Closing Keynote



Science-Based Investigative Interviewing, the Neurobiology of Trauma, and Sexual Assault Investigations

Presented by:

Susan Brandon, Ph.D., Consultant
Christian Meissner, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology at Iowa State University
Jim Hopper, Ph.D., Consultant & Teaching Associate of Psychology, Harvard Medical School
Christopher F. Wilson, Psy.D, LLC., Licensed Psychologist

SCIENCE-BASED INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEWING

Memory Test

Watch the next series of words. Afterwards, you will have 2 minutes to write down as many of the words as you can remember.

Do not write anything down now.

SAND

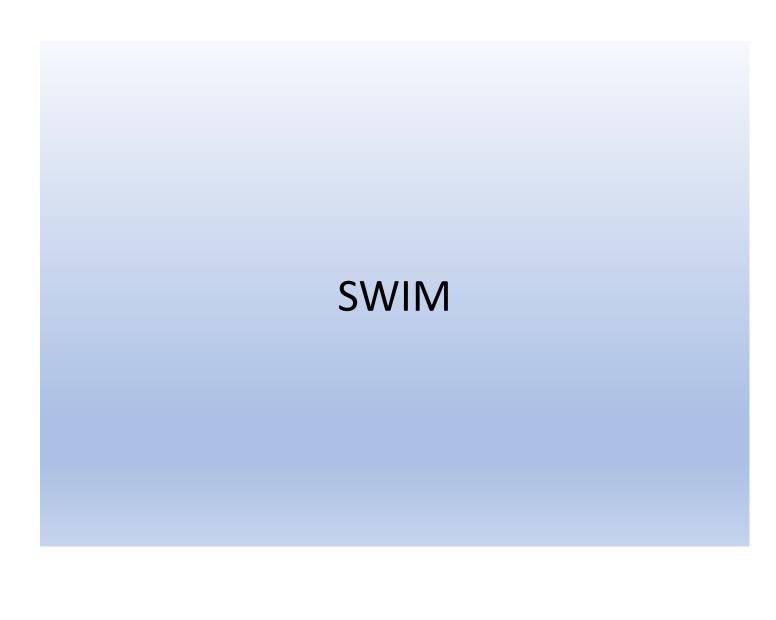
TOWEL

SHORE

DECKCHAIR

BUCKET

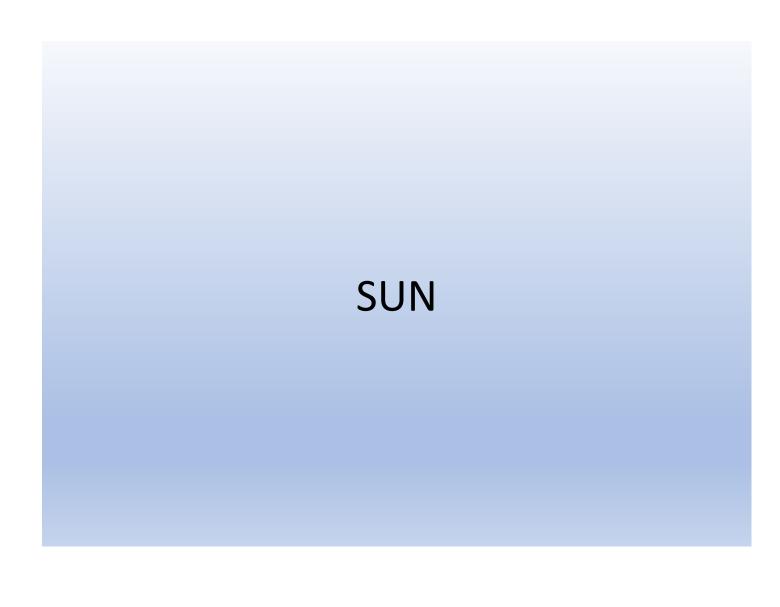
SHOVEL

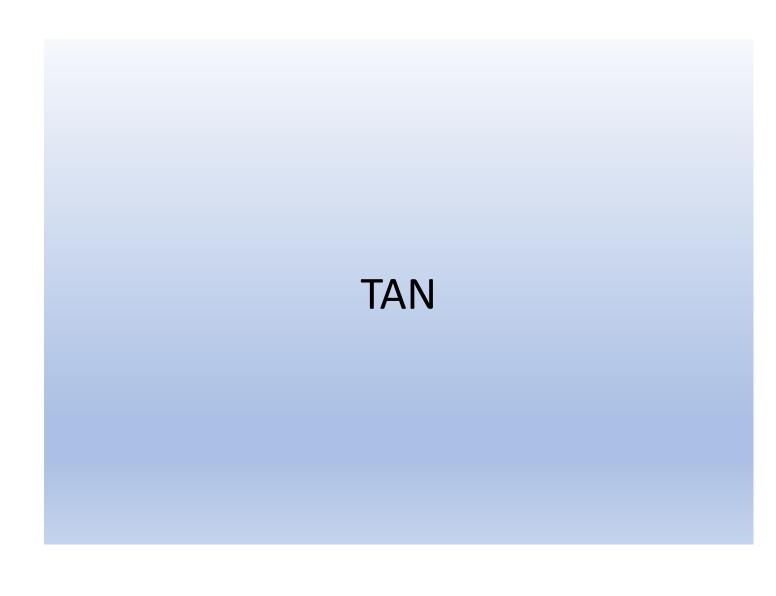


SHORE

ICE CREAM

ARTICHOKE

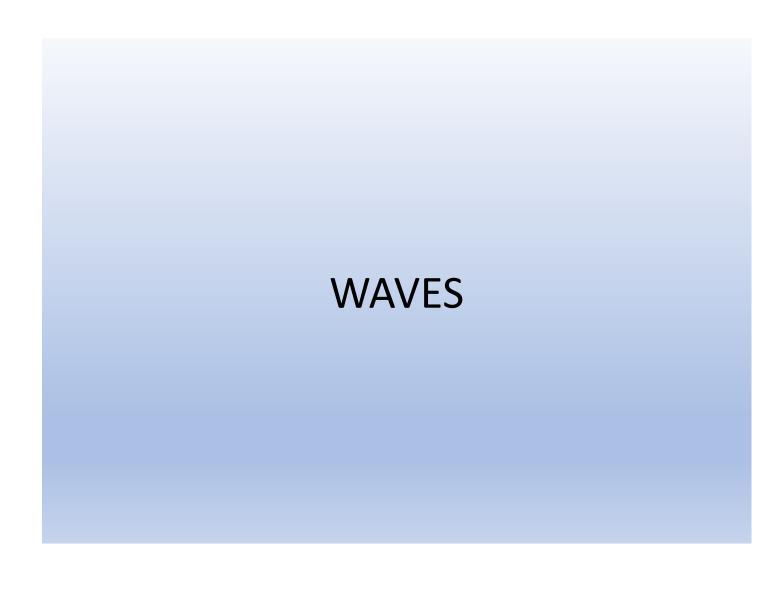




PALM

SHORE

HOT



COCKTAIL

PEBBLE

Take 2 minutes to write down all the words you remember.

"Executive Order 13440 of July 20, 2007, is revoked...."

"Interrogation techniques, approaches, and treatments described in the Manual shall be implemented strictly in accord with the principles, processes, conditions, and limitations the [2006 Army Field] Manual prescribes.... Nothing in this section

