

The Efficiency of Polygraph Testing in Different Situations

Neda Nakić¹, Zoran Đurđević²

University of Criminal Investigation and Police Studies, Belgrade, Serbia

Submitted: 2026-04-06 • Accepted: 2026-05-20 • Published: 2026-07-01

Abstract: The subject of the research is the examination of the efficiency of polygraph testing using the Control Question Test (CQT) in both real-life and experimental settings. The study included 101 participants tested in connection with property-related criminal offences in real situations within police practice, as well as an experiment conducted with the students from the University of Criminal Investigation and Police Studies.

The chi-square test was applied to determine the relationship between the findings of the polygraph examiner and the actual involvement of the participants in the commission of a criminal offence. The assumption underlying successful polygraph testing is that individuals who conceal the truth will exhibit distinctive reactions as a result of stress caused by fear of being exposed and punished. The results indicate that deceptive participants showed characteristically stronger physiological responses to relevant questions, while truthful participants reacted more strongly to control questions, thereby confirming the validity and effectiveness of the CQT method. Although the polygraph does not have evidentiary value in court, it represents a relevant tool for guiding police investigations.

Keywords: polygraph, CQT, control question, physiological responses.

INTRODUCTION

The polygraph is a device that records changes in physiological responses in the human body, including cardiovascular activity (changes in blood pressure and pulse), respiration (thoracic and abdominal breathing), electrodermal skin activity, as well as the psychogalvanic reflex. This method of detecting attempts at deception is used as a tool in employment screening, within national security systems to screen for persons engaged in hostile activities, as part of the release programmes for convicted sexual offenders (Honts, 2004), and in decision-making regarding the continuation or modification of treatment or the termination of conditional release (Grubin et al., 2019: 143). The polygraph is used in more than fifty countries, but only some accept polygraph test results as evidence in court.

1 Corresponding author: neda.nakic@kpu.edu.rs • <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-0904-5180> • Phone: +381 603371027 • Teaching Assistant.

2 zoran.djurdjevic@kpu.edu.rs • <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1220-0117> • Full Professor.



In the Republic of Serbia, the results of the polygraph method serve as guidance for further work and represent significant assistance in the investigative process.

It should be noted first that the physiological reactions recorded by the polygraph do not directly indicate deception, but rather reflect changes in the autonomic nervous system resulting from the psychological experience of fear of being exposed, proven guilty and sanctioned. The polygraph measures physiological changes that generally occur as a result of an individual's heightened emotional state (Đurović, 2011: 36). Based on the observed changes in physiological reactions, it is not possible to determine whether they are caused by fear, anger, intense happiness or hatred. Fear, as a primary emotion, arises from the perception or anticipation of danger, when the entire sympathetic and parasympathetic system in the human body is placed in a state of alarm.

The fundamental assumption underlying the use of the polygraph is based on the fact that a person who is concealing the truth will exhibit more intense physiological reactions when confronted with questions related to the disputed event. Modern polygraphs record changes in physiological responses on a polygram, which is the output of measuring instruments and appropriate software that converts the measured and recorded physiological reactions into digital data (Figure 1).

