1. Decision making

James Sauer, & Nathan Weber
Are ecphoric ratings tied to underlying decision criteria?

Confidence ratings can, in the absence of a binary decision, effectively index witness recognition memory; discriminating target from foil stimuli (Sauer et al., 2008, 2012). Avoiding explicit binary decisions may attenuate non-memorial influences on decision criteria, allowing 'ecphoric' confidence ratings to provide a more direct index of witness recognition memory than is provided by a binary response. However, the dependence of ecphoric ratings on underlying decision criteria has not been adequately tested. Two face recognition experiments, using different response bias manipulations, tested the extent to which ratings index memory independent of decision criteria.

2. Cultural differences

Yasuyuki Nabata, Makiko Naka, & Hajime Otani
The Influence of Cultural Differences in Thinking Styles on Lay Judge's Memory for Eyewitness Testimony.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of cultural differences in thinking styles on memory for eyewitness testimony. Participants read eyewitness testimonies. Then they answered to Rational Experiential Inventory which was to measure the cultural differences in thinking styles. In the final phase they took a recall test. Results showed that there were cultural differences in thinking styles. In the recall test the performance was higher for Japanese participants than for American participants. Content analysis of recalled contents suggest that thinking styles might affect what kind of information in testimony they paid attention to.

3. Gender/Religion/Cultural differences

Christina L. Ottsen, & Dorthe Berntsen
The Cultural Life Script of Qatar and Across Cultures: Effects of Gender and Religion.

Cultural life scripts (CLS) are culturally shared representations of the expected order and timing of important life events. Through three studies data from Qatar were analysed. We examined the Qatari CLS in order to determine whether the gender segregation and the centrality of religion in this society would influence the CLS. In Study 2 life story events were collected to explore the overlap between personal events and CLS events. Study 3 was a reanalysis of data from Denmark Turkey and the USA. The Qatari CLS showed gender differences and contained more religious and positive events compared to the other countries.

4. Cultural differences/Endowment effect

Dilara Berkay Bilge, & Hasan Galip Bahçekapılı
The Impact of Cultural Orientation, Characteristic of the Seller, and Money Prime on the Endowment Effect.

In 3 experiments we examined the effect of various factors (individualism vs. collectivism characteristic of the seller money prime) on the endowment effect in a 2x2 factorial design. In all experiments the dependent variable was the gap between the selling price and the buying price and one of the independent variables was the emotional value of the object for the transaction partner of the

participant (high vs. low). We expect that the value of the object will interact with the other variable in each experiment. The data will be presented at the conference.

5. Autobiographical memory

Ayten Bilgin, & Sami Gulgoz
Can Repeated Ordinary Events be Remembered with Details?

In this study, differences in memory details between five instances of a repeated event were examined. The sample comprised of 91 adults, between 19 and 57 years old (Mage = 27.2, SD = 8.6; 31 male). Participants were asked to provide their memories from their holidays in the following order: last holiday, first holiday, random holiday, distinct holiday and typical holiday. Results of post-hoc test showed that last instances of holidays were remembered with more detail. In addition, distinctive holiday and random holiday included similar levels of detail. Temporal recency has more influence on memory details than distinctiveness of memory.

6. Autobiographical memory

Elise van den Hoven, & Connie Golsteijn
Combining Psychology, & Design: Facilitating Scaffolding of Autobiographical Memories through Interactive Digital Media Presentation Devices.

Scaffolding autobiographical memories can be facilitated through external representations such as digital photographs and the way these media are presented. We use design research to create new presentations and explore scaffolding in everyday life. The case study presented is called Cueb and was designed to support communication between parents and teenagers about the parents' past. The evaluation of Cueb with four families showed that the family members felt significantly more triggered and supported to share their experiences and stories with Cueb's full functionality than with limited functionality (similar to more traditional photo media).

7. Autobiographical memory

Krystian Barzykowski
The Similarities and Differences between Involuntary and Voluntary Autobiographical Memories Obtained in Experimental Design with Control of: Data Contamination, Suggestion Bias and Retrospection Bias.

The present study is the first to directly compare involuntary (IAM) and voluntary (VAM) autobiographical memories taking into account all major issues in IAM research: external validity (experimental design pertains to natural context of IAM occurrence) suggestion bias (not-suggested experimental design) retrospection bias (investigating the properties susceptible to forgetfulness at the exactly time of occurrence) data contamination (control of the purposefulness of recorded contents). There were three groups of participants: involuntary session (N = 27) voluntary session (N = 28) structuralized diary studies (N = 30). The similarities and differences between voluntary/involuntary memories are discussed in the context of models of memory retrieval.

