



BAYBURT ÜNİVERSİTESİ İŞLETME EKONOMİ VE YÖNETİM ARAŞTIRMALARI DERGİSİ

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For in-text and bibliography referencing rules, APA 6 spelling rules must be applied (for relevant referencing rules and examples, see: <https://apastyle.apa.org/>).

5. Tables, Graphs and Figures

Tables, graphs and figures are numbered separately. Table, graph and figure names are written right next to the number. Table, figure and graphic names should be written above the table as shown in the example below. If the name is longer than one line, there will be no space between the single line. Source notation is done with Source notation under table, graph or figure. The information given under the tables should be shown with the heading "Note". In general, it is appropriate to use thin lines (3/4 pt). The names of the variables in the first rows and columns of the tables and the axes of the graphs should be written in bold. All tables, graphs and figures should be placed as close as possible to the first mention in the text.

Table 3

Moderator Analysis: Types of Measurement and Study Year

Effect	Estimate	SE	95% CI		p
			LL	UL	
Fixed effects					
Intercept	.119	.040	.041	.198	.003
Crestivity measurement ^a	.097	.028	.042	.153	.001
Academic achievement measurement ^b	-.039	.018	-.074	-.004	.03
Study year ^c	.0002	.001	-.001	.002	.76
Goal ^d	-.003	.029	-.060	.054	.91
Published ^e	.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.

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

Table 2

Results of Curve-Fitting Analysis Examining the Time Course of Fixations to the Target

Logistic parameter	9-year-olds		16-year-olds		t(40)	p	Cohen's d
	M	SD	M	SD			
Maximum asymptote, proportion	.843	.135	.877	.082	0.951	.347	0.302
Crossover, in ms	759	87	694	42	2.877	.006	0.840
Slope, as change in proportion per ms	.001	.0002	.002	.0002	2.635	.012	2.078



Note. For each subject, the logistic function was fit to target fixations separately. The maximum asymptote is the asymptotic degree of looking at the end of the time course of fixations. The crossover point is the point in time the function crosses the midway point between peak and baseline. The slope represents the rate of change in the function measured at the crossover. Mean parameter values for each of the analyses are shown for the 9-year-olds ($n = 24$) and 16-year-olds ($n = 18$), as well as the results of t tests (assuming unequal variance) comparing the parameter estimates between the two ages.

Table 1

Sociodemographic Characteristics of Participants at Baseline

Baseline characteristic	Guided self-help		Unguided self-help		Wait-list control		Full sample	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Gender								
Female	25	50	20	40	23	46	68	45.3
Male	25	50	30	60	27	54	82	54.7
Marital status								
Single	13	26	11	22	17	34	41	27.3
Married/partnered	35	70	38	76	28	56	101	67.3
Divorced/widowed	1	2	1	2	4	8	6	4.0
Other	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1.3
Children ^a	26	52	26	52	22	44	74	49.3
Cohabiting	37	74	36	72	26	52	99	66.0
Highest educational level								
Middle school	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	1.3
High school/some college	22	44	17	34	13	26	52	34.7
University or postgraduate degree	27	54	30	60	32	64	89	59.3
Employment								
Unemployed	3	6	5	10	2	4	10	6.7
Student	8	16	7	14	3	6	18	12.0
Employed	30	60	29	58	40	80	99	66.0
Self-employed	9	18	7	14	5	10	21	14.0
Retired	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	1.3
Previous psychological treatment ^a	17	34	18	36	24	48	59	39.3
Previous psychotropic medication ^a	6	12	13	26	11	22	30	20.0

