



Deception Detection

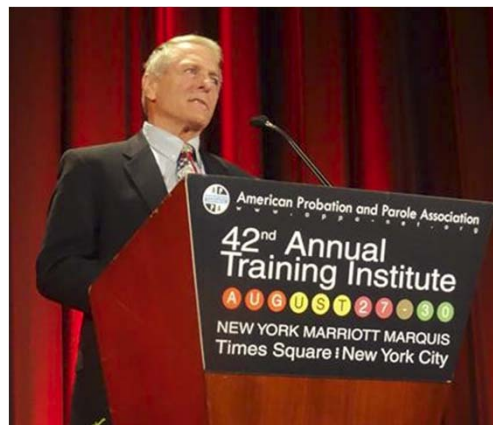
Facilitator:

Jim Tanner, Ph.D.
President, KBSolutions Inc.

© Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

A Note To Clarify Who's Guilty

This presentation, its contents and representations were developed by Dr. Jim Tanner of KBSolutions Inc. All content and materials contained in the session and handouts are the sole responsibility of KBSolutions Inc. and may not represent the views or opinion of the agencies funding or hosting the session.



1. Ph.D. in Cognitive Social Psychology, Criminal Justice, and Evaluation Research.
2. Served on faculty at three universities, taught undergrad and grad classes in Criminal Justice, Corrections, Social Psych, and Statistics.
3. Was the 97th person in the world to achieve certification through SANS/GIAC in Computer Security Leadership.
4. Worked with NSA/ASA in Berlin during the 1960s hacking Soviet crypto systems.
5. Started as a Probation Officer in August of 1970. Assigned my first Sex Offender in October of 1970.
6. Worked with sex offenders for the past 48+ years in almost every capacity within the justice system.
7. Developed the Structured Sex Offender Treatment Review (with Dr. Steve Brake). The SSOTR is in use in numerous states.
8. Sworn staff in Colorado - Cyber Crime Analyst – provide service to Probation/Parole in Colorado – examined over 1,700 sex offenders' computers.
9. Qualified as Expert Witness in Colorado Courts in A) Computer Forensics and B) Sex Offender Cognitive Sets & Grooming Strategies.
10. Instructor on sex offender cognitive sets and field forensics for APPA, NLECTC, HTCIA, USDOJ, DOD, ICAC and other "alphabet" agencies in the US and EU.
11. Project Leader for Field Search, a computer forensic program distributed free to law enforcement. In use world-wide with more than 20,000 users.
12. 2017 recipient of APPA's University of Cincinnati Award for lifetime contributions to Corrections in the U.S. and Canada.
13. Member, Europol Cybercrime Center Platform for Experts: Child Exploitation Div.



Deception

Purposive false communication
intended to benefit the communicator.

Reasons Humans Lie

1. To improve social relationships.
2. To gain advantage.
3. To avoid consequences.

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

A Key Issue

The focus of communication


Liars	Truth Tellers
To Convince	To Inform

Two distinctly different agendas !

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. and Darrel Turner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

The Truth Continuum

We use more “horsepower” as we go down the chart.

TRUTH	Statement Type	Purpose	Example
	Truthful	To tell the truth.	“I pushed my spouse off the cliff.” “The painting is horrible.”
	Misleading Lexical	Put “spin” on meaning	“I didn’t see my spouse fall.” “The painting is unique.”
	Omission	Leave out part of the event.	“Eventually, I saw my spouse at the bottom of the cliff.” “I’ve always loved your work.”
	Avoidance or Qualification	Qualified meaning.	“I think my spouse slipped.” “I’m not an art critic.”
	Misleading Contextual	Lead to false conclusion.	“My spouse is extremely clumsy.” “The use of color is brilliant.”
	FABRICATION	Fabrication	No element of truth.

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Influences on Deception

1. Consequences of being caught in lie.
2. Factual probability of being caught in lie.
3. Respondent’s experience in deception.
4. Respondent’s perception of interviewer’s ability to detect deception.
5. Amount of time respondent had to prepare for interview or statement.
6. Structure and nature of question(s).