8. Autobiographical memory

Manila Vannucci, Maria Giovanna Bonadio, Claudia Pelagatti, & Giuliana Mazzoni
Individual Differences in Object Imagery and the Retrieval of Autobiographical Memory: Object

Imagers are Better at Remembering Their Personal Past.

Individuals with High Object Imagery (High-OI) produce more vivid and perceptual-like images than individuals with Low Object Imagery (Low-OI) and they rate themselves as skilled in performing tasks requiring memory for objects and visual details. Here we asked whether and how individual differences in visual object imagery may affect the voluntary and involuntary retrieval of autobiographical memories (ABMs). 20 High-OI and 20 Low-OI participants were asked to report involuntary and voluntary ABMs in response to cue words. Results showed that High-OI participants remembered more memories than Low-OI in both tasks and they reported a higher amount of sensory details.

9. Autobiographical memory

Sami Gulgoz, Berivan Ece-Usta, Sezin Oner, Ezgi Ayturk, & Gun R. Remin
Ambient Odor and Autobiographical Memory.

The effect of ambient odor on autobiographical remembering was examined. Participants (160 adults in Netherlands and Turkey) produced memories for ten cue-words in rooms with different ambient odors (pleasant unpleasant or no odor) and rated memory characteristics. Participants in pleasant odor condition recollected more positive events and felt more positive about them during recollection. Females in unpleasant odor condition had a bigger tendency to remember negative events in the unpleasant odor. The events remembered in unpleasant odor condition were those that were less important and less talked about. Participants' perception of odor was not related to any memory characteristic.

10. Autobiographical memory

Veronika Nourkova, & Olga Karpysheva
Nostalgia Experience: It is About "Good Old Selves", not About "Good Old Days".

In the study (50 ss) we examined the hypothesis that the nostalgia experience occurs when a person considers his/her transformation across time as negative but is able to achieve the feeling of diachronic unity by employing a resource of autobiographical memory. We found a statistically significant impact of two factors on the extent of nostalgia experience. First the more subjectively important was the aspect of past self that decreased after transitional point of autobiography the stronger was nostalgia experience. Second the discrepancy of the decreased aspect of self between past and present self also indicated nostalgia experience.

11. Autobiographical memory

Aurelie van der Haegen, Charles B. Stone, Olivier Luminet, & William Hirst
An Intergenerational Examination of World War II Memories Across and Within Belgian Families.

We examine whether and how collective/familial memories of WWII transmit across generations. We recruited 10 Belgian families and interviewed one member from each generation, going back to WWII. Each individual was asked about five important event during WWII and four WWIIi events specific to Belgium. The transmission of information/stories across generations was limited. The oldest generation, who were children during the war, and the middle generation were familiar with the information and stories discussed in the interviews. The youngest generation was not. We discuss these results in terms of Assmann's (1997) distinction between "communicative" and "cultural" memory.

12. Autobiographical memory

Shelley Rhyno, Jennifer Briere, & Tammy Marche

Remembering and forgetting negative autobiographical memories: Comparing directed forgetting and retrieval-induced forgetting.

The efficacy of directed forgetting (DF, Basden & Basden, 1995) and retrieval-induced forgetting (RIF, Anderson, Bjork & Bjork, 1994) as prevention/intervention strategies to combat depressed mood states was investigated. Undergraduates with high- and low-level dysphoria generated a set of negative memories using cue words and provided self-reports of mental control and rumination. Memories were then subject to a DF or RIF procedure. Results demonstrated that dysphoric individuals show deficits in DF but not RIF and that individuals with poorer mental control and those who ruminate about their internal sadness are poor at forgetting autobiographical memories when instructed to do so.

13. Autobiographical memory

Paul Williamson, & Stacey Lynch

Memory Blends or Compromise Memories?

After encountering misinformation some people report memories that indicate a blend of original event information and misinformation. However it is unclear whether people form blended memories or provide compromise responses: a deliberate decision to report a memory that lies between the original information and the misinformation. Participants received either neutral or misleading post-event information after viewing a film. All participants gave fine-grained and coarse-grained responses on a cued recall memory test. Participants receiving misinformation were significantly more likely to include both the original information and the misinformation in their coarse-grained reports indicating compromise responses rather than memory blends.