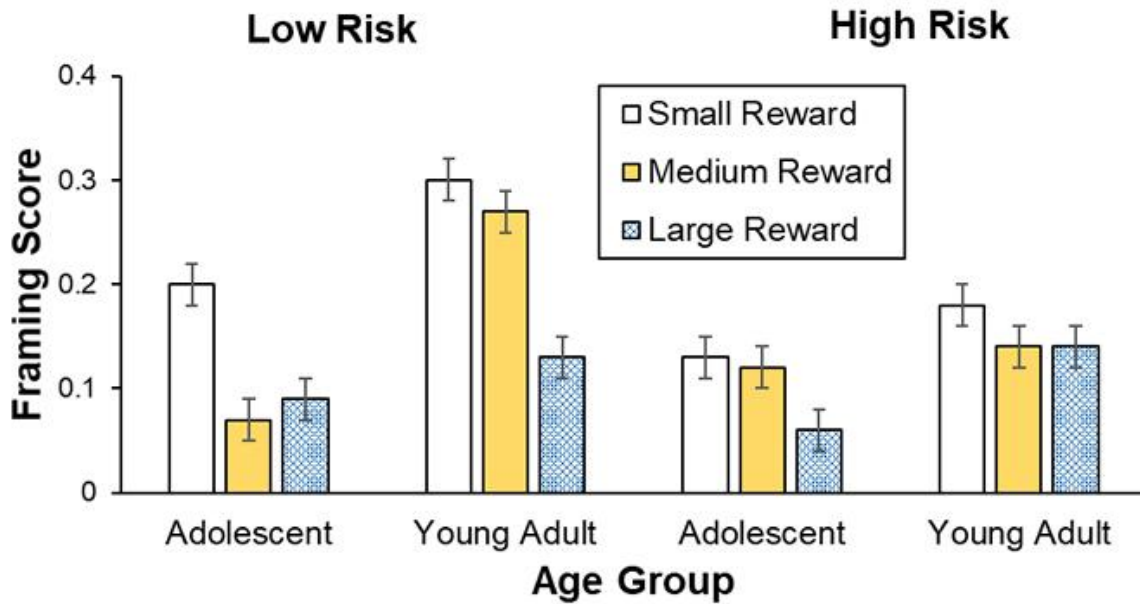


Note. $N = 150$ ($n = 50$ for each condition). Participants were on average 39.5 years old ($SD = 10.1$), and participant age did not differ by condition.

a Reflects the number and percentage of participants answering “yes” to this question.

Figure 1

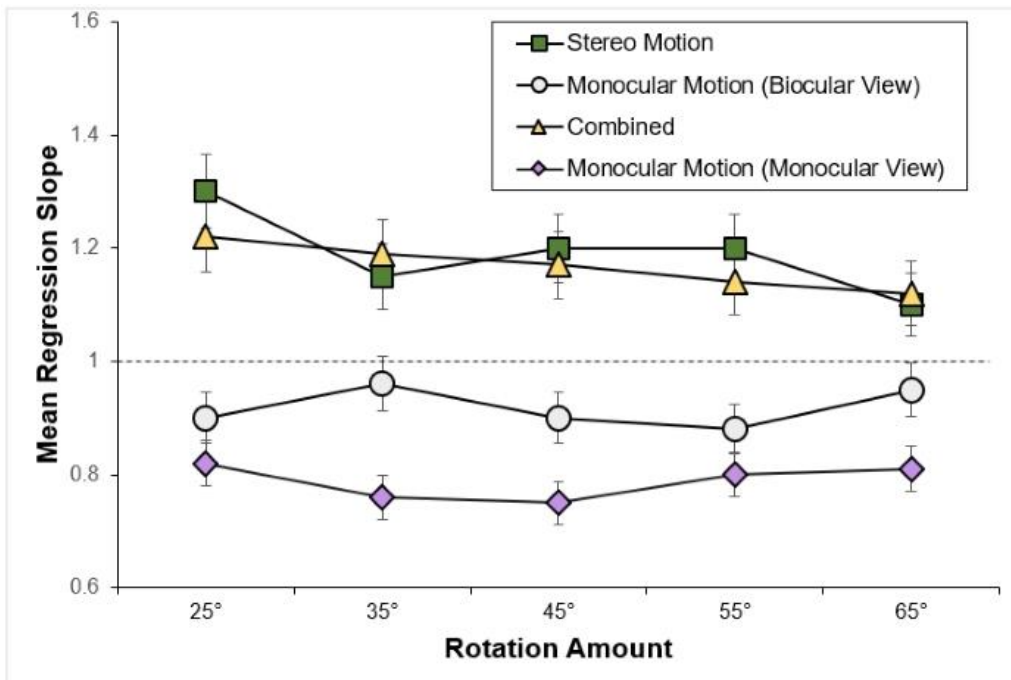
Framing Scores for Different Reward Sizes



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).

Figure 3

Mean Regression Slopes in Experiment 1

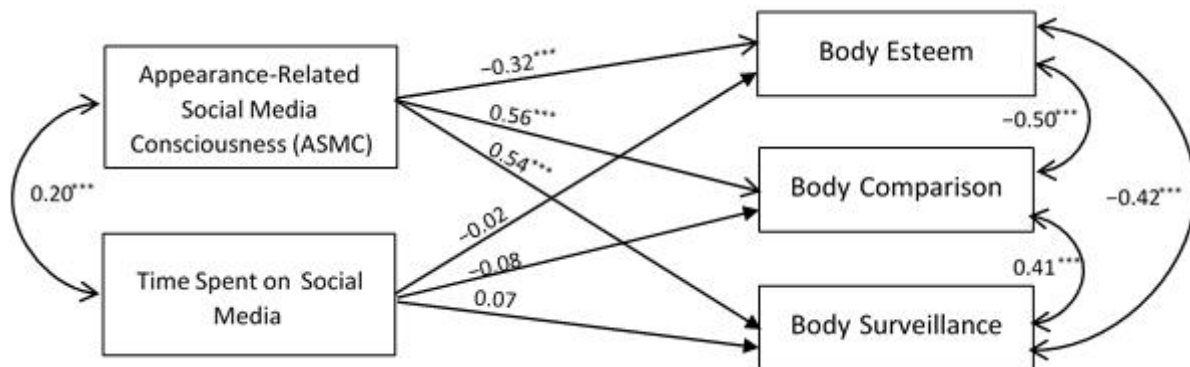




Note. Mean regression slopes in Experiment 1 are shown for the stereo motion, biocularly viewed monocular motion, combined, and monocularly viewed monocular motion conditions, plotted by rotation amount. Error bars represent standard errors. From “Large Continuous Perspective Change With Noncoplanar Points Enables Accurate Slant Perception,” by X. M. Wang, M. Lind, and G. P. Bingham, 2018, *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 44(10), p. 1513 (<https://doi.org/10.1037/xhp0000553>). Copyright 2018 by the American Psychological Association.

