



**Forensic and Applied Cognitive Psychology**

**Year: second**

**C8012**

**15 credits**

**Autumn Term 2013**

**Module Convenor: Graham Hole**

## **Module Structure, Aims and Objectives:**

This module is concerned with the application of theories of attention, perception and memory in criminological, clinical and forensic contexts. It will consider issues such as the following.

What is wrong with current face recall systems such as Photofit, Identikit and E-fit?

How reliable are eyewitnesses' accounts of what they have seen, and their identifications of faces they have encountered?

Why is that faces of other races are more likely to be misidentified in police lineups?

Can people be recognised reliably from ID cards, passports and CCTV?

Do children make reliable witnesses, or is their testimony not to be trusted?

How is memory is affected by stress?

What causes Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and how can it be treated?

What is the relationship between mental illness and crime?

How do theories of perception and attention explain why some road accidents occur?

What effect does a driver's age have on their risk of having an accident, and why?

How does using a mobile phone or sat-nav system affect someone's driving?

## **Module Learning Outcomes:**

By the end of the module, you should have a sound knowledge of contemporary theories and research on cognitive psychology in real-world contexts, and of the conceptual and methodological issues involved in applying these theories to real-life situations. You should be able to demonstrate an ability to evaluate the adequacy of empirical research on the topics covered, particularly in terms of its internal and external validity.

## **Prerequisites:**

No previous knowledge assumed, although some familiarity with cognitive psychology and research methods would be useful.

## **Module contact information:**

Convenor: Graham Hole.

Location: Pevensey 1 2B24.

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Lecturers on the module: Graham Hole, Ann Henry, Sarah Garfinkel.

### Teaching Methods:

Two lectures per week in weeks 2-11 of the autumn term.

### Module Requirements:

This module will be assessed by

(a) a *coursework essay* (which accounts for 30% of the overall mark, and which has to be submitted in week 9 of the autumn term). You have to write an essay based on one of the topics covered in the module..The maximum length of this essay is 3000 words.

(b) an *unseen exam* (accounting for 70% of the overall mark)in the autumn assessment period, after the module has ended. This will consist of 40 multiple-choice questions and two short essay questions (from a choice of eight questions).

### Module outline:

Mondays 9-10 in Arts A2	Tuesdays 1-2 in Chichester
Sept 30 GH face reconstruction systems	Oct 1 GH CCTV and facial mapping
Oct 7 GH identification parades	Oct 8 GH factors affecting eyewitness testimony
Oct 14 GH own-group biases in identification	Oct 15 GH children as witnesses
Oct 21 SG stress and memory 1	Oct 22 SG stress and memory 2
Oct 28 GH detecting lying	Oct 29 AH critical approaches to theories of crime
Nov 4 GH jury decision-making	Nov 5 AH theories of sexual offending
Nov 11 GH perceptual factors in driving	Nov 12 AH types of sexual offender
Nov 18 GH driving while distracted	Nov 19 AH critical approaches to mental illness, personality disorder and crime (part 1)
Nov 25 GH old age and driving	Nov 26 AH critical approaches to mental illness, personality disorder and crime (part 2)
Dec 2 GH youth, risk and driving	Dec 3 AH critical approaches to offender profiling (FBI and statistical profiling)

### Reading List:

Unfortunately there is no single textbook that covers all of the topics satisfactorily. Many of the references below are journal articles, whose introduction and discussion sections will provide you with useful background material on the topic concerned. They are all available from the library, either in paper form (if they are older articles) or electronic form (generally post-1995 or so). You are not expected to read everything on this list! (I doubt that you would have the time to do so, even if you tried). Be selective in your reading; most of the titles are self-explanatory.

### Psychology and the Eyewitness:

**General:**

Hole, G. & Bourne, V. (2010). *Face Processing: Psychological, Neuropsychological and Applied Perspectives*. Oxford: O.U.P. Chapters 1, 2, 11, 12 and 13 are highly relevant to the topics in this section.

Excellent reviews of many of the topics covered in this section can be found in:

Lindsay, R.C.L., Ross, D.F., Read, J.D. & Toglia, M.P. (2006). *The Handbook of Eyewitness Psychology: Volume II Memory for People*. Hove: Psychology Press.

