

TABLE 3.—*Accuracy of polygraph reported in criminal investigations*

NOTE.—Numbers in parentheses do not appear in original reports but are calculations made by the author of this paper.

Type of investigation	Reference	Number of cases	Accuracy (percent)				Comments
			Verified reports	Indeterminable cases	Proved error	Inconclusive polygraph	
Thefts in a college dormitory	Larson, 1932	90	100				Based on confession of 1 guilty person. Difficult to ascertain author's meaning; 20.5 percent may refer to inconclusive category. Verified by confessions; original study of muscle tremors. "All examinations confirmed by confessions" (p. 340). "Several diagnoses later found guilty not guilty later found innocent" (Wolfe, 1940). Accuracy not defined; used GSR. Suspect identified by witness and judged guilty after several lie detection tests; later exonerated by another's confession. No errors of diagnosis reported. . . . However, "no decision" category was rather large.
Criminal suspects	do	861	79.5	20.5	0		
Murder suspects	Luria, 1932	(1)	(2)				
Criminal cases	Summers, 1939	43	(100)				
Criminal suspects	Keeler, 1941		82	16.5	(2)		
Embezzlement	MacNitt, 1942	59	99		(1)		
Do	Marcuse and Bittermen, 1946	1					
Criminal cases	Kubis, 1950	(6)	(90)		0	10.0	