Well-informed and skilled interviewing is a key factor in dealing with suspects, victims and witnesses. Experienced police and investigators know this from their own practice, and there is now a substantial body of research and theory in psychology which supports this practice and can guide both training and the development of investigative work. The purpose of this book is to provide a concise and clearly written guide to the psychological concepts and research-based knowledge that can support and guide investigative interviewing. It deals in particular with: good basic practice and methods for investigative interviewing how to deal with false confessions and unreliable or incomplete witness information the special problems of interviewing children and other vulnerable people the process of interviewing suspects, victims, witnesses, complainants and colleagues This book will be of interest and value to a wide range of professionals involved in training and practice in the police or other agencies, as well as social workers, lawyers, psychologists and psychiatrists involved in forensic work.

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Investigative interviewing practices in Canada require substantive reform. Adult witness and victim interview training for Canadian police officers is often cursory, and suspect interview training is limited to the much-maligned Reid technique. This state of affairs is troublesome because interviewers may not be maximizing the quality and quantity of information that can be retrieved from interviewees. Milne, Rebecca and Ray Bull 1999 Investigative Interviewing: Psychology and Practice. Chichester: Wiley. Pearse, John and Gisli H. Gudjonsson 1996 Police interviewing techniques at two South London police stations. Several psychologists’ studies of the actual investigative interviewing of child witnesses and of vulnerable adult witnesses (e.g. by the police in their investigations) will then be reviewed, followed by an account of an outstanding example of how the findings of psychological research has improved interviewer performance. The limited number of studies of the effects of long delays and of interviewer manner will then be reviewed. These best practice recommendations for UK police officers are contained in the ‘Achieving Best Evidence in ...’. The interviews were analysed using an Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) approach, and three key themes were identified.