

Lesson Plans and Objectives for 1 day presentation of "The Advanced Seminar on The Reid Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation "

I. COURSE OBJECTIVES (15 minutes)

- A. Provide additional advanced tactics and techniques designed to obtain confessions from the deceptive suspect in a more expedient manner.
- B. To provide finesse tactics dealing with the psychology of interrogation to enhance the investigators ability to acquire confessions that might not have otherwise been obtained.
- C. To provide a logical guideline that maybe used to profile out any type of suspect for interrogation.

II. COURSE CONTENT (15 minutes)

- A. Advanced concepts in Behavior Symptom Analysis, Behavioral Interview and the Reid Approach to Interrogation.
- B. Difficult suspects that give the interrogator problems and specific tactics to get them to confess.
 - 1. Defiant suspects
 - 2. Neutral suspects
 - 3. Accepting suspects
- C. Profiling suspects out for interrogation.
- D. Additional interrogational tactics.

Defiance Stage

Tactics to move the suspect out of a defiant attitude

(2.5 hours)

Third person theme - A real or fictitious event about the interrogator, friend or other case depicting a similar type of crime, and the extenuating circumstances that lead to that act.

First person theme - Reasons and excuses the interrogator gives that apply directly to why the suspect committed the crime. These excuses should allow the suspect to save face.

Role Reversal - Allows the suspect to play the role of the decision maker judging two people that have committed a similar crime.

Addressing the suspect's argumentative challenges

Specific denials - recognition and verbal countermeasures

Changing the suspect's perception of the interrogator

- Argue against self interest
- Bonding statements
- Sympathy statements
- Empathy statements

Stepping down from constantly strong denials

Neutral Stage

Tactics to move the suspect out of an unconcerned attitude (30 minutes)

Challenge the suspect's values and traits

- Praise the suspect's desirable conduct within the investigation
- Stress suspect's desirable traits apparent in their life
- Imply suspect's traits are in jeopardy

Addressing the suspect's fear of consequence

Addressing the futility of suspects continued denials

Incriminating information -real & hypothetical

- use of baiting technique as a hypothetical challenge
- use of real evidence to convince suspect to confess

Acceptance Stage

Tactics to illicit the 1st admission of guilt from the suspect. (30 minutes)

Developing insight statements into themes

- Describe negative aspects of suspect's life
- Predict future effects of deception

Have suspect verbalize agreement with interrogator - The more the suspect verbalizes agreement with the interrogator's concepts, phrases, or stories, the easier it becomes for the suspect to verbalize agreement to the alternative.

Developing the negative alternate into a theme - The negative alternative used as a theme should talk about heinous reasons for committing the crime.

Profiling the suspect of the interrogation

- A. Real need crimes (Criminals)
- B. Lifestyle Crimes (Criminals)
- C. Impulse Crimes (Criminals)
- D. Esteem Crimes (Criminals)

Preliminary - discussion of "Suspect Profile Strategy Form"

Distinguishing elements which identify the Real Need crimes.
(30 minutes)

- I. Real Need Characteristics
- II. Themes for Crimes satisfying a Real Need
- III. Alternatives for Real Need crimes.

Distinguishing elements which identify the Lifestyle criminal
(30 minutes)

- I. Lifestyle need characteristics
- II. Themes for crimes that satisfy a lifestyle need.
- III. Alternatives for crimes that satisfy Lifestyle needs.

Distinguishing elements which identify Impulse criminals
(30 minutes)

- I. Impulse need characteristics
- II. Themes for crimes that satisfy an Impulse need.
- III. Alternatives for Impulse need crimes.

Distinguishing elements which identify Esteem criminals*(30 minutes)*

- I. Esteem need characteristics
- II. Themes for Esteem need crimes
- III. Alternatives for Esteem need crimes

Additional interrogation tactics (supplemental)*Home study*

Interrogation of juvenile offenders

Themes for obtaining knowledge

Playing one against the other

Interrogation of suspect on multiple crimes

Increasing the suspects initial admissions

Reid General Issue Behavioral Analysis Interview/Interrogation
Test for Advanced seminar

1. 3rd person themes (stories about other people) are a recommended technique to use when a suspect is in the defiant stage of interrogation. T or F
2. Challenging the suspect's "traits" is an effective means to have the suspect become more emotionally involved in the interrogation? T or F
3. If the interrogator accentuates the negative side of an alternative, the positive side of the alternative is more acceptable to the suspect? T or F
4. An interrogator should conclude an "insight" statement by telling the suspect "A night in jail will get you to tell us the truth"? T or F
5. When an interrogator develops "insight" statements, the negative aspects of the suspect's life since the crime took place are discussed? T or F
6. If the suspect says, "I didn't steal \$582.73." They have voiced a specific denial. T or F
7. When an interrogator uses the concept of "role reversal" the suspect is asked to play the role of the decision maker? T or F
8. If the interrogator has related a personal financial problem to the suspect, the interrogator has attempted to psychologically "bond" with the suspect? T or F
9. The interrogators use of the "baiting technique" can be used to convince the suspect that incriminating evidence has been developed? T or F
10. Under no circumstance should an interrogator address the suspect's fear in confessing the crime? T or F
11. A person steals \$1,000.00 from the safe in the office at work. The person who stole the money has a spouse who recently lost their job and they are now

- having a difficult time making their monthly bills. This is most likely a Real need crime. T or F
12. Lifestyle criminals are usually individually living below their means. T or F
13. Real need offenders are usually 1st time offenders. T or F
14. Impulse criminals usually have aggressive personalities. T or F
15. My boss tells me I'm fired and to pick up my last pay check at the end of the day. I go out to the car, get a gun and shoot my boss. This is an example of an Impulse crime. T or F
16. Esteem criminals commit crimes to reassure themselves of their worth and security? T or F
17. A child molester, drive-by shooter, and computer hacker are examples of Esteem criminals. T or F
18. One of the best themes to use to get a Real need criminal to confess would be to blame the Real need for making the suspect act out of character. T or F
19. A good theme for the Esteem criminal would be to blame the suspect's lifestyle for making him commit the crime. T or F
20. Rage, anger, stress, fear humiliation are factors which may be present in Lifestyle crimes. T or F