Thesis Title

by

Name of Author

Doctor of Philosophy in Psychology

2020


Faculty of Social Sciences

University of Macau

Thesis Title

by

Name of Author

SUPERVISOR: Name of Supervisor

DEPARTMENT: Name of Department

Degree Title

2020

University of Macau

## Acknowledgements

Here you could put the persons you want to thanks.

## Abstract

The title Abstract should be in bold and centered. The abstract must not be more than 350 words

## Declaration

I declare that the thesis here submitted is original except for the source materials explicitly acknowledged and that this thesis as a whole, or any part of this thesis has not been previously submitted for the same degree or for a different degree.

I also acknowledge that I have read and understood the Rules on Handling Student Academic Dishonesty and the Regulations of the Student Discipline of the University of Macau.

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# Chapter 1 Introduction

You can write the first chapter here.

The APA style citing: for example, you mentioned something (Abelson, 1985). Or Abelson (1985) mentioned something very important.

Below is two subsections which the Graduate School asked me to put.

## 1.1 Potential Contributions

You can write something here.

## 1.2 Statement of Originality

You can write something here.

## Chapter 2 Literature Review

How to quote:

> Without intending any necessary implication of causality, it is convenient to use the phrase "effect size" to mean "the degree to which the phenomenon is present in the population," or "the degree to which the null hypothesis is false.". By the above route it can now readily be clear that when the null hypothesis is false, it is false to some specific degree, i.e., the effect size (ES) is some specific non-zero value in the population. The larger this value, the greater the degree to which the phenomenon under study is manifested. (pp. 9-10)

If you quote, you have to quote in this way: "a named expression that maps data, statistics, or parameters onto a quantity that represents the magnitude of some phenomenon" (Kelley & Preacher, 2012, p.141).

Examples of Equations:

$$\delta = \frac{\mu^E - \mu^C}{\sigma}, \tag{1}$$

## References

References marked with an asterisk indicate studies included in the meta-analysis.


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Table 1

*Characteristics of the Meta-Analysis Conducted by Bora et al. (2009)*

| No | Study | $n_1$ | $m_1$ | $sd_1$ | $CV_1$ | $n_2$ | $m_2$ | $sd_2$ | $CV_2$ | P. Max | $d$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Corcoran et al., 1995 | 55 | 15.60 | 3.90 | 25.00 | 30 | 18.30 | 1.60 | **8.74** | 20 | 0.822 |
| 2 | Sarfati et al., 1997 | 24 | 18.40 | 6.70 | 36.41 | 24 | 24.90 | 2.10 | **8.43** | 28 | 1.309 |
| 3 | Sarfati et al., 1999a | 25 | 9.90 | 3.69 | 37.27 | 15 | 13.20 | 0.90 | **6.82** | 14 | 1.106 |
| 4 | Sarfati et al., 1999b | 26 | 18.65 | 6.45 | 34.56 | 13 | 24.40 | 2.30 | **9.43** | 28 | 1.053 |
| 5 | Russell et al., 2000 | 5 | 12.60 | 5.03 | 39.92 | 7 | 6.16 | 3.84 | 62.34 | 30 | 1.479 |
| 6 | Kington et al., 2000 | 16 | 7.75 | 1.24 | 16.00 | 16 | 9.06 | 0.85 | **9.38** | 10 | 1.232 |
| 7 | Langdon et al., 2001 | 32 | 4.05 | 1.38 | 34.07 | 24 | 5.50 | 0.78 | **14.18** | 6 | 1.247 |
| 8 | Langdon et al., 2002 | 25 | 3.79 | 1.36 | 35.88 | 20 | 5.54 | 0.76 | **13.72** | 6 | 1.542 |
| 9 | Langdon et al., 2002 | 25 | 0.66 | 0.25 | 37.88 | 20 | 0.92 | 0.12 | **13.04** | 1 | 1.280 |
| 10 | Brunet et al., 2003 | 25 | 11.10 | 2.80 | 25.23 | 25 | 13.00 | 1.20 | **9.23** | 14 | 0.882 |
| 11 | Randall et al., 2003 | 32 | 3.61 | 2.22 | 61.37 | 18 | 5.43 | 1.40 | 25.78 | 6 | 0.925 |
| 12 | Randall et al., 2003 | 32 | 1.64 | 1.96 | **119.50** | 18 | 4.57 | 1.6 | 35.01 | 6 | 1.591 |
| 13 | Corcoran & Frith 2003 | 59 | 2.42 | 1.04 | 42.98 | 44 | 3.65 | 0.49 | **13.42** | 4 | 1.446 |
| 14 | Corcoran & Frith 2003 | 59 | 14.86 | 5.32 | 35.8 | 44 | 18.90 | 1.02 | **5.4** | 20 | 0.964 |
| 15 | Craig et al., 2004 | 16 | 15.75 | 3.34 | 21.21 | 16 | 19.56 | 0.73 | **3.73** | 20 | 1.576 |
| 16 | Craig et al., 2004 | 16 | 18.19 | 6.65 | 36.56 | 16 | 27.63 | 4.43 | 16.03 | 36 | 1.671 |
| 17 | Harrington et al., 2005a | 25 | 4.46 | 1.20 | 26.91 | 38 | 5.16 | 0.99 | 19.19 | 6 | 0.650 |
| 18 | Harrington et al., 2005a | 25 | 76.70 | 22.90 | 29.86 | 38 | 87.20 | 16.00 | 18.35 | 100 | 0.552 |
| 19 | Harrington et al., 2005a | 25 | 54.60 | 29.80 | 54.58 | 38 | 72.20 | 19.70 | 27.29 | 100 | 0.728 |
| 20 | Marjoram et al., 2005 | 15 | 15.50 | 2.20 | **14.19** | 15 | 19.20 | 1.10 | **5.73** | 20 | 2.127 |
| 21 | Brüne & Bodenstein 2005 | 31 | 25.30 | 8.40 | 33.20 | 21 | 35.30 | 1.30 | **3.68** | 36 | 1.525 |

