Index

Abel Assessment for Sexual Interest (AASI) 313, 314
Abrams, S. 42, 55, 71, 75, 123, 169, 182, 185–6
accuracy 34–5, 38, 39, 41, 155–6, 197–8
common errors reducing 78–9
inaccurate interpretation of results 85–8
insufficient preparation 79–80
poorly developed questions 80–5
factors improving consequences for test results 200–1
offender preparation 200
question construction 199–200
repeat testing 202–3
impact of examiner skills 199
statistical concepts 156–8
studies evaluating example of good accuracy study 167–8
field studies 163–5
laboratory studies 166–7
post-conviction 60–1, 158–62
pre-conviction 162–3
surveys of expert opinion 168–9
unpublished evidence 169–70
versus utility 198–9
‘acquaintance’ test 69
actuarial risk assessment 132–3, 198
acute-dynamic risk factors 143–6
additional information, disclosure of advantages for offenders 208–10
increase in following polygraph testing 52–5
negative effects on professionals 211–12
value to professionals 210–11
admissions of prior offences increase in following polygraph testing 52–5
US methods of responding to 195–6
see also confessions
Affinity, viewing time measure 313
age crossover 140, 203, 204
Ahlmeyer, S. 53, 54, 188, 200–1, 203
alternative technologies 267–8
event-related potential (ERP) studies 273–9
functional MRI (fMRI) studies 279–83
model of deception 283–9
pupillometry 271–3
thermal imaging 269–71
voice stress analysis (VSA) 268–9, 270
American Polygraph Association (APA) 71–2
standards 43, 67, 113, 174, 189
training course 36, 43, 67
Ames, Aldrich, Russian spy 40–1
anecdotal evidence 169–70
anxiety detected by voice stress analysis 268
during interrogation 255
in polygraftees 69, 83–4, 146
Index

Index 325

Control Question Test (CQT) see
Comparison Question Test (CQT)
controversy surrounding polygraphy 2, 25, 31, 43, 50, 181
Coors, William 38
countermeasures used by offenders 170–1, 206, 208
criminal investigations, use of polygraph in 38–9
Criminal Justice and Courts Service Act (2000), UK 11
criterion validity 156
crossover sexual offending 1–2 characteristics 139
age of victim 140, 203, 204
relationship to victim 140–1, 203, 205
sex of victim 139–40, 206, 207
disclosure of 54
‘cybersex’ 115
deceptive behavior model 284–9
‘defensive lying’ 59
‘demand characteristics’ of pre- and post-conviction testing 85, 88
denial 21–2, 51
breaking down, case studies 99–103, 111
four types of 72–3
and monitoring exam 77–8
MSI questionnaire measuring levels of 311–12
pre- and post-conviction differences 87–8
problems of false 257–62
and self-reports 115, 116, 119–20
shame maintaining 21
SHDE revealing 124
specific issue testing 44, 51–2
72–4, 79, 82, 227–8
developmental factors, etiological model 134, 135
DI (Deception Indicated) result 37
consequences of 86–7
disclosure
advantages for offenders 208–10
case studies 103–10
false confessions 148–9
of high-risk behaviors 56–7
increase in following polygraph testing 52–5
minimization of 133–4
of sexual history 74–6, 115–16
versus change 147–8
domestic abuse 231
consequences of 223
link with stalking 237
new legislation, UK 224
non-reporting of 222
reasons for 223
polygraph history exam 227
prevalence in the UK 221, 222
treatment programs 224–5
231–3
use of polygraph 233–4
drug abuse
accuracy study 160–2
reduced following polygraph testing 58, 71
dynamic risk assessment 133–4
Earle, J. H. 110–11
Elaad, E. 167, 173
electro-encephalographic (EEG) measurements of arousal 306–7
Employee Polygraph Protection Act (1988), US 40
employee screening 37–9, 40, 41, 67, 172–3
England and Wales case studies in polygraph utility 97–111
other post-conviction applications of polygraphy 217–40
English, K. 42, 53, 54–5, 71, 97, 111, 140, 145, 182, 203, 205–7
enhanced cognitive interview (ECI) 248
errors in polygraphy 45, 78–88
consequences of 212
influence of base rates 208
see also accuracy
ethical issues 38, 67, 81–2, 146–7
301, 307–8
Ethical Standards and Principles for the Management of Sexual Abusers (ATSA) 42–3
etiological model of risk 134, 135
devolutional factors 134
vulnerability factors 136–7
etiology of sex offending, link to risk
factors 12–13
event-related potentials (ERPs)
273–9

examiners
examiner bias 172–4
preparation 79–80
skills, impact on accuracy 45, 80–4,
199
training 4, 43, 67, 68–9, 85, 182,
189
see also therapists
executive functions 285
evaluations of examiner, effect on
polygraph outcomes 172–4
experimentally controlled studies,
importance of 54, 55, 143,
158
expert opinion surveys 168–9
expressive violence 235
external validity 158