shall preclude the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or other Federal law enforcement agencies, from continuing to use authorized, non-coercive techniques of interrogation that are designed to elicit voluntary statements and do not involve the use of force, threats, or promises."

"Establishment of Special Interagency Task Force. There shall be established a Special Task Force on Interrogation and Transfer Policies (Special Task Force) to review interrogation and transfer policies..."

Executive Order 13491 January 22, 2008



"study and evaluate whether the interrogation practices and techniques in Army Field Manual 2-22.3..... provide an appropriate means of acquiring the intelligence necessary to protect the Nation, and, if warranted, to recommend any additional or different guidance for other departments or agencies..."

Executive Order 13491 January 22, 2008



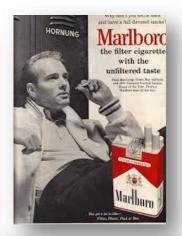
80 cents





McDonalds &



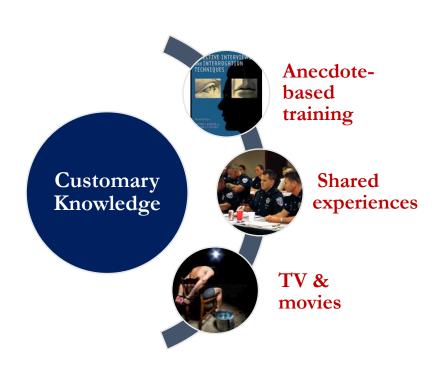


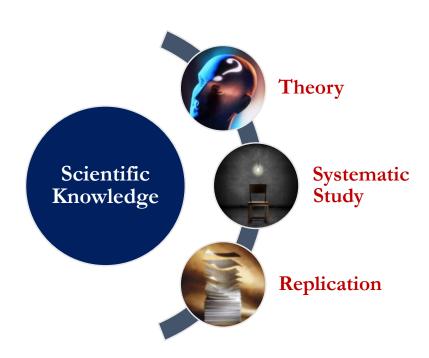












Why science?









- seeing more than what is
- decision biases
- fail to attend

confirmation hindsight stereotyping







not attending

inattentional blindness

- seeing more than what is
- decision biases
- remembering wrong
- recalling nonevents

Challenges to getting a narrative

beach

How many words did you 'remember?'

