

APA MAGAZINE

The Magazine for the Polygraph Professional

November/December 2011
Volume 44,6

2012
Looking Forward





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Deadlines

This issue closed on November 14, 2011.

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Submission of Articles

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Letters to the Editor

Congratulations on Standards of Practice

The American Polygraph Association soon will issue standards of practice that require the use of a validated polygraph technique. Approaching this important moment for the organization started me thinking about my 25 year relationship with the polygraph examination. When I first learned of the use of the polygraph in sex offender treatment, in the mid-1980s, I thought it was a bad idea. After all, the polygraph had a questionable reputation, aided by the unfortunate scenario of polygraphing sexual assault victims rather than the person accused of the assault. Later, when my colleagues and I began to study the use of the polygraph in sex offender treatment and supervision, I saw its value clearly and powerfully. The example I think of frequently is the offender in Oregon who, in the last year of his four year probation sentence, moved across the state with his family and faced a new polygraph examiner. After reviewing the file, the examiner decided to ask some questions that had not been asked before: was he sexually assaulting any of the children he was living with, his own children? The answer was yes. For years he had been assaulting his young daughter. The prior examiner never asked these questions, and the sexual abuse continued while the offender was cooperating with treatment and supervision. This led me to write and train on the need for examiners to better understand the containment approach, a team-oriented method to actively monitor and impede both the offender's access to victims and his or her opportunity to reoffend. These were keys to preventing new sexual assaults. This required understanding each offender's situation and carefully constructing questions that were relevant to the case.

In studying the polygraph, I began to attend the annual APA seminars to learn more about the instrument and the industry's leading organization. I saw presentations by strong personalities, often offering different opinions about testing and interrogation. The variation in perspectives was interesting and also a little disconcerting: which approach was the best approach? Moreover, I saw variation in the field, when observing polygraph exams, interviewing examiners, and when hearing stories about examiners' approaches, stories relayed to me by probation and parole officers, and treatment providers. I also worked with polygraph examiners in Colorado to develop standards of polygraph practice for our state Sex Offender Management Board, and I observed some (mild) disagreement among a few of those conducting sex offender examinations. In addition, I analyzed polygraph data that my colleagues

collected by hand in multiple states across the country. What was consistent in these experiences was the variation in practice.

The tension between the need to individualize the exam (and use discretion) and the need for consistency is a tension that exists across the criminal justice system, from arrest to bonding out of jail to parole decision making. In recent years, policy makers and decision makers have used science to help mediate the tension between discretion linked to individual cases, and consistency and standards of practice. The phrase "evidence-based practice" (EBP) permeates the criminal justice system these days and for good reason: we have more than 30 years of research telling us "what works" and ignoring this information is now considered unprofessional and, given the weight of the science, may eventually be considered unethical.

The APA took a long stride in the direction of consistency when it first issued standards for post-conviction sex offender testing (PCSOT) in 2000. Those of us promoting the value of the polygraph in sex offender management were pleased that the organization was working to improve uniformity of practice.

Today it is my pleasure to support the new Standards of Practice, effective January 1st, moving the APA organization--and thereby the polygraph field generally--toward a significantly greater reliance on science. Standard 3.9.1 states that an APA member must use "scientifically validated testing techniques." This standard requires examiners to use only those polygraph techniques that have benefited from statistical analysis, publication and replication, a rigorous standard required by the general scientific community. The standards differentiate evidentiary exams from paired testing and investigative testing, specify the differential accuracy rates appropriate to these types of examinations, and set a limit of 20% for inconclusive examinations.

Rather than the long stride APA took when it issued the PCSOT standards, these new Standards of Practice for the entire profession are a giant leap forward for a very important organization. It moves the APA and its members further from being a trade organization (and members of a trade organization) toward being a professional organization. This is a critically important event in the evolution of the Association. In the years that I have been observing the polygraph field, the number of papers published in Polygraph analyzing testing techniques and scoring

Editor's Corner

Donald J. Krapohl

President Shaw has assigned me the task of the 2012 APA elections. The APA successfully went all-electronic in its last elections thanks to the hard work of Marty Oelrich. I intend to build on Marty's foundation, and to make everything seamless for the voting membership.

The APA encourages a vital and vigorous election process that is inclusive and fair. Last year we had more candidates to choose from than most years, a healthy sign for the Association. I hope this year will be the same. The election schedule is below.

May 1 - June 15: Period to submit nominations to the National Office. Packet should include a statement of candidacy and a publishable candidate statement of up to 500 words. A photo may be included, but is not necessary.

July 1: Closing date of the APA Magazine that will publish the candidate statements.

July 14: Email notification of election (Ensure your email address is updated at the National Office.)

July 15 - July 21: Electronic elections

July 22: Posting of results on the website

August 1: Email notification of a runoff, if necessary

August 5 - August 11: Runoff elections, if necessary

August 12: Posting of final election results

September 16: APA Annual Seminar begins.

Please send your comments and suggestions to Editor@polygraph.org.

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Letters to the Editor (cont.)

systems has grown exponentially as polygraph science builds on itself. The APA is to be applauded for using these studies to identify valid techniques and to direct practice. In fact, the number of validated techniques has grown in the last decade from just a handful to, at last count, 14.

Before I conclude, I would like to make one more point about the value of the polygraph in sex offender management and containment. Over the years I have not said enough about the critical role of the instrument in identifying those who have been falsely accused or who are truly first-time offenders. In these cases, accuracy is critical. These individuals should be treated very differently from repeat sex offenders, and we rely on the polygraph examination to help us make this distinction. But the exam findings must be correct, meaning that scientifically validated techniques must be used and the confidence intervals must be known and reported.

From the containment perspective, my colleagues and I have recommended that those using the PCSOT be members of the APA. We will continue to do so, especially as the organization itself raises the bar of professional practice. Congratulations to the APA board and its members on this momentous achievement.

Kim English

Counterpoint Danger Ahead: Proceed with Caution

Leadership of the American Polygraph Association (APA) announced plans to identify examination techniques that research has identified as having a suitable level of validity. It is entirely appropriate for the APA to identify and promote the best practices in the profession. It could be argued that in the past the Association was too reticent in promoting valid testing procedures. That said, the leadership should be cognizant of the peril involved in identifying some examination techniques as possessing a level of validity greater than others. Abundant prudence should be exercised identifying examination techniques as more valid than others. Poor judgment could unfairly categorize some examiners in an unfavorable manner. It could also place some polygraph examination programs in jeopardy by emboldening opponents of polygraph testing. Perhaps most damaging of all it could delay advances in the profession.

