

During the 1980s, research was conducted on **computerized polygraph** at the University of Utah by Drs. John C. Kircher and David C. Raskin developed the Computer Assisted Polygraph System (CAPS), which incorporated the first algorithm to be used for evaluating physiological data collected for diagnostic purposes. In 1992, the polygraph made its official entrance into the computer age.

In 2003, the U.S. Department of Energy commissioned a review committee of The National Academy of Sciences to study the scientific evidence on the polygraph. In this endeavour, the committee sifted through existing evidence in the polygraph research literature and did not conduct any new laboratory or field research on polygraph testing for, as they clearly reported, real-world conditions are difficult — if not impossible — to replicate in a mock-crime setting or a laboratory environment for the purpose of assessing polygraph effectiveness.

The review committee of The National Academy of Sciences concluded that, although there may be alternative techniques, none can outperform the polygraph nor do any of these yet show promise of supplanting the polygraph in the near future. Benefiting from more than a century of research, development and widespread use, **the polygraph examination** remains the most effective means of verifying the truth and detecting deception.