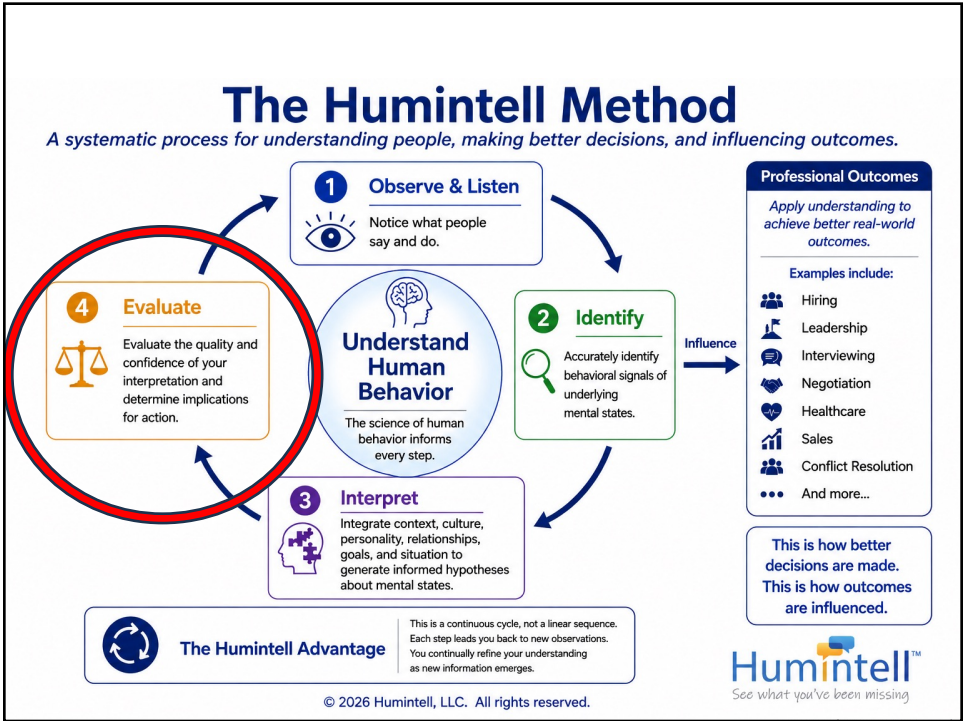


OVERVIEW OF TACTICAL INTERVIEWING

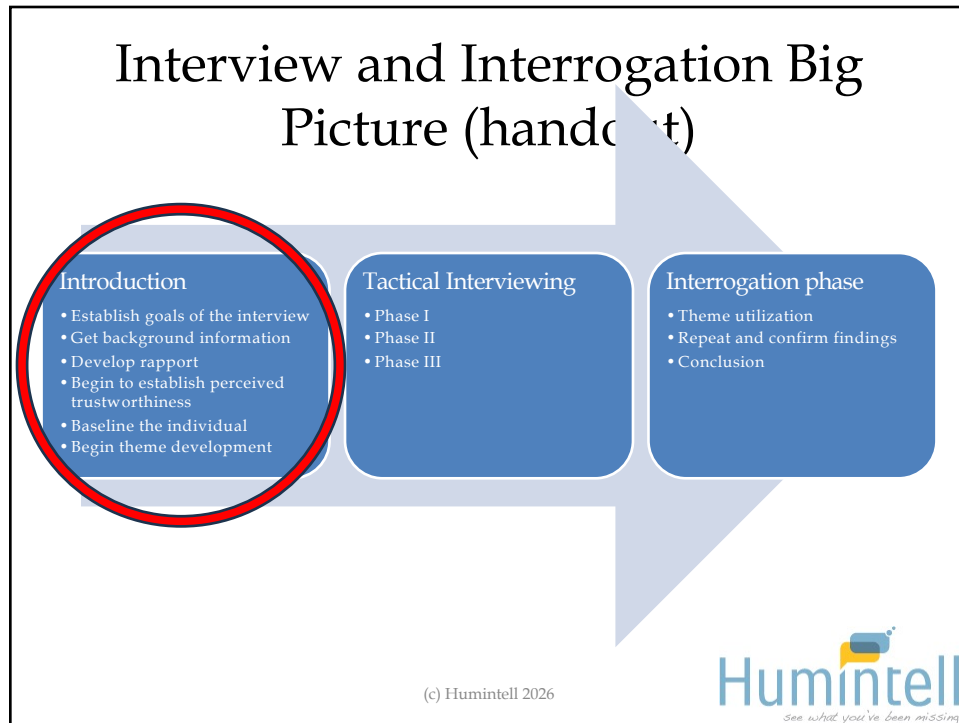
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