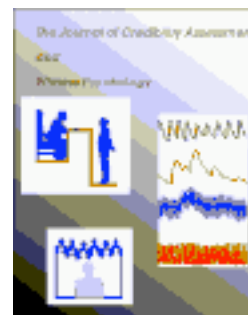


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Multimethod Assessment of Deception on Personnel Tests: Reading, Writing, and Response Time Measures

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Multimethod Assessment of Deception on Personnel Tests: Reading, Writing, and Response Time Measures

Experimental Design

	Item Presentation	
Guilt Condition	Serial	Parallel
Cash	n = 10	n = 10
Card	n = 10	n = 10
Innocent	n = 20	n = 20

Procedure

- Flyers posted around campus
- Interested students/staff called a secretary
- Preliminary instructions emailed
- Students came to a designated room
 - Signed a consent form
 - Read instructions on a computer

The Experiment

- 2 guilty conditions, 1 innocent condition
 - 2 mock-crimes
 - Cash
 - Card
- 3 types of true/false items
 - Neutral
 - "I was born prior to the year 1990."
 - Cash
 - "I was involved in the theft of the \$20."
 - Card
 - "I took nothing from the student's computer."

Data Collection
Applied Sciences Laboratory Model 501
head-mounted eye tracker



Item Presentation

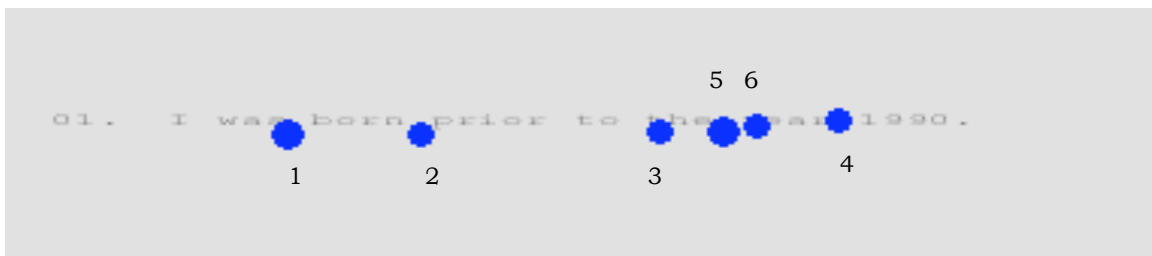
	T	F
3. I did not take the money that was in the secretary's purse.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Participants

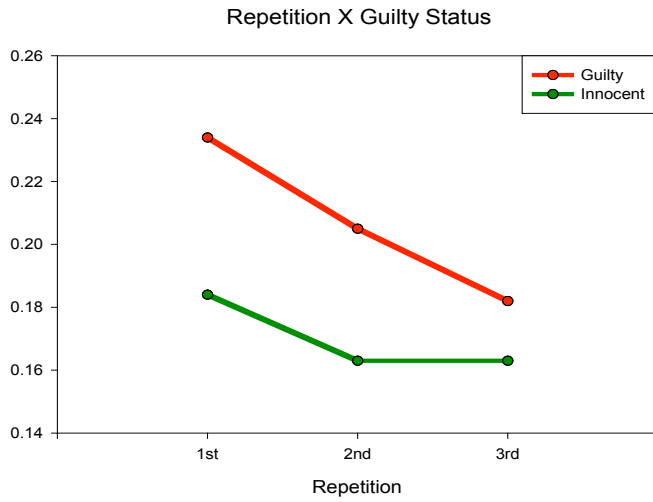
- 10 Cash, 9 Innocent
 - 8 female, 11 male
- Mean age: 22.32
- 78.9% Caucasian

Measures

- Number of fixations
- First pass duration (time reading)
- Second pass duration (time rereading)