Figure 1

Path Analysis Model of Associations Between ASMC and Body-Related Constructs



Note. The path analysis shows associations between ASMC and endogenous body-related variables (body esteem, body comparison, and body surveillance), controlling for time spent on social media. Coefficients presented are standardized linear regression coefficients.

*** $p < .001$.

6. Page

Margins: Bottom, Top, Right, Left: 2 cm

Gutter: Gutter: 0.5 cm Gutter location: Left

Paper Size: Custom size; Width: 18 cm Height: 22 cm

Layout: Different on odd and even pages Header: 1.2 cm Footer: 1.2 cm

7. Font

Main Title: All CAPS.

Times New Roman, 12 point, Bold, centered

Paragraph spacing; Before: 6 pt, After: 6 pt. Line gap; 1.5 lines

Recess; no.

Other:

Only the first letter is a CAPITAL character.

Times New Roman, 11 point (abstract title and subheadings in 10 font size)

point), Bold, left aligned and numbered.



Paragraph spacing; Before: 3 pt, After: 3 pt. Line gap; 1.5 lines

Recess; no.

Abstract:

English (with the title Abstract)

Times New Roman, 10 point, justified. Paragraph

ranges; Before: 0 pt, After: 6 pt.

Line gap; Only

Recess; Special; Whole row; 1.25cm.

Keywords:

With the title "Keywords" (title bold only).

Times New Roman, 10 point, justified, paragraph

ranges; Before: 0 pt, After: 6 pt.

Line gap; Only

Recess; no

Text:

Times New Roman, 10 point, justified.

Paragraph spacing; Before: 0 pt, After: 6 pt.

Line gap; Only

Recess; no.

Notes:

Times New Roman, 9 punto, İki yana yaslanmış.

Paragraph spacing; Before 0 nk, After: 3 nk.

Line gap; Only

Recess; no.

References:

Times New Roman, 10 punto, İki yana yaslanmış.

Paragraph spacing; Before: 0 nk, After: 6 nk.

Line gap; Only

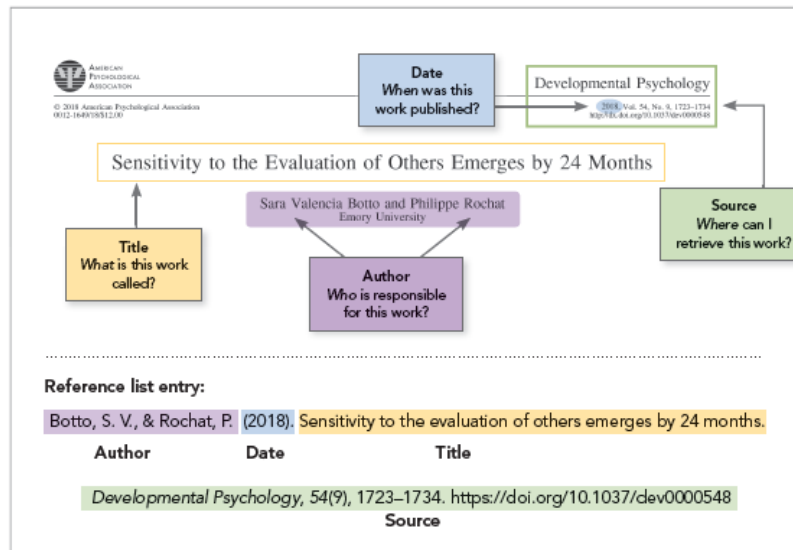
Recess; Special; Hanging; 1,25 cm.

Kaynakça Listesinin Hazırlanmasında Temel Kurallar



The figure below is taken from the reference guide on the APA page. In the figure, each element is colored differently for emphasis.

Figure 9.1 Example of Where to Find Reference Information for a Journal Article



Additionally, the in-text citation of a work must match exactly the reference list. For example, the in-text citation for the study in the example is Botto and Rochat (2018) or (Botto & Rochat, 2018).

Article References:

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Duckworth, A. L., Quirk, A., Gallop, R., Hoyle, R. H., Kelly, D. R., & Matthews, M. D. (2019). Cognitive and noncognitive predictors of success. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA*, 116(47), 23499–23504. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1910510116>

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Harris, L. (2014). Instructional leadership perceptions and practices of elementary school leaders [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. University of Virginia.

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Jacobs, G. M., Teh, J., & Spencer, L. (2019). A proposal for facilitating more cooperation in competitive sports (ED573929). ERIC. <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED573929.pdf>