

# ***Criminal Investigation,***

Seventh Edition

Chapter Eight

Interrogation

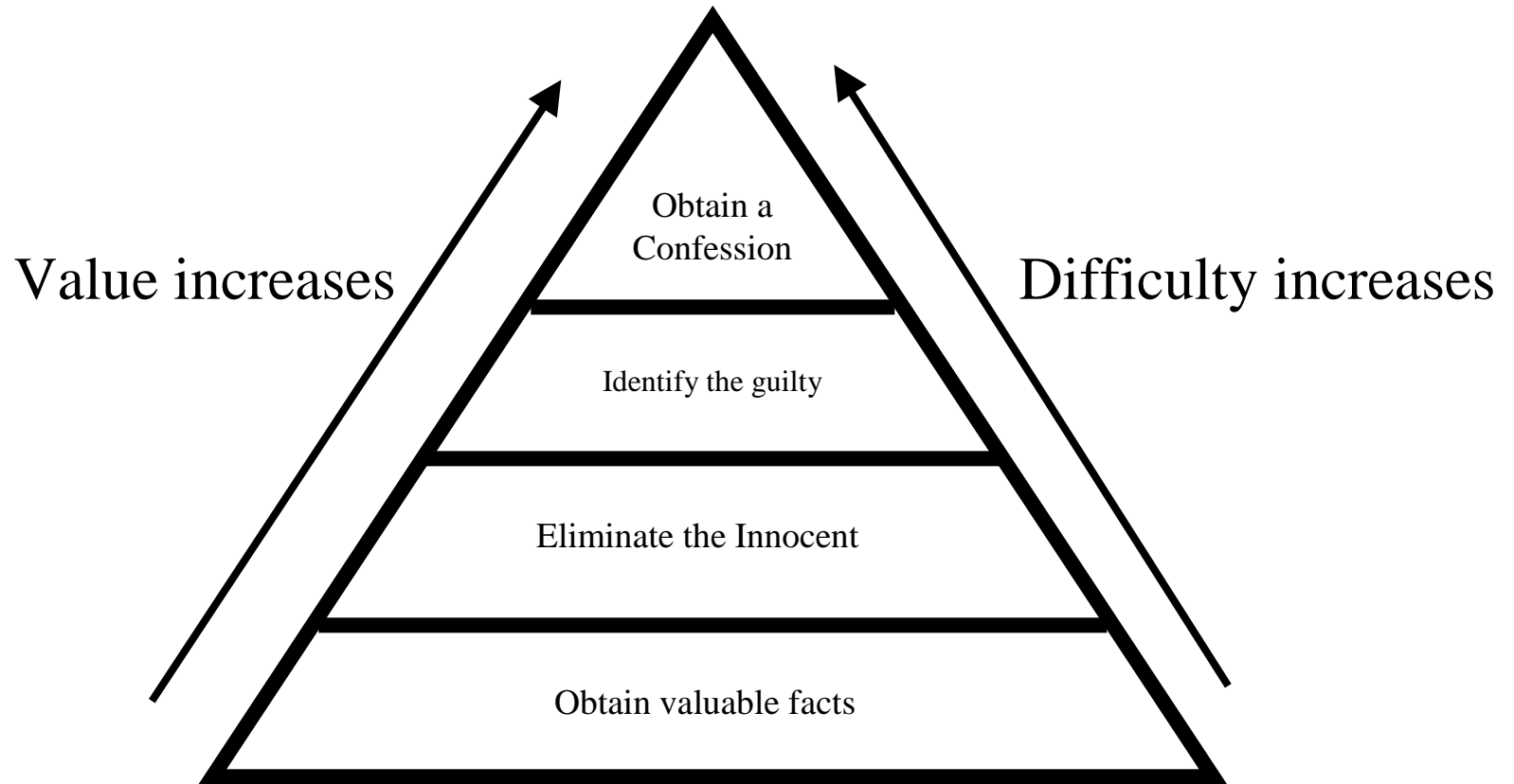
# *Objectives of Interrogation*

- To obtain valuable facts.
- To eliminate the innocent.
- To identify the guilt.
- To obtain a confession.

