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| How to prepare your manuscript for the Journal of Eye Movement Research | |
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| This document can be used to create a suitably formatted submission to the Journal of Eye Movement Research. It contains some instructions, style definitions, and explanatory text in conformance with the publication manual of the American Psychological Association. Writing a paper for the Journal of Eye Movement Research requires final manuscripts that are formatted according to the styles defined in this template. To ensure a final product of high quality, we must receive your article in the appropriate file type and text format. The purpose of this document is to provide you with the information you need to produce a complete well-formed submission to the Journal of Eye Movement Research. | |
| Keywords: Eye movement, eye tracking, saccades, microsaccades, antisaccades, smooth pursuit, scanpath, convergence, attention | |
| \*Corresponding author: Rudolf Groner, [contact@jemr.org](mailto:contact@jemr.org)  #These authors contributed equally  Received January 01, 2023; Published January 01, 2023.  Citation: Groner, R., Singer, S. & Stoffel, P. (2023). How to prepare your manuscript for the Journal of Eye Movement Research. *Journal of Eye Movement Research*, *x*(y):z. https://doi.org/10.16910/jemr.x.y.z  ISSN: 1995-8692  Copyright © 2023, Groner, R., Singer, S. & Stoffel, P.  This article is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license.](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) | |

Introduction

The following descriptions of different sections have been taken over from McBride and Wagman (1997) and Smith (2006).

The first paragraph of the Introduction should introduce the general topic of the study. Do not begin too generally (e.g., discussing all of psychology), but do not begin too specifically either (e.g., by stating the hypothesis). Be sure to define any terms you are using that are specific to the field of study. Indicate what your operational definitions are.

In subsequent paragraphs, you should be building a case for your study. Explain what has been found in previous research on this topic, describe what gap exists in this literature, and explain how your study will fill the gap (i.e., provide a unique study that will contribute new knowledge in the area).

Toward the end of your Introduction, you should briefly describe the design of your study in such a way that it connects to the justification you have given for the purpose of the study and leads to your hypotheses. Be sure to briefly review the justification for your hypotheses. Do not simply state your hypotheses and assume the reader will know why you are making them.

Methods

In the Method section, you should describe the details of how the study was conducted. You should provide the reader with enough information to be able to replicate your study. Details that are not important for replication should not be included (e.g., what type of pencils the participants used, etc.). The reader should also be able to evaluate the appropriateness of your methods for the hypothesis you made. Method sections may vary in the number of sections the authors include, but the most common sections are described below. The entire Method section should be written in past verb tense. You can use a table to report important characteristics of the method or the flow of activities. An example is provided in Table 1.

Participants

Describe who participated in your study. How many participants were in the study and how were they selected/recruited? In what way were the participants compensated for running in the study? Were any data sets deleted? If so, why were they deleted? Describe any demographics of the participants that might be important to the study. If you have conducted an experiment, indicate how many participants were assigned to each condition.

Design

The design may appear separately in a journal article or it may be combined with another section (e.g., Materials section). Either way, it is important to explain the design of the study. What variables were manipulated and/or measured? How were they manipulated/measured? If there are independent variables in the study, indicate the levels of each variable and whether each variable was manipulated within- or between-subjects.

Materials

Describe the materials used in the study. What were the stimuli? What are their physical characteristics, expressed by exact measurements (luminance, distance, retinal size, etc.) ? If appropriate, provide examples of the stimuli. Provide citations if the stimuli have been used in previous research.

Procedure

Describe the procedure of the study in chronological order. Explain what the participants did in the appropriate order. Summarize the instructions. What tasks did they perform in which order? Explain the differences in the conditions. Also, often it is helpful to show an experimental trial in a figure. Here is an example how to insert a figure (Figure 1).

**Figure 1.**

*Please provide information about the figure*



Results

You should begin your Results section with a statement of your dependent measure. In addition, in your results section you should describe the analysis conducted on your data. Also report the outcome of the analyses (e.g., means, standard deviations, t values, F values, etc.). Know the correct format for reporting statistics. Tables and figures may accompany your results section. Use tables or figures when they more clearly display results. Never include the same data in both a table and a figure (McBride & Wagman, 1997). Here, an example of the presentation of results is provided in Table 1 (Table 1).

**Table 1.**

This is a caption for the Table 1.

|  | Factor 2 | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Factor 1 | Condition A | Condition B |
| First | 586 (231)  2.2 | 649 (255)  7.5 |
| Second | 590 (195)  2.8 | 623 (231)  2.5 |

Note. Please specify numbers and symbols in the note section.

Discussion

The first part of your discussion should review the hypotheses you stated in the introduction and you should state which hypotheses were supported by the data. State which results provided the support for a particular hypothesis.

In the second part of the discussion section you should compare your results to past studies, particularly studies discussed in the introduction. If the results are not the same, discuss possible reasons for the difference.

Lastly, in your discussion section you should discuss the validity of your study. Were there any possible confounding variables that could have affected your results? If so, what were they and how did they specifically affect your data? You may also want to propose future research.

The discussion section is less rigid than the other sections in format. You have more freedom here to discuss any relevant issues pertaining to your study. Be sure to end your Discussion section with a paragraph summarizing the contribution of your study. See Purdue Online Writing Lab. (n.d.) for some additional APA-style writings tips.

Ethics and Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declare(s) that the contents of the article are in agreement with the ethics described in <http://biblio.unibe.ch/portale/elibrary/BOP/jemr/ethics.html> and that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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