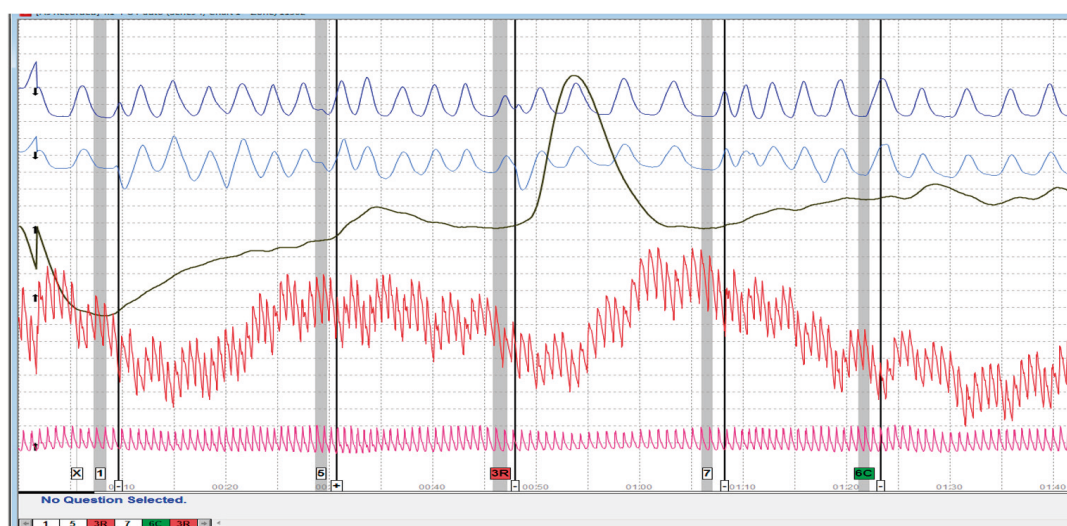


Figure 1. Graphical Representation of Polygram Obtained During Polygraph Testing and the Representation of Corresponding Reactions to the Relevant Question

In the context of polygraph testing, such changes in the human body are elicited by questions related to the criminal offence. Each question in the test has its own place and role. Depending on the position and type of questions within the test, a distinction can be made between the direct and indirect method, as two basic methods used to clarify a specific criminal offence or to eliminate wrongly suspected individuals. The decision regarding which test will be applied during the examination is made by the examiner during the pre-test interview with the examinee, when the examiner determines the extent to which the examinee is familiar with the details of the event in question (Nakić, 2020).

In cases where the examinee is familiar with all the details of the criminal offence – whether as an eyewitness, someone who claims to have learned about the case through the me-

dia, or someone previously questioned by criminal investigators prior to the polygraph examination – the Control Question Test (CQT) is applied. This type of test was developed as an improvement over the earlier relevant–irrelevant method, which, as its name suggests, consisted of only two types of questions. These were relevant questions which related to the criminal offence under investigation and irrelevant questions, to which the examinee could easily respond affirmatively without much thought, as they concerned basic aspects of their life. This method produced false-positive results because truthful examinees exhibited reactions similar to those of deceptive individuals. Consequently, the test was modified by introducing a “surprise question”, better known as the “standard emotional question”, typically formulated as whether the examinee had ever committed a criminal offence at any point in their life. As this approach yielded better results, further refinement led to the development of the Control Question Test, specifically designed to elicit stronger physiological responses from truthful examinees.

The CQT includes control questions which, although emotionally provocative, serve to protect truthful examinees and to elicit stronger reactions than those to relevant questions concerning involvement in the commission of a criminal offence. These are questions addressing undesirable behaviours from the examinee’s past, to which it is very difficult to respond honestly with a “no”. The CQT is based on the idea that control questions will provoke stronger physiological reactions in truthful examinees, regardless of how direct the relevant questions may be (Raskin & Honts, 2002). Truthful examinees are expected to produce stronger physiological responses to control questions than to relevant ones, as they are confident in the truthfulness of their answers to the relevant questions, but are assumed to be concealing the truth or at least are uncertain about their answers to the control questions. If an examinee shows stronger reactions to relevant questions, it clearly indicates deception, and vice versa.

In support of the efficiency of the polygraph under laboratory conditions, Honts et al. (2000) report that 91% of deceptive examinees were correctly classified in conducted laboratory studies, with no false-negative results recorded.

Patrick and Iacono (1987) evaluated the findings of polygraph examiners and reported up to 100% accuracy in classifying deceptive examinees and 90% for truthful ones. However, their later study (Patrick & Iacono, 1991) included 402 polygraph tests conducted over a five-year period by federal police inspectors in a large Canadian city. Based on chart evaluations, the accuracy rate for truthful examinees was only 55%, while for deceptive examinees it was 98%. The authors concluded that polygraph testing is significantly less reliable in identifying truthful individuals. Many years later, Iacono and Ben-Shakhar (2019) emphasised that the use of the polygraph carries the risk of both false-positive and false-negative results, highlighting the influence of psychological factors, such as anxiety and individual differences, on the physiological responses of examinees.

