DESCRIPTION

Psychology of Sport and Exercise is an international forum for scholarly reports in the psychology of sport and exercise, broadly defined. The journal is open to the use of diverse methodological approaches. To be considered for publication, manuscripts must make a substantive theoretical or methodological contribution. Manuscripts that will be considered for publication include results from high quality empirical research, reviews, meta-analyses, reports of professional practice (which need to demonstrate academic rigour and go beyond mere description), registered reports, and commentaries concerning already published PSE papers. Authors should adhere to recognised reporting guidelines for research (e.g., PRISMA guidelines for reviews and meta-analyses; TIDieR guidelines for interventions; CONSORT statement for randomised trials). Registered reports undergo a two-phase review process in which study rationale and methodology are considered prior to the research being undertaken. Authors are welcome to pre-register their study with an external organization (e.g. OSF), but it is not required. Authors interested in submitting replications of published studies need to contact the Editors-in-Chief before they start their replication. Quantitative studies should be theoretically informed and empirical research justified with a-priori power estimates provided (drawing on effects sizes from previous meta-analyses and/or specific papers with designs close to the one authors use). Qualitative studies should address the ontological/epistemological position and methodological rigour of the study. We are not interested in manuscripts that aim to test the psychometric properties of an existing scale from English to another language, unless new validation methods are used which address previously unanswered research questions.

Benefits to authors
We also provide many author benefits, such as free PDFs, a liberal copyright policy, special discounts on Elsevier publications and much more. Please click here for more information on our author services.

Please see our Guide for Authors for information on article submission. If you require any further information or help, please visit our Support Center

Additional information
If you wish to contact one of the Editors-in-Chief for any reason, (e.g. becoming a reviewer, interest in joining editorial board, issue about journal policy) please email the Editors-in-Chief (please go to "View full editorial board list" to send an email). All manuscripts should be presented as concisely as possible. Authors should consider making available some of their material as supplementary electronic material to keep the overall page limit within 30 pages including references, tables, and figures. If manuscripts are mixed-methods, multiple experiments, complex designs, or include large tables and
data sets (qualitative and/or quantitative), authors are requested to provide more information about their rationale for a longer page length (more than 30 pages) for their paper during the review process (e.g., in the cover letter to the Editors). The editorial team will then decide on the appropriateness of a longer page length when considering the submission. All submissions are screened by one of the editors before they are sent out for review to assess their suitability for the journal. Hence, there is no need to contact the editors prior to submission. The editors will also consider short communications for publication and such submissions should be a maximum of 15 pages including abstract (150 words max), main text, references, tables, and figures. Commentaries on published PSE papers should be a maximum of 5 pages, including abstract, references, tables, and figures.

**AUDIENCE**

Academics carrying out research or teaching in universities with a sport and exercise psychology or health psychology programme and professionally accredited sport and exercise psychologists and national sports councils; exercise and health promotion specialists; health educators; those working in behavioural medicine and public health.

**IMPACT FACTOR**

2022: 3.400 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2023

**ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING**

Scopus
Google Scholar
Current Contents - Social & Behavioral Sciences
SPORTDiscus
Science Citation Index Expanded
Focus On: Sports Science and Medicine
PsycINFO

**EDITORIAL BOARD**

*Editors-in-Chief*
- **Pete Coffee**, Heriot-Watt University, EH14 4AS, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
- **Markus Raab**, German Sport University Cologne, Am Sportpark Münstersdorf 6, 50933, Köln, Germany
- **Katherine Tamminen**, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, Ontario, Canada

*Founding Editor*
- **J. H. Biddle**

*Former Editors-in-Chief*
- **D. Alfermann**, Leipzig University, Leipzig, Germany
- **M. S. Hagger**, University of California Merced, Psychological Sciences, Merced, California, United States of America
- **N. Ntoumanis**, University of Southern Denmark, Department of Sports Science and Clinical Biomechanics, Odense, Denmark
- **B. Strauss**, University of Münster Institute of Sports Science, Muenster, Germany
- **A. Taylor**, Plymouth University Peninsula School of Medicine, Plymouth, United Kingdom

*Associate Editors*
- **Brandon L. Alderman**, Rutgers University New Brunswick, New Brunswick, New Jersey, United States of America
- **F. Hülya Aşçi**, Fenerbahçe University, Ataşehir, Turkey

Exercise and Sport Psychology
Rouwen Cañal-Bruland, Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Jena, Germany
Motor learning, Motor performance, Perception and action, Anticipation, Multisensory integration, Skill acquisition

Katie E. Gunnell, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
Physical activity, Well-being

Andreas Ivarsson, Halmstad University, Halmstad, Sweden
Sport Injuries, Stress, Quantitative Methods, Mental Health and Well-being

Richard J. Keegan, University of Canberra Research Institute for Sport and Exercise, Bruce, New South Wales, Australia
Motivational climate, Applied Sport Psychology, Physical Literacy, Subjective self-monitoring (e.g., interoception, emotional awareness)

