

The Coding Manual

批注 [岳1]: In order to better understand the changes in our coding manual, we use different tags to represent the different changes in the manual. The gray font indicates that the code has been removed, and the yellow highlight indicates a new code. Other changes will be commented.

1 Coding Manual Instruction

The primary aim of this coding manual was to standardize the coding procedure and eliminate inconsistencies across coders.

2 Coding Procedure

The whole process of coding is divided into two stages: coding and proofreading stages.

2.1 Coding Stage

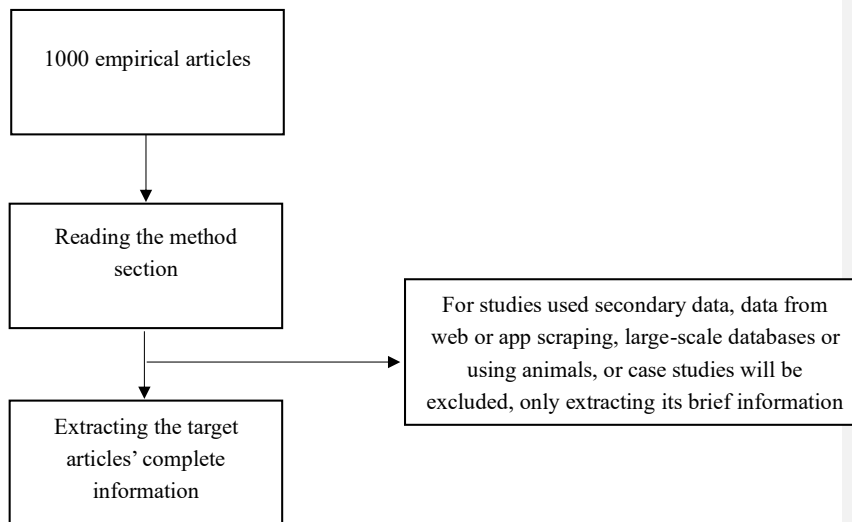


Figure 1. The procedure of the coding stage

2.1.1 Method section

First, we will read the methods part to check whether the data for the study came from a large dataset or secondary data, or whether it was an animal study, a case study, or data from web or app scraping. If yes, we will only record the brief information of the articles (see the first line of the example file). If not, we will extract the complete information of the articles

批注 [岳2]: We considered more carefully the types of studies that did not fit into our target literature.

批注 [岳3]: Compared to the previous manual, we use the CSV document for the example demonstration because this file format will also be used for formal coding and is more beneficial for coders to understand the manual.

according to the third part of this manual (see the second and third lines of the example file).

Repeat the above steps until all the literature has been coded.

2.2 Code proofreading

(1) To further increase the reliability and objectivity of the coding content, we will redistribute the articles for proofreading after the coding stage is completed.

(2) The coders will be divided into groups, with two coders in each group proofreading the same documents. If there is an inconsistency between two independent coders, we will go back to the article and resolve the inconsistency through discussion. If an agreement cannot be achieved between two coders, a third coder, a senior author, will join the discussion to make a final decision.

3 The Detailed Information of Code Dimensions¹

- **Article IDs:** Each article has a unique ID (8 digits)

- **Source journal:**

- *Acta Psychologica Sinica, Journal of Psychological Science, Chinese Journal of Clinical Psychology, Psychological Development and Education, Psychological and Behavioral Studies*

- **Article Title:** Please use Chinese when extracting information.

- **Study Number:**

Note: 1. The study number refers to this number of studies reported in the article; 2. If the article includes a pre-test, the pre-test is only recorded if it is written in the form of a formal study. In that case, the pre-test study is coded as 1, and the subsequent studies are numbered sequentially; 3. If multiple studies in an article use the same

批注 [岳4]: We have deleted this code dimension, because the fifth digit of Article IDs already indicated its source journal.

批注 [岳5]: Here we will use Chinese for the convenience of the coding proofreading.

¹ The codes or information are separated by a semicolon in the English state if more than one need be recorded in the same section.

batch of participants, only the first study must be recorded, and the remaining studies only need to be recorded with the study number and a note in the remark section that the samples were used repeatedly.

批注 [岳6]: To reduce coding inconsistencies, many coding categories are explained in more detail. For these parts, we use italics to represent them (the same below).

● Participants' Group

Note: If multiple groups of samples were reported, we will code them separately, and all demographic information of each group will be recorded in detail.

