Results

- The researchers ended up obtaining more details than the police had (but asked about information the police were not interested in)
- the misleading questions had very little effect on their recall

Evaluation

- Strengths
  - looks at a real incident with real eyewitnesses
  - counting the details from the real incident to make sure that the witnesses’ testimonies did not alter that which really happened
  - The scoring procedure also produced quantitative data from qualitative data (no subjective interpretation)

- Weaknesses
  - may be a case of flashbulb memory which suggests that certain events are remembered in more detail and more permanently, explaining how those who were more involved in the even remembered more details correctly and were found to be more reliable
  - lack generalizability
  - weak points in the scoring procedure
    - ex. age of thief: most eyewitnesses said he looked as though he was in his early 20s – which was marked as an inaccurate memory, even though he really did look that age

- Effects of reconstructive memory
  - Humans do not remember everything exactly as it was.