

You big Liar !!!

Mark Flint-Freel

Lecturer in Criminology

University of Derby



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Johari's window.....

Sharing information...

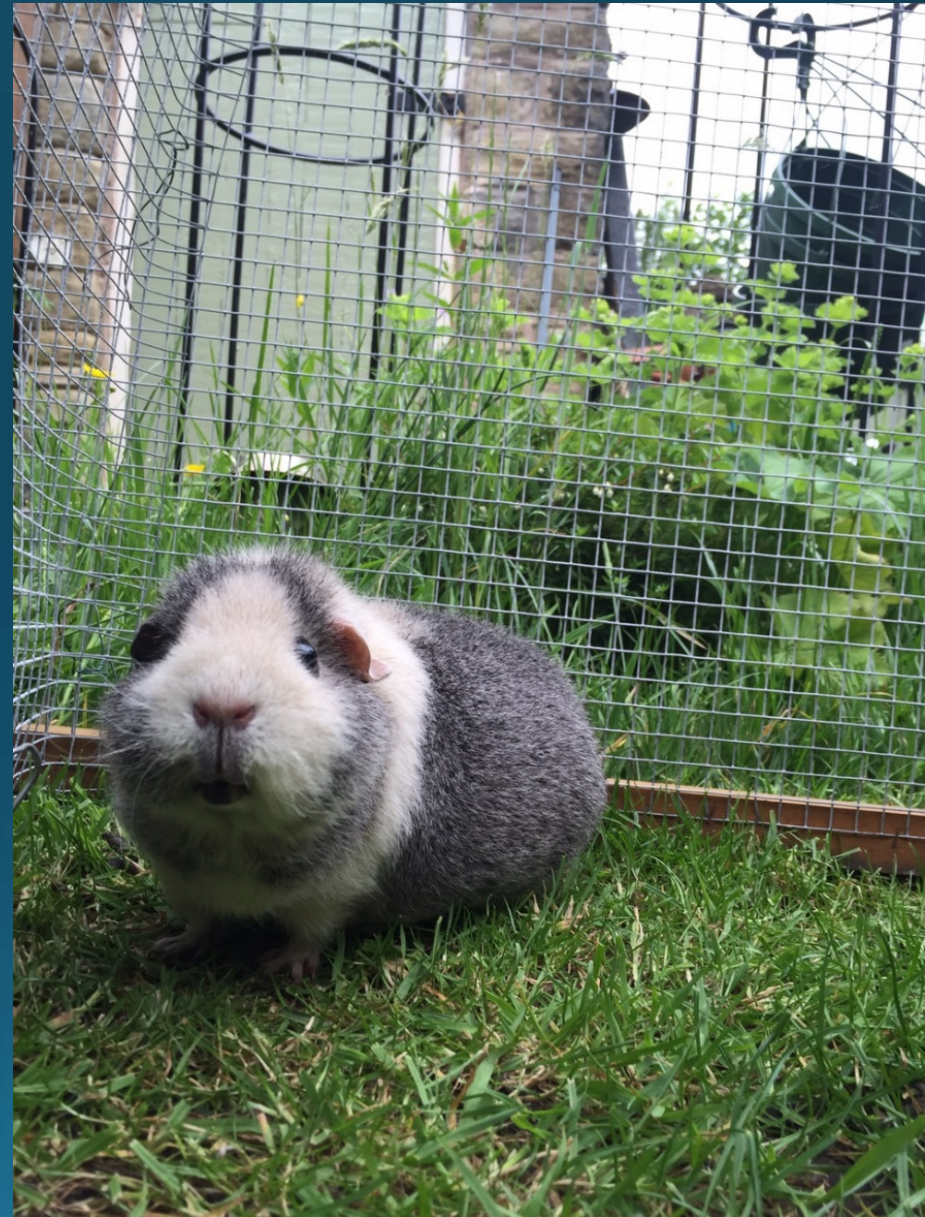
The Johari Window

1 Open Known to self and to others	2 Blind Not known to self but known to others
3 Hidden Known to self but not to others	4 Unknown Not known to self or others

Lessons learned....

Pictures of family pets in cute situations.....







