Dan Seed ([00:00](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/9FSwZOzcXvGVt8LaM-87xQbQSuTKJhhcmaDgCS30-bfqMVcaur3NLflm9UW5p2Uur2qpxtYtJyH1efNjgSFIKueKIJM?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=0.72)):

Hello and welcome to Big Ideas, a podcast from Texas State University. I'm your host, Dan Seed from the School of Journalism and Mass Communication. We are joined this month by Dr. Laura Bimble, an assistant professor in the School of Criminal Justice and Criminology. Dr. Bramble's research interests lie at the intersection of psychology and the criminal justice system. We have Dr. Bri on to discuss something very different from her usual research interests, but it's something that could tie into what she studies and that's how children are judged by parents, teachers, adults, et cetera, for telling the blunt truth as opposed to lying. A fascinating topic for all of us parents out there, some really good insight that hopefully will help all of us out. Dr. Premble, thanks so much for being here.

Laure Brimbal ([00:45](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/9-UyOrLkHf1H-N9D5wxXV8Q8NSl8F3gO529-s_De6EVfd_3HnILyVA-p5BILU7wmaZuuaQov8MKNofDmtAGSoNc__t0?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=45.21)):

Thanks for having me.

Dan Seed ([00:46](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/WpT1rNlTrzxwmeNBLzrmcPs4cm70FZ-cih1chhMeMECkoxGd-FDOb549Sr-Y7rTpruwLVJguFfs9AHGIYl0gZuLH4Zk?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=46.38)):

So tell us a little bit about yourself first, how you became interested in criminal justice, criminology and psychology, because a lot of your work does deal with the psychological aspect.

Laure Brimbal ([00:56](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/WvMnSNdZXD_SwAk2r6YowZPggz8YKqUVS_XV2_dMtD7a5mt_K0T4ECeyLfuDAUf6xCDnzSgfiX1vMZ8rRHlLt9N5Gww?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=56.46)):

I'm an assistant professor. I started at Texas State two years ago, or this is my third year, and I actually started in the field. I worked for TSA actually as a behavior detection officer. So I don't know if you have heard of that program. It was a little controversial when it was rolled out. But basically my job was to watch passengers behaviors and try to tell if they were lying or telling the truth or if they were showing some kind of sign of mal intent and then interview them if they were. So I got interested in the practical aspect of psychology and I went back to school to study the research behind the program and lying and lie detection more generally. So yeah, that's kind of where I came from.

Dan Seed ([01:43](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/RHC2CLZ9cU8TEjU-CchxJmKnd9QWaWxehGCuxXnPeCaMmYsC2q3MxPVW6XZsDY1HPKEpzeNY76S0KD70yXUoH3hEPTw?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=103.14)):

So this study that we're here to discuss, which was published in the Journal of Moral Education, how did you come to this study about children, blunt truth versus lying and the ramifications of that?

Laure Brimbal ([01:54](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/Idogo1ROEy3n7dktlRWP3y9peUmTcUwJ6P2NnI8dBZVWXqHXE1zgePwajOgWCWFEvCY4c8aUT9tp1T9DjJR41U5hHNk?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=114.96)):

So it was actually, I was lucky enough during my PhD program to work with developmental psychologists, Dr. Angel Crossman, and working with her, we studied child lying and the development of lying. So it was actually, because I don't have any kids myself, I'm sure if I do someday this will be, have a lot more ramifications.

Dan Seed ([02:18](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/u_DMpNseYN23I95QjG-tBXiPUy-WqtIigRUcteb5R9ge-bLPQObX8gbpruCrrig_ZBvecucmA8N8dow9rUzWZFnkYdc?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=138.12)):

That'll be tough for them if you have kids, that mom is an expert detector at lying in behavior, I would imagine.