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Good Interviews Are A 4 Step Process

1. Elicit the respondent's story in a free form narrative.
2. Analyze the statement(s).
3. Probe to clarify and/or confront.
4. Draw conclusions.

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. and Darrel Turner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

The Fundamental Truth Known to the Offender

“I Sexually Assaulted A Child”

The implications of this statement are negative, personal, specific to sexual arousal, specific to non-consent, specific to the victim type. This limits the means an individual has with which to deny his guilt.

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. and Darrel Turner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

What This Means in Cognitive Load Only Four Major Components Available To Deny.

Component	Vectors of Common Approach
I	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Deny it was 'me' who engaged in behavior2. Couldn't be 'me' (because of something else, e.g. religion, "protector", "hero", etc.)3. Allege it was someone else
Sexually	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Was not sexual behavior (e.g. "hygiene")2. Was unaroused (therefore, not sexual)
Assaulted	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Deny behavior occurred2. Claim allegation is revenge3. Was not assault (e.g. "playful", "hygiene", no injury)4. Was consensual (therefore, not an assault)5. Not legally defined as assault
Child	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Told 'me' they were an adult2. They initiated contact (I'm the victim here)3. Sexually knowledgeable ("adult" in behavior)

Additionally, they feel they must "prove" their credibility, which adds significantly to the cognitive load.

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. and Darrel Turner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

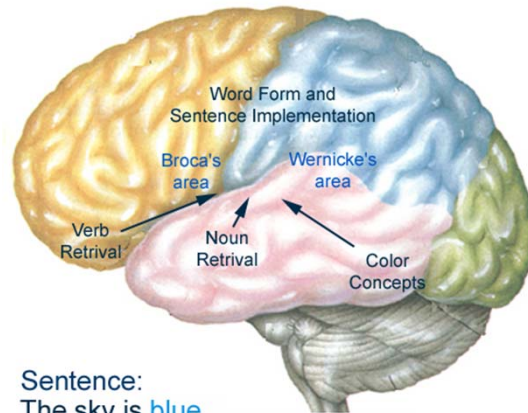
Summed results from 79 studies assessing people's
ability to detect lies:

**On average they were right
54.27% of the time.**

Source: Appendix 6.1; Detecting Lies and Deceit: Aldert Vrij, 2008

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Language involves retrieval of information from many brain areas.



Sentence:
The sky is blue.

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

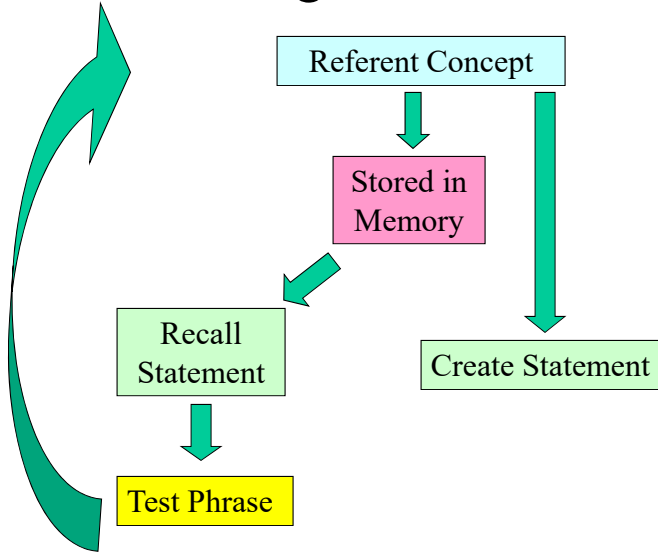
What You Do To Speak A Sentence.

1. Normal conversation is about 120 words per minute, that's about two words a second.
2. Each word must be drawn from a mental lexicon of about 80,000 words (20,000 to 150,000 depending on education).
3. Each word is selected to express an exact intention.
4. Each word must appear in the right syntactical position, in the proper tense, and with correct inflection.
5. Two words a second means about 14-20 phonemes (speech sounds) each of which requires 100 muscles to be properly toned (relaxed or tensed).

Speech requires extraordinary decision-making, rule monitoring, and motor control. In short, it is a LOT of work!

