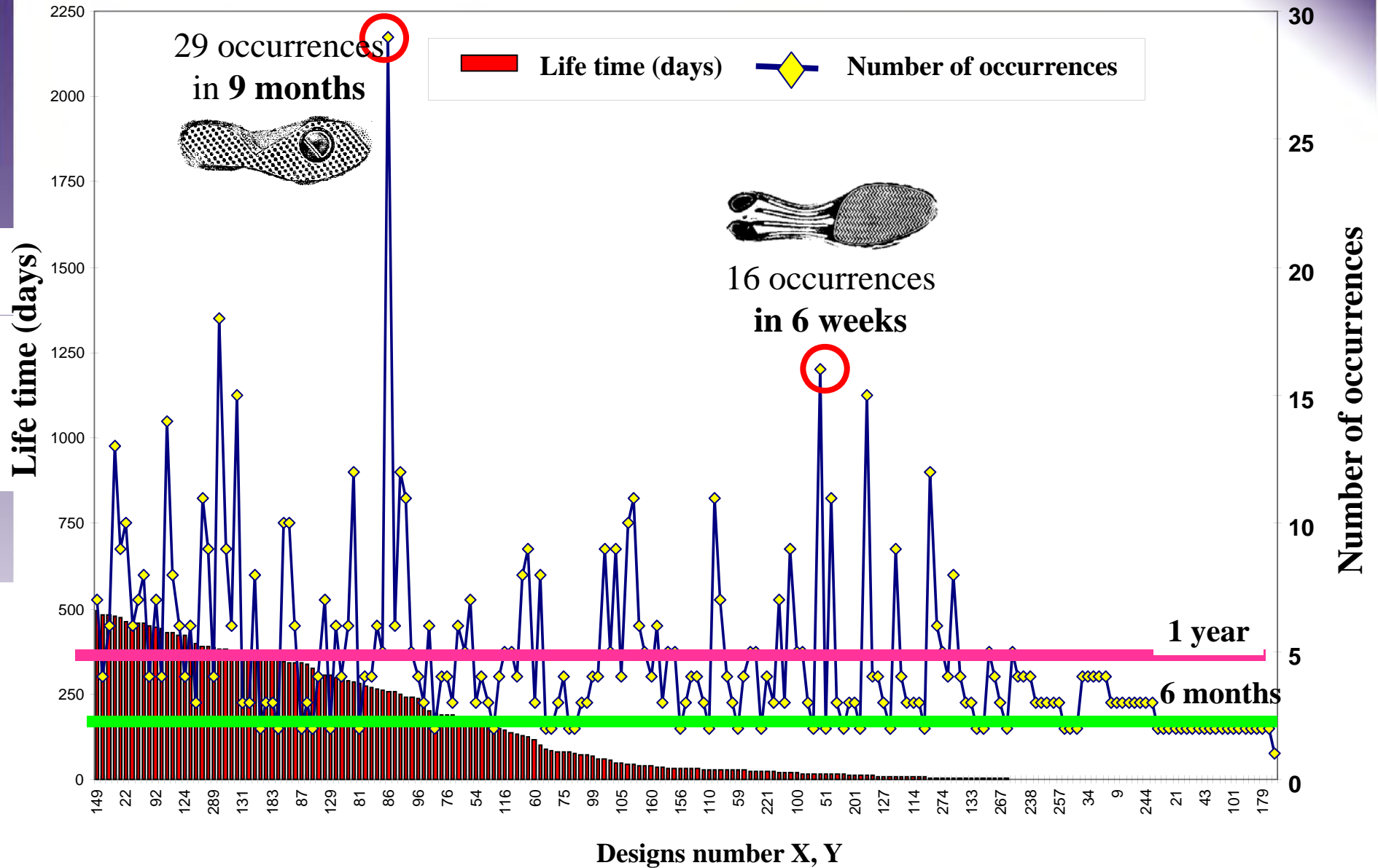
Comparisons between lifetime and occurrences