Laure Brimbal ([02:26](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/CHtB8M5_lfxJ5wL0md7nosHkFbihBgb4jpf5HfvquEp72aapd2IPcCDb_Y3j7MsLuA8SCWb0i5kU6rHIGe1ETf5Hclo?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=146.67)):

Yeah, yeah, I know how to interview them. But yeah, Dr. Crossman has children and so she kind of had to deal with the issues of her children lying or not lying in front of guests or friends in this mode or considered pro-social way. If you're lying, you're being polite. If you're telling the truth, it might be considered rude. And so thinking about that question, what do you say to your child and how do you react when they either lie or tell the truth? So that's where that idea came from and where the study started

Dan Seed ([03:06](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/Y0fCW_S-AuzcePLqDyPW-R6NVkqXkRzUoa6Dj3tgy6vtAhvgf0B34OduXcSBtKI4RRHmpPRTuuJx4pXHwQQ6Pr0scrU?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=186.31)):

And what the study found is that there is a complicated relationship with the truth that kids must learn to navigate, as you said, to learn what is socially acceptable or they're getting these kind of influences about what is and what isn't socially acceptable. Walk us through the study, the bones of it. How did this all work?

Laure Brimbal ([03:24](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/VIIaHondb-hY_lhN4l2rXQaLiDrZ_-f0qDKpkmgVnSAxDUkm-wH07STmZIRVYzZ4OWVD1bQEmaXbdXaAgcjBksbFlQw?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=204.82)):

So what we did, we had child actors. We had 24 child actors. We had three different age groups. So we had kids from six to seven, 10 to 11, and young teenagers from 14 to 15, we had both females and males. And we set 'em up in situations where we asked them to both lie or tell the truth and tell the truth in blunt or subtle ways. Then we recorded those videos and showed them to adults, both parents and non non-parents, and asked the adults to rate how they saw the children. And so the adults knew that the children were lying. So we set up the situation in a way that the parents knew what the truth was so that it was clear that the child was lying and they rated the children in terms of disposition. So kind of generally warmth, competence, how they felt positively or negatively about the child, and also some characteristics of trustworthiness, so honesty. And then we also asked them some questions about why they reacted the way they reacted and whether they would punish or reward the child.

Dan Seed ([04:29](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/jvh7zjtw-PyBMz2K0KZymSsN5bWhr4Zf2KuHAklMOXZPTV0rQqSjKAxLVylayqwwrX25_vpVg07CWZDgTgCoDkoGc2U?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=269.62)):

What is the difference between a blunt truth and the subtle truth? Describe that for us.

Laure Brimbal ([04:36](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/DVKySPpbLG9QblVFvYFJIL99lCK-15acuiZYql9qyd7_lL2lq3vrezBvynzaAJ5vReU_NfyeCTJu8eV5lXTE2Pvd2XE?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=276.58)):

So that's where politeness would kind of come in. So if you're being bluntly truthful, you're not going to shy away from the truth. You might be like, oh, that was really disgusting, is talking about someone's cooking. And if you're trying to be subtly truthful, you might be like, oh, it wasn't the best food that I've ever had. That's where the politeness comes

Dan Seed ([05:00](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/_yLQkYN-7yvKGT7CRC20yIFtwaNJOLesCa4Y4r8KbdCIsGvm0cH1ZDEzcarYL_1d_4Vkl7SaDZhKvzT3eIg4qZYzGZY?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=300.97)):

In, the politeness, the little subtleties. Sometimes we call 'em little white lies to make people feel better. That's what a lot of that is, is that we don't want to disrespect people in those moments.

Laure Brimbal ([05:14](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/bwTb2opAc07qhh7rpampD9FUEEBHqQmruM2RSE2f38zoVI2ZEiPrnnFuNDjCikSk3He1ZKYUOTz6_CVENQ6mfwyJhd8?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=314.8)):

And it's interesting because, so we actually asked the parents, do you think that the child's lying, even though we tried to make it clear that they were lying when they were lying, and in those subtle situations there were more mistakes or what we consider mistakes. So parents didn't necessarily judge those subtle truths and subtle lies as truths and lies as accurately because it's a little bit grayer when you get into that subtle area.

Dan Seed ([05:40](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/uGu_SwyY-5sfFI4dUvUs97E7R1iapqlb9xYxe6HPS6sdReRGiZSlxGNTTLUpcRERw6MDqxxoiGTce8dTOPhRa5iM6Zc?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=340.99)):

And what's interesting is the fact that reading about this, that the adults on the panel said that they'd most reward a child for telling subtle truths, these little, the polite lies, so to speak, which as a dad, we're always telling our kids, tell the truth, be honest, don't lie. Are you not telling the truth? Is there more to the story? I mean, it's an interesting thing that we as adults kind of push them down that path, right?

