# Article information:

The Cognitive Interview: A meta-analytic review and study space analysis of...: EBSCOhost
[https://web-p-ebscohost-com.libezproxy.open.ac.uk/ehost/detail/detail?vid=1=c075b13c-f724-4637-a895-7b05fba3de3e%40redis=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZSZzY29wZT1zaXRl](https://web-p-ebscohost-com.libezproxy.open.ac.uk/ehost/detail/detail?vid=1&sid=c075b13c-f724-4637-a895-7b05fba3de3e%40redis&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZSZzY29wZT1zaXRl)

# Article summary:

1. The Cognitive Interview (CI) is a memory retrieval and communication technique developed 25 years ago to improve witness interviews, based on psychological principles of memory retrieval.

2. Research has shown that the CI can significantly increase the amount of correct details obtained from an interviewee while only slightly increasing the number of incorrect details.

3. Field tests have demonstrated that police officers trained in the CI techniques are able to gather more information and more detailed information from eyewitnesses in investigative contexts, highlighting its effectiveness in real-world applications.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article titled The Cognitive Interview: A Meta-Analytic Review and Study Space Analysis of the Past 25 Years provides an overview of the Cognitive Interview (CI) technique, its development, and its effectiveness in improving witness interviews. While the article presents a comprehensive review of the research conducted on the CI over the past 25 years, there are several potential biases and limitations that need to be considered.

One potential bias in the article is the lack of discussion on any potential drawbacks or limitations of the CI technique. The article primarily focuses on highlighting the benefits of using the CI, such as increasing correct recall and providing more detailed information from eyewitnesses. However, it fails to address any concerns regarding potential increases in incorrect recall or false memories that may result from using the CI. This one-sided reporting could lead readers to believe that the CI is a flawless technique without any drawbacks.

Additionally, there is a lack of exploration of counterarguments or alternative perspectives on the effectiveness of the CI. While the article mentions some studies that have documented improvements in memory retrieval using the CI, it does not discuss any conflicting research findings or criticisms of the technique. By not presenting a balanced view of both positive and negative aspects of the CI, the article may be promoting a biased perspective on its effectiveness.

Furthermore, there is limited discussion on whether possible risks associated with implementing the CI in real-world contexts have been considered. The article briefly mentions field tests indicating that police officers trained in CI techniques gain more information from eyewitnesses in investigative contexts. However, it does not delve into any potential ethical concerns or challenges that may arise when using these techniques in practice. Without addressing these issues, readers may not have a complete understanding of the implications of implementing the CI in legal settings.

Overall, while The Cognitive Interview: A Meta-Analytic Review and Study Space Analysis of the Past 25 Years provides valuable insights into research on memory retrieval techniques, it falls short in addressing potential biases, one-sided reporting, unsupported claims, missing points of consideration, unexplored counterarguments, and promotional content related to the effectiveness of the Cognitive Interview technique. It is important for future research to consider these factors to ensure a more balanced and comprehensive understanding of memory retrieval techniques like the CI.

# Topics for further research:

* Criticisms of the Cognitive Interview technique
* Risks and limitations of using the Cognitive Interview in witness interviews
* Ethical concerns of implementing the Cognitive Interview in legal settings
* False memories and incorrect recall associated with the Cognitive Interview
* Alternative memory retrieval techniques to the Cognitive Interview
* Field studies on the effectiveness of the Cognitive Interview in real-world contexts

# Report location:

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