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### **Abstract**

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## Acknowledgments

If you would like to include acknowledgements to individuals or institutions who are NOT authors and whose support was important, list these here. Single spacing. Times New Roman, 12 pt. font. Do not indent. Do not skip a line after the section heading.

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Create a list assigning author's initials for each of the following relevant roles or tasks: Conception or design of the work. Data collection. Data analysis and interpretation. Drafting the article. Revision of the article. Final approval of the version to be published. Note that the names of ALL the co-authors should be written for the last point. If the manuscript is a single-authored paper, list that author's name/initials for each role or task. This statement is required. Single spacing. Times New Roman, 12 pt. font. Do not indent. Do not skip a line after the section heading. FOR EXAMPLE:

AB participated in the design of the study and completed the data collection. CD worked on data analysis, and was involved in the writing of the manuscript. AB and CD drafted the manuscript and participated in the interpretation of the results. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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### **Funding**

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This study was supported by grant XYZ123 from the University Foundation of Research. This work was carried out under research program 123456 funded by Bigname University. Author A.B.C. was also supported by grant XYZ123 from the Ministry for Learning.

## References

**If a reference has a DOI, include that DOI.** Please, use the following doi format:

<https://doi.org/10.1037/rmh0000008>

Herbst, D. M., Griffith, N. R., & Slama, K. M. (2014). Rodeo cowboys: Conforming to masculine norms and help-seeking behaviors for depression. *Journal of Rural Mental Health*, 38, 20–35. <https://doi.org/10.1037/rmh0000008>

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## Appendix

Include all data elicitation materials (interview protocol/questions; writing prompts; tasks; survey items) in your appendix. This also applies for articles that also plan to host their materials on a 3<sup>rd</sup> party repository (e.g., OSF, IRIS database).

If your paper only has one appendix, label it “Appendix” (without quotes.) If there is more than one appendix, label them “Appendix A,” “Appendix B,” etc. (without quotes) in the order that each item appears in the paper. In the main text, you should refer to the Appendices by these labels.

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In the text, refer to appendices by their labels:

“... produced the same results for both studies (see Appendices A and B for data elicitation materials).”

Begin each appendix on a separate page.

Place the label and title of each appendix at the top of the page, centered, using normal capitalization. Label first, title second.

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Add endnotes, if any. **Do NOT use footnotes.** To format an endnote reference click *References* → *Insert Endnote*. The body of an endnote uses the Normal text style.

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## Tables

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Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article or that can be included in the Appendix.

Tables should only include borders and lines that are needed for clarity (i.e., between elements of a decked head, above column spanners, separating total rows, etc.). Do not use vertical borders, and do not use borders around each cell. Spacing and strict alignment is typically enough to clarify relationships between elements.

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- **headings**: Tables may include a variety of headings depending on the nature and arrangement of the data. All tables should include column headings, including a *stub heading* (heading for the leftmost, or stub, column). The heading “Variable” is often used for the stub column if no other heading is suitable. Some tables also include column spanners, decked heads, and table spanners; these are described in the *Publication Manual*. Center column headings and capitalize them in sentence case.
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  - Left-align the information in the leftmost column or stub column of the table body (but center the heading).
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<sup>a</sup>  $n = 654$ . <sup>b</sup> One participant in this group was marked as a potential leader.

**Probability** notes provide the reader with the results of the tests for statistical significance. Asterisks indicate the values for which the null hypothesis is rejected, with the probability ( $p$  value) specified in the probability note. Such notes are required only when relevant to the data in the table. Consistently use the same number of asterisks for a given alpha level throughout your paper.

