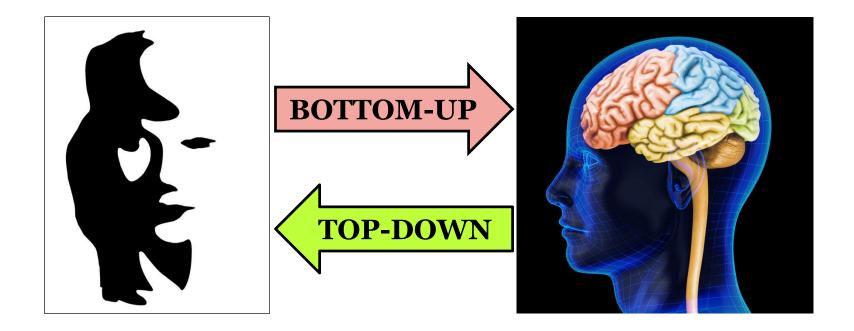
Combating Confirmation Bias

Can Forensic Science Benefit from Importing Eyewitness Identification Procedures?

Jeff Kukucka, Ph.D.



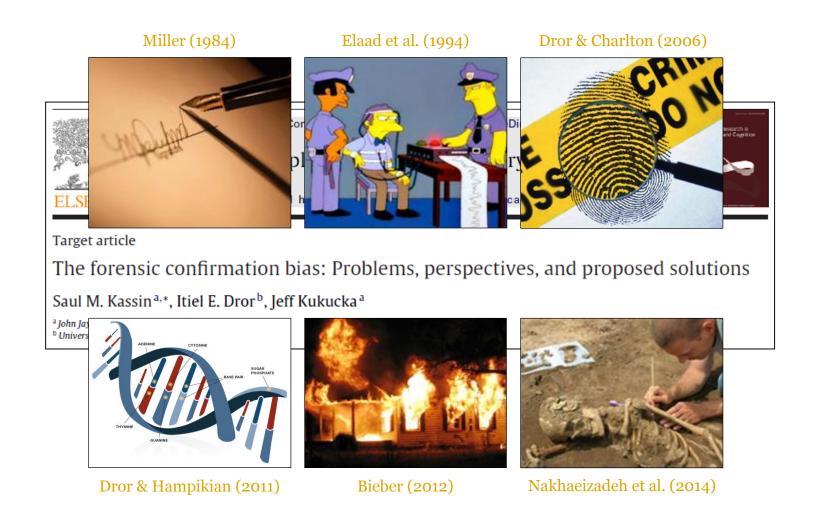
Two Types of Processing



Confirmation Bias



Forensic Confirmation Bias



Example: Barry Laughman



- Laughman confesses to rape and murder of elderly neighbor
- Rapist has Type A blood; Laughman has Type B blood
- Chemist concocts theories that reconcile blood with confession
- Served 16 years in prison

Overall Aims

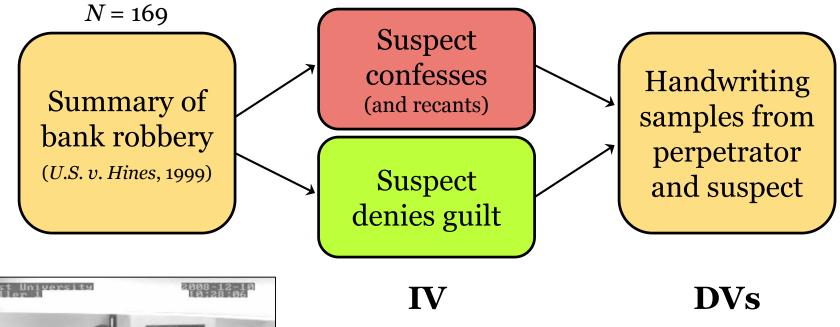
• Studies 1 + 2 (Kukucka & Kassin, 2014)

Does knowledge of a recanted confession affect subsequent judgments of handwriting evidence?

• Studies 3 + 4 (Kukucka & Kassin, under review)

How does the adoption of eyewitness identification procedures affect context-laden judgments?