Jaclyn P. Maher, UNC Greensboro, Greensboro, North Carolina, United States of America
Within-person Dynamics of Motivation, Behavior, Well-being, Ecological Momentary Assessment Methods, Intensive Longitudinal Data

Kerry McGannon, Laurentian University School of Kinesiology and Health Sciences, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada
Qualitative Methods, Self-identity, Media, Sport and Exercise Psychology

Emma Mosley, Bournemouth University, Poole, United Kingdom
Psychophysiology and Sport performance, Heart rate variability

Anthony Papathomas, Loughborough University, Loughborough, United Kingdom
Mental Health, Eating Disorders, Qualitative Research, Narrative Inquiry

Henning Plessner, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany
Judgment and Decision Making in sport, Motivation and sport performance, Social psychology of sport, Psychology of intuition

Natalia B. Stambulova, Halmstad University School of Health and Welfare, Halmstad, Sweden
Developmental sport psychology, Athlete career development, Talent development transitions, Crises, Career assistance

Ian Taylor, Loughborough University, Loughborough, United Kingdom
Motivation, Self-Regulation, Adherence

Spyridoula Vazou, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, United States of America
Physically active environments to promote learning, Cognitive function and Academic performance, Strategies to motivate youth to be physically active

Claudia Voelcker-Rehage, University of Münster Institute of Sports Science, Muenster, Germany
Exercise/physical activity and cognition, Acute bouts of exercise and cognition, Aging, fine motor control, Motor learning, Dual-/multi-tasking

Editorial Board

Paul R. Appleton, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, United Kingdom
Motivation, Coaching, Perfectionism

Kelly Arbour-Nicitopoulos, University of Toronto, Faculty of Kinesiology & Physical Education, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Physical Activity, Disability, Behaviour Change Theory, Movement Behaviour, Interventions

Professor Chris Armitage, The University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
Behaviour change interventions, Theories of behaviour change, Psychology

Susan Backhouse, Leeds Beckett University Carnegie School of Sport, Leeds, United Kingdom
Doping, Anti-doping, Integrity, Athlete Welfare

Maciej Behnke, Adam Mickiewicz University, Faculty of Psychology and Cognitive Studies, Poznan, Poland
My research focus on the role and psychophysiological structure of positive emotion, especially in the context of esports performance

Maurizio Bertollo, Università degli Studi dell'Insubria, Varese, Italy
Sport Psychology, Sport Science, Psychophysiology, Sport Neuroscience, Biofeedback, Neurofeedback

Shaunna Burke, University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom
Psychosocial Oncology, Exercise Interventions, Physical Activity, Quality of Life, Behaviour Change, Qualitative Research

John Cairney, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia
Physical activity and children's health, Developmental coordination disorder, Paediatric exercise medicine, Motor development, Behavioural interventions

Aïna Chalabaev, Grenoble Alpes University Sport and Social Environment Laboratory, Grenoble, France
Stereotypes, Motivation, Health behavior change, Physical activity

Yu-Kai Chang, National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan
Cognition, Mental health, Mindfulness, Cognitive neuroscience

Boris Cheval, University of Geneva, Genève, Switzerland
Dr. Cheval's main research focuses on the automatic neuro-behavioral reactions involved in the regulation of physical activity behaviors. Specifically, he is trying to shed light on the exercise paradox,
that is, why do individuals fail to exercise regularly despite knowledge of the risk associated with physical inactivity?

**David Conroy**, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States of America
Motivation, Digital health, Behavioral intervention

**Jennifer Cumming**, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
Psychological skills, Mental imagery, Self-regulation, Mental health and well-being, Sport, exercise, and dance psychology

**David W. Eccles**, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, United States of America
Skilled and expert performance in sports

**Anne-Marie Elbe**, Leipzig University, Leipzig, Germany
Motivation, Volition, Anti-doping, Scale development, Talent

**Chris Englerth**, Goethe University Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Self-control, Emotion regulation, Physical activity, Intention-behavior-gap, Sports performance

**David Fletcher**, Loughborough University, Loughborough, United Kingdom
Resilience, Stress, THRiving, Growth, Organisational Psychology, Performance Psychology, Consultancy, Elite, International, Olympic, Qualitative

**Katrien Fransen**, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
Shared leadership, Social identity approach, Identity leadership, Athlete leadership

**Markus Gerber**, University of Basel, Department of Sport Exercise and Health, Basel, Switzerland
Physical activity, Physical education, Sport, Exercise, Fitness, Stress, Mental health, Depression, Sleep, Burnout, Mental toughness, Cognitive performance

**Paul Gorczynski**, University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, United Kingdom
Mental health, Sport, Exercise

**Christy Greenleaf**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, United States of America
Psychosocial aspects of physical activity, Body image, Weight-related stigma, Positive embodiment

**Daniel Gucciardi**, Curtin University, Perth, Western Australia, Australia
Resilience, Stress, Performance

**Leen Haerens**, Ghent University, Department of Movement and Sports Sciences, Ghent, Belgium
Motivation, Sport, Physical Education, Teaching, Styles

**Eric Hall**, Elon University, Elon, North Carolina, United States of America
Exercise, Mental Health, Affect, Concussion, Cognitive Function

