EFFECTIVE INTERVIEWING OF RESIDENTS AFTER A CRITICAL INCIDENT

^{1, 2, 3,4} Dr. Barry Cooper, R. Psych. ¹ Dr. Hugues Hervé, R. Psych. ^{1, 3} Dr. John Yuille, R. Psych.

¹The Forensic Alliance

² Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission ³ University of British Columbia ⁴ Simon Fraser University

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CRITICAL INCIDENTS IN RESIDENTIAL CARE: A HOT TOPIC

- High profile cases
 - Assaults, sexual assaults, murders
- Call for a national "Dementia" strategy
 - Evidence-based assessments
 - Evidence-based management / interventions

- Evidence-based investigations
- Effective Interviewing

SPECIAL NEEDS IN GERIATRIC RESIDENTIAL CARE

- Neurocognitive challenges
- Personality challenges
- Mental health challenges
- Physical Challenges
- Communication challenges
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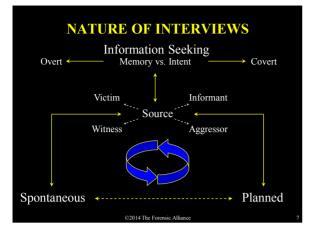
INTERVIEWING RESIDENTS: MULTIPLE PRECIPITANTS

- Intake
- Placement changes
- · Medication reviews
- Daily care activities
- Future plans
- After critical incidents
 - Victim, witness, aggressor
 - Types?

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LEARNING FROM CRITICAL INCIDENTS

EFFECTIVE INTERVIEWING





EFFECTIVE INTERVIEWING

• Goals

- Minimize impact on interviewee (when appropriate)
- Maximize recall while minimizing contamination
- Maintain integrity of process
- Facilitate credibility assessment

• Process

- Goal-driven conversation
 ✓ Memory compatible questions
 - \checkmark Resident compatible questions

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THE STEPWISE INTERVIEW

- Preparation*
- Narrative step
- Introduction
- Enhancement step*
- Rapport / baseline
- Review step
- Introducing the topic
- Conclusion

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PREPARATION STEP

- Review file / collect collateral information
 - Knowledge of critical incident, policies, process
 - -Knowledge of resident
 - ✓ Special needs signs and symptoms

*Attention, memory, language, spatial, executive

• Develop interview approach

-Generate alternate hypotheses / theories

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- Tailor interview to special needs

PREPARATION STEP

- Multiple interviewers – Consider impact
 - Primary and secondary roles

 When to switch roles
 - ✓ Note taking
- Interview logistics
 - Scheduling best time?
 - Context remove distractions
 - Short sessions / breaks

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- Triaging witnesses – Source contamination
- Other participants – Interpreters / translators
 - Support people
 - Selecting, briefing and debriefing

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RAPPORT / BASELINE

- First goal: Put interviewee at ease – Be attentive and flexible
- Second goal: Encourage to talk
 - Model interviewing style / procedure
 ✓ Interviewee-focused / reinforce rules
- Third goal: Assess baseline
 - Verbal and nonverbal behaviours
 ✓ Response style / motivation / "hot spots"
 - Assess cognitive / linguistic abilities
 ✓ Use small concrete words in short sentences / successive chunks
- Fourth goal: Put interviewer at ease © 2014 The Forensic Alliance

RAPPORT BUILDING

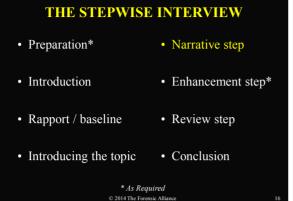
- · How you present and adapt
 - Supportive, empathetic, non-judgmental, genuine, flexible approach
 - Person-centered interactions
 Culture, language, psychiatric, medical
 - − Collaborative approach with goal consensus
 ✓Increases engagement
- · How resident perceives you

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RAPPORT BUILDING STRATEGIES

- Attend to basic needs – Flexibility
- Encourage talking
 - Open-ended questions
 ✓ About themselves, topics of interests
 - Avoid sensitive topics
 <u>Reinforce talking</u>
 - ✓ Thanking

- Maintain interest
 Active listening and
 - observing
- Maintain helpful and nonjudgmental attitude
- Communicate clearly
 - Appropriate language
 - Ensure understandingBody language
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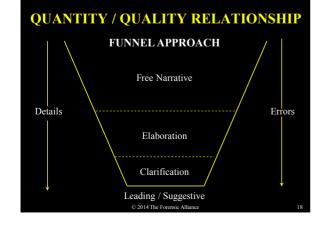


NARRATIVE STEP

Most Important step

- Provide every chance for residents's own version of events
- If multiple events, identify and label individual events
- **Funnel Approach**
- Free narrative
- Elaboration
- Clarification – Details
 - Inconsistencies

Repeat as necessary



TYPES OF MEMORY

- Procedural memory

 Sensory motor coordination
- Semantic memory

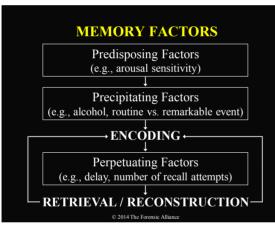
 Storehouse of general knowledge
- Narrative memory
- Reconstruction of specific past events
 ✓ Narrative vs. historical truth

Script memory

 Reconstruction of repeated past events

- Prospective memory
 - Future events
 ✓ When, where, and how
- Rote memory
 - Rehearsed memory
 ✓ Rigid
 Prepared statement?

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ENHANCEMENT STEP

- Goal: To enhance the information obtained in narrative step to
 - Assist memory
 ✓Narrative incomplete
 Memory aids
 - Assess credibility
 ✓All or part of the narrative appears false

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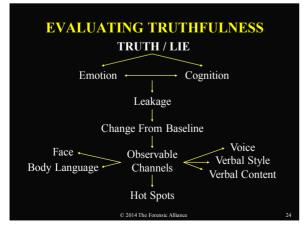
THE PROCESS OF ASSESSING CREDIBILITY

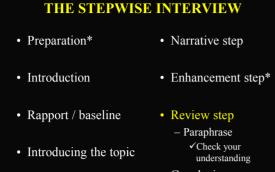
Repeat as needed

- Gather information – Quantity and quality
 - ✓ Cue memory✓ Probe hot spots

• Evaluate information – Truth and lie focused

• Corroborate information





Conclusion * As Required © 2014 The Forensic Alliance

STEPWISE APPROACH

- · Seek background information
- Build rapport
- · Obtain baseline
- · Seek uncontaminated information
- Ask the right questions at the right time - Sensitive to strengths and weaknesses
- · Actively listen and observe for hot spots
- Evaluate alternative hypotheses
- · Let the data drive your conclusions

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CONTACT INFORMATION

Barry Cooper, Ph.D., R. Psych. Director of Research and Development The Forensic Alliance

778-988-5616 bcooper@theforensicalliance.com www.theforensicalliance.com