Fingerprints: Giving Child an Identity

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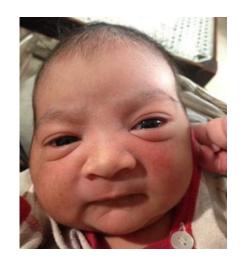


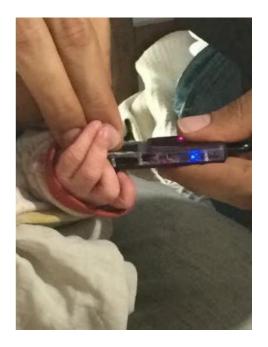


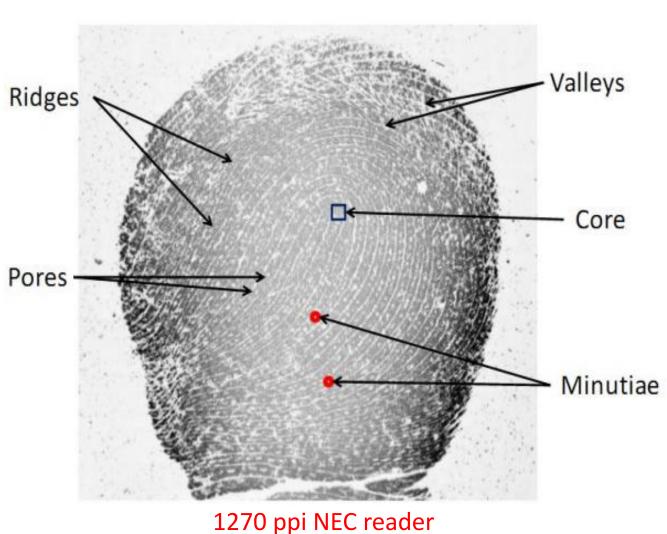
Six-hour Old Child



Six-hour Child's Fingerprint







Persistence of Biometric Recognition



National ID



~25 million births per year in India

Food Distribution



~1 in 2 children undernourished in Bangladesh

Vaccination



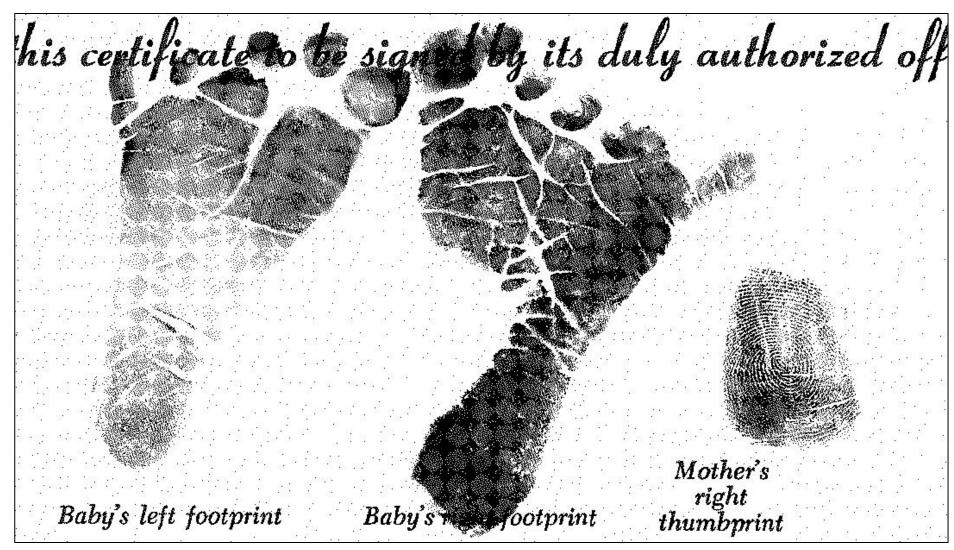
Vaccination camp in Benin

Missing & Abducted Children

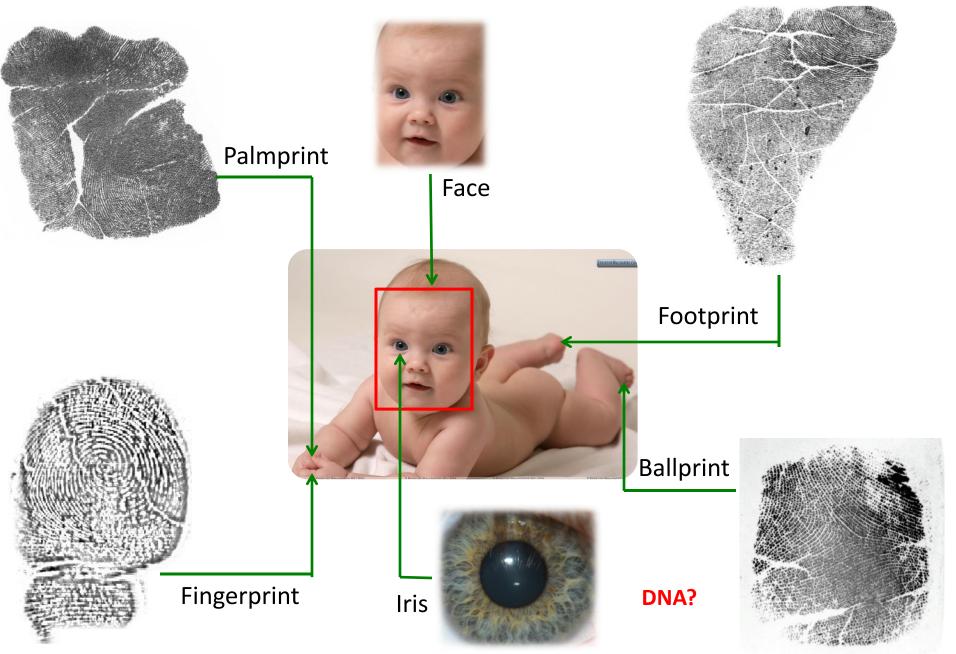


http://miamisprings.com/news story.asp?storyid=441

Linking Child and Parent Biometrics



Biometric Traits



Which Biometric Trait?

Biometric trait	Ease of capture	Change over time	Parental concerns	Use cases
Face	Moderate (variation in illumination, expression, eyes closed)	Significant (facial aging)	Minor	ID documents, surveillance