drawing 170–1, 228–9, 303–4, 312, 314,
315
drawings of missing 59–60, 148–9, 258
chances of making 202–3
drawings of questionnaires 259–60,
261–2
frequency of 258–9
as a result of polygraph testing
202–3
role of interrogation 259–62
see also false positives
drawings of questionnaires
producing internalized false
confessions 259–60, 261–2
drawings of questionnaires
false negatives 156, 157
influence of high base rates 208
negative outcomes of 262
rates of 158–60, 165, 166, 167, 174,
202–3
reducing 68–9
drawings of questionnaires
false positives 68, 85, 156, 157, 257
and false confessions 258–62
rates of 158, 159, 165–7, 174, 198
reducing by ‘trial run’ 69
and repeat testing 202–3, 208
Farwell, Larry 273
### Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>high-risk behaviors 50</td>
<td>deterrent effect of polygraph 185–6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denial of high-risk behavior 124</td>
<td>downloading of child pornography 114–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sexual behavior checklist 127–8</td>
<td>sexual history disclosure polygraph exam (SHDE) 115–16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lying, definition of 116</td>
<td>facilitation of treatment 228–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>studies using 116–23</td>
<td>helping to monitor offender behavior in the community 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interrogations 243, 251–2</td>
<td>identification of persistent risk 188–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>differentiating from interviews 244–6</td>
<td>effect of maintenance testing 185, 188–9, 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHDE revealing true level of 123</td>
<td>towards children 121, 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>historical risk factors 136, 138–42</td>
<td>history examination for domestic abusers 226–7, 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sexual history 74–6, 115–16</td>
<td>in the United States 182–4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holden, E. J. 45, 68–9</td>
<td>history of polygraph 65–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honesty, polygraph facilitating 227–9</td>
<td>post-conviction use 41–5, 70–2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>human rights violation issues 146–7</td>
<td>pre-conviction use of 32–41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immunity from prosecution 74–5, 195</td>
<td>in the United States 182–4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incest, relationship crossover 203, 204</td>
<td>laboratory studies 166–7, 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>information processing, effect of sexual arousal 314–15</td>
<td>Lafayette, polygraph manufacturer 118, 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>information revealed by polygraph tests 186–9</td>
<td>Larson, John 34–5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see also additional information, disclosure of</td>
<td>learning disabled offenders, assessment of sexual arousal 313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instrumental violence 234–5</td>
<td>legislation 2–3, 10–12, 40, 43, 237–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interagency/interdisciplinary team approach 191–7</td>
<td>‘lie detectors’ 33, 38, 49, 58, 66, 67–8, 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internal validity 158</td>
<td>lying conflicting theories of 274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internalized false confessions 259–60, 261–2</td>
<td>‘defensive’ 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internet offenders 113–14</td>
<td>definition of 116–17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denial of high-risk behavior 124</td>
<td>history of polygraph 32–3, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>downloading of child pornography 114–15</td>
<td>see also false negatives; false positives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sexual behavior checklist 127–8</td>
<td>Lykken, D. T., critic of polygraph 38–9, 42, 168–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sexual history disclosure polygraph exam (SHDE) 115–16</td>
<td>Madsen, L. 56, 57–8, 59, 61, 145, 148, 158–61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lying, definition of 116</td>
<td>Magical X effect 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>studies using 116–23</td>
<td>maintenance polygraph examinations 52, 72, 76–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interrogations 243, 251–2</td>
<td>case studies 102–3, 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>differentiating from interviews 244–6</td>
<td>facilitating treatment 228–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effect of maintenance testing 185, 188–9, 190</td>
<td>helping to monitor offender behavior in the community 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHDE revealing true level of 123 towards children 121, 124</td>
<td>identification of persistent risk 188–9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>maintenance polygraph examinations (Continued)</td>
<td>for monitoring treatment progress 185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|      | pre-test interview questions                                          | domestic abusers 233–4  
stalkers 239–40  
viole NT off enders 236 |
|      | Maletzky, B. M. 51                                                   | Marston, William 33–4                                                                          |
|      | masturbation                                                          | case studies 100–3, 105, 106–7  
to child pornography 118–21  