The three most noteworthy developments in the history of polygraph testing methods are; (1)

Leonarde Keeler's utilization of an examinee's guilty knowledge to identify deception and gather critical information. That process as evolved in the today's concealed knowledge test (CKT), which is the single most accurate diagnosis technique; (2) John Reid's development of the comparison question technique (CQT) that has become the most widely utilized testing procedure around the world; (3) Cleve Backster's creation of the process for numerical evaluation test data that standardized and greatly enhanced the decision process for formulating test results. Keeler, Reid, and Backster were creative polygraph pioneers who possessed exceptionally innovative minds. They routinely tinkered with and altered their testing procedures in ongoing efforts to enhance the performance of their examination procedures. Innovation remains a key element in the improvement of polygraph testing. The APA must be vigilant in avoiding any policies or directives that would inhibit the development of new and more effective polygraph techniques by present and future examiners.

Many years ago, a very heated debate was carried on within the APA over the use of non-inclusive versus inclusive comparison questions (CQ). Both sides of the debate were very adamant in arguing their position and fervently believed in the accuracy of their case. The majority of the membership believed that non-inclusive CQs generated more accurate test results and suggested that inclusive (CQs) would generate false-positive test results. Some members even suggested that those examiners who persisted in use of the inclusive CQs should be excluded from APA membership. Now, years later, the research demonstrates that inclusive CQs generate test results that are just, if not more, accurate than exclusive CQs. How unfair it would have been to exclude from APA membership those examiners who utilized non-exclusive CQs. There was also a period in the past when Dr. David Raskin of the University of Utah was not particularly welcome at APA events. A number of APA members believed some of Raskin's proposals and testing methods were detrimental to the profession. Yet two years ago, the APA awarded Dr. Raskin and the members of his research program the John E. Reid Award for distinguished achievements in polygraph research, teaching and writings. These past well intention but misguided perspectives should serve as cautionary notice to those planning to designate the most valid test procedures.

Polygraph is a forensic tool that is utilized to address a range of issues in a variety of environments. Examiners apply diverse techniques and testing procedures to achieve the particular objective

of their circumstance. While accuracy of the examiner's judgments as to the truth or deception of the examinee is always important, there are some circumstances in which other products of the exam are of equal or greater significance than judgments of truth or deception. If the efforts of the APA to improve professional standards focuses too extensively on specific examination techniques, individual examiners and organizations that utilize polygraph testing for objectives that are of equal or even greater consequence than the diagnostic results of the exams, could be harmed. It would be very unfortunate if the APA's efforts to advance the profession resulted in injury to valuable members of the polygraph community and to important organizations.

Approximately 25 years ago, I published an article in "Polygraph" in which I argued that the majority of inaccurate polygraph examination results were the result of defective test data analysis. I contended that the defective test data analysis most often resulted from efforts to evaluate recordings that were too unstable and erratic for accurate assessment. During the ensuing 25 years in which I oversaw testing methods of hundreds of polygraph examiners, I have seen nothing that to alter my previous stated opinion. Therefore, in their efforts to enhance proficiency I encourage the APA leadership to focus on the most basic of skills; test question formulation, collection of appropriate test data, and expert test data analysis. Those performance

issues are critical to the success of all examination techniques and require less complex analysis than assessing the validity of examination techniques.

Combined with the potential damaging outcome of rating examination techniques is the fact that the amount of high quality polygraph research is rather limited. The most exhausted review of polygraph research was conducted by a National Academies of Science (NAS) Committee in 2003. The committee's conclusion was;

"The general quality of the evidence for judging polygraph validity is relatively low:"

Since the NAS review, the state of polygraph validity research has not changed significantly. That is unfortunate, but it is still the case that the quality and quantity of polygraph validity research is limited. Using the limited body of polygraph validity research to proclaiming one examination technique as being superior to others entails significant risk of error and of being unfair.

The leadership's efforts to enhance professional standards are to be commended. However, their undertakings should be governed by judicious forethought and great caution. Completing the task properly is much more important than completing it swiftly.

Robert Peters

Advertising in the APA Magazine

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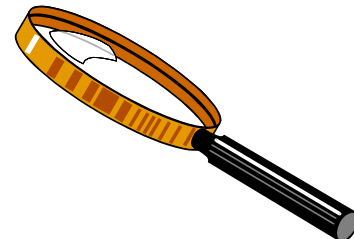
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??? THE POLYGRAPH QUESTION ???

Q: Which of the following best describes the undulations in the cardiograph tracings like those below:



- 1. Respiratory sinus arrhythmia**
- 2. Vagus**
- 3. Respiration blood pressure fluctuations**
- 4. Baroreceptor feedback desynchronization**

In Memoriam

Norman Ansley

We are deeply saddened to announce the passing of Charter Member Norman Ansley.

Mr. Ansley attended the Keeler School in 1951, and completed more than 40 years of government service as a polygraph examiner. He was the editor of APA's publications from the inception of the APA in 1966 until 1997. Mr. Ansley was a prolific writer, and authored hundreds of polygraph-related articles. He was also the recipient of many APA awards. Mr. Ansley died on October 23rd. He was 82.

David Knight

We regret to announce the passing of APA member David W. Knight on September 16, 2011 at the age of 67. Mr. Knight served in the US Army from 1963 to 1966, retired from the Detroit Police Department, and had a private polygraph business. He was a member of the Michigan Association of Polygraph Examiners. He joined the APA in May of 1983.

Ben Malinowski

The APA regrets to announce the passing of member Benjamin (Ben) Franklin Malinowski (Ben) August 23, 2011 after a long illness. Owing to his polygraph expertise, Mr. Malinowski had been chosen to be on the Select Committee on Assassinations for President John F. Kennedy, U.S. House of Representatives. He also participated in the investigation of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, the My Lai Massacre, the Herman Talmadge Ethics Investigation, and he provided assistance to the Alabama Attorney General on the 16th Street Church Bombing.

Mr. Malinowski was a Charter Member of the American Polygraph Association. He was 82 years old.

Attention: If you ran a high profile examination that would be educational and informative to your professional colleagues, the *APA Magazine* would be a great place to get the word out. These articles typically run about 1000 - 1500 words. The test charts are also helpful. If you have a case to share, send your article to Editor@polygraph.org.

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??? THE POLYGRAPH QUESTION ???

Answer: Respiration blood pressure fluctuations. See Handler & Reicherter (2008).
Respiratory blood pressure fluctuations observed during polygraph examinations. *Polygraph*, 37(4),
256-262.

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Aux 1 (Skin Potential): Records the electrical activities of the sweat glands themselves, with no external voltage applied to the skin

ADDITIONAL CHANNELS

Activity Monitor: Records subject body movements from an activity sensor pad.

Voice Marking Channel: Records the exact moment of question onset and offset (examiner), and the moment of answer (subject).

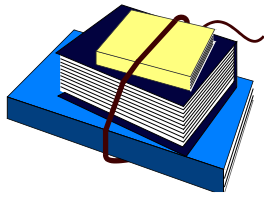
*NEW **Aux 2:** This channel was incorporated for future development. Future polygraph research efforts may be devoted to Pupil Diameter, Skin Temperature, EKG, Continuous Blood Pressure and more.