Fingerprint	Relatively Easy (operator holds child's finger)	Minor	Moderate	Forensics, national ID, immigration
Iris	Difficult (child sleeping, crying)	Minor	Major (infrared illumination, obtrusive capture)	Immigration, national ID, refugees
Footprint	Difficult (dirty feet, socks and shoes)	Not known	Minor (used in U.S. hospitals)	Few
Palmprint	Difficult (fist closed, concavity in palm)	Minor	Moderate	Moderate

Objectives of This Study

- Feasibility of child recognition via fingerprints
- Conduct longitudinal study



Age: 16 months



Mar. 2015 **16 months**



Sept. 2015 **22 months**



Jan. 2016 **26 months**



Mar. 2016 **28 months**

Fingerprints from 500 ppi Digital Persona Reader

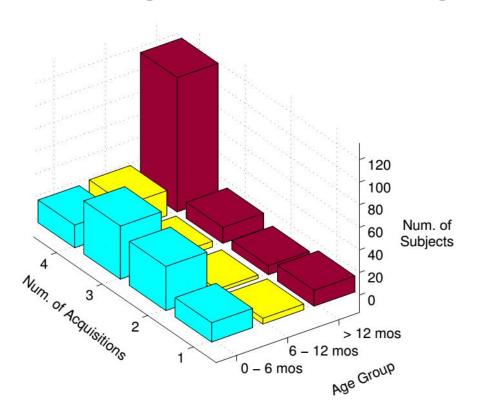
Longitudinal Fingerprint Collection



March, 2015; Sept. 2015; Jan. 2016; March 2016

Sept. 2015 Mar. 2015 Jan. 2016 Mar. 2016 (6 months) (12 months) (16 months) (18 months) Face Right Thumb 500 ppi Right Thumb 1,270 ppi

