

## Investigating Depressive Realism in Veracity Judgments and Racial Biases (#43338)

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### 1) Have any data been collected for this study already?

No, no data have been collected for this study yet.

### 2) What's the main question being asked or hypothesis being tested in this study?

Individuals with mild or moderate levels of depression (further called dysphoric) will have a significantly higher accuracy in detecting lies than non-depressed individuals. Moreover it is expected that individuals with mild or moderate levels of depression will show lower truth bias in their judgments of veracity.

### 3) Describe the key dependent variable(s) specifying how they will be measured.

H1: Accuracy in the Classification of Truths and Lies for one of 20 sets of 16 videos, half of them presenting an honest statement, half presenting a lie, each about college-aged individuals describing an acquaintance positively or negatively.

### 4) How many and which conditions will participants be assigned to?

Dysphoric (mild or moderate depression) vs non-dysphoric measured with three questionnaires. The first questionnaire consists of the 10 items of the NEO N:3 Depression subscale found in Goldberg's IPIP (1999)

The second questionnaire is the PHQ-9 (Kroenke, Spitzer & Williams, 2001).

The third questionnaire is the CES-D (Radloff 1977).

### 5) Specify exactly which analyses you will conduct to examine the main question/hypothesis.

Three analyses will be conducted to confirm the main hypothesis:

1. Correlation between Lie Detection Score and truth bias (AVs) and Depression (Score in the IPIP Subscale),
2. Univariate variance analysis between groups of (PHQ Score <5) Healthy Participants, (PHQ Score 5-10) mild depression (PHQ Score 10 – 15) moderate depression, (15 – 20) moderately severe depression and (PHQ Score > 20) severe depression.
3. Univariate variance analysis between non-depressed (CES-D Score < 16) and depressed individuals (CES-D Score  $\geq$  16)

### 6) Describe exactly how outliers will be defined and handled, and your precise rule(s) for excluding observations.

Participants that were not able to watch the videos or met technical difficulties while watching will be excluded.

### 7) How many observations will be collected or what will determine sample size? No need to justify decision, but be precise about exactly how the number will be determined.

A minimum of 472 participants will be collected (based on a power analysis testing for a correlation between (IPIP) depression score and detection accuracy given the true effect  $p = 0.15$  and  $\alpha$  level = 0.05 onetailed).

### 8) Anything else you would like to pre-register? (e.g., secondary analyses, variables collected for exploratory purposes, unusual analyses planned?)

H2: While non-dysphoric individuals will show a larger truth bias for black targets than for white targets, dysphoric individuals will have equal levels of truth bias for black and white targets.

H3: The main effect (H1) may be larger for the detection of lies in the „positive“-condition than for lies in the „negative“ condition.

H4: Dysphoric individuals will be more accurate in assessing their ability to detect lies.

H5: Dysphoric individuals will be less sure about their assessment of the videos as truthful or dishonest.