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Academy for Scientific Investigative Training

January 9 - March 2, 2012
March 19 - May 11, 2012
May 28 - July 20, 2012
September 17 - November 9, 2012

Advanced Polygraph
November 29-30 - 16, 2012

PCSOT
March 5 - 9, 2012
May 14 - 18, 2012
July 23 - 27, 2012
November 12 - 16, 2012

Advanced PCSOT
July 30 - 31, 2012

Arizona School of Polygraph Science

January 23 - March 16, 2012
September 24 - November 16, 2012

Backster School of Lie Detection

January 9 - March 8, 2012
June 4 - July 28, 2012
September 10 - November 2, 2012

PCSOT
March 5 - 9, 2012 (tentative)
November 5 - 9, 2012 (tentative)

Advanced PCSOT
March 10 - 12, 2012 (tentative)
November 10 - 12, 2012(tentative)

Annual Polygraph Examiner Work Conference
December 3 - 7, 2012

Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice

January 9 - March 2, 2012
April 2 - May 25, 2012
September 18 - November 9, 2012

PCSOT
March 5 - 9, 2012

National Center for Credibility Assessment

January 10 - April 11, 2012
April 24 - July 25, 2012
August 14 - November 15, 2012

Veridicus International Polygraph Academy

January 9 - March 12, 2012



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Attention School Directors

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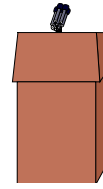
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Upcoming Seminars



The **National Polygraph Association** has scheduled their 2012 Seminar and Business Meeting on **January 23-25, 2012 at the Golden Nugget Casino and Hotel in Las Vegas, NV**. Hotel reservations can be made by calling 1-800-634-3454 and mentioning the National Polygraph Association - Code 1E597V. The seminar fee is \$125 advance/\$150 at the door for members and \$200 in advance/\$250 at the door for non-members. Speakers will be Dr. Mary Paine, Mr. Chip Morgan, and Mr. Chuck Slupski. For further information contact Gary Davis at 785-828-3248 or email the NPA at nationalpolygraph@yahoo.com.

The American Polygraph Association and the **New Mexico Society of Forensic Polygraphers** will co-sponsor a seminar on **February 1-3, 2012**, at the **Hyatt Regency Albuquerque, 330 Tijeras Northwest, Albuquerque, New Mexico**. For further seminar information and registration forms please call the APA National Office at 800-272-8037 or e-mail manager@polygraph.org.

The California Association of Polygraph Examiners (CAPE) will hold a training conference on **April 13-14, 2012** at the **Embassy Suites South Lake Tahoe, 4130 Lake Tahoe Blvd., South Lake Tahoe, 96150**. For Hotel & Registration Forms and class schedule, visit the CAPE website at www.californiapolygraph.com.

The American Association of Police Polygraphers, Inc. has scheduled their Annual Polygraph Seminar for **April 30 - May 4, 2012** at the **Hyatt Regency Denver Tech Center in Denver, Colorado**. For more information about the seminar, visit the AAPP website at www.policepolygraph.org.

The **APA 47th Annual Seminar/Workshop** will be held in **San Diego, California on September 16-21, 2012**.

Quotables

The only things worth learning are the things you learn after you know it all.

-Harry S. Truman

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IT IS NOT TOO EARLY TO PLAN TO ATTEND THE APA 2012 ANNUAL APA SEMINAR IN SAN DIEGO

by Gordon Vaughan

With the recent conclusion of the very successful 2011 APA Seminar in Austin, Texas, we look ahead to the 2012 APA Seminar in San Diego, California. That seminar is scheduled for September 16-21, 2012, at the Hilton San Diego Bayfront.



The Hilton San Diego Bayfront is a newer premier hotel located in downtown San Diego on the San Diego Bay. The hotel is minutes from the San Diego International Airport and within walking distance of the Gaslamp Quarter which has world class shopping and dining. <http://www.gaslamp.org> It is also within walking distance of the San Diego Padres' PETCO Park and within easy driving distance of Sea World <http://www.seaworld.com>, San Diego Zoo and Safari Park <http://www.sandiegozoo.org>, Old Town San Diego <http://www.oldtownsandiegoguide.com>, beaches and nearby La Jolla <http://www.lajollabythesea.com>. The Hotel has on premises four restaurants, including fine dining, a Fox Sports bar and other lounges as well as a Starbucks coffee house. A first class spa is also on site.



As at the Austin seminar, the APA has negotiated all rooms within the reserved block at the prevailing government lodging rate – which is currently \$131 not including taxes. (The final rate will be set early in 2012.) No resort fee will be added. To the extent rooms are available the rate is applicable to members two days before and after the seminar. In-room

Internet and fitness center will be complementary and no resort fees will be charged. A reduced self-parking rate of \$10 a day is also available.

For the Austin seminar attendees reserved all group rooms by June. It is expected that the San Diego seminar will be equally popular and, as such, making an early commitment and reservation is highly recommended. Please note that if you make a reservation it is important that you have reasonably firm expectations of attending the seminar as late cancellations cause problems both to members who may have been precluded from making a reservation because the room block has been exhausted and to the APA's commitment to fill a contracted number of rooms. The cutoff date for making a room reservation at the contracted rates is August 14, 2012. If you make a reservation and later have to cancel, such cancellation should be made if at all possible prior to the cutoff date. The hotel will refer any room cancellations to the APA National Office before cancellation is completed to determine if there are any waitlisted attendees seeking a room.

The APA Board held its 2011 Winter Board meeting at the hotel and everyone was excited about the quality of the hotel, the meeting facilities, the staff services and its location. (This hotel should not be confused with the older Gaslamp Quarter Hilton located within the Gaslamp Quarter.) The web site for the hotel is: <http://hiltonsandiegobayfront.com>. A video tour is available at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sBXfeCWLE24> .