14. Autobiographical memory

Andrew Laughland, & Lia Kvavilashvili

Smartphone Revolution in Psychology: Comparing Paper and Electronic Diaries for Studying Involuntary

The use of smart phones particularly Apple iPhone and Android devices is growing rapidly and the users typically carry and access them at all times. As these powerful devices can be programmed to store free text and structured data (scores ratings dates and times) they seem ideal for diary studies where near real-time participant initiated or prompted data recording is required. We have developed phone apps to use in place of paper diaries for the collection of a variety of everyday memory phenomena. In this study we compared paper and electronic diaries of Involuntary Autobiographical Memories (IAMs) which spontaneously occur in everyday life often in response to external and internal cues. iPhone and Google Android phone users were randomly allocated to keep a diary of IAMs using either a phone app or paper. A third group of non-smart phone users kept paper diaries of IAMs. Participants had to complete a 12-item questionnaire for seven days every time they experienced an IAM. At the end of the study they completed a short questionnaire measuring compliance. We will report findings comparing paper and smartphone diaries in terms of compliance the nature and quality of data recorded user feedback and refinements made.

15. Clinical/Autobiographical memory

Caitlin Hitchcock, Reginald D.V. Nixon, & Nathan Weber

A Prospective Examination of Trauma Exposure, Inhibition, Rumination and Functional Avoidance in Predicting Overgeneral Memory in Adolescents.

This study represents the first simultaneous examination of all three mechanisms of the CaR-FA-X model of overgeneral autobiographical memory (Williams et al., 2007) in adolescents. School students (N = 196) aged 12-17 years completed the Autobiographical Memory Task (AMT) on two occasions 8 months apart along with assessment of trauma history depression and all three aspects of the CaR-FA-X model; inhibition rumination and functional avoidance. Results demonstrated that OGM was not predicted by any of the assessed mechanisms. Younger age at which the trauma was experienced and longer time since trauma exposure were found to significantly predict OGM.

16. Clinical/Autobiographical memory

Ali Tekcan, & Burcu K. Kaya

Depression, Life Scripts and Life Story Memories.

Earlier work (Bohn, 2010) showed that individuals' lifde stories are more positive if they are elicited after a life script. We (Tekcan et al., 2011) showed that this effect holds for individuals diagnosed with major depression as well as control participants. In the present study we address the time scale of this effect to see whether it remains true when the life stories are produced at longer delays (hours and days after the life script). We also test whether the effect holds for analog groups (individuals scoring high on Beck Depression Inventory).

17. Clinical

Galit Nahari

Traumatic memories: Can you make up a convincing story?

In the current study truthful and invented descriptions of severe traumatic events were (a) analyzed by the Reality Monitoring (RM) and Memory Characteristics Questionnaire (MCQ) which are content-based techniques used for lie-detection; and (c) judged for authenticity by participants who also completed the MCQ. Discriminating between truthful and invented descriptions by RM or MCQ failed and participants' accuracy rate in judging the description's veracity was 56% slightly above random level. Participants' authenticity judgments were related to their perception of the descriptions' content qualities. Results show that detecting invented traumatic memories is a difficult task. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

18. Clinical

Plimpton Benjamin, Patel Priya, & Kvavilashvili Lia

The Nature and Temporal Focus of Mind Wandering in Dysphoria: A Laboratory Study.

Despite growing research on mind-wandering little is known about the content of task-unrelated thoughts and their temporal focus (past memories current thoughts thoughts about the future). In this study thought probes were obtained from 19 dysphoric and 21 non-dysphoric participants during a vigilance task (Schlagman & Kvavilashvili, 2008). The majority of thoughts in both groups were spontaneous task-unrelated and triggered by irrelevant cue words. The frequency of thoughts about the past present and future did not differ between groups but differences emerged for the type of future thought. Non-dysphoric participants reported more planning thoughts and dysphoric participants more wishful daydreams.

19. Clinical

S.R. Staugaard, K.B. Johannessen, Y. Thomsen, M. Bertelsen, & D. Berntsen
Posttraumatic Growth in Veterans.

Some individuals, who experience highly stressful events, report positive psychological changes. Soldiers in a war zone are exposed to stressful events and might be at increased risk for PTSD while also experiencing growth. Despite the importance of memories for emotional events in PTSD, there is currently minimal research on the influence of memory in posttraumatic growth. The main findings of the present study were that characteristics of autobiographical memories are the strongest predictors of growth over and above common predictors identified in the literature, and that high growth is unrelated to a broad range of indicators of mental health.

20. Clinical

Ariel Boals, & Amy Murrell
Reducing Event Centrality Using Acceptance and Commitment Therapy.

