



ABSTRACT

Name of Institution : De La Salle University
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Title : The Role of
Misinformation Effect On
Memory Recall

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Objectives:

General:

To know if misleading information has effect on
memory recall.



3. The memory scores of the control and experimental group after the treatment also showed no significant difference.
4. From the results obtained, the null hypothesis was accepted. This implies that misleading information has no effect on memory recall of the third year criminology students as the participants of the study.

Recommendations:

1. For future psychologists, they should have further study on the role of misinformation effect in memory recall.
2. Future researchers who wish to conduct a study on the misleading information should have a broad understanding regarding the concept and its role to the memory recall of an individual.
3. For future experimenters, in terms of the procedure conducted, different films should be used to be able to elicit a response from the participants to avoid familiarity that could affect their memory recall.



7. The obtained mean scores of the memory test for the control group after the treatment is 12.73 with standard deviation of 3.71. The obtained mean scores of the 15 participants for the experimental group after the treatment is 13.80 with a standard deviation of 2.04.

8. The comparison of the means of the control and experimental group after the treatment revealed a t-test computed value of 0.338, which is measured at a 0.05 level of significance. Considering the theoretical value of 2.048; the results obtained from the study accept the null hypothesis.

Conclusions

1. The results from the study showed that misleading information has no effect on memory recall.
2. The data gathered illustrated that there is no significant difference between the memory scores of the control and experimental group before the treatment.



standard deviation of 2.56. On the other hand, the mean age of the 15 participants for the experimental group is 19.67 with a standard deviation of 1.11.

2. The participants do not vary in terms of gender. The percentage of the male participants for both groups is 86.37% or 80% and the percentage of female participants is 13.33% or 20%.

3. The participants do not vary in terms of Grade Point Average. The percentage of the 15 participants for both groups who has a below average stanine is 73.33%. The percentage of 15 participants for both groups who has average stanine is 26.67%.

4. The obtained mean scores of the memory test for the control group before the treatment is 9.33 with standard deviation of 1.59. The obtained mean scores of the 15 participants for the experimental group before the treatment is 10.47 with a standard deviation of 2.77.

5. The comparison of the means of the control and experimental group revealed a t-test computed value of 0.181, which is measured at a 0.05 level of significance. The theoretical value is 2.048; this implies that the null hypothesis is accepted.



considering the demographic selection criteria and with the use of researcher-made questionnaires that were designed by the researcher.

Methodology

In particular, the experimental pretest-posttest research design was used. The participants were randomly selected using the selection criteria. Then they were randomly assigned to groups. The control group received no treatment and the experimental received the treatment, that is, the misinformation effect. The pretest-posttest nonequivalent-groups design can assess similarity of subjects on the dependent variable of interest and on other variables that may be related to the dependent variable. It is important for the researcher to remember, however, that pretest equivalence on the dependent variable and on other assessed variables does not mean that the groups are all dimensions that are important to behavior change

Major Findings

1. The participants do not vary in terms of age. The mean age of the 15 participants for the control group is 20:13 with a



1. Specific: What is the demographic profile of the participants in terms of:
 - a. Age
 - b. Grade point average
 - c. Gender
2. What are the average memory scores of the control and experimental group before the treatment?
3. What are the average memory scores of the control and experimental group after the treatment?
4. Is there a significant difference between the memory scores of the control and experimental group before the treatment?
5. Is there a significant difference between the memory score of the control and experimental group after treatment?

Scope and Coverage

The study focused only on the role of misinformation effect in memory recall. The study was limited to the randomly selected participants from the Third Year BS Criminology students