Working Private Investigators Private Investigators Private Investigators





CONTRIBUTORS



Kelly E. Riddle Kellv E. Riddle is the President of Kelmar Global Investigations

and has more

than 41 years of investigative experience. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice from the University of North Alabama. He was chosen as the "PI of the Year" by the National Association of Investigative Specialists, while PI Magazine named Mr. Riddle the #1 PI in the U.S. Kelly is the past President of the Texas Association of Licensed Investigators and is on the Florida Association of Private Investigators Advisory Board. He founded the PI Institute of Education in 1989, which provides online learning. Kelly has published 16 books, over 40 articles, and spoken at over 650 events.



Aaron Johnson

Aaron Johnson is a fire protection consultant, certified fire investigator, and li-

censed private investigator working with criminal defense and personal injury clients. He has extensive experience in fire code compliance and origin and cause analysis. He can be contacted at www.aaronj.org.



Jody O'Guinn

Jody O'Guinn is a retired police chief with 34 years of law enforcement leadership, serving as Deputy Chief in

Alton and Chief of Police in Carbondale and Freeman Spur, Illinois. A veteran SWAT and Regional WMD SRT Commander, he also held key roles with the DEA and MEGSI narcotics task forces. A graduate of the FBI National Academy and LEEDS program at Quantico, he has an MPA from Southern Illinois University. He pioneered the world's first board-certified cryptocurrency forensic investigator course and now serves as Director of Law Enforcement Operations at Baker Group International.



Isaac Peck Isaac Peck is the Publisher of Work-

ing PI magazine and the President and Senior Broker of OREP.org, a lead-

ing provider of E&O insurance for the PI profession. Working PI is the most widely read print magazine for investigators nationwide, reaching over 25,000 Pls. Pls who become OREP Members enjoy two CE courses (15 hours) at no charge (Visit OREP. org/PI-Members for details). Reach Isaac by email at isaac@orep.org or by phone at (888) 347-5273. CA License #4116465.



John M. Gaspar

John Gaspar, B.S, M.S, CFE, BAI CSI is the Immediate Past President of the Florida Asso-

ciation of Private Investigators (FAPI), Former President of the Society of Professional Investigators, Past Chairperson of Board Accredited Investigators (BAI), Retired NYP Major Case Squad Detective, and Retired FCSO Detective Supervisor of the Economic Crime Division.



Anthony Luizzo

Anthony Luizzo has a long distinguished career in law enforcement with the NYPD, as a senior

security executive with the NYC Mayor's Office of Economic Development and the NYC Health & Hospitals Corporation, and is President of his PI firm.



Kendra Budd

Kendra Budd is the Editor of Working PI magazine and the Marketing Coordinator for

OREP Insurance. Kendra also assists the **Education Division at OREP as Education** Coordinator. She graduated with a BA in Theatre and English from Western Washington University, and an MFA in Creative Writing from Full Sail University.

Jim **Nanos**

Jim Nanos is a licensed private investigator in New Jersey and Senior



Contributor to Working PI magazine. He offers training on ChatGPT and AI assistance in 2-, 4-, and 8-hour classes, including live use of the tool. Nanos can be contacted for conferences and speaking engagements by visiting The PI Coach website, www.ThePICoach.com, or through his private investigations firm, Apple Investigations, www.Apple Investigations.com.

Jeff **Schwaner**

Jeff Schwaner has been a storytelling coach and editor with Gannett's Virginia



papers for more than nine years, and executive editor at Cardinal News since September 2024. Jeff and the reporters he's coached have won dozens of first place awards from the Virginia Press Association for in-depth and investigative reporting, data reporting and feature writing. Jeff won the 2017 Freedom of Information Award from the Virginia Coalition for Open Government for an investigative story about Virginia pharmacies. He can be reached at jeffrey@ cardinalnews.org.