We conducted a clinical trial in an attempt to reduce event centrality using a modified version of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT). Higher levels of event centrality were significantly correlated with higher levels of PTSD symptoms at the start of the study. A significant effect of condition from pre- to post-treatment was obtained for PTSD symptoms, depression, and event centrality. The effect of condition on PTSD symptoms was mediated by decreases in event centrality. This study is the first to manipulate event centrality and suggests that components of ACT may be effective at improving existing treatments of PTSD.

21. Deception

Chris N.H. Street, & Daniel C. Richardson
"People Usually Tell the Truth": Truth Bias and Base-Rate Expectations.

There is a strong tendency to believe others are telling the truth even when they are lying. We tested the notion that this truth bias reflects their expectation about others: that people are usually truth-tellers. Participants expected either mostly truths or mostly lies. We tracked the unfolding decision process before the statement was rated. It was found that whilst expectations influenced the developing decision the lie-truth ratings were heavily truth biased regardless of expectations. Consideration is given to mechanisms that may underlie how the judgment developed from an initial expectation to their final rating.

22. Deception

Mihai Varga, George Visu-Petra, & Mircea Miclea
Sequencing the Reaction Time-based Concealed Information Test.

Past research on concealed information detection has focused too little on the dynamics of deceptive behavior. The current study examined the dynamics of deceptive responses in a Reaction Time-based Concealed Information Test. 91 subjects were presented with three categories of visual stimuli: targets (previously learned), probes (critical items from a mock crime) and irrelevants (new items). Subjects had to recognize target items and to deny recognition of non-target items (probes and irrelevants). Analyses revealed significant differences between the CIT blocks of trials. Results are relevant for establishing the optimal CIT length and for refining the selection of visual CIT items.

23. Children/Deception

Stephanie Cirnu, Sarah Yachison, & Victoria Talwar

The Effect of Coaching on Children's Lie-Telling to Conceal Another's Transgression.

This study investigated the relationship between theory of mind understanding (ToM) adult coaching and children's lie-telling behavior to conceal another's transgression. Children witnessed a confederate break a ball and were coached to various degrees to conceal the transgression in preparation for an interview about the event. ToM did not affect whether children attempted to lie or successfully maintained the lie. Coaching condition significantly predicted children's attempts to lie. Coaching condition did not affect their successful maintenance of the lie during follow-up questioning as most children semantically leaked the truth. Implications for applied settings are discussed.

24. Aging

Mitsunobu Kunimi, Sachiko Kiyama, & Toshiharu Nakai

Investigation of Difference of Brain Activation Depending on Aging and Task Difficulty by Use of fMRI.

We examined the difference of brain activation of the divalent Task Switching Paradigm (TSP) depending on aging and difficulty using fMRI. 15 young and 15 elderly participated in this study. Functional data were obtained using a T2* weighted gradient recalled echo EPI sequence on a 3T MRI scanner. The brain areas with augmented brain activation depending on the difficulty of TSP were different between the two age groups. It is known that those areas are corresponding to the neuronal system for learning and the memories. It was suggested that right caudate nucleus has strong effects with reconfiguration in the elderly.

25. Eyewitness

Mitchell Eisen, Marilyn Oroszco, Madhavi-Julie Guiot, & Brenna Dotson

We Got the Guy: How Overhearing Radio Traffic can Influence Eye-witnesses at an Infield Show-up.

Small-groups of participants witnessed a laptop theft. The researcher called the police to report the theft and an officer responded. While taking the report the officer received a dispatch stating: 'We got the guy' or 'We have detained someone who matches the description'. The officer was instructed to bring the witnesses to a location outside the building. Uniformed sheriff's deputies conducted a show-up with a handcuffed innocent suspect who was five-inches taller than the thief. 42% of the participants who heard the radio-call say 'we got the guy' miss-identified the suspect as the thief compared to 16% of the control-group.

26. Eyewitness

Ronald P. Fisher, & Jonathan N. Carbone

Inconsistency on the Witness Stand: A Metacognitive Approach.

Attorneys often try to discredit opposing witnesses by showing that their testimony is inconsistent. This is a common legal tactic but is it supported empirically? In the present experiment 32 witnesses observed a simulated crime and then were tested on four occasions over the span of 4 weeks. Inconsistent witnesses were no less accurate than consistent witnesses regardless of whether they had to respond to all questions or were permitted to withhold uncertain answers. The present study adds to the growing empirical evidence that challenges the often-used (but unsupported) courtroom tactic of discrediting witnesses because they gave inconsistent testimony.