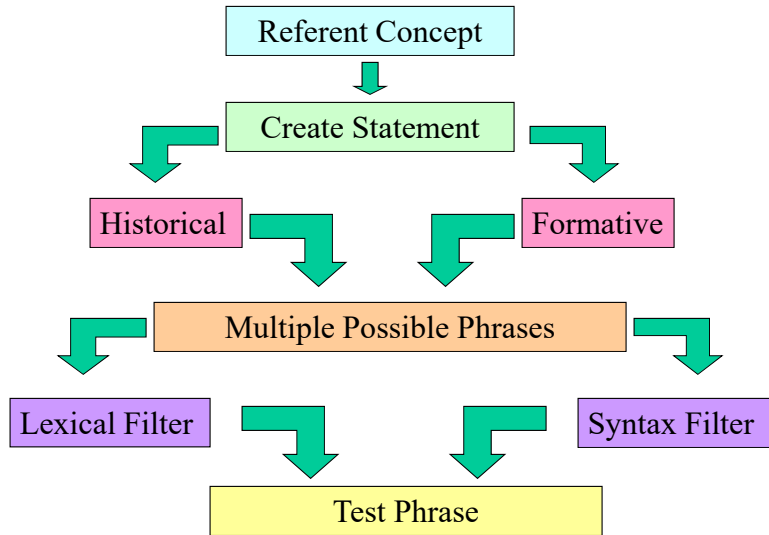
©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Cognition and Language



©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Cognition and Language



©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

The Rules

There is NO reliable way to determine if someone is being **deceptive in a statement based on a single or multiple indicator discussed next.**

What you can do, however, is use this information to determine **WHERE** and **HOW** to probe the statement.

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Statement Structure

The three parts of a statement should be roughly balanced.
25-50-25 is common.

“Several of my friends and I were going to Trino’s Bar. We walked down Euclid and then turned on Walton. As we approached the bar, we saw two guys standing in front of the door. The tall guy reached into his pocket and pulled out a knife. He pointed the knife at us and said ‘give me your money’. I thought about running, but he was too close and I was afraid he would cut me. I reached into my pocket and pulled out \$45 I had there. He waived the knife at me and then took the money from my hand. He and his friend then ran down the street and turned South onto Park St. We rushed inside and and told the bar tender we had been robbed. The bar tender called the police for us.”

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

My friend, Tommy, and I were hanging out in front of Trino's bar. We had been standing there shooting the breeze. Then we saw a group of guys coming down the street. They were weaving all over the side walk, talking loud, and really making a lot of noise. Tommy commented that they had already had enough to drink and I laughed. As they went into the bar, one guy pulled a wad of money out of his pocket to pay the cover charge. I saw some bills drop on the sidewalk. After he was inside, I picked up the bills and put them in my pocket. Tommy never spoke to the guys and they never spoke to us. We never touched them. Tommy and I went off to shoot some pool at Wilsons. I paid for the pool with the money I got from the drunks.

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

There should be roughly 2-4 sentences of text for every hour in the 'prologue' and 'epilogue'. A statement covering an entire day (roughly 15 hours) should be about 30-60 sentences long.

Significant deviations from this rule are reason to probe the statement. Shorter statements are heavily edited while longer statements are meant to be 'distracting'.

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Pronouns

Pronouns are the most important part of any statement. They show three major things which relate to anxiety in statements:

1. Presence
 - a. "I drove my car to the station."
 - b. "Drove my car to the station."
2. Responsibility
 - a. "I drove my car into the building."
 - b. "The car hit the building."
3. Affiliation
 - a. "My daughter was late again"
 - b. "The kid was late again."

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Presence

"I worked 10 hours on Tuesday."

"Worked 10 hours Tuesday."

"I talked with the boss about the problem."

"Talked to the boss about the problem."

"We spent time reading the paper."

"Spent time reading the paper."

"We took a walk to the store."

"Took a walk to the store."

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Responsibility

“I stole the money.”

“The money was stolen.”

“I smoked dope with them.”

“We smoked dope together.”

“I shouldn’t have done it.”

“We shouldn’t have done it.”

“It shouldn’t have been done.”

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

A Special Case Of Responsibility.