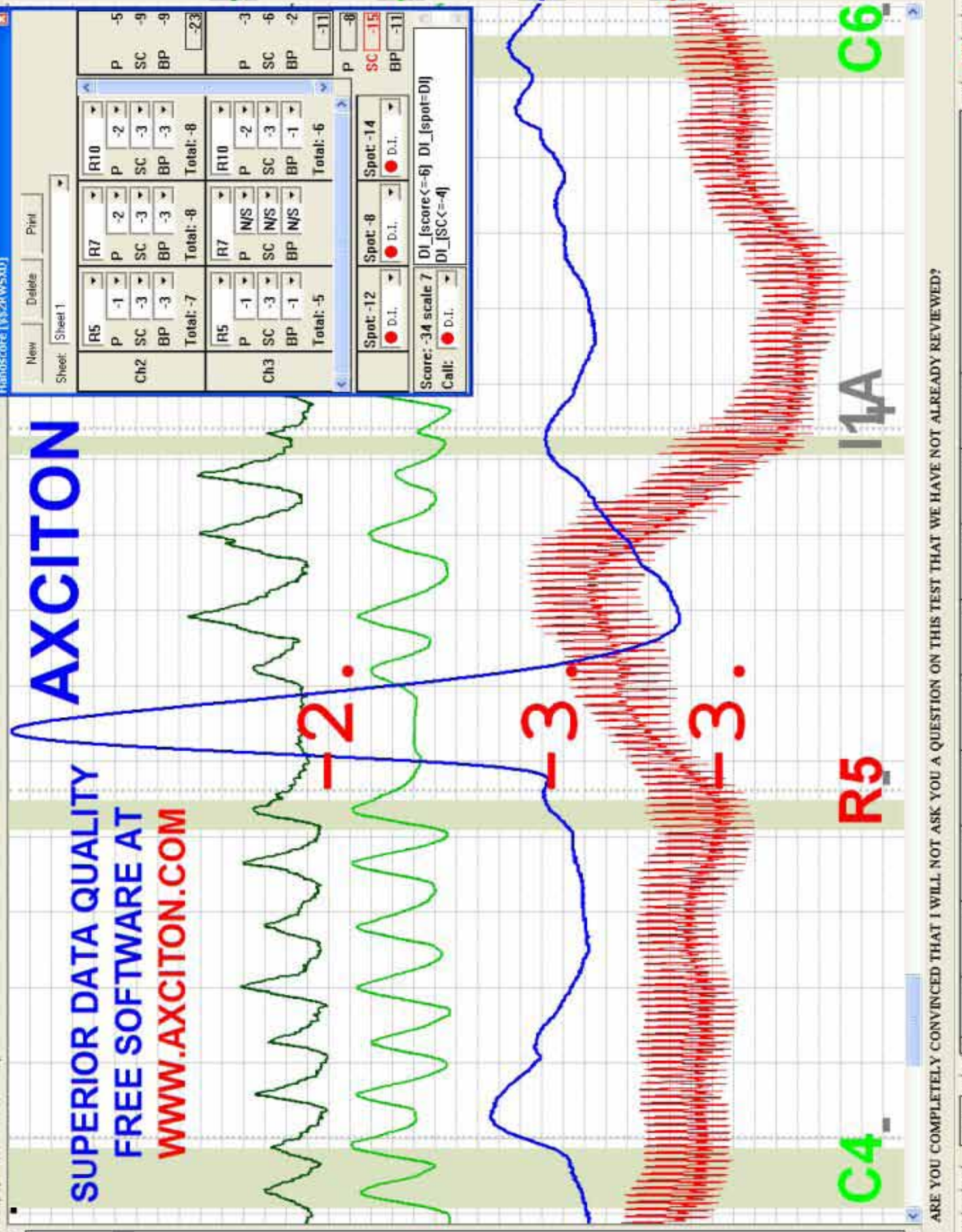
Mike Gougler, the Seminar Chair, has already begun working on the curriculum and it promises to provide a number of fresh and important topics, including continued consideration of validated testing techniques and standards. As at the Austin Seminar there will be Sunday afternoon Pre-Seminar presentation that provides CE credit. The Seminar will also offer Spanish translation. (The Board of Directors has determined that such translation services will be made available at all future Annual Seminars.) Keep an eye on the *APA Magazine* and APA Web Page for further updates on the curriculum as the Seminar approaches. If you have suggestions for topics contact Mike Gougler at directorgougler@polygraph.org.

The APA Web Page will, on or around November 1, 2011, have instructions and a code for making reservations at the Hotel at the group rate. Reservations may be booked at that time.



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President's Message

Pam Shaw

Hello fellow members. I hope you are doing well. Though it has only been a couple months since our Austin seminar, it seems there is much to report. Without hesitation I can assure you that your APA board has been hard at work developing and enhancing various APA projects. Of primary concern to our profession are the developments in the area of validated techniques and the 2012 standards. Your board has been in discussion with concerned members, past presidents and select committees about the various implications of the meta-analysis report and how it aligns with our 2012 standards. An area of particular, repeated concern centers around PDD techniques used for screening purposes. This is not surprising given the conversation and feedback during the annual seminar.

We all recognize the important and significant contribution of PDD screening in our respective agencies, communities and countries. It is with deep concern for safety, program efficiency and high regard for professionalism in polygraph that has brought this facet of the 2012 standards back onto the discussion table. From these discussions, a healthy coordinated effort between concerned APA members and the Research and Development Committee has taken place and resulted in a proposal for new language addressing validation standards for screening techniques in the APA By Laws. This proposal will be brought before the APA Board of Directors for vote in mid-December. Should the Board vote in favor of this amended language, the By Laws will be edited accordingly and made available on the website before January 1, 2012.

As we stand at the threshold of the year 2012, great efforts are also being exerted to complete editorial reviews and place final touches on the full meta-analysis report. It is anticipated that this report will be published and en route to every APA member by January. I believe the full report, along with the executive summary, will be essential educational documents for every APA member and accredited school. By educating ourselves and engaging in healthy discussions about our scientific foundations, we can better understand our position in the forensic sciences, and equip ourselves to make more sound decisions in field settings.

As a reminder, every state association and/or country can request to have an APA appointed speaker address the topic of validated techniques at a local, regional or state training seminar AND receive a sum of \$500 from the APA to help underwrite the cost of bringing in that speaker. It is hoped that this one-time allotment of funds will help ensure that the message of validated techniques and the 2012 standards can be delivered to associations and locations no matter their budget or number of members.

Other essential APA projects underway are early discussions regarding revision of the APA school accreditation manual, preparations for our next electronic elections, further advancements on our APA website, negotiations with hotel properties at possible seminar site locations for the next 3 to 4 years, as well as on-going curriculum and event developments for the 2012 seminar to be held in San Diego, CA.

I encourage you to send our Seminar Chair, Mike Gougler any suggested topics or guest speakers that you would like to have at future seminars. Additionally, I encourage you to be thinking about and preparing submissions for award nominations. Remember, every award recipient at the next seminar will not only be honored among their peers, but they will also receive waived annual dues for the following year. Though there is much work to be done in the year ahead, I am confident your APA Board is equipped and already working to tackle all that is before them. In discussing all these matters, I would also like to take a moment and thank all of you who volunteered to serve on the various APA committees. Without your support the committees could not accomplish their mission, and consequently, we would not have an effective means to advance and grow as an association. Thank you for your time and service!

To all in our polygraph community: I wish you a very joyous holiday season and a happy new year!

Board of Directors' Reports

George Baranowski **Vice President, Private**

Greetings everyone

Wow, all of a sudden were into fall. I'm dreading bringing out that leaf rake again, and it's just beginning to sink in that this year, 2011, is coming to a close. For some, anything coming to a close is sad. However, as many philosophers tell, it's best to turn on to the bright side of life. (In fact there's a song like that sung in one of the Monty Python movies that I remember.) The bright side is that a brand new year, 2012, is just around the corner and promising new and wondrous things just waiting for us to discover.

