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. | 3.48 | 1.33 | 201 |
| Compared to most adults, adolescents exhibit "immaturity of judgement" in their decision-making. | 4.83 | 1.31 | 201 |
| 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. | 4.98 | 1.49 | 201 |
| Compared to guilty suspects, innocent suspects are more likely to waive their Charter rights. | 4.42 | 1.59 | 201 |
| In general, people's behaviour is strongly influenced by their expectations of reward and punishment. | 5.55 | 1.09 | 201 |
| Trained police can distinguish between truths and lies at high levels of accuracy. | 3.67 | 1.66 | 201 |
| Sleep deprivation affects decision making and makes a suspect vulnerable to influence. | 6.19 | 1.01 | 201 |
| Explicit promises of leniency or immunity during interrogation can lead a person to confess to a crime that they did not commit. | 5.39 | 1.44 | 201 |
| 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. | 5.64 | 1.06 | 201 |
| In decision making, people are influenced more by immediate outcomes than by longer term consequences. | 5.90 | 1.13 | 201 |
| Misinformation about an event can change a person's memory for that event. | 5.86 | 1.23 | 201 |
| Individuals who have intellectual disabilities are particularly vulnerable to the pressures of police. | 5.35 | 1.24 | 201 |
| Observers tend to underestimate the effects of situational factors on the behaviour of other people. | 2.38 | 1.42 | 201 |
| An average adult cannot be induced into giving a false confession. | 5.39 | 1.27 | 201 |
| Individuals with compliant or suggestible personalities are particularly vulnerable to influence during an interrogation. | 4.72 | 1.45 | 201 |
| Compared to adults, adolescents are more likely to give false confessions. | 5.12 | 1.22 | 201 |
| Authority figures can produce illicit acts of obedience from people through a step-by-step process of gradual escalation. | 4.42 | 1.63 | 201 |
| People can be trained to distinguish between truths and lies at high levels of accuracy by observing nonverbal symptoms of anxiety. | 4.40 | 1.69 | 201 |
| 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. | 5.59 | 1.19 | 201 |
| The average person can differentiate between when someone is telling the truth or lying. | 5.91 | 1.32 | 201 |
| Compared to most adults, adolescents exhibit "immaturity of judgement" in their decision-making. | 3.47 | 1.47 | 201 |
| 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. | 2.46 | 1.40 | 201 |
| Compared to guilty suspects, innocent suspects are more likely to waive their Charter rights. | 2.76 | 1.58 | 201 |
| In general, people's behaviour is strongly influenced by their expectations of reward and punishment. | 3.48 | 1.44 | 201 |
| Trained police can distinguish between truths and lies at high levels of accuracy. | 3.62 | 1.44 | 201 |
| Sleep deprivation affects decision making and makes a suspect vulnerable to influence. | 6.14 | 1.22 | 201 |
| Explicit promises of leniency or immunity during interrogation can lead a person to confess to a crime that they did not commit. | 2.92 | 1.49 | 201 |
| 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. | 4.27 | 1.49 | 201 |
| In decision making, people are influenced more by immediate outcomes than by longer term consequences. | 4.07 | 1.46 | 201 |
| Misinformation about an event can change a person's memory for that event. | 3.96 | 1.61 | 201 |
| Individuals who have intellectual disabilities are particularly vulnerable to the pressures of police. | 2.70 | 1.50 | 201 |
| Observers tend to underestimate the effects of situational factors on the behaviour of other people. | 5.36 | 1.19 | 201 |
| An average adult cannot be induced into giving a false confession. | 5.71 | 1.13 | 201 |
| Individuals with compliant or suggestible personalities are particularly vulnerable to influence during an interrogation. | 5.72 | 1.13 | 201 |
| Compared to adults, adolescents are more likely to give false confessions. | 2.46 | 1.33 | 201 |
| Authority figures can produce illicit acts of obedience from people through a step-by-step process of gradual escalation. | 3.06 | 1.52 | 201 |
| People can be trained to distinguish between truths and lies at high levels of accuracy by observing nonverbal symptoms of anxiety. | 3.07 | 1.86 | 201 |
| 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. | 2.72 | 1.89 | 201 |
| Scale: 1 = Do not agree at all; 7 = Completely agree | | | |