Sand

Towel

Shore

Deckchair

Bucket

Shovel

Swim

Shore

Ice cream

Artichoke

Sun

Tan

Palm

Shore

Hot

Waves

Cocktail

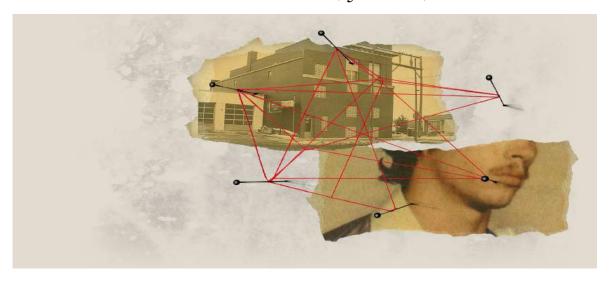
Pebble

Remembering the Murder You Didn't Commit

DNA evidence exonerated six convicted killers. So why do some of them recall the crime so clearly?

By Rachel Aviv

New Yorker, June 19, 2017



https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2017/06/19/remembering-the-murder-you-didnt-commit

Challenges to getting a narrative

Depiction of actual accident



Leading
Question:
"About how
fast were the
cars going
when they
smashed into
each other?"

Memory reconstruction



remembering something that never happened

misinformation effect

- seeing more than what is
- decision biases
- fail to attend
- recalling nonevents
- not telling/editing
- fatigue
- hiding

Science reveals vulnerabilities







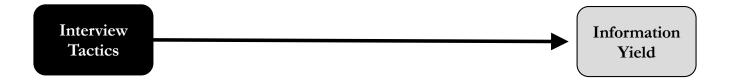


CUES TO VERACITY

ELICIT DETAILED STORY

DEVELOP & MAINTAIN
COOPERATION VIA RAPPORT

DEVELOP & MAINTAIN
COOPERATION VIA RAPPORT

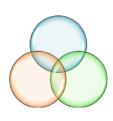




Autonomy



Empathy



Self-Disclosure & Common Ground

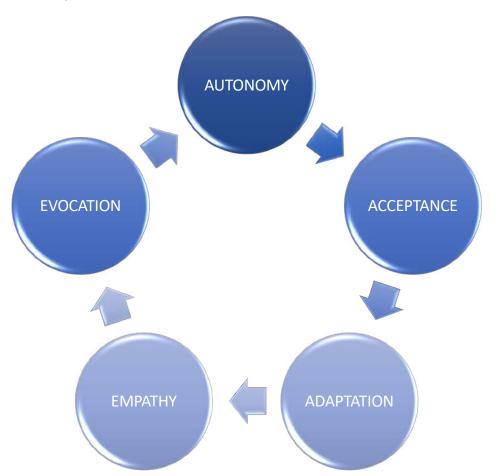


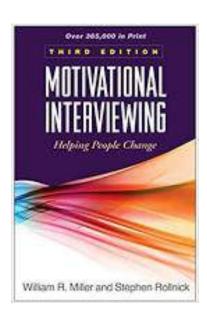
Affirmation & Verification



Reciprocity

RAPPORT COOPERATION





Client-centered counseling style for eliciting behavior change 878 hours, 181 sets of UK terrorist subject interviews

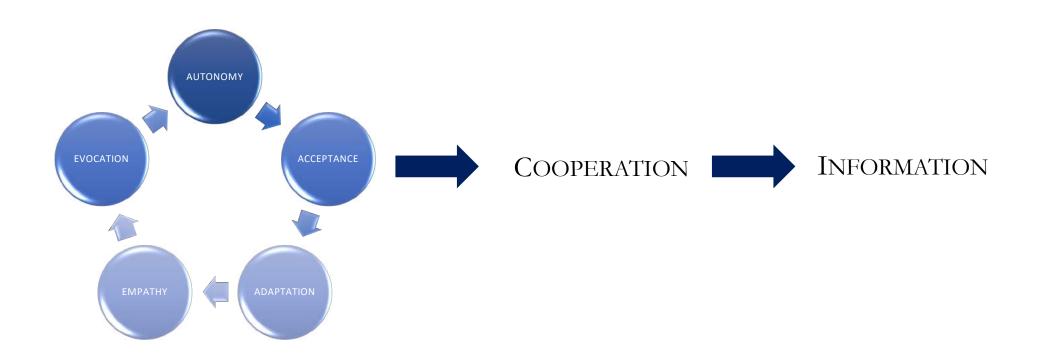


103 hours, 83 alleged victims of sexual assault (2020)



Alison, Alison, Noone, Elntib, & Christiansen, 2013; Kim, Alison & Christiansen, 2020.

