

Lab Report Outline

The Grouping Sub-grouping and Individualization of Fingerprints

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Introduction:

Explain the development of the modern day fingerprint system.

Problem: How are a suspect's fingerprints grouped, sub-grouped and individualized?

Data:

1. Full set of fingerprints
2. Grouping of fingerprints
3. PC Value for your fingerprints (Show all work)
4. Your class' PC Values
5. Full set of with 20 points of minutae numbered and labeled for each finger
6. Unknown prints with 20 points of minutae numbered and labeled for each finger

Analysis:

1. How do the loops, whorls and arches on your fingers compare statistically with the loops, whorls and arches of the students in your class and the national statistics for loops, whorls and arches?
2. What is your primary classification?
3. What is the lowest possible primary classification a person can have?
 - a. Show how you derived this value.
4. If an individual had the lowest possible classification, what would you know immediately about his/her prints without seeing them?
5. What would the highest possible primary classification tell you about a person's prints without you seeing them?
6. How does your P/C value compare with the P/C values of students in your class?
7. Does the unknown print belong to you? Why or why not?

Conclusion:

You are a fingerprint expert. You have examined the unknown print found at the crime scene and have compared it with numerous prints in the NCIC system (your fingerprints and the fingerprints of your teammates) and must now explain why each of the four suspects in question should or should not be held in connection with the crime. Explain how you would present your findings to a jury.