Lykken (1998) summarised four field studies and showed that on average 85.5% of deceptive subjects were correctly detected by the CQT, while 39.5% of truthful suspects were classified as untruthful.

More recent meta-analyses indicate a moderate to high effectiveness of the polygraph method in distinguishing true from false statements ($r \approx 0.69$), with a significant informational contribution compared to subjective human judgment (Honts, 2020). At the same



time, the authors point to some variability in results and methodological limitations in field research (Honts et al., 2021).

Furthermore, recent studies suggest that the effect of prior information may influence the outcome of polygraph testing, but this effect is not consistent and largely depends on the scoring and interpretation procedures, which suggest how important it is to standardise the procedure when using the CQT method (Ginton, 2025).

When a comparative analysis of the polygraph with other screening and diagnostic tools was conducted, it was found that it significantly exceeds chance and provides diagnostic and screening accuracy comparable to certain medical and psychological protocols (Palmatier & Rovner, 2015: 6).

The research conducted in the Republic of Serbia on the effectiveness of polygraph testing in detecting deception among psychopaths showed that psychopaths cannot remain undetected at a statistically significant level compared to the rest of the population (Đurović, 2011), with the note that a certain advantage in successful deception in favour of psychopaths was observed, although this difference was not statistically significant.

The research on the effectiveness of the polygraph method in Serbia was conducted under experimental conditions, confirming a rate of correctly identified truthful and deceptive subjects of 74.5% (Kolarević, Matejić, Koljić & Kojić, 2011; Kolarević, Matejić & Đurđević, 2012). In this study, one of the versions of the CQT method with two repetitions was used. With the first test, an accuracy of 67.9% was achieved, while with two repetitions, the accuracy increased to 74.5%. Furthermore, the results of this study indicate that the method shows greater success in identifying truthful subjects.

The assessment of the effectiveness of the polygraph method has been studied in two ways. In laboratory studies, the subject is usually instructed to commit a simulated criminal act, most often theft, while knowing that it is not a real crime, and is then instructed to conceal the truth during the polygraph test. The main criticism of such studies is the lack of motivation among deceptive subjects, which may result in the absence of expected reactions to relevant questions (Ginton, 2020: 302–304). An additional issue is that the control questions relate to real moral transgressions from the past, while the relevant questions pertain to the simulated criminal act, which can lead to stronger reactions to the control questions. On the other hand, under real-life conditions, subjects face the possibility of being detected or wrongly accused, which leads to more intense psychophysiological reactions.

Although numerous laboratory studies indicate relatively high accuracy of the CQT method, results in field conditions may vary due to differences in motivation, emotional state and heterogeneity of subjects. Therefore, it is important to compare the effectiveness of polygraph testing in controlled and real-life circumstances in order to assess the stability of the method and its practical value.

Research hypotheses:

- There is a statistically significant correlation between the polygraph examiner's assessment and the actual status of the subject;
- The effectiveness of the CQT method is higher in real-life situations than in experimental ones;
- The percentage of inconclusive findings will be higher in experimental conditions due to insufficient levels of fear and motivation to conceal the truth among deceptive subjects (students).



The practical aim of this research is to determine the effectiveness of polygraph testing using the Control Question Test (CQT) in both real-life and experimental situations, based on the assessment of the polygraph examiner. Thus, this study seeks to link the results obtained in real police situations with the data from a controlled experiment in a unique manner, thereby contributing to a better understanding of the limitations and advantages of the CQT method.