**Christopher Harwood**, Loughborough University, Loughborough, United Kingdom
Youth Sport, Coaching, Parents

**Bradley Hatfield**, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, United States of America
Exercise and Brain Aging, Human Performance, Brain, Psychophysiology, Sport management

**Tsung-Min Hung**, National Taiwan Normal University, Department of Physical Education, Taipei, Taiwan
Sport and Exercise Psychology, Sport and Exercise cognitive neuroscience

**Stefanie Klatt**, German Sport University Cologne, Köln, Germany
Assessment tools, Attention

**Diane E. Mack**, Brock University, St Catharines, Ontario, Canada
Well-being, Mental Health, Physical Activity, Positive Emotions

**Marta M. Marques**, The University of Dublin Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland
Health behaviour change, Motivation, Self-regulation, Ontologies/taxonomies, Intervention development and assessment, Behaviour change techniques

**Desmond McEwan**, The University of British Columbia School of Kinesiology, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Teamwork, Team Dynamics, Team Performance, Teambuilding, Goal Setting

**Sean Mullen**, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Department of Kinesiology and Community Health, Champaign, Illinois, United States of America
Exercise adherence, Cognitive training, Cognitive aging, Self-regulation, Thermotherapy

**Raoul R. D. Oudejans**, VU Amsterdam, Department of Human Movement Sciences, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Visual Skill, Choking under Pressure, Training under Pressure, Perceptual-motor Behavior, Performance Anxiety, Gaze Behavior

**Steven J. Petruzzello**, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Department of Kinesiology and Community Health, Champaign, Illinois, United States of America
Affect, Personality, Brain, Psychophysiology, Stress, Tactical Athlete

**Eva Pila**, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada
Body image, Exercise psychology, Weight stigma

**Harry Prapavessis**, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada
Medicine, Exercise and Nicotine Dependence, Sedentary Behavior

**Andrew Prestwich**, University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom
Health Behaviour Change

**Ivanka Prichard**, Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia
Research on social media, body image, and exercise (including work with mothers, the influence of commercial physical activity applications, and social media trends e.g. #fitspiration). Research on health behaviour change and environmental cues examining beliefs about the relationship between exercise and eating behaviour, and the influence of different environmental cues on eating behaviour.

Research on the intergenerational transmission of health behaviours exploring family food/exercise environments, and the modelling of food and exercise behaviours to young children

Ryan Rhodes, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada
Psychology

Simon Rosenbaum, University of New South Wales Discipline of Psychiatry & Mental Health, Randwick, Australia
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), exercise in the prevention and management of mental health disorders

Tatiana Ryba, University of Jyväskylä, JYVASKYLA, Finland
Cultural Psychology, Gender, Transnationalism, Athlete Careers, Qualitative Research

Catherine Sabiston, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Physical Activity, Sport, Body Image, Mental Health, exercise

Mustafa Sarkar, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom
Individual Resilience, Team Resilience, Organisational Resilience, Psychological Safety, Mental Health

Alan Smith, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, United States of America
Social Processes, Motivation, Youth Sport, Youth Physical Activity

Dr. Chris Spray, Loughborough University School of Sport Exercise and Health Sciences, Loughborough, United Kingdom
Motivation, Physical Education, Youth Sport, Teaching and Coaching, Young People's Development

Andreas Stenling, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden
Physical Activity and Health, Motivation, Psychometrics, Longitudinal Data Analysis

Shaelyn M Strachan, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
Health and exercise psychology, Self-perceptions, Self-compassion, Self-regulation, Identity

Cecilie Thogersen-Ntoumani, University of Southern Denmark, Department of Sports Science and Clinical Biomechanics, Odense, Denmark
Physical activity behaviour change, Motivation for physical activity, Psychological well-being, Body image

Miquel Torregrossa, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Department of Basic Evolutive and Educational Psychology, Barcelona, Spain
Sport Psychology, Research Methods

Assoc. Professor Kathleen S. Wilson, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California, United States of America
Social influences, Group dynamics, Parental influences

Professor Mark Wilson, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom
Psychology, Skill Acquisition, Anxiety

Svenja A. Wolf, Florida State University, Department of Educational Psychology & Learning Systems, Tallahassee, Florida, United States of America
Performance teams, Collective emotions, Social indispensability, Sport psychology, Emotions, Group dynamics

Professor Tim Woodman, Bangor University, Bangor, United Kingdom
Elite Performance, Risk-taking, Motivation, Stress-performance, Personality

Zachary Zenko, California State University Bakersfield, Bakersfield, California, United States of America
Exercise psychology, Physical activity, Exercise, Exercise behavior, Affect, Affective responses, Emotion, Emotional responses, Physical activity behavior

Chun-Qing Zhang, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China
Acceptance and mindfulness in sport and health contexts, Motivational and psychosocial factors in behavior change and maintenance, Person-environment interactions and socioeconomic influences on health behaviors
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Your Paper Your Way
We now differentiate between the requirements for new and revised submissions. You may choose to submit your manuscript as a single Word or PDF file to be used in the refereeing process. Only when your paper is at the revision stage, will you be requested to put your paper in to a 'correct format' for acceptance and provide the items required for the publication of your article.