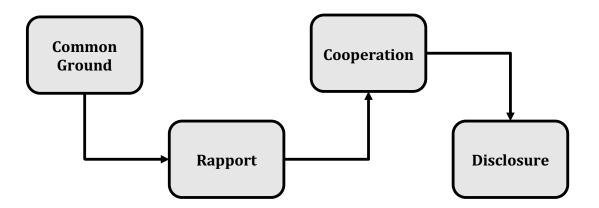
RAPPORT COOPERATION



© 2019 American Psychological Association 1076-8971/19/\$12.00 http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/law0000193

Enhancing Cooperation and Disclosure by Manipulating Affiliation and Developing Rapport in Investigative Interviews

Laure Brimbal, Rachel E. Dianiska, Jessica K. Swanner, and Christian A. Meissner Iowa State University



N = 116



Explains purpose & process

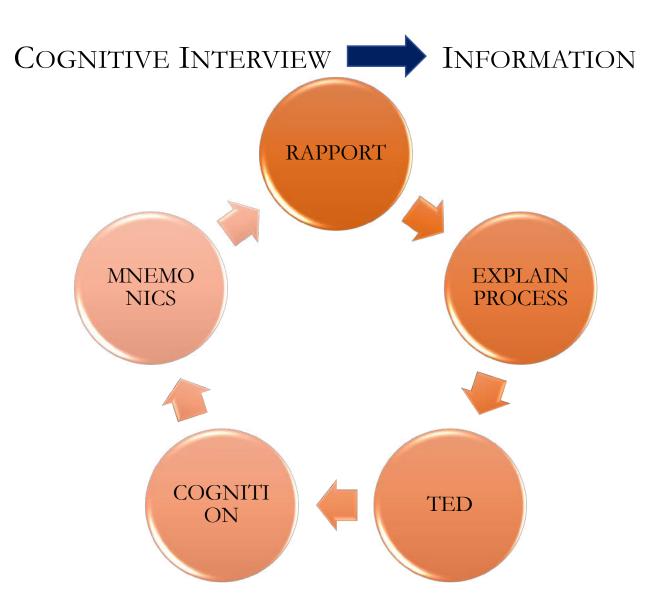
Engages in reciprocity (coffee)

Develops rapport ("respect")

Reinforces autonomy

ELICIT DETAILED STORY

DEVELOP & MAINTAIN
COOPERATION VIA RAPPORT





Fisher & Geiselman (1992)

COGNITIVE INTERVIEW INFORMATION



1989 field study in the Metro-Dade PD: "The trained detectives elicited 47% more information after than before training, and 63% more information than did the untrained detectives."

1999: 53 experiments found that the CI elicited more information than did the comparison interview (median increase=34%)

2012 (FLETC): "The CI elicited approximately 70 percent more information than the Five Step Law Enforcement Interview."

2010: 57 published studies

Victims, witnesses; children, older adults; persons with autism; Suspects....



US



UK



Canada



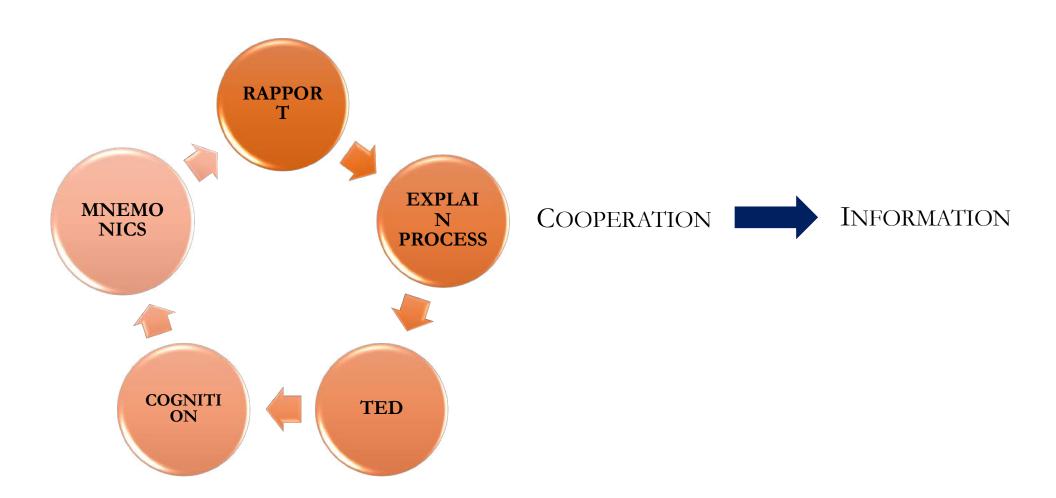
France

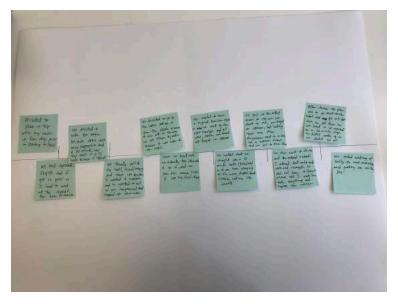
COGNITIVE INTERVIEW - MNEMONICS

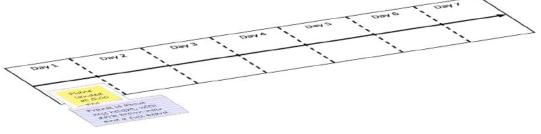
Context reinstatement	Memories are tied to contexts (associative principles).
Reverse order recall	This provides a different (temporal) perspective on the events of interest, which may provoke additional recall.
Draw a sketch & narrate while drawing.	This helps the subject describe spatial details, which are not usually part of a narrative description.

