DISSECTING THE CSI EFFECT



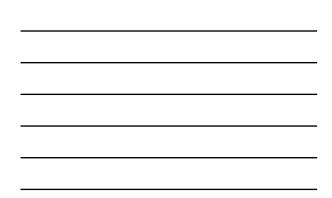
RONALD L. SINGER, M.S.

Tarrant County Medical Examiner's Office Fort Worth, Texas USA crimelab@flash.net









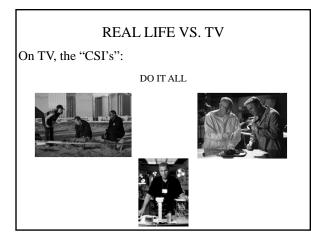






WHAT IS "FORENSIC SCIENCE"?

- The application of scientific knowledge to questions of civil and criminal law.
- Affects a case in several ways, from beginning to end:
- Crime Scene Investigation
- Forensic Pathology
- Criminalistics
- "Specialty" disciplines toxicology, entomology, odontology, engineering, anthropology, psychiatry/psychology



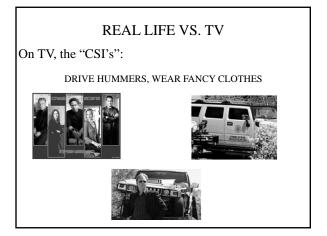
REAL LIFE VS. TV

On TV, the "CSI's":

INTERROGATE WITNESSES







REAL LIFE VS. TV

On TV, the "CSI's":

USE LITTLE FLASHLIGHTS; WORK IN THE DARK



REAL LIFE VS. TV

On TV, the "CSI's":

USE ULTRA HIGH-TECH EQUIPMENT



THAT LOOKS THE SAME AS WE USE, BUT DOES FABULOUS THINGS

REAL LIFE VS. TV

On TV, they:

SOLVE THE CRIME IN LESS THAN AN HOUR

ALWAYS FIND THE ANSWER, USUALLY AFTER SOME "REVELATION"

NEVER HAVE BACKLOG PROBLEMS

ALWAYS HAVE THE RIGHT EQUIPMENT

HAVE MULTIPLE SKILLS

REAL LIFE VS. TV

Purpose of TV:

To sell advertising To entertain

Purpose of A Crime Scene Investigator ("CSI"):

Identifies, collects and preserves evidence

Documents scene

May also do some basic blood stain pattern evaluation and crime scene reconstruction

Is usually a police officer or former police officer with little or no science

REAL LIFE VS. TV

A Criminalist:

Evaluates physical evidence using the laws of natural science Works in the crime laboratory

Is an educated and trained scientist

Is a specialist – works in one area of expertise – areas include biology (DNA), trace analyses, firearms & toolmarks, fingerprints, chemistry, toxicology, document examination, etc.

May or may not be "sworn"

Rarely conducts crime scene investigations – may be at a scene to lend technical assistance

Never questions witnesses

REAL LIFE VS. TV

SPECIAL AREAS OF EXPERTISE:

Include areas such as Odontology, Entomology, Anthropology, Engineering, Psychiatry, Psychology Generally have terminal degrees in area of expertise Are often on academic faculties; serve as consultants to several departments

A FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST:

Is an M.D. or D.O. Is often Board Certified in Forensic Pathology

Conducts autopsies to determine manner and cause of death May go to some death scenes

"CSI EFFECT"

So – do I really know my expert? (Prosecutor)

How do I choose an expert? (Defense)

Who is this "expert"? (Both)

Needs to be considered from two perspectives: Organizational and Individual

ORGANIZATIONAL: MAJOR ISSUES (1):

- 1. Is the unit run/staffed properly?
- a. Where is the unit placed within the organization?
- b. Is it accredited? By who?
- c. Is there a program of continuing education?
- d. Is the facility adequate?
- e. Are protocols / procedures available?
- f. Is there enough staff to do the job?

ORGANIZATIONAL: MAJOR ISSUES (2):

- 2. Have you been provided proper documentation?
 - a. Reports
 - b. Photos / Videos (do the videos have sound?)
 - c. Sketches
 - d. Notes

ORGANIZATIONAL: MAJOR ISSUES (3):

- 3. Did the agency process the scene properly?
- a. Proper equipment?
- b. Protect against cross contamination?
- c. Good photographs?
- d. Overlook potential evidence ?
- 4. Can you reasonably reconstruct the events leading to the incident based on what's available?

INDIVIDUAL: MAJOR ISSUES (1)

(1) C.V. / RESUME

Did you verify education? All those training courses – how long were they? How current is the resume? How current is the training? Are they certified? By Who? Verified? Professional activities – are they active? Standards committees Journal editorial board Leadership positions

INDIVIDUAL: MAJOR ISSUES (2)

(2) KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS & ABILITIES

Experience – how long? Testimony – where, about what, how many

times (too good to be true?) Area(s) of expertise – does it fit?

THANK YOU



RONALD L. SINGER, M.S.

Tarrant County Medical Examiner's Office Fort Worth, Texas USA crimelab@flash.net