Laure Brimbal ([06:07](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/imKl7-suEx9ZMINyUdWWORun8c3uH4SLdG4HO7o9bno0PKPRZyw2ln6WkYNs5FqUhOObcWcUk3mlFiO9Dt202gNfpdU?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=367.1)):

Yeah, no, definitely. And I think that the most interesting finding, well there were a few interesting findings for me, but the most interesting finding I think, was that generally when you look at how people, including children are characterized, there are certain traits that are just viewed as really, really bad, and lying is one of them. So liars are just generally just people do not liars, people like honesty. And in our study though, we found that only subtle truth tellers were the ones that are viewed as more positively than liars. So liars were actually viewed more positively than blunt truth tellers, which is pretty inconsistent with how people view liars generally.

Dan Seed ([06:49](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/I14LaUwgjeJvlcHDeOSpX5uqiiJVdxAJr1fyKHAKCdVxS54HSanNevRwO6otbBHbHs0547f4qiuDS6ITwcqaru_dmMk?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=409.25)):

That's really fascinating that you say that. Is there any indication why as part of the study that those folks blunt truth tellers were penalized or punished in a sense?

Laure Brimbal ([07:00](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/jJI9eLoWlj4_JBSucmeomtfMhjbuK-NkdAeeUFHS-fVRdOtlYKN8nJ8CVbL5VIA0WM1xcvSckN5WlryGnMR_HCY5r-g?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=420.47)):

Yeah, so it really depends. So we do have some kind of qualitative responses. We asked why. We haven't really delved into those yet. But just kind of anecdotally, I think there's a lot of just different perspectives on why they should lie or why they shouldn't lie. So it seems like almost a personal, maybe there's a cultural component, but people really differed in why they justified their ratings.

Dan Seed ([07:28](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/F_Yp2ZXzptHS0ruSSwVwF1oi2C98dwgUf1OhVXo4RBjLP1u65FjhDp9ebjEKYHO4oAC9ecfqRzlretGzRREfSpjAAlI?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=448.34)):

Yeah, it's interesting because it, it's one of those things too that when you say that, right, your child tells the truth. But again, knowing the social norms, you as an adult almost want to pull them back. The other we were out trick or treating, and there was a woman dressed as Ursula from the Little Mermaid, and my four-year, four-year-old asked her, are you Ursula? She said, yes. She said, apparently there's multiple Little Mermaid movies, okay, different Ursula's, different characters, whatnot. She said to her, are you the fat one? Now, this woman, she wasn't fat, she was not at all, but she asked her that question and I immediately got embarrassed and I was like, she's just Ursula, let's leave it at that. So is that an example of, it's not necessarily a truth because it wasn't reflected in this woman's appearance, but it's that blunt honesty that children have, and do we as adults try to blunt that a little bit?

Laure Brimbal ([08:27](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/XfLEi-zeEnzsTvCwD1YEa7qisk40xoFQy5q24d9TakAi-4zuAto1p4YMjZDFOt2gkAoOANF4wqS39HazCuZzeK_YkQc?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=507.05)):

Yeah, and I think definitely, I mean, I think that that would be an example of this difference between subtle and blunt response where you wish that your daughter would've kind of toned it down and maybe had a little bit more measure with what she was saying. But I think that's kind of at a later age that might come hopefully.

Dan Seed ([08:50](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/_QqTHxArXsIYOtg65oDWIlmXlFRnv4fyEdyakA4tEsGor3A9VW5G_QJq91dlS2vn2sXnGMSSi5rCaLOKRMZUHiDo2-c?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=530.6)):

Yeah, let's hope. Hopefully, because she is definitely a blunt truth teller, and I can kind of see the vibe here from the study in my own experiences with her where it's like, no, no, we don't say that. No, no, no, no. I'd rather you be careful. So what does this study tell us about how children learn these social norms of the white lie and how our behaviors adults factors into that? I