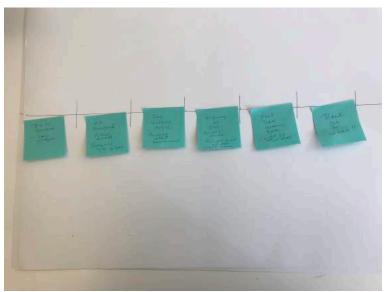
MEMORY 1 MEMORY 2 MEMORY 3 MEMORY 4

COGNITIVE INTERVIEW INFORMATION









Research shows that using the Timeline Technique to access information about a complex episodic event elicits more (1) person-description detail, (2) person-action detail, (3) sequence detail, and (4) verbatim detail than requesting a free narrative (at no cost to accuracy).

Hope, L., Mullis, R. & Gabbert, F. (2013). Who? What? When? Using a timeline technique to facilitate recall of a complex event. Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 2, 20-24.

ASSESS CREDIBILITY

ELICIT DETAILED STORY

DEVELOP & MAINTAIN
COOPERATION VIA RAPPORT

Nonverbal cues are weak

Differences between truth and deception:

gaze aversion	
eye blinks	<
head movements	
hand/finger movements	
pauses	
speech disturbances	

< less during deception, > more during deception







GET THE NARRATIVE

Verbal cues to deception



Liars provide:

- less detail
- less/poor logical structure
- less plausible stories
- less contextual embedding
- fewer verifiable details
- fewer complications



Complications

Had to take separate flights

Had to wait for cousin

No plan for getting to hotel

Uber cost €200

Got lost on metro

30 min trip was 2 ½ hours



Complications

Bought wine, cheese, bread

Bought breakable glasses

No bag so had to carry

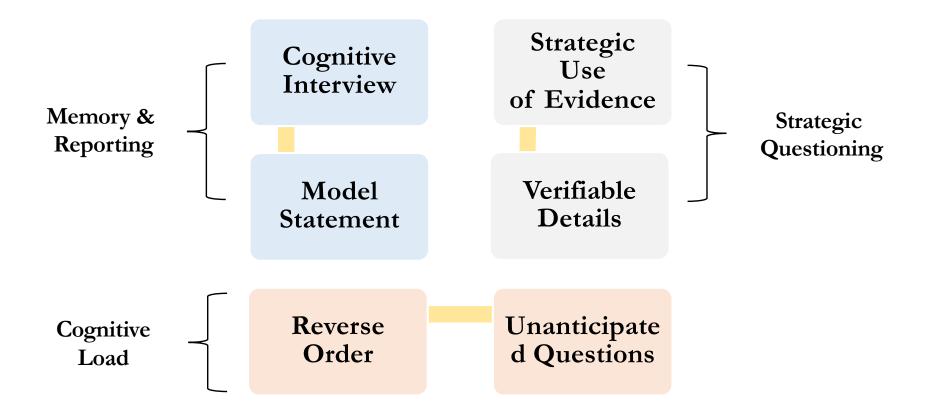
1 hour walk (thought 10 min)

Sun about to set (just in time)

Forgot corkscrew ('wine opener')

Borrowed from Americans

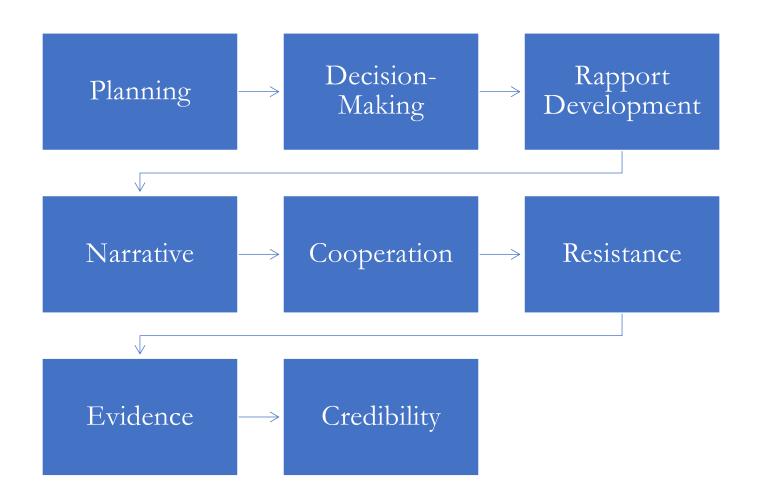
A Cognitive Approach to Credibility Assessment



ASSESS CREDIBILITY

ELICIT DETAILED STORY

DEVELOP & MAINTAIN
COOPERATION VIA RAPPORT



SCIENCE-BASED INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEWING

Susan E. Brandon SyncScience LLC sebrandon1@me.com

Christian A. Meissner Iowa State University cameissn@iastate.edu

Sexual Assault & The Brain:

Experience, Cognition, Behavior, and Memory

ATIXA Conference, Philadelphia October 2020

Jim Hopper, Ph.D.

