

## Screening Samples

In our three screening samples, we included deceptive cases that were confirmed by the examinee's direct confession to the test questions. We included cases that were classified as truthful by the original examiner, with the additional confirmation through quality assurance review of each case. LEPET examinations were subjected to mandatory quality control through the agency which conducted the examinations. PCSOT examinations were reviewed for procedural compliance by two of the authors of this study: one of whom is an sworn law enforcement examiner who is also certified in the Marin (paired) testing protocol, the other of whom is a certified PCSOT examiner and mental health professional in private practice. None of the examinations included in the screening samples were conducted by the authors of this study, and the authors of this study have no employment or business relationships with the agencies that conducted the examinations included in our three screening samples.

We constructed the LEPET sample as a matched sample of 30 deceptive and 30 truthful examinations conducted at two large law enforcement agencies after January 1, 2007. Deceptive cases were selected based on direct confessions to test questions, and truthful cases were selected for inclusion in the sample after confirmation through mandated quality control procedures at the agencies which conducted the examinations. LEPET screening exams were conducted according to the LEPET standards of the American Polygraph Association, a method which is essentially a variant of the MGQT. LEPET examinations involved target questions pertaining to unknown major crimes, illegal drug use, and dishonesty in completing the background questionnaire. Applicants with previous experience in law enforcement were additionally questioned about crimes while employed in a sworn law enforcement role.

Fifty-two of the LEPET subjects were male; eight were female. Ethnicity, education, and health status were not included in the data provided to us, but it is reasonably assumed that the subjects had progressed to background and polygraph testing phases of the hiring process at the agencies which conducted the examinations. Ages for LEPET subjects ranged from 19.5 years to a maximum of 43.7, with a mean of 27.5. Because polygraph testing is not part of the initial stage of police applicant screening, it might be reasonably assumed that LEPET subjects were physically and mentally fit, with no known history of involvement in serious criminal behaviors. The examiners who conducted the LEPET tests, included in our sample were all sworn law enforcement officers, who were trained at polygraph schools accredited by the American Polygraph Association or the Department of Defense, and all examiners were employed at the law enforcement agencies which conducted the examinations. Every examination at those agencies is subject to quality assurance review.

Table 1. LEPET Gender.

Males	52
Females	8

Table 2. LEPET Age.

Max Age	43.7
Min Age	19.5
Average	27.5

We constructed two matched samples of PCSOT cases, conducted in a metropolitan area from January 2003 to December 2006. One PCSOT sample included disclosure examinations regarding the subjects' reported histories of unknown/unreported sexual offenses, not including the crime of conviction. The

other PCSOT sample consisted of maintenance polygraphs, regarding non-compliance with supervision and treatment contracts and unreported sexual behaviors. Both samples included 30 deceptive and 30 truthful cases. Deceptive cases were selected on the basis of the subject's confession to the test questions. Cases classified as truthful by the original examiners were included in the sample, after being reviewed by two of the authors for proper administration and interpretation of the test data. PCSOT examinations were conducted according to the PCSOT standards of the American Polygraph Association and standards of practice published by the Colorado Sex Offender Management Board. Target questions for maintenance polygraphs included questions about general non-compliance and secrecy during the supervision period, including unreported/undisclosed sexual contacts, use of pornography, unauthorized contact with children or vulnerable persons, and masturbatory deviancy. Target questions for disclosure examinations pertained to the subjects' history of unknown/unreported offenses, including incest offenses, child-molestation offenses, violent sexual assaults, and sexual assaults against sleeping, unconscious or incapacitated persons.

Our PCSOT maintenance sample included 59 male subjects and 1 female subject, whose ages ranged from a minimum of 13.9 years to a maximum of 68.6, with a mean age of 30.9 years. The subjects included in the PCSOT disclosure sample included 58 males and 2 females, whose ages ranged from a minimum of 13.2 years to a maximum of 57.5, with an average of 23.0 years. Ethnicity, health, medications, and education data were not available to us for the subjects of the PCSOT disclosure or maintenance samples. All of the subjects in the two PCSOT samples were convicted or adjudicated for sexual offense crimes and all were being supervised and treated while living in the community at the time of the examinations. PCSOT exams included in our samples were conducted by three experienced field examiners who were trained at polygraph schools accredited by the American Polygraph Association. All three examiners are certified in PCSOT testing, and are listed examiners with the Colorado Sex Offender Management Board. All three examiners have earned graduate degrees in mental health counseling, and have prior experience in therapeutic settings.

Table 3. PCSOT-M Gender.

Males	59
Females	1

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Table 4. PCSOT-M Age.

Max Age	68.6
Min Age	13.9
Mean	30.9

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Table 5. PCSOT-D Gender.

Males	58
Females	2

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Table 6. PCSOT-D Age.

Max Age	57.5
Min Age	13.2
Mean	23.0

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