A strawman with machine learning for a brain
A response to Biedermann (2022) the strange persistence of (source) "identification" claims in forensic literature
DOI
10.1016/j.fsisyn.2022.100230
Publication date
2022
Document Version
Final published version
Published in
Forensic Science International: Synergy
License
CC BY
Link to publication
Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use; unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: https://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 426, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.

UvA-DARE is a service provided by the library of the University of Amsterdam (https://dare.uva.nl)
A strawman with machine learning for a brain: A response to Biedermann (2022) the strange persistence of (source) “identification” claims in forensic literature

**ARTICLE INFO**

**Keywords**
Forensic inference
Machine learning

**ABSTRACT**

We agree wholeheartedly with Biedermann (2022) FSI Synergy article 100222 in its criticism of research publications that treat forensic inference in source attribution as an “identification” or “individualization” task. We disagree, however, with its criticism of the use of machine learning for forensic inference. The argument it makes is a strawman argument. There is a growing body of literature on the calculation of well-calibrated likelihood ratios using machine-learning methods and relevant data, and on the validation under casework conditions of such machine-learning-based systems.

**Letter to Editor:**

Biedermann [1] is critical of research publications that treat forensic inference in source attribution as an “identification” or “individualization” task. Biedermann [1] argues that such publications condone unscientific attitudes and practices, foster unrealistic expectations among consumers of forensic science, and undermine trust in peer-reviewed publications because so-called “original research papers” are not, in fact, well grounded. With respect to these points, we agree wholeheartedly with Biedermann [1].

With respect to criticism of machine learning, however, we feel that Biedermann [1] makes a strawman argument. It defines “standard” machine learning as outputting categorical decisions and then criticizes the use of “standard” machine learning for forensic inference because it outputs categorical decisions. There are indeed research publications that misapply machine learning to forensic-inference problems, including using algorithms that output categorical decisions, e.g. [2]. But we fear that many readers will get the impression from Biedermann [1] that this is the only way (or at least the primary way) that machine learning is applied to forensic inference. There is in fact a growing body of literature on the calculation of well-calibrated likelihood ratios using machine-learning methods and relevant data, and on the validation under casework conditions of such machine-learning-based systems. Recent examples include [3–11].

**Declaration of competing interest**

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

**Author contributions**

**Morrison, Ramos, Ypma:** Writing - Original Draft, Writing - Review & Editing. **All other authors:** Writing - Review & Editing.

**Acknowledgements**

The writing of this response was supported by Research England’s Expanding Excellence in England Fund as part of funding for the Aston Institute for Forensic Linguistics 2019–2023.

**References**


Geoffrey Stewart Morrison*  
Forensic Data Science Laboratory, Aston University, Birmingham, UK  
Forensic Evaluation Ltd, Birmingham, UK

Daniel Ramos  
AUDIAS – Audio, Data Intelligence and Speech, Escuela Politécnica Superior, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

Rolf JF Ypma  
Netherlands Forensic Institute, The Hague, the Netherlands  
Forensic Data Science Laboratory, Aston University, Birmingham, UK

Nabanita Basu  
Forensic Data Science Laboratory, Aston University, Birmingham, UK

Kim de Bie  
Netherlands Forensic Institute, The Hague, the Netherlands

Ewald Enzinger  
Eduworks Corporation, Corvallis, OR, USA

Zeno Geradts  
Netherlands Forensic Institute, The Hague, the Netherlands  
University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Didier Meuwly  
Netherlands Forensic Institute, The Hague, the Netherlands  
University of Twente, Enschede, the Netherlands

David van der Vloed  
Netherlands Forensic Institute, The Hague, the Netherlands

Peter Vergeer  
Netherlands Forensic Institute, The Hague, the Netherlands

Philip Weber  
Forensic Data Science Laboratory, Aston University, Birmingham, UK

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: geoff-morrison@forensic-evaluation.net (G.S. Morrison).