To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

INTRODUCTION

Psychology of Sport and Exercise is an international forum for scholarly reports in the psychology of sport and exercise, broadly defined. The journal is open to the use of diverse methodological approaches. To be considered for publication, manuscripts must make a substantive theoretical or methodological contribution. Manuscripts that will be considered for publication include results from high quality empirical research, reviews, meta-analyses, reports of professional practice (which need to demonstrate academic rigour and go beyond mere description), registered reports (click here for more details), and commentaries concerning already published PSE papers.

We welcome direct multi-lab replications of experimental research published in PSE (or elsewhere, as long as the topic is within the scope of the journal). Interested authors should submit a proposal to the Editors-in-Chief prior to collecting their data. We follow the guidelines as outlined by the Association for Psychological Science (APS), and a proposal form is available on the APS website. We will also consider direct single-lab replications of experimental research published in the journal only. Interested authors should also complete the proposal form (with reference to one lab) and send it to the Editors-in-Chief prior to collecting their data. All proposals will be judged on a case-by-case basis; preference will be given to multi-lab replications. Single-lab conceptual replications must be submitted as original studies (pre-registration is optional) via the submission system and should replicate experimental research published in PSE only.

When submitting manuscripts with quantitative data, authors should report a priori power analysis (with all inputted estimates), and fully justify their decisions (e.g., by referring to previous literature or by explaining how their planned statistical analysis or other issues, such as anticipated participant attrition, can affect the power of their design). Where manuscripts report small sample sizes and large effect sizes, the authors should consider the recommendations by Schweizer and Furley (2016; http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.psychsport.2015.11.005) and others (e.g., Button et al., 2013; http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nrn3475.), and show in the manuscript how they have addressed those. Authors are recommended to use the Psychological Research Preregistration-Quantitative (PRP-QUANT) Template produced by a Joint Psychological Societies Preregistration Task Force when pre-registering quantitative research. The guidelines can be found here. Relatedly, authors should ensure that effect sizes for analyses are reported throughout.

We are not interested in manuscripts that aim to test the psychometric properties of an existing scale from English to another language, unless new validation methods are used which address previously unanswered research questions.

If you are submitting your manuscript for consideration in a Special Issue, please make clear reference to this in the cover letter to the editors.

Contact details for submission

Submission checklist
You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

Ensure that the following items are present:

One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:
• E-mail address
• Full postal address

All necessary files have been uploaded:
**Manuscript:**
- Include keywords
- All figures (include relevant captions)
- All tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
- Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
- Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in print

**Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)**

**Supplemental files (where applicable)**

Further considerations
- Manuscript has been 'spell checked' and 'grammar checked'
- All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
- Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet)
- A competing interests statement is provided, even if the authors have no competing interests to declare
- Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

For further information, visit our Support Center.

**BEFORE YOU BEGIN**

**Ethics in publishing**
Please see our information on Ethics in publishing.

**Studies in humans and animals**
If the work involves the use of human subjects, the author should ensure that the work described has been carried out in accordance with The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki) for experiments involving humans. The manuscript should be in line with the Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals and aim for the inclusion of representative human populations (sex, age and ethnicity) as per those recommendations. The terms sex and gender should be used correctly.

Authors should include a statement in the manuscript that informed consent was obtained for experimentation with human subjects. The privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed.

All animal experiments should comply with the ARRIVE guidelines and should be carried out in accordance with the U.K. Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act, 1986 and associated guidelines, EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments, or the National Research Council's Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and the authors should clearly indicate in the manuscript that such guidelines have been followed. The sex of animals must be indicated, and where appropriate, the influence (or association) of sex on the results of the study.

**Informed consent and patient details**
Studies on patients or volunteers require ethics committee approval and informed consent, which should be documented in the paper. Appropriate consents, permissions and releases must be obtained where an author wishes to include case details or other personal information or images of patients and any other individuals in an Elsevier publication. Written consents must be retained by the author but copies should not be provided to the journal. Only if specifically requested by the journal in exceptional circumstances (for example if a legal issue arises) the author must provide copies of the consents or evidence that such consents have been obtained. For more information, please review the Elsevier Policy on the Use of Images or Personal Information of Patients or other Individuals. Unless you have written permission from the patient (or, where applicable, the next of kin), the personal details of any patient included in any part of the article and in any supplementary materials (including all illustrations and videos) must be removed before submission.

**Declaration of Interest**
All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential competing interests include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors must disclose any interests in two
places: 1. A summary declaration of interest statement in the title page file (if double anonymized) or the manuscript file (if single anonymized). If there are no interests to declare then please state this: 'Declarations of interest: none'. 2. Detailed disclosures as part of a separate Declaration of Interest form, which forms part of the journal's official records. It is important for potential interests to be declared in both places and that the information matches. More information.