That reminds me about examiners who have talked to me over the years that there's going to come a time when their career in law enforcement or job as a federal examiner is going to end, and they contemplate the possibility of going into private practice when this happens. They talk about retiring from this agency or that department, and down deep inside, I think they are looking for information about this rather than advice. Having said that, and because my office is that of Vice-President Private, I intend to present an article that just might give some insight to such decisions. It's not that I feel I have all the answers, because there's no one like that. I've been a private examiner for over 20 years, and I'm still learning new things, new situations. Technology keeps changing, issues change and laws or regulations change.

One of the things that surprised me recently when I came on the Board was not only the total membership count of the American Polygraph Association, but to learn that we presently have nearly the same number of private examiner members as there are law enforcement members, and each year that figure appears to increase.

Regarding news from the Member Services Committee of which I am the General Chairman, it's been rewarding to see the number of members that volunteer participation in this committee. The Member Services Committee is one of the most robust within the board as it attends to a number of areas within our Association. One aspect of the Committee deals with Membership itself, whose duties include verifying qualifications of new members and related areas. Another feature is Quality Control, which

relates to confirming or corroborating the validity of an examination submitted for a credibility assessment. Another facet of the committee is Mentorship, which is a helpful and unique concept that links newly graduated examiners with experienced or more seasoned examiners to help them through those initial periods of time spent finding their sea legs. The Electronic Voting project is also within this Committee's purview. This innovation has allowed the entire membership to have a voice in our important elections.

As General Chair, I have also been assigned to the APA State Advisory Committee. As of this writing, I have contacted each State Association to obtain updated information about their association, and I am pleased at the number of responses that I have received. In my communications with them I cited what I feel to be one of the most positive events to have taken place in the polygraph profession. Thanks to the hard, dedicated work of a remarkable group of researchers within our membership, this Ad Hoc Committee on Validated Techniques, chaired by Mike Gougler, produced a committee report titled "Meta-Analytic Survey of Criterion Accuracy of Validated Polygraph Techniques." After all these years, there is now firm research that refers to a scientific approach that involves validity and reliability of the techniques we utilize in such a way that is recognizable to the scientific community in general. This means that the positive results of this meta-analysis makes our polygraph tests more defensible than ever as a valid scientific test, based on sound recognizable principles of scientific decision theory.

The American Polygraph Association is excited about this, and wants to make sure our polygraph community both receives and understands this accomplishment. President Pam Shaw noted in her acceptance speech at the banquet in Austin, TX, that she obtained approval for a:

"One time financial assistance of \$500 to any state association or country requesting an APA appointed presenter to address this topic of validation and the 2012 standards at their association seminars held in the year 2012."

One final note, I represented the American Polygraph Association at this year's ATSA (Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers) Conference that was held in November in Toronto, Canada. I went there with the best positive attitude I could muster,

Walt Goodson
Vice President, Law Enforcement

knowing that this is going to be a tough crowd because historically there have been ATSA members, particularly those in board and executive positions who have vehemently opposed the polygraph testing of sex offenders. This was an International Conference for treatment providers, and it was held in Canada where PCSOT testing is not allowed. It was almost like the feeling of being a missionary at the turn of the century being assigned to convert non-believers. Well, I'll tell you it turned out better than expected. I was met by one of the champion non-believers almost immediately after we set up our tent and displayed our wares (Model Policy and the Validated Polygraph Techniques Report). We sparred for a time but any thought of conversion was way out of the question. However, this proved to be the only negative encounter I experienced. On the positive side, there were a number of ATSA attendees (all from the United States) who provided positive comments, stating that they use polygraph in their work, that they couldn't do without it, but at the same time looking around in hope that no one heard them say this. I intend to report more information on this experience later.

In closing, I just wanted to share one report that was made by a therapist on our second day there. He first asked us what questions he should be furnishing to his polygraph examiner. He said he usually prepares about 50 or 60 questions, and wanted to know if there were any other "good ones" that he had not thought of yet to furnish to his examiner. We were a little confused at this request, but as we continued to talk, the therapist said that his examiner uses "about 27 questions on his tests." As I talked to him further, the therapist made it clear that this was this examiner's "Usual Maintenance Test" and nothing like a Concealed Information Test or a Peak of Tension Test. The therapist liked him "because he asks all the questions." It was also of interest that he said only one test chart is run.

Upon telling him that there are no valid tests that use that many questions and providing him with a copy of the APA Model Policy and the Validated Test report, he appeared shocked. He made it clear that he did not want to disclose this examiner's name or location, but he was allowed to look at the listing of APA PCSOT Certified Examiners and it was no surprise that his examiner's name apparently did not appear. However, it was of interest that he did take down the names and numbers of some examiner's that he said he wanted to contact. My only regret was that I forgot to ask the therapist if that client that was asked 27 questions passed or failed.

Have a great Fall, see you next year.

Greetings again from Austin, Texas and no I'm not stranded here from the past seminar. I do actually live here. Having to submit an article for the *APA Magazine* on two month intervals has had me contemplating for some time how I can continually be both interesting and informative. So I asked my wife, who has a degree in journalism, how I might accomplish this feat and she told me without hesitation that I'm not interesting so focus on being informative. I'm pretty sure she is right, so here goes informative.

Since being assigned as the General Chair of the Ethics and Grievance Committee I have established my committee which has been approved by President Shaw. I proudly chose my esteemed colleague Lieutenant Brian Vaughan as the Chairman of the committee. The members of the committee are Bill Gary, Marcia Feucht, Steve Adang, William Gillespie and Michael Martin.

I initially received the Ethics and Grievance Committee duties with many condolences as I was warned by several former members that serving on this committee would be a tremendous amount of work. I am most pleased to inform you that so far this does not seem to be the case. I have only received a few inquiries from the general public that were unfounded and a couple of old issues from the former committee to resolve. I think this speaks to the overall professionalism of our members and it makes me proud to be a part a membership which administers thousands of examinations each year, in many hostile and confrontational situations, without complaints. Maybe our leadership in Washington DC could learn a thing or two from you. Over the last month I have had the good fortune to give presentations to the Oklahoma and Florida Polygraph Associations on validated principles and techniques as well as the results of the APA meta-analysis. I would like to take a minute to say thanks to the members of these associations for their dedication and for the incredible kindness and hospitality they extended to me during my visits to their respective states. Both of these associations had larger than usual participation and as I spoke to many of the members of these associations, it was made very clear that there is a hunger for consistency in our profession. I have also heard from many of you through calls and emails that you want specific "hands on" training on the techniques supported by the APA's meta-analysis.

This outcry motivated me and the leadership of my department to expand the philosophy of the Texas DPS Polygraph School. The DPS Polygraph School was founded in 1995 as a basic law enforcement polygraph school and since that time has only focused on training new law enforcement polygraph examiners. We all know, as professionals, that there are always a select few who receive basic polygraph training, but never seek advancement through continuing education or membership in a professional organization either due to financial reasons or obligation overload. It is for this reason we have begun to offer free continuing education to our law enforcement and government brethren.

