

The influence of a street identification on a video lineup

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Street ID (show up in USA)

- Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE 1984, Codes of Practice, 2005)
 - Initial description “*should*” be obtained
 - Attention “*should not*” be directed
 - Prohibited if there is “*sufficient*” evidence to arrest, in which case a video lineup (*identity parade*) **MUST** be carried out.
- A video lineup may also be carried out later at the direction of the suspect or police or if more witnesses

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Eyewitness reliability

- Innocence Project (USA)
 - Eyewitness ID testimony primary evidence in 77% of cases
 - 24% showups in the first 82 cases

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Number of street IDs per annum?

- Field study data: Component 1
 - Diary study of robbery squad officers
 - 2006/07: Police recorded data: 108,000
- Field data
 - 700 robberies
 - 188 Attempted street IDs (27%)
 - 25,000
 - 26 Positive street IDs (3.7%)
 - 3,500

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Number of street IDs followed by a video lineup?

- Field study data: Component 2
 - Video ID suite data
 - 100,000 video lineups per annum nationwide
- Field data
 - 1,200 video lineups PA
 - All crime types (majority criminal damage/assault)
 - 34 positive street IDs followed by video lineup (3%)
 - 3,000

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Component 2: Empirical data

- Experiment 1 (of 4)
 - To test fairness of simulated street ID
 - Culprit present vs. Innocent suspect present
 - Examine street ID influence on subsequent 9-person sequential video lineup
 - Conducted within 1 week vs. 1 week to 1 month
 - To investigate evidence for:
 1. Commitment effect (prior positive street ID)
 2. Source confusion (prior negative street ID)

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Design (n = 450)

- Phase 1: Enactment of brief surprise scenario involving 'culprit' actress
- Phase 2: Street Identification (after 25 min; n = 217)
 - Factor 1: Culprit vs. Innocent suspect present
- Phase 3: Police Video lineup: Warning given
 - Factor 1: Culprit vs. Innocent suspect present
 - Factor 2: Prior Street ID or not (control)
 - Factor 3: Within 1 week vs. More than 1 week
- DV: ID accuracy (confidence 0 – 100%)

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Plagiarism scene



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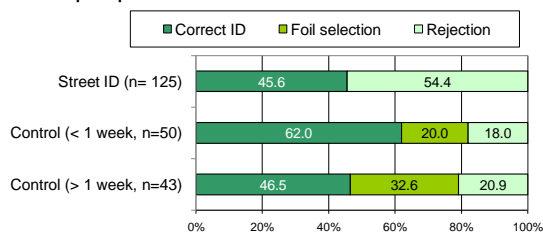
Actresses (from 30 applicants)



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First identification decision

■ Culprit present

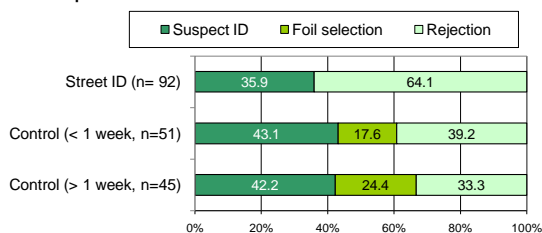


Resistance to select in street ID?

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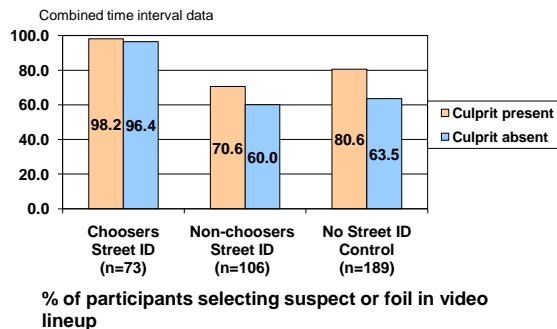
First identification decision

■ Culprit absent



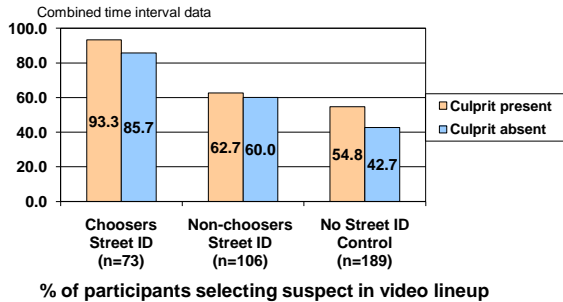
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Video lineup choosing



