Detecting Deception in Written Statements: Linguistic Statement Analysis

The basic course is conducted over two and a half days. It is highly interactive with a significant hands-on, statement analysis practice. There may be a small amount of homework involved, but it is very challenging and very enjoyable for students. Students are encouraged to bring with them statements from past or current cases that might be used as examples in class. Every student is provided with a workbook and all items needed to successfully participate including markers, pens, rulers, and handouts. Students should bring a simple, four-function pocket calculator.

After successful completion of the class, students are afforded continuing advice in the analysis and interpretation of statements in students on-going investigations as well as development and analysis of IQ questionnaires. This is all free of charge.

Upon Completion:
Understand concepts of truthfulness and deception. How to maximize efficiency and effectiveness when interviewing; Insight into the thought processes of deceptive people.
Understand what are valid statements and how to collect them. What is and how to obtain statements that are not affected by outside influences and are in the subject’s own words
Understand how to identify “Linguistic Signals”. The essence of statement analysis and why they indicate deception, truthfulness, and reveal far more than what the author has written
Applying the detailed analysis process of examining the components of statements to gain the most information possible to help gain confessions and dramatically improve confession rates.
Develop a basic ability to interpret the results of an analysis. Integrating the information given by linguistic signals to complete a complete, vivid image of the reality behind the story.
Understand and utilize the Validity Assessment process, the indicators of the levels of deception that take only minutes to identify
Maximizing potential for obtaining information. Establish the expectation with the target of an interview that they will offer information.
Develop an alternative interview strategy. Develop interview strategies that will allow the interviewer to take full advantage of the information learned in the statement analysis, compelling suspects to confess. How to use the subject's own words against them to elicit confessions.
Practical application of skills and knowledge by completing a minimum of four practice statements. Analysis of 5 real-case statements to practice applying the newly learned discipline.
Acquire understanding of and ability to compile the IQ questionnaire, the written investigative tool that will allow investigators to interview unlimited number of suspects in a matter of minutes and reduce the suspect pool by up to 95%.

September 21, 22 & 23, 2011
Columbia, South Carolina

Training Seminar
Detecting Deception in Written Statements: Linguistic Statement Analysis

Who Should Attend:
Law Enforcement Professionals, Prosecuting Attorneys, Arson Investigators, Human Resource Specialists and Social Workers

Instructor:
Bob Shaffer, Sgt.
Sergeant Shaffer currently serves with the Loveland Police Department in Loveland, Colorado. During his 21-year career with the Department, he has functioned as a patrol sergeant, coordinator for his Department’s Field Training and Evaluation Unit, coordinator/supervisor of the Background Investigation Unit, Personnel sergeant, skills instructor, and P.O.S.T. academy instructor. He earned a Bachelor degree in Education from the University of Northern Colorado. Since 1996, he has been specially trained and actively involved as a linguistic statement analyst and regularly offers his skills as an investigative consultant and linguistic statement analysis instructor with departments throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

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Register On-Line At: www.patc.com

Public Agency Training Council
Jim Alsup, Director
National Criminal Justice
Public Safety Continuing Education
South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy
Columbia, South Carolina

NOTE: This course qualifies for South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy Continuing Law Enforcement Education (CLEE) credits.
Detecting Deception in Written Statements: Linguistic Statement Analysis

Course Objectives:
The Linguistic Statement Analysis Technique (LSAT) is a discipline that is highly effective in the detection of deception, truthfulness and identification of hidden information in a subject’s written or spoken statements. LSAT involves scientifically examining the word choice, structure and content of a subject’s statement to determine whether it is truthful or deceptive as opposed to the traditional emotional method of rationalizing the events in the subject’s story.

How LSAT Works
All humans use the same subconscious strategies to deceive, by using different words and phrases, statement structure and content in their statements than truthful ones. Years of research by experts in the fields of language, psychology and deception detection have led to the identification of these trends in language that are referred to as linguistic signals. Using LSAT you will identify these linguistic signals that differentiate deceptive statements from truthful ones. It is equally effective when used on suspect, witness, and victim statements alike.

The linguistic analyst examines the subject’s statement to identify all of the existing linguistic signals. They can then determine if the statement is truthful or deceptive, exactly what specific points of the statement are deceptive or truthful, and reveal much information that the subject didn’t intend to include. Look at an example:

“Before I left home, I said goodbye to her. After I said goodbye to her, I left the house to catch my flight.”