Took

Versus

Gave

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Affiliation

“My wife and I watched TV.”

“The wife and I watched TV.”

“My friends beat the old man up.”

“They beat the old man up.”

“My son has mental health problems.”

“The boy has mental health problems.”

“We couldn’t stop the bleeding.”

“The bleeding couldn’t be stopped.”

“I wouldn’t do something like that.”

“We weren’t raised to steal.”

“It isn’t right to steal.”

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

A Special Case Of Self Representation

Me

Versus

I

Overuse of “me” can suggest the respondent is seeking to appear as a victim of circumstance.

Remember, we are looking for **SHIFTS** in language.

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. and Darrel Turner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

I
She
He

Versus

We

Remember, we are looking for **SHIFTS** in language.

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. and Darrel Turner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Missing Time

Look for words which indicate periods of time are missing (temporal lacunae). Probe what happened during these time periods – the respondent edited them out for a reason.

Later	Afterwards	Finally
From there	Next thing I knew	Now
Then	Got there	Eventually

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Temporal Lacunae

“After we left the bar, we went to Susan’s house.”

“Now I was really late and had to hurry to get there.”

“Next thing I knew, he had a gun in his hand.”

“Then he got really mad at me.”

“When we finally got there we were surprised he was gone.”

“From there we went to the 7/11 for some coffee.”

“Later we found him laying on the floor in a pool of blood.”

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Reactive Phrases

There are certain words which should always draw your attention. These words generally indicate a reaction to something edited out of the statement by the respondent. You should probe as to what happened surrounding the reactive word.

Left	Departed	Because
That is why	Since	So as

Anytime a respondent feels they have to explain their statement, PROBE.

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

“We left the store and drove home.”

“Afterwards, we all had a beer.”

“Since it was so late, we decided to go home.”

“That is why we didn’t see the guy on the floor.”

“We didn’t notice the blood on the floor because it was dark.”

“After he departed, we noticed the money was missing.”

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Generalized Phrases

Probe generalized phrases, they often are designed to hide activity the respondent doesn’t want to discuss.

“Messed around”

“Talked a while”

“Got ready to leave”

“Argued some”

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

“We messed around for about an hour with the car.”

“She and I talked a while, then she left.”

“I got ready to leave around 9:30”

“We argued some and then decided to call it a night.”

Open Ended Statements

Look for incomplete actions or actions noted as ongoing or ending without a start. Probe to see if the action was achieved or when it was begun and what interrupted it.

Started	Began	Tried to
Continued	Resumed	Finished

“We started to leave the bar. John saw Henry and talked to him.”

“He began to calm down, then he began swinging at me.”

“I tried to put the fire out.”

“Harry came into the room. He continued to berate me.”

“After the knock on the door, we resumed having sex.”

“I finished talking to her and left.”

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

When a respondent spontaneously tells you what they

- do not remember
- did not do
- did not see
- did not hear

pay attention and probe.

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. and Darrel Turner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Noun Changes

Due to lexical filtering, people use nouns in a specific way. Notice any changes in nouns, where they occur, and probe as to the meaning of the change.

Remember, we are looking for **SHIFTS** in language.

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

“I began counting the money. I had placed the money in the bank bag when I heard a knock at the door. It was John, my friend. We talked a while and then he left. I put the bag in the safe and went home.

The next morning the police came to my house and told me the money was missing from the store.”

©Copyright 2008 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

“I was walking through the park on Sunday when I saw a girl sunbathing on a blanket near the pond. I began to talk to her. The girl’s name was Harriet. She lived in an apartment nearby with her family and said she came to the park regularly. We talked for about an hour and I left.

The next day I heard some woman had been raped in the park. I was surprised when I found out it was her. I haven’t seen her in the park since the day I talked to her.”

©Copyright 2008 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

“My wife was very drunk. She picked up the pistol from the dresser and began to wave it around. She pointed the pistol at me and then at her as she said she wished she could die. Suddenly she pointed the pistol at her head and said ‘screw you’. The gun went off. She fell to the floor and blood was everywhere. I kicked the pistol out of her hand and called 911. I tried to stop the bleeding, but couldn’t.”