Independent Consultant & Harvard Medical School drhopper@jimhopper.com

The value of understanding the relevant neurobiological, memory and other science? It can help us answer four common important questions...

4 Common Questions

- 1. Why didn't the complainant fight, yell or otherwise resist, leave, etc.?
- 2. Why do they have memory gaps?
- 3. Why do they have memories that are inconsistent and/or contradictory?
- 4. Why do they struggle to recall the sequence of what they can remember?

4 Basic Scenarios

- 1. Encounter was consensual and person reporting sexual misconduct/assault knows that but is **misrepresenting/lying**.
- 2. Was consensual, but person reporting it later reinterpreted as non-consensual.
- 3. Wasn't consensual, but accused sincerely believes it was.
- 4. Wasn't consensual and accused knows it.
- **3 and 4**: Victim's responses and memories may be consistent with the neurobiological impacts of stress/trauma.



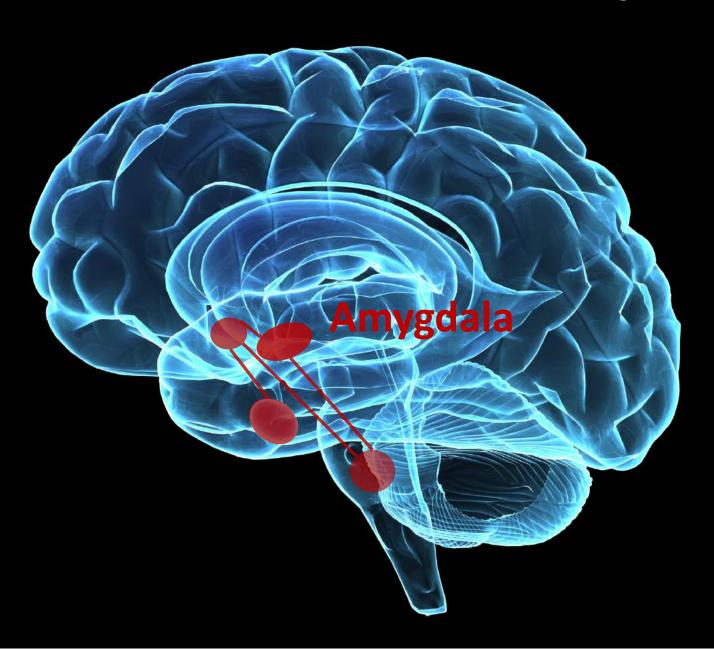
We are NOT assuming or suggesting that YOU assume, that any particular assault or stressful experience

will involve any particular responses or memory characteristics

Not assuming "evidence." Pointing to what could be consistent with assault. Providing knowledge to solve problems you face.

- 1. Why didn't the complainant fight, yell, or otherwise resist, leave, etc.?
- 2. Why do they have memory gaps?
- 3. Why do they have memories that are inconsistent and/or contradictory?
- 4. Why do they struggle to recall the sequence of what they can remember?

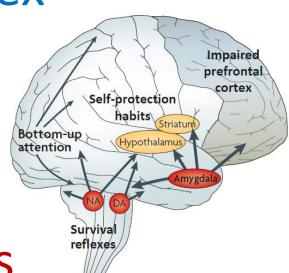
Defense Circuitry



Defense Circuitry in Control

Impaired prefrontal cortex

- Survival reflexes
- Self-protection habits
- Extreme survival reflexes



Prefrontal Cortex



High Stress and Fear = Impaired Prefrontal Cortex

Survival Reflexes

Freezing



Stop everything, hold down brake, scan

Sexual Assault and the Brain

Understanding the brain under attack, and implications for justice and healing. Jim Hopper, Ph.D.









Why Christine Blasey Ford Can't Remember How She Got Home

Stress and trauma have time-dependent effects on the hippocampus and memory, not just enhancing central over peripheral details, but eventually leading to a minimal-encoding phase.



Why Incomplete Sexual Assault Memories Can Be Very Reliable

Incomplete memories of sexual assault, including those with huge gaps, are understandable—if we learn the basics of how memory works and we genuinely listen to survivors.



Freezing During Sexual Assault and Harassment

Understanding the neurobiology of freezing can be very helpful in making sense of one's own experiences, supporting others, and investigating or prosecuting.