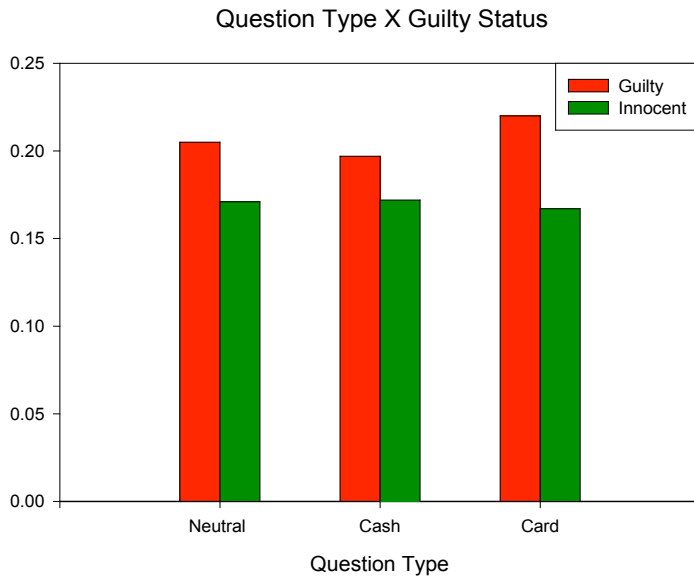


Results: Number of Fixations



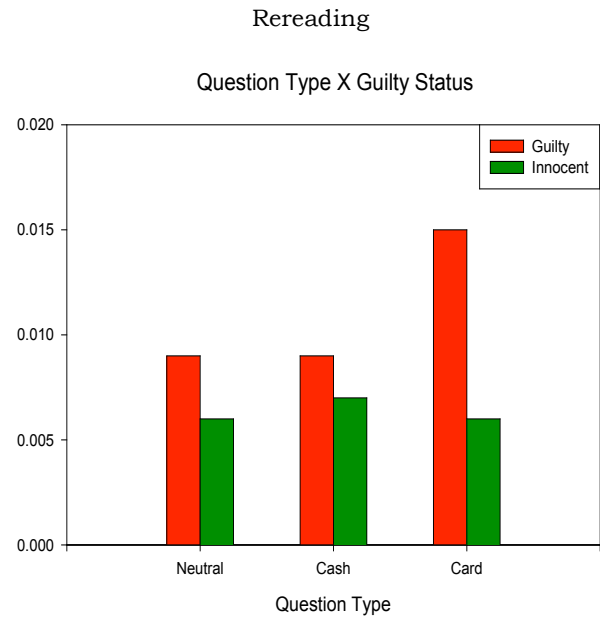
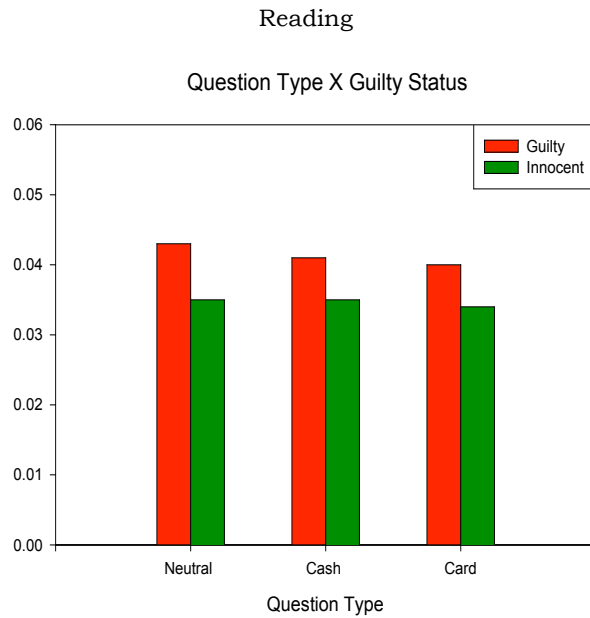
- Guilty subjects make more fixations across repetitions than do innocent subjects
- Decrease in number of fixations across repetitions is predicted
 - savings in processing time

Results: Number of Fixations



- Guilty subjects make more fixations across question types than do innocent subjects
- Guilty subjects make more fixations on the card items than on the other two types

Results: Reading and Rereading



- Guilty subjects reread more than did innocent subjects
- Guilty subjects reread card items more than other items

Summary

- Traditional reading measures can be used to distinguish between guilty and innocent subjects
- Writing and response time measures
- Other eye movement measures
- Recruitment differences
- Motivation