The dependent variable is the polygraph examiner's assessment, which is primarily based on the examiner's professional judgment and analysis of the polygraph recordings obtained. This assessment refers to the final outcome of the testing – the subject may be considered “reactive” (*deceptive*), *truthful*, or *inconclusive* in the sense that the examiner is unable to classify the subject as either truthful or deceptive. The examiner observes and measures the dependent variable in order to determine the nature of its relationship with the independent variable, which in this study is the polygraph situation – either real, from police practice, or experimental, created under laboratory conditions at the University of Criminological and Police Studies.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

SAMPLE AND RESEARCH CONTEXT

The study included two separate samples:

1. Sample in real-life situations (police practice)

Within the polygraph laboratory of the Police Directorate for the City of Belgrade, over a one-year period from June 2020 to June 2021, polygraph recordings of 101 examinees tested in connection with property-related criminal offences were collected by trained and permanently employed polygraph examiners. Each examinee was informed about the purpose, procedure, reasons and legal basis of the testing, as well as about their right to voluntarily consent to or refuse the examination. If it was assessed that the examinee was capable of following the interview and instructions, their voluntary consent was requested and confirmed by their signature. The examinee was also informed that the testing is harmless to their mental and physical health according to Article 47 of the Law on Police of the Republic of Serbia (2016–2018).

2. Experimental student sample

In the student experiment conducted in 2012, the first step involved informing the participants about the aims of the research and that they would take part in a simulated theft, in connection with which they would be examined using a polygraph. The participants provided written consent to take part in the study, after which they were divided into a control group and an experimental group. All participants were then individually directed to a designated office within the university. The participants in the experimental group were instructed to take a wallet from a bag located in the office and, during the subsequent polygraph examination, to conceal facts related to the theft (Kolarević, Matejić, Koljić & Kojić, 2011). In order to increase motivation among the participants in the experimental group, they were offered a small monetary reward. Subsequently, the conditions equiva-



lent to real-life polygraph testing were established and the examinations were conducted by three experienced polygraph examiners from the National Center for Criminal Forensics of the Ministry of the Interior, Department for Forensic-Psychological Analyses, Expert Evaluations and Polygraph Examinations.

INSTRUMENT AND PROCEDURE

In both parts of the study, the Lafayette LX-4000 polygraph instrument was used, which records cardiovascular, respiratory and electrodermal parameters. A standardised procedure was applied:

- 1) introductory interview (pre-test),
- 2) experimental reactivity test,
- 3) main CQT test,
- 4) repetition of the test to stabilise responses.

All measurements were conducted by polygraph examiners who had no information about the actual status of the examinees.

POLYGRAPH METHOD USED

In both real-life and experimental conditions, the Control Question Test (CQT) was applied. In real-life situations, three pairs of relevant and control questions were used, formulated in accordance with the specific case. In the experimental setting, a version of the CQT with predefined control questions was applied, referring to participants' prior moral behaviour (e.g., "Have you ever lied on a psychological test during university admission?").

The truthfulness, i.e. deception of the examinees, was determined based on the polygraph examiner's assessment, in the same manner as it is done in standard practice.

In real-life conditions, the actual status (truthful/deceptive) was determined retrospectively, based on police operational information, material evidence, confessions or exclusion from further investigation. In experimental conditions, the status of the examinees was known (did not commit/committed the simulated theft, i.e. belonging to the control or experimental group).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Data analysis was performed using SPSS 26.0. The chi-square (χ^2) test of independence was applied to determine the presence of a statistically significant association between the examiner's findings and the actual status of the examinees, and basic classification accuracy percentages were calculated.



RESULTS

*EFFECTIVENESS OF POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION
(FINAL EXAMINER ASSESSMENT)*

Table 1. *Overview of the Success of Polygraph Examination*

	In real-life situations				Under experimental conditions			
	Examiner's findings			Total	Examiner's findings			Total
	Inconclusive	Truthful	Deceptive		Inconclusive	Truthful	Deceptive	
Truthful	15	66	1	82	24	65	2	91
Deceptive	2	1	16	19	25	33	37	95
Total	17	67	17	101	49	98	39	186

EFFECTIVENESS OF POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION IN REAL-LIFE CONDITIONS

In real-life conditions, a total of 101 individuals were tested in connection with various forms of property-related crime. Based on the analysis of recorded physiological responses and the overall impression of the examinee during testing, the polygraph examiner made three types of classifications: truthful, deceptive, and inconclusive.

