The proposed study explores the impact of emotion and vividness on eyewitness memory. Eyewitness memory is a critical component of trial proceedings and has the potential to significantly impact determinations of guilt and sentencing decisions (Clifford & Hollin, 1981). Past research has suggested that negative emotions associated with violent and gruesome crimes leads to more accurate memories (Laney et al., 2004). Our proposed study follows a 2x2 design with gruesomeness (high vividness vs. low vividness) and emotion (high vs. low). Participants will be asked to complete the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire-Short Form (Cooper & Petrides, 2010). Additionally, the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS-X; Watson & Clark, 1999) will be administered to assess state affect pre- and post-watching one of four short videos of a violent crime. A follow-up survey will be administered one-week later to assess each participant’s degree of accuracy in remembering components of the crime video. It is hypothesized that participants will receive significantly higher scores on the PANAS-X after watching the high emotion and high vividness crime video compared to those participants who watch crime videos that elicit high emotion and low vividness or low emotion and high vividness. Moreover, it is hypothesised that participants will be able to better recall information from the highly emotional and vivid crime videos. Further, it is predicted that participants with higher trait emotional intelligence will have more accurate memory recall upon follow-up.

Themes:
Check (highlight) the most applicable theme according to the abstract.

| Innovation and Technology | Health and Wellness | Culture and Society | Sustainability and Conservation |

Comments: Very well explained within the confines of an abstract. Looking forward to your presentation at MURC!