Laure Brimbal ([09:13](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/PsfXIy01ApCOAll_Uqv6fFMoQU3-X9pGV69BE9ZDhxO2V3unq0rNb_KKq8ZIA4eS68HMB5C9lkoz8Hfx_PxKXJ9LMQA?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=553.05)):

Feel like, I dunno, if you've talked to a lot of researchers, it's kind of the annoying response. This is only one study, so I have to build on it. I think we kind of found a lot of different factors that influenced how people perceive the lying. I think one thing that I didn't mention so far is that we also looked at protective lies, which we viewed as kind of pro-social lies, where a child would lie to protect a sibling. So if their sibling broke their bicycle and the child didn't want their sibling to get in trouble for breaking their bicycle, so they lied for their sibling, and people rated those lies or those children telling those lies as negative, they rated them more negatively than the truth tellers. So a little bit similar to an antisocial lie or what you would expect with an antisocial lie. So it's interesting because thinking about a protective lie, you would say maybe you would want your child to lie to protect a sibling in that it's not to protect themselves, it's to protect someone else. That was also a little bit surprising that there was a difference between polite lies and protective lies.

Dan Seed ([10:25](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/eHDTv9iEmG6vXm3X68QADHSIvZWsjS9aGKSOiOOy0glpyNgW6jLvMwgpU7VLl57v2T3IP_lUGHSm7TKJHNgwpyGwyeY?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=625.11)):

As you said, this is just one study, obviously that's always the caveat. This is one study, there's other components that need to be done, other things that need to be looked at. But when you look at this study as the person that conducted it, worked on it, what does this say about adults? I think it says more about adults than it does children. Is that correct?

Laure Brimbal ([10:45](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/lUeulELfOLzE_wleqFzp9OC6B-UvGAmhRepnKYo_2HfFp8Ft_OspWs0ytTHDbv2I6LOG5ah9TcZu4ypoIbl_ByzIwcU?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=645.21)):

Yeah, definitely. And I think it's really interesting. One of the findings that I found really interesting that might be a little nerdy for others, what we found was that parents or adults ratings were different if they were rating disposition. So like I said, whether they viewed the child positively or negatively or kind of warm, this is a nice kid versus honesty. And so the honesty ratings always reflected kind of what you would expect. So children who were telling the truth bluntly, they were viewed negatively, but they were judged as honest and trustworthy. So I think it kind of depends what you want in a child, right? Do you want an honest child? Do you want a polite child? I think it does say a little bit about adults and what we value. And I think it might be something cultural because our participants were American. And so maybe in the us, or at least in our sample, we valued politeness over honesty.

Dan Seed ([11:56](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/vcahHnd6UY7g0ssLfrTU8utmOlHnfZjuj5zsDhCuC3PDVy8LyUPgfapiRYDdRFZgp1kGx93RCQTHW8Gkn6KRohcU2-U?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=716.86)):

And I've read that elsewhere in other similar studies about Americans and truthfulness and honesty that Americans are to a fault, I suppose at times, viewed as a more polite culture in that they won't say something to somebody's face. Instead, they'll say it behind their back versus in other countries, particularly in the Netherlands, they are very upfront in your face and honest, that does not look good on you. And then they continue on with the conversation. Versus here it's like, oh, that's nice, and then it's the eye roll. Can you believe that they're wearing that type thing? Which again, I find this stuff interesting. It speaks to us as a society as well. And so when you do this kind of research, are you thinking in that larger context of what this means for us as a society or who we are as a people, or is it more narrowly focused?

Laure Brimbal ([12:48](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/gkTNeZgdhYoabtj7KTKRryXaXQzrpDSwkyLOoH_blH9S1_EMT3HhKB4qcB8sIcAu_qlscnN0UlmzgkojUZvF9Drx9q8?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=768.1)):

So for this study, it was very narrowly focused. I mean, I think that it would be really interesting to kind of broaden it though, because I definitely think that there is way more to it. And this study was more quantitative where we looked at people's ratings. But I think it would be really, really fascinating again, when I have a little bit of time to look at the more qualitative responses and to kind of broaden the sample to see what other people would say, what other cultures, people from other cultures, how they would respond and why they would respond. And I think also, I mean, we looked at children of different ages, and so we thought that people's responses would vary based on age, and the results on that weren't as clear. And we looked at gender as well, which again, there wasn't much there, but it was just 24 actors. So maybe if there were more varied people or more varied actors.

