

EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATIONS

EFFECT OF LONG RETRIEVAL INTERVALS

- Wagenaar & Groeneweg, *The Memory of Concentration Camp Survivors*, 4 Applied Cognitive Psychol. 77-87 (1990) - Survivors were interviewed after their release, and again approximately 40 years later. Although virtually everyone accurately recalled central facts about their experience, very few were able to recall many details, such as the names of guards.

EFFECT OF SERIOUS/VIOLENT CRIME

- Michael R. Leippe et al., *Crime Seriousness as a Determinant of Accuracy in Eyewitness Identification*, 63 Journal of Applied Psychology 345-351 (1978) - Found no significant confidence-accuracy correlation. If a witness is aware at the time he witnesses an event that it is particularly serious, his recall is better than normal.
- Brian R. Clifford & Clive R. Hollin, *Effects of the Type of Incident and the Number of Perpetrators on Eyewitness Memory*, 66 Journal of Applied Psychology 364-370 (1981) - Recall accuracy generally declines for violent incidents.
- Ellen Scrivner & Martin A. Safer, *Eyewitnesses Show Hypermnesia for Details about a Violent Event*, 73 Journal of Applied Psychology 371-377 (1988) - Although memory of a shocking event is poor immediately after the event, recall accuracy improves with time and with repeated questioning.

THE CONFIDENCE-ACCURACY RELATIONSHIP

- C.A. Elizabeth Luus & Gary L. Wells, *The Malleability of Eyewitness Confidence: Co-Witness and Perseverance Effects*, 79 Journal of Applied Psychology 714-723 (1994) - Eyewitness confidence can be manipulated up or down by consistent or contradictory co-witness information. This manipulation either only happens once, or must occur soon after the identification.
- Saul M. Kassir, *Eyewitness Identification: Retrospective Self-Awareness and the Accuracy-Confidence Correlation*, 49 Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 878-893 (1985) - Witnesses who have an opportunity to watch their identification on videotape are better able to assess the accuracy of their identification than others.
- Kenneth A. Deffenbacher, *Eyewitness Accuracy and Confidence: Can We Infer Anything about Their Relationship?*, 4 Law & Human Behavior 243-260 (1980) - Under certain specified conditions, the confidence-accuracy relationship can be quite strong. These conditions include warning of an impending memory test, an appropriate level of stress, ample opportunity to observe, and brief retention interval.
- Robert K. Bothwell et al., *Correlation of Eyewitness Accuracy and Confidence: Optimality Hypothesis Revisited*, 72 Journal of Applied Psychology 691-695 (1987) - Target exposure duration is a significant factor in the confidence-accuracy relationship. Viewing a violent event adversely affects the confidence-accuracy relationship.

- Par Anders Granhag, *Realism in Eyewitness Confidence as a Function of Type of Event Witnessed and Repeated Recall*, 82 *Journal of Applied Psychology* 599-613 (1997) - Repeated recall tests lead to an improved confidence-accuracy relationship. When people are asked a series of related questions, they often use inferences from one answer to formulate another answer.

IMPROVING EYEWITNESS ACCURACY

- Brian L. Cutler et al., *Improving the Reliability of Eyewitness Identification: Putting Context into Context*, 72 *Journal of Applied Psychology* 629-637 (1987) - Based on the network theory of memory, context reinstatement can improve eyewitness accuracy.
- John W. Turtle & John C. Yuille, *Lost but Not Forgotten Details: Repeated Eyewitness Recall Leads to Reminiscence but not Hypernesia*, 79 *Journal of Applied Psychology* 260-271 (1994) - Repeated recall tests lead to improved overall recall without a severe increase in errors.

DETERMINING EYEWITNESS ACCURACY

- Lisa Beth Stern & David Dunning, *Distinguishing Accurate from Inaccurate Eyewitness Identifications: A Reality Monitoring Approach*, in *Adult Eyewitness Testimony: Current Trends and Developments* (David Frank Ross et al. eds., 1994) - Inaccurate accounts tend to involve more of the witness's thoughts, rather than pure recall (which is present in accurate accounts).

EMOTIONAL EVENTS / "FLASHBULB MEMORIES"

- Daniel Reisberg & Friderike Heuer, *Remembering the Details of Emotional Events*, in *Affect and Accuracy in Recall* (Eugene Winograd & Ulric Neisser eds., 1992) - Although people generally think that their memories about emotional events are particularly accurate, the effect of emotion on memory is quite complex and often negative. Emotional arousal can, however, have a beneficial effect on recall in cases of long retention intervals.