

## Model Policy for the Evaluation of Examinee Suitability for Polygraph Testing

1. Statement of purpose. This Model Policy is intended to assist polygraph examiners, referring professionals, program managers, law enforcement agencies and governmental organizations to make better decisions regarding the suitability of potential polygraph examinees to undergo testing that will further the goal(s) for which the testing is being considered. Policies regarding the assessment of examinee suitability are intended to protect examinees from undergoing examinations for which there is no potential benefit to themselves or their communities, and to avoid expenditure of resources for examinations that may not contribute to the goals of an investigation, candidate screening, risk assessment or risk management. This Model Policy should assist field examiners to make more effective and expeditious judgments about whether or not to proceed with an examination when there are questions about the suitability of an examinee.
2. Scope of authority. Examiners should be responsible for knowing and adhering to all legal and regulatory requirements. In the case of any conflict between the Model Policy and any legal practice requirements, the legal regulations should prevail. Examiners who work in jurisdictions and programs without local regulations should refer to this Model Policy as a guide.
3. Goals of testing. Polygraph testing is a decision support tool intended to add incremental validity to investigative and evidentiary decisions, and to risk assessment and risk management activities. Polygraph testing and polygraph test results should not replace or supplant the need for professional decision making. Any or all of the following objectives should be considered a sufficient reason to complete polygraph testing:
  - 3.1. Increased disclosure of information;
  - 3.2. Increased deterrence of problems (e.g., non-compliance or unsuitable persons);
  - 3.3. Increased detection of involvement or non-involvement in problem behaviors or criminal activities.
4. Examinee suitability. Persons who are suitable to undergo polygraph testing should minimally meet the following requirements:
  - 4.1. Age 12 or older.
    - 4.1.1. Functional maturity should be considered more important than chronological age when assessing suitability for polygraph testing. This Model Policy recommends that testing of an examinee should only occur when the person's Mean Age Equivalence (MAE) or Standard Age Score (SAS) is equivalent to that of a youth age 12 years or older, as determined through standardized psychometric testing (e.g., IQ testing, achievement and/or adaptive functioning), or when there is reasonable certainty the person is not functionally or developmentally impaired (e.g., developmental disorder, learning disorder, or serious emotional disturbance).

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The Board of the American Polygraph Association approved this model policy on September 15, 2012

- 4.2. Adequate abstract thinking, as demonstrated by awareness of the context of the examination referral (i.e., reasons for the testing);
  - 4.3. Insight into their own and others' motivation, as demonstrated by the ability to express basic reasons for being honest or dishonest and the basis for the concerns of the referring professional or retaining persons;
  - 4.4. Possess a basic understanding of right from wrong, as demonstrated by an ability to verbalize potential reasons for being honest or dishonest, and the potential consequences for dishonesty or truthfulness;
  - 4.5. Understand the difference between truth and lies, as demonstrated by the ability to recognize, describe or identify incidents, circumstances, or examples of lying and dishonesty;
  - 4.6. Anticipate rewards and consequences for lying and behavior, an ability to verbalize potential rewards and consequences for honesty or dishonesty to the examination questions or other contexts; and
  - 4.7. Maintain consistent orientation to date, time, and location, as demonstrated by independent functioning sufficient to transport oneself to the examination location at the scheduled date and time. (Examiners should rely on professional information sources to determine orientation or disorganized functioning when examinees are residing in or transported from institutional or secured settings.)
5. Unsuitability for polygraph. Examiners should not conduct polygraph examinations on individuals determined to be unsuitable. When available, examiners should consider psychological diagnostic information. Individuals deemed unsuitable for polygraph testing should not be tested until the identified conditions have improved, and when the individual is able to adequately attend to the examination context. Conditions that should preclude an examinee from suitability for polygraph testing include the following:
- 5.1. Psychosis (e.g., lack of contact with reality, including hallucinations or delusional thinking) or psychotic condition that is active, un-treated, or un-managed at the time of the examination;
  - 5.2. Mean Age Equivalence (MAE) or Standard Age Score (SAS) is below 12 years, as determined through standardized psychometric testing (e.g., IQ testing, achievement and/or adaptive functioning);
  - 5.3. Severe mental retardation or measured IQ less than 55, as determined through standardized psychometric testing (e.g., IQ testing, and/or adaptive functioning);
  - 5.4. DSM Axis V Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) score of 50 or less, (e.g., persons who require continuous observation or assistance due to psychiatric or developmental conditions);
  - 5.5. Any DSM Axis I mental health condition to include a severity specifier of "severe" or "with psychotic features" (i.e., indicative of a high potential adverse outcome) for any disorder; acute serious injury or illness, involving acute pain or distress; or
  - 5.6. Observable impairment due to the influence of prescribed or non-prescribed controlled substances including alcohol.