Dan Seed ([13:45](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/8JZqNRpKddVr1e3uQFZPFIewRpSjBwF-YrH8xei-srSJ4PE0csXgESHAPwQdeQuV9yL-Hf-5FQ7sW7rs4J6rURgWKOE?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=825.91)):

Sure, yeah, a larger sample of participants in terms of actors and whatnot to be able to get responses. And again, as you mentioned, this is just one study here. Does this study end here? Is there future research plan with this? And if so, can you tell us a little bit about that?

Laure Brimbal ([14:02](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/6GupHHfFTGM69CHN4Gl2X0nNZNELzv5QHpojMHf8_xSRnrHavEzbJWUpMziIO8ij2CgLZMmseCj5XSrlFtNgn6qgztg?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=842.26)):

I think I'd like to, ideally. I'd like to, I think especially when you look at moral development of children, I think that that would be really, really interesting, especially as it pertains to for my more broader research, say interviewing children and understanding children's motivations to lie in a criminal context and how that affects potentially how they were socialized as a child, how that affects their motivations during interviews as an adult or as an adolescent. I think that there are definitely some potential questions that could be answered there that would be really interesting.

Dan Seed ([14:40](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/JyUfs0m2jBhYfxsCaapCDZVKROWRJMCjGtN4xYe5ebTEBD3cooQJFg8vfirDkg8NL7TNxW5vJRsQBfRYVErpigLqDJE?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=880.36)):

And you segued into that nicely because as I mentioned at the start, your focus is on psychology and the criminal justice system, and clearly you just stated how this research could fit into that in terms of this as a tool or a way to look into the way that people respond to interrogation or questioning as a psychologist, somebody that does this, that has done this before, how deep do you get with a subject? I mean, do you study their background before they're asked questions? What is that process like? So you can have a better understanding of them, which I would imagine helps guide the interviewer better understand how to get the responses that you need.

Laure Brimbal ([15:22](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/rvW9lPKBn78beImNNGT3MRk1cOJk8QwPoO7UvkyzBLzYDLJMBJssTQQT5sYN_THAXruaL6P8vpBzOyTwRe4E-6thqgk?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=922.13)):

Yeah, no, definitely. And that's something that kind of is a huge component of the research that I do now. Part of the research that I do is focused on law enforcement training and how to move training from a more accusatory perspective, where you go into the interview and the questions that you're going to ask. You have this perspective that what was done, that the subject might be guilty, and so you're the one talking and you're not really listening as much. I'm trying to shift from that to a more investigative interview approach where you're listening a lot more, asking a few questions and try to get to know the subject. And so with that, trying to get to know the subject and try to understand their perspective, trying to understand their underlying motivations. Part of that is encouraging interviewers to look at subjects background, where did they come from, culture, their family background, what they've been through, how they grew up, information like that to prepare, so you know, can try to understand their perspective a little bit more and maybe understand where they're coming from so you can hopefully relate to them and help them cooperate.

Dan Seed ([16:42](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/riJRg13egkOcuCyWYY2iAt-rnc58YsB4kg5o9oGQPA_xM5DVCGvp-IbcXI81EBpT93D99OL0GYmzQiXtczxchBPOVqo?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1002.29)):

What are some of the biggest challenges that investigators face when they're doing an interview or preparing for one or going through that process? Because in our minds, modern media, modern television, movies, film, whatnot, they make it look so easy. After 30 minutes, they're going to get the answers that they want. And obviously that's not the case, but what are some of those challenges that go into that based off of your past research, your past professional experience that maybe you could shed some light on that for our audience to give us a perspective of what it's really like?