Matthew Spaier

Matthew Spaier is the Region 2 Director for NCISS. He is also the Chairman



of the Associated Licensed Detectives of New York State. He is President of Satellite Investigations and does business development for Conflict International. Matthew is the Host of PI-Perspectives Podcast and is the CEO of Investigators-toolbox.com.



Interview and Interrogation Techniques for Private Investigators

by Jody O'Guinn, CEO/Founder of Calabash Investigative Consultants, LLC

"By mastering these techniques, PIs can improve their investigative outcomes, enhance credibility, and ensure their findings withstand legal scrutiny."

Effective interview and interrogation skills are essential for private investigators (PIs) seeking to uncover the truth, whether for corporate investigations, insurance fraud cases, or personal matters. While law enforcement techniques are traditionally used in criminal investigations, many can be adapted for the private sector to ensure ethical and legally sound fact-finding. This article explores key techniques-including the Reid Technique, cognitive interviewing, and strategic rapport-building-to help private investigators elicit truthful information while adhering to ethical and legal standards.

Adapting Law Enforcement Techniques for the Private Sector

In the world of private investigations, verifying truth and uncovering possible deception is both an art and a science. Private investigators rely on interviews

and interrogations to extract critical information when working on corporate fraud, insurance claims, infidelity investigations, or personal disputes. But unlike law enforcement, PIs operate without the power of arrest or subpoena, making their ability to elicit honest, voluntary disclosures all the more vital. The challenge lies in adapting proven investigative techniques—such as the Reid Technique, cognitive interviewing, and strategic rapport-building—to a setting where cooperation is often voluntary, and legal boundaries must be carefully navigated.

This article explores how private investigators can ethically and effectively apply these methods to gather reliable information while maintaining professionalism and integrity. By mastering these techniques, PIs can improve their investigative outcomes, enhance cred-

ibility, and ensure their findings withstand legal scrutiny.

The Reid Technique: Controversial but Effective

Developed in the 1940s, the Reid Technique remains a widely used method in law enforcement. It follows a structured nine-step approach that involves behavioral analysis, psychological persuasion, and structured questioning. While some aspects of the technique have been criticized for their potential to elicit false confessions, private investigators can apply its core principles responsibly:

1. Behavior Analysis Interview (BAI): This involves observing verbal and nonverbal cues to assess truthfulness. It involves evaluating eye contact, body language, hesitation in

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responses, and inconsistencies in subject statements.

- **2. Theme Development:** Presenting a narrative that allows the subject to rationalize their actions. For example, in a fraud case, an investigator might suggest that financial struggles led to poor decision-making rather than malicious intent.
- **3. Minimization & Maximization:** Using persuasion techniques to encourage admissions of wrongdoing by either downplaying the severity of the act or emphasizing the potential consequences.
- **4. Alternative Questions:** Providing two options—both implying guilt—to guide the subject toward a confession, such as asking if they made a mistake under pressure or deliberately committed the act.

For private investigators, the ethical adaptation of the Reid Technique is crucial. It should be used to encourage honest disclosure rather than coercion, ensuring that admissions hold up under scrutiny in civil or corporate cases. Given its controversial nature, PIs must be cautious to avoid leading questions or using pressure tactics that could result in unreliable statements.

Cognitive Interviewing: Unlocking Memory and Detail

Unlike the Reid Technique, which focuses on confrontation, cognitive interviewing aims to enhance memory recall without leading the subject. This method is particularly useful for witness interviews and insurance fraud investigations. Key components include:

- Context Reinstatement: Encouraging the interviewee to mentally reconstruct the environment where the event took place. This might involve asking them to visualize specific details, such as weather conditions or background noises.
- Change Perspective: Asking the subject to describe the event from different viewpoints, such as what another person in the scene might have seen.

"Cognitive interviewing is particularly effective because it aligns with how memory works, retrieving stored information without distortion."

- Reverse Order Recall: Having the interviewee recount events in reverse order to expose inconsistencies in deceptive accounts. For example, a suspect who fabricates a story may struggle to recall details backward.
- Open-Ended Questions: Using broad questions to allow for free recall without suggestive influence. Instead of asking, "Did you see a blue car?" a PI might ask, "Can you describe the vehicles you saw?"