27. Eyewitness

Yukio Itsukushima, & Yui Fukushima

Ear-witness Memory under Emotional Stress.

To explore how the emotional experience influence the ear-witness memory 88 participants took part in an ear-witness experiment. The participants were divided into two groups. Half the participants were assigned to watch a peaceful movie the others were assigned to horror movie. After watching the movies their mobile phone rung and the participants hear the message from the phone for about 10 seconds. After a week from the experiment participants tried to identify the voice from 6 persons voice lineup. The percentage of the correct identification was lower in the horror condition than that in the peaceful condition.

28. Eyewitness

Yui Fukushima, & Yukio Itsukushima

Do the existence of a co-witness affect the eyewitness identification accuracy and confidence?

We examined whether a co-witness's status and confidence about his memory affects other witnesses identification performances. There were two types of co-witness student-witness and authority-witness. All co-witnesses and other witnesses watched a mock crime video. The co-witness was informed that the person to be chosen beforehand from the experimenter and asked to tell the number of the photograph of the culprit to the other witnesses before their identification decisions. Then they try to identify the culprit. The result showed that when the co-witness was a student the correct identification rate was less than the case where no confederate was existed.

29. Eyewitness/Judicial judgment

Marlee Kind Berman, Amanda S. Nicholson, Angela M. Yarbrough, Cora Hui, & Steven D. Penrod

Can Judicial Instructions Sensitize Jurors to Eyewitness Identification Evidence?

This study was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of trial procedures intended to sensitize jurors to factors influencing the accuracy of eyewitness identification. Undergraduates watched a trial video in which they were either exposed to both an eyewitness expert and judicial instructions recently embraced by a leading state supreme court or neither (control). Jurors' evaluations of witnesses differed as a function of the presence/absence of: defendant testimony expert witness for the prosecution and/or victim's detailed description of defendant. The eyewitness expert and judicial instruction did not influence verdict judgments estimates of correct eyewitness identification or estimates of guilt probability.

30. Lineup

Marie Luisa Schaper, Daniel Steinmann, & Kimberley Wade

Fair Lineups for Suspects with Distinctive Features: Should the Police Replicate Markings or do Nothing?

To prevent suspects with distinctive features from standing out in lineups the police conceal the feature on the suspect or replicate the feature across the foils. We compared the effect of replicating and concealing features with a do-nothing condition. Consistent with previous research replication produced more target identifications than concealment in target-present lineups. Control lineups produced more target identifications than both replication and concealment. In target-absent trials control lineups produced slightly more foil identifications than replication and concealment even though the literature

on conspicuous suspects would lead us to expect a much higher rate of false identifications in control lineups.

31. Lineup

M. Bertrand, R.C.L. Lindsay, N. Kalmet, A.M. Smith, J.K. Mansour, & J.L. Beaudry

Within-Subjects Designs in Lineup Research: Confusable vs. Distinct Targets Impact Accuracy.

When using within-subjects designs lineup researchers generally use targets distinct from each other to avoid confusability of targets. Participants (N = 128) learned face-name pairings for 12 targets that were confusable versus distinct (matched vs. not matched on basic descriptors). Participants viewing distinct targets correctly named more targets (.91 vs .65). For lineup tasks participants viewing distinct targets had greater correct IDs (.74 vs .46) and correct rejections (.73 vs .59). Participants viewing distinct targets correctly named more targets (.97 vs .72) at a final memory test. Within designs employing distinct targets inflate the apparent accuracy of eyewitness identification decisions.

32. Lineup

Ryan J. Fitzgerald, Heather L. Price, & Chris Oriet

Should Lineup Presentation Depend on the Level of Inculpatory Evidence?

We explored the utility of presenting either a simultaneous or sequential lineup depending on the likelihood that the culprit's photograph is in the lineup. A 'detective' used a witness description to choose a suspect. In the confidence-dependent condition the type of lineup shown was determined by whether the detective was confident (simultaneous) or not confident (sequential) that he chose the correct suspect. Identification accuracy in the confidence-dependent condition was equivalent to a simultaneous-always condition and was higher than in a sequential-always condition. These results suggest further inquiry into conditionalizing lineup presentation on a certain threshold of evidence is warranted.

33. Interviewing

Karen Braendle, Davide Morselli, & Dario Spini

Interviewer Effects in Life Calendar Data.