Laure Brimbal ([17:15](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/abyFdJuHFMmLGvUzMmvjTMnOifxFqXgXo9TDzZXsMfRXwwpSeCy3doQtvmnSOxbJWda4MC4yQiMsCNeCq7-cqp3ulrE?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1035.71)):

That's a really interesting question. I think it really depends on the interviewer. I mean, from my research, I've really found that everyone kind of has a different perspective. Even as an interviewer, everyone kind of has a different approach. I think it is difficult when we're asking interviewers to take the perspective of a subject that's a difficult task. It's a lot easier to just go in and say, this person's guilty, I know it, and this is the evidence out front. And not listen, not try to get to know the subject. It's a lot less cognitively tasking, but actually trying to get to know someone, it's a lot harder to do. And if that's your job on a daily basis, it can be exhausting to do that. And it can be really hard, and it can be hard to get to know a subject and understand their perspective, and then you might feel bad for them and understand where they're coming from. And so I think that can be tough.

Dan Seed ([18:13](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/oNRCjrgMzEHezJWp7NqrOVw_-DJxBzAa88vRzEhNRNYtOl5DUU_nHonJUY3hHTHTJYhYZO_AZJaqzjOkPkujbh68kUY?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1093.11)):

And I was going to ask about that. Is there kind of a line there where sometimes if you get too far over the line, that sympathy starts to come in or that you could possibly lose sight of the end result or the end goal, or that you're too embedded with the person? Is that ever a concern in these kinds of situations?

Laure Brimbal ([18:30](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/8nB2Vk_dsJGFuZE_c5zCDK5T8BX3lQ3wXYYeQKU9CWSrm24EglNniBUYBPNIzsU6z1N8ygw1kKvNTvGrm48ssbvhKcg?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1110.87)):

I can't really speak to that. I've never been actual law enforcement. I haven't conducted these kinds of interviews, but I could imagine it would be a concern because it's hard work. And if you have to do this every day, you interview a new suspect or a new subject witness victim every day, getting to know them, each different person who has their individual story, who's probably gone through something pretty bad. If you're police talking to someone, it's never going to be a good day. So that can be really tough. I think

Dan Seed ([19:09](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/Z-h_so6KR7ARJFXfFFarHqOpqpHJUjUMbMvREHXbfEMX3XYfstOPRwdlMZX4BvsjJX6x6DBcutJOE6kp3W6EjvrD00k?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1149.24)):

We've interviewed folks from the School of Criminal Justice and Criminology before. You guys do some really fascinating work over there. Interesting work, work that's beneficial for society, the area as a whole. What happens over there? What's going on? The importance of the work that you guys do?

Laure Brimbal ([19:25](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/O98C7-inKnEDWIU8HUU5sE0w5prDJX4vbUpMldlSejxQqtAfTwep0Q6vjXD8yS44QdcukP7g3VkV1P7xPPzQnrwBTBs?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1165.32)):

Yeah, no, I mean, I've only been here for about a little bit more than two years, but it's been such a great experience. I think my colleagues do a lot of really, really interesting research. A lot of us do work in policing, and one of the things that I really like about it, because as a psychologist, my work is very applied. I work with law enforcement with interviewers directly, and so I really like that the school is very applied and they have a lot of connections with law enforcement agencies. All of my colleagues work very closely with different law enforcement agencies, different agencies. It's really been great to get to know them, to work with some of them to see the amazing work that they've been doing.

Dan Seed ([20:11](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/6DhCByAzmTkKI6VD-vXVfADpYzsE2OqaTecoZYZTJPff52b_UvuvunYVV3LWnBDJl0vkcfGJTLHreXWZxP_7EvbPlb0?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1211.58)):

Well, Dr. Laura Ble, thank you so much for joining us for this episode of Big Ideas.

Laure Brimbal ([20:16](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/2k4CEuv_x4GEb-wFRjK50QgvtQQuNEVpfu77zw0FDPwNsuGGWAtUhid8TlTZVN4kCitIQfX-LTN_wKqieJ_hJJlkf-Y?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1216.03)):

Thank you.

Dan Seed ([20:17](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/8ejJ-smD6KL274BxISMDVXMbFYTYIHDHcesdaLQalEAlJE1ggNQj8C-I5PUBEFCyN8uqaY6onipGAQXMUr_vX477xZE?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1217.36)):

And thank you all for downloading and listening to our last episode. Hard to Believe of 2022. We'll be back in 2023 with another year of episodes. Until then, we hope you have a happy and healthy holiday season, and please as always, stay well and stay informed.