Editors for Psychology of Sports and Exercise must disclose this position and how it was handled within the review process as part of their conflict of interest statement. We recommend using the following text: Given their role as Editor/Associate Editor/Guest Editor, (NAME) had no involvement in the peer-review of this article and has no access to information regarding its peer-review. Full responsibility for the editorial process for this article was delegated to (NAME of delegated editor).

Declaration of generative AI in scientific writing

The below guidance only refers to the writing process, and not to the use of AI tools to analyse and draw insights from data as part of the research process.

Where authors use generative artificial intelligence (AI) and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process, authors should only use these technologies to improve readability and language. Applying the technology should be done with human oversight and control, and authors should carefully review and edit the result, as AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete or biased. AI and AI-assisted technologies should not be listed as an author or co-author, or be cited as an author. Authorship implies responsibilities and tasks that can only be attributed to and performed by humans, as outlined in Elsevier's AI policy for authors.

Authors should disclose in their manuscript the use of AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by following the instructions below. A statement will appear in the published work. Please note that authors are ultimately responsible and accountable for the contents of the work.

Disclosure instructions

Authors must disclose the use of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by adding a statement at the end of their manuscript in the core manuscript file, before the References list. The statement should be placed in a new section entitled 'Declaration of Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process'.

Statement: During the preparation of this work the author(s) used [NAME TOOL / SERVICE] in order to [REASON]. After using this tool/service, the author(s) reviewed and edited the content as needed and take(s) full responsibility for the content of the publication.

This declaration does not apply to the use of basic tools for checking grammar, spelling, references etc. If there is nothing to disclose, there is no need to add a statement.

Submission also implies that the work described meets all ethical publication standards and follows the latest guidelines of the APA manual (for a short version see http://www.apa.org/pubs/authors/openletter.pdf). The authors must declare that the submission fully follows these ethical guidelines, and where appropriate, has received the approval of an ethics committee. Authors also must declare that their work is original, it has not been published previously, and that is not under consideration for publication elsewhere. This declaration covers the submission itself or the data used or samples (or relevant parts of them).

As an exception, there are circumstances in which already published data (or parts of them) or samples (or parts of them) can be used again in a submission to PSE (e.g., re-analysis with a new method that provides new interpretations of the original data). In such cases, this has to be declared within the letter to the editor and has to be mentioned within the submission (with a sufficient discussion of how the new submission differs/advances knowledge compared to the published paper). The editors will then decide whether this submission represents sufficiently original work before it is sent out for peer review. Failing to declare the published paper will result in an automatic rejection of the submitted manuscript.

Submission declaration and verification

Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that
its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where
the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in
English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-
holder. To verify compliance, your article may be checked by Crossref Similarity Check and other
originality or duplicate checking software.

Preprints
Please note that preprints can be shared anywhere at any time, in line with Elsevier’s sharing policy.
Sharing your preprints e.g. on a preprint server will not count as prior publication (see ‘Multiple,
redundant or concurrent publication’ for more information).

Use of inclusive language
Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences,
and promotes equal opportunities. Content should make no assumptions about the beliefs or
commitments of any reader; contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to
another on the grounds of age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health
condition; and use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias,
stereotypes, slang, reference to dominant culture and/or cultural assumptions. We advise to seek
gender neutrality by using plural nouns (“clinicians, patients/clients”) as default/wherever possible
to avoid using “he, she,” or “he/she.” We recommend avoiding the use of descriptors that refer
to personal attributes such as age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health
condition unless they are relevant and valid. When coding terminology is used, we recommend
to avoid offensive or exclusionary terms such as "master", "slave", "blacklist" and " whitelist". We
suggest using alternatives that are more appropriate and (self-) explanatory such as "primary",
"secondary", "blocklist" and "allowlist". These guidelines are meant as a point of reference to help
identify appropriate language but are by no means exhaustive or definitive.

Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses

Reporting guidance
For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should
integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/
sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender
dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this
as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what
definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility
of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they
refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research
(SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use
and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting
and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of
guidelines for defining sex and gender.

Definitions
Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological
features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex
categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth (“sex assigned at birth”), most often based
solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed
roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical
and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view
themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex
and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging
whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations
and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or
identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms “sex” and “gender” can be ambiguous—thus it is important
for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and
the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in
research studies.

Author contributions
For transparency, we require corresponding authors to provide co-author contributions to the
manuscript using the relevant CRediT roles. The CRediT taxonomy includes 14 different roles
describing each contributor’s specific contribution to the scholarly output. The roles are:
Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; and Writing - review & editing. Note that not all roles may apply to every manuscript, and authors may have contributed through multiple roles. More details and an example.

Changes to authorship
Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed.

Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of authors after the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.

Reporting guidelines
Authors should adhere to recognised reporting guidelines for research (e.g., PRISMA guidelines for reviews and meta-analyses; TIDieR guidelines for interventions; CONSORT statement for randomised trials). For example:

Randomized controlled trials should be presented according to the CONSORT guidelines. At manuscript submission, authors must provide the CONSORT checklist (included as supplementary materials) accompanied by a flow diagram that illustrates the progress of patients through the trial, including recruitment, enrolment, randomization, withdrawal and completion, and a detailed description of the randomization procedure. The CONSORT checklist and template flow diagram are available online.