Out of 67 individuals who were subsequently determined to be truthful (i.e. they were not involved in the commission of the criminal offence), the majority were correctly classified as truthful. A certain number received an “inconclusive” result, while only one truthful examinee was incorrectly classified as deceptive. In the case of deceptive examinees (a total of 17), most were correctly identified as deceptive. Two individuals from this group received an “inconclusive” result (Nakić, 2024).

This distribution indicates that the examiner's assessment in real-life conditions was highly accurate. The “inconclusive” category functioned as a protective mechanism that prevents false positive results — rather than incorrectly labelling a truthful person as deceptive, in situations of unclear responses the examiner opted to classify the result as inconclusive.

EFFECTIVENESS OF POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION IN EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS

In the experimental part of the study, the overall accuracy of polygraph examination (74.5%) was lower compared to real-life conditions, which was expected.

According to the presented results, among truthful examinees, findings most frequently classified them as truthful; however, a certain number of inconclusive or incorrectly classified results were also observed. This indicates that, under laboratory conditions, some participants did not produce clearly differentiated physiological responses that would allow for fully reliable classification.



Among deceptive examinees, the majority were correctly identified as deceptive, with a smaller number of inconclusive or incorrect findings. Nevertheless, the success rate in the experiment was lower than that recorded in real-life conditions, which is consistent with theoretical expectations.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EFFECTIVENESS

A comparison of the results obtained in the two contexts clearly indicates differences:

- Real-life conditions: 97.6% accuracy
- Experimental conditions: 74.5% accuracy

When “inconclusive” results are included in the total:

- in real-life cases, the overall classification success rate is 81%,
- in the experiment, it is 54.8%.

This difference confirms the hypothesis that reactions in real-life conditions are more intense and that the examiner has a clearer pattern on which to base their assessment.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ASSOCIATION

Table 2. χ^2 Test and Its Statistical Significance for Both Tests in Real-Life Conditions and Under Experimental Conditions

	chi-square	df	Contingency coefficient	Significance
In real-life situations	76.833 ^a	2	.657	.000
In experimental conditions	41.813 ^a	2	.428	.000

Table 2 presents the values of the chi-square (χ^2) test in real-life situations and under experimental conditions. The χ^2 test of independence was applied to determine whether there is a statistically significant association between the actual status of the examinees (truthful/deceptive) and the assessment made by the polygraph examiner based on the overall evaluation of the examinee during testing.

The obtained results show high statistical significance: in real-life conditions $\chi^2 = 76.833$, $p < .001$, and in the experiment $\chi^2 = 41.813$, $p < .001$. These values indicate a clear and statistically significant relationship between the actual status of the examinees and the outcome of the polygraph examination, which means that the classifications made by the polygraph examiner are not random but are associated with the actual behaviour of the examinees. The values of the contingency coefficient ($C = .657$ in real-life conditions and $C = .428$ in the experiment) indicate a moderate to relatively strong association between the actual status of the examinees and the polygraph examiner's assessment.



DISCUSSION

In situations which the examinee perceives as threatening, the sympathetic branch of the autonomic nervous system is activated, representing the fundamental physiological mechanism of the adaptation of the organism to stress. This activation leads to a series of physiological changes, including an increase in heart rate, changes in blood pressure, alterations in respiratory rhythm and an increase in the skin electrodermal conductivity – all of which are recorded and registered by the polygraph during the examination. Anxiety caused by fear of detection or potential consequences produces reactions that the examiner interprets in accordance with methodological principles.

A truthful examinee naturally exhibits a certain level of anxiety due to the situation they find themselves in, which sometimes leads to hesitation when providing written consent for testing, out of fear that their reactions might be misinterpreted as deception. Although the polygraph examination represents an opportunity for them to prove their honesty, the sense of threat remains present. In this regard, the role of the examiner is crucial: they must distinguish general anxiety from reaction changes that occur in response to specific questions. If reactions are repeated exclusively in response to a particular type of question, especially relevant ones, this indicates that the examinee possesses knowledge related to the specific criminal offence.

