# Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A/B format</th>
<th>280–284</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen Report Judgment Scales</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accuracy rate</td>
<td>48, 50–51, 136, 157, 211, 232, 264, 274, 319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affective language</td>
<td>192–3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Qaeda</td>
<td>167, 214, 216, 219, 302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Society on the Abuse of Children</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amount of details</td>
<td>see details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analyse speech content</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anodal TDCS</td>
<td>see transcranial direct current stimulation (TDCS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANS-GKT</td>
<td>83–5, 91, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anxiety</td>
<td>40, 96, 139, 191, 193–5, 221, 328–30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appropriate affect</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arousal</td>
<td>39, 72, 107–8, 117, 158, 319–20, 329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assessment criteria indicative of deception (ACID)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attempted behavioural control</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autobiographical implicit association test (aIAT)</td>
<td>159–60, 272, 277–81, 283–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autobiographical memory</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autonomic nervous system</td>
<td>see ANS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ANS)</td>
<td>81–5, 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avoidance alternative/strategy</td>
<td>235–6, 297, 309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backster zone of comparison test (ZCT)</td>
<td>see control question test (CQT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behavioural coordination</td>
<td>189–90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belief in a just world</td>
<td>141, 206, 237, 298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beliefs about deceptive behaviour</td>
<td>125–9, 136–7, 139, 141–3, 146–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beliefs of laypeople (about lie detection)</td>
<td>127–9, 132, 135, 137, 141, 147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blinking</td>
<td>39, 209, 320–321, 334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blinking rate</td>
<td>see blinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blood pressure</td>
<td>39, 60, 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>body movements</td>
<td>128, 130, 133, 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brain fingerprinting</td>
<td>86–7, 95, 98–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brain stimulation methods</td>
<td>253, 264–5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brain stimulation techniques</td>
<td>see brain stimulation methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunswik’s lens model</td>
<td>51, 143–4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>case-file analysis</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cathodal TDCS</td>
<td>see transcranial direct current stimulation (TDCS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CBCA criteria 4, 7–8, 11–13, 24
accurately reported details misunderstood 8–9
admitting lack of memory 9–10
attributing the perpetrator's mental state 8–9
contextual embedding 7–8, 12, 18
description of interactions 7–8
details characteristic of the offense 9–10
logical structure 7–8, 18
pardoning the perpetrator 9–10
quantity of detail 3, 7–8, 12
raising doubts about one's own testimony 9–10
related external associations 8–9
reproduction of speech/conversation 7–8
self-deprecation 9–10
spontaneous corrections 8, 10
superfluous details 7–8, 24
unexpected complications 7–8
unstructured production 7–8, 24
unusual details 7–8, 88, 133
central crime details 14, 71–2
central information see central crime details
Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) 19, 86, 219
cerebral haemodynamic indices 107
child witness 5–6, 13, 15
classification model 110–111, 115
