Table 1. Means and Standard Deviations for Kassin Statements

| Statement | *M* | *SD* | *n* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The average person can differentiate between when someone is telling the truth or lying. | 4.24 | 1.46 | 528 |
| Compared to most adults, adolescents exhibit "immaturity of judgement" in their decision-making. | 5.01 | 1.43 | 528 |
| If police present a suspect with false evidence during an interrogation, it is more likely that the suspect will confess to a crime they did not commit. | 4.21 | 1.70 | 528 |
| Compared to guilty suspects, innocent suspects are more likely to waive their Charter rights. | 4.42 | 1.61 | 528 |
| In general, people's behaviour is strongly influenced by their expectations of reward and punishment. | 5.07 | 1.35 | 528 |
| Trained police can distinguish between truths and lies at high levels of accuracy. | 4.38 | 1.58 | 528 |
| Sleep deprivation affects decision making and makes a suspect vulnerable to influence. | 5.63 | 1.33 | 528 |
| Explicit promises of leniency or immunity during interrogation can lead a person to confess to a crime that they did not commit. | 4.81 | 1.54 | 528 |
| Police officer expressions of sympathy and moral justification for a crime can lead a suspect to believe that the police will be lenient with them when they confess to a crime. | 4.93 | 1.40 | 528 |
| In decision making, people are influenced more by immediate outcomes than by longer term consequences. | 5.08 | 1.37 | 528 |
| Misinformation about an event can change a person's memory for that event. | 5.46 | 1.39 | 528 |
| Individuals who have intellectual disabilities are particularly vulnerable to the pressures of police. | 4.91 | 1.27 | 528 |
| Observers tend to underestimate the effects of situational factors on the behaviour of other people. | 3.62 | 1.74 | 528 |
| An average adult cannot be induced into giving a false confession. | 4.98 | 1.40 | 528 |
| Individuals with compliant or suggestible personalities are particularly vulnerable to influence during an interrogation. | 4.86 | 1.47 | 528 |
| Compared to adults, adolescents are more likely to give false confessions. | 4.86 | 1.33 | 528 |
| Authority figures can produce illicit acts of obedience from people through a step-by-step process of gradual escalation. | 4.78 | 1.41 | 528 |
| People can be trained to distinguish between truths and lies at high levels of accuracy by observing nonverbal symptoms of anxiety. | 4.76 | 1.47 | 528 |
| People can be trained to distinguish between truths and lies at high levels of accuracy by learning how to detect micro-expressions in the face. | 5.27 | 1.40 | 528 |
| The average person can differentiate between when someone is telling the truth or lying. | 5.21 | 1.52 | 512 |
| Compared to most adults, adolescents exhibit "immaturity of judgement" in their decision-making. | 3.88 | 1.55 | 512 |
| If police present a suspect with false evidence during an interrogation, it is more likely that the suspect will confess to a crime they did not commit. | 3.97 | 1.71 | 512 |
| Compared to guilty suspects, innocent suspects are more likely to waive their Charter rights. | 4.01 | 1.80 | 512 |
| In general, people's behaviour is strongly influenced by their expectations of reward and punishment. | 4.18 | 1.51 | 512 |
| Trained police can distinguish between truths and lies at high levels of accuracy. | 4.26 | 1.39 | 512 |
| Sleep deprivation affects decision making and makes a suspect vulnerable to influence. | 5.33 | 1.53 | 512 |
| Explicit promises of leniency or immunity during interrogation can lead a person to confess to a crime that they did not commit. | 3.90 | 1.56 | 512 |
| Police officer expressions of sympathy and moral justification for a crime can lead a suspect to believe that the police will be lenient with them when they confess to a crime. | 4.39 | 1.59 | 512 |
| In decision making, people are influenced more by immediate outcomes than by longer term consequences. | 4.42 | 1.53 | 512 |
| Misinformation about an event can change a person's memory for that event. | 4.21 | 1.57 | 512 |
| Individuals who have intellectual disabilities are particularly vulnerable to the pressures of police. | 3.58 | 1.65 | 512 |
| Observers tend to underestimate the effects of situational factors on the behaviour of other people. | 4.84 | 1.38 | 512 |
| An average adult cannot be induced into giving a false confession. | 5.08 | 1.44 | 512 |
| Individuals with compliant or suggestible personalities are particularly vulnerable to influence during an interrogation. | 5.07 | 1.43 | 512 |
| Compared to adults, adolescents are more likely to give false confessions. | 3.43 | 1.66 | 512 |
| Authority figures can produce illicit acts of obedience from people through a step-by-step process of gradual escalation. | 3.69 | 1.58 | 512 |
| People can be trained to distinguish between truths and lies at high levels of accuracy by observing nonverbal symptoms of anxiety. | 3.36 | 1.90 | 512 |
| People can be trained to distinguish between truths and lies at high levels of accuracy by learning how to detect micro-expressions in the face. | 3.24 | 2.00 | 512 |
| Scale: 1 = Do not agree at all; 7 = Completely agree | | | |