

Proxemics (interpersonal space)

- Perception of intimacy (15-45cm) high level of comfort with a person
- 46-100cm moderate trust
- Social distance is 1-4meters, professional level of interaction
- Public distance 4-8 meters. (A standard desk is no less than a meter and jury are about 4 meters from the judge)

Haptics (touch)

- Positive: pat on the back for positive reinforcement
- Negative: disapproval such as spanking
- Playful: to convey fun like tickling
- Ritualistic: social convention like a handshake
- Task related: for the completion of an objective like a police pat down

Week 7: Strategies of questioning and interviews

The PEACE Model used by investigators in Australia was developed in 1992 in the UK. This model of interviewing takes a conversational, non-accusatory, non-confrontational approach to acquiring information during an interview. It is designed gain accurate information so as to reduce the possibility of false confessions resulting from 'persuasive' or aggressive interrogation techniques. Its aim is to collect facts to determine a person's possible involvement in the criminal behaviour under investigation.

The stages of the PEACE Model are:

- Preparation and Planning: Interviewers are taught to carefully prepare and plan the interview, formulating its aims and objectives.
- Engage and Explain: Interviewers establish rapport with the interviewee by engaging in conversation.
- Account: Police have two methods for obtaining an account from the person being interviewed:
 - Cognitive Interview: used with cooperative witnesses and suspects.
 - Conversation Management: recommended when cooperation is insufficient for the cognitive interview techniques to work.
- Closure: The investigator summarizes the main points of the interview and gives the interviewee the opportunity to correct or add information.
- Evaluate: At the end of the interview, the information gathered is evaluated in the context of its impact on the investigation.

Detecting deception and false confessions with the Reid technique

When using the Reid Technique, interrogators will rely on the detection of deception during Stage 2, the pre-interrogation interview, where the tone is non-accusatorial. In proceeding this way, investigators attempts to funnel innocent people away from Stage 3, the interrogation.

Behaviour analysis interview and the ability to detect deception

Police investigators take note of a range of cues to determine whether an interviewee is attempting deception. Cues include:

- verbal cues like long pauses before a response or qualified and rehearsed responses;
- non-verbal cues such as gaze aversion and a frozen, slouched or groomed posture;
- Behavioral attitudes such as anxiety, a lack of concern or a guarded attitude.