For meta-analysis, the PRISMA (http://www.prisma-statement.org/) guidelines should be followed; authors should present the PRISMA checklist (included as supplementary materials) and a flow diagramme.

Article transfer service
This journal uses the Elsevier Article Transfer Service to find the best home for your manuscript. This means that if an editor feels your manuscript is more suitable for an alternative journal, you might be asked to consider transferring the manuscript to such a journal. The recommendation might be provided by a Journal Editor, a dedicated Scientific Managing Editor, a tool assisted recommendation, or a combination. If you agree, your manuscript will be transferred, though you will have the opportunity to make changes to the manuscript before the submission is complete. Please note that your manuscript will be independently reviewed by the new journal. More information.

Copyright
Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' (see more information on this). An e-mail will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' form or a link to the online version of this agreement.

Subscribers may reproduce tables of contents or prepare lists of articles including abstracts for internal circulation within their institutions. Permission of the Publisher is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations. If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s) in the article. Elsevier has preprinted forms for use by authors in these cases.

For gold open access articles: Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'License Agreement' (more information). Permitted third party reuse of gold open access articles is determined by the author's choice of user license.

Author rights
As an author you (or your employer or institution) have certain rights to reuse your work. More information.

Elsevier supports responsible sharing
Find out how you can share your research published in Elsevier journals.

Role of the funding source
You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement, it is recommended to state this.

Open access
Please visit our Open Access page for more information about open access publishing in this journal.

Elsevier Researcher Academy
Researcher Academy is a free e-learning platform designed to support early and mid-career researchers throughout their research journey. The "Learn" environment at Researcher Academy offers several interactive modules, webinars, downloadable guides and resources to guide you through the process of writing for research and going through peer review. Feel free to use these free resources to improve your submission and navigate the publication process with ease.

Language (usage and editing services)
Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Authors who feel their English language manuscript may require editing to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors and to conform to correct scientific English may wish to use the Language Editing service available from Elsevier's Language Services.

Submission
Our online submission system guides you stepwise through the process of entering your article details and uploading your files. The system converts your article files to a single PDF file used in the peer-review process. Editable files (e.g., Word, LaTeX) are required to typeset your article for final publication. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, is sent by e-mail.

Additional information

PREPARATION
Manuscripts should be prepared following the general style guidelines set forth in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (7th Edition, October 2019). All manuscripts should be presented as concisely as possible. Authors should consider making available some of their material as supplementary electronic material to keep the overall page limit within 30 pages including references, tables, and figures. The editors will also consider short communications for publication and such submissions should be a maximum of 15 pages including abstract (150 words max), main text, references, tables, and figures. Commentaries on published PSE papers should be a maximum of 5 pages, including abstract, references, tables, and figures.

Queries
For questions about the editorial process (including the status of manuscripts under review) or for technical support on submissions, please visit our Support Center.

NEW SUBMISSIONS
Submission to this journal proceeds totally online and you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of your files. The system automatically converts your files to a single PDF file, which is used in the peer-review process.
As part of the Your Paper Your Way service, you may choose to submit your manuscript as a single file to be used in the refereeing process. This can be a PDF file or a Word document, in any format or layout that can be used by referees to evaluate your manuscript. It should contain high enough quality figures for refereeing. If you prefer to do so, you may still provide all or some of the source files at the initial submission. Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be uploaded separately.
References

There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the article number or pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct. Use of AI software (e.g., ChatGPT) must be referenced.

All manuscripts must contain the essential elements needed to convey your manuscript, for example Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Conclusions, Artwork and Tables with Captions.

If your article includes any Videos and/or other Supplementary material, this should be included in your initial submission for peer review purposes.

Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

Please ensure the text of your paper is double-spaced and includes line numbers—this is an essential peer review requirement.

Peer review

This journal operates a double anonymized review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. Editors are not involved in decisions about papers which they have written themselves or have been written by family members or colleagues or which relate to products or services in which the editor has an interest. Any such submission is subject to all of the journal’s usual procedures, with peer review handled independently of the relevant editor and their research groups. More information on types of peer review.

Double anonymized review

This journal uses double anonymized review, which means the identities of the authors are concealed from the reviewers, and vice versa. More information is available on our website. To facilitate this, please include the following separately:

Title page (with author details): This should include the title, authors' names, affiliations, acknowledgements and any Declaration of Interest statement, and a complete address for the corresponding author including an e-mail address.

Anonymized manuscript (no author details): The main body of the paper (including the references, figures, tables and any acknowledgements) should not include any identifying information, such as the authors’ names or affiliations.

APPEAL PROCESS

If your paper is rejected and you believe the peer review process was not fair, an appeal may be sent to the Editor via email.

REVISED SUBMISSIONS

Language

Authors who require information about language editing and copyediting services pre- and post-submission please visit https://www.elsevier.com/languagepolishing or visit our Support Center for more information. Please note Elsevier neither endorses nor takes responsibility for any products, goods or services offered by outside vendors through our services or in any advertising. For more information please refer to our Terms & Conditions: https://www.elsevier.com/termsandconditions.