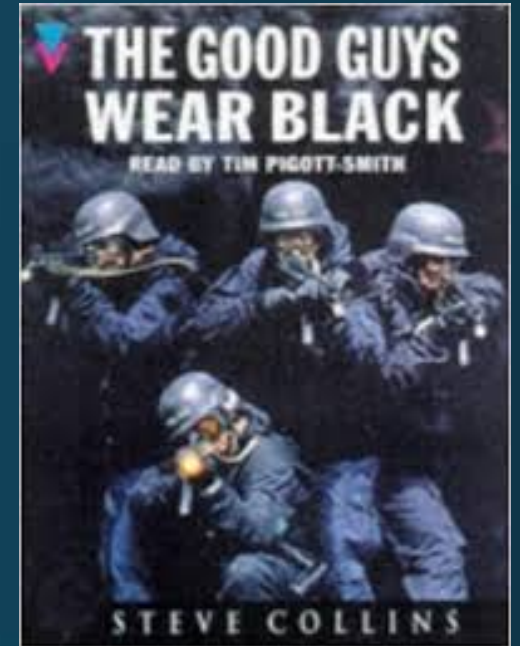
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National Slobber Appreciation Day



In a previous life



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Historical background to today

- “I’ve nominated you to go to Nottingham in July for a conference”
- “You’ve got to give a presentation”
- “You’ve got to talk to lecturers and senior lecturers about giving interactive presentations”
- “You’re on you own”



Purpose of todays presentation

- To demonstrate a combination of lessons currently delivered at the University of Derby.
- The combination is made up of sessions from:-
 - BA in Policing
 - Applied Policing Studies module of the Criminology degree programme
 - Masters in Criminal Investigation

Learning outcomes

- Smile
- Laugh
- Talk about it when you leave
- Try something you don't already do



Descriptions



Observations Skills Test 1

- What did you see?
- Memorise what you saw, don't write it down



Observational Skills Test 2

- What did you see?
- Write down what you think you saw



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Describing vehicles

- Colour,
- Make
- Model
- Type
- Registration number, (VRM)
- Any distinguishable features, roof rack, tow bar, damage



Describing people

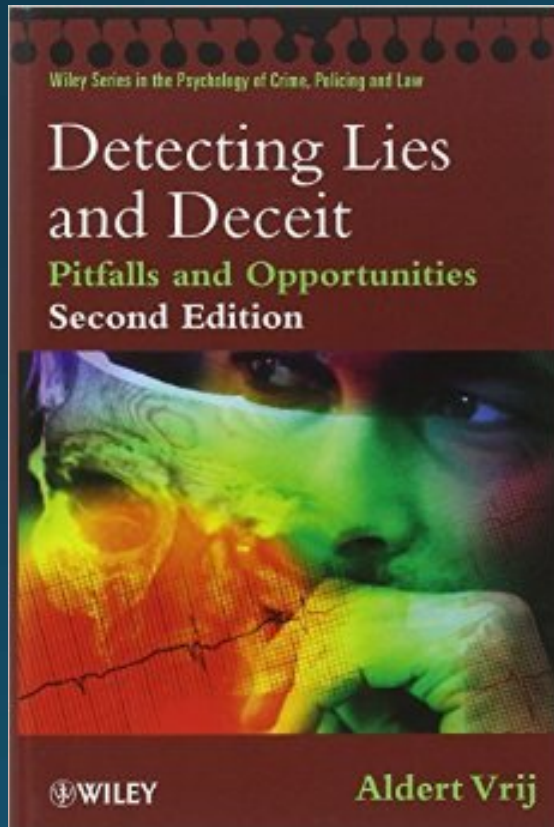
- Colour
- Sex
- Age
- Height
- Build
- Hairstyle and colour
- Complexion
- Distinguishing features
- Clothing (from top to bottom)
- Carrying anything?



