



What Works and What Doesn't?

Valid Cues to Deception Based on Age and Liar

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INTRODUCTION

- Most people are not accurate when detecting lies in strangers (average accuracy 54%; Bond & DePaulo, 2006).
- Older adults (OA) are even less accurate than young adults (YA; Stanley & Blanchard-Fields, 2008).
- However, people tend to be *more* accurate detecting lies in a familiar partner, (McCornack & Levine, 1990).
- Valid cues to deception as a function of **age of the judge** and the **familiarity** between the rater and the liar have not been examined.
- OA may be more motivated, than YA to detect lies in a close relationship (Carstensen, 1995).

Hypotheses

H1: OA will report fewer valid cues to deception than YA.

H2: OA, but not YA, will report using more cues in the familiar partner (FP) condition than the stranger condition.

Method

Participants

OA (12 couples; $n = 23$) YA (16 couples; $n = 32$)
58-80 yrs; $M = 67.69$; $SD = 5.46$ 18-39 yrs; $M = 22.91$; $SD = 3.99$

Materials

Unique Thoughts Questionnaire

Excluded items previously discussed with partner
Participant chose 5 items to lie about, 5 truths
Example: *What do you think you would be reincarnated as?*

Interrogation

6 Questions (Frank & Ekman, 1997)
For example: How long have you held this belief?

Judged Veracity of FP, YA stranger, and OA stranger

Max Accuracy: 30

Reported Cues used after each liar condition

What cues or strategies did you use to determine which statements were truths and which statements were lies?

Two independent coders coded self-reported cues using theory and data-driven methods (Kappas ranged from .80-.95)

RESULTS

Age Differences in Valid Cues Reported (H1)

OA ($n = 1$) relied on Speech Characteristics ($\chi^2_{(1,43)} = 5.50, p = .02$) less often than YA ($n = 7$) when the liar was a YA stranger and this cue predicted accuracy ($r = .32, p = .02$). There were no age differences (OA $n = 9$; YA $n = 8$) in reliance on Facial Expressions ($\chi^2_{(1,44)} = .18, p = .67$); those who reported this cue were less accurate identifying when an OA stranger was lying ($r = -.36, p = .01$).

Cue	Example	Frequency (YA)	Frequency (OA)	Totals
Speech Characteristics	<i>But especially her vocal tone, her voice went up a lot</i>	24	6	30
Hesitation	<i>Length of pause prior to response</i>	11	5	16
Facial Expressions	<i>He pursed his lips</i>	28	22	50
Eye Movement	<i>The way her eyes shifted</i>	27	25	52
Logical Response	<i>Considered credibility of response</i>	18	14	32
Nonverbal Behavior	<i>Head movements</i>	12	13	25
Nervous Manner	<i>Appeared somewhat uncomfortable after some answers</i>	12	4	16
Details	<i>Amount of details</i>	4	3	7
Knowledge of Liar	<i>Just know how he feels</i>	18	24	42
Totals:		154	116	270

Frequency of Reported Cues by Condition (H2)

Eye movement and Logical Response were reported more often when the liar was a stranger, compared to a FP. Nervous Manner was reported most often when the liar was a YA stranger. Knowledge of Liar was reported only when the liar was a FP, however, there were no age differences in reported usage ($\chi^2_{(1,57)} = .84, p = .36$) and this was *not* a valid cue to deceit detection ($r = -.004, p = .49$).

Cue	$\chi^2_{(2,148)}, p$	Familiar Partner	YA Stranger	OA Stranger
		Frequency (YA OA)		
Eye Movement	11.08, <.01	7 5	10 12	10 8
Logical Response	7.99, .02	3 3	7 6	8 5
Nervous Manner	9.02, .01	3 1	8 2	1 1
Knowledge of Liar	90.99, <.001	18 24	0 0	0 0

DISCUSSION

- Speech characteristics and facial expressions were the only cues that accurately predicted deceit detection accuracy.
- OA are failing to use the valid cue of speech characteristics, which could be contributing to their lower accuracy detecting deceit in strangers.
- People change their deceit detection strategies depending on who is lying. When the liar is a stranger, people rely more on eye movements and logical response. When a FP is lying, people reported use far fewer cues.
- This could suggest people are more likely to rely on a "gut instinct" to indicate if a partner is lying.