Use of word processing software

Regardless of the file format of the original submission, at revision you must provide us with an editable file of the entire article. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier). See also the section on Electronic artwork.

To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

Article structure
Subdivision
Divide your article into clearly defined sections. Each subsection is given a brief heading as follows: Abstract, Introduction, Method, Results, and Discussion for empirical articles and Abstract, Introduction, Approach, Findings, and Discussion for theoretical/review articles. Each heading should appear on its own separate line. Subsections should be used as much as possible when cross-referencing text: refer to the subsection by heading as opposed to simply "the text".

Introduction
State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Material and methods
Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

Theory/calculation
A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

Results
Please include effect sizes and confidence intervals.

Discussion
This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusions
The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

Appendices
If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

Essential title page information
• Title. Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
• Author names and affiliations. Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
• Corresponding author. Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. This responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials. Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.
• Present/permanent address. If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a ‘Present address’ (or ‘Permanent address’) may be indicated as a footnote to that author’s name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Highlights
Highlights are mandatory for this journal as they help increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the example Highlights.
Highlights should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

**Abstract**
A concise and factual abstract is required (maximum of 250 words). The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

**Graphical abstract**
Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view Example Graphical Abstracts on our information site.

**Keywords**
Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

**Abbreviations**
Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

**Acknowledgements**
Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

**Formatting of funding sources**
List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, it is recommended to include the following sentence:

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

**Math formulae**
Please submit math equations as editable text and not as images. Present simple formulæ in line with normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).
Footnotes
Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article. Many word processors build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Should this not be the case, indicate the position of footnotes in the text and present the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article.

Artwork
Electronic artwork
General points
• Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
• Preferred fonts: Arial (or Helvetica), Times New Roman (or Times), Symbol, Courier.
• Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
• Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
• Indicate per figure if it is a single, 1.5 or 2-column fitting image.
• For Word submissions only, you may still provide figures and their captions, and tables within a single file at the revision stage.
• Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be provided in separate source files.

A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available.
You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

Formats
Regardless of the application used, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):
EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings. Embed the font or save the text as 'graphics'.
TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones): always use a minimum of 300 dpi.
TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapped line drawings: use a minimum of 1000 dpi.
TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale): a minimum of 500 dpi is required.

Please do not:
• Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); the resolution is too low.
• Supply files that are too low in resolution.
• Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

Color artwork
Please make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF (or JPEG), EPS (or PDF), or MS Office files) and with the correct resolution. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable color figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in color online (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) regardless of whether or not these illustrations are reproduced in color in the printed version. For color reproduction in print, you will receive information regarding the costs from Elsevier after receipt of your accepted article. Please indicate your preference for color: in print or online only. Further information on the preparation of electronic artwork.

Figure captions
Ensure that each illustration has a caption. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

Tables
Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article, or on separate page(s) at the end. 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. Please avoid using vertical rules and shading in table cells.

References
Citation in text
Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the
journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

Web references
As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.

Data references
This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

Preprint references
Where a preprint has subsequently become available as a peer-reviewed publication, the formal publication should be used as the reference. If there are preprints that are central to your work or that cover crucial developments in the topic, but are not yet formally published, these may be referenced. Preprints should be clearly marked as such, for example by including the word preprint, or the name of the preprint server, as part of the reference. The preprint DOI should also be provided.

References in a special issue
Please ensure that the words 'this issue' are added to any references in the list (and any citations in the text) to other articles in the same Special Issue.

Reference management software
Most Elsevier journals have their reference template available in many of the most popular reference management software products. These include all products that support Citation Style Language styles, such as Mendeley. Using citation plug-ins from these products, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article, after which citations and bibliographies will be automatically formatted in the journal's style. If no template is yet available for this journal, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this Guide. If you use reference management software, please ensure that you remove all field codes before submitting the electronic manuscript. More information on how to remove field codes from different reference management software.

Reference formatting
There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the article number or pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct. If you do wish to format the references yourself they should be arranged according to the following examples:

Reference style
List: references should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.
Examples:
Reference to a journal publication:
Reference to a journal publication with an article number:
Reference to a book:
Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Reference to a website:

Reference to a dataset:

Reference to a conference paper or poster presentation:

Reference to software:

Reference style
Text: Citations in the text should follow the referencing style used by the American Psychological Association 7th Edition. You are referred to the most recent publication manual of the American Psychological Association. Information can be found at https://apastyle.apa.org/.

List: references should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:


Reference to a book:

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

*Video*
Elsevier accepts video material and animation sequences to support and enhance your scientific research. Authors who have video or animation files that they wish to submit with their article are strongly encouraged to include links to these within the body of the article. This can be done in the same way as a figure or table by referring to the video or animation content and noting in the body text where it should be placed. All submitted files should be properly labeled so that they directly relate to the video file's content. In order to ensure that your video or animation material is directly usable, please provide the file in one of our recommended file formats with a preferred maximum
size of 150 MB per file, 1 GB in total. Video and animation files supplied will be published online in the electronic version of your article in Elsevier Web products, including ScienceDirect. Please supply 'stills' with your files: you can choose any frame from the video or animation or make a separate image. These will be used instead of standard icons and will personalize the link to your video data. For more detailed instructions please visit our video instruction pages. Note: since video and animation cannot be embedded in the print version of the journal, please provide text for both the electronic and the print version for the portions of the article that refer to this content.