The sentences above are a small segment taken from a murder suspect’s written statement. They appear to be rather insignificant but believe it or not, this segment contains SIX signals that the writer is likely to have committed the murder! He even tells us when he committed it! The information taught in the class will teach you to immediately recognize why the statement tells us this and will make the linguistic signals jump off the page at your eye!

How This Can Help You
Using LSAT, the interviewer knows prior to the interview, what the deception is and where it lies. The interviewer/analyst focuses directly upon those areas, using a competent interview technique, and compels them to confess. Investigators will save countless hours of hit-and-miss interviewing.

Students will also learn how to develop and use the LSAT Investigative Questionnaire, or “IQ”. Using the IQ, one investigator can “interview” an unlimited number of suspects at the same time for virtually any offense narrowing the suspect list to only a handful in a matter of minutes.

Course Information
LSAT is conducted in the following formats:
Basic Linguistic Analysis: General criminal investigation
LSAT for Arson Investigation: same as basic but focus on arson statements

Seminar Agenda
Detecting Deception in Written Statements: Linguistic Statement Analysis
September 21, 22 & 23, 2011 @Columbia, South Carolina

Wednesday, September 21, 2011
8:00 a.m.—8:30 a.m.  Registration
8:30 a.m.—9:15 a.m.  Introduction to LSAT
  1. The deceptive thought process
  2. What compels people to talk
  3. Thinking logically (deceptive) v. memory (truthful)
  4. How memory works
9:15 a.m.—11:30 a.m. Foundations of Statement Analysis
  1. Obtaining a valid statement
  2. Compelling people to provide information
  Lunch (On Your Own)
11:30 a.m.—12:30 p.m. Introduction to Linguistic Signals
  1. Pronouns
  2. Tense and commitment to story
  3. Modified terminology
  4. Adverb clauses
12:30 p.m.—3:15 p.m.  Practical Exercise #1 & #2
3:15 p.m.—3:45 p.m.  Linguistic Signals Continued
  1. Identifying omitted information
3:45 p.m.—4:45 p.m.  Linguistic Signals Continued
  1. Memory references
  2. Communication references
  3. Revealing additional, hidden information
Thursday, September 22, 2011
8:00 a.m.—8:45 a.m.  Linguistic Signals Continued
  1. Sensitive information
  2. Using time to determine truthfulness
9:45 a.m.—11:30 a.m. Practical Exercise #3
11:30 a.m.—12:30 p.m. Lunch (On Your Own)
12:30 p.m.—2:00 p.m. Linguistics Signals Continued
  1. Memory references
  2. Communication references
2:00 p.m.—3:30 p.m. Practical Exercise #4
  Interpretation of the analysis
  1. Statement veracity
  2. Concentrations of linguistic signals
  3. Revealing additional, hidden information
3:30 p.m.—4:00 p.m. Practical Exercise #5
  Certificate Presentation
Friday, September 23, 2011
8:00 a.m.—8:30 a.m.  Practical Exercise #6
8:30 a.m.—11:00 a.m. Introduction to the Investigative Questionnaire (IQ)
11:00 a.m.—12:00 p.m. Practical Exercise #7

Seminar Title: Detecting Deception
Instructor: Bob Shaffer
Seminar Location: South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy
5400 Broad River Rd
Columbia, SC 29212
When: September 21, 22 & 23, 2011
Registration Time: 8:00 A.M. (September 21, 2011)
Hotel Reservations: Comfort Suites
750 Saturn Pkwy @ Harbison Blvd (Exit 103)
Columbia, SC 29212 1-803-407-4444 $70.00 Single or Double

3 Ways to Register for a Seminar!
1. Register Online at www.patc.com — Yellow link upper left corner
2. Fax Form to Public Agency Training Council  FAX: 1-317-821-5096
3. Mail Form to Public Agency Training Council
5235 Decatur Blvd
Indianapolis, Indiana 46241
Federal ID# 35-1907871

**Pre-payment is not required to register**

Upon receiving your registration we will send an invoice to the department or agency.
Checks, Claim Forms, Purchase Orders should be made payable to:
Public Agency Training Council
If you have any questions please call 317-821-5085 (Indianapolis)
800-365-0119 (Outside Indianapolis)

Names of Attendees
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

Agency

Invoice To Attn: ___________________________ (Must Be Completed)

Address ___________________________ State — Zip

City ___________________________ State — Zip

Email ___________________________

Phone ___________________________

Fax ___________________________