closed-ended questions 126–7
cognitive abilities 5, 10
cognitive control processes 105
cognitive effort 39, 207, 316
cognitive interview 211
cognitive lie detection approach 205–6, 208, 221
cognitive processing 142, 321
communication features 182–3
comparison question technique see control question test (CQT)
comparison question test (CQT) see control question test (CQT)
computer voice stress analyzer (CVSA) 319
concealed information test (CIT) 59–60, 64, 69–76, 82–5, 88–93, 99, 107, 158–9, 318–26, 328, 333
accuracy rates 70
confession 12, 30, 62–3, 66, 72, 89, 96–7, 138, 187
confirmation bias 138
construal level theory 166
contextual details 163, 170, 183, 185–6, 188, 190, 192–3
contextual embedding see contextual details
contradictions 8, 133, 209, 237
‘contrary-to-truthfulness-stereotype’ criteria see CBCA criteria
control question test (CQT) 60–66, 68–9, 72–3, 75–6, 81–3, 89, 93, 95–7, 100, 107, 117, 318–19, 321, 333
control questions 60–63, 66
cortical excitability 256, 259
cortical neural activity see neuroimaging
counter-interrogation strategies 157–8, 293–309
avoidance strategies 297, 299
crime-related factors groups of suspects 306–7
future crimes 307
escape strategies 297, 299
information management strategies 297–9
interview-related factors degree of suspicion 303
interview type 303–4
repeated interviews 304–5
suspect-related factors perception of the evidence 301–2
suspect experience 302–3
countermeasure attempts 326–8, 333
covert methods/measures (to detect deception) 315–16, 319, 324–8, 330, 334
credibility 5, 94, 97, 134, 178, 182, 206–7, 236
criteria-based content analysis (CBCA) 4–5, 7–8, 10–15, 17–19, 24, 26–30, 188
'face' (interaction) 187
facial expressions 38–9, 317, 324
faking detection 286
faking prevention 286–7
false confession 30, 138, 304
false memories 116, 286
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) 19, 66, 72, 86, 99, 214
feedback hypothesis 138, 147
fiction see imagined memories
fidgeting 39, 42, 129–30, 133, 136, 138–9, 143–5, 189
field applications 83, 91, 105, 117
field research 12–14, 24–5, 28, 91, 97
field study see field research
finger pulse volume (FPP, FPLL) 75, 325–6, 330
Fisbee's attaché case 81–2, 98
fixation duration 321, 334
foil stimuli see foils
foils 84–5, 89, 93, 95, 98, 327–8
foot movement changes 43
four-factor theory 38–9, 45
free narrative 6, 297
functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) 75, 108–18, 208, 253, 262, 276
accuracy rates 110–111, 115–16
Future Attribute Screening Technology (FAST) 322
galvanic skin response 82
gaze aversion 42, 50, 128–30, 133–6, 138–9, 143–4, 188–9, 209
GKT items 89, 92–3
goals 160, 167–8
Group Concealed Information Test (GCIT) 73, 330–332
groups of suspects 60, 162, 231, 306–7
guilty knowledge 82–5, 88–9, 91, 93–4
guilty knowledge items see guilty knowledge
guilty knowledge test (GKT) see concealed information test (CIT)
gullibility 116
haemodynamic signals 108
hand and finger movements 209–10
illusion of transparency 206, 298
imagination see imagined memories
imagined memories 15–16, 19, 27
implausibility see plausibility
implicit association test (IAT) see autobiographical implicit association test (aIAT)
implied beliefs about deception 142–3, 145–7
implicit deception detection see detecting deception/deceit
imposing cognitive load 135, 205, 210, 212–13, 221
impression management 4, 9
impressionistic cues 48, 52, 143
inconsistency of statements 129, 131
indirect measures 52–4
individual differences in apparent honesty see demeanour
individualism-collectivism 177, 192
information management strategies 46, 236, 297
initial behavioural display 41
instrumental lies 140
intention-behaviour gap 168
intention superiority effect 165–6
intentions 155–70, 191, 214, 222, 231, 281–2, 284–5, 287, 307
abstract intentions 164–5
defining intentions 156
false intentions 155–7, 161–3, 167–9
internal processes 107–9, 116, 237
interpersonal deception theory 38, 41, 45
interview techniques 4, 6, 170, 211, 232, 308, 310
issue-related reporting 43
judgements of deception 47, 50, 127, 132, 137, 141–7, 176, 181
laboratory research see laboratory studies
laboratory studies 12, 18, 26–9, 42, 62–4, 71, 83, 89, 92, 94, 96–7, 114, 275, 281
lack of memory 133, 302
lack of plausibility see plausibility
leakage hierarchy 39
leakage hypothesis 141
leakage theory 38–40
