

## Online Supplemental Material

*Study 1 Survey as Presented to Participants on Qualtrics***Please answer the following questions.**

1. To your knowledge, it is legal for a suspect under the influence of alcohol to waive their Miranda rights (i.e., agree to talk to police without an attorney present).

Yes, it's legal. (1)  
I think so. (2)  
I don't know. (3)  
I don't think so. (4)  
No, it's not legal. (5)

2. To your knowledge, it is legal for a suspect under the influence of alcohol to undergo a police interrogation.

Yes, it's legal. (1)  
I think so. (2)  
I don't know. (3)  
I don't think so. (4)  
No, it's not legal. (5)

3. To your knowledge, are statements made to police by intoxicated suspects during interrogation admissible in court?

Yes, they are admissible. (1)  
I think so. (2)  
I don't know. (3)  
I don't think so. (4)  
No, they're not admissible. (5)

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*In the United States, if a suspect is intoxicated, the police are allowed to read the suspect his Miranda rights (i.e., the right to remain silent, have an attorney, etc.) and obtain a waiver of those rights. Also, police are allowed to interrogate intoxicated suspects and use their statements against them in court. Please answer the following questions considering these facts.*

4. What percent of suspects interrogated by police do you think are intoxicated?

0      10      20      30      40      50      60      70      80      90      100

% you think are intoxicated



5. How likely do you think it is that an intoxicated suspect would confess to a crime that he did not commit?

1 2 3 4 5

Not at all likely

Extremely likely

6. How likely do you think it is that an intoxicated suspect would confess to a crime that he did commit?

1 2 3 4 5

Not at all likely

Extremely likely

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*Answer the following set of questions about a suspect who was brought in for questioning after a night of drinking. The suspect's breath alcohol concentration (BrAC) was estimated to be 0.13 ml/kg (i.e., .13%), and he was apparently intoxicated. For reference, keep in mind the legal driving limit is 0.08 ml/kg (i.e., .08%), and loss of consciousness begins to occur in the 0.16-0.30% range. The intoxicated suspect waived his Miranda rights (i.e., the right to remain silent, have an attorney, etc.), and by the end of the interrogation, the intoxicated suspect confessed.*

7. Do you think the intoxicated suspect was able to knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waive his *Miranda* rights, as required by law?

1 2 3 4 5

Not at all able

Completely able

8. To what extent do you think the intoxicated suspect's confession is truthful?

1 2 3 4 5

Not at all truthful

Extremely truthful

9. To what extent do you think the intoxicated suspect has control over whether he lies or tells the truth?

1 2 3 4 5

No control at all

Complete control

10. Is the following equation correct?  $2 + 2 = 4$

1 2 3 4 5

No at all correct

Completely correct

11. To what extent do you think the intoxicated suspect's interrogation was coercive, as compared to an interrogation of a sober suspect?

1

2

3

4

5

Much less coercive  
than a sober suspect's  
interrogation

Much more coercive  
than a sober suspect's  
interrogation

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**Please answer the following questions.**

12. Obtaining waivers of *Miranda* rights from intoxicated suspects should be allowed.

1

2

3

4

5

Completely disagree

Completely agree

13. Interrogating intoxicated suspects should be allowed.

1

2

3

4

5

Completely disagree

Completely agree

14. Confessions elicited from intoxicated suspects should be permissible as evidence in court.

1

2

3

4

5

Completely disagree

Completely agree

15. Will you please select 5 for this question?

1

2

3

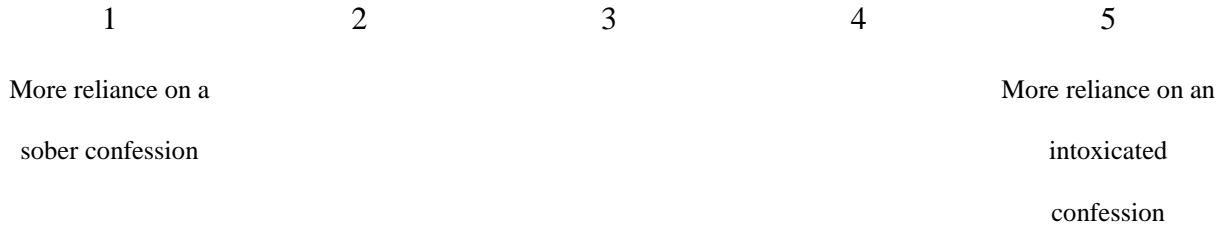
4

5

Completely disagree

Completely agree

16. When making a verdict decision, to what extent would you rely on a confession from a sober versus intoxicated suspect as evidence indicative of guilt?