Also worth looking at:

Toglia, M.P., Read, J.D., Ross, D.F. & Lindsay, R.C.L. (2006). *The Handbook of Eyewitness Psychology: Volume I Memory for Events*. Hove: Psychology Press..

**What's wrong with systems such as Photofit and E-Fit?:**

*Face reconstruction systems such as E-Fit are notoriously poor at producing recognisable likenesses of suspects' faces. This lecture looks at the reasons why this is so.*

Bruce, V., Henderson, Z., Newman, C., & Burton, M.A. (2001). Matching identities of familiar and unfamiliar faces caught on CCTV images. *Journal of Experimental Psychology (Applied)*, 7 (3): 207-218.

Frowd, C.D., Carson, D., Ness, H., Richardson, J., Morrison, L., McInaghan, S. & Hancock, P. (2005). A forensically valid comparison of facial composite systems. *Psychology, Crime and Law*, 11 (1), 33-52.

Hancock, P.J.B., Bruce, V. & Burton, A.M. (2000). Recognition of unfamiliar faces. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 4 (9), 330-337.

Henderson, Z., Bruce, V. & Burton, A.M. (2001). Matching the faces of robbers captured on video. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 15, 445-464.

Kemp, R., Towell, N., & Pike, G. (1997). When seeing should not be believing: photographs, credit cards and fraud. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 11: 211-222.

Maurer, D., Le Grand, R., & Mondloch, C.J. (2002). The many faces of configural processing. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 6 (6): 255-260.

**Problems with identification parades:**

*Misidentifications by witnesses are one of the leading causes of miscarriages of justice. Why do misidentifications occur, and how might they be prevented?*

Charman, S.G., Wells, G.L. & Joy, S.W. (2011). The Dud effect: adding highly dissimilar fillers increases confidence in lineup identifications. *Law and Human Behaviour*, 35, 479–500.

Levi, A.M. & Lindsay, R.C.L. (2001). Lineup and photo spread procedures: issues concerning policy recommendations. *Psychology, Public Policy and Law* 7 (4), 776–790.

Stebly, N., Dysart, J., Fulero, S., & Lindsay, R. C. L. (2003). Eyewitness accuracy rates in police showup and lineup presentations: a meta-analytic comparison. *Law and Human Behavior*, 27 (5), 523-540.

Wells, G. L., Olson, E., & Charman, S. (2003). Distorted retrospective eyewitness reports as functions of feedback and delay. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 9, 42–52.

### **Factors affecting the reliability of eyewitness testimony:**

*Eyewitnesses' memory for events can be quite unreliable. This lecture looks at some of the factors that might account for why this is so.*

Deffenbacher, K.A., Bornstein, B.H., Penrod, S.D. & McGorty, E.K. (2004). A meta-analytic review of the effects of high stress on eyewitness memory. *Law and Human Behavior*, 28 (6), 687-706.

Gabbert, F., Memon, A. & Allan, K. (2003). Memory conformity: can eyewitnesses influence each other's memories for an event? *Applied Cognitive Psychology* 17, 533–543.

Hope, L. & Wright, D. (2007). Beyond unusual? Examining the role of attention in the Weapon Focus effect. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 21, 951-961.

Memon, A. & Wright, D.B. (1999). Eyewitness testimony and the Oklahoma bombing. *Psychologist*, 12 (6): 292-295.

Skagerberg, E.M.(2007). Co-witness feedback in line-ups. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 21, 489–497.

### **Children as witnesses:**

*Can children ever be reliable witnesses? If not, why not? At what age could juries begin to have faith in their testimony?*

Bruck, M. & Melnyk, L. (2004). Individual differences in children's suggestibility: a review and synthesis. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 18, 947-996.

Ceci, S.J. & Bruck, M. (1993). The suggestibility of the child witness: a historical review and synthesis. *Psychological Bulletin*, 113, 403-439.

Chae, Y. & Ceci, S.J. (2005). Individual differences in children's recall and suggestibility: the effect of intelligence, temperament, and self-perceptions. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 19, 383-407.

Hyman, Jr., I.E., Husband, T.H. & Billings, F.J. (1995). False memories of childhood experiences. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 9 (3), 181-197.

