Table 2

Neuropsychological results of both participant groups

	HC N=36	VLOSLP N=35				
	M (SD) Range	M (SD) Range	*t* (df)	p-value	partial eta-squared	Cohen's d (CL effect size %)
DS forward	5.39 (0.93) 3-7	5.00 (0.94) 3-7	1.749 (69)	.085	.04	
DS backward	4.17 (1.11) 2-6	3.43 (0.78) 2-5	3.239 (69)	.002*	.13	0.78 (71%)
Stroop I	54.50 (10.46) 39-90	74.46 (17.71) 46-120	-5.761 (54.85)	<.004*	.33	1.40 (83%)
Stroop IF	62.90 (19.03) 31-95.17	128.35 (71.31) 33.5-364.5	-5.251 (38.69)	<.001*	.29	1.28 (81%)

RAVLT sum	47.78 (11.30) 24-70	32.71 (11.12) 14-62	5.660 (69)	<.001*	.32	1.36 (83%)
RAVLT delayed recall	9.89 (3.92) 1-15	6.11 (3.99) 0-15	4.017 (69)	<.001*	.19	0.97 (75%)
RAVLT recognition	13.61 (1.70) 7-15	12.17 (2.58) 4-15	2.768 (58.46)	.008	.10	
AVF	20.14 (5.46) 9-33	15.00 (6.71) 5-43	3.543 (69)	.001*	.15	0.85 (72%)
BNT	50.63 (7.09) 30-60	44.79 (9.26) 27-59	2.981 (63.70)	.004*	.12	0.72 (69%)

Note. HC = healthy controls, VLOSLP = Very-late-onset schizophrenia-like psychosis, M = mean, SD = standard deviation, Stroop IF: Stroop Interference Factor, DS = Digit Span, RAVLT = Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test, AVF = Animal Verbal Fluency, BNT = Boston Naming Test. After applying Bonferroni correction differences between the two groups were considered significant at a $p < .005$ level; * = $p < .005$. ES = Effect size: Cohen's d was used to measure effect sizes of the group differences (Zakzanis et al., 2001); CL effect size, common language effect

size, the % chance that in randomly selected pairs of individuals the participant from one group would score higher than the participant from the second group