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## Polygraph

Condor is proud to announce the opening of new courses in the field of Investigation and Intelligence. These courses are designed for professionals seeking to pursue a career in investigation or intelligence, corporate security, law enforcement agencies and private detective services.

Investigators and intelligence officers key source of information are humans (Humint). Whether it is the witness, the suspect or the informant, people are the major suppliers of information. On the other hand, their biggest disadvantage is their reliability. Law enforcement agents and intelligence officers constantly doubt the reliability of the information they have just acquired from their human source. And just to mention a few examples:

- A person is complaining about a robbery. Was he really robbed or maybe he is trying to cover up the fact that he stole the money?
- A witness states that he saw a person killing someone. Is he truthful, or is he covering up for his friend or himself?
- A suspect denies all the allegations made against him. Is he trying to avoid punishment or is he truthful?
- An informant or an agent brings in a political criminal or military information. How truthful is he?

Information is checked, cross checked and compared against other means of evidence such as documents, witnesses and informants, forensic information, etc. Still it is a tedious, expensive and timeless job, sometimes with no results.

The total solution to examine people's reliability is the polygraph. The polygraph (also known as "lie detector" or "truth machine") is an instrument that measures changes in the subject's blood pressure, heart beat, electrical skin conductivity and respiration while being interrogated about his version or statement.

The polygraph is the most cost effective, most efficient and most accurate tool to do this job. If, and only if, it is in the hands of a trained polygraph examiner. Any suspect's, agent's, informant's or witness's statement and/or answer can be evaluated in approximately an hour and declared as truthful or deceptive. This is why in today's law enforcement and intelligence agencies the polygraph is an integral part, in many of modern countries. In some countries it is utilized only at the headquarter level, while in others there are regional polygraph units and in some local stations.

The purpose of the course is to train the student to become a professional polygraph examiner.

The course is divided into three different phases:

- **Phase one:** classroom instruction, theoretical academic and practical aspects of the polygraph test and instrument.
- **Part two:** practical training, in which the student conducts mock crime, real crime and pre-employment polygraph test.
- **Phase three:** conducting polygraph tests under supervision.

Total length of instruction is 2 weeks for level 1 and 4 weeks for level 4. The main topics of the course include:

- **1. History of detection of deception**  
The origin and development of detection of deception, since ancient times to the 21st century.
- **2. Legal aspects**  
Short review of legal aspects concerning the polygraph (NOTE: this issue should be expanded by local legal experts).
- **3. Research**  
Research review of polygraph validity and reliability
- **4. Ethics**  
Moral and ethical issues concerning the polygraph, as well as ethical standards required from a polygraph examiner.
- **5. Interview**  
General studies of how to conduct an effective and productive interview.
- **6. Detection of deception**  
How to detect deception via verbal and non-verbal clues.
- **7. Psychology**  
Psychological issues related to the polygraph test.
- **8. Physiology**  
Physiological issues related to the polygraph test.
- **9. Pharmacy**  
Medication, drugs and alcohol effects on polygraph test.
- **10. Nomenclature, operation and maintainance**  
Operation, calibration and maintainance of the polygraph machine.
- **11. Case data**  
Obtaining the necessary case data in order to conduct a valid polygraph test.
- **12. Pre-test**  
The pre-test interview of the subject. The "How" and "Why".
- **13. Question formulation**  
Theory and practice of question formulation and construction
- **14. The test**  
Procedure and practice of the test.
- **15. Stimulation test**  
Objective and procedure.
- **16. Tension test**  
Objective and procedure.
- **17. Post test**  
Purpose, nature, behavior symptoms.
- **18. Chart marking and evaluation (incl. numerical scoring)**  
Interpretation and marking of polygraph charts.
- **19. Reporting**  
Type of reports, legal aspects.
- **20. Discussion**  
Discussing and resolving students' professional problems.
- **21. Pre-employment interview**  
Objective and procedure.
- **22. Practicum**  
Practicing mock crime, real crime cases, as well as pre-employment and specific cases.

These topics are listed in a generalized version. The list does not include sub topics.