In contemporary criminalistic practice, two basic methods of polygraph examination dominate – direct and indirect. The indirect method is based on assessing knowledge of the details of a criminal offence and in theory yields the most reliable results; however, it is used less frequently because examinees often already know all the circumstances of the event. The direct method, namely the Control Question Test (CQT), predominates in practice. In deceptive examinees, relevant questions pose the greatest threat and lead to stronger physiological reactions, whereas truthful individuals typically react more strongly to control questions referring to general moral transgressions. Additionally, in truthful examinees, a decrease in overall reactivity is observed during repeated tests, indicating adaptation to the situation. Although relevant questions may also induce stress in truthful individuals, they tend to focus their effort on avoiding reactivity to control questions, out of fear of being misclassified (Raskin & Honts, 2002). This is exactly why the introduction of control questions has proven crucial for protecting truthful examinees.

The results obtained in this study significantly confirm the aforementioned theoretical assumptions: the correct classification of truthful examinees was primarily the result of stronger reactions to control questions than to relevant ones. At the same time, almost all deceptive examinees in the experimental part were successfully identified, indicating a sufficient intensity of physiological reactions caused by the fear of detection. The particular value of this research lies in the fact that the results obtained in real police situations were compared with the results of a controlled experiment, which allows for a more comprehensive assessment of the practical applicability of the Control Question Test (CQT) method.

In real-life situations, in 17 cases the examiner issued an “inconclusive” finding, and subsequent operational information showed that 15 of these individuals were truthful (Nakić, 2024). This confirms that the “inconclusive” category functions as a protective mechanism that prevents false negative evaluations of anxious but truthful examinees. Additionally, the values of the χ^2 test in both real and experimental conditions indicate a clear and



statistically significant association between the examiner's assessment and the actual status of the examinee (membership in the truthful/deceptive group), which means that the classifications are not random but rather based on real physiological differences in the behaviour of the examinees.

However, it is also necessary to point out certain methodological limitations that may affect the interpretation of the obtained results. The examinees with a criminal background may exhibit reactions to relevant questions not because of involvement in the specific offence, but due to associations with their previous behaviour. This can create more complex patterns of responses and poses a challenge for the interpretation of the results. Therefore, a high level of examiner expertise is required to distinguish reactions arising from the event in question from those stemming from the examinee's life, experience or criminal past.

These findings are consistent with the results of numerous international studies, which indicate that polygraph testing, although limited in terms of forensic evidentiary value, represents a useful tool for the operational guidance of criminal investigations: it directs the course of the investigation, eliminates wrongly suspected individuals and contributes to a more rational use of resources. The effectiveness of the Control Question Test (CQT) in this study has been confirmed, and the "inconclusive" category has proven to be an important instrument in protecting truthful examinees. The practical value of the polygraph method in police work lies precisely in the examiner's ability to distinguish general anxiety from specific reactions to relevant questions, thereby contributing to a more reliable and accurate assessment in both real-life and experimental conditions.

CONCLUSIONS

An examinee who is concealing the truth during a polygraph examination is under a specific type of stress, reflected in altered physiological responses recorded by the polygraph. The main issues in the application of the method concern the possibility that anxious but truthful examinees may display reactions that could be misinterpreted as deception. An experienced examiner is able to distinguish general anxiety from specific reactions to relevant questions, which is crucial for accurate interpretation.

The effectiveness of the Control Question Test (CQT) has been confirmed in this study and the "inconclusive" category reduces the risk of misclassifying truthful examinees as deceptive. In police practice, an inconclusive finding does not imply the elimination of a person, but rather signals the need for further investigation into the circumstances related to the specific criminal offence and the examinee. Considering all this, although polygraph findings are not recognised as evidence, the method assists in guiding investigations, rationalising police work, and optimising resources, which confirms its practical value in operational practice. Therefore, it is recommended that polygraph examinations be planned prior to conducting interviews with the examinee, in order to enable the use of the Peak of Tension Test (POT), which represents a more reliable and sensitive method for assessing the examinee's truthfulness in criminalistic practice. Such an approach maximises the reliability of the data obtained and contributes to maintaining the credibility of police practice.



