

# PAUSSETTIE

The Art of Detecting Deception During Investigative Interviews





### Investigative Interviews

Claimants / Insureds

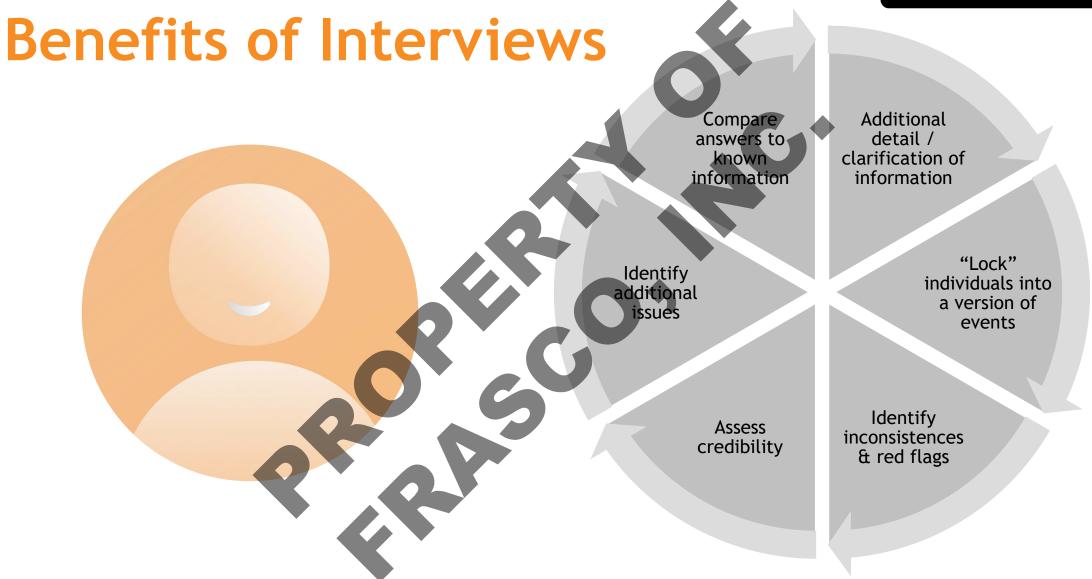
Witnesses



**Providers** 



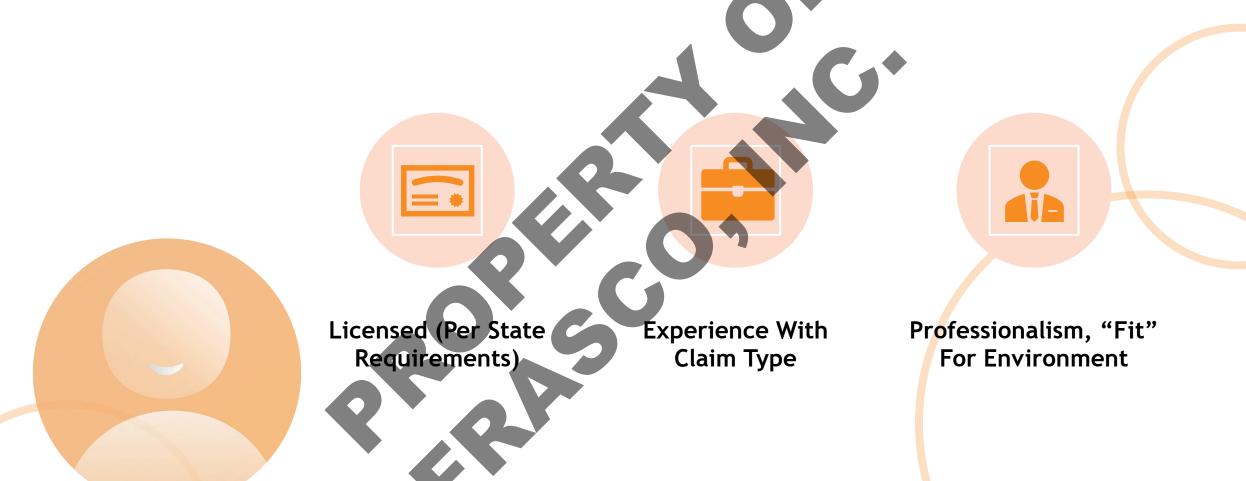




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### Who Conducts the Interview?





### **Interview Formats**



**Face To Face** 



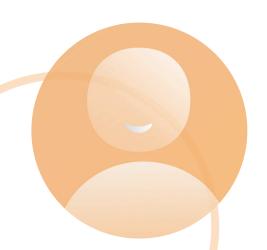
Telephonic



Video



Written & Signed





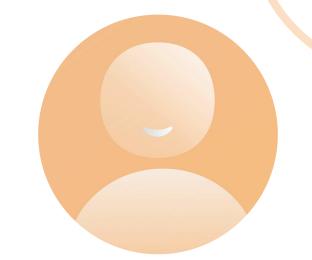
### Recorded vs. Unrecorded

#### WHAT'S BETTER?

- Most, but not all, scenarios
- Obtain permission
- Explain benefits of recording