legal practitioners see practitioners
lens model analyses 145
lie bias 25, 137–8, 181
lie-catchers 47, 127, 135–6, 140, 142–3
lie detector see polygraph
lie experts 133, 136–7, 147
logical structure 7–8, 18
manual reaction times see reaction times
memory characteristics
questionnaire 16
memory detection see concealed information test (CIT)
mental state 107–9, 117, 140, 156, 253–4
micro-expressions 38–9, 316–17, 334
minute behavioral cues 52
moderator of deception judgments 179–81
modified general questions test (MGQT) see control question test (CQT)

physiological lie detector see polygraph
pitch of voice 128
planning 161–2, 164–5
plausibility 18, 53, 129, 137, 145, 221, 297
police interviews 136, 185–6, 209, 321

neuropharmacological methods 254
neuroscience-based deception detection 254
neurostimulation techniques 254
non-deceptive mental state see mental state
non-guilty knowledge items see foils
non-verbal behaviour see non-verbal lie detection
non-verbal deception cues see non-verbal lie detection
non-verbal lie detection 37–42, 45, 47, 50, 54, 126, 128–9, 133–5, 137, 139, 176–9, 181–2, 188–90, 205, 207, 221, 235, 295, 329
norm violation model 134, 178
normative behaviour 178, 188
normative interaction style 181
objective cues to deception 130–131, 137
one-size-fits-all approach 176
open-ended questions 6, 126–7
orientation dialogue 182–4
orienting reflex (OR) 69–70, 107, 158–9
Oslo confrontation 69

P300 component of the ERP 75
P300-GKT 83–100
P300-GKT paradigm 84, 87
paralinguistic behaviours 129, 178, 295
pauses 39, 128, 131, 133, 209
perceived credibility see credibility
peripheral crime details 14, 71–2
peripheral information see peripheral crime details
peripheral psychophysiological indices 107–8
phenomenology of innocence 298
physiological lie detector see polygraph

Naïve psychology 126
National Research Council (NRC) 63, 65–6, 68, 71, 320, 323
negative emotion language 192
nervous 53, 130, 139, 181, 272–3, 277, 316
neural activity see neuroimaging
neuroethics 264
neuroimaging 105–9, 111, 118, 253–4, 256–8, 262, 264, 271–2
neurolinguistic programming approach 160

neuroimaging 105–9, 111, 118, 253–4, 256–8, 262, 264, 271–2
neurolinguistic programming approach 160
police officers 50–51, 128, 132–3, 135–6, 157, 179, 209
positive emotion language 192
post-conviction sex offender testing see sexual offences
posture shifts 42, 128–30, 133, 136, 139
practitioners 4, 15, 19, 26, 29–30, 65–6, 75, 128, 131, 169, 232, 309
prefrontal stimulation 261, 264
prescriptive 140, 182
probing questions 7
problem-solving dialogue 182–3, 185–6
pronoun use 22–3, 192–3
prosecutor's case-construction 245–6
pseudoscience 63, 65
psychological stress evaluator (PSE) 319
publication bias 45
pupillary changes 43, 320, 334
pupillary size see pupillary changes
rate of speech 128
reaction times (RTs) 43, 75, 85, 131, 269–7
irrelevants 114
probes 84–5, 89–90, 94, 98–9, 114
targets 85, 95
reality monitoring (RM) 4, 15–19, 25–30
accuracy rates 18
affect see affective information
affective information 15, 17
clarity and vividness 16
cognitive operations 15, 17, 19
contextual information 15
perceptual information 16
realism 17–18
reconstructability of the story 17
RM criteria 15–16
sensory information 15–16
spatial information 16–18
temporal information 17–18
regions of interest 111–13, 115, 255
regression to the mean 45
relational dialogue 182–5, 187
relevant questions 60–62, 66, 76, 81, 117, 318, 334
repetitive TMS (rTMS) see transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS)
replication study 115
resolution dialogue 183, 186
respiration 60, 83, 323–30, 332–4
respiration line length (RLL) see respiration measures
respiration measures 323–6, 328, 332
response length see reaction times
reverse order technique 46, 135–6, 195, 210–211, 213, 221
role effects see roles
roles 167, 184, 324
RT-based concealed information test (RT-CIT) 272–7, 285–7
irrelevants 273
probes 272–4, 276, 285
targets 273, 276
RT measurement 270–271
RT paradigms 271, 285
scientific content analysis (SCAN) 4, 19–21, 23–30
accuracy rates 24
decline in language 22–3
denial of allegations 20–21
emotions 20–21
first person singular past tense 22–3, 25
lack of conviction of memory 20–21
missing information 22–3, 25
objective and subjective time 21, 23
out-of-sequence and extraneous information 22–4, 26
pronouns 22–3