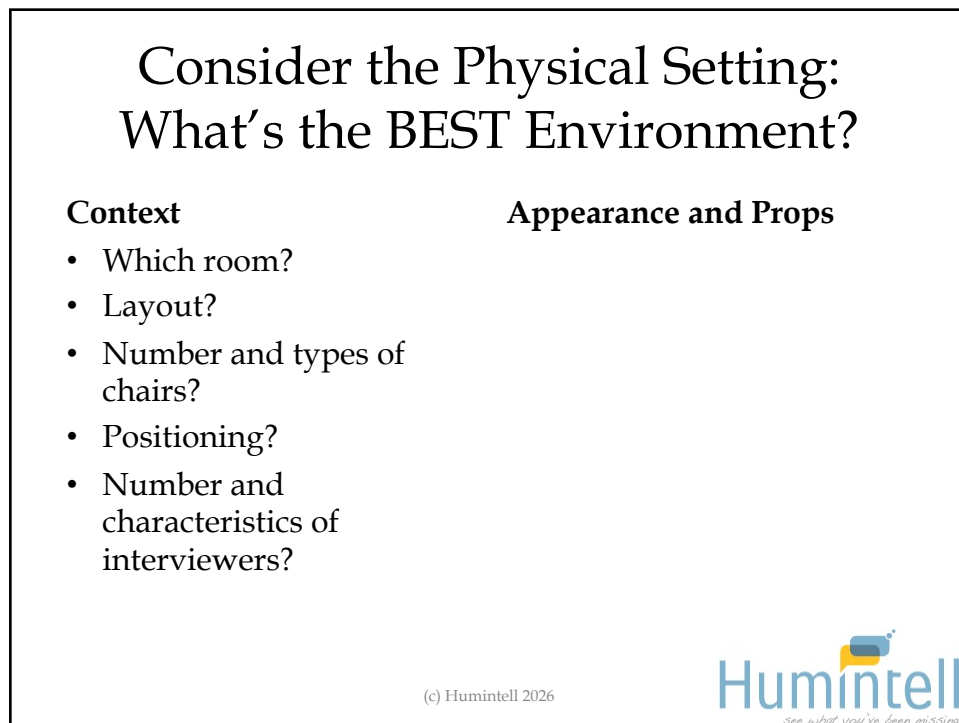
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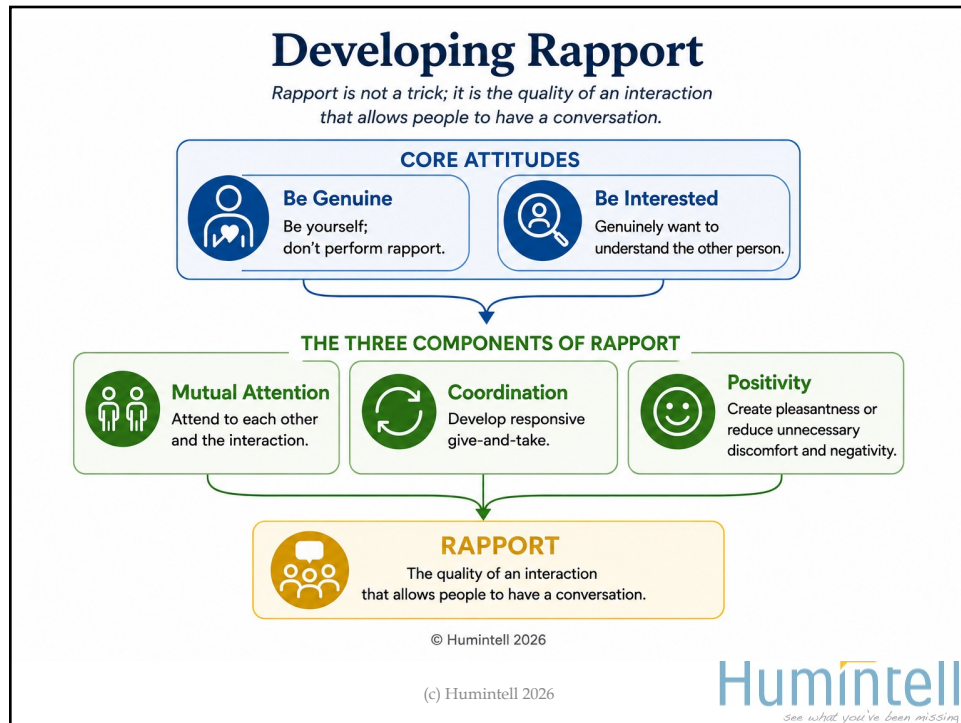