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Video lineup suspect selections



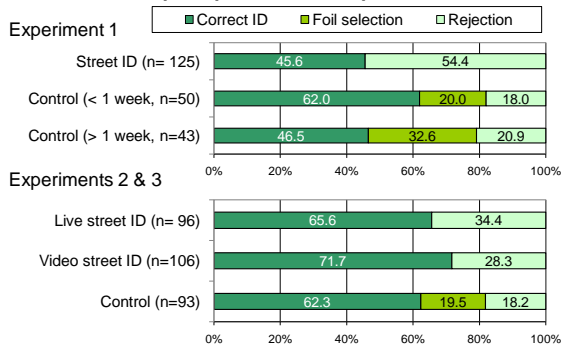
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Summary – video lineup data

- Factor 1: Culprit presence
 - Significantly more culprit selections than innocent suspects
- Factor 2: Condition
 - Significantly more street ID choosers selected suspect than non-choosers (commitment effect)
 - More non-choosers selected suspect than controls (source confusion effect)
- Factor 3: Time interval
 - Significantly more suspect selections (77.3%, regardless of accuracy) if lineup occurred within a week than if more than a week (69.2%)

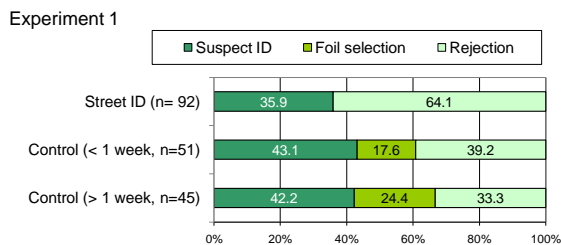
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Other culprit present experiments

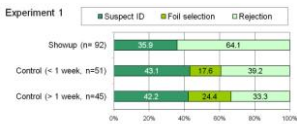
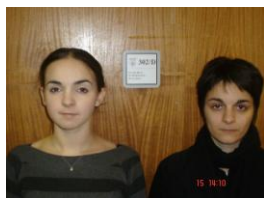


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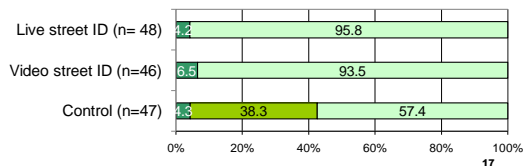
Other culprit absent experiments



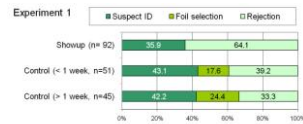
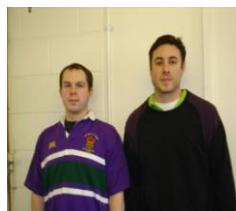
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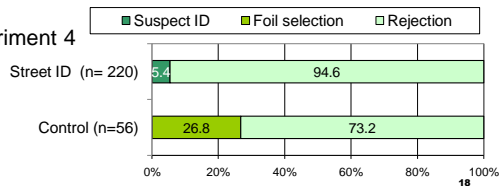
Experiment 2



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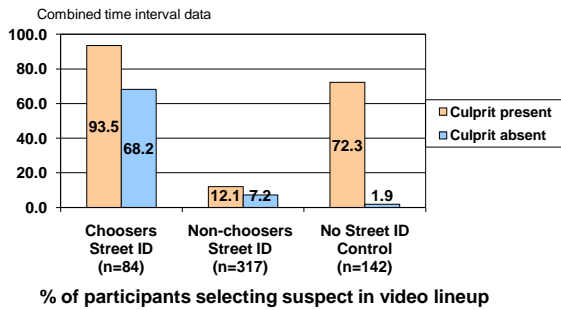


Experiment 4



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Video lineup suspect selections (Exp 3 & 4)



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Conclusions

- Street ID: Efficient elimination of innocent suspect?
 - As long as they are not too similar in appearance to offender
- Resistance to select in street ID?
- Evidence of commitment effect from street ID choosers to video lineup
- Evidence of source confusion from street ID non-choosers to video lineup
- Limitations
 - Generalise? (7 actors)
 - Realistic?
 - Stressful?

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Thank you

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