Priestley, G., Roberts, S. & Pipe, M. (1999). Returning to the scene: reminders and context reinstatement enhance children's recall. *Developmental Psychology*, 35, 1006-1019.

Pozzulo, J.D. & Lindsay, R.C.L. (1998). Identification accuracy of children versus adults: a meta-analysis. *Law and Human Behavior*, 22, 549-570.

### **Own-group biases in identification:**

*We are poorer at recognising faces that differ from us in terms of race, gender and age; why do these "own-group biases" occur, and what implications do they have for evaluating eyewitnesses' identification performance?*

Anastasi, J.S. & Rhodes, M.G. (2005). An own-age bias in face recognition for children and older adults. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, 12 (6), 1043-1047.

Bernstein, M.J., Young, S.G. & Hugenberg, K. (2007). The cross-category effect. Mere social categorization is sufficient to elicit an own-group bias in face recognition. *Psychological Science*, 18, 706-712.

Harrison, G. & Hole, G.J. (2009). Evidence for a contact-based explanation of the own-age bias in face recognition. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*, 16, 264-269.

MacLin, O.H. & Malpass, R.S. (2003). Last but not least: the ambiguous-race face illusion. *Perception*, 32, 249-252.

Meissner, C.A. & Brigham, J.C. (2001). Thirty years of investigating the own-race bias in memory for faces: a meta-analytic review. *Psychology, Public Policy and Law*, 7 (1), 3-35.

Sporer, S.L. (2001). Recognizing faces of other ethnic groups: an integration of theories. *Psychology, Public Policy and Law*, 7 (1), 36-97.

Wright, D.B., Boyd, C.E. & Tredoux, C.G. (2003). Inter-racial contact and the own-race bias for face recognition in South Africa and England. *Applied Cognitive Psychology* 17, 365–373.

### **Lies and Deception:**

*How well can people detect lying, both in speech and non-verbal communication?*

*This classic book on non-verbal communication is still highly readable and relevant:* Argyle, M. (1988). *Bodily communication*. London: Methuen. (QZ 1440 Arg – 2 copies).

Akehurst, L., Bull, R., Vrij, A. & Koehnken, G. (2004). The effects of training professional groups and lay persons to use criteria-based content analysis to detect deception. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 18, 877–891.

DeGroot, T., & Motowidlo, S.J. (1999). Why visual and vocal interview cues can affect interviewers' judgements and predict job performance. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 84 (6), 986-993.

Halverson, A.M., Hart, A.J., Hallahan, M., & Rosenthal, R. (1997). Reducing the biasing effects of judges' nonverbal behavior with simplified jury instruction. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 82 (4), 590-598.

Hillman, J., Vrij, A. & Mann, S. (2012), Um ... they were wearing ...: The effect of deception on specific hand gestures. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 17, 336–345.

Imada, A.S., & Hakel, M.D. (1977). Influence of nonverbal communication and rater proximity on impressions and decisions in simulated employment interviews. *Journal of Applied Psychology* 62 (3), 295-300.

Knapp, M. L. & Hall, J. A. (1997). *Nonverbal communication in human interaction* (4<sup>th</sup>ed). Fort Worth : Harcourt Brace. (QZ 1440 Kna – 1 copy).

Newman, M.L., Pennebaker, J.W., Berry, D.S., & Richards, J.M. (2003). Lying words: predicting deception from linguistic styles. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 29 (5), 665-675.

Sporer, S.L. (1997). The less travelled road to truth: verbal cues in deception detection in accounts of fabricated and self-experienced events. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 11 (5), 373-397.

Stroemwall, L.A. & Granhag, P.A. (2003). Factors affecting the perception of verbal cues to deception. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 17, 35-49.

Vrij, A. (2000). *Detecting lies and deceit. the psychology of lying and the implication for professional practice*. Chichester, GB: Wiley. (BJ 1421 VRI – 16 copies)

Vrij, A., Evans, H., Akehurst, L., & Mann, S. (2004). Rapid judgements in assessing verbal and nonverbal cues: their potential for deception researchers and lie detection. *Applied Cognitive Psychology* 18 (3), 283-296.