Sexual Assault and the Brain

Understanding the brain under attack, and implications for justice and healing.



Jim Hopper, Ph.D., is an expert in psychological trauma. He is an independent consultant and a teaching associate at Harvard Medical School.

Self-Protection Habits

- Polite responses to dominant or aggressive people
- Polite responses to unwanted sexual advances
- Hoping and pretending it's no big deal – trying to save face



ExtremeSurvival Reflexes

Escape When There's No (Perceived) Escape

Tonic & Collapsed Immobility

- Freezing = Alert and immobile, but able to move
- Paralysis, can't move or speak
- Tonic: Muscular rigidity, maintain alertness
- Collapsed: Loss of muscle tone, faint/loss of consciousness
- Caused by extreme fear, physical contact with perpetrator, restraint, perception of inescapability

Dissociation

Blanked/Spaced Out
Disconnected from Body
Autopilot



Reflexes & Habits

Freezing

- Detection
- Shocked
- No-Good-Choices

Extreme Survival Reflexes

- Tonic Immobility
- Collapsed Immobility
- Dissociation

Passive, Polite

- From dating
- From child abuse
- From domination

Dissociative

- Autopilot
- Submission
- Sex acts

- 1. Why didn't the complainant fight, yell, or otherwise resist, leave, etc.?
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- 3. Why do they have memories that are inconsistent and/or contradictory?
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Sexual Assault and Memory



Bottom-Up Attention and Memory

Defense circuitry focus: what seems most important to survival and coping

Attention + Significance = Central Detail

= Encoded + Prioritized for Storage



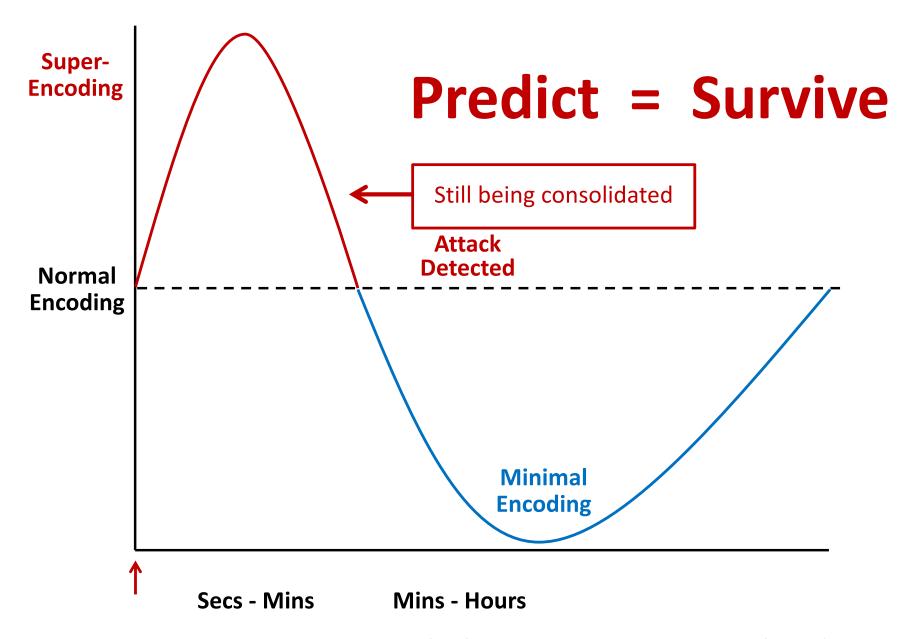


e.g., Gilboa & Marlatte, 2017, Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 618-631.

Vulnerability to Distortion?

- Gist & Central Details = Very Low
- Peripheral details = High

Time-Dependent Hippocampus Effects



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Problems This Knowledge Helps You to Avoid

Problem: Ignorance Causing Ineffective Listening and Questioning

- If you don't know what's possible, then even with the best methods, you will miss:
 - Reflex behaviors
 - Habit behaviors
 - Memory characteristics
- Not recognizing → Not asking good followup questions → Missing key info
- Complainant will feel misunderstood, etc.

Problem: Not Distinguishing Gist and Central Details from Peripheral Details

If you push for peripheral details...

- Complainant will not recall most and may feel:
 - Incompetent and/or unreliable
 - Misunderstood
 - Doubted and/or judged
- You may:
 - Create inaccuracies and inconsistencies
 - Misjudge credibility of complainant
 - Provide ammunition to attack complainant
 - Lose cooperation of complainant

If You Get Gist and Central Details

Complainant can:

- Feel understood and supported
- Be more cooperative
- Provide compelling testimony

Adjudicators can:

- Better understand complainant's experience
- Better understand what actually happened

Problem: Expecting and Pushing for Sequential Narrative

- Complainant may not recall the order of some parts of the experience, and feel:
 - Incompetent and/or unreliable
 - Misunderstood
 - Doubted and/or judged
- Complainant may provide inaccurate and inconsistent sequencing information, which will be used against him or her

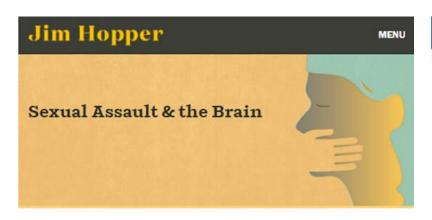
Conclusion

Even interviewers using the best, science-based interviewing methods need to know the relevant science on stress and trauma.

