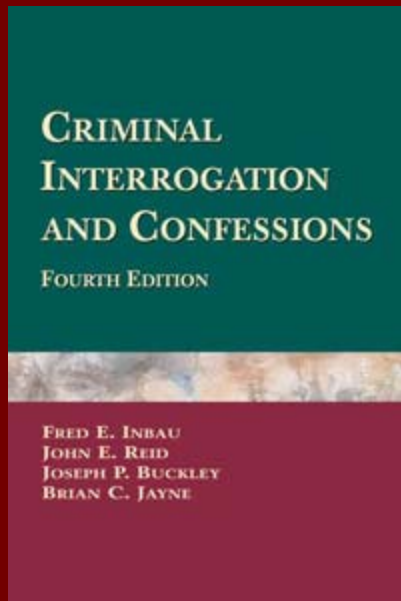


The P.E.A.C.E Model

Of Investigative Interviewing





**METROPOLITAN
POLICE**

Working together for a safer London



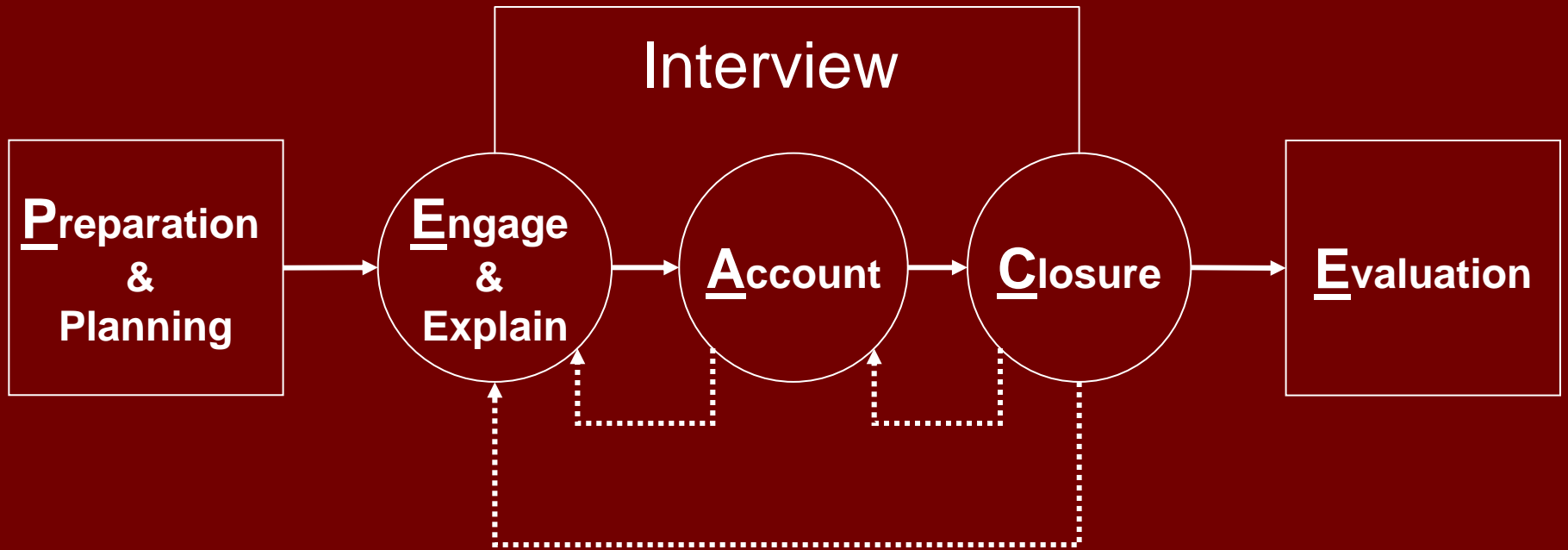
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P.E.A.C.E—Core Skills

- Being prepared
- Rapport building
- Listening skills—Concentrate, Comprehend, Sustain, Summarize
- Questioning skills

Planning and Preparation

- Plot events on a timeline for information retention
- What is known about interviewee and what needs to be established
- Point to prove, facts in issue
- Practical issues (e.g., where, when)
- Aims and objectives
- Outline possible defences at court
- Written plan

Engage and Explain

- Engage in a conversation
- First impressions
- Explain purpose of the interview
- Reason, routines, outline, expectations

Account, Clarification, Challenge

- Uninterrupted Account
- High use of open questions, summaries
- Expanding and Clarify the Account
 - Question Loop – Open, Probe, Summarize, Link–Repeat
 - Done chronologically, methodically
 - Locks person down into their story
 - If deceptive, this develops the lies

Account, Clarification, Challenge

- Challenging the Account: inconsistencies, contradictions and lies
- Done using his own words, words of others and hold back evidence. Non-accusatorial
- Ask interviewee to explain the differences between his account and the evidence

Account, Clarification, Challenge

Persuasion is allowed in the PEACE model as well as our courts. Even if a deceptive interviewee doesn't change their account, it's acceptable to say,

"I put it to you that you did it"

Persuasion using logic is a good place to start.

Closure

- Summarize account for mutual understanding
- All areas sufficiently covered
- Explain future activities
- Facilitate positive attitude of accurate and reliable information
- If not recorded, have them write out statement
- Maintain professional style

Evaluation

- Evaluate information obtained
- Aims and objectives reached?
- Re-evaluate evidence in investigation
- Evaluate own performance
- Evaluated by supervisor/advisor
- Needed for personal development

Professional Development

- Tier 1 – Basic Interviewing – Recruits/Probationers
- Tier 2 – Witness & Suspect—Detective
- Tier 3
 - Advanced Suspects
 - Significant Witnesses
 - Children
 - Vulnerable Adult
- Tier 4
 - Advisors/Supervisors

Other Opinions

- Detecting deception is more difficult than believed
- Research contradicts what police are taught about indicators of deception

Relying on current training in deception results in chance levels of accuracy; trapping innocent people and letting the guilty go free

"The most frequent and important reason why suspects confess is the strength of their belief in the evidence against them"

“...we believe that police success in the United Kingdom can also be explained by other factors, such as the *exceptional quality of witness and victim interviews*, which permits investigators to improve the quality of the evidence. After all, such testimony is often closer to the truth than the suspect’s version.” (italics mine)

Michel St-Yves

*"No man has a good enough memory to be a
successful liar "*

-Abraham Lincoln

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