### **Jury decision making:**

Dahl, J., Enemo, I., Drevland, G.C.B., Wessel, E., Eilertsen, D.E., & Magnussen, S. (2007). Displayed emotions and witness credibility: a comparison of judgements by individuals and mock juries. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 21 (9), 1145-1155

Hastie, R. (Ed.) (1993). *Inside the juror: the psychology of juror decision-making*. Cambridge University Press.

Horowitz, I.A., & Forster, L. (2001). The effects of note-taking and trial transcript access on mock jury decisions in a complex civil trial. *Law and Human Behavior*, 25 (4), 373-391.

Kapardis, A. (2003). *Psychology and Law: A Critical Introduction (2<sup>nd</sup>.edition)*. Cambridge University Press.[in the library, you will find the 1<sup>st</sup> edition published in 1997]

MacCoun, R. J. (1989). Experimental research on jury decision making. *Science*, 244, 1046-1049.

Pennington, N., & Hastie, R. (1986). Evidence evaluation in complex decision making. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 51, 242-258.

Rose, V. G. & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2001). Evaluating the comprehensibility of jury instructions: a method and an example. *Law and Human Behavior*, 25 (4), 409-431.

Voss, J. F. & Van Dyke, J. A. (2001). Narrative structure, information certainty, emotional content, and gender as factors in a pseudo jury decision-making task. *Discourse Processes*, 32 (2&3), 215–243.

### **Stress and memory:**

#### **The effect of stress on memory 1:**

Het, S., Ramlow, G. & Wolf, O.T. (2005). A meta-analytic review of the effects of acute cortisol administration on human memory. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 30 (8),771-784.

Buchanan, T.W. & Lovallo, W.R. (2001). Enhanced memory for emotional material following stress-level cortisol treatment in humans. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 26 (3),307-317.



Abercrombie, H.C., Speck, N.S. & Monticelli, R.M. (2006). Endogenous cortisol elevations are related to memory facilitation only in individuals who are emotionally aroused. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 31(2), 187-196.

Kirschbaum, C., Wolf, O.T., May, M., Wippich, W. & Hellhammer, D.H. (1996). Stress and treatment-induced elevations of cortisol levels associated with impaired declarative memory in healthy adults. *Life Sciences*, 58 (17), 1475-1483.

### **The effect of stress on memory 2:**

Caspi, Y., Gil, S., Ben-Ari, I.Z., Koren, D., Aaron-Peretz, J. & Klein, E. (2005) Memory of the traumatic event is associated with increased risk for PTSD: A retrospective study of patients with traumatic brain injury. *Journal of Loss and Trauma*, 10 (4), 319-335.

Milad, M.R., Pitman, R.K., Ellis, C.B., Gold, A.L., Shin, L.M., Lasko, N.B., Zeidan, M.A., Handwerker, K., Orr, S.P., & Rauch, S.L. (2009). Neurobiological basis of failure to recall extinction memory in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. *Biological Psychiatry* 66 (12), 1075-1082.

Giosan, C., Malta, L., Jayasinghe, N., Spielman, L. & Difede, J. (2009) Relationships between memory inconsistency for traumatic events following 9/11 and PTSD in disaster restoration workers. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*, 23 (4), 557-561.

## **The Psychology of Driving:**

### **General:**

Hole, G.J. (2007). *The Psychology of Driving*. Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum. [Well, what can I say? This is the one I would buy, personally...]

Groeger, J.A. (2000). *Understanding Driving: Applying Cognitive Psychology to a complex everyday task*. Hove, U.K.: Psychology Press.

### **Perceptual and attentional factors in driving:**

*A knowledge of the psychology of perception may help to explain some of the accidents that drivers have. This lecture will focus on the reasons for so-called "look but failed to see" collisions at intersections - to what extent are they due to drivers' cognitive limitations, as opposed to problems with their eyesight?*

Charman, W.N. (1997). Vision and driving - a literature review and commentary. *Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics*, 17 (5), 371-91.

Hole, G.J. & Tyrrell, L. (1995). The influence of perceptual "set" on the detection of motorcyclists using daytime headlights. *Ergonomics*, 38 (7), 1326-1341.

Langham, M., Hole, G., Edwards, J. & O'Neill, C. (2002). An analysis of "looked but failed to see" accidents involving parked police cars. *Ergonomics*, 45, 167-185.