to deviant fantasies, risk factor 56, 57–8, 77, 190  
questions about 92, 127–8 |
|      | Matte, J. A. 45                                                      | maximizations and minimizations, interrogation tactics 260–1                                  |
|      | McKee, B. 53                                                        | Meet the Folks (BBC1 television program) 32–3                                                  |
|      | Megan’s Law 11, 12                                                  | memory 288  
effect of inaccurate 288  
model of deception 284–5, 287–8, 289  
retrieval using cognitive interviews 246–8  
working memory load theory 274, 276 |
|      | Mentally Disordered Sex Offender Statutes (MDSOs) 11                | min/max technique 261  
min/ma/ technique see false negatives; false positives |
|      | misinformation paradigm 288                                          | monitoring polygraph examinations other offending populations 228–9, 230, 231, 233  
sex offenders 44, 55–7, 71–2, 77–8  
multidisciplinary approaches 78, 191–4, 237 |
|      | Multiphasic Sex Inventory (MSI)                                      | 311–12  
multiple issue test 197–8  
Munsterberg, Hugo 33                                  |
|      | NDI (No Deception Indicated) result 37, 118                         | consequences of 86–7  
  improving accuracy 200–1  
negative predictive power 156–7  
impact of base rates 162  
negative state relief model, interrogation tactic 254–5 |
|      | Nicholson, Harold, Russian spy 40                                   | O’Connell, M. A. 52, 203, 204  
Oddball paradigm 275–6  
Offender Management Act (2007), UK 2, 3 |
|      | offenders                                                            | advantages of disclosure 208–10  
gaps in treatment/supervision of 218–19  
human rights of 146–7  
minimizing disclosure 133–4  
over-reliance on self-reports of 218  
reasons for non-reporting of offences 219 |
|      | offending behavior                                                   | role of polygraph in managing assessment 225–7  
monitoring and supervision 229–30  
treatment 227–9 |
|      | using polygraph to validate change in 219–20                        | see also sexual offending  
see also sex offenders |
|      | original cognitive interview (OCI) 246–8                              | Ogard, E. 55, 71, 185–6  
onset age of offenders 24, 141, 187–8  
original cognitive interview (OCI) 246–8 |
|      | paraphilias                                                          | Abel’s assessment of 313, 314  
arrest rates 184  
crossover studies 203–7  
and history of non-sexual offending 23–4 |
|      | PCSOT (post-conviction sex offender testing) 32, 43–4, 113, 158–62  | Peak of Tension Test (POT) 35  
penile tumescence, measures of 299–305  
periodic polygraph testing, deterrent effect of 3, 41, 42, 55, 57–8, 71  
personality disorders and false confessors 59–60 |
|      | Onset of Tension Test (POT)                                           | 35  
penile tumescence, measures of 299–305  
periodic polygraph testing, deterrent effect of 3, 41, 42, 55, 57–8, 71  
personality disorders and false confessors 59–60 |
personality, impact on accuracy of polygraph 161, 174–5
photoelectric surface blood volume measurements 305–6
physical factors affecting accuracy of test results 85
physiological correlates of countermeasures 171–2
physiological reactivity 66
establishing normal range 70
plethysmography 23, 299–300
concerns about 304–5
discriminative validity 301–2
faking 303–4
problem of low responders 303
stimulus variance 300–1
test-retest reliability 302–3
polygraphy
conventional use of 66–7
effect on professionals 210–12
first scientific evaluation of 38
scientific principles underlying 66
standards for use of 42–3, 67
training in 4, 43, 67, 68–9, 85, 182, 189
working principles 67–70
pornography see child pornography
positive predictive power 156–7
impact of base rates 162
‘positive therapist style’ 15–16
post-conviction polygraphy 16–19
application to non-sex offender populations 220–4
domestic abuse 221
general violence 222
stalking 221–2
caveats to the use of 22–5
empirical evidence 52–5
guidelines and standards 3–4, 42–3
history of 41–5, 70–2
implications for practice 19–22
UK legislation providing for 2–3
post-conviction sex offender testing (PCSOT) 43, 44–5
accuracy of
errors reducing 78–88
studies 158–62
background and history 65–7, 70–2
examinations 44
maintenance 76–7
monitoring 77–8
sexual history disclosure 74–6
special issue denial testing 72–4
standards 42–3, 67, 113, 189
treatment and supervision of sex offenders 49–50
see also containment approach
practice effect 287–8
‘practice’ polygraph examinations 82–3
pre-conviction polygraph testing
accuracy, research evidence for 162–3
background 32–3
controversy surrounding 31, 43, 50
criticisms of 31, 67
demand characteristics 85, 88
denial issues 87
emotional impact of exam on polygraphee 86
‘investigative-type’ uses 43, 66–7
‘practice’ examinations 82–3
time of reference and frame of reference 85–6
predictive accuracy, estimate of 132–3
prevalence rates
non-sexual offences 220, 221, 222
sex offending 9–10
privacy invasions 147
probation, use of maintenance exam during 76–7
professionals, effect of polygraph information on 210–12
psychological dispositions, causal role of 136
‘psychological set’, establishing 67–8, 82–3, 88
psychopaths, polygraph effectiveness with 45, 175, 201
publication bias 170
pupillometry 271–3, 306
‘Pygmalion effect’ 172
questionnaire studies
on accuracy of polygraph tests 158–60
on value of polygraph testing 57–8
questionnaires
MOLEST 142–3
sexual history 76, 92–5
sexual interest 309–12, 313, 314
incal 330

