

Ethical Interviewing - important research studies

Study	Aims	Methods	Results
Kebbell et al (2010)	Examined relationships between offenders' perceptions of different police interviewing strategies and the likelihood of the offenders confessing to the police.	Semi structured interviewing using 43 sex offenders and 20 violent offenders. The interview asked about six different interview strategies:	Offenders reported being more likely to confess when police used (1) presenting evidence of the offence; (2) ethical interviewing; and (3) displays of humanity. They reported being less likely to confess when police used displays of dominance.
Roberts (2011)	Examined how the use of different interview strategies in terrorist cases might affect relationships between police and the community.	Review of existing scientific literature.	The use of aggressive interviewing strategies is likely to result in unreliable information and can be detrimental to police-community relations.
Walsh and Milne (2010)	Examined whether training in ethical interview strategies had an effect on police professionalism and quality of testimony.	Content analyses of 99 audiotaped interviews with benefit fraud suspects. Comparison between officers trained in the PEACE strategy and a control group.	PEACE-training resulted in more detailed testimony and better adherence to legal requirements of interviewing. However, PEACE training did not result in better planning of interviews or better rapport with suspects.

