# COGNITIVE THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN STUDIES OF FORENSIC DOCUMENT EXAMINATION

MEASUREMENT SCIENCE AND STANDARDS IN FORENSIC HANDWRITING ANALYSIS CONFERENCE, JUNE 2013

#### **Investigators**

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# **The Comparison Process**

What FDEs do (decision process)

If Q is suitable for comparison, then

- Evaluate
- Compare
- Determine significance
- Evaluate quantity
- Conclusion
- But HOW do they do it?

# Answering the "HOW" Question

### Attention

Focus and filtering

### • What do we attend to?

Attentional and foveal focus

### Why do we attend to it?

- Stimulus-driven
- Goal-directed





# Examine these signatures...

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#### What questions come to your mind?

### **Top-Down vs. Bottom-Up Processing**

#### **Top Down Processing**



"Large chunk" processing LARGER CONCEPT



**Bottom-Up Processing** 



"Small chunk" processing FINER DETAILS



# You Make the Call

How much information does an examiner need to make an accurate call?

Tachistoscope view of a signature:

- 1. Look at the fixation cross.
- 2. After 3s the slide will automatically change to a signature.
- 3. Don't blink—you'll miss it!



#### Questioned



# **Process Opinion**

Would you say that this signature is genuine, or simulated?

On a scale of 1 (not at all confident) to 4 (extremely confident), how confident would you say you are in this decision?

- Not at all confident
- Somewhat confident
- Moderately confident
- Extremely confident



Media: Q7 resize.jpg Time: 00:00:00.000 - 00:03:25.991 Participant filter: All

#### Questioned



# **Process Opinion**

Would you say that this signature is genuine, or simulated?

On a scale of 1 (not at all confident) to 4 (extremely confident), how confident would you say you are in this decision?

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## **Interpreting Eye-Tracking Data**

Identifying diagnostic information using extended view data

Unfiltered (raw) data

Filtered data

Heat maps

Areas of interest (AOI)

## Signature 1 Raw Data



Time: 00:00:00:000 - 00:00:46:278

Fixations: FDE1=1,200; FDE2=683; FDE3=1,196

 Raw data without the fixation filter demonstrates all visual activity



### Signature 2 Raw Data



Fixations: FDE1=7,361; FDE2= 3,632; FDE3=1,706



- Some activity is irrelevant, data must be refined
  - Velocity threshold =
    50 pixels
  - Duration threshold = 100ms

### Filtered Signature 1 Gaze Plots



- Total Fixations: FDE1=60; FDE2=22; FDE3=43
- □ Fixation Duration: FDE1=30.16s; FDE2=29.24s; FDE3=31.84s

### Filtered Signature 2 Gaze Plots



- □ Total Fixations: FDE1=292; FDE2=70; FDE3=64
- □ Fixation Duration: FDE1=132s; FDE2=74s; FDE3=44s

## Finding the Diagnostic Hot Spots



#### Areas of Interest (AOI)



#### Filtered heat map





8 88

# **Overall Call Accuracy**



Overall accuracy= 1161/1647= 70% Accuracy slightly higher for RSU than USD

# **Call Accuracy by View Duration**

#### □ All Trials (N=1638 calls)

- 1162 Accurate (70.9%); 476 Inaccurate (29.1%)
- **\square**  $\kappa = .416$  (moderate agreement)





# **Call Accuracy by View Duration**

- □ Tscope View (N=819)
  - 555 Accurate (67.8%)
  - 264 Inaccurate (32.2%)
  - **\square**  $\kappa = .352$  (fair agreement)

- Extended View (N=818)
  - **606** Accurate (74.1%)
  - 212 Inaccurate (25.9%)
  - **\square**  $\kappa = .480 \pmod{\text{agreement}}$







## **Education and Training Implications**

### Practice, talent, and skill development

- Some talent + much training = expertise IF practice is deliberate
  - Deliberate practice
  - Motivated learner
  - Performance feedback
  - Performance monitoring
  - Elimination of incorrect response

# Implications of knowledge about expertise for teaching

- Skill acquisition training
- Importance of problem decomposition
  - Componential analyses
  - Mastery learning

## **Future Directions**

#### Expertise

- Stages of development
- Skill organization
- Practice vs. talent
- Education and training

### The Comparison Process

- Characteristics
- Attention, perception, the comparison process, decision making

### 🗆 Judgment

- Probability- vs. frequency-based judgment
- Scale properties

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