©Copyright 2008 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Final Rule !

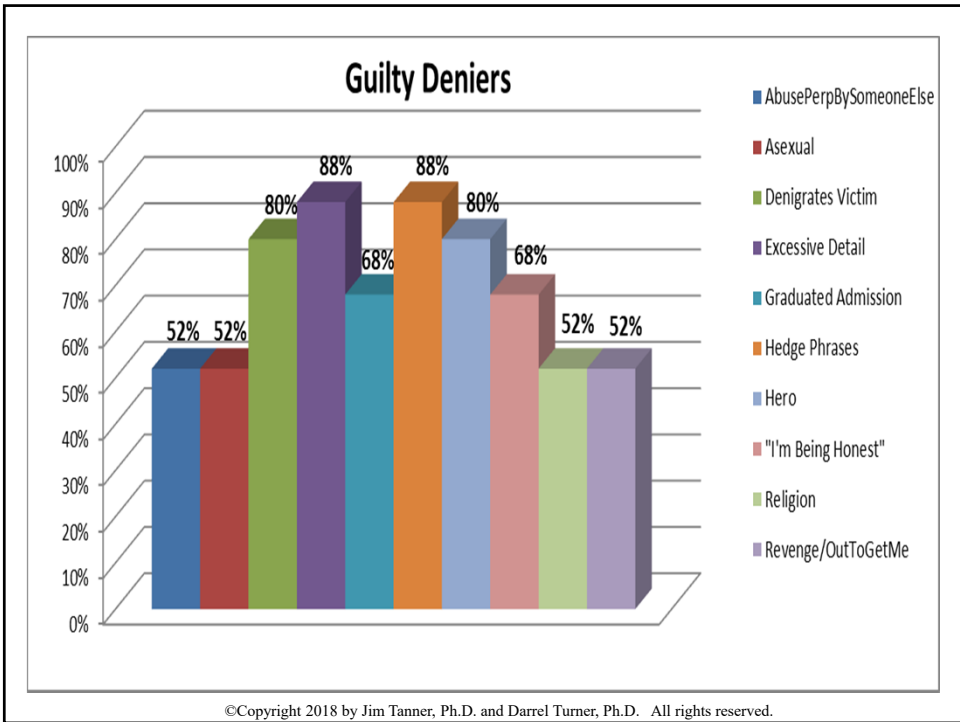
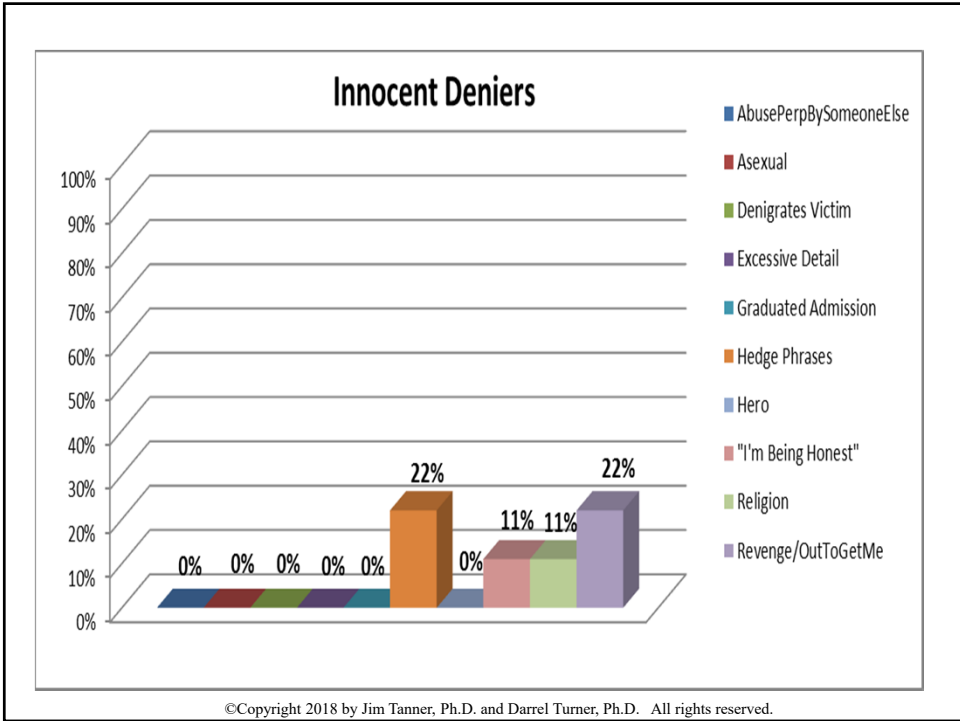
LOOK and **LISTEN** to the words the respondent uses. Don't interpret them, take them to mean exactly what is written or said. If the words don't make sense, probe the meaning with the respondent.

