EyeDetect Gives You Client Control

When it comes to determining the truthfulness of clients or suspects, recent advancements in lie detection have just made your job as an attorney a lot easier.

Now, instead of taking hours to conduct an examination, the new, 15-minute EyeDetect test measures involuntary eye behavior to determine if an individual is credible or deceptive. It’s 90% accurate. Some lie detection tests rely on the examiner’s data interpretation. And, the examiner can show bias in conducting the test or in determining the results. EyeDetect’s automated test is 100% unbiased.

Case Assessment – EyeDetect is an effective tool in the attorney’s toolbox in determining the credibility of clients and witnesses alike, the results of which can dictate an efficient and focused approach. Additionally, the test results can be presented to the state’s attorney in pre-trial negotiations in an attempt to resolve cases favorable to the client.

Court Cases – EyeDetect test results were admitted as evidence in a 2018 sexual assault case in New Mexico. Judges in other U.S. courts are considering allowing EyeDetect as evidence.

EyeDetect for Investigations

EyeDetect tests can be conducted for civil or criminal cases or investigations. (Did you steal the car? Did you assault that women? etc.) Test for any number of crimes (see below) and quickly know with great accuracy if the client/suspect is innocent or guilty.

Best of all, you can follow up the EyeDetect test with a polygraph exam and have an outcome confidence as high as 99% (if the person passes or fails both tests). That degree of certainty was unheard of in the credibility assessment industry... until now.

Tests Available

There are many tests available for attorneys to use, including:

- Armed robbery
- Bribery
- Child abuse
- Counterfeiting
- Criminal ties
- Cyber crimes
- Divorce disputes (hidden assets, credit cards)
- Divulging confidential information
- Drug trafficking
- Drug use
- Failed to comply with Brady-Giglio (police)
- Falsified a police report
- Felonies
- Fraud
- Identity theft
- Illegal weapons possession (at airport, in vehicle, etc.)
- Infidelity (physical/sexual contact)
- Kidnapping
- Lottery winnings dispute
- Lying
- Money laundering
- Remuneration (reasons for nonpayment)
- Sexual assault/rape
- Sexual abuse
- Terrorism
- Theft (inventory, money, firearm, fuel, narcotics, etc.)
- Unauthorized transactions
- Weapons trafficking
- And more

In addition, you can determine if the suspect or client has knowledge under these circumstances:

- Direct involvement - thief, shooter, or abuser
- Indirect involvement - lookout, driver, accessory
- Facilitator - has first-hand knowledge but doesn’t report it