6. Special populations. Examiners should conduct all examinations in a manner that is sensitive to any medical, mental health or developmental issues that may affect the examinee's functioning or the quality of the examination data. There is no published research or theoretical rationale suggesting that any medical, mental health, or developmental issues would result in erroneous examination results for individuals who meet the normal functional requirements for polygraph examinees. Ethical professional and empirical practices suggest that the application of normative data and normative interpretation rules to exceptional individuals (i.e., persons whose functional characteristics are outside the normal range of individuals in an intended population or sample) should always be regarded with caution.
  - 6.1. Medical. Persons with some acute or chronic medical/physical conditions may be regarded as marginally suitable for polygraph testing, at which times the test results should be accordingly qualified and viewed with caution. However, there is no published research or theoretical rationale suggesting that any medical conditions would interfere with the polygraph test or that polygraph testing would interfere with known medical conditions.
    - 6.1.1. Except as precluded by law or regulations, examiners should note in the examination report any diagnosed acute or chronic medical condition. Medical conditions, including stable injuries, depending on their severity, do not necessarily preclude an individual from being suitable for polygraph testing. However, it may at times be advisable to delay polygraph testing until the prospective examinee's health has improved.
    - 6.1.2. Examiners should defer to medical professionals when determining the suitability of prospective examinees that are pregnant. Examiners should require a statement or waiver from a physician, or other medical professional, attesting to the fact that the pregnancy is normal and uncomplicated with no expected reason that polygraph testing would interfere with the pregnancy. Examiners should delay polygraph testing of any individual determined to be experiencing a medically complicated or high-risk pregnancy.
  - 6.2. Medications. Persons who require the administration of multiple prescription medications to manage the potentially overwhelming effects of a diagnosed medical or mental health condition may be regarded as marginally suitable for polygraph testing. Test results for these individuals should be accordingly qualified and viewed with caution.
    - 6.2.1. There is no theoretical rationale or published research suggesting that any medications would result in erroneous polygraph examination results. Clinical commonsense suggests that persons who function optimally while taking prescription medications may produce polygraph examination data of optimal interpretable quality while taking medications as directed by a doctor. There is no way to predict the exact effects of medications for any individual. Medication effects may vary with the types and numbers of medication, dosages, length of time on medications, in addition to the individual's physiology. Some increase in inconclusive results may occur from some medications, however, medications do not act differentially among the polygraph test questions, and no known increase in decision errors is expected from medication use.

- 6.2.2. Except as precluded by law or regulations, examiners should note in the examination report a list of the examinee's reported prescription medications, and any corresponding acute or general medical health conditions, including the absence of understanding of the reasons for a prescription medication.
- 6.2.3. Examiners should advise examinees who take prescriptions to take all prescription medications as prescribed by their medical or psychiatric provider.
- 6.3. Psychiatric. Persons who are actively psychotic should not undergo polygraph testing. However, individuals may be tested when their psychiatric conditions have stabilized. Individuals diagnosed with psychotic mental health disorders should be viewed as marginally suitable for polygraph testing. Test results for these persons should be reported as qualified and the test results should be viewed with caution.
- 6.3.1. Except as precluded by law or regulations, examiners should note in the examination report any examinee that reports being diagnosed with a serious mental health condition, including medically or age-related dementia/delirium, and the use of psychotropic medications. Psychiatric conditions do not necessarily preclude an individual from being tested; although it may be important to delay polygraph testing until the individual's psychiatric issues are stable or effectively managed.
- 6.3.2. Examiners should not test persons who require continuous observation or assistance until the individual's psychiatric and functional stability has improved.
- 6.4. Developmental. Persons with diagnosed developmental disorders should not be tested unless it can be reasonably expected that the goals of the program, investigation, agency, or individual can be met by the polygraph testing, and that the testing process will not jeopardize the health or safety of the examinee. These individuals should be viewed as marginally suitable for polygraph testing. Their test results should be accordingly qualified and viewed with caution.
- 6.4.1. Examiners should determine suitability on a case-by-case basis for prospective examinees that have diagnosed developmental disorders, such as serious impairment in cognition/memory, learning, language, communication, conceptual functioning, or temporal/organization deficits.
- 6.4.2. Persons whose functioning is profoundly limited (e.g., whose measured IQ is less than 55), should be regarded as unsuitable for polygraph testing.

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How to cite this document:

American Polygraph Association (2012). Model Policy for the Evaluation of Examinee Suitability for Polygraph Testing. *Polygraph*, 41(4).