



Curriculum Vita
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Professor: Curt A. Carlson, PhD

Academic Department: Psychology and Special Education

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EDUCATION

Ph.D. Experimental (Cognitive) Psychology
University of Oklahoma, 2008
Dissertation Advisor: Dr. Scott Gronlund
Minors: Quantitative Methods, Evolutionary & Physiological Psychology

M.S. Experimental (Cognitive) Psychology,
University of Oklahoma, 2004
Thesis Advisor: Dr. Scott Gronlund

B.A. Psychology (Summa Cum Laude)
University of Nebraska – Lincoln, 2002
Minors: History, Philosophy

University of Dallas, 1997 - 1999
Major in Psychology
Liberal Arts Education

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Fall 2002 – Summer 2008, Graduate Teaching Assistant/Instructor, University of Oklahoma

Fall 2008 – Summer 2014, Assistant Professor, East Texas A&M University
Fall 2014 – Summer 2020, Associate Professor, East Texas A&M University
Fall 2020 – Present, Professor, East Texas A&M University

PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS

- Hahn, S., **Carlson, C.**, Singer, S., & Gronlund, S. D. (2006). Aging and visual search: Automatic and controlled attentional bias to threat faces. *Acta Psychologica*, 123, 312-336.
doi:10.1016/j.actpsy.2006.01.008
- Gronlund, S. D., **Carlson, C. A.**, & Tower, D. (2007). Episodic memory. F. T. Durso (Ed.), *The Handbook of Applied Cognition*, vol. 2, pp. 111-136.
- Carlson, C. A.**, Gronlund, S. D., & Clark, S. E. (2008). Lineup composition, suspect position, and the sequential lineup advantage. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 14, 118-128. doi:10.1037/1076-898X.14.2.118
- Gronlund, S. D., **Carlson, C. A.**, Dailey, S. B., & Goodsell, C. A. (2009). Robustness of the sequential lineup advantage. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 15, 140-152.
doi:10.1037/a0015082
- Goodsell, C. A., Gronlund, S. D., & **Carlson, C. A.** (2010). Exploring the sequential lineup advantage using WITNESS. *Law & Human Behavior*, 34, 445-459.
doi:10.1007/s10979-009-9215-7
- Carlson, C. A.** (2011). Influence of a perpetrator's distinctive facial feature on eyewitness identification from simultaneous versus sequential lineups. *Applied Psychology in Criminal Justice*, 7, 77-92.
- Carlson, C. A.**, & Gronlund, S. D. (2011). Searching for the sequential lineup advantage: A distinctiveness explanation. *Memory*, 19, 916-929. doi:10.1080/09658211.2011.613846
- Carlson, C. A.**, & Carlson, M. A. (2012). A distinctiveness-driven reversal of the weapon focus effect. *Applied Psychology in Criminal Justice*, 8, 36-53.
- Carlson, C. A.**, Gronlund, S. D., Weatherford, D. R., & Carlson, M. A. (2012). Processing differences between feature-based facial composites and photos of real faces. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 26, 525-540. doi:10.1002/acp.2824
- Gronlund, S. D., **Carlson, C. A.**, Neuschatz, J. S., Goodsell, C. A., Wetmore, S., Wooten, A., & Graham, M. (2012). Showups versus Lineups: A comparison using ROC analysis. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 1, 221-228.
doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2012.09.003
- Alonga et al. (2014). Registered replication report: Schooler & Engstler-Schooler (1990).