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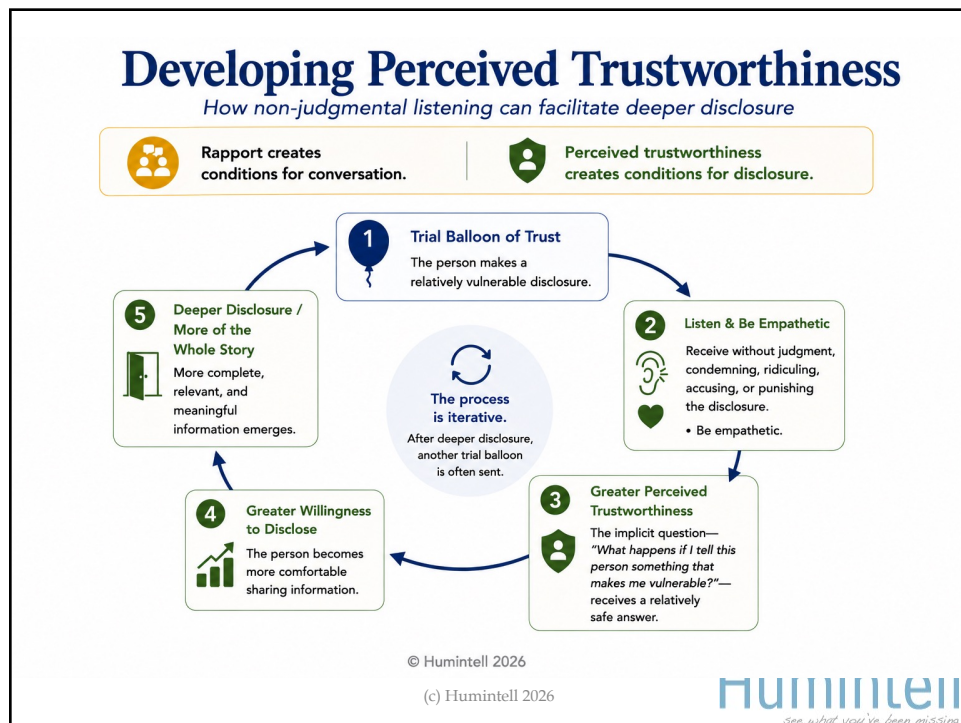
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Baseline Individuals

