|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcome variable | No of studies | *n* | Effect sizea | 95% CI | *z* | *p* | *Q* | *Q*(*p*) | *I*2 | 95% PI |
| General functioning(FAST)b | 3 | 205 | 0.14 | -0.13 – 0.42 | 1.03 | 0.30 | 1.50 | 0.47 | 0.00 | - |
| Working memory | 3 | 205 | 0.19 | -0.08 – 0.46 | 1.37 | 0.17 | 0.41 | 0.82 | 0.00 | - |
| Phonemic fluency | 3 | 205 | 0.19 | -0.08 – 0.47 | 1.40 | 0.16 | 1.68 | 0.43 | 0.00 | - |
| Verbal learning | 3 | 205 | 0.35 | -0.06 - 0.75 | 1.69 | 0.09 | 3.89 | 0.14 | 48.55 | -3.74 – 4.44 |
| Delayed recall | 3 | 205 | 0.30 | -0.29 - 0.90 | 0.99 | 0.32 | 8.17 | 0.02 | 75.51 | -6.70 – 7.30 |

 **Table S5.** Random-effects meta-analysis of CR efficacy outcomes at follow-up assessment (subanalysis of cognitively/functionally impaired patients).

a Effect sizes (Hedges’*g*) calculated as (Mean Change treatment – Mean Change control)/pooled standard deviation of change. Positive effect sizes indicate greater improvement in the CR group.

b Subanalysis of FAST scores.

CI, confidence interval; CR, cognitive remediation; FAST, Functioning Assessment Short Test; PI, prediction interval.