The goal of our 40 hour continuing education courses is to provide advanced training to polygraph examiners in the most valid and defensible polygraph techniques available in an effort to bring all law enforcement examiners up to current standards. These courses, like those offered through NCCA, will focus on valid techniques. However, our course will offer other defensible methods such as Empirical Scoring System, Utah Approach and Directed Lie Screening Techniques. Our course will also differ slightly from NCCA in that it will be very “hands on” with significant practical lab training and coaching to ensure the students can properly execute their newly acquired skills prior to completing the course. If you are interested in attending this training you can find further course information and how to register on our website at: <http://www.dps.texas.gov/polygraph/>

Finally, over the past two months a handful of our membership has reached out to me asking for help and various information. You elected me to serve you so please continue to feel free to use me as a resource if there is anything you need.

As always, I thank each of you for your dedication to the professionalism of polygraph.

Mike Gougler Director

Fellow Professionals:

Plans are underway for the 2012 Annual Seminar in San Diego. The theme of the seminar will be “Enhancing Performance” and will focus on the maximization of polygraph results obtained from the use of validated techniques.

Please make your reservations early as we expect another large turnout. Further details can be found on the APA website. The conference schedule will

be posted and updated as it is developed.

Remember that the Validated Techniques Standard of Practice along with the other standards take effect January 1, 2012. There have been some minor changes to the standard. These will be addressed in other board members’ articles. Please contact any board member for clarification.

The membership will vote on the award winners this year so get your nominations in to the National Office. We would hope to have many deserving members nominated.

Just a reminder to state and national associations, the APA will underwrite up to \$500 for speakers teaching the validated polygraph techniques at an association sponsored seminar. Please contact me if you have any questions. Thank you for your involvement in the APA.

I can be contacted at gouglerm222@yahoo.com.

Raymond Nelson Director

Greetings everyone. The seasons are changing and the new year and will be here soon. I hope everyone has a safe and warm holiday season. Work continues at the APA research committee, completing the final report on the meta-analysis of validated techniques. Most people seem to welcome the information from this project, though there are many questions and impressions that are worth discussion. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you want information about any details that may not yet be available. We anticipate a completed final report soon. In the months since the APA conference we have been finalizing the analyses, with the addition of one more study. This meant re-writing sections of the draft report. While the work has been detailed and tedious, the new analyses will not change the final content of the report in any appreciable way. So, there is no great need to be concerned about major changes in the content or results.

One of the biggest concerns that seems to arise repeatedly around the meta-analysis is the meaning and use of the results. Do the results represent a policy or “official list” of validated techniques? Questions have been asked regarding particular techniques such as the RI technique, or the Marcy techniques, or the Reid technique. Are some of these techniques “off the list?”

First, it was my initial suggestion to APA President Shaw to consider the use of a presidential directive

to the ethics committee to stand-down on any complaints regarding validated techniques for the first year. That was considered carefully at the APA annual seminar and President Shaw has directed the ethics committee to take no action regarding the use of the RI technique and the Marcy technique. The goal of the new standards is to increase standing of the polygraph professions, and to increase our ability to defend and advocate for polygraph examiners and polygraph programs – both of which require funding from sources that increasingly demand the use of evidence-based practices when appropriating fiscal resources. The purpose of the stand-down order is two-fold: 1) to provide sufficient time to complete and publish research on some useful techniques that were not yet included in the meta-analysis, and 2) to refrain from making individual professionals vulnerable as the APA seeks to increase the standing and strength of the profession.

Second, it is important to remember that a meta-analysis is actually a scientific and statistical analysis of other scientific studies. A meta-analysis is not a policy document. As such the results of a meta-analysis have no enforceable mandate. Instead, results of scientific studies are simply information. Every literature survey, systematic review, or meta-analysis must start by defining for itself what published information is required for inclusion in the study. This was both easy and difficult in the case of the meta-analysis: APA requires two published studies. Meta-analytic research, like all scientific research, is intended to be helpful to professionals by answering questions. The practical question is this: which polygraph techniques can be defended in term of scientific validity? These questions are also important in a practical sense: what do we know about the criterion accuracy (related to decision accuracy) and reliability of those techniques? Which techniques can be documented with a completely documented structured model for test administration and test data analysis? Do the published studies employ the technique as it is used in field settings? Inclusion in the meta-analysis was based only on the ability to answer these questions. If these questions could be answered the study and technique were included. Techniques and studies were not included if answers to these questions could not be obtained from the published literature.

One thing that became very clear at the APA annual conference is that there is an important desire on the part of some important agencies to continue using some polygraph techniques that were not included in the meta-analysis because of a lack of research evidence. This message was heard loud and clear. In the months since the APA conference, members of the research committee have been busy

collecting data for two different studies on the RI technique, and have begun to make plans for studies on the Marcy technique and Backster exploratory technique. It appears that research and validation efforts have been mobilized at the federal level also. Of course, validation studies are a never-ending project, and plans have also begun for studies to further study the accuracy of MGQT techniques in multi-issue contexts.

Finally, keep in mind that it will be the responsibility of each individual professional to defend one's work at the level of the individual case in the event of a legal challenge. Science is premised on the notion of published and replicated scientific studies. A single un-replicated study is somewhat unconvincing in the realm of science. Like testing a new weapon: it has to work for the designer and the demonstration expert, but it also has to work for everyone else. So, we must study the effectiveness of both scientific tests and weapons with designated experts and with professionals who are independent of the manufacturer and who represent the skills and abilities and concerns of normal professionals who have to address real problems under circumstances that are sometimes adverse and even dangerous. It is not the goal of the APA to restrict any examiner from doing one's best to make the world a safer and more honest place. It is the goal of the APA to promote the polygraph profession, protect against the use of techniques that are either sub-optimal or cannot be defended, and prepare in advance to answer any legal, legislative or scientific challenges. Regardless of the results of the meta-analysis, any APA member should feel free to use any technique that can be defended with a credible basis of research.

With all this in mind, the APA Board of Directors is continuously in the process of discussing and developing adjustments and improvements to the standards of practice. Changes have been discussed which are intended to ease the tension of transition as the polygraph profession adopts an evidence-based position that can answer and prevail in response to the eventual challenges that face the polygraph profession and other fields of forensic science.

As always, the research committee and the APA will provide any assistance possible in response to information or training needs. Please let us know your questions and concerns so we can continue to serve the needs and future of this profession and this important Association.



Mental Contamination

by

Tuvya T. Amsel, Ph.D.

A box containing expensive medication went missing from a pharmaceutical manufacturer's warehouse. Five stockmen who had access to the box were sent to take a polygraph test. Jim the senior stockman was the least probable suspect for several reasons: he was a devoted and loyal employee, he had no visible motives to steal and he was absent on the day of occurrence. In the test he was fully cooperative and his behavior symptoms displayed veracity. Although he was truthful and in spite of very effective comparison questions his charts were inconsistent and erratic which led to borderline charts with a strong tendency toward deception. While reasons such as: excessive interrogation prior to the test, examinee's overly concern over the outcome, etc. may caused the results, mental contamination emerges as the leading cause. Contamination defined as a presence of a minor and unwanted constituent in another substance. To put it in plain English: something is bugging the examinee concerning the issue under investigation or in our case the probable polluting agent is the examinee's concern that the test will expose a different wrongdoing committed by him or he feels responsible for what happened (guilty feeling or complex).