- Nonverbal Style
 - Overall expressivity?
 - Emotional style?
 - Behavioral tics?
- Verbal Style
 - Pauses or filled pauses
 - Jargon
 - Stuttering and repetitions
 - Pronouns
 - Tone of voice
 - Verbal hedges
 - (Cultural issues)

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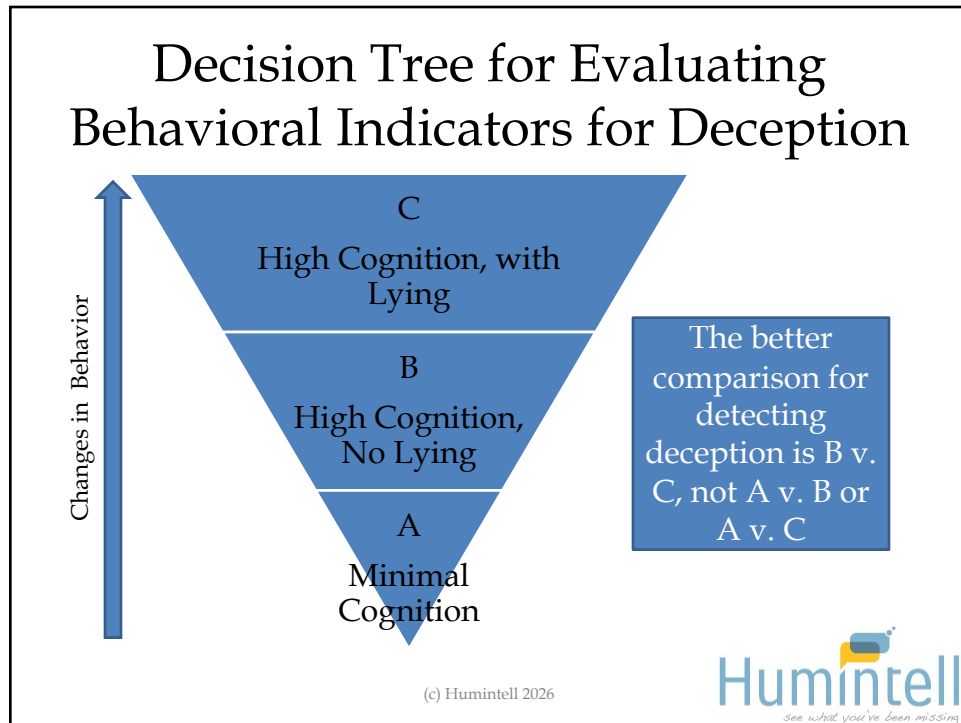
Changes from Baseline

- Detecting demeanor changes from a baseline can tell you important cues about changes in mental or emotional states that may be important to reading people

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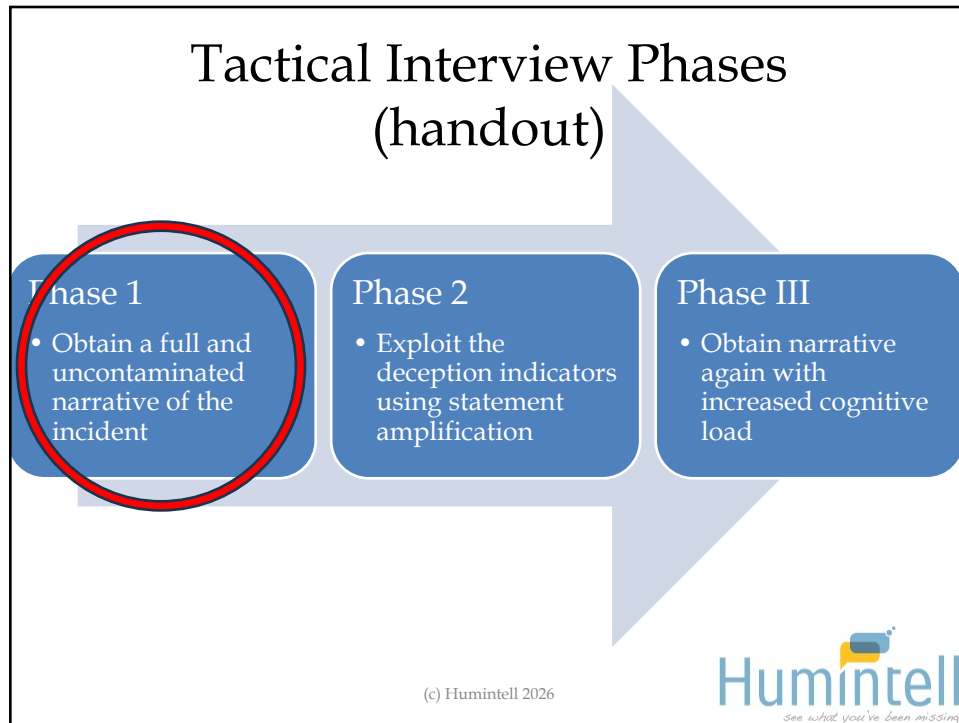
Examples of High Cognition Truthful Qs

- See Handout

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Phase I - Obtain a Full and Uncontaminated Narrative of the Incident

- Start with broad, open-ended question
 - May need to ask questions to find context and establish time limit for the prompt
- Eliminate interview(er) contamination
 - Resist asking clarification or challenge questions
 - Let them get their information out without being interrupted
 - Trigger discipline → mouth discipline
 - Embrace the awkwardness of silence
- Don't follow up with their extraneous info

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Phase I (continued)

- At times may need to restate the last thing they said (do not summarize using your words) and say, “and then what happened?”
- May need to repeat the process a few times
- Same for initial intake by patrol officers
- If you’re with a partner, make sure they’re on the same page
 - Same for colleagues behind glass or viewing CCTV

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Open vs. Closed Ended Questions

- What’s the difference?