Longitudinal Fingerprint Database

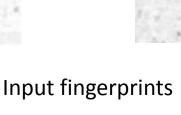


- 3 prints/thumb/session
- 3 face images/session
- 309 children in total
- 161 came to all 4 sessions

Subset	First	# Subjects	Age Range	# Ret.	# Ret.	# Ret.	Time Lapse
	Session	(males)	(median age)	Sess. 2	Sess. 3	Sess. 4	$(\triangle T)$
Subset A	1 (Mar. 2015)	204 (95)	0-5 (2.0) yrs	167	180	178	12 mos
Subset B	2 (Sep. 2015)	65 (33)	0-42 (6.1) weeks	n.a.	52	50	6 mos
Subset C	3 (Jan. 2016)	40 (18)	0-42 (7.6) weeks	n.a.	n.a.	30	2 mos

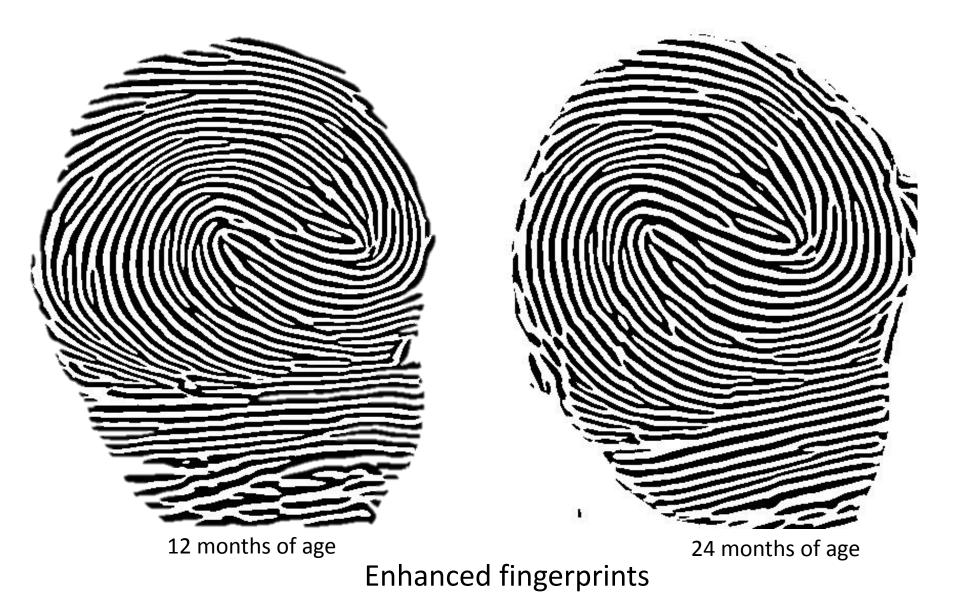


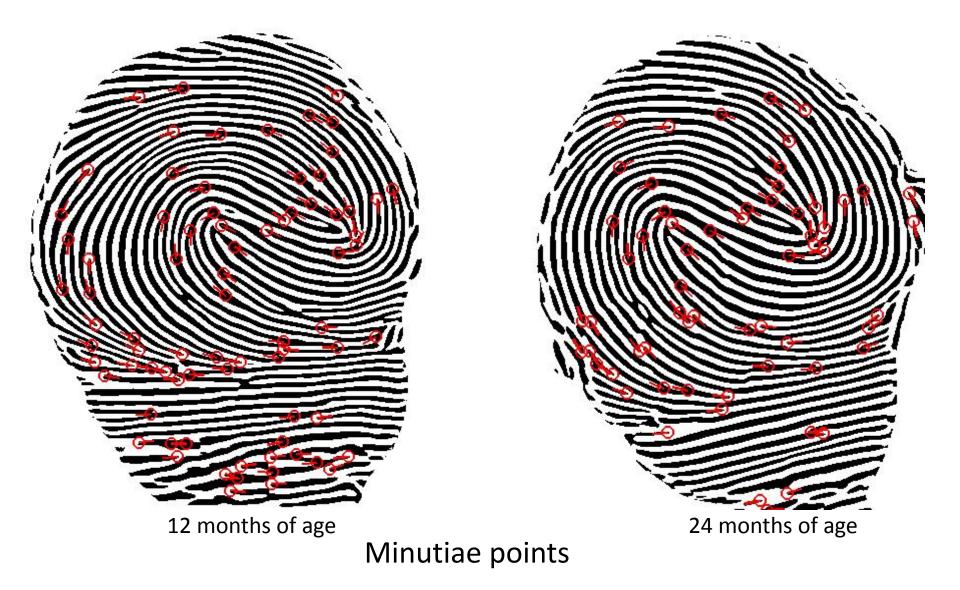
12 months of age

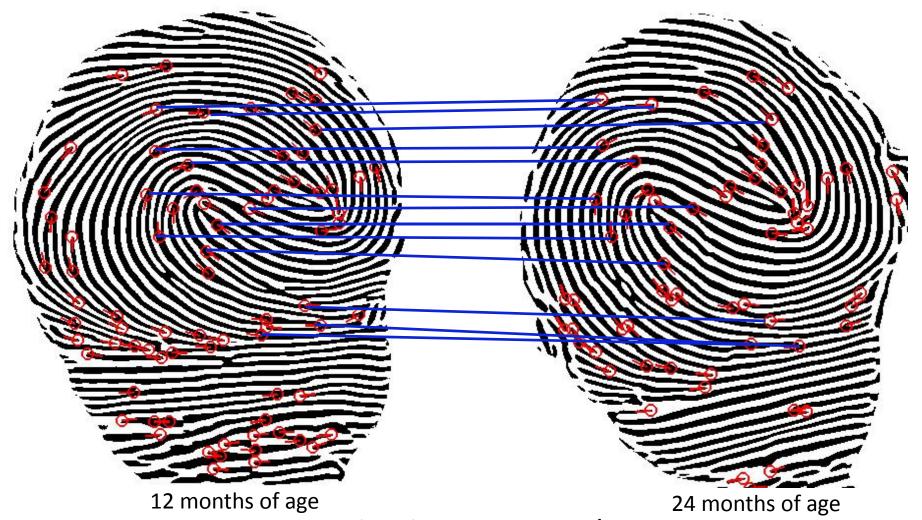




24 months of age