Contamination may be found in all type of examinations, from pre-employment tests when the candidate fears detection of a past misdeed, through periodical screening in were the examinee fears that a minor lie will be revealed, all the way to almost any specific test in were the examinee fears detection of a similar violation performed by him in the past.

The idea of contamination goes back to the early days of polygraphy. Trovillo (1939) points out that "A suspect may give a large response ... not because he is guilty of robbing ... but because he has robbed [in] other ... places." Later, Backster labeled the phenomenon as the "Outside Issue Factor," a factor that in some instances has a "Damping (or Super Damping) effect" that may suppress the examinee's reactivity to the relevant (in the case of a guilty examinee) or to the comparison (in the case of a truthful examinee) questions," resulting in an inconclusive chart (Matte, 1996).

While unanimous of the phenomenon, scholars disagree of its effect. Some "suggest negligible or nonexistent consequence" that result in noisy and erratic charts (Krapohl & Sturm, 2002). Honts et al. (2004) on the other hand found that its presence "had a strong differential impact on the participants who were innocent of the tested issue, and it dramatically moved their scores toward deception. The impact of an outside issue on the guilty was minimal."

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It should be emphasized that the mere existence of an outside issue doesn't necessarily have to contaminate the examinee's charts. So far there is no research indicating who might be possibly contaminated but it seems that educated examinees, who are more sensitive to nuances (which eventually enhance responsiveness), are more probable candidates to be contaminated by an outside issue.

Remedies

Reid suggested "...the control questioning technique is of particular value ... With this advanced technique the subject is informed that, except for the general control question, the relevant test questions will be confined to the particular issue under investigation, the theory that this instruction will result in a subsidence of the disturbing effect of any other possible offenses." Yet, Reid himself raised some doubt concerning his solution: "...however, some truthful subjects will continue to produce a generally disturbed polygraph records." (Reid & Inbau, 1977)

Backster (2001) incorporated into his ZCT test format two symptomatic questions aimed toward isolating a possible existence of an outside issue which may suppress the examinee's responses to the relevant or comparison questions. Backster assumed that "With 'super-dampening' the only expected reaction to occur is to the symptomatic question under discussion."

While the symptomatic questions were designed as a means of detecting the existence of an outside issue and as such they were not analyzed or scored, "some US Government agencies such as the Army CID and the Naval Investigative Service went as far as using them as comparison questions to the relevant questions." (Capps, Knill & Evan, 1993)

As for the effectiveness of Backster's remedy, scholars' opinions diverge. On one hand Capps et al. (1993) found that their "... research provides evidence to substantiate Backster's claim that the inclusion of symptomatic questions in the control question polygraph examination significantly reduces the inconclusive calls made by the examiner. The number of inconclusive calls were reduced by two-thirds, exactly as Backster predicted. This study found, as Backster did, that the symptomatics do make a significant difference in terms of alleviating inconclusive results." On the other hand Honts et al. (1993) concluded that the "(Symptomatic) Test questions about possible outside issues were ineffective in detecting the presence of the outside issue." Krapohl et al. found that "...reactions to symptomatic questions had no correlation with the strength of polygraph scores in either the manual 7-position scorings or the automated ROSS. The predicted super-dampening effect was not found." (Krapohl & Ryan, 2001)

As mentioned, the symptomatic questions' purpose is to identify the existence of an outside issue. But the phrasing ("Are you completely convinced that I will not ask you an unreviewed question during this chart?" and "Is there something else you are afraid I will ask you a question about, even though I told you I would not?") sound to the examinee - who is not familiar with purpose of the question - as being asked, "Do you trust / believe me or not?" So when introduced with the symptomatic questions, many examinees' spontaneous response is, "I believed you until now" And so, if the examinee identifies the symptomatic question as a trust question, her/his response merely reflects her/his trust or mistrust in the examiner rather than an existence of an outside issue.

Solution

As in many aspects of polygraphy there is no magic formula solution (or in this case magic question) but rather a painstaking thorough pretest which will increase the chances of being told of the outside issue as well as establishing good rapport and trust.

Although most examinees may have an outside issue that may contaminate their responses, surfacing it in the pretest may turn it from a non-issue to an outside issue. For this reason, it should only

briefly be touched upon without further questioning. Examiners should ask questions regarding past involvement but once the examinee denies it, no further questions should be asked. Only after concluding at least two charts which are erratic and noisy and suspected of being contaminated, should the examiner commence a thorough in-depth questioning. To demonstrate the effect of contamination, it should be said to the examinee that a grain of salt is enough to prevent water from boiling at 100 degrees Celsius, so s/he should rather tell what was on the examinee's mind upon hearing the relevant question. Once the examinee has opened and shared her/his concerns, the examiner should proceed to the next charts adding the prefix "Other than what you have told me..." to the question. If the examinee does not add anything, the examiner should assure her/him that s/he has no interest in other violations or wrongdoing but only the issue at hand, and then proceed to the next chart. If the charts are still noisy the examinee should be confronted and told that unless s/he cooperates, the examiner won't be able to reach a conclusion which usually makes truthful examinees cooperate with the examiner and tell what's on her/his mind. If no further information is provided and the charts are inconclusive it is strongly suggested to retest the examinee on a later day with another examiner. The examinee should be advised that due to the fact that in some of the questions the results are not significant the examiner would like to submit the examinee to an additional test. In the retest the comparison questions should be replaced. If the examiner used a nonexclusive comparison question (without a time bar), it should be replaced with an exclusive comparison question which excludes the current violation by either time and/or place. The retest should consist of at least two charts. Retests usually produce clearer charts which enable the examiner to reach a decisive conclusion.

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Tech Talk

The Polygraph Examination and Information

Dr. Yury Kholodny

It is well known that the polygraph examination gives an opportunity to find out information about concealed and significant events of life of any man. The second well-known fact is that the physiological reactions registered during polygraph examination can be caused both by the mental processes during concealment of the information and by any other mental activity of man. And the third fact: The use of the polygraph gives an opportunity to determine the involvement of an examinee in any crime much better than by way of random guessing.

Until now there are no specific patterns in physiological reactions which can definitely indicate the nature of mental processes (for example, surprise, concealment of information, fright, etc.) which have caused these reactions. During polygraph examination the increase of physiological reactions following one stimulus (question or subject) in comparison with the reactions following some other stimuli is the signal that the stimulus (with the big reaction) has subjective importance for the person.