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Did you Know?

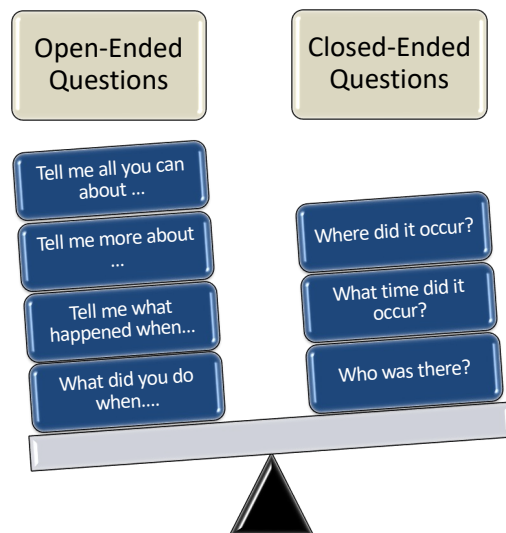
- All knowledge about validated and vetted deception indicators come from research on uncontaminated narratives.
- Did you also know that
 - Research has demonstrated that deception indicators are much more likely to occur with open vs. closed ended questions?

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Balance between Open- and Closed-Ended Questions



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Phase I (continued)

- Observe (listen) for credibility indicators and take note of most relevant statements, topics, or words associated with a deception indicator
- Order related to importance to interview goal or investigative needs
- Prepare for Phase II

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Tactical Interview Phases (handout)

Phase 1

- Obtain a full and uncontaminated narrative of the incident

Phase 2

- Exploit the deception indicators using statement amplification

Phase III

- Obtain narrative again with increased cognitive load

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Phase II: Exploiting Deception Indicators

- Goal
 - Examine areas of possible deception in order to better obtain ground truth
 - Should result in clarifying veracity or making deception more obvious

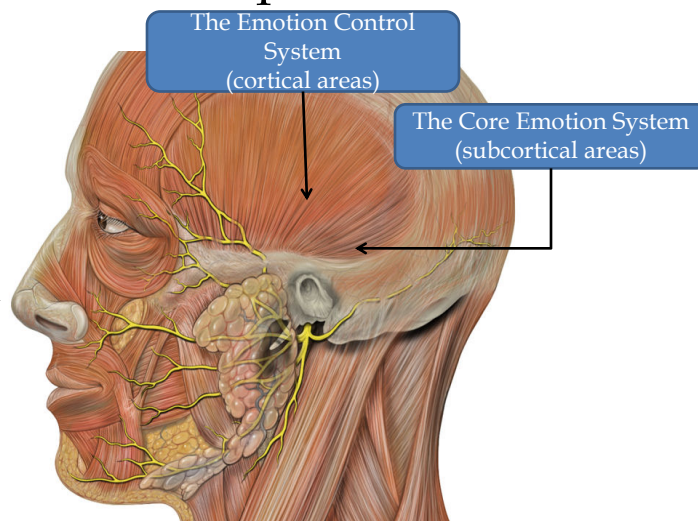
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Why do Microexpressions Occur?

The dual neural control of facial expressions:
Strong impulses from the core emotion system compete with impulses from the cortex to control expressions



By Patrick J. Lynch and C. Carl Jaffe, MD. Reprinted by permission

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Suggested Procedure – Amplification of the Statement

- Use the subject's statement to probe for more details in those places where they have left themselves vulnerable.



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Statement Amplification (continued)

- Select the most important statement, topic, word, or phrase where deception may be indicated and based on your investigative needs
- Layer that selected statement, topic, or word
- Observe (listen) for new details in target event (or lack of)
- Story may change
- Repeat as necessary

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Amplification Format

- Begin with an open-ended question to encourage the subject to provide more details.
- Repeat the interviewee's words verbatim:
 - "Lilly, you said that, 'I was thrown on the bed, held down, and cut about my body'. Demonstrate that for me."
 - "Lilly, you wrote, 'Some clothing items were cut off'. Tell me more about that."
 - "Julie, you said, 'I noticed a male in my kitchen/living room doorway'. • Draw me a diagram."
 - "Julie, you stated, '...threw my underwear in wood stove also threw in bark'. Explain that to me."
 - "Kimberlee, you wrote, 'he seemed to want to please me more than himself'. Go on." or "Continue."