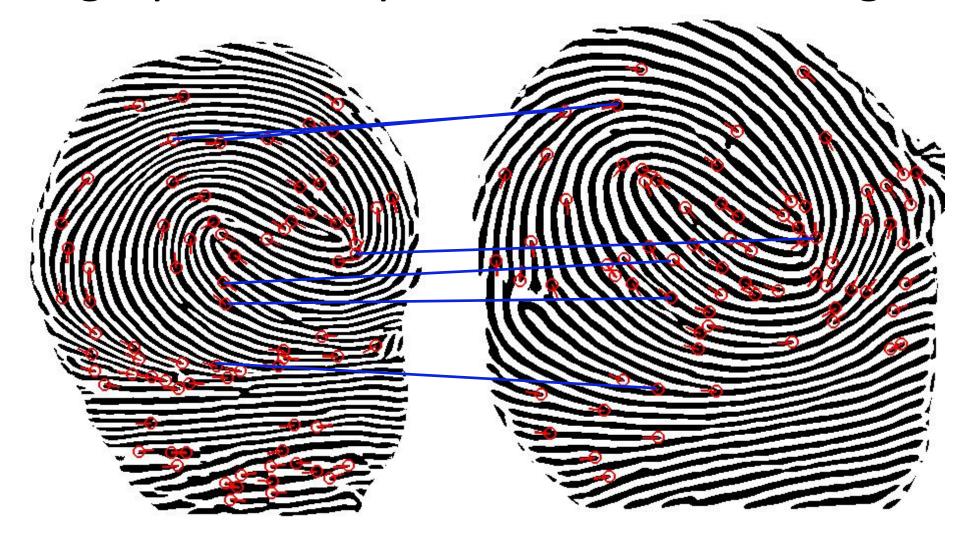




Minutiae correspondences

Score = 9999

Fingerprint Comparison: Different Fingers



Minutiae correspondences

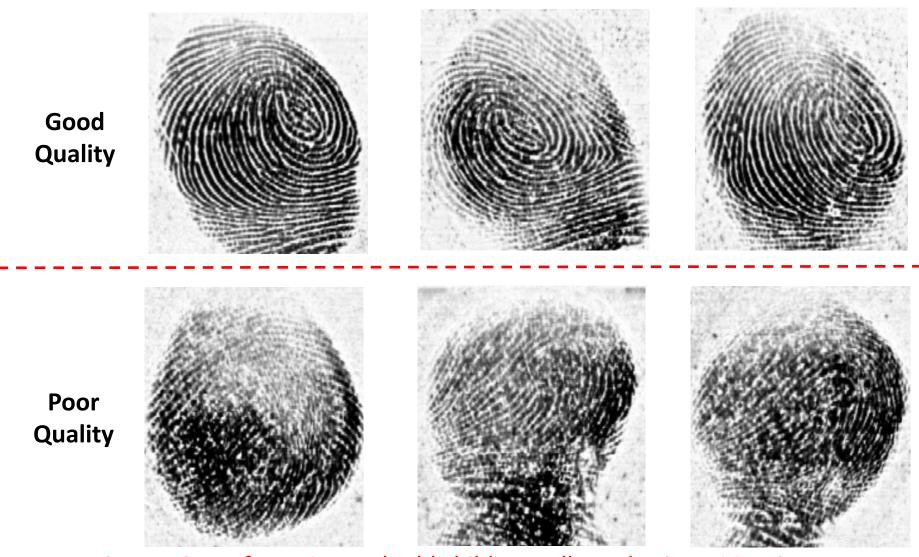
Score = 0

Experimental Results: Verification

- 500 ppi reader: Age at enrollment > 12 months
 - ~100% accuracy over 12 months time gap
- 1270 ppi reader: Age at enrollment > 6 months
 - ~98.9% accuracy over 6 months time gap

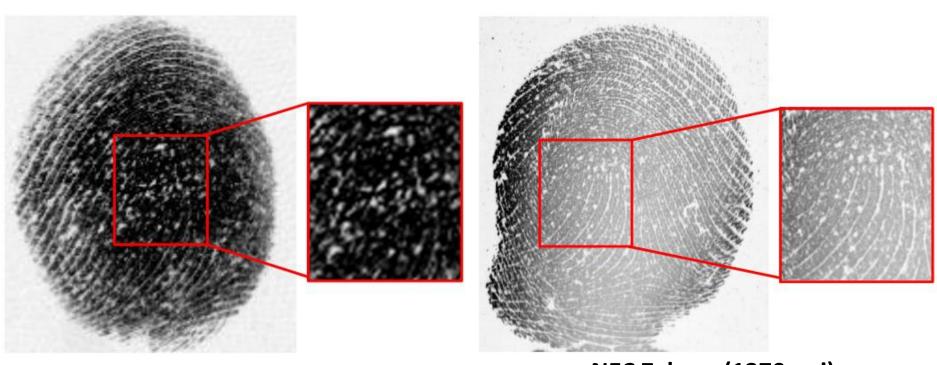
A. K. Jain, S. S. Arora, K. Cao, L. Best-Rowden and A. Bhatnagar, "Fingerprint Recognition of Young Children", *IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security* 2017

Fingerprint Image Quality



Fingerprints of two 6 month old children collected using 500 ppi sensor

Fingerprint Image Resolution



DP U.are.U 4500 (500 ppi)

NEC Zakuro (1270 ppi)

Contributions

- First longitudinal fingerprint study for children
- Fingerprints of ~300 children in age group [0, 48] months, collected over 12 months, showed
 - Children can be recognized with 99% accuracy when age at first enrolment is > 6 months
- Future work:
 - Repeat study over longer durations
 - Develop low cost, compact, high resolution reader
 - Design robust and accurate fingerprint matcher
 - Operator training for fingerprint capture

Identity for Life



Age: 2 ... 7 ... 13 ... 17 ... 19 ... 25 ... 27 ... 34 ... 41 ... 45 years old

Identity for Life

