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978-0-521-76952-5 - Memory Detection: Theory and Application of the Concealed Information Test

Edited by Bruno Verschuere, Gershon Ben-Shakhar and Ewout Meijer

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Memory Detection

Traditional techniques for detecting deception, such as the “lie-detector test” (or polygraph), are based upon the idea that lying is associated with stress. However, it is possible that people telling the truth will experience stress, whereas not all liars will. Because of this, the validity of such methods is questionable. As an alternative, a knowledge-based approach known as the “Concealed Information Test” has been developed which investigates whether the examinee recognizes secret information – for example a crime suspect recognizing critical crime details that only the culprit could know. The Concealed Information Test has been supported by decades of research, and is used widely in Japan. This is the first book to focus on this exciting approach and will be of interest to law enforcement agencies and academics and professionals in psychology, criminology, policing, and law.

BRUNO VERSCHUERE is an associate professor of forensic psychology at the Psychology Department, University of Amsterdam.

GERSHON BEN-SHAKHAR is a professor emeritus of Psychology at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and former President of the Open University of Israel.

EWOUT MEIJER is an assistant professor in the Psychology and Neuroscience Department of Maastricht University.

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Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Dedicated to the memory of David Lykken

Contents

<i>List of figures</i>	<i>page</i> x
<i>List of tables</i>	xii
<i>Notes on contributors</i>	xiii
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	xvii

Part I Introduction

Science on the rise: birth and development of the Concealed Information Test	3
CHRISTOPHER J. PATRICK	
1 Encouraging the use of the Guilty Knowledge Test (GKT): what the GKT has to offer law enforcement	12
WILLIAM G. IACONO	

Part II The laboratory: theoretical and empirical foundations of the Concealed Information Test

2 Detecting concealed information using autonomic measures	27
MATTHIAS GAMER	
3 Detecting concealed information in less than a second: response latency-based measures	46
BRUNO VERSCHUERE AND JAN DE HOUWER	
4 P300 in detecting concealed information	63
J. PETER ROSENFELD	
5 Detecting of deception and concealed information using neuroimaging techniques	90
MATTHIAS GAMER	

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-76952-5 - Memory Detection: Theory and Application of the Concealed Information Test
Edited by Bruno Verschuere, Gershon Ben-Shakhar and Ewout Meijer
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

viii	Contents	
6	New and old covert measures in the Concealed Information Test EITAN ELAAD	114
7	Theory of the Concealed Information Test BRUNO VERSCHUERE AND GERSHON BEN-SHAKHAR	128
Part III Field applications of concealed information detection: promises and perils		
8	Limitations of the Concealed Information Test in criminal cases DONALD J. KRAPOHL	151
9	Validity of the Concealed Information Test in realistic contexts EITAN ELAAD	171
10	Leakage of information to innocent suspects M. T. BRADLEY, CLAIR A. BAREFOOT, AND ANDREA M. ARSENAULT	187
11	Countermeasures GERSHON BEN-SHAKHAR	200
12	Psychopathy and the detection of concealed information BRUNO VERSCHUERE	215
13	Clinical applications of the Concealed Information Test JOHN J. B. ALLEN	231
14	Daily application of the Concealed Information Test: Japan AKEMI OSUGI	253
15	The Concealed Information Test in the courtroom: legal aspects GERSHON BEN-SHAKHAR AND MORDECHAI KREMNITZER	276

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-76952-5 - Memory Detection: Theory and Application of the Concealed Information
Test
Edited by Bruno Verschuere, Gershon Ben-Shakhar and Ewout Meijer
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

Contents	ix
Part IV Conclusions	
16 Practical guidelines for developing a CIT EWOUT MEIJER, BRUNO VERSCHUERE, AND GERSHON BEN-SHAKHAR	293
Epilogue: current status and future developments in CIT research and practice GERSHON BEN-SHAKHAR, BRUNO VERSCHUERE, AND EWOUT MEIJER	303
<i>Index</i>	310

Figures

2.1	Typical response pattern of a participant who committed a mock crime and was instructed to conceal knowledge	<i>page 29</i>
2.2	Phasic heart rate changes of participants who committed a mock crime and subsequently accomplished a CIT	34
4.1	Three ERPs and EOG from the scalp sites Fz, Cz, and Pz	65
4.2	The events in the complex trial protocol	78
4.3	Pz and EOG to probe and irrelevant items in the simple guilty (SG) and countermeasure (CM) conditions	79
5.1	Visualization of the processing stream of functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) data	93
5.2	Results of the ALE meta-analyses of activation peaks in the Differentiation of Deception paradigm and the Concealed Information Test	100
7.1	Conditioned Response Theory	131
13.1	The relationship between ongoing electroencephalographic (EEG) activity (top) and the event-related brain potential (ERP; bottom)	239
13.2	Identity B's ERPs at site Pz for words learned by Identity A and Identity B, and for unlearned words (left column), and comparable data from four college student controls labeled C01–C04 (right column).	240
14.1a	An example of responding in the CIT. Examinee A showing inhibition of respiration and larger SCR to the critical item “2”	269
14.1b	An example of responding in the CIT. Examinee A showing inhibition of respiration and larger SCR to the critical item “3”	270