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Amplification Format (handout)

- Begin with an open-ended question to encourage the subject to provide more details.
- Other broad open-ended statements/questions that require an narrative response:
 - Help me get a mental picture."
 - Describe that for me."
 - Help me understand.

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Amplification Format (handout)

- You may need to intersperse the questions with self-deprecating remarks, such as:
 - “I’m a little confused. You said...”
 - “I want to make sure that I understand. Did you say...”
 - “Help me get a mental picture.”
 - “Put me in your shoes.”

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Layering

- After each open-ended question, follow up (layer) with as many questions of any type as you choose.
 - **Include all specific, relevant investigative questions here!!!**

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Examples of Layering Questions

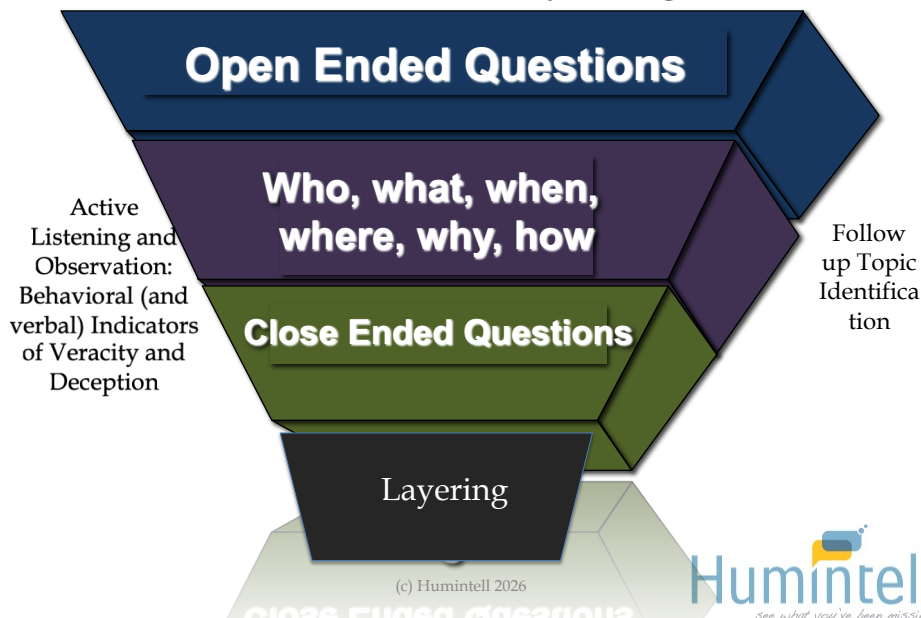
- What did you say? What did he say?
- What color was his shirt?
- How tall was she?
- Which way did they run?
- What kind of car was it?
- Basically, all investigatively relevant questions you want to know about “the facts”

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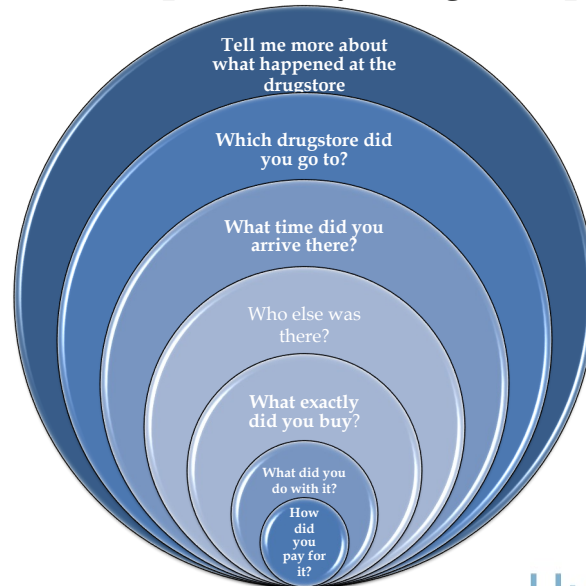
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Funnel and Layering



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An Example of Layering a Topic



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The Effects of Amplifying Statements

- Why?