Simons, D. J. & Chabris, C. F. (1999). Gorillas in our midst: sustained inattention blindness for dynamic events. *Perception*, 28, 1059-1074.

Underwood, G., Chapman, P., Brocklehurst, N., Underwood, J. & Crundall, D. (2003). Visual attention while driving: sequences of eye fixations made by experienced and novice drivers. *Ergonomics*, 46 (6), 629-646.

Underwood, G., Crundall, D. & Chapman, P. (2002). Selective searching while driving: the role of experience in hazard detection and general surveillance. *Ergonomics*, 45 (1), 1-12.

### **Effects of age on driving performance - youth:**

*Drivers under the age of 25 are far more likely to have an accident than any other age-group. Is this due simply to inexperience, or are there other factors at work too?*

Crundall, D., Underwood, G. & Chapman, P. (1999). Driving experience and the functional field of view. *Perception*, 28, 1075-1087.

Horswill, M.S., Waylen, A.E. & Tofield, M.I. (2004). Drivers' ratings of different components of their own driving skill: a greater illusion of superiority for skills that relate to accident involvement. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 2004, 34 (1), 177-195.

Jonah, B. (1997). Sensation seeking and risky driving: a review and synthesis of the literature. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 29 (5), 651-665.

### **Effects of age on driving performance - old age:**

*Older drivers are a much-maligned group, popularly perceived as being a danger to themselves and other road-users due to their myopia and incompetence. This lecture reviews research that questions these stereotypes.*

Hakamies-Blomqvist, L. (1998). Older drivers' accident risk: conceptual and methodological issues. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 30 (3), 293-297.

Hakamies-Blomqvist, L., Raitanen, T. & O'Neill, D. (2002). Driver ageing does not cause higher accident rates per km. *Transportation Research Part F* 5, 271-274.

Marottoli, R.A. & Richardson, E.D. (1998). Confidence in, and self-rating of, driving ability among older drivers. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 30 (3), 331-336.

McGwin, G., Chapman, V. & Owsley, C. (2000). Visual risk factors for driving difficulty among older drivers. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 32, 735-744.

Salthouse, T. A. (1996). The processing-speed theory of adult age differences in cognition. *Psychological Review*, 103,403-428.

Horne, J. & Reyner, L. (2001). Sleep-related vehicle accidents: some guides for road safety policies. *Transportation Research Part F*, 63-74.

### **Driving and distraction:**

*Cars are becoming cluttered with new technology: mobile phones and satellite navigation systems are already here. Very soon, even cheaper cars will have easy mobile internet access, collision avoidance systems and enhanced vision systems. Can drivers safely use these gadgets at the same time as driving?*

Lesch, M.F. & Hancock, P.A. (2004). Driving performance during concurrent cell-phone use: are drivers aware of their performance decrements? *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 36 (3), 471-480.

Patten, C.J.D., Kircher, A., Östlund, J. & Nilsson, L. (2004). Using mobile telephones: cognitive workload and attention resource allocation. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 36 (3), 341-350.

Redelmeier, D.A. & Tibshirani, R.J. (1997) Association between cellular telephone calls and motor-vehicle collisions. *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 336, 453-458.

Strayer, D.L. & Johnston, W.A. (2001). Driven to distraction: dual-task studies of simulated driving and conversing on a cellular phone. *Psychological Science*, 12 (6), 462-466.

Strayer, D.L., Drews, F.A. & Johnston, W.A. (2003). Cell phone-Induced failures of visual attention during simulated driving. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 9 (1), 23-32.

## **Characteristics of offenders:**

### **Critical approaches to mental illness, personality disorder and crime (1 and 2):**

Bilic, B. & Georgaca, E. (2007). Representations of 'mental illness' in Serbian newspapers: a critical discourse analysis, *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 4, 167-186.

Blackburn, R. (2007). Personality Disorder and psychopathy: conceptual and empirical investigation, *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 13 (1), 7-18.

Bartlett, A. & McGauley, G. (2010) eds. *Forensic mental health: concepts, systems and practice*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Farrington, D.P. (2004), Criminological psychology in the twenty-first century, *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health*, 14, 152-166.