- Anderson, S., **Carlson, C. A.**, Carlson, M. A., & Gronlund, S. D. (2014). Individual differences predict eyewitness identification performance. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 60, 36-40. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2013.12.011>
- Gronlund, S. D., & **Carlson, C. A.** (2014). System-based research on eyewitness identification. T. Perfect & S. Lindsay (Eds.), *The SAGE Handbook of Applied Memory*.
- Carlson, C. A.**, & Carlson, M. A. (2014). An evaluation of lineup presentation, weapon presence, and a distinctive feature using ROC analysis. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 3, 45-53. doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2014.03.004
- Wetmore, S. A., Neuschatz, J. S., Gronlund, S. D., Wooten, A., Goodsell, C. A., & **Carlson, C. A.** (2015). Effect of retention interval on showup and lineup performance. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 4, 8-14. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2014.07.003>
- Carlson, C. A.**, Carlson, M. A., Weatherford, D. R., Tucker, A., & Bednarz, J. E. (2016). The effect of backloading instructions on eyewitness identification from simultaneous and sequential lineups. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 1005-1013. doi: 10.1002/acp.3292
- Carlson, C. A.**, Pleasant, W. E., Weatherford, D. R., Carlson, M. A., & Bednarz, J. E. (2016). The weapon focus effect: Testing an extension of the unusualness hypothesis. *Applied Psychology in Criminal Justice*, 12, 87-100.
- Carlson, C. A.**, Young, D. F., Weatherford, D. R., Carlson, M. A., Bednarz, J. E., & Jones, A. R. (2016). The influence of perpetrator exposure time and weapon presence/timing on eyewitness confidence and accuracy. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 898-910. doi: 10.1002/acp.3275
- Carlson, C. A.**, Dias, J. L., Weatherford, D. R., & Carlson, M. A. (2017). An investigation of the weapon focus effect and the confidence-accuracy relationship for eyewitness identification. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 6, 82-92. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2016.04.001>
- Mickes, L., Seale-Carlisle, T., Wetmore, S. A., Gronlund, S. D., Clark, S., **Carlson, C. A.**, Goodsell, C. A., Weatherford, D., & Wixted, J. T. (2017). ROCs in eyewitness identification: Binary decisions vs. confidence ratings. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 31, 467-477. doi: 10.1002/acp.3344
- Carlson, C. A.**, Jones, A. R., Goodsell, C. A., Carlson, M. A., Weatherford, D. R., Whittington, J. E., & Lockamy, R. L. (2019). A method for increasing empirical discriminability and eliminating top-row preference in photo arrays. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 33, 1091-1102. doi: 10.1002/acp.3551

- Carlson, C. A.**, Jones, A. R., Whittington, J. E., Lockamyair, R. L., Carlson, M. A., & Wooten, A. R. (2019). Lineup fairness: Propitious heterogeneity and the diagnostic feature-detection hypothesis. *Cognitive Research: Principles and Implications*, 4. doi: 10.1186/s41235-019-0172-5
- Jones, A. R., **Carlson, C. A.**, Lockamyair, R. F., Hemby, J. A., Carlson, M. A., & Wooten, A. R. (2020). "All I remember is the black eye." A distinctive facial feature harms eyewitness identification. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 34, 1379-1393. doi: 10.1002/acp.3714
- Lockamyair, R. L., **Carlson, C. A.**, Jones, A. R., Carlson, M. A., & Weatherford, D. W. (2020). The effect of viewing distance on empirical discriminability and the confidence-accuracy relationship for eyewitness identification. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 34, 1047-1060. doi: 10.1002/acp.3683
- Whittington, J. E., **Carlson, C. A.**, Carlson, M. A., Weatherford, D. R., Krueger, L. E., & Jones, A. R. (2020). Asking an eyewitness to predict their later lineup performance could harm the confidence-accuracy relationship. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 34, 119-131. doi: 10.1002/acp.3599
- Wooten, A. R., **Carlson, C. A.**, Lockamyair, R. F., Carlson, M. A., Jones, A. R., Dias, J. L., & Hemby, J. A. (2020). The number of fillers may not matter as long as they all match the description: The effect of simultaneous lineup size on eyewitness identification. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 34, 590-604. doi: 10.1002/acp.3644
- Carlson, C. A.**, Hemby, J. A., Wooten, A. R., Jones, A. R., Lockamyair, R. F., Carlson, M. A., Dias, J. L., & Whittington, J. E. (2021). Testing encoding specificity and the Diagnostic Feature-Detection theory of eyewitness identification, with implications for showups, lineups, and partially disguised perpetrators. *Cognitive Research: Principles and Implications*, 6:14. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41235-021-00276-3>
- Lockamyair, R. F., **Carlson, C. A.**, Jones, A. R., Wooten, A. R., Carlson, M. A., & Hemby, J. A. (2021). One perpetrator, two perpetrators: The effect of multiple perpetrators on eyewitness identification. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 35, 1206-1223. <http://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3853>
- Weatherford, D., Meltzer, M., **Carlson, C.**, & Bartlett, J. (2021). Never forget a face: Verbalization facilitates recollection as evidenced by flexible responding to contrasting recognition memory tests. *Memory & Cognition*, 49, 323-339. <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-020-01085-7>
- Carlson, C. A.**, Lockamyair, R. F., Jones, A. R., & Hemby, J. A. (2022). How potential jurors evaluate eyewitness confidence and decision time statements across identification procedures and for different eyewitness decisions. *Psychology, Crime, & Law*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2022.2038156>
- Carlson, M. A., **Carlson, C. A.**, & Fitzsimmons, C. (2023). The sleepy eyewitness: Self-