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Statement Amplification (continued)

- Where to Start?
 - Don't need to start at the beginning.
 - People can talk about the beginning for hours because they're very comfortable there and there's no threat there.
 - You can start wherever you choose
- Start at the weakest point
 - You don't attack the strongest point in war
 - An interview is no different

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Supplemental Tactics to Increase Cognitive Load

- Drawing/sketch w or wo narration
- Unexpected questions
- Directions for restatement for verifiable details
- Reverse chronological order
- Doll/Prop reenactment
- Write a statement
- Strategic use of evidence

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Behavior Assessment Qs

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Transition

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INTERROGATION CONSIDERATIONS

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Purposes of the Interrogation

- Interviewee has been determined to be lying in the interview phase
- Purpose of the interrogation
 - To get a confession of culpability

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Interview vs. Interrogation

	Interview	Interrogation
Objective	To gain info	To obtain a confession
Structure	Yes	Highly Structured
Notes	Yes	No
Talking	Suspect, witness, victim	Investigator, Detective
Tone	Supportive	Accusatory



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Rough Procedures leveraging Behavioral Indicators

- Develop themes from the interview phase to use in the interrogation phase to aid interviewee in justifying their behavior
 - Through the analysis of verbal content and demeanor
- Use a theme to allow the interviewee to explain their behavior in their own words
- Be sure the theme cannot be used as a legal defense

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RPMs (handout)

Rationalization – distorting the true intention behind their crime.

- e.g., "I didn't mean to steal the money, I just wanted to borrow it."

Projections of blame - placing blame for their own actions onto someone or something else

- e.g., the victim, an accomplice, low salary, unfair treatment, intoxication.

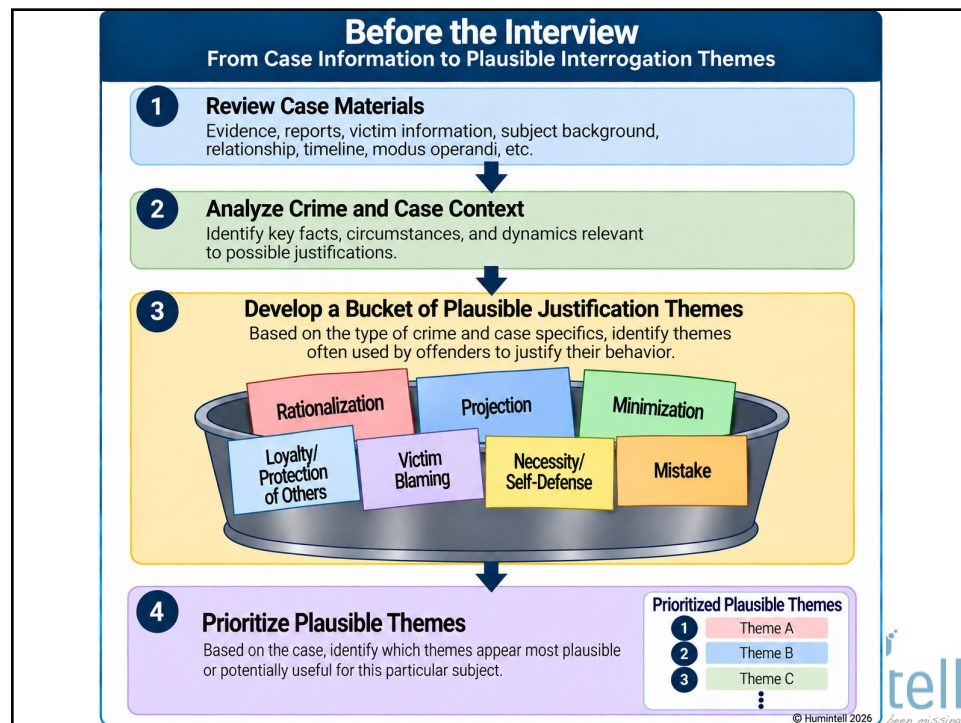
Minimization – convincing themselves that what they did could have been much worse

- e.g., "I only took \$50,000. If I were dishonest, I could have easily embezzled \$100,000;" "there is no injury to the victim, e.g., "The company can afford the loss"; "The child was not physically injured."

