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The Abstract page should include 4-5 keywords indicating the primary focus of the manuscript (to facilitate search engines). Keywords should not be overly narrow or specific, but should provide sufficient information to enable search engines to identify the paper.

Manuscript Body:

Headings. The heading structure for all sections follows the same top-down progression, regardless of how many subsections are contained within any section. See below for an example of the indentation, font, and punctuation that should be associated with each level of heading.

Introduction

Approaches to Violence Risk Assessment

Subheadings are NOT required in the Introduction, but when used, they must conform to the APA standards.

Method

The number and depth of subheadings within the Method section will depend on length and complexity. Many Method sections will simply include a description of the participants and setting where they were drawn, along with a summary of the sample characteristics – with no subheadings needed. For longer sections, consider using subheadings (and even sub-subheadings) to clarify the text. Most Method sections will include, at a minimum, subheadings for Participants, Procedure, and Statistical Analysis

Participants

Note that this level of subheading should use “title case”, where most words are capitalized. The text for this level of subheading should be indented, below the subheading. All

paragraphs in the manuscript should be indented, with no spaces between paragraphs.

Sample characteristics. Note that this level of subheading (if used) should only capitalize the first word. The text for this level of subheading begins on the same line.

Measures

Note that many studies will not need a separate subheading for measures, but rather will include this information in the Procedure section.

Instruments used to assess violence risk. Some studies will be sufficiently complex such that subheadings for predictors and outcome variables are useful.

Procedure

This section **MUST** include information about ethics approval for the study (assuming the paper describes a research study for which ethics approval is appropriate).

Statistical Analysis Plan

A brief summary of the statistical analyses, and how they will address the study questions and variables, is useful in helping guide the reader through the Results that will follow.

Results

Note that subheadings within the Results (and Discussion) will depend on content. See the paragraph below about formatting statistics.

Discussion

The Discussion section should **DISCUSS** the study findings, not simply repeat them. What are the implications, how much we understand contradictory or counterintuitive findings?

Limitations

A discussion of study limitations – not simply a sentence listing them, is essential to interpreting the data from virtually every published study.

Conclusions

Reporting Statistics. All statistics should be reported in accordance with APA style. In general, this means italicizing the actual statistic (*F*), including the d.f., and giving exact p values ($p = .03$, not $p < .05$). A p value below .001 should be reported as $p < .001$, not $p = .00$. Most statistics should include 2 decimal places, but in some cases one may be sufficient (e.g., percentages, means, etc). Three decimal places should be limited to situations where small gradations are meaningful (e.g., $p = .002$, or for describing fit statistics for multivariate models, where small differences are relevant). Whenever possible, effect size estimates and 95% confidence intervals should be provided. Statistics that are presented in a table need not be repeated extensively in the text, unless there is a logical reason to do so (e.g., to highlight key findings, or identify the handful of significant findings from a larger pool of analyses).

However, you should refer to the table in the text and emphasize particular data in your narrative that may help the reader to interpret your findings. Examples of how to report inferential statistics in the body of your manuscript are provided below.

- Correlations

To test the hypothesis that positive associations would exist between psychopathy and violence risk, Pearson correlation analyses were performed and can be found in Table 1. Contrary to predictions, although PCL-R Factor 1 was significantly related to violence risk ($r = .37, p < .01$), PCL-R Factor 2 was not (r

= .10, $p = .29$).

- ANOVA

Mean PCL-R scores differed significantly across risk categories, $F[5, 38] = 4.01, p = .01$. Significant differences between risk categories were revealed in pair-wise comparisons. Participants with low risk ratings had significantly lower psychopathy scores ($M = 5, SD = 1.2$) than those with moderate risk ratings ($M = 10, SD = 3.3$) and those with high risk ratings ($M = 24, SD = 4.1$).

- Regression

When entered into a regression, age, number of prior arrests, and number of prior hospitalizations predicted violence risk rating $F[3,44] = 2.36, p = .02$, accounting for 27.3% of the variance ($R^2 = .27$, Adjusted $R^2 = .16$) in this variable.

References. Internal citations and the reference list should be prepared in accordance with the APA Publication Manual, 6th edition.

In the body of the manuscript, cite the reference by author and publication date. Examples are provided below.

- One work by one author: (Smith, 1983)
- One work by multiple authors: (Smith, Jones, & Miller, 1983)
 - For subsequent citations, one work by three or more authors can be cited as: (Smith et al., 1983)
- One work by six or more authors: (Smith et al., 1983)
- Two or more works within the same parentheses
 - Two or more works by the same author should be arranged by year of publication: (Smith, 1983, 1987)
 - Identify works with the same author and same publication date with suffixes: (Smith, 1987a, 1987b)
 - Two or more works by different authors should be organized alphabetically, as they appear in the reference list: (Hart & Steinman, 2000; Smith, Jones, & Miller, 1987)

The reference list should be organized alphabetically and should come at the end of the article. A general outline of the entry is as follows: Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). Title of article. *Title of periodical, volume*, pp-pp. doi: xxxxx. More specific examples are provided below.

- Journal Article:

Tsai, M., & Wagner, N. N. (1978). Therapy groups for women sexually molested as children. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour*, 7, 417-427. doi: 10.1037/0096-3445.134.2.258

- Book:

Millman, M. (1980). *Such a pretty face*. New York: W.W. Norton.

- Book chapter:

Zirkel, S. (2000). Social intelligence: The development and maintenance of purposive behavior. In R. Bar-On & J. D. Parker (Eds.), *Handbook of Emotional Intelligence* (pp. 3-27). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Examples of other types of references should refer to the Style Manual for the American Psychological Association (6th Edition).

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