### BASIC TRAUMA-INFORMED INTERVIEWING

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# **TRAUMA**

- · An event
- Threat/danger
- Fear/terror/ horror
- Perceived lack of control



Brain perceives fear/horror/terror + lack of control "Fear" circuitry takes over	• FREEZE • FLEE • FIGHT in service of fleeing	Prefrontal cortex vs. limbic system
Event	service of fleeling	Experience

### Stress changes brain function

# PRE-FRONTAL CORTEX

#### LIMBIC SYSTEM

- · Top-down Attention
- · Bottom-up Attention
- · Integration of data
- ·Threat network
- · Logical decision making
- · Reflexive responses

Experience



Trauma will likely impact a survivor's ability to recall details

## **CENTRAL**

· Spatial/location data

VS.

Order of events

peripheral

· Contextual cues

Trauma-informed interview practices can assist in obtaining information

## **CENTRAL**

- Start with memories
- VS.
- Sensory-based questions
- · Emotions & thoughts

### peripheral

### **Trauma-informed interviewing**

- Avoid interruption
- Avoid leading questions
- Avoid sequencing
- Avoid sharing personal information
- · Show empathy
- · Be patient
- · Use open-ended questions
- · Use the interviewee's language

### **Trauma-informed interviewing**

- Acknowledge the trauma/pain of the situation
- Ask about 5 W's <u>after</u> experiential information
- Prepare subject for future contact
- √"What are you able to tell me about your experience?"
- √"Tell me more about that..."
- √"Help me understand your thoughts when..."

### **Trauma-informed interviewing**

### **Additional resources**

- Dr. Jim Hopper, PhD (https://www.jimhopper.com/)
- Dr. David Lisak, PhD (<a href="http://www.davidlisak.com/">http://www.davidlisak.com/</a>)
- FETI interview technique (<u>https://CertifiedFETI.com/</u>)