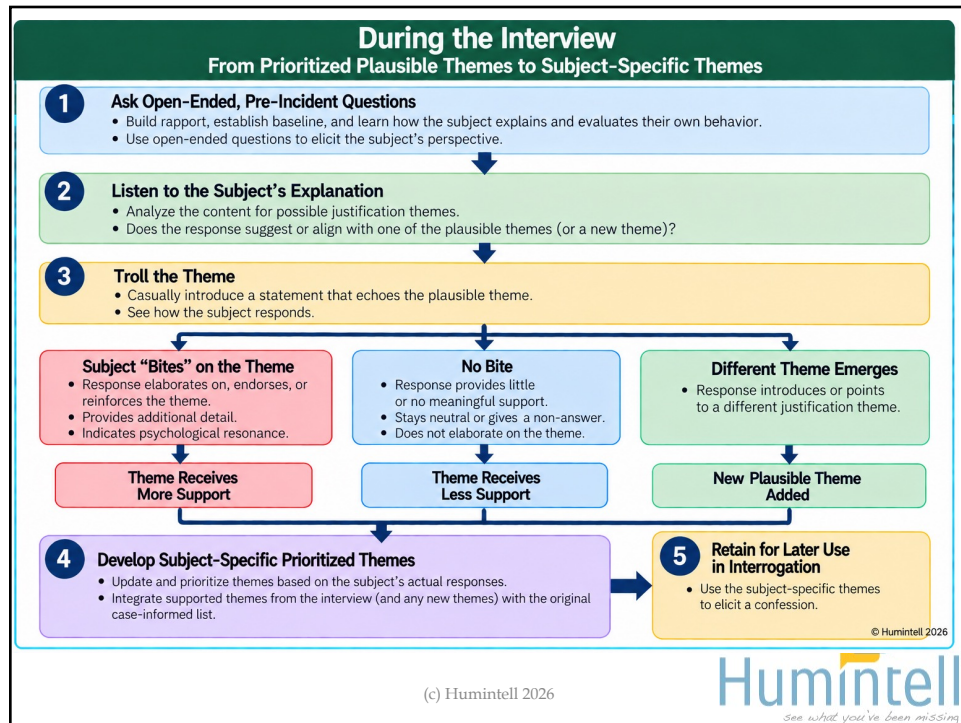
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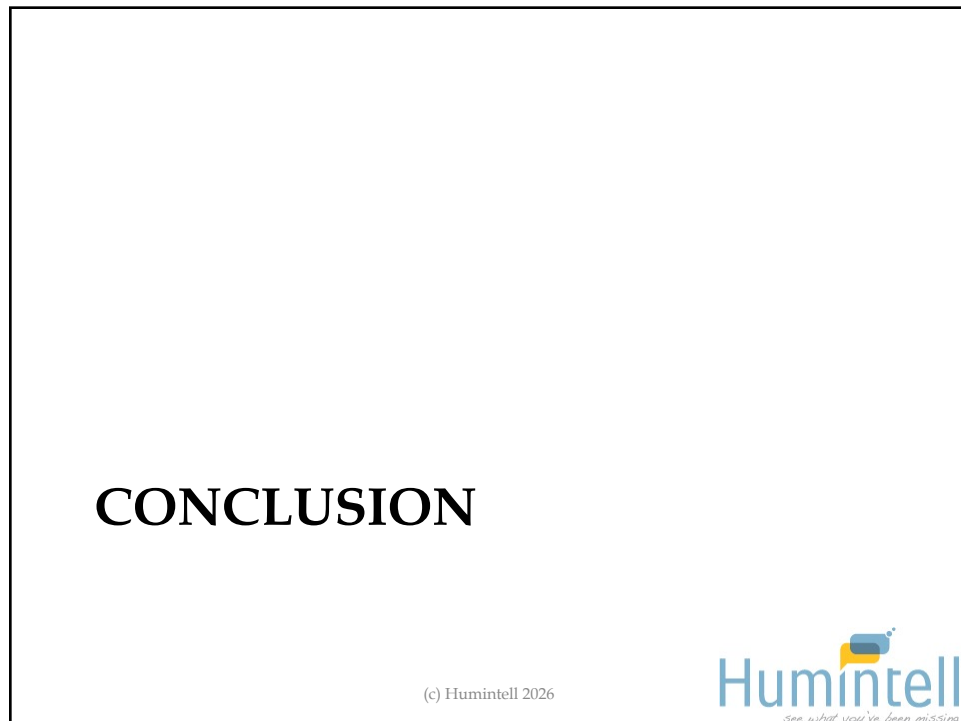
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