Comparisons between lifetime and occurrences



Comparisons between lifetime and occurrences

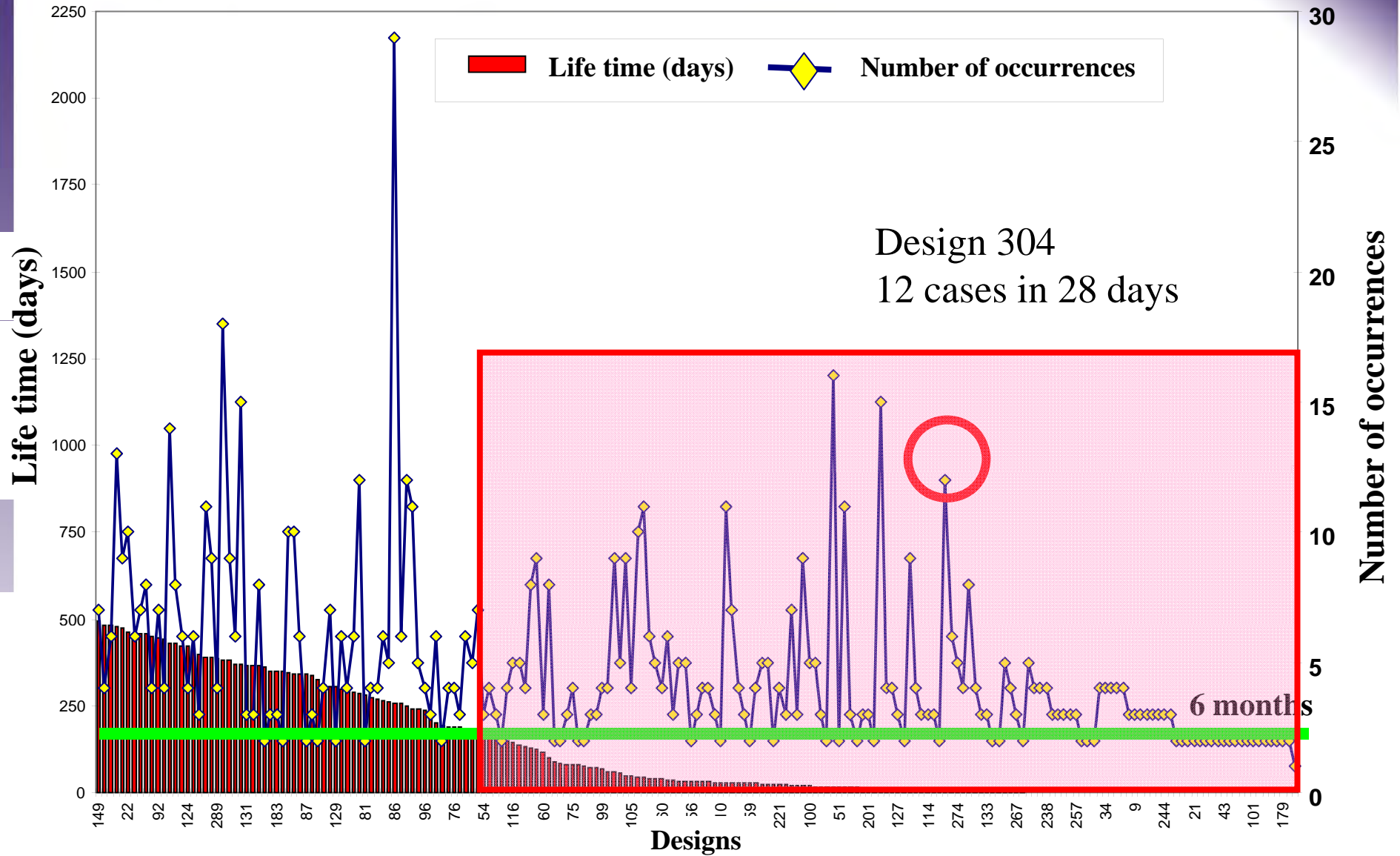




Comparisons between lifetime and occurrences

- Designs with a number of occurrences higher than 5 or 10 **is retained for crime analysis** in Vaud area
- Particularly, if the designs have a short life time (less than six months)

