

Kleinberg, B., van der Toolen, Y., Vrij, A., Arntz, A., & Verschuere, B. (2018). Automated verbal credibility assessment of intentions: The model statement technique and predictive modeling. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 32, 354–366. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3407>

In Section 3.3.2 (Exp. 1), the wording has been corrected to be in line with the reported statistics:

Further, the occurrence of date ( $f = 0.13$ ) and time ( $f = 0.12$ ) references as well as of ordinals ( $f = 0.17$ ) was significantly higher in **truthful** than in **deceptive** statements.

In Section 4 (Exp. 2), the first hypothesis contained an error that was in conflict with the preregistration and the correct interpretation of the findings throughout the paper. The amended phrasing now states (as per preregistration):

Deceptive statements will contain more (computer-scored) person references, location references, and spatial information than truthful statements; and truthful statements will contain more (computer-scored) date references, time references, and temporal information than deceptive statements.