reported sleep predicts eyewitness memory. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/mac0000076>

Carlson, C. A., Lockamy, R. F., Wooten, A. R., Jones, A. R., Carlson, M. A., & Hemby, J. A. (2023). A stronger memory for the perpetrator may attenuate effects of the identification procedure on eyewitness accuracy. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4045>

Lockamy, R. F., **Carlson, C. A.**, Wooten, A. R., Hemby, J. A., & Jones, A. R. (2023). Keep it simple: Concise instructions may help jurors devalue eyewitness courtroom confidence when evaluating suspect guilt. *Psychology, Crime, & Law*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2023.2166507>

Carlson, C. A., Wooten, A. R., & Carlson, M. A. (2024). Was he the perpetrator or a bystander? Testing theories of unconscious transference for eyewitness identification. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/mac0000155>

Carlson, C. A., Pleasant, W. E., Carlson, M. A., & Jones, A. R. (2024). Effects of internal versus external distinctive facial features on eyewitness identification. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4186>

Lockamy, R. F., & **Carlson, C. A.** (2025). Mock jurors' evaluations of eyewitness identification evidence based on appearance change and associated instructions. *Psychology, Crime & Law*. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2024.2393429

Carlson, C. A., Lockamy, R. F., Carlson, M. A., Goodsell, C. A., Jones, A. R., Wooten, A. R., & Brand, Z. T. (2025). Comparing the strength of the confidence-accuracy versus response time-accuracy relationship for eyewitness identification. *Scientific Reports* 15, 11064. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-025-96224-y>

Stevens, A., **Carlson, C.**, & Pierce, B. (2025). Effects of emotional expression on face recognition. *Cognition & Emotion*.

Weatherford, D. R., **Carlson, C. A.**, Krueger, L., Williams, C. R., Pardo, R., & Carlson, M. (2025). Different types of facial description alter the confidence-accuracy relationship. *Scientific Reports*.

FUNDED EXTRAMURAL GRANTS

Principle Investigator: **Carlson, C. A.** Title: The influence of perpetrator distinctiveness on the weapon-focus effect and simultaneous versus sequential lineup performance: An ROC analysis. Amount awarded (and award maximum): \$5000. American Psychology-Law Society Early Career Psychologist Grant. Approved November 2012.

Principle Investigators: Bednarz, J. E. & **Carlson, C. A.** Title: Eyewitness confidence and accuracy. Amount awarded: \$4500. Charles Koch Foundation Dissertation Grant. Approved March, 2017.

Principle Investigators: **Carlson, C. A.** & Carlson, M. A. Title: Eyewitness identification: A systematic investigation of lineup composition and fairness. Amount awarded for 4-year grant: \$344,514. National Institute of Justice. September, 2018.

AWARDS

Junior Faculty Research Award, East Texas A&M University, 2013

Chuck Gettys Award for outstanding research in graduate school, University of Oklahoma, 2007