However, these facts put the fundamental question - how we can get the information with real semantic content if the polygraph registers only some physiological reactions on some questions? To answer to this fundamental question we may use experiments which were reported by Raskin, Barland and Podlesny (1978). More than 30 years ago these scientists used the guilty-knowledge test (GKT)¹ and wrote the following:

“The subject was administered a series of five charts each having six alternatives to a different question concerning information related to the crime. The items consisted of a set of equally plausible alternatives, one of which was the correct (critical) alternative. The question sequence was as follows:

¹ Editor’s Note: This method in more recent years is also known as the Concealed Information Test.

Chart 1

Regarding the type of ring that may have been taken,

- (1) Do you know if it was a sapphire class ring?
- (2) Do you know if it was a pearl engagement ring?
- (3) Do you know if it was a silver and turquoise ring?
- (4) Do you know if it was a gold wedding ring? ***
- (5) Do you know if it was a ruby class ring?
- (6) Do you know if it was a diamond engagement ring?

Chart 2

Regarding the floor of this building that the ring was hidden on,

- (1) Do you know if it was the 1st floor?
- (2) Do you know if it was the 12 th floor?
- (3) Do you know if it was the 6 th floor?
- (4) Do you know if it was the 4 th floor?
- (5) Do you know if it was the 8 th floor? ***
- (6) Do you know if it was the 10 th floor?

Chart 3

Regarding the number of the room that the ring was hidden in,

- (1) Do you know if it was Room 800?
- (2) Do you know if it was Room 820? ***
- (3) Do you know if it was Room 810?
- (4) Do you know if it was Room 816?
- (5) Do you know if it was Room 814?
- (6) Do you know if it was Room 803?

Chart 4

Regarding the type of envelope that the ring was hidden in,

- (1) Do you know if it was an inter-campus mail envelope?
- (2) Do you know if it was a medium-sized manila envelope?
- (3) Do you know if it was a business-sized white envelope? ***
- (4) Do you know if it was a small-sized manila envelope?
- (5) Do you know if it was a small-sized white envelope?
- (6) Do you know if it was a large-sized manila envelope?

Chart 5

Regarding the name of the doctor that the guilty person was instructed to ask for,

- (1) Do you know if it was Dr. Trumbull?
- (2) Do you know if it was Dr. Tolman?
- (3) Do you know if it was Dr. Heisse?
- (4) Do you know if it was Dr. Jordan?
- (5) Do you know if it was Dr. Calvin?
- (6) Do you know if it was Dr. Mitchell? ***

“The first alternative was included to buffer initial responding and was not scored. The remaining five alternatives consisted of a critical item and four noncritical items. The critical item was the correct alternative, and noncritical items were all incorrect. The critical items were positioned among the noncritical items in a pseudo-random order across charts. In the above list, critical items are identified with asterisks. The rationale of the guilty-knowledge technique was explained to each subject in that group, and prior to each chart the question was reviewed, but no alternatives were stated until the test

was administered except with Chart 4. Prior to that chart, an example of each type of envelope was shown to the subject and specifically named. Subjects were instructed to answer “no” to each alternative on all of the charts” (Raskin, Barland, Podlesny, 1978).

So, before “polygraph examination” the probability that any examinee was involved in the “crime” (stealing of golden wedding ring) was:

$$P_{\text{before}} = 0.5 \quad (\text{or } 50 \% / 50 \%)$$

During “polygraph examination five charts were used and each of them had six questions. The first question of any chart is the “sacrificial” one, and reactions on these “sacrificial” questions are never taken in account in the further analysis. So, any of five charts has five “working” questions. One of them is the element of the “crime” (critical item) and four others which are irrelevant (noncritical items).

If one took any one of the examinee’s charts (for example – Chart 1) the probability that the reactions on the element of the “crime” (i.e. relevant question) were random is mathematically represented as $P_{\text{ch1}} = 1/x = 0.2$ where “x” is the number of “working” questions in any chart.

It’s clear that the probability of the random reactions of the examinee on the elements of the “crime” in Chart 1 (P_{ch1}) and in Charts 2, 3 and 4 are equal: $P_{\text{ch1}} = P_{\text{ch2}} = P_{\text{ch3}} = P_{\text{ch4}} = P_{\text{ch5}} = 0.2$

If, during polygraph testing, somebody from the group of examinees demonstrated strong reactions on relevant questions in all Charts 1 - Chart 5, the probability that these reactions were random would be calculated as follows: $P_{\text{ran Ch1-Ch5}} = (P_{\text{ch1}}) \times (P_{\text{ch2}}) \times (P_{\text{ch3}}) \times (P_{\text{ch4}}) \times (P_{\text{ch5}})$

Any polygraph examiner knows that if he (or she) uses five charts of guilty knowledge test (GKT) and sees strong reactions on the relevant questions he (or she) is right to make the conclusion that this examinee is involved in the crime somehow. In our case (stealing of golden wedding ring) the probability that strong reactions of the examinee on all relevant questions are the random event is this: $P_{\text{ran Ch1-Ch5}} = 0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 = 0.00032, (\text{or } 0.032 \%)$.

After polygraph examination the examinee has demonstrated strong reactions to all elements of the “crime” and he (she) has become the suspect. In this case the probability of the involvement in the “crime” of this suspect, is $P_{\text{after}} = 1 - P_{\text{ran Ch1-Ch5}}$

Earlier it was stated that before the polygraph examination the probability that the suspect has been involved in the stealing of a golden wedding ring was: $P_{\text{before}} = 0.5$. After the polygraph examination (in our case – strong reactions of the suspected on elements of the “crime”) the uncertainty (in our case – the involvement of the suspect in the “crime”) can be reduced (Venttsel, 1969).

Really, the probability of the involvement of the suspect in the “crime” has increased ($P_{\text{after}} = 0.9984$). The polygraph examiner comes to the following conclusion: this person was involved in the disappearance of a golden wedding ring.

The result of the polygraph examination is the difference of probabilities:

$$I = P_{\text{after}} - P_{\text{before}}$$

This difference “points out how experiment ‘ α ’ (in our case – polygraph testing) reduces full uncertainty about ‘ β ,’ or how much something new we get to know about ‘ β ,’ conducting experiment ‘ α ’. The difference ‘ I ’ is named for the information about ‘ β ’ which is contained in ‘ α ’. Thus, we have an opportunity for numerical measurement of the information” (Jaglom & Jaglom, 1973). Of course, this simple example gives only the most general representation, but it gives the clear answer to the fundamental question stated above.

In this example GKT was used. But the probabilistic principle of the results received with the help of polygraph is one and indivisible. This principle doesn’t depend on the kind of tests - of comparison question technique (CQT) or of concealed information technique. Of course, when the polygraph examiner uses CQT the estimation of probability and receiving of information isn’t so simple – such estimation is very complicated.

So, the polygraph examination described above by Raskin, Barland and Podlesny gave a very important result - when the examiner registers reactions of an examinee during polygraph testing, he receives information about the examinee’s involvement in investigated events in the strictly scientific meaning of the concept – “information.”

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Quotables

There is a subtle danger in a man thinking that he is “fixed” for life. It indicates that the next jolt of the wheel of progress is going to fling him off.

- HENRY FORD, My Life and Work

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