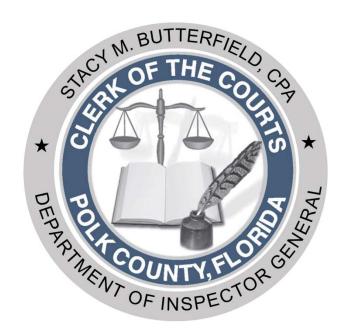
Verbal and Nonverbal Interview Skills to Improve Audits and Investigations

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Objectives

- Learn basics of reading nonverbal behavior
- Identify nonverbal skills to build rapport
- Learn common indicators of discomfort, deception, confidence or transparency
- Learn to detect and interpret clusters of behaviors
- Learn how to improve your questions to elicit truthful answers
- Identify resources to continue learning and developing your skills

Use of Nonverbal Behavior Skills

- Improve audit interviews
- Enhance ability to detect deception in investigations
- Build rapport with auditee or subject
- Improve ability to understand and communicate with co-workers or staff
- Improve ability to "read" your children
- Caution: don't use skills on your significant other. Even after training, you know just enough to be dangerous!
 - Life-long learning process

Reading Nonverbal Behavior

Careful observation is critical In this 1999 experiment at Harvard, 50% of people failed this awareness test.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vJG698U 2Mvo

 Observation is a skill that can be learned, practiced, and improved upon

Reading Nonverbal Behavior

- Barrier to truth-finding is the belief that people won't lie to you
- Nonverbal behaviors are reliable indicators because they are hard to fake
 - Fight, flight, or freeze
- Liars tend to rehearse their words, not their gestures
- Liars use far fewer gestures than the average person – "illustrator gestures"

Reading Nonverbal Behavior

- Observing in context is key
- Universal behaviors versus idiosyncrasy
- Establish baseline behaviors
- Detecting indicators of deception:
 - Comfort versus discomfort
- Some common myths

Role of Comfort/ Discomfort

- Body language methods focus on comfort vs. discomfort rather than lie-spotting
- Setting should have no objects between subject and interviewer
- Interviewer should build rapport to establish a high comfort level
 - Questions asked in neutral manner
 - Don't accuse; ask for clarification instead
- Indicators of discomfort become identifiable
- Indicators = "you need to do more work"

Indicators of Discomfort

- Freeze response
- Facial expressions that last too long
- Feet as indicators of comfort level
- Behavioral pause or delay
- Anchor point movement
- Hand-to-face activity
- Grooming gestures
- Eye-blocking
- Neck touching



Using Body Language to Build Rapport

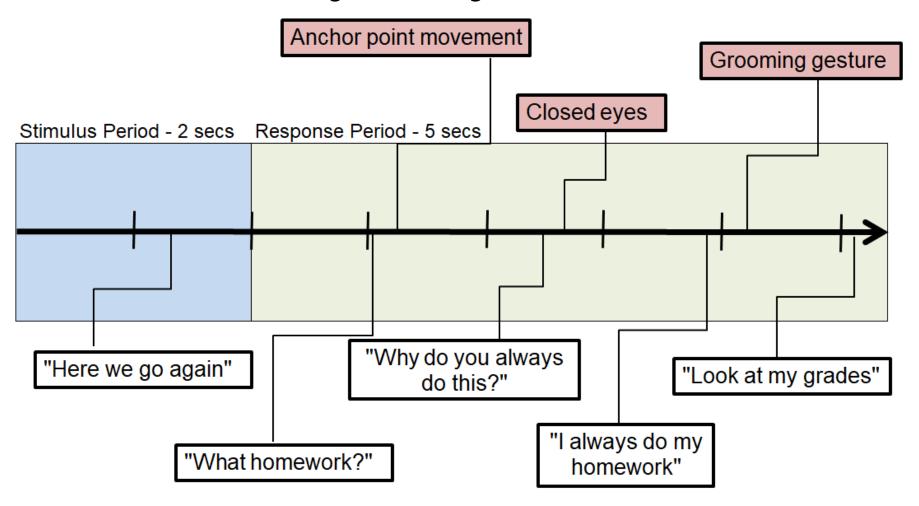
- Effective hand movements enhance credibility
- Hiding hands creates negative impression
- Mirroring demonstrates ease
- Open palms or body posture
- Feet towards interviewee

Detection of Deception Model

- Developed by former CIA officers
- Originally classified information
- Declassified for industry use
- Rapport-based
- Strategic principle:
 - Truthful behavior is ignored
- Two guidelines:
 - Timing
 - Clusters
- Indicators can both verbal and nonverbal

Example of a Cluster

Question: Did you do your homework?



Deceptive Verbal Indicators

- Failure to answer the question
- Absence of specific denial
- Nonspecific denial
- Repeating the question
- Non-answer statements
- Overly specific answers
- Verbal-nonverbal disconnect
- Perception qualifiers
- Exclusion qualifiers
- Invoking religion
- Failure to understand a simple question

Deceptive Verbal Indicators

- Inappropriate level of concern
- Inappropriate level of politeness
- Referral statements
- Selective memory

Most Powerful Lies

- Attacking the questioner
- Inappropriate level of concern
 - (Too high or too low)
- Convincing statements

Improving Your Questions

- Open ended questions
- When you encounter convincing statements:
 Agree with statement, repeat question
- Exclusion qualifiersTarget what has been carved out
- When subject attacks the questioner
 Remain calm and neutral, repeat question
- Catch-all questions What haven't I asked you that you think I should know about?

Improving Your Questions

- Presumptive question
- Not the same as a leading question
- Bait question "is there any reason..."
 - Simple
 - Short
 - Unambiguous
 - Straightforward
- Not the same as a bluff
- Presumptive and bait questions have a shelf life
- Importance of neutrality
 - No preconceived notions of subject's answer
 - Assure that any deceptive response not related to your delivery of the question

Improving Your Questions

- Ask "What Else?"
- Follow-up questions can make or break an interview
- Don't fill in the gaps yourself
- Clarify: who, what, when, where
- Use prologues for key questions
 - Legitimacy statement "this is an important question"
 - Rationalization "this is why it's important"
 - Minimization "it's not that big a deal"

Questions to Avoid

- Negative questions
- Compound questions
- Vague not the same as open ended
- Change "why" questions to "what made you" – assumes there is a good reason and that you're ready to understand the reason

Be Careful Out There!

- You now know enough to be dangerous
- Deceptive indicators = need more work
- Don't use these techniques on your significant others
- Do use these techniques on your kids
- Read and practice

"The greatest problem in communication is the illusion that it has been accomplished."

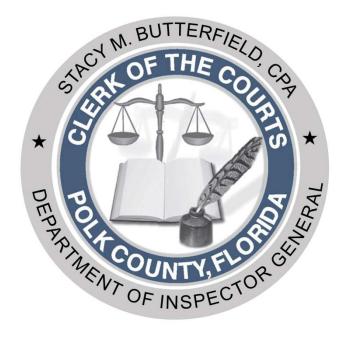
-Daniel W. Davenport

Suggested Reading/ Viewing:

- What Every Body is Saying, Joe Navarro
- Spy the Lie, Houston, Floyd and Carnicero
- The Dictionary of Body Language, Joe Navarro

YouTube videos:

- Joe Navarro "Keynote: the Power of Nonverbal Communications", CMX Summit West 2015
- Susan Carnicero "Former CIA Officer Will Teach You How to Spot a Lie", Digiday



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