Supplementary material
Supplementary material such as applications, images and sound clips, can be published with your article to enhance it. Submitted supplementary items are published exactly as they are received (Excel or PowerPoint files will appear as such online). Please submit your material together with the article and supply a concise, descriptive caption for each supplementary file. If you wish to make changes to supplementary material during any stage of the process, please make sure to provide an updated file. Do not annotate any corrections on a previous version. Please switch off the 'Track Changes' option in Microsoft Office files as these will appear in the published version.

As of 1st January 2012, authors will be required to provide supplementary material, as described below, when submitting a manuscript via Editorial Manager. If the manuscript is accepted for publication the supplementary material will be available online only and will be listed alongside the article in ScienceDirect. The supplementary material will be peer-reviewed.

Types of supplementary material
All authors need to provide, if not already reported in the manuscript, a correlation matrix with all variables described in the study as well as internal reliability coefficients and other relevant item statistics that could be useful for a future meta-analysis. This information should be provided for the overall sample reported within a study, but at the authors' discretion, it could also be provided separately for specific sub-samples.

Additional supplementary material can be submitted at the authors' discretion or if requested by the handling editor. Such supplementary material can be for example additional tables or figures or more detailed information regarding a methodology.

Research data
This journal encourages and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings. To facilitate reproducibility and data reuse, this journal also encourages you to share your software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.

Below are a number of ways in which you can associate data with your article or make a statement about the availability of your data when submitting your manuscript. When sharing data in one of these ways, you are expected to cite the data in your manuscript and reference list. Please refer to the "References" section for more information about data citation. For more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials, visit the research data page.

Research Elements
This journal enables you to publish research objects related to your original research – such as data, methods, protocols, software and hardware – as an additional paper in a Research Elements journal.

Research Elements is a suite of peer-reviewed, open access journals which make your research objects findable, accessible and reusable. Articles place research objects into context by providing detailed descriptions of objects and their application, and linking to the associated original research articles. Research Elements articles can be prepared by you, or by one of your collaborators.

During submission, you will be alerted to the opportunity to prepare and submit a manuscript to one of the Research Elements journals.

More information can be found on the Research Elements page.

Additional information
**Data linking**
If you have made your research data available in a data repository, you can link your article directly to the dataset. Elsevier collaborates with a number of repositories to link articles on ScienceDirect with relevant repositories, giving readers access to underlying data that gives them a better understanding of the research described.

There are different ways to link your datasets to your article. When available, you can directly link your dataset to your article by providing the relevant information in the submission system. For more information, visit the database linking page.

For supported data repositories a repository banner will automatically appear next to your published article on ScienceDirect.

In addition, you can link to relevant data or entities through identifiers within the text of your manuscript, using the following format: Database: xxxx (e.g., TAIR: AT1G01020; CCDC: 734053; PDB: 1XFN).

**AFTER ACCEPTANCE**

**Online proof correction**
To ensure a fast publication process of the article, we kindly ask authors to provide us with their proof corrections within two days. Corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. The environment is similar to MS Word: in addition to editing text, you can also comment on figures/tables and answer questions from the Copy Editor. Web-based proofing provides a faster and less error-prone process by allowing you to directly type your corrections, eliminating the potential introduction of errors.

If preferred, you can still choose to annotate and upload your edits on the PDF version. All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail we send to authors, including alternative methods to the online version and PDF.

We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication. Please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility.

**Offprints**
The corresponding author will, at no cost, receive a customized Share Link providing 50 days free access to the final published version of the article on ScienceDirect. The Share Link can be used for sharing the article via any communication channel, including email and social media. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Corresponding authors who have published their article gold open access do not receive a Share Link as their final published version of the article is available open access on ScienceDirect and can be shared through the article DOI link.

**Special Issues**
A special issue focuses on a specific area of research that has a broad appeal and falls within the aims and scope of the journal. The Guest Editor(s) handle the peer review process and the special issues should be reviewed by no fewer than two independent experts. The Editor(s) is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles.

Guest Editors are not involved in decisions about papers which they have written themselves or have been written by family members or colleagues or which relate to products or services in which the guest editor has an interest. Any such submission is subject to all of the journal's usual procedures, with peer review handled independently of the relevant editor and their research groups.

**Reviewers**
All reviews of papers are handled through the online submission system. For guidelines on how to review for the journal please visit the Reviewer Hub.
AUTHOR INQUIRIES
Visit the Elsevier Support Center to find the answers you need. Here you will find everything from Frequently Asked Questions to ways to get in touch. You can also check the status of your submitted article or find out when your accepted article will be published.

© Copyright 2018 Elsevier | https://www.elsevier.com