

SAGE's style guide in accordance with the American Psychological Association (6th edition, 2010).

Please follow the style of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (6th edition, 2010). Manuscripts should be double-spaced, using typeface 12-pt Times New Roman or Arial, with pages numbered consecutively. Please use margins of 3 cm or 1 inch on all sides of every page (top, bottom, left and right). Lines should be left-justified and words should not be divided at the end of a line. Manuscripts that do not adhere to the publication style manual will be returned without review.

The language of the journal is English. Non-native speakers of English should make every effort to have their manuscripts checked by native English speakers prior to submission.

Abbreviations and acronyms, other than those in common use (e.g., ANOVA), should be avoided. Footnotes and endnotes are strongly discouraged. Section headings should NOT be numbered.

Authors are expected to have their data available throughout the review process and for at least 5 years after the date of publication. Authors are expected to comply with all reasonable data-sharing requests from other scholars.

Title Page. The title page of an article should contain ONLY: (1) the title of the article; (2) a running head not exceeding 40 letters and spaces. No names of authors or institutional affiliations should be provided.

Abstract and Keywords. The abstract page should include an abstract and keywords. The abstract should state the purpose of the research, the principal results, and the major conclusions. References should be avoided. The abstract should not exceed 250 words. Between 3 and 9 keywords should be included at the bottom of the abstract page. Keywords are used for indexing.

Introduction. The introduction should establish the topic of the investigation, provide an up-to-date, concise overview of theory and research on the topic, and summarize the hypotheses to be addressed. The introduction should begin with a clear statement of the problem under study and the research strategy employed in the investigation. This should be followed by a relevant, but not exhaustive, review of the theory and empirical research to set the stage for the present investigation. The narrative should establish continuity between the background literature and the present investigation. The introduction should close with a clear statement of the research hypotheses and some indication of their correspondence to the research method.

Method. Information about the sample, design and measures should be sufficiently detailed, in order to enable reproduction of the study. Procedures for sample recruitment and selection should be described, including the percentage of the sample approached that participated. Major demographic characteristics of participants must be reported, including nationality, sex, age, socioeconomic status, language spoken at home, and ethnicity. Interrater, test-retest, and/or internal reliability should be reported for each variable. Longitudinal studies should include both the mean and the range of time between data collection intervals. Longitudinal studies must also describe sample attrition and the extent to which the remaining sample does or does not differ from the original sample. Informed consent and assent procedures must be described.

Results. All reports of statistical significance must include an estimate of effect size. Whenever possible, results should be interpreted in terms of point estimates and confidence intervals (typically 99% or 95%) for the each effect size. The exclusive reliance on null hypothesis testing based on p values should be avoided. For assistance with these guidelines, authors should refer to Cummings, G. (2013 online). The new statistics: Why and how. *Psychological Science*. doi:10.1177/0956797613504966. Missing data cannot be ignored; discuss the amount of missing data for each variable and strategies used for the treatment of missing data.

Discussion. In the discussion, the main research findings should be summarized and interpreted. The opening paragraph should include a clear statement of results in terms of whether the original hypotheses were supported or not. The discussion should focus on the developmental significance of the findings. Limitations, alternative explanations, and generalizability all merit comment.

Acknowledgements. The acknowledgement section should be added after the manuscript has been accepted for publication. Any acknowledgements should appear at the end of the article prior to any notes and References. All contributors who do not meet the criteria for authorship should be listed in the acknowledgements section. Examples of those who might be acknowledged include a person who provided purely technical help, writing assistance, or a department chair who provided only general support. Authors should disclose whether they had any writing assistance and identify the entity that paid for this assistance.

Tables and Figures. Tables and figures are presented at the end of the manuscript. Tables and figures should be numbered separately and have short descriptive titles. Table and figures should be interpretable without reference to the text. To this end, notes should indicate the total number of participants, the range and (if applicable) anchors for each variable. Avoid abbreviations. The position of the table or figure should be indicated in the text. Half-tone figures should be presented as camera-ready copy on glossy paper (b/w, unless to be reproduced by arrangement in colour, at the author's cost) and, if possible, as EPS files (all fonts embedded) or TIFF files, 800 dpi b/w only. For scanning, photographs should preferably be submitted as clear, glossy, unmounted b/w prints with a good range of contrast or on disk as TIFF files, 300 dpi.

References. Citations in the text and in the reference section should follow the referencing style of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th edition, 2010).