Continued on next page

**Table 1 – continued from previous page**

| No | Study | $n_1$ | $m_1$ | $sd_1$ | $CV_1$ | $n_2$ | $m_2$ | $sd_2$ | $CV_2$ | P. Max | $d$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Brüne & Bodenstein 2005 | 31 | 40.80 | 12.00 | 29.41 | 21 | 56.30 | 2.90 | **5.15** | 59 | 1.636 |
| 23 | Kelemen et al., 2005 | 52 | 18.50 | 5.20 | 28.11 | 30 | 22.50 | 2.90 | **12.89** | 29 | 0.888 |
| 24 | Langdon et al., 2006 | 34 | 3.74 | 1.60 | 42.69 | 21 | 5.60 | 0.56 | **10.00** | 6 | 1.429 |
| 25 | Pinkham & Penn, 2006 | 49 | 3.06 | 0.88 | 28.69 | 44 | 3.58 | 0.63 | 17.49 | 4 | 0.677 |
| 26 | Pinkham & Penn, 2006 | 49 | 15.10 | 4.06 | 26.91 | 44 | 17.14 | 2.12 | **12.38** | 20 | 0.620 |
| 27 | Martino et al., 2007 | 21 | 0.82 | 0.11 | **13.41** | 15 | 0.94 | 0.05 | **5.32** | 1 | 1.329 |
| 28 | Brüne et al., 2007 | 38 | 29.20 | 6.00 | 20.55 | 29 | 34.00 | 2.50 | **7.35** | 36 | 0.997 |
| 29 | Brüne et al., 2007 | 38 | 19.20 | 3.50 | 18.23 | 29 | 21.90 | 1.40 | **6.39** | 23 | 0.966 |
| 30 | Bertrand et al., 2007 | 36 | 15.31 | 3.11 | 20.31 | 27 | 18.07 | 1.47 | **8.14** | 20 | 1.085 |
| 31 | Pousa et al., 2008 | 61 | 4.06 | 1.55 | 38.18 | 51 | 4.20 | 1.14 | 27.14 | 6 | 0.102 |
| 32 | Pousa et al., 2008 | 61 | 1.23 | 0.76 | 61.79 | 51 | 1.41 | 0.67 | 47.52 | 2 | 0.250 |
| 33 | Bâ et al., 2008 | 16 | 2.69 | 0.60 | 22.3 | 16 | 3.00 | 0 | **0** | 3 | 0.731 |
| 34 | Mo et al., 2008 | 29 | 1.17 | 0.71 | 60.68 | 22 | 1.95 | 0.21 | **10.77** | 2 | 1.375 |
| 35 | Couture et al., 2008 | 26 | 62.70 | 13.70 | 21.85 | 41 | 68.80 | 14.00 | 20.35 | 100 | 0.439 |
| 36 | Corcoran et al., 2008 | 39 | 4.40 | 1.30 | 29.55 | 33 | 5.30 | 1.20 | 22.64 | 6 | 0.717 |
| 37 | Bora et al., 2008 | 91 | 14.80 | 4.50 | 30.41 | 55 | 17.80 | 3.40 | 19.10 | 27 | 0.728 |
| 38 | Bora et al., 2008 | 91 | 5.80 | 2.30 | 39.66 | 55 | 7.60 | 0.70 | **9.21** | 8 | 0.964 |

