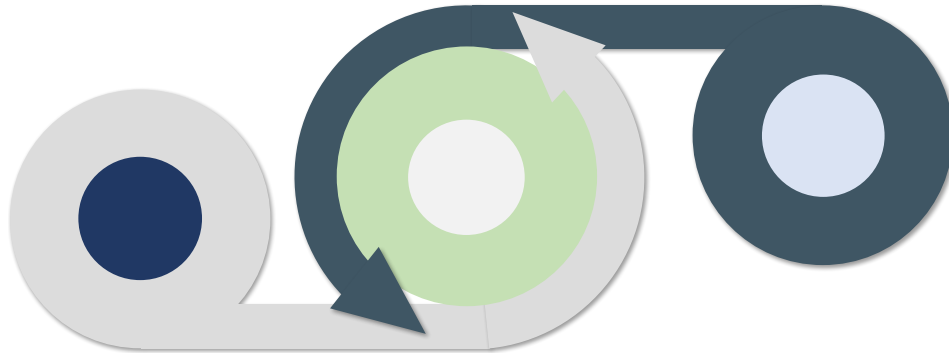


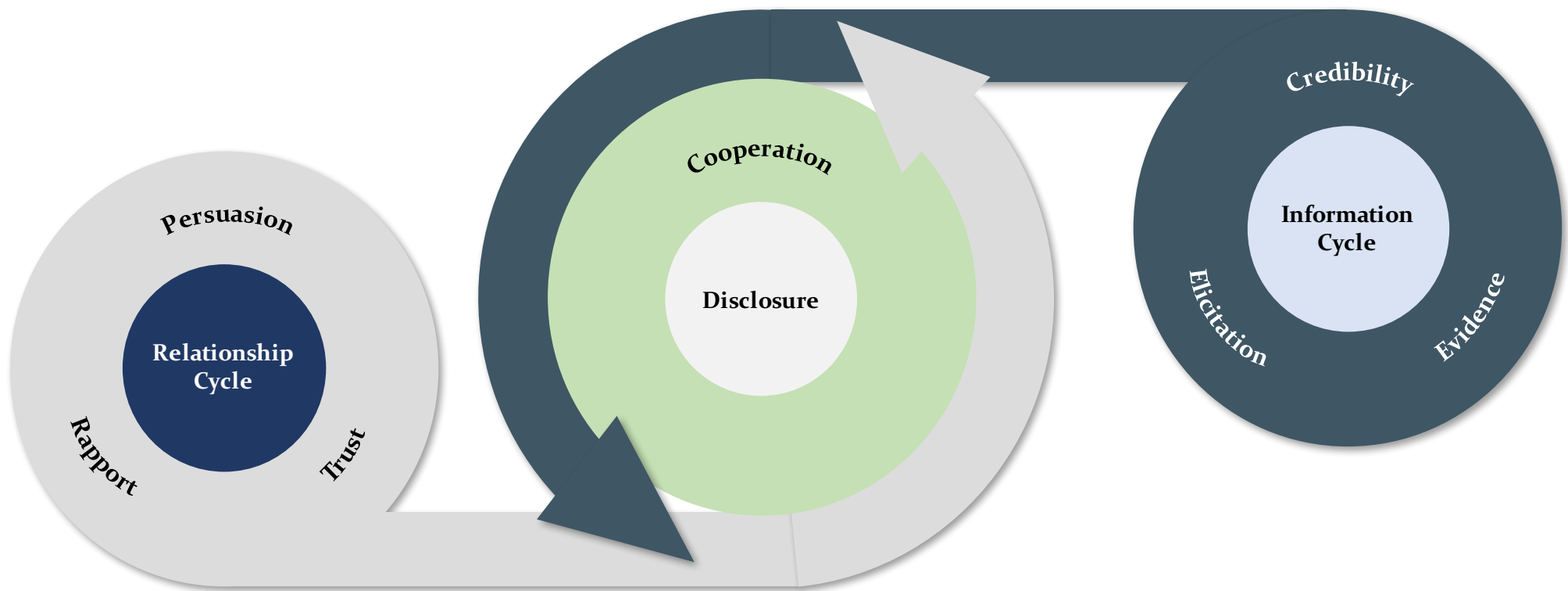
The Science of Interviewing and Interrogation: The Information Cycle

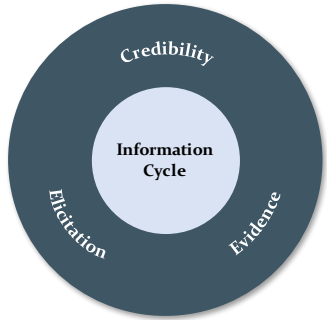


Christian Meissner, Ph.D.

