

performance validity tests (PVT). Furthermore, a clearer understanding of the clinical utility of cognitive data in the context of invalid PVTs is necessary to inform decisions about battery length once PVTs are failed. The primary aim of the current study is to broadly describe cognitive outcomes in the setting of PVT failure.

Participants and Methods: Two hundred and twenty-two veterans with a history of mild traumatic brain injury referred for clinical evaluation completed cognitive and performance validity measures. Standardized scores were characterized as Within Normal Limits and Below Normal Limits at the normative 16th percentile and number of Within Normal Limits scores were calculated for each participant. Cognitive outcomes are described across four commonly used PVTs. Rates of below normal limits cognitive performance, and PVT failure were assessed via student's *t* tests among participants who were classified as productive or unproductive based on involvement in work and/or school.

Results: Among participants who performed in the invalid range on TOMM trial 1, 36-81% of cognitive data reflected within normal limits performance. Similarly, 47-81% of those who demonstrated performance invalidity based on the Word Memory Test (WMT) earned broadly within normal limits scores across cognitive testing. For those with invalid performance based on the normative digit span scaled score, 35-88% of cognitive data was at or above the 16th percentile. Within normal limits across cognitive tests ranged from 16-71% when the California Verbal Learning Test-Second Edition forced choice was used as an indicator of performance validity. In the context of PVT failure, the average number of cognitive performances below the 16th percentile ranged from 5-7 of 14 tasks depending on which PVT measure was applied. Within the total sample, there were no differences in the total number of below normal limits performances on cognitive measures between productive and unproductive participants ($T = 1.65, p = 1.00$). Additionally, there were no differences in the total number of PVTs failed between the productive and unproductive groups ($T = 0.33, p = 0.743$).

Conclusions: Results of the current study suggest that the range of within normal limits cognitive performance in the context of failed performance validity measures varies greatly. Importantly, findings indicate that neurocognitive data may still provide important practical information regarding cognitive abilities (i.e., that

test takers can oftentimes perform within broadly normal limits on many cognitive tasks), despite poor PVT outcomes. Further, given that neither rates of below normal limits cognitive performance nor rates of PVT failures differed among productivity groups, results have important implications for decisions to continue testing and recommendations in a clinical setting.

Categories: Forensic Neuropsychology/Malingering/Noncredible Presentations

Keyword 1: performance validity

Keyword 2: traumatic brain injury

Keyword 3: activities of daily living

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91 Intraindividual Variability and Executive Functioning Differences in Pedophilic and Non-Pedophilic Child Molesters and Non-Sexual Offenders

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Objective: Research has found that child molesters (both pedophilic and non-pedophilic) tend to have poorer executive functioning (EF), particularly inhibition, as compared to other types of criminal offenders (Eastvold, Suchy, Strassberg, & 2011; Suchy, Whittaker, Strassberg, & Eastvold, 2009). Poorer performance on measures of inhibition may have different mechanisms for pedophilic child molesters (PCM; i.e., those offenders who are sexually attracted only to children) than non-pedophilic child molesters (N-PCM; i.e., those offenders whose sexual attraction is not limited to children). Specifically, poor inhibition in PCM may be explained by slower processing speed (Suchy, et al., 2009; Suchy, Eastvold, Strassberg, & Franchow, 2014), whereas it may be explained by impulsive errors in N-PCM (Eastvold, Suchy, & Strassberg, 2011). Intraindividual variability (IIV) refers to transient, short-term fluctuations in performance (Nesselroade, 1991). IIV is sometimes interpreted as a measure of cognitive control, an aspect of EF that could impact performance speed and accuracy due to poorer focus.

Greater IIV also appears to be associated with greater vulnerability to EF depletion after behavioral inhibition (DesRuisseaux, Suchy, & Franchow, 2021), which could represent a mechanism whereby vulnerability to EF depletion could be a precursor of offense. However, given that poor performance on measures of inhibition seem to have different underlying mechanisms for PCM and N-PCM, it is unclear whether both groups would exhibit greater IIV compared to non-sexual offenders.

Participants and Methods: Participants were PCM ($n = 76$, M age = 33.61(7.74), Range = 19-47; 92.1% White, 2.6% Hispanic/Latino, 2.6% Native American, 1.3% Black, 1.3% Other), N-PCM ($n = 52$, M age = 30-88(6.37), Range = 20-45; 73.1% White, 13.5% Hispanic/Latino, 7.7% Other, 3.8% Native American, 1.9% Black), and non-sexual offenders ($n = 25$, M age = 29.96(8.16), Range = 22-45; 80% White, 8% Hispanic/Latino, 8% Other, 8% Asian) recruited as part of two larger studies examining cognition in sex offenders. IIV was assessed using the Push-Turn-Tap-Tap (PTT) task, an experimental computerized measure of EF from which IIV can be calculated (DesRuisseaux et al., 2021).

Results: Independent samples t -tests found that both PCM and N-PCM had greater IIV than non-sexual offenders ($t(99) = 2.13$, $p = .04$; $t(75) = 2.23$, $p = .03$, respectively). Even on their fastest responses, PCM had greater time elapsed between correct sequences (i.e., slower response style; $t(126) = 2.23$, $p = .03$) than N-PCM. There were no significant differences in error rates between any groups ($p > .05$).

Conclusions: These results suggest that IIV varies between sexual and non-sexual offenders but does not vary between PCM and N-PCM. This is consistent with prior research suggesting that both PCM and N-PCM have poorer EF than non-sexual offenders. Additionally, consistent with prior research, PCM had a slower response style than N-PCM and non-sexual offenders. Unlike prior research that has found significant differences in accuracy rates between PCM and N-PCM, the present results did not find a significant difference. Since IIV has been associated with increased likelihood of EF depletion (likely increasing risk of lapses), future research could examine whether CM with greater IIV have an increased likelihood of reoffending.

Categories: Forensic Neuropsychology/Malingering/Noncredible Presentations

Keyword 1: executive functions

Keyword 2: forensic neuropsychology

Keyword 3: computerized neuropsychological testing

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92 Validation of Coin-in-Hand Procedure in a Veteran Population

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Objective: Performance validity tests (PVTs) provide a methodological approach to detecting credible neurocognitive performances. This proves invaluable to the diagnostic process, as it allows neuropsychologists to objectively determine if an evaluation reflects a patient's true neurocognitive abilities or if external factors are impacting the results. However, their addition to a testing battery can increase an already lengthy evaluation. As such, there is a need for sensitive but less time intensive PVTs. The purpose of this study is to validate the Coin-in-Hand (CIH) procedure as a quick and effective PVT within a veteran population.

Participants and Methods: 68 English-speaking patients were identified from an outpatient neuropsychological assessment dataset. Performances were correlated to the well-validated Reliable Digit Span (RDS), and several other soft indicators of task engagement including expanded COWAT, BVMT-False Alarms (FA), WCST Failure to Maintain Set (FTM), TOMM, and the RBANS Effort Index (EI). All participants attempted CIH and RDS, testing was discontinued if 2 or more PVTs were invalid. An AUC analysis was conducted to determine how well the CIH discriminated between valid and invalid performance and determine the tests optimal cut-off score (sensitivity > 0.90 while maintaining the highest possible specificity). Logistic Regression was conducted to determine how well the CIH predicted performance validity.

Results: Subject mean(SD) age and education were 55.25 (16.06) and 13.41 (2.55) years, respectively. 17% female, 60% Caucasian, and 32% Black. Descriptive statistics for each of the