Interviewer effects are under-explored for life calendar data. Using data from the French study 'Biographies et entourages' (INED, 2001) we analyse effects of interviewers on answer patterns and item nonresponse on data collected with life history calendars using multilevel models. The results show significant interviewer effects on all four tested variables. Interestingly the interviewer ICC for the most subjective part of the questionnaire is lower than for the three other dependent variables. However none of the available information on interviewers nor has the interaction of any of the interviewer variables with respondent variables turned out to have a systematic effect.

34. Forensic psychology

Kayo Matsuo, & Yuji Itoh

Effects of Victim Impact Statements and Sympathetic Photographs on Mock Jurors' Decisions.

The present study investigated the effect of photographs in Victim Impact Statements (VIS) and victim's photographs in VIS on mock jurors' decisions. Results showed that VIS with photographs led mock jurors significantly more to render guilty verdicts than no VIS. There was no difference on guilty verdicts

between VIS with and without photographs. However the VIS with photographs aroused mock jurors anger more and made them perceive the evidence stronger than the VIS without photographs. Death sentence was rendered most in the VIS with photograph condition followed by the VIS without photographs and no VIS conditions.

35. False memory

Lecia Desjarlais, Daniel M. Bernstein, & Alan Scoboria
False Memory: Too Broadly Defined and Hard to Predict.

False memory is broadly defined as remembering something that is objectively known to have never happened. Researchers frequently use three methods to measure false memory: deceptive autobiographical reports provided by expert sources post-event misinformation and the Deese-Roediger-McDermott associative method. We examined links among these methods in a within-subjects design (N = 231) and also investigated potentially related individual difference variables. We found no correlations among the methods and weak evidence for individual differences. We argue that researchers using these methods are measuring different aspects of false memory and that the construct of 'false memory' lacks precision.

36. False memory/DRM

Katinka Dijkstra, & Isabel Lindner
Action Verbs Reduce the False Memory Effect in a DRM Paradigm.

This study examined the role of action verbs and sports expertise on false memory using DRM-type lists. Word-type (general nouns vs. general verbs vs. sport-verbs) was varied and participants were either athletes or non-athletes. A recognition test on lures demonstrated a marginal word-type by expertise interaction with athletes showing lower false recognition of sport-verbs than non-athletes but no difference with regard to general verbs and nouns. This finding contradicts results of an earlier study that demonstrated more false recognition errors in a perceptual fluency task (Yang, Gallo & Beilock, 2009) but can be explained in light of action simulation theories.

37. Misinformation

Harriet M.J. Smith, & Thomas Baguley
Unfamiliar Voice Identification: Effect of Misinformation on Accuracy and Voice Ratings.

This study addressed the effect of misinformation on voice feature ratings identification accuracy foil selection and confidence. The power of verbal recall and confidence in predicting accuracy at lineup were also investigated. Participants (N = 72) listened to a dialogue then read misinformation relating to pitch. Accuracy rates were low. Overall confidence was unrelated to accuracy but fullness of voice description increased the odds of making a correct identification. A misinformation effect was detected for voice feature ratings but not identification accuracy foil selection or confidence ratings. Results suggest fullness of witnesses' description may predict accuracy at lineup.

38. Misinformation/Language

Cagla Aydin
Can Grammar Restrict Suggestibility to Misinformation?

Languages people speak have particular importance in forensic contexts. The present research

investigates whether patterns in one's linguistic environment influence suggestibility levels. Turkish marks its verbs for the evidence of a speaker's knowledge (e.g. first-hand perception vs. hearsay) differently from other languages such as English which employ optional lexical marking. Turkish adults were shown to be affected by that language's obligatory source markings: their free recall for details of the events changed as a function of the type of the source marker in use and strong markers led to increased levels of suggestibility when employed with misleading questions.

39. Intrusions

Ira E. Hyman Jr.

Thought Suppression and Avoidance May Create Intrusive Songs.

We explored how thought suppression contributes to having a song stuck in one's head. In a survey we asked individuals about the frequency of involuntary thoughts including having a song stuck in one's head. Involuntary thoughts were correlated with each other and with the White Bear Suppression Inventory. In an experimental study participants listened to two popular songs or listened while performing a cognitive task. People who worked on cognitive tasks while listening experienced more intrusive songs later. Keeping background music from entering awareness increased the return of those songs as intrusive thoughts.

40. Intrusions/Children

Jonna J. Dahl, Osman S. Kingo, Dorthe Berntsen, & Peter Krøjgaard

Experimentally Induced Involuntary Memories in Young Children.