Cognitive interviewing is particularly effective because it aligns with how memory works, retrieving stored information without distortion. Private investigators using this method can obtain more reliable testimony from subjects while reducing the likelihood of memory contamination.

Rapport-Building Strategies for Private Investigators

Building rapport is a cornerstone of successful interviews. Whether dealing with a reluctant witness or a potential suspect, private investigators can benefit from techniques that establish trust and encourage cooperation:

- Mirroring & Matching: Subtly mimicking the subject's body language and speech patterns to create subconscious rapport.
- Empathy & Active Listening: Demonstrating understanding and validating emotions to lower psychological barriers. A phrase like, "I understand why this situation is difficult for you," can help relax an interviewee.
- **Strategic Silence:** Allowing pauses to encourage the interviewee to fill in the gaps with additional information.
- **Incentivized Cooperation:** Framing the benefits of honesty, such as mitigating consequences or aiding an important cause.

• Storytelling & Common Ground: Sharing relevant anecdotes or experiences with a subject to create a sense of shared understanding.

These rapport-building techniques can be particularly useful in corporate investigations where cooperation is often voluntary. The ability to build trust quickly can lead to more candid responses and greater success in gathering accurate information.

Ethical and Legal Boundaries

Unlike law enforcement, PIs do not have the authority to detain or compel testimony. Thus, ethical adherence is paramount. Best practices include:

- Avoiding Deceptive Tactics: Misrepresentation or coercion can lead to legal consequences and unreliable statements. PIs should never present themselves as law enforcement or use intimidation.
- Ensuring Voluntary Participation: Subjects should never feel forced to provide information. A well-conducted interview should feel like a conversation rather than the subject feeling like it is an interrogation.
- Documenting Interviews Accurately: Maintaining detailed notes and recordings (where legally permissible) helps protect the integrity of the investigation and provides evidence of proper procedures.
- Understanding Legal Constraints: Different jurisdictions have varying laws regarding private investigations, including privacy rights and permissible questioning techniques. PIs must familiarize themselves with laws to avoid ethical breaches.

Case Studies: Applying Techniques in Real-World Scenarios

To illustrate these techniques consider the following hypothetical case studies:

Case Study 1: Workplace Theft Investigation

A private investigator is hired to determine the source of the missing inventory at a retail company. Using cognitive interviewing, the PI interviews employees, asking them to recall unusual activity near the stockroom. One employee remembers seeing a colleague acting suspiciously but had initially dismissed it as unimportant. This key detail leads to identifying the party responsible.

Case Study 2: Insurance Fraud

An insurance company hired a private investigator to investigate a suspicious injury claim. The investigator interviews the claimant using rapport-building techniques, emphasizing understanding and con-

cern. By fostering trust, the claimant inadvertently contradicts their earlier statement, leading to evidence of fraud.

Case Study 3: Corporate Espionage

A private investigator is hired to investigate a data breach within a tech company. During interviews with employees, the private investigator applies the Reid Technique responsibly, carefully watching for behavioral cues that could indicate deception while avoiding coercion. Through strategic questioning, an employee admits to sharing sensitive information under pressure from a competitor.

Conclusion

Adapting law enforcement techniques for the private sector requires balanc-

ing effectiveness and ethical considerations. By leveraging structured methods such as the Reid Technique (with caution), cognitive interviewing, and rapport-building strategies, PIs can enhance their ability to elicit truthful information while maintaining professional integrity. Additionally, understanding legal boundaries and ethical standards ensures that investigative findings hold up under scrutiny.

As the profession of private investigation continues to evolve, mastering these interview and interrogation techniques will be essential for uncovering the truth in a manner that is both legally sound and ethically responsible. The ability to navigate human psychology, memory, and trust-building will remain a cornerstone of successful investigative work.

