

Abstract

A 2 x 3 between-subjects design ($n = 61$) was administered to test the factors affecting eyewitnesses' memory. Participants viewed a series of slides depicting a theft incident and were given misleading information afterward. They then completed a source attribution test. Difference was found between eyewitness memories of the centrality of information – core vs. peripheral ($p < .05$) for all items that had appeared in the event. But no significant difference was found in the factor of how detailed the eyewitnesses mentally reconstructed the incident, except for items that were shown in the event but not the post-event information. No interaction effect between the two independent variables could be found either ($p > .05$).