Involuntary memories (IM) are common in adults. However little is known about IM in children. The sparse existing evidence comes from observational studies and anecdotes (e.g. Eisenberg, 1985; Hudson, 1990; Nelson, 1989 and Nelson & Ross, 1980). This study-in-progress attempts to investigate IM in the lab. Children who previously participated in a study were brought back to the same lab. The children's spontaneous verbalizations about the previous experiment were compared to naive controls. Preliminary analysis suggests that children in the experimental group produced significantly more references to the previously experienced event than the children in the control-group thus indicating IM.

41. Judicial judgment

Catherine Esnard, & Rafaele Dumas

Intimate Conviction and Judicial System Expectations.

In most of the Continental judicial systems jurors' verdict is guided by the instruction of intimate conviction (IC). Two experimental studies examined the effects of IC on judgment and information processing. Participants watched a video of a criminal trial with one of the following instructions: Intimate conviction (to process evidence based on impressions) opposite IC (to process evidence as objectively as possible) and no instruction (control condition). Results confirmed the IC instruction leads to rate the defendant's acts as being more intentional and to process evidence more superficially. However evidence processing did not mediate the effect of instructions on judgment.

42. Language

Masayoshi Shigemori, Ayanori Sato, & Takayuki Masuda

Self-Reference Effect on Memory for Sentences Concerning Failures.

Retaining information concerning failures helps to prevent similar failures. The present study assessed the self-reference effect on the memory for failure sentences. In Experiment 1 participants evaluated the self-reference of 20 failure sentences and the importance of another 20 failure sentences. Results of the free recall test indicated that the recall of self-referenced failures was similar to the recall of important failures. In Experiment 2 participants evaluated the self-reference of 20 sentences and the other-reference of another 20 sentences. Results of the free recall test indicated that the recall of self-referenced failures was higher than the recall of other-referenced failures.

43. Language

Catherine Bohannon, John N. Bohannon IV, & John N. Bohannon III
Telling Stories About Sex and Violence: Syntactic Signatures in Narrative

We built a computer program that uses natural language processing to analyze 1,000-word passages (N = 1,331) of literary novels published between 1748 and 2011. Passages were classified as containing sex scenes, violence scenes, or (control) none. Passages containing sexual or violent events employed significantly more verbs of all types and conjunctions than lower-affect control passages, revealing a possible grammatical fingerprint for how we construct narratives from autobiographical memories of emotional events.

44. Learning&forgetting

Boris N. Konrad, Martin Dresler, Kristina Hennig-Fast, & Michael Czisch
Effects of Intense Mnemonic Technique Training.

It is well known that one can maximize the amount of data (f.e. digits or words) stored in given time periods using mnemonic techniques. These techniques make use of meaningful encoding by applying visual imagery that is associated with pre-learned retrieval structures usually spatial locations. We investigated the outcome of a training program in mnemonic techniques over several weeks and found that subjects (18-30 years all male average intelligence) improved their performance in digit- and word list memorisation tasks and also showed improved processing speed working memory span and fluid intelligence.

45. Learning&forgetting

Mario de Jonge, René Zeelenberg, Huib K. Tabbers, & Diane Pecher
The Efficacy of Self-Paced Study in Multitrial Learning.

In two experiments we investigated the efficacy of self-paced multi-trial learning. In Experiment 1 self-paced study resulted in better overall recall performance compared to a variety of imposed fixed presentation rate conditions. Correlational analyses suggested that the benefit of self-paced over fixed-paced study resulted from the allocation of more study time to the more difficult pairs. In Experiment 2 we found evidence in favour of this hypothesis. Unrestricted self-paced study of word pairs resulted in better recall performance than studying word pairs in a self-paced fashion with total study time equated per item.

46. Learning&forgetting

Pamela J.L. Rae, & Timothy J. Perfect

The Effect of Environmental Distraction on Recall.

Glenberg, Schroeder, & Robertson (1998) reported that retrieval from verbal episodic memory is impaired by visual distraction and improved by eye-closure. Both effects have been replicated for event memory but not for verbal materials. Experiment 1 replicated Glenberg et al. multiple-list methodology and showed that visual distraction causes more recall errors and poorer recall only for mid-list items. Experiment 2 additionally manipulated the degree of inter-list competition and again found that distraction increased error rates but found no effect on correct recall. These studies rule out interference and retrieval difficulty as the cause of the distraction-based impairment.

47. Learning&forgetting/RIF

Malen Migueles, & Elvira García-Bajos

Schema-driven processing affords protection from retrieval-induced forgetting in everyday memory.