Col. Steven M. Kleinman (Ret.)

Erik Phillips, M.S.

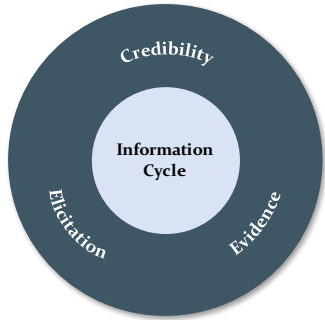




Memory & Cognition

whether the subject represents a victim, witness, source, or suspect, the information being sought by an investigative interview resides in the persons **memory**

human memory is **reconstructive** in nature (not veridical) and quite malleable – successful elicitation therein requires an understanding of the **principles of memory retrieval**



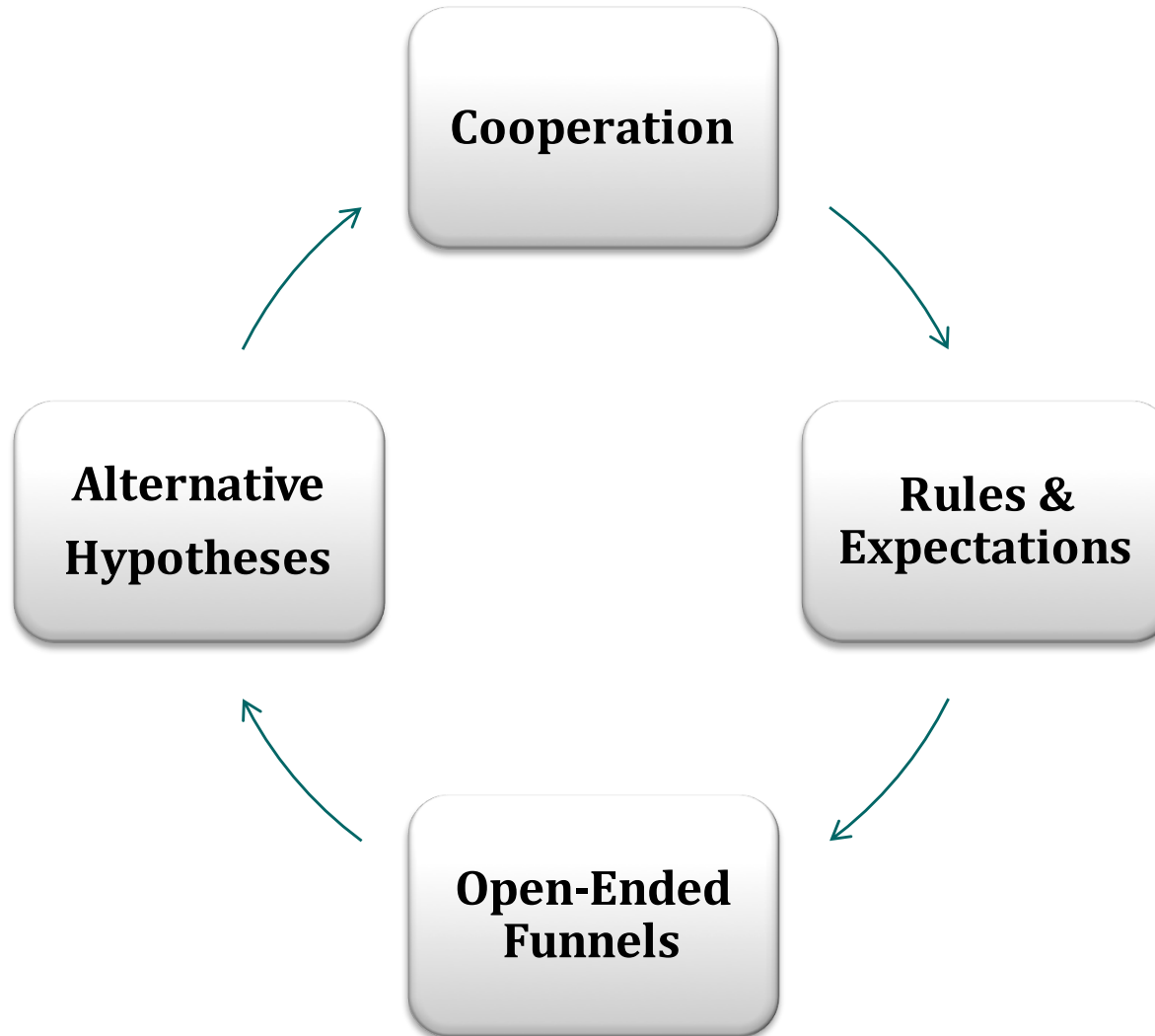
Information Management

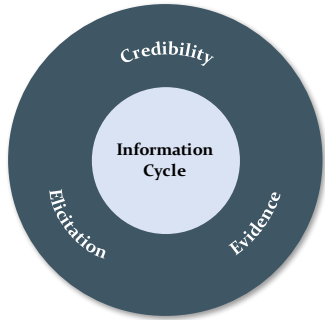
when in a cooperative context, the most prevalent **resistance** posture for a subject is to strategically manage the release of information

to address this, investigators must engage in **effective elicitation** (to reveal breadth of knowledge and relevant inconsistencies), and then **strategically question** and leverage **evidence or information**