REFERENCES

- Durović, B. (2011). Determining the effectiveness of recognizing deception in psychopaths by experimental polygraph testing. *NBP. Nauka, bezbednost, policija*, 16(3), 35–43.
- Ginton, A. (2020). A critical examination of Iacono and Ben-Shakhar's critique of Ginton's innovative technique for estimating polygraph CQT accuracy in real-life cases. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*, 17(3), 296–309. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jip.1558>
- Ginton, A. (2025). Possible sources of the difference in the severity of the prior information effect on polygraph scoring found in three published studies. *Psychological Reports*, 128(3), 1371–1390. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00332941231172512>
- Grubin, D., Kamenskov, M., Dwyer, R. G., & Stephenson, T. (2019). Post-conviction polygraph testing of sex offenders. *International Review of Psychiatry*, 31(2), 141–148. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540261.2018.1561428>
- Honts, C. R. (2020). A comprehensive meta-analysis of the comparison question polygraph test. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 34(6), 1209–1225. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3717>
- Honts, C. R. (2004). The psychophysiological detection of deception. In *The detection of deception in forensic contexts* (pp. 103–124). Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511490071.005>
- Honts, C. R., Amato, S., & Gordon, A. (2000). *Validity of outside-issue questions in the control question test*. Boise State University, Department of Psychology / Applied Cognition Research Institute.
- Honts, C. R., Thurber, S., & Handler, M. (2021). A comprehensive meta-analysis of the comparison question polygraph test. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 35(2), 411–427. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3797>
- Iacono, W. G., & Ben-Shakhar, G. (2019). Current status of forensic lie detection with the comparison question technique: An update of the 2003 National Academy of Sciences report on polygraph testing. *Law and human behavior*, 43(1), 86–98. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000307>
- Kolarević, D., Matejić, M., Koljić, G., & Kojić, D. (2011). Efficiency of polygraph testing using experiment in Serbia. In G. Milošević (Ed.), *Archibald Reiss days: Thematic proceedings of international significance* (pp. 343–351). Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies.
- Kolarević, D., Matejić, M., & Đurđević, Z. (2012, December 5–7). *No matter what question, a liar reacts: Results from polygraph experiment* [Conference presentation]. Fourteenth international conference of the International Academy of Investigative Psychology: The behaviour analysis of crime and investigations, London, United Kingdom.
- Lykken, D. T. (1998). *A tremor in the blood: Uses and abuses of the lie detector* (2nd ed.). Plenum Trade.
- Nakić, N. (2020). *Značaj uvodnog razgovora u poligrafskom ispitivanju* [The importance of the pre-test interview in polygraph examination]. *Bezbednost, Beograd*, 62(3), 203–222. <https://doi.org/10.5937/bezbednost2003203N>



- Nakić, N. (2024). *Reaktivnost na poligrafskom testu sa kontrolnim pitanjima u realnim situacijama i eksperimentu* [Reactivity in the control question polygraph test in real situations and experiments] [Doctoral dissertation, University of Criminal Investigation and Police Studies]. NaRDUS. https://nardus.mpn.gov.rs/handle/21.15107/rcub_jakov_1939
- Palmatier, J. J., & Rovner, L. (2015). Credibility assessment: Preliminary process theory, the polygraph process, and construct validity. *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, 95(1), 3–13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpsycho.2014.06.001>
- Patrick, C. J., & Iacono, W. G. (1987). Validity of the control question polygraph test: A scientific investigation. *Psychophysiology*, 24(5), 606.
- Patrick, C. J., & Iacono, W. G. (1991). Validity of the control question polygraph test: The problem of sampling bias. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 76(2), 229–238. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.76.2.229>
- Raskin, D. C., & Honts, C. R. (2002). The comparison question test. In M. Kleiner (Ed.), *Handbook of polygraph testing* (pp. 1–49). Academic Press.
- Zakon o policiji* [Law on Police]. (2016). *Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije*, 6/2016, 24/2018, 87/2018.