*Notes.* The $n_1$ is the sample size of patients with schizophrenia and $n_2$ is the sample size of healthy control subjects; $m_1$ and $m_2$ are the means of patients and control groups, respectively; $sd_1$ and $sd_2$ are the standard deviations of patients and control groups, respectively; $CV_1$ and $CV_2$ are the coefficient of variability; P. Max. is short for the possible maximum of the items. The $CV_1$ and $CV_2$ are in bold when out of the range between 15 and 75, which indicates nonnormality.

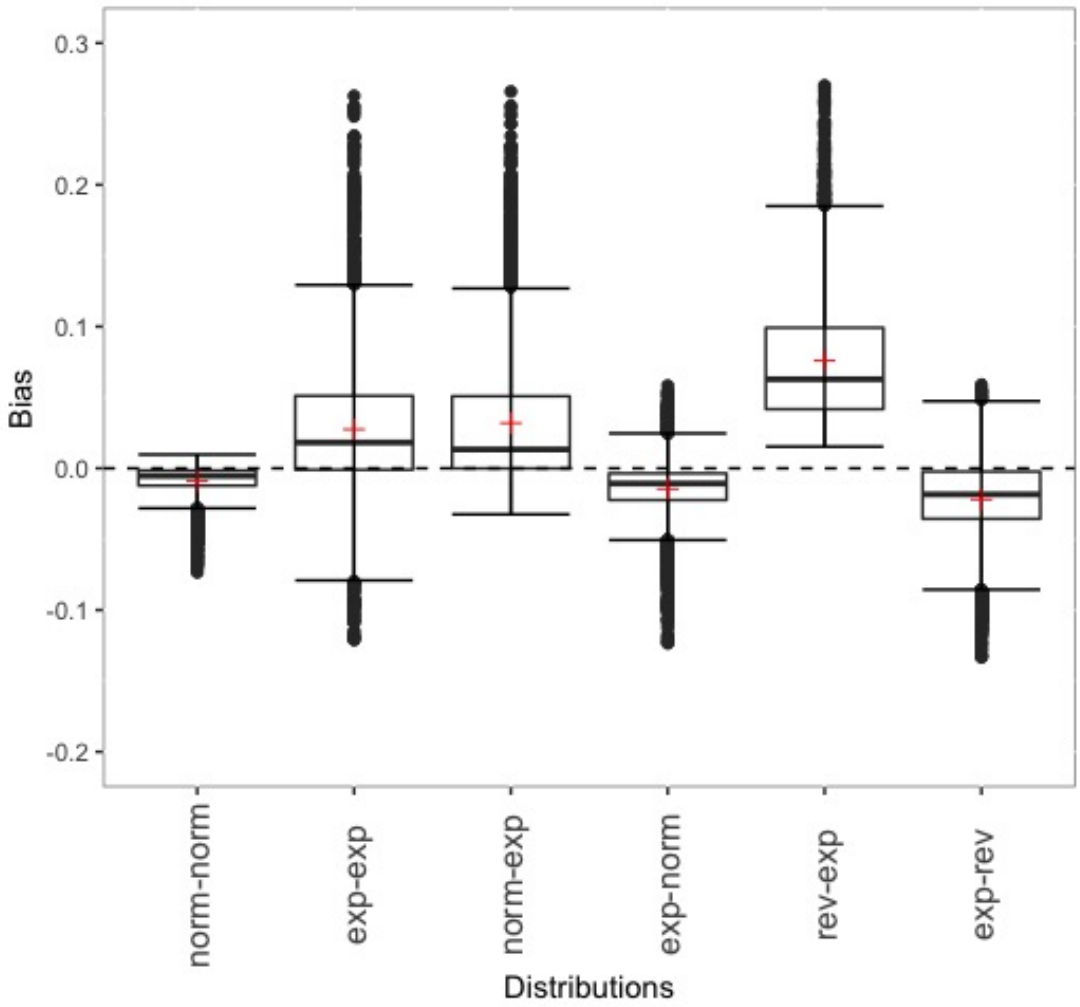


*Figure 1.* Example of figures. If the figure title is too long, you could the shortened title in the content.

# Appendices

## A R codes

How to have R codes: For example, I want to use the function describeBy in the package psych to compute:

```
describeBy(data, by = groups)
```