working memory test (n=102 cases) and attention. (n=121 cases). The time required for administration of the MATRICS battery was on average 67 minutes and the time required for analyses of scores and classification 45 minutes. Individuals with classified as having cognitive impairment had more severity of negative symptoms, and were slightly older than those without cognitive impairment. Using the Cognigram system, 162 cases of cognitive impairment were classified in the schizophrenia sample with an agreement in classification of 94%. Time for administeration of the Cognigram system was 15 minutes and scoring was immediate.

**Discussion:** These data suggest that it is possible to use a small battery of cognitive tests to identify the presence of cognitive impairment in individual patients with schizophrenia. Use of the Cognigram system to identify cognitive impairment provided a high degree of agreement with conventional neuropsychological testing and analysis, yet was completed in much less time. Screening for cognitive impairment in schizophrenia may be important for identifying people who would benefit from treatment with putative cognitive enhancing drugs.