Comparisons between time and occurrences

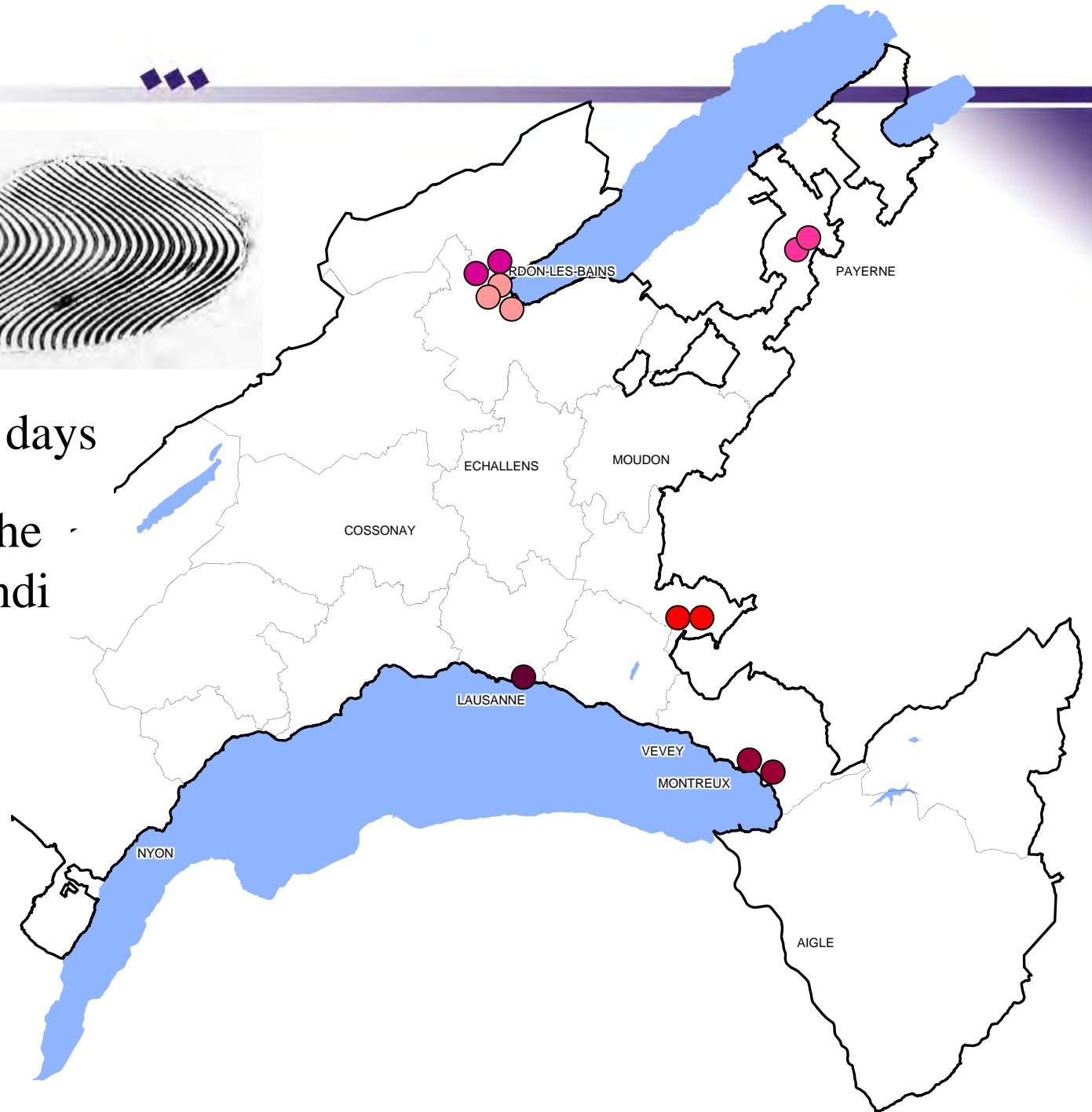




12 burglaries in 28 days

In 12 houses with the
same modus operandi

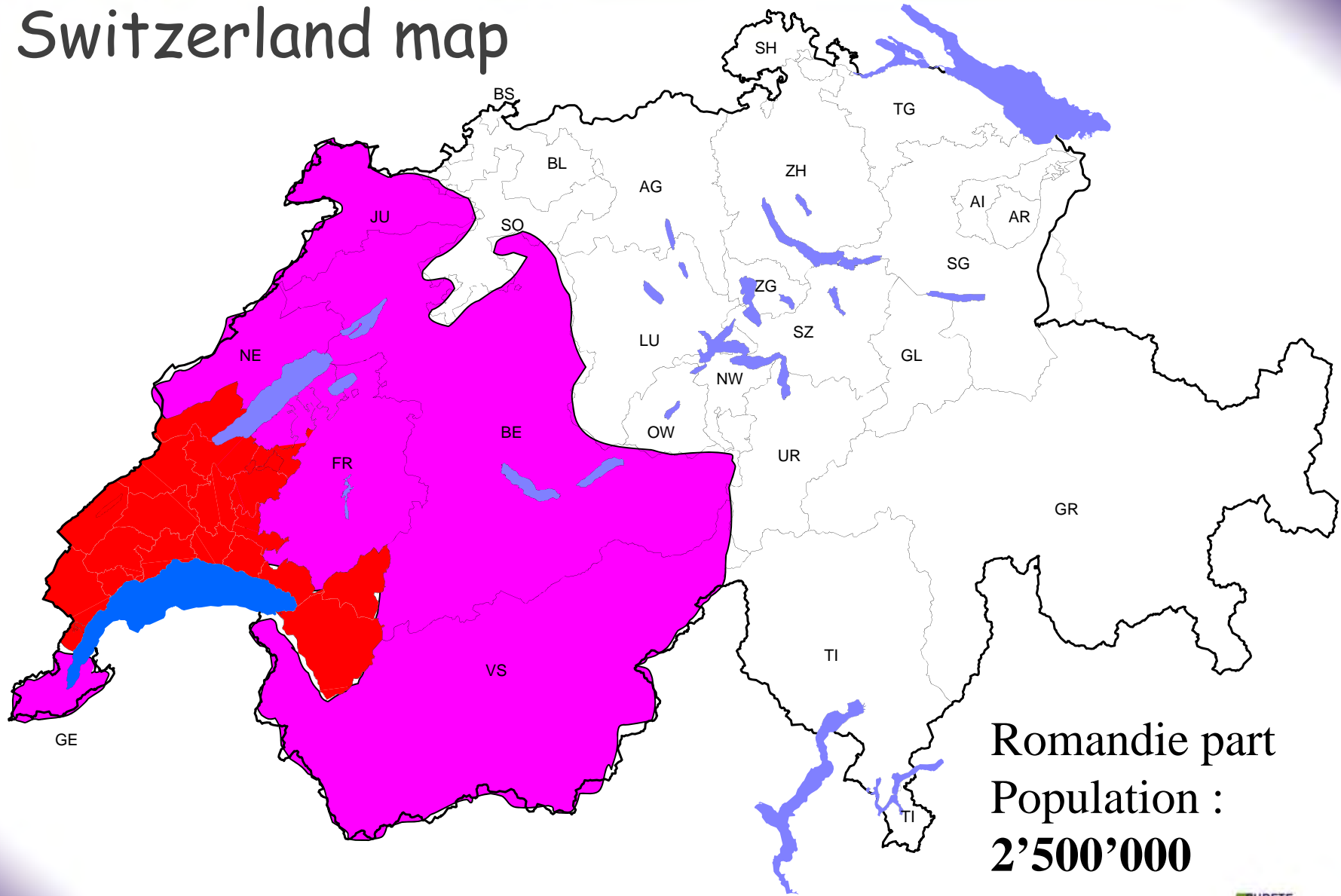
Design never seen
before and never
seen after this
period of time



Research and results

- With such good results, we decided to work with a bigger geographical area
- Romandie area with more than 2.5 million people
- We have to change our operational strategy and our IT infrastructure
- Because we have no time for analysing all the clusters of the different police forces