# *Similarities between Interviews and Interrogations*

<b>Interviews</b>	<b>Interrogations</b>
<b>Planning important</b>	<b>Planning critical</b>
<b>Controlling surroundings important</b>	<b>Controlling surroundings critical</b>
<b>Privacy or semi-privacy desirable</b>	<b>Absolute privacy essential</b>
<b>Establishing rapport important</b>	<b>Establishing rapport important</b>
<b>Asking good questions important</b>	<b>Asking good questions important</b>
<b>Careful listening</b>	<b>Careful listening</b>
<b>Proper documentation</b>	<b>Proper documentation</b>

# *Objectives of Interrogation*



# *Legal Requirements*

- Miranda v. Arizona and advisement of rights.

# *Difference between Interviews and Interrogations*

<b>Interviews</b>	<b>Interrogations</b>
<b>Purpose to obtain information</b>	<b>Purpose is to test information already obtained</b>
<b>Minimal or not pre-interview requirements, no rights warning</b>	<b>Extensive pre-interrogation legal requirement rights warning required</b>
<b>Cooperative relationship between interviewer and subject likely</b>	<b>Adversarial or hostile relationship between interrogator and suspect likely</b>
<b>No guilt or guilt uncertain</b>	<b>Guilt suggested or likely</b>
<b>Moderate planning or preparation</b>	<b>Extensive planning and preparation</b>
<b>Private or semiprivate environment desirable</b>	<b>Absolute privacy essential</b>

# *Planning for the Interrogation*

- Why people confess:
  - Get it off their chest.
  - Get a better deal in the case.
  - Individuals who for what ever reason wish to confess to crimes they did not commit.
- Preparation:
  - Know the offense and the details.
  - Know the victim.

# *Planning for the Interrogation*

- Pre-interrogation Checklist:
  1. The legal description of the offense.
  2. The value and nature of loss.
  3. Time, date, and place of occurrence.
  4. Description of crime scene and surrounding area.
  5. Physical evidence collected.

# *Planning for the Interrogation*

- Pre-interrogation Checklist:
  6. Weather conditions at time of offense.
  7. Specific entry/exit points of perpetrator.
  8. Approach and departure routes of perpetrator.
  9. Methods of travel to and from scene.
  10. The modus operandi of the perpetrator.
  11. The tools or weapons used.
  12. Names of persons having knowledge.
  13. Possible motive.

# *Planning for the Interrogation*

- Pre-interrogation Checklist:
  14. Details from other cases that:
    - a. Point to particular suspects.
    - b. Show matching modi operandi.
    - c. Suggest a pattern of criminality.

# *The Interrogation*

- Ask simple, direct questions.
- Recognize deception:
  - Verbal – changes in level of voice, and other.
  - Non-verbal – body language.

# *Methods of Documentation*

<b>Method</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
<b>Video audio recordings</b>	<b>Shows all, including fairness, procedures and treatment.</b> <b>Easy to do.</b> <b>Can be relatively inexpensive.</b>	<b>May be legal constraints.</b> <b>Quality equipment may be costly.</b>
<b>Audio Recording</b>	<b>Can hear conversation.</b> <b>Can infer fairness.</b>	<b>Some words or descriptions may be meaningless without pictorial support.</b>
<b>Statement written and signed by in suspect's own handwriting</b>	<b>Can be identified as coming directly from the suspect.</b>	<b>Can't see demeanor or hear voice inflection.</b>

# *Methods of Documentation*

<b>Method</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
<b>Typed unsigned statements by suspect</b>	<b>Contents of confession or admission are present. Acknowledgement helps show voluntariness.</b>	<b>Reduced believability of voluntariness and accuracy of content.</b>
<b>Testimony of someone who heard confession or admission given</b>	<b>Contents admissible.</b>	<b>Carries little weight with juries.</b>

***The End***