That knowledge enables you to:

- Listen for, recognize, and elicit more information about common brain-based sexual assault responses and memories.
- 2. Establish and maintain **rapport** with stressed or traumatized interviewees, which will not only increase cooperation and information, but enable **valid credibility assessments**.

Writings, Videos, Handouts



Available in English, <u>Spanish</u> and <u>German</u>, with other languages coming.

Why don't many people fight or yell when they're being raped?

Why are memories of sexual assault so often fragmentary and confusing?

Is the brain's response to attack essentially the same - controlled by the defense/fear circuitry, running on reflexes and habits - during sexual assault, physical assault, and military combat?

The answers have big implications for people who've been sexually assaulted, for those who investigate and prosecute such crimes, and for everyone else who knows or works with someone who's been sexually assaulted.

Psychology Today

Find a Therapist v

Get Help ~

Magazine v

Today v

⊕ us

IS

Sexual Assault and the Brain

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Interviewing and Neurobiology: Applying the Science

ATIXA Conference, Philadelphia October 2020

Chris Wilson, Psy.D.

Director, Being Trauma Informed chris@beingti.com

The old paradigm



Just the facts, mam. Just the facts.



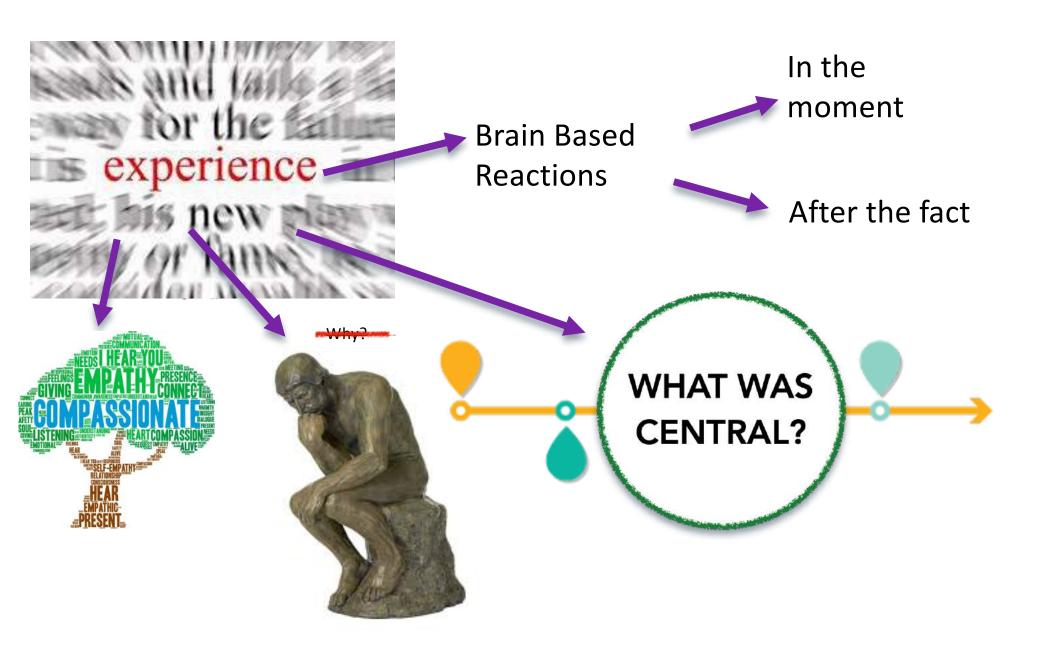
Sequence of Events

5:05:32	Bus loses power	
5:06:15	Mr. Waggoner gets off bus	
5:11:22	- 5:13:13 Multiple gunshots heard	
5:13:35	Mr. Waggoner gets back on bus	
5:17:49	Bus loses power (second time)	
5:18:01	Mr. Waggoner clears the weapon	
5:18:54	Bus starts driving again	
5:23:15	Arrives at Westown	
5:25:15	Police on bus	
5:28:24	Paramedics on bus	
5:29:20	Mr. Waggoner leaves bus	**Appro

2/26/2014

*Approximate times**

A trauma informed paradigm



It's about education!











Closing Keynote Q & A Session

We will now have a Question and Answer Session. Please use the hand raise feature to ask any questions and refrain from putting substantive questions in Chat.