

## **SUMMARY OF THE DOCTORAL DISSERTATION**

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**Title:** The impact of non-instrumental lie detection methods on the effectiveness of police activities

**Number of pages:** 318

**Keywords:** interrogation, lie detection, assessing credibility of behavior and statements

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### **Characteristics of the doctoral dissertation**

The primary objective of security efforts is to prevent threats, which can be influenced by a number of factors. The changing nature of crime, deception, misinformation and the proliferation of false information require officials to establish reliable and truthful data. This is because such knowledge enables the detection and neutralisation of threats. The challenges of detecting lies and assessing the reliability of statements and behaviour are inherent in interrogation. Information obtained during interrogation, supported by behavioural science, is crucial for security.

The doctoral dissertation titled "The impact of non-instrumental lie detection methods on the effectiveness of police activities" is the result of several years of work on the issues of lie detection in investigative practice, as well as behavioral profiling. The scientific process consisted of several stages due to the complexity of the research subject undertaken.

The research subject was the use of non-instrumental lie detection by police officers during interrogation as part of investigative activities.

The research aimed to evaluate police officers' proficiency in using non-instrumental methods of lie detection during interrogations and suggest solutions to enhance police operations.

The accomplishment of this complex objective was attained by meeting the subsequent specific goals:

- to define non-instrumental methods of lie detection,

- determining the feasibility of employing non-instrumental methods of lie detection during interrogation,
- to define and evaluate the benefits of skillful, non-instrumental lie detection during interrogation,
- to propose solutions for improving the preparation of police officers for interrogations specifically regarding non-instrumental methods of lie detection.

The research problem is formulated as follows: what are the competencies of police officers in the field of non-instrumental lie detection methods? How do these competencies affect the quality of interrogations and investigative activities? What solutions can improve the effectiveness of police activities in this area?

The research hypothesis was that police officers are not sufficiently competent in non-instrumental lie detection in the context of interrogation. It would be necessary to introduce changes in the field of training in this area, as it is assumed that the possibility of implementing the mentioned solutions can significantly affect the efficiency of the Police, which will consequently increase security of the state.

The results of the research are presented in a dissertation consisting of five chapters.

The first chapter presents the methodological assumptions of the research carried out. The problem situation, the subject of the research, the research objectives, the research problems and the working hypothesis are stated. The methods, techniques and research tools used are discussed. The limitations of the research are also stated.

The second chapter focuses on the presentation of the use of non-instrumental lie detection during interrogation by police officers. The essence of interrogation and its stages were indicated. The interrogation activity was characterised in legal doctrine, the interrogation algorithm and interrogation methods were indicated. Factors influencing the credibility — subjectivity of the interrogator were discussed. The definition of lying and the motives that guide the behaviour of liars were indicated. The second chapter ended with the presentation of conclusions.

Chapter three covers the topic of lie detection, specifically non-instrumental methods of lie detection and gives a definition of it. The chapter presents indicators of truthfulness and unreliability in both verbal-vocal and non-verbal communication. It also highlights factors that can affect signals of deception and the significance of signs of comfort and discomfort in interpreting the behaviour of others. Indicators of lying were discussed. The importance of establishing a baseline norm of behaviour and speech was emphasized. The chapter concludes with a presentation of findings.

The fourth chapter discusses the process of training officers in interrogation and non-instrumental methods of lie detection. It covers the curricula of general training courses, including basic professional training, non-commissioned officer professional training, aspirant professional training and officer professional training. Additionally, it examines the curricula of two specialized courses: a specialized course for criminal police officers performing investigative activities and a specialized course in interrogation tactic and techniques (commonly referred to as the FBI course). Also indicated are the proposed changes in the organisation of the course by graduates of the specialised course in the field of interrogation tactic and techniques for the years 2007-2022, based on an evaluation study conducted by the Police Academy in Szczytno at the end of the mentioned course. The fourth chapter ended with the presentation of conclusions.

Chapter five presents the results of original research conducted through a diagnostic survey using both survey and expert interview techniques. Proposed solutions in the formal, legal, training, and organizational areas are also identified.

The research summary is presented in a synthetic conclusion, and the substantive part is accompanied by a bibliography.