Switzerland map



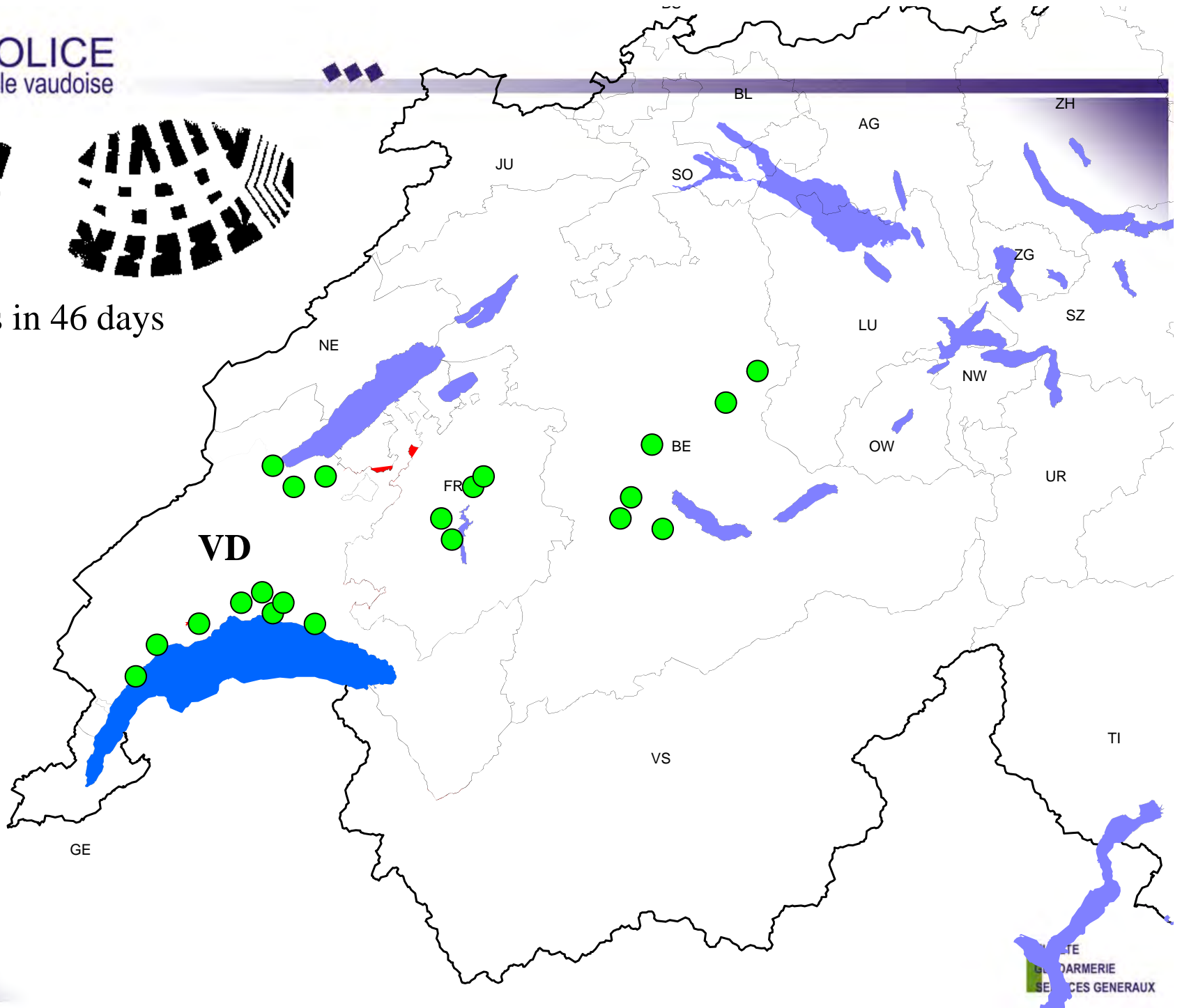
Romandie part
Population :
2'500'000

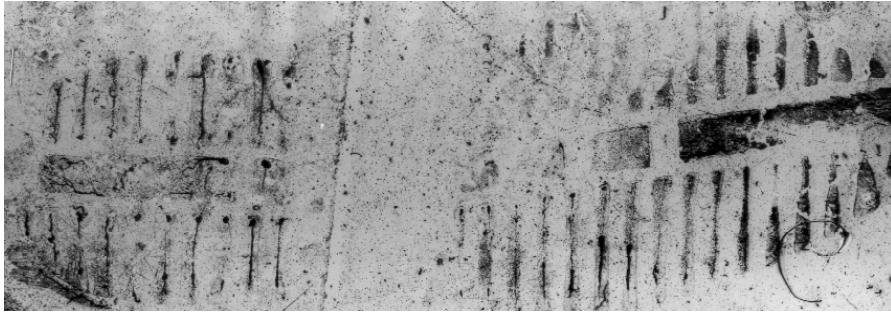
Research and results

- We obtain good results too
- The number of occurrences should be higher than 15 **for an efficient crime analysis** in this bigger area