Investigative Interviews





Conversational Rapport

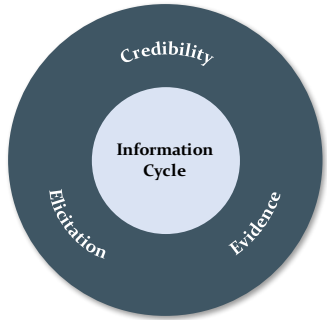
AUTONOMY: agent shows acceptance that it is the subject's choice not to talk or cooperate; prime openness and autonomy in the room.

EVOCATION: agent draws out the subject; curious and patient; guides subject to the reasons they hold for cooperating.

ACCEPTANCE: extent to which agent communicates unconditional positive regard

ADAPTATION: agent adapts to responses of the subject, allows the subject some influence on the agenda of the interview.

EMPATHY: extent to which agent attempts to understand the subject's perspective.



Elicitation Tactics

O

Open-Ended Questions

A

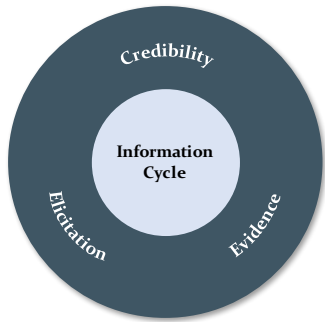
Affirmations

R

Reflective Listening

S

Summaries



Elicitation Tactics



← T.E.D. Questions

← Open Probes

← Specific Probes

← Appropriate Closed

← Summary



Elicitation Tactics



Objective #1



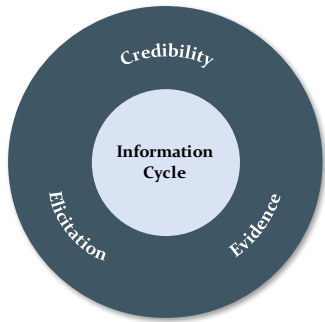
Objective #2



Objective #3

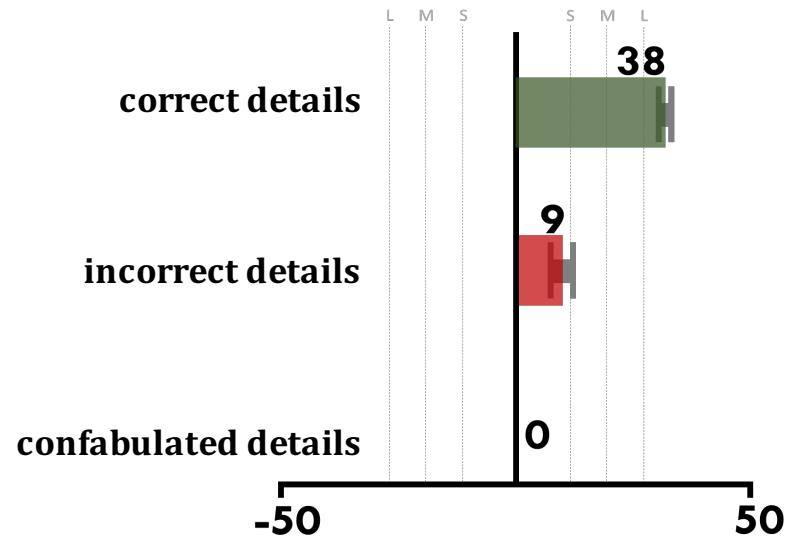


Conceal
Objective #1

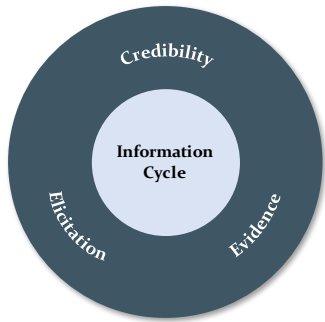


Cognitive Interview

30 years of research has now demonstrated that a **“cognitive interview”** approach can dramatically increase the amount information recalled (Geiselman & Fisher, 1992)



Memon, Meissner, & Fraser (2010)



Cognitive Interview

