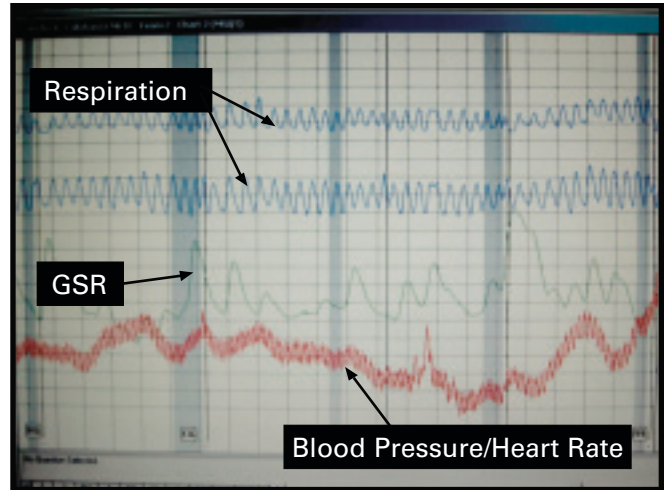


named Mark, the following are examples of appropriate irrelevant questions: "Do some people call you Mark?" and "Are you older than 21 years of age." In each case, the subject could answer "yes" and the response is a known truth.

These questions generally begin the test and are not stressful since they are being answered truthfully and are unrelated to the issue under investigation. There are a number of additional uses for these questions, but they are primarily used for beginning the examination and separating questions during the test.

The Relevant. The second type of question is the *relevant* question, which is directly related to the issue under investigation and is most often answered in the negative. These questions must be carefully constructed by the examiner and reviewed with the subject before their use during the examination.

The relevant question should be confined to a single incident and should not inquire into a series of unrelated events. The question must also be unambiguous and address a single action of the individual. For example, asking, "Did you hurt him or steal his money?" does not address a single action and is ambiguous as to how "hurt" is defined and to whom "him" might refer to in the question. A better relevant question would be "Did you steal that missing \$1000 from the safe at Mike's house on December 1, 2003?" or "Did you strike Mike in the head with a wrench on December 1, 2003?"



Polygraph chart from a deceptive suspect showing the respiration, GSR, and blood pressure/heart rate tracings.

Generally, these questions should be stated as clearly and simply as possible having only one unambiguous meaning for the subject. Questions relating to intent are usually unacceptable since one's intent can be easily rationalized and may change over time. The construction of the relevant question is one of the most important parts of the examiner's job. An incorrect relevant question could cause an innocent

continued on page 18

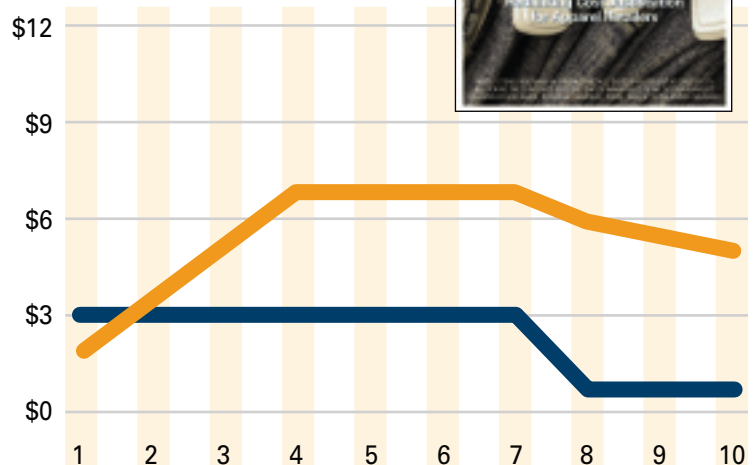
CORRECTION

The Economics of EAS

The article in the November/December issue entitled "The Economics of EAS" contained an incorrect chart on page 24. The appropriate diagram is shown below.

This chart compares the total cost (acquisition plus usage) of EAS over a ten-year period between piecemeal installation with in-store tagging to wholesale installation using source tagging. The diagram illustrates the point of the article that while piecemeal installation is less expensive in the beginning, the cumulative cost over the ten-year period is much higher.

The author regrets the error. Robert DiLonardo may be contacted at rdilonar@tampabay.rr.com for any amplifications or explanations.



Source Tag	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$1	\$1	\$1
Store Tag	\$2	\$4	\$5	\$7	\$7	\$7	\$7	\$6	\$6	\$5