Howitt, D. (2006). 2nd ed. *Introduction to Forensic and Criminal Psychology*, Harlow: Pearson.

Junginger, J. (2006). Stereotypic delusional offending, *Behavioral Sciences and Law*, 24, 295-311.

McMurrin, M., Khalifa, N. & Gibbon, S. (2009). *Forensic Mental Health*, Devon: Willan Publishing.

Sigurdsson, J.F. Gudjonsson, G.H. & Peersen, M. (2001). Differences in the cognitive ability and personality of desisters and re-offenders: a prospective study among young offenders, *Psychology, Crime and Law*, 7, 33-43.

### **Theories of sexual offending and types of sexual offender:**

Abbey, A., Parkhill, M.R., Clinton-Sherrod, M.A. & Zawacki, T. (2007). A comparison of men who committed different types of sexual assault in a community sample. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 22 (12), 1567-1580.

Lipsey, M.W., Chapman, G.L. & Landenberger, N.A. (2001). Cognitive-behavioral programs for offenders. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 578, 144-157.

Middleton, D., Elliott, I.A., Mandeville-Norden & Beech, A.R. (2006). An investigation into the applicability of the Ward and Siegert pathways model of child sexual abuse with internet offenders, *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 12 (6), 589-603.

Stirpe, T., Abracen, J., Stermac, L. & Wilson, R. (2006). Sexual offenders' state-of-mind regarding childhood attachment: a controlled investigation. *Sex Abuse*, 18:289-302.

Whitehead, P.R., Ward, T. & Collie, R.M. (2007). Time for a change: applying the good lives model of rehabilitation to a high-risk violent offender. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 51: 578-598.

Winstok, Z. (2007). Toward an interactional perspective on intimate partner violence, *Aggression & Violent Behavior*, 12, 348-363.

### **Critical approaches to offender profiling (FBI and statistical profiling):**

- Alison, L., Goodwill, A., Almond, L., Van, d. H., & Winter, J. (2010). Pragmatic solutions to offender profiling and behavioural investigative advice. *Legal & Criminological Psychology, 15* (1), 115-132. doi:10.1348.
- Bennell, C., Corey, S., Taylor, A. & Ecker, J. (2008). What skills are required for effective offender profiling? An examination of the relationship between critical thinking ability and profile accuracy. *Psychology, Crime & Law, 14* (2), 143-157.
- Canter, D.V. (2004). Offender profiling and investigative psychology. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling, 1*, 1-15.
- Fujita, G., Watanabe, K., Yokota, K., Kuraishi, H., Suzuki, M., Wachi, T. & Otsuka, Y. (2013). Multivariate models for behavioural offender profiling of Japanese homicide. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 40*, 214-227.
- Jackson, C., Wilson, D. & Rana, Baljit Kaur. (2011). The usefulness of criminal profiling. *Criminal Justice Matters, 84*:1, 6-7, doi: 10.1080/09627251.2011.576014
- Kocsis, R.N., Middledorp, J. & Karpin, A.(2008). Taking Stock of Accuracy in Criminal Profiling: The Theoretical Quandry for Investigative Psychology. *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice, 8*:3, 244-261. doi: 10.1080/15228930802282006.
- Kocsis, R.N. (2013). The Criminal Profiling Reality: What is actually behind the Smoke and Mirrors? *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice, 13*:2, 79-91, doi: 10.1080/15228932.2013.765733
- Petheric, W.A., & Turvey, B.E. (2008). Nomothetic methods of criminal profiling. In B.E.Turvey (Ed.), *Criminal profiling: An introduction to behavioural evidence analysis* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.)(pp 75-111). San Diego, CA US: Elsevier Academic Press.
- Salfati, C.G. (2008). Offender profiling: psychological and methodological issues of testing for behavioural consistency. *Issues in Forensic Psychology, 8*, 68-81.
- Schlesinger, L.B. (2009). Psychological profiling: investigative implications from crime scene analysis. *The Journal of Psychiatry & Law, 37*, 73-84.
- Snook, B., Eastwood, J., Gendreau, P., Goggin, C. & Cullen, R.M. (2007). Taking stock of criminal profiling: a narrative review and meta-analysis. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 34* (4), 437-453.