Study 1 Method



Confession =

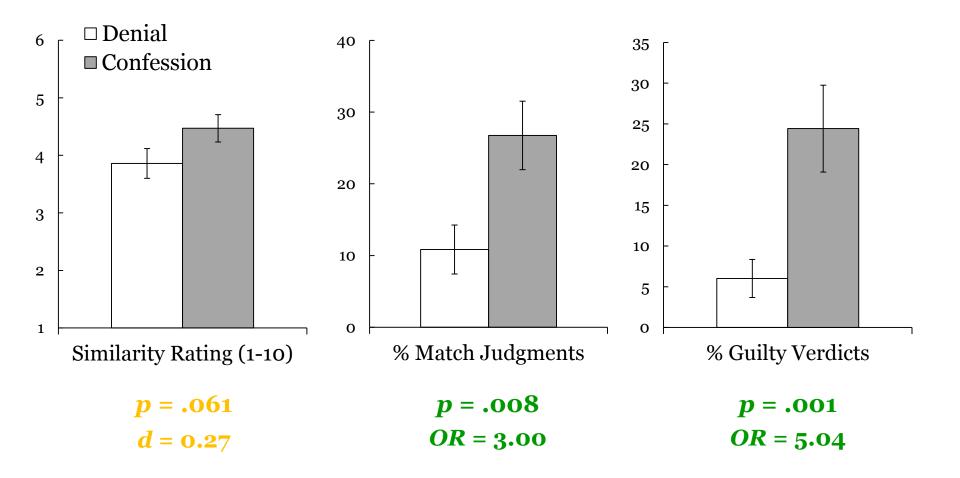
Present / Absent

- Similarity (1-10)
- Match? (Yes/No)
- Verdict (G/NG)

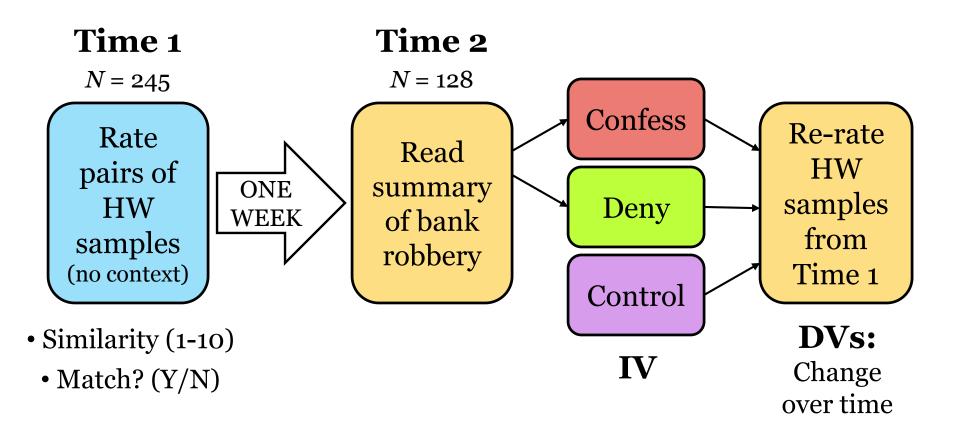
Materials

I understand my rights to remain silent and to call a lawyer and I agree to talk at this time. have a 544. CI QUA keep $\omega 1$ OR

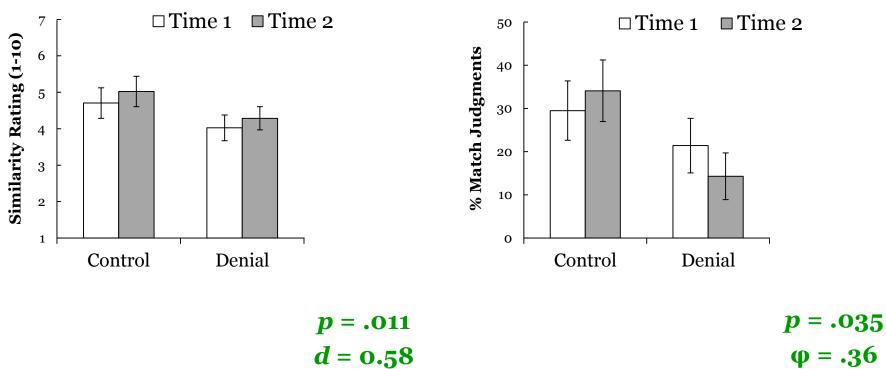
Study 1 Results



Study 2 Method



Study 2 Results



φ = .36

Evidence Lineups





e.g., Dysart & Linusay (2007)



