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**Abstract**

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Recorded Scholarly Presentation

Major: Psychology

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**Memory Consequences of a Lying Eyewitness**

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Eyewitness testimony has historically been the leading piece of evidence used by the police (Police Executive Research Forum, 2013). However, over the past few decades, empirical and circumstantial evidence has accumulated suggesting that many factors can negatively affect the reliability of eyewitness memory (National Research Council, 2014; Police Executive Research Forum, 2013; Wells et al., 2019). One of these factors is lying. Research has presented evidence that lying is detrimental to the eyewitness's memory for context (Otgaar & Baker, 2018). This study examines the effect of lying on eyewitness memory. Two research assistants (RAs), one serving as a confederate, conducted the study online through Google Meets, a video chatting software. One of the RAs showed two videos to participants and then told participants in the experimental condition that the first video shown was the incorrect video, shown by mistake. The RA then asked these participants to lie to a research supervisor (the confederate research assistant posing as a research supervisor) when they joined the call by telling the supervisor that they viewed the correct video. Participants in the control condition completed the same tasks but were not told they viewed the incorrect video, nor were they asked to lie. Participants' memory for the second video was then assessed by free recall and recognition. Memory is expected to be impaired when individuals choose to lie about the event experienced. Data collection is in progress.