When probing, use the same words the respondent used, don't translate them in any way.

©Copyright 2008 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Comparing Statements Of Denial Among Sex Offenders and Innocent Suspects

A Research Study by
Darrel B. Turner, PhD



Preliminary Results

Denial Approach	Guilty Deniers	Innocent Deniers	Difference
Excessive Detail	88%	0%	88%
Denigrates Victim	80%	0%	80%
Hero	80%	0%	80%
Graduated Admission	68%	0%	68%
Abuse Perpetrated by someone else	52%	0%	52%
Asexual	52%	0%	52%
"I'm being honest"	68%	11%	57%
Religion	52%	11%	41%
Hedge Phrases	88%	22%	66%
Revenge/Out to get me	52%	22%	30%

■ = Reliable Inference
 ■ = Moderate Certainty
 ■ = Less Reliable

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. and Darrel Turner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

*KB*Solutions
KNOWLEDGE BASED SOLUTIONS

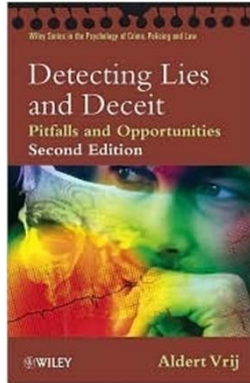
Other Resources For Further Information.



This is a seminal work on Discourse Analysis.

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Other Resources For Further Information.



Heavily research based, but an excellent resource.

©Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Training

LSI Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation, Inc.

New!

SCAN Holyland

SCAN Live Online

LSI SCAN Advanced Continuing Education Workshop

Presenting **SCAN - Scientific Content Analysis**

a new, innovative and effective technique for obtaining information and detection of deception

by analyzing the words people use

SCAN Unlocks the Mystery!

Introduction to SCAN: <i>How SCAN Works</i>	SCAN Training: <i>Where to Learn SCAN</i>	Other SCAN Products: <i>Cassettes, Books, and Software</i>	From the News Media: <i>Articles about SCAN</i>	SCAN Reports: <i>Examples of Statement Analysis with SCAN</i>	Contact LSI: <i>We look forward to hearing from you!</i>	Español <i>México</i>
LSI SCAN FREE Demo CD <i>Order now!</i>	LSI SCAN In-House - <i>It's Come to Your Location!</i>	SCAN Analysis of Anonymous Letters				Nederlands <i>België en Nederland</i>

www.lsiscan.com

Avinoam Sapir, Phoenix AZ

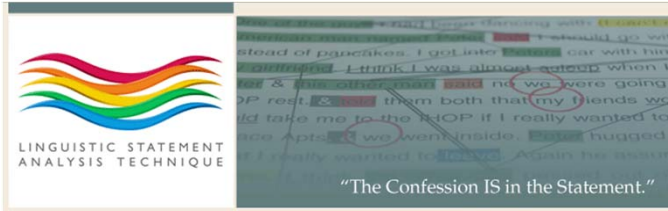
© Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.



Instructor Sgt. Bob Shaffer has been providing top-quality classroom training in statement analysis since 1997 throughout the U.S., Canada and Mexico.
[Read more...](#)



LSAT is offered by the Public Agency Training Council -
<http://www.PATC.com>



<http://linguisticstatementanalysis.com>

© Copyright 2018 by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.

Jim Tanner



lists@kbsolutions.com



I'm out of here.
Feel free to contact me via email.

© Copyright 2018 Jim Tanner, Ph.D. All rights reserved.