Index

questions
comparison 36–7, 69, 84, 170–1
denial-related 74
impact of poorly developed 80–4, 199–200
non-judgmental 76
relevant and irrelevant 34, 36, 37, 69–70, 117–18

rapists, adult-child crossover 203, 204
rational actor process, interrogation strategy 253–4, 255
Reagan, Ronald 39, 40
Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve 157
Area Under Curve Analysis (AUC) 132–3
recidivism
domestic abusers 232
in sexual offenders 9, 55, 140
predictors of 14, 19–20, 114
polygraph identifying 186
probability of 132–3, 198
reduction of 18–19
containment model 78, 196
by periodic polygraph exams 55, 71, 77–8
relapse prevention model 13, 15, 22, 144–5, 229
regulation of polygraphy, lack of 67
rehabilitation principles 14
Reid, J. E. 36–7
relapse prevention (RP) model 13, 50, 224–5
with cognitive behavioral therapy 14–15
effectiveness of 15, 225
pre-offence build-up phase of 229
treatment stages 50
relationship crossover 140–1, 203, 205
Relevant-Irrelevant Test (RIT) 34, 35, 36
‘relevant’ questions 36, 37, 69–70, 117–18
reoffending see recidivism
repeat polygraph testing
deterrent effect of 41, 42, 55, 57–8, 71
improving accuracy 202–3
results of polygraph testing
inaccurate interpretation of 85–8
physical factors affecting 85
risk assessment 129–31
current methods 131
actuarial assessment 132–3
dynamic assessment 133–4
functional assessment 131–2
dynamic risk factors linked to
recidivism 14
etiological model 134
developmental factors 134–5
vulnerability factors 136–7
future directions 149
polygraph-assisted 137–8
assessing psychological traits 142–3
crossover offences 139–41
dilemmas of 146–9
eliciting historical/static profiles 138–42
monitoring acute-dynamic risk factors 143–6
Salter, Anna 3, 42, 73
scoring systems, initial polygraph 37
self-reports
over-reliance upon 218
validation of 219–20, 238–40
sensitivity 156, 158
sex offenders
assessment of using polygraph 52–5
monitoring of using polygraph 55–7
motivation to change 147–8
onset age of 24, 141, 187–8
relationship to victim 140–1
underestimation of past histories 184–5
Sex Offenders Act (1997), UK 11
sexual fantasies, risk factor 20–1
sexual history disclosure polygraph examination (SHDE) 51, 74–6, 115–16
future directions 123–4
studies using 116–23
sexual history questionnaire 92–5
completing prior to examination 75–6
Sexual Interest Card Sort Questionnaire 308–9
sexual interest, measurement of see forensic assessment of sexual interest
triggers risk factors, etiological
model 135, 137
Tuttle, Judge 71

under-reporting
by offenders 140, 147
by victims 184, 222, 223
United Kingdom (UK)
  case studies of convicted sex
  offenders 97–111
  legislation 2–3, 11
  need for standards 3–4
  other post-conviction applications
  of polygraphy 217–40
United States
  accuracy issues in use of polygraph
  197–201
  countermeasures used by offenders
  206, 208
  crossover studies 203–6, 207
  effect of polygraph information on
  professionals 210–12
  history of polygraph 32–41
  legislation 10–11, 40, 43
  polygraph in the context of a
  containment team 191–4
  admissions of prior offences
  195–6
  criminal justice incentives for
  compliance 194–5
  post-conviction sex offender testing
  41–5
US Congress Office of Technology
Assessment (OTA) report
39–40
unpublished evidence of polygraph
accuracy 169–70
utility of polygraph, case studies
illustrating 97–111
utility versus accuracy debate
198–9
validation of offenders’ self-reports
219–20, 238–40
validity, concepts of 156–8
Vendemia, J. M. C. 278, 286–7
victim crossover characteristics
139–41
viewing time measures 312–14
violent behavior/crimes 222
  consequences of 222–3
  current treatment/supervision
  235
  expressive and instrumental
  234–5
  polygraph application 235–6
  under-reporting of 222, 223
voice stress analysis (VSA)
268–9
  studies evaluating 270
vulnerability factors, etiological
model 135, 136–7
Warberg, B. 53, 56
Ward, T. 21, 134, 136–8, 141, 143,
145–6
working memory
load theory 274, 276
model of deception 284–5, 287–8,
289