SCAN criteria 20, 24–8
social introduction 20–21
spontaneous corrections 20–21, 24, 26
structure of the statement 20–21
searching CIT (S-CIT) 73–4
second interviewer 212, 216, 221
self-grooming behaviour 42
self-presentational theory 38, 40
self-regulation theory 236, 296
semi-structured interview 5
sensitivity 85, 92, 110–14, 116–17, 274–6, 278, 281–2
sex offenders see sexual offences
sexual abuse see sexual offences
sexual offences 3, 5, 12–13, 15, 29, 66–8
Sham condition 257, 259–61, 263–4
Sheffield lie test 159, 257
shift position see posture shifts
signal-to-noise ratio 109, 271
single-pulse TMS see transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS)
single-subject analyses 110–111, 114, 116
skin conductance responding (SCR) 70, 74
skin surface temperature (SST) 323
social cognitive theory 235
social norms 177–8, 189
social psychology of attribution 4
spatial details 15, 192, 214, 253
spatial questions 214, 219, 222
specificity 110–114, 165, 238, 274–6, 278, 281–2, 287
speech-based lie detection systems see Statement Validity Analysis (SVA)
speech errors 39, 47, 128–9, 188, 209, 295
speech hesitations 47, 128–30, 209–10
spontaneous thought 165–6
statement-evidence inconsistency see Strategic Use of Evidence (SUE) technique
statement validity analysis (SVA) 4–7, 10–12, 14–15, 26–30, 37, 133
stereotypical beliefs (about deception) 136–9, 309
Strategic Use of Evidence (SUE) technique 46, 157–8, 231–3, 235–48
altering the suspect’s perception of the evidence 244
avoidance alternative/strategy 235–6
critical information 235–6
disclosure of the evidence 233
drip-feeding 246–7
escape strategies 235–6
Evidence Framing Matrix (EFM) 238, 243, 245
general principles of the SUE technique 233–9
interviewer’s actual knowledge 234–5
perspective-taking on behalf of the interviewer 238–40
phases 241–5
posing questions 233
preinterview assessment of background information 233, 237, 246, 305
statement-evidence inconsistency 237, 240, 242, 245
strategic level 232–3
SUE principles 234–41
suspect’s counter-interrogation strategies 233, 235–6, 238–9, 241–4, 248
suspect’s perception of the evidence 233–45, 300–302
suspect’s verbal response 233, 237–45
tactical level 233
within-statement inconsistency 237–8, 243, 245
stroop task 261, 271
subjective cues to deception 125–7
SUE model see Strategic Use of Evidence (SUE) technique
suspicious 20, 23, 27, 41, 52, 132, 176, 178–9, 184–5, 188, 190, 192–4, 212–13, 219, 297
tell story backwards see reverse order technique
temporal details 15, 17, 163, 214, 253
temporal questions 214–15, 222
thermal imaging 160, 322–3, 334
theta-burst stimulation (TBS) 255, 257
threats 73, 163–4, 285, 287
ticking over behaviours 183
transcranial alternating current stimulation (TACS) 263
transcranial direct current stimulation (TDCS) 254, 258–61, 263–4
anodal TDCS 259–61
cathodal TDCS 259–61, 264
transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) 254–9, 263–4
high-frequency TMS 255
low-frequency TMS 255
repetitive TMS (rTMS) 255–7, 264, 276
single-pulse TMS 254–6, 258
transcranial random noise stimulation (TRNS) 263
truth bias 181

UK home office 6
unanticipated questions 46, 161–2, 167, 205, 213–14, 219, 221–3, 307
undeutsch hypothesis 7
U.S. army military intelligence 19
Utah directed lie test (DLT) see control question test (CQT)
validity checklist 5, 10–11, 13–15
appropriateness of affect shown by the interviewee 11
appropriateness of language and knowledge 11
consistency with other evidence 11
consistency with other statements 11
consistency with the law of nature 11
context of the original disclosure or report 11
evidence of suggestive, leading or coercive questioning 11
external factors 11, 13–14
interviewee’s susceptibility to suggestion 11
motives to report 11
overall adequacy of the interview 11
pressures to report falsely 11
verbal behaviour see verbal cues to deception
verbal cues to deception 4, 39, 46, 127–9, 131, 133–4, 137, 179, 181, 190, 207, 235, 241, 295, 299, 301, 329
verbal veracity assessment tools see statement validity analysis (SVA), reality monitoring (RM) and scientific content analysis (SCAN)
voxels 109, 112, 115
‘what is it’ reflex see orienting reflex (OR)
‘what’s to be done’ reflex see orienting reflex (OR)
within-cultural judgements 177–9, 190
within-statement inconsistency see Strategic Use of Evidence (SUE) technique