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-76952-5 - Memory Detection: Theory and Application of the Concealed Information Test
Edited by Bruno Verschuere, Gershon Ben-Shakhar and Ewout Meijer
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

List of figures	xi
14.2a An example of responding in the CIT. Examinee B showing larger SCR and HR deceleration to the critical item “1”	270
14.2b An example of responding in the CIT. Examinee B showing larger SCR and HR deceleration to the critical item “4”	271
14.3a An example of responding in the CIT. Examinee C showing larger SCR and lower NPV to the critical item “4”	271
14.3b An example of responding in the CIT. Examinee C showing larger SCR and lower NPV to the critical item “2”	272
14.4a An example of responding in the CIT. Examinee D showing inhibition of respiration to the critical item “3”	272
14.4b An example of responding in the CIT. Examinee D showing inhibition of respiration to the critical item “1”	273

Tables

2.1	Weights and quantification details of physiological measures that were integrated in the logistic regression model for the prediction of the truth status	<i>page</i> 39
3.1	The concealed information oddball test	49
3.2	The autobiographical implicit association test	55
4.1	Probe and Iall RTs (ms) in baseline and experimental blocks in SG, CM, and innocent (IC) groups	82
4.2	The number (maximum = 1,000) of bootstrap iterations in which the bootstrapped average (hypothetical) probe was greater than that of the irrelevant items (Iall/Imax)	85
5.1	Included studies in the meta-analysis of activations in the Differentiation of Deception (DoD) and the Concealed Information Test (CIT) paradigm	99
5.2	Significant clusters ($p < 0.05$, corrected using the false discovery rate) identified in the analyses of activation likelihood estimates (ALE) within the Differentiation of Deception (DoD) and the Concealed Information Test (CIT) paradigm	101
5.3	Individual classifications in neuroimaging studies on deception and information concealment	105
9.1	Frequencies and cumulative relative frequencies of mean standardized scores computed on SRR to critical items in the field studies	173
11.1	A summary of studies designed to examine the effects of countermeasures on the outcomes of the CQT	202
11.2	A summary of studies designed to examine the effects of countermeasures on the outcomes of the CIT	203
12.1	Main findings of psychopathy research on concealed information detection	221

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-76952-5 - Memory Detection: Theory and Application of the Concealed Information Test

Edited by Bruno Verschuere, Gershon Ben-Shakhar and Ewout Meijer

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Contributors

JOHN J. B. ALLEN is Distinguished Professor of Psychology, Cognitive Science, and Neuroscience at the University of Arizona. He is a fellow of the Association for Psychological Science, and last year was president of the Society for Psychophysiological Research. His work, published in over 100 journal articles, chapters, and books, has been funded by the National Institutes of Health and the National Alliance for Research in Schizophrenia and Depression (NARSAD). His research interests include: the etiology and treatment of depression, including alternative treatments for depression; the psychophysiological assessment of memory, amnesia, and deception; and the psychophysiological underpinnings of emotion.

ANDREA M. ARSENAULT is a PhD student in the clinical psychology program at the University of New Brunswick. She has a special interest in forensic psychology, primarily in the area of deception detection, especially using physiological recordings. Her current research focuses on the cognitive and emotional factors in deception and detection especially within the Concealed Information Test (CIT) and the Guilty Actions Test. Additionally, she is interested in both the field of memory, specifically encoding and retrieval of eyewitness memory under emotional conditions and in the applicability of psychological research to the legal system.

CLAIR A. BAREFOOT is an MA student at the University of Regina. She has strong interests in the Concealed Information Test and has contributed to developments expanding the use of the test in social settings. The test becomes analogous to a survey technique where individuals are not considered innocent or guilty; rather they are informants who can disclose information without consequence to themselves.

GERSHON BEN-SHAKHAR is a professor emeritus of psychology at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. His main area of research is

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Edited by Bruno Verschuere, Gershon Ben-Shakhar and Ewout Meijer

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xiv Notes on contributors

cognitive psychophysiology and he has published about 100 articles and book chapters, mostly focusing on the role of stimulus novelty and significance in orienting response elicitation and habituation, and on psychophysiological detection of deception (PDD). His PDD research has dealt with applied issues and with attempts to understand the mechanism underlying differential responding to the significant information in the CIT. Together with John Furedy he authored *Theories and Applications in the Detection of Deception: A Psychophysiological and International Perspective*.

M. T. BRADLEY is a professor of psychology at the University of New Brunswick. His research areas include the studies of deception, and issues in statistics. He conceives of attempts of information concealment and deception as cognitively driven acts that are in definable socially constrained contexts. He has consulted with a wide variety of groups and individuals over issues in the detection of deception.

JAN DE HOUWER is Professor of Psychology at Ghent University. His research concerns the manner in which automatic preferences are learned and can be measured. Regarding the learning of preferences, he focuses on the role of stimulus pairings (associative learning). With regard to the measurement of preferences, he developed new reaction time measures and examined the processes underlying various measures. Jan De Houwer has (co-)authored more than 100 publications in international journals including *Psychological Bulletin*, *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, and *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*. He is editor of the journal *Cognition & Emotion*.