\* $p < .05$ . \*\* $p < .01$ . \*\*\* $p < .001$

•

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**Table 1**

*Moderator Analysis: Types of Measurement and Study Year*

| Effect                                        | Estimate | SE   | 95% CI |       | p     |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------|------|--------|-------|-------|
|                                               |          |      | LL     | UL    |       |
| Fixed effects                                 |          |      |        |       |       |
| Intercept                                     | .119     | .040 | .041   | .198  | .003  |
| Creativity measurement <sup>a</sup>           | .097     | .028 | .042   | .153  | .001  |
| Academic achievement measurement <sup>b</sup> | -.039    | .018 | -.074  | -.004 | .03   |
| Study year <sup>c</sup>                       | .0002    | .001 | -.001  | .002  | .76   |
| Goal <sup>d</sup>                             | -.003    | .029 | -.060  | .054  | .91   |
| Published <sup>e</sup>                        | .054     | .030 | -.005  | .114  | .07   |
| Random effects                                |          |      |        |       |       |
| Within-study variance                         | .009     | .001 | .008   | .011  | <.001 |
| Between-study variance                        | .018     | .003 | .012   | .023  | <.001 |

Note. Number of studies = 120, number of effects = 782, total  $N = 52,578$ . CI = confidence interval;

LL = lower limit; UL = upper limit..

<sup>a</sup> 0 = self-report, 1 = test. <sup>b</sup> 0 = test, 1 = grade point average. <sup>c</sup> Study year was grand centered. <sup>d</sup> 0 = other, 1 = yes. <sup>e</sup> 0 = no, 1 = yes.

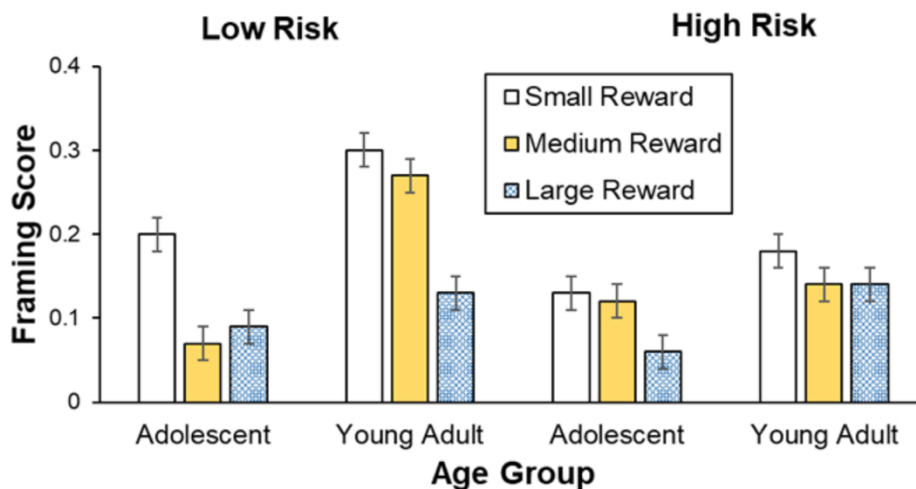
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- image: The image portion of the figure is the graph, chart, photograph, drawing, or other illustration itself. If text appears in the image of the figure (e.g., axis labels), use a sans serif font between 8 and 14 points.
- legend: A figure legend, or key, if present, should be positioned within the borders of the figure and explains any symbols used in the figure image. Capitalize words in the figure legend in title case.
- note: Three types of notes (general, specific, and probability) can appear below the figure to describe contents of the figure that cannot be understood from the figure title, image, and/or legend alone (e.g., definitions of abbreviations, copyright attribution, explanations of asterisks use to indicate  $p$  values). Include figure notes only as needed.

**Figure 1**

*Framing Scores for Different Reward Sizes*



*Note.* Framing scores of adolescents and young adults are shown for low and high risks and for small, medium, and large rewards (error bars show standard errors).

The most important principle to follow when creating a figure is to present information in a way that is easy for readers to understand. Provide sufficient information in the figure itself so that readers do not need to read the text to understand it.

When creating a figure, ensure you meet the following standards:

- images are clear
- lines are smooth and sharp
- font is legible and simple
- units of measurement are provided
- axes are clearly labeled
- elements within the figure are clearly labeled or explained

Use the built-in graphics features of your word-processing program (e.g., Microsoft Word or PowerPoint) or a dedicated program to make graphics.

Figure 2

CONSORT Flowchart of Participants