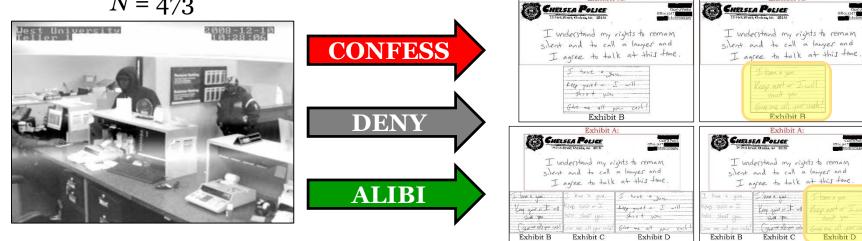
Miller (1987); Wells, Wilford, & Smalarz (2013)



e.g., Wells et al. (1998; 2000)

Study 3 Method

N = 473



TA

Exhibit A:

TP

shad you

Exhibit D

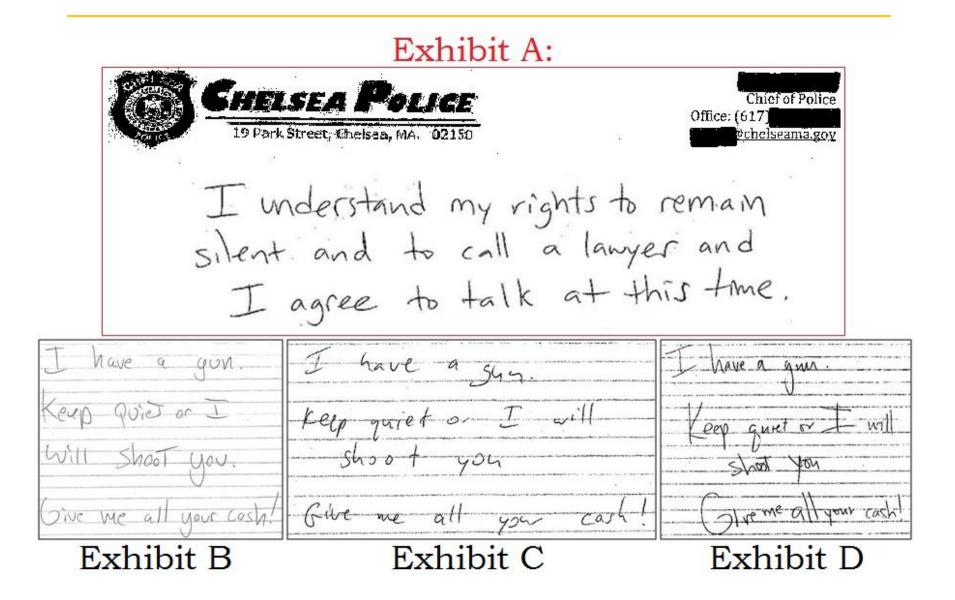
Exhibit A:

Exhibit B

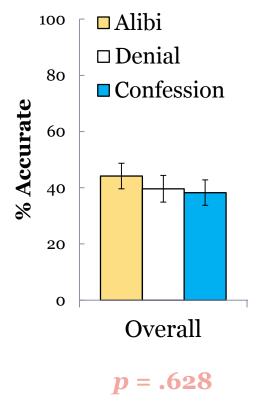
Exhibit A:

CHELSEA POLICE

Materials



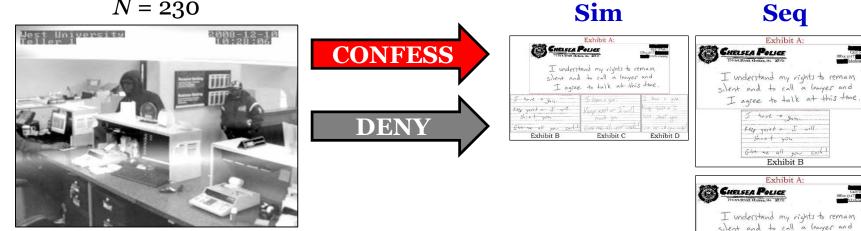
Study 3 Results



V = .05

Study 4 Method

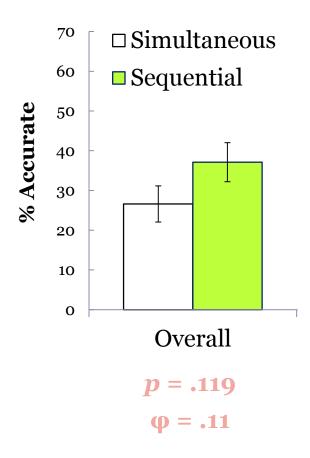
N = 230





I agree to talk at this time. I have a gur. Keep guet or I will

Study 4 Results



Discussion

Sequential unmasking

Krane et al. (2008); Found & Ganas (2013)



Evidence lineups

Miller (1987); Wells et al. (2013)

