

Product Description

EyeDetect is the world's first nonintrusive lie detection technology that accurately detects deception in 15-30 minutes by analyzing involuntary eye behaviors. It can be used for screening or investigations.

The Industry

Credibility assessment (also known as lie detection).

EyeDetect's Unique Characteristics

- EyeDetect is the first lie detector that monitors involuntary eye behaviors to detect deception.
- EyeDetect is the first breakthrough in effectively uncovering lies since the polygraph was invented nearly 100 years ago.
- When used in screening, scientific lab and field studies, as well as peer-reviewed journal articles, show EyeDetect is 86-88% accurate. That's comparable to the best polygraph.
- When used in investigations, an initial field study shows this test technique is 87% accurate.
- When used in conjunction with the polygraph, and when both tests have the same result, the "confidence outcome" is 97-99%. [More info](#).
- Unlike polygraph, there are no cables or sensors attached to the examinee during an EyeDetect test.
- Because the test is automated, requires no examiner, and results are determined by an algorithm, EyeDetect is 100% unbiased.
- Polygraph exams, the long-time standard for lie detection, require a trained examiner, take at least 90 minutes to conduct, and reports can sometimes take hours to receive.

The 3 Steps of an EyeDetect Test

1. Participant takes a 15- to 30-minute true/false or yes/no test.
2. Data are captured, encrypted and uploaded to a secure web server.
3. Proprietary algorithms provide a credible or deceptive score in less than 5 minutes.

Interesting EyeDetect Facts

- Dallas Maverick's Owner/Shark Tank star Mark Cuban is an investor in Converus.
- In May 2018, a [U.S. District Court in New Mexico](#) allowed EyeDetect test results as evidence in court for first time.

Interesting EyeDetect Facts (cont.)

- EyeDetect is currently used by more than 600 customers in 50 countries.
- The EyeDetect test is available in more than 40 languages (including Arabic, Bahasa Indonesian, Burmese, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Dari, English, French, German, Hebrew, Hindi, Korean, Lithuanian, Macedonian, Nepali, Pashto, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Slovenian, Spanish, Tagalog, Tamil, Turkish, Ukrainian Urdu and Vietnamese).
- EyeDetect customers are running tens of thousands of tests annually.
- There are more than 100 Converus Service Partners (resellers) in nearly 40 countries.
- The eye-tracking camera mounted under the computer monitor takes approximately 60 measurements per second of involuntary eye behaviors in each eye – including pupil dilation, blink rate and other eye movements – to detect deception.
- During the course of a 30-minute screening test, about 100,000 eye measurements are recorded of each eye.
- In March 2016, [Midas, in Spain](#), became first well-known European brand to use EyeDetect to assure customers that its employees were trustworthy. The brand is now ranked #1 in their market (was #4).
- Converus Science Team members Dr. John Kircher, a widely recognized expert in government and industry on the subject of deception detection, and Dr. David Raskin – both internationally known and highly respected scientists in the polygraph community – invented the world's first computerized polygraph system in 1991.

Lying, Corruption Fun Facts

- "Lying is, in a pure physiological sense, an unnatural act."
– Lewis Thomas, American physician and biologist at Harvard Medical School, Pulitzer Prize nominee, and author.
- Studies reveal humans have an accuracy rate of about 54% for detecting a liar (about as good as a coin flip).
- Corruption costs 5% of global GDP.
- U.S. employees steal \$50 billion annually from employers.
- In Russia, corruption consumes 44% of GDP.
- In the U.S., the Employee Polygraph Protection Act (EPPA) prohibits using lie detectors in private companies.

EyeDetect Customers

- Federal agencies in Guatemala (funded by U.S. Dept. of State), Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Panama, Singapore, Czech Republic, and an Arabic-speaking agency. (Due to confidentiality, names cannot be given.)
- Midas (Spain)
- U.S. customers include: Idaho State Police, Kent Police Department (Washington), King County Dept. of Adult and Juvenile Detention (Washington), New Hampshire Department of Corrections, North Pole Police Dept. (Alaska), Northwest Fire District (Arizona), Spokane County Sheriff's Office (Washington)

EyeDetect Test Topics

There are more than 2,000 EyeDetect tests, including:

- Bribes
- Counterfeiting
- Crimes
- Cyber crimes
- Documentation fraud
- Drug trafficking
- Drug use
- Fuel theft
- Identity theft
- Inappropriate benefits
- Money laundering
- Murder
- Robbery
- Stealing
- Terrorism
- Ties to criminals
- Unauthorized transactions
- Violent crimes

EyeDetect Uses

- Screening job candidates, immigrants and foreign nationals.
- Periodic screening of current employees.
- Monitoring parolees, including sex offenders and probationers.
- Criminal investigations.
- Urinalysis (UA) tests (drug testing).

EyeDetect Target Markets

- Corporations (most private U.S. companies cannot use a lie detection technology because of the EPPA law)
- Federal, state and municipal governments
- Law enforcement
- Departments of corrections
- Marriage/family counseling centers
- Private investigators
- Attorneys

Top 5 Credibility Assessment Tools (ranked by accuracy)

1. **EyeDetect** and fMRI (brain scan)
2. Polygraph
3. EEG (Electroencephalography – measures brain activity through electrodes attached to the subject's scalp.)
4. Computer Voice Stress Analyzer (CVSA)
5. Personality or Integrity Test

Story of EyeDetect's Invention

- In 2002, Professor John Kircher, a widely recognized expert in government and industry on the subject of deception detection, and his colleague Doug Hacker, an educational psychologist with expertise in the psychology of reading, were driving to Seattle to climb Mt. Rainier. En route, they wondered if changes in eye movements and pupil size while reading and answering questions about a crime would reveal deception. Specifically, "Would changes in cognitive load affect the eye in such a way that we can capture those changes and be as accurate as the polygraph in predicting whether or not someone is being deceptive?" Thus the idea for an ocular-motor deception test (ODT) was born – later to be branded as EyeDetect.
- In 2003, Professors Kircher and Hacker formed a science team that included cognitive scientists Anne Cook and Dan Woltz. They began working together to produce and validate an ODT solution. (David Raskin joined the science team in 2009.) They continued to fine-tune the technology over the years, and after two formal scientific studies during this time, the technology was finally ready to be released to the marketplace in April 2014.