Selective retrieval can cause forgetting of related items in memory that compete for retrieval a phenomenon known as retrieval-induced forgetting (RIF). In everyday life we use schemas such as scripts to remember events and this previous knowledge can prevent competition and RIF effects. We examined the interactions between schema-driven processing and inhibitory mechanisms along three experiments. We manipulated script typicality for everyday activities daily activities performed over the course of a normal day and the actions involved in a bank robbery. Our data support the idea that typicality of the information and script organization afford protection from RIF.

48. Learning&forgetting/RIF

Masanori Kobayashi, & Yoshihiko Tanno

Effortful Control Predict Retrieval-Induced Forgetting.

Retrieval of a memory can cause forgetting of other related memories. This phenomenon is known as retrieval-induced forgetting (RIF). This study investigated whether individual differences in effortful control (EC) which reflects executive function ability predict RIF. After writing the questionnaire which assessed levels of dysphoric trait-anxiety and EC participants learned category-exemplar pairs. Then participants retrieved half of exemplars from half of categories. A recognition test showed that EC was positively correlated to RIF's effect even though dysphoria and trait-anxiety were controlled. It supports the idea that individual differences in executive function ability predict variability in RIF.

49. Metamemory

Karlos Luna, & Beatriz Martin-Luengo

Use Your Metamemory: How to (almost) Double Accuracy in Two Simple Steps.

Accuracy of witnesses can be improved by giving them control over their answers. In an experiment we combined the report and the plurality options to test if their join effects are additive. Participants watched a slideshow and answered questions with five alternatives. They indicated one and three alternatives and which answer they would like to volunteer (plurality option). Then they indicated if they wanted to report or withhold that answer (report option). Accuracy almost doubled with the use of both options. This research highlights the potential benefits of an appropriate use of witnesses' metamemory.

50. Object recognition

Ryoma Yamada, & Yukio Itsukushima

The Effect of Three Types of the Schema of Actions and Objects on Object Recognition.

We examined how three-type schemas affect object recognition: what actions and what objects are consistent with particular scene and what objects are used in an action. Participants watched action-related objects action-unrelated scene-consistent objects and action-unrelated scene-inconsistent objects surrounded a man who performed either scene-consistent or scene-inconsistent action in a movie. Then they completed a recognition test. For targets participants frequently recognized action-related objects and action-unrelated scene-inconsistent objects. For distracters in scene-consistent action condition participants most frequently recognized action-related objects meanwhile participants less frequently recognized these objects than action-unrelated scene-consistent objects in scene-inconsistent action condition. Three type schemas could be activated.

51. Subjective evaluation

Davide Morselli, Dario Spini, & Nora Dasoki

The Use of Life History Calendar in Assessing Subjective Evaluation of Life Trajectories.

Life trajectories are embedded into the interplay between factual and subjective aspects that produce individual and collective interpretations. For instance the same 'traumatic' (i.e. non-normative) event can be interpreted in very different ways and play a different role in the overall personal trajectory (e.g. as resource turning point fall etc.). In this study we present some of the tools and preliminary results elaborated at the LIVES center for the study of social vulnerability which assessed individual's subjective evaluation with the life history calendar method. Both methodological and substantive implications are discussed.

52. DRM

Ilse Van Damme & Katinka Dijkstra

Arousal and the DRM paradigm: A matter of response criteria?

The effect of arousal on false recognition in the DRM paradigm was examined. In a first set of experiments, positive and negative moods with low and high arousal were induced prior to encoding. Low arousal elicited more false recognition than high arousal, regardless of valence. The effect was attributed to more liberal response criteria with low arousal, and a tendency towards improved item-specific memory with high arousal. In a final experiment, four levels of arousal (low, moderate, high, extreme) were induced after encoding, with delayed recognition. Moderate arousal elicited more conservative responding as compared to low, high, and extreme arousal.

53.

Barbara Dritschel, Shawn McClintock & Stmatis Beltos

How flexibility in autobiographical memory retrieval is related to depressed mood and rumination

An 'Alternating Instructions' Autobiographical Memory Test (AMT-AI) was used to determine how participants could flexibly retrieve specific and categoric autobiographical memories and how rumination and depressed mood would influence this relationship. The AMT-AI consisted of a standard AMT a categoric version of the AMT and a section of alternating instructions in which the rules required the participant to alternate between retrieval of categoric and specific memories. Differences in findings between a non-clinical and clinically depressed group are discussed.