● Study Type

批注 [岳7]: In this part, we refined the types of research. We add the qualitative research.

- 1. Experimental/quasi-experimental; 2. Questionnaire; 3. Qualitative research; 4. Others

● Sample Type

批注 [岳8]: In this part, we refined the sample type.

- 1. University students (including graduate students); 2. Students but not university students; 3. Infants and toddlers; 4. Preschool children; 5. Others

Note: 1. If the study covered all types of the group at the same time or was not specified, it is recorded as Others; 2. Only the type to which the participants belonged when they initially participated in the study will be recorded, if it was a longitudinal study and the participants' status changed at various time points.

● Sample Size

Note: 1. Sample size refers to the number of valid samples involved in the study; 2. Textual descriptions take priority over tabular descriptions when coding articles with both types of descriptions.

● Gender

- 0. Unreported; 1. Reported
- Number of men (%) / Number of women (%)

批注 [岳9]: In this part, we use 0 and 1 to denote unreported and reported respectively, so that the coders can easily enter the data. The same goes for the following code as long as it involves unreported or reported.

Note: 1. Please record the number if the article contains both number and percentage information about the gender; 2. Please record the percentage separately if the article only provides the percentage of males and females.

- **Age**

- 0. Unreported; 1. Reported
- If reporting, please extract details of age.

Note: Please extract the specific description of age in the article if neither the $M \pm SD$ nor the range of the sample's age is mentioned.

- **Socioeconomic Status**

- 0. Unreported; 1. Reported
- If reported, extract the type of SES information

Note: The types of socioeconomic information include: 1. Income or other property; 2. Subjective social class. When coding, simply record the corresponding number. Record as 12 if the article contains both types of participants' information.

批注 [岳10]: For this section we refer to Rad's article (Rad et al., 2018).

- **Educational Attainment**

- 0. Unreported; 1. Reported
- If reported, extract the type of reported information

Note: the types of information on education level include: 1. Lower than college; 2. College and higher. If studies involve participants with both educational backgrounds, record as 12.

- **Ethnicity**

- 0. Unreported; 1. Reported
- If reported, extract the ethnicity information (e.g., Han Chinese, Tibetan)

- **Occupation**

- ◆ 0. Unreported; 1. Reported

- **Religious**

- 0. Unreported; 1. Reported
- If reported, extract the detailed information

Note: Religious information is classified as follows: 1. Buddhism; 2. Christianity; 3. Islam; and 4. Other. Only the corresponding numbers need to be recorded.

- **Area**

- 0. Unreported; 1. Provincial area; 2. Non-Chinese sample.

Note: 1. When coding provincial administrative regions, only abbreviated names are required, such as Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Hubei Province, and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region being recorded as Hong Kong, Hubei, and Guangxi; 2. If a study contains more than one provincial administrative region, each provincial administrative region is recorded separately; 3. If more than one provincial administrative region is mentioned in the study but only a few of them are listed, for example, "Subjects come from 26 provinces/regions across China, including Guangdong, Beijing, Shanghai, Sichuan, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Shaanxi, and Chongqing," then only the provincial administrative regions mentioned by the subjects are recorded. However, you need to make a note in Remakes with a note that the regional report is incomplete.

- **Sampling Method**

- 0. Unreported; 1. Convenience sampling; 2. Random sampling; 3. Others

- **Participant Recruitment Method**

- 0. Unreported; 1. Online; 2. Offline; 3. Online and offline

批注 [岳11]: Due to the complexity of the occupations and the inconsistency in the descriptions of researchers, we no longer record their detailed information

● Abstract

- Whether articles mentioned the participants' demographic information (0. Not mentioned; 1. Mentioned)

● Generalization Statement

- The target population which studies intend to generalize.
- The level of explicitness on the statement about the target population (explicitly stated or inferred from the text)
- Coding basis: exacting sentences/words excerpted from the full text of the paper that are associated with the statement about the target population

Note: For these three items, coders firstly read the conclusion to search the information of articles' target population. If no such information was found, coders continue to other parts of articles (firstly introduction, and then, results or other parts).

● Remarks

Note: 1. Please note large data sets, secondary data, case studies, animal studies, and mining data studies separately as database, secondary data, case, animal, and mining data; 2. For multiple notes, please add the serial number before each note; 3. In addition to the mandatory notes, coders can note what they want to record when they coding.

批注 [岳12]: We have reconsidered and revised our code manual for abstract, discussion and conclusion according to reviewers' suggestions.