17. Who is more likely to confess: a sober guilty suspect or an intoxicated guilty suspect?

Sober guilty suspect more likely to confess      Intoxicated guilty suspect more likely to confess



18. Who is more likely to confess: a sober innocent suspect or an intoxicated innocent suspect?

Sober innocent suspect more likely to confess      Intoxicated innocent suspect more likely to confess



**Please answer the following questions.**

19. How likely is that you personally would confess to a crime that you did not commit if you were intoxicated?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely			Extremely likely	

20. How likely is that you personally would confess to a crime that you did commit if you were intoxicated?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely			Extremely likely	

Table 5

*Correlations Among Study 1 Variables*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1																	
2	.54**	1																
3	.43**	.48**	1															
4	-.02	.05	<.01	1														
5	.14**	.14**	.18**	.15**	1													
6	.01	.05	.03	.01	.22**	1												
7	-.27**	-.16**	-.18**	.03	-.24**	-.08*	1											
8	-.17**	-.16**	-.15**	<.01	-.26**	.10**	.36**	1										
9	-.16**	-.14**	-.16**	-.02	-.29**	-.12**	.49**	.41**	1									
10	.09*	.07*	.02	-.09**	.16**	.03	-.14**	-.09*	-.08*	1								
11	-.35**	-.25**	-.22**	.08*	-.29**	-.05	.51**	.34**	.34**	-.23**	1							
12	-.27**	-.31**	-.26**	.08*	-.34**	-.03	.44**	.37**	.38**	-.21**	.68**	1						
13	-.23**	-.25**	-.29**	.11**	-.36**	-.08*	.44**	.34**	.37**	-.26**	.65**	.73**	1					
14	-.08*	-.07*	-.11**	.10**	-.16**	-.03	.29**	.22**	.25**	-.14**	.35**	.32**	.38**	1				
15	.13**	.05	.03	-.07*	.07*	.27**	-.07*	.05	-.12**	.10**	-.09*	-.04	-.06	-.07*	1			
16	.02	-.01	<.01	-.08*	.21**	.07	-.15**	-.16**	-.17**	.19**	-.20**	-.21**	-.22**	-.20**	.15**	1		

17	.07	.04	.05	.10**	.38**	.07	-.11**	-.17**	-.16**	.13**	-.18**	-.26**	-.24**	-.07*	-.04	.16**	1	
18	.03	>-.01†	-.03	.07*	.06	.26**	-.04	.07	-.06	.03	-.01	.01	.02	-.01	.10**	-.03	.34**	1

*Note.* All variables are explained in detail in the Method section: 1 = legality of intoxicated *Miranda* waivers; 2 = legality of interrogating an intoxicated suspect; 3 = courtroom admissibility of statements made by intoxicated suspect; 4 = percentage estimate of suspects who are interrogated by police that are intoxicated; 5 = likelihood that an intoxicated suspect would falsely confess; 6 = likelihood that an intoxicated suspect would truthfully confess; 7 = hypothetical case: ability of intoxicated suspect to appropriately waive his *Miranda* rights; 8 = hypothetical case: intoxicated suspect's confession was truthful; 9 = hypothetical case: the intoxicated suspect's control over whether he lied or told the truth; 10 = hypothetical case: extent to which the intoxicated suspect's interrogation was coercive as compared to an interrogation of a sober suspect; 11 = permissibility of obtaining *Miranda* waivers from intoxicated suspects; 12 = permissibility of interrogating intoxicated suspects; 13 = permissibility of confessions elicited from intoxicated suspects being used as evidence in court; 14 = rely on a confession from a sober versus intoxicated suspect as evidence indicative of guilt; 15 = a sober guilty suspect or an intoxicated guilty suspect more likely to confess?; 16 = a sober innocent suspect or an intoxicated innocent suspect more likely to confess?; 17 = likelihood that they themselves would falsely confess while intoxicated; 18 = likelihood that they themselves would truthfully confess while intoxicated. \*\* Indicates significance at the .01 level. \* Indicates significance at the .05 level. † $r = -.003$ .

Table 6

*Correlations Among Study 2 Variables*

	Interrogation Perceptions	Defendant Perceptions	Confession Influence	PJAQ Composite Score
Interrogation Perceptions	1			
Defendant Perceptions	.65**	1		
Confession Influence	-.25**	-.26**	1	
PJAQ Composite Score	.03	-.01	.14**	1

*Note.* The sample size for the confession influence variable is  $n = 467$ ;  $N = 915$  for all other variables. \*\* Indicates significance at the .01 level.