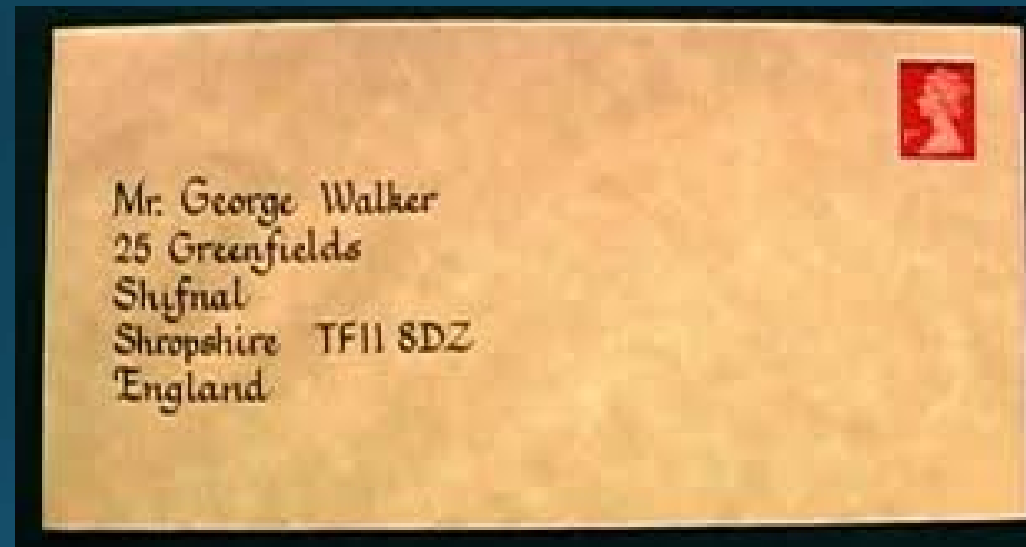
So

- What did you see at the start of this session?
- Using the 10 point plan write down exactly what you saw, and what was said

Detecting lies and Deceit....



Detecting false address givers



Experiment

- Scenario...
- You have been stopped by a Police Officer and have been asked for you name and address....
- Give your correct name but give a false post code?

A psychology of false address giving (Roach, 2010)

- **Hypothesis 1**

- A significant % of people will find it difficult to fabricate an entire false address when put on the spot (police scenario)

- **Hypothesis 2**

- A significant % will, to differing degrees, give false-details that provide clues to the real address being concealed (Top-Down Processing, TDP).

The Experiment

- Student sample (n=142)
- Scenario given where they were encouraged to give a false address to a police officer.
- Next, asked to try and make sense of the false address (e.g. random, similar to someone they know etc.)
- Last, asked to record their real address.



The Davinci postcode?

- 96% of respondents gave what they thought was a bona fide false postcode
- However, 55% gave the same postcode as their real one, or a false postcode from the same postal area.
- Almost 70% of false postcodes did not to exist.
- Upshot: a large majority of false postcodes looked bona fide but were not.

False Existing Postcodes (FEP)

Cross tabular analysis of those generating FEP's
Showed that

- 96% had identified the thought process involved, and
- relied more heavily on TDP (e.g. 15% old address; 31% known other, 22% same/similar postcode).
- Women relied more than males on TDP.

Implications for Police (Street Psychology)

1. Those who attempt to lie about their addresses (especially post codes) are likely to be hiding something (Why lie?).
2. Those good at coming up with bona fide false addresses are relying on prior knowledge (TDP) much of which has elements of truth.
3. Lying about your address is *bloody difficult*: (Cognitive overload).



Detecting false date of birth givers (Roach, Pease and Clegg, 2011)



- Scenario given where participants encouraged to give a false date of birth to the police
- Next, asked to give a false zodiac sign
- Also asked to record actual date of birth and zodiac sign
- Last, asked to explain why false date of birth and zodiac sign was selected



Detecting facial “giveaways”



Eye “accessing cues”



Visual imagined



Visualization
(Visual imagined -
if eyes are defocused)



Visual Remembered



Auditory imagined



Auditory remembered



Sensory access

The eye positions are shown
as they would be seen by an
observer.



Internal dialogue
(self-talk)

Basic Eye Accessing Cues chart

Experiment.....

- 2 Volunteers please.....
- What do you think when you see ...?????





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In summary

- What have we covered today ?
- Use of humour
- Interaction from the lecturer
- Interaction from the students
- Confidence building
- Tests, assessment of ability



Thank you



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