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**TRAINING NOVICES TO DETECT DECEPTION  
IN ORAL NARRATIVES AND EXCHANGES – PART II**

**R. Edward Geiselman, Ph.D., Emiline Musarra,  
Natalya Berezovskaya, Cory Lustig, Sandra Elmgren**

*This research was conducted to identify a limited set of indicators of truthfulness and deception in oral narratives and exchanges, as well as to train novices to use the indicators. Participants attempted to judge whether a storyteller in a video was being truthful or deceptive about an autobiographical event. The narrative story was followed by a brief question and answer period with an interviewer. Differences in verbal, vocal, and behavioral components were quantified and were used as training materials. With limited training on the indicators, laypersons improved their rate of accuracy relative to a control group by accurately detecting more of the false stories. This improvement in performance was associated with a significant shift toward reliance on verbal indicators of deception rather than vocal and behavior indicators. Practical implications for detecting deception and implementing training protocols are discussed.*

**COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT ASSOCIATED WITH CLINICAL DEPRESSION: RESEARCH,  
THEORY, AND CRIMINAL CASE ILLUSTRATIONS**

**Brittany K. West, Matthew B. Johnson, Kimberly L. Citron**

*Cognitive impairment secondary to clinical depression, and its relevance to criminal proceedings, is discussed. Clinical assessment indicates cognitive impairments are often apparent in depression and research has found there are deficits in attention, memory, information processing, and other executive functioning associated with depression. According to the literature and case reviews, cognition also can be affected by co-morbid conditions and side effects from prescribed medication. A select case law review provides examples of cognitive impairments associated with depression as recognized by the courts in either the guilt phase or sentencing proceedings. Based on the literature and case reviews, the authors posit that cognitive impairment in depression should continue to be considered during forensic evaluations as a means to substantiate a claim of diminished capacity and to mitigate the responsibility of a defendant diagnosed with clinical depression.*

**PERSONAL AND INTERPERSONAL FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE  
TO FALSE ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE BY PERSONS  
WITH AN INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY**

**Lino Faccini, Ph.D., Fereydun Vasseghi, M.A.,  
Eulenis Giullen, M.A., Marie Alezey Saide, M.A.**

*Factors that contribute to false or disconfirmed allegations of abuse by persons with an intellectual disability (ID) have been a relatively neglected area of study. The current study investigated the frequency of abuse across several culturally diverse, specialty units serving persons with ID and behavioral problems, others with additional psychiatric disorders, and a group of individuals with co-occurring ID, psychiatric, and offending behaviors. Overall, allegations of abuse increased with the complexity of co-morbid problems. Four patterns were identified that accounted for half of the overall frequency of false allegations. The allegations were lodged by individuals who had co-occurring problems in a regional secure unit.*

**JUROR DECISIONS WHEN THERE ARE MULTIPLE WITNESSES:  
VICTIMS AND BYSTANDERS**

**Monica C. O'Neill and Joanna D. Pozzulo**

*Mock jurors (N = 171) read a trial summary, independently varying the identification (ID) decisions provided by the victim (positive, foil, or non-) and the bystander (positive, foil, or non-) of a robbery. Jurors rated the accuracy of the ID decisions, central and peripheral details reported, and overall accuracy and credibility of each witness, and rendered guilt ratings and verdict. The victim's ID decisions were rated as more accurate when the victim made a positive ID versus a foil or non-ID, and a non-ID versus a foil ID. Mock jurors also rated the victim as more credible when the victim made a positive versus a foil ID decision. In contrast, bystander ID only had a significant influence on mock jurors' ratings of the accuracy of the bystander's ID, and this effect was qualified by an interaction with victim ID. Mock jurors' perceptions of the accuracy of the central and peripheral details reported by each witness did not differ as a function of witness role and ID. Mock jurors rendered significantly more guilty verdicts when the victim provided a positive versus a non-ID. Bystander ID had no influence on mock jurors' verdict decisions. Legal practitioners may be prudent in highlighting the witness's role and ID decision, however, cautioning jurors' potential to rely on witness role paramount to all of the evidence.*