EITAN ELAAD is a professor of psychology at the Department of Behavioral Sciences, Ariel University Center, Israel, a post held since 2001. Between 2006 and 2009 he was the chairman of the department. He is the director of the psychophysiological laboratory in which colleagues, doctoral and graduate students are conducting their research. Since 1977 he has been engaged in research and lectures on lying and lie detection. His main fields of interest are psychology and law, decision-making biases, memory, lying behavior, and detection of deception with special emphasis on psychophysiological detection of concealed information.

MATTHIAS GAMER is a postdoctoral researcher at the Department of Systems Neuroscience located at the University Medical Center in Hamburg-Eppendorf, Germany. His research is mainly devoted to forensic psychophysiology with an emphasis on basic as well as applied issues. He conducted several studies utilizing measures of the

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Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Notes on contributors

xv

central (EEG, fMRI) and the autonomic nervous system (SCR, respiration, heart rate, etc.) to characterize psychophysiological mechanisms that are involved in deception and information concealment. He is also working on studies that allow for estimating the validity of the Concealed Information Test in realistic settings.

WILLIAM G. IACONO is Distinguished McKnight University Professor and Director, Clinical Psychology Training Program, University of Minnesota. He has served as a consultant regarding lie detection to the US Congress Office of Technology Assessment, the CIA, and the Joint Security Commission of the Clinton Administration. He served on the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute's Curriculum and Research Guidance Committee and on the Minnesota Department of Corrections Sex Offender Polygraph Task Force. He has testified in state and federal court regarding the scientific status of lie detection, voice stress analysis, and "brain fingerprinting" as well as before the Kansas and Georgia State Legislatures and the US Senate.

DONALD J. KRAPOHL is a former US government polygraph examiner and researcher, and he is assigned to the US Department of Defense National Center for Credibility Assessment (NCCA) at Ft. Jackson, South Carolina. He is a contributor to law enforcement, technical, scientific, government, and general interest publications on the polygraph and related topics. Mr Krapohl is also the Editor-in-Chief of the publications of the American Polygraph Association. His continuing professional interests are the development of best practices for field use of credibility assessment technologies, and engagement between the scientific and practitioner communities in this field.

MORDECHAI KREMNITZER is the Bruce W. Wayne Professor of International Law at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and was formerly Dean of the Faculty. He teaches criminal law and constitutional law. Since 1994, he has been a senior fellow at the Israel Democracy Institute. Since 2008 has held the post of vice-president of the Israel Democracy Institute. Professor Kremnitzer has published extensively in the fields of criminal, military, public, and international law. He is co-author of the proposal for a new general part of the penal code for Israel (a proposal which has been adopted by the Knesset). In 2009 he received the Humboldt Research Award.

EWOUT MEIJER is an assistant professor at the Psychology and Neuroscience Department of Maastricht University. He has been

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Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xvi Notes on contributors

conducting research on the psychophysiological detection of deception since 2003, and is currently working on the implementation of the Concealed Information Test in collaboration with the Amsterdam police.

AKEMI OSUGI is a polygraph examiner of the Forensic Science Laboratory, Hyogo Prefectural Police Headquarters, in Japan. She has been performing the CIT under the criminal investigation on a daily basis since 2008, and also conducting researches on the mechanisms of the CIT using mainly event-related potentials since 2003.

CHRISTOPHER J. PATRICK is a professor of clinical psychology at Florida State University. His interests include psychopathy, antisocial behavior, substance abuse, emotion, personality, and cognitive neuroscience. He is author of more than 120 articles and book chapters, and Editor of the *Handbook of Psychopathy*. A recipient of Early Career awards from the American Psychological Association and the Society for Psychophysiological Research, Dr Patrick is immediate Past President of the Society for Scientific Study of Psychopathy and serves as a scientific advisor to the DSM-V PPD Work Group.

J. PETER ROSENFELD obtained his PhD at the University of Iowa in 1971, after receiving undergraduate and Masters degrees (English Literature) at Columbia University, and has been full professor at Northwestern University since 1979. He is Past President of the Association for Applied Psychophysiology and Biofeedback (1990–1991), and served on the editorial board of *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, *International Journal of Rehabilitation and Health*, the *Journal of Credibility Assessment and Witness Psychology*, and *Applied Psychophysiology*. Professor Rosenfeld has (co-)authored more than 140 publications. His main research focus since the 1980s has been neuroscientific lie detection.

BRUNO VERSCHUERE is an associate professor of forensic psychology at the Psychology Department, University of Amsterdam. Since 2000 he has conducted research on challenging topics in clinical and forensic psychology, including deception, psychopathy, and the polygraph. His main research focus is to advance deception research using a fundamental analysis in terms of attention and emotion. His research has been published in leading journals in the field, including *Psychological Science*, *Biological Psychology*, and *Psychophysiology*.

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