#### THE RULES ABOUT RECORDING:

- One-Party States
- Two-Party States







# Keys to Successful Interviewing



Rapport Building



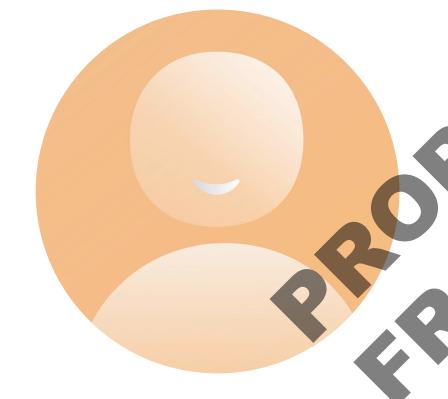
Questions and Approach

Listening Skills

Retrieval Support

Credibility Assessment

Deception Detection



## Preparation

Review facts & red flags

Review reports (police, medical, investigations, ISO)

Formulate questions based on claim

Create an outline of key points

Update list as investigation progresses

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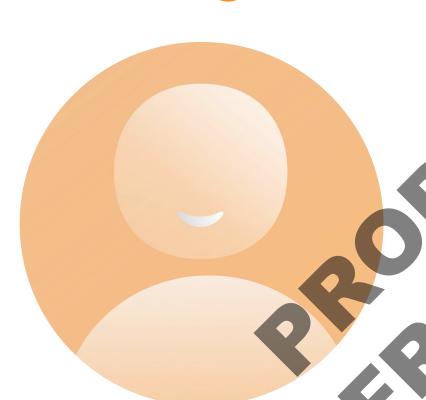
## Rapport Building: Mutual Trust 9 Empathy

Empathy is acknowledgement NOT agreement.

"I am sorry you hurt your back. I had that happen to me once."



# Rapport Building



Expect some defensiveness

Explain process to ease anxiety

Maintain professionalism

Don't mirror negative emotions

Conversation vs. Interrogation

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**Setting Ground Rules** 

Speak clearly enough for a quality recording

Provide verbal answers; no head shakes

Don't talk over questions

Answer each question as thoroughly as possible

05 Stick to the topic

If you don't understand a question, let me know



### **Types of Questions**





**Open-Ended** 

Direc

"How were you injured?"

"Have you been injured before?"

"What did you mean when you said...?"

"Don't you have a prior injury?"

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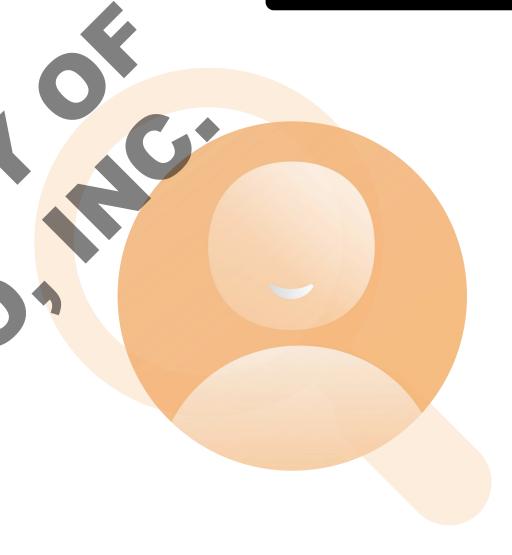




### Types of Questions

 Change of Context Questions (Confirm consistency)

 Intrusive Questions (Save "tough" questions for the end)





### **Note Taking**

- Helps organize thoughts
- Silence can provide subject time for reflection
- Avoid writing down everything

### You Should Be Observing:

- Body Language
- Verbal Cues





### **Good Listeners**



Do Not Rush



Do Not Interrupt



Pay Close Attention

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### **Active Listeners**



Paraphrase





Summarize

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## Memory Retrieval Techniques



Ask about events through the lens of time.

- Chronological or reverse chronological order
- Relate events to holidays, birthdays, seasons



### **Credibility Assessment**



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Truthful Verbal Behavior

Direct

Spontaneous

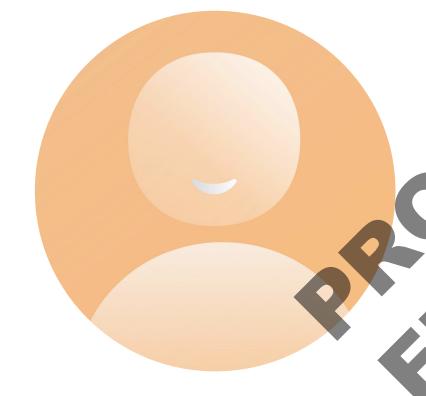
Open

Consistent

Sincere

Unyielding

Detailed





Deceptive Verbal Behavior

Text Bridges Promoting Honesty

Indignant

Victim

Qualifiers

Answer with a Question

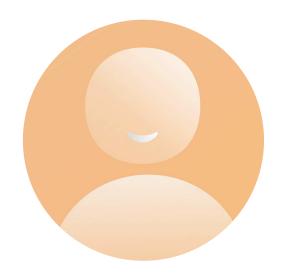
Too Friendly Change the Subject

Non-Answers

Vague

Amnesia

Focus on Irrelevant



Fraud Warning Language \*\*

State specific

Read at the end and get acknowledgement

Establishes interviewee's understanding of consequences for lying



Post-Interview: Next Steps



**Review notes** 



Highlight any stand out points



Additional interviews, re-interviews, investigations needed?



### Interviewing Recap



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A good interview starts with preparation and rapport building.



Adapt your questions and style.



Look out for signs of deception.



Review results and evaluate investigation plan.