21 cases in 46 days





Design 456, **12 cases**
in 40 days during 11 years

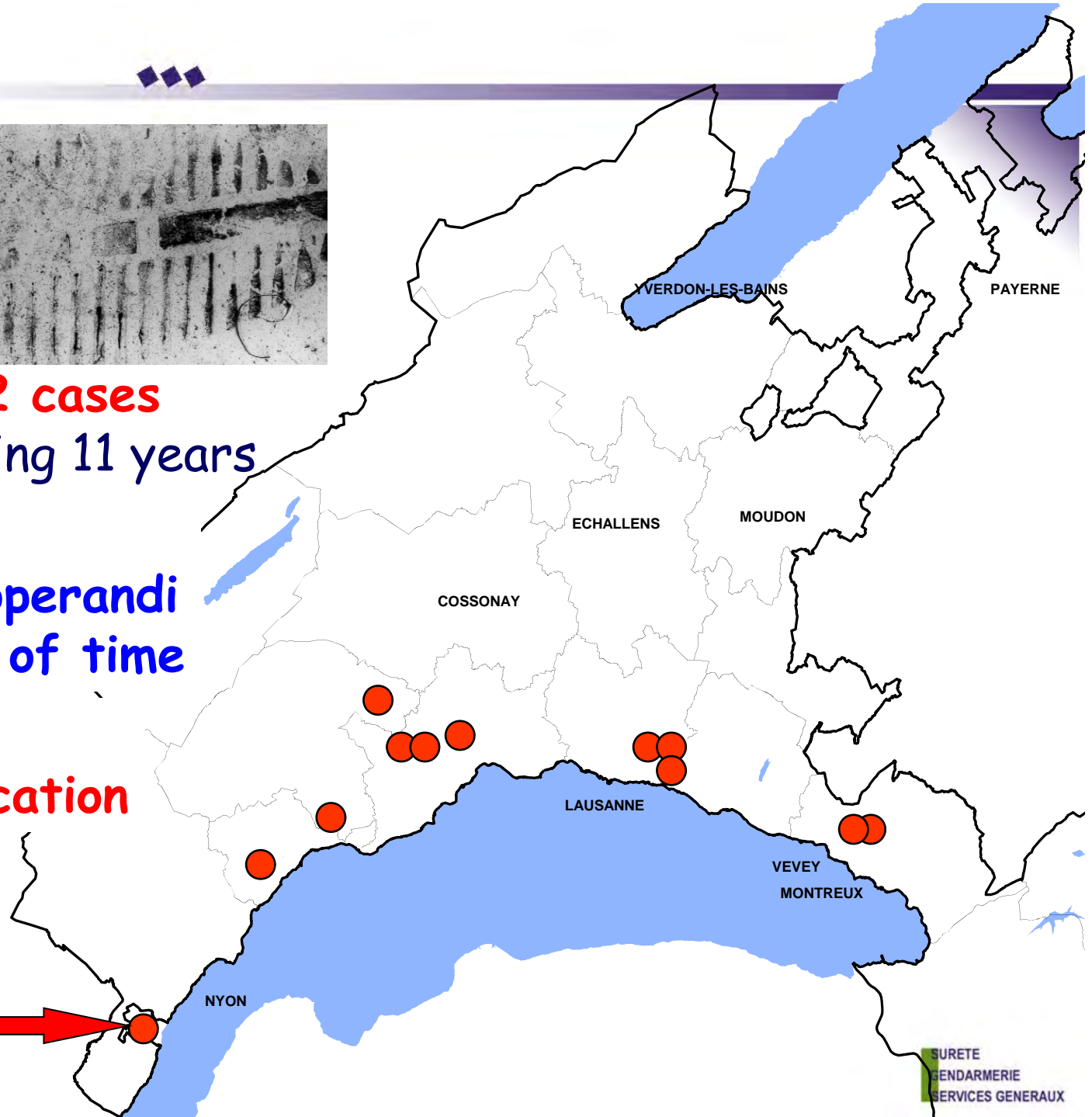
Same target

Same modus operandi

Same periode of time

Same size

Same wear location



Conclusion

- A statistical approach with shoeprints evidence could detect automatically the presence of potential links between different cases
- The presence of the same design could show burglars' activity, particularly when **during a short period of time this number of occurrences is high**

Questions ?

Thank you



Entonnoire judiciaire

