

Instructions to Authors for APHERJ

Files should be in MS Word format only. Figures and tables should be embedded and not supplied separately. Please make sure that you use as much as possible normal fonts in your documents. Special fonts, such as fonts used in the Far East (Japanese, Chinese, Korean, etc.) may cause problems during processing. To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spellchecker' function of MS Word.

Article Structure

All intending authors must register at the APHERJ's online platform: <http://po.pnuresearchportal.org/ejournal/index.php/apherj>. If you are already enrolled as an author, you may simply log in and begin the submission process.

Articles should be prepared in the following order:

Title. Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible. The title is not more than 12 words and be written with 16 font size and centered.

The title section should include:

A concise and informative title

The name(s) of the author(s)

The email address of the corresponding author

The affiliation(s) and address(es) of the author(s)

Abstract. The abstract is a summarization or synopsis of the complete document, written in one paragraph, which should include these elements: Purpose, methods, results, conclusions and recommendations

The abstract should be between 100-150 words. It must be in 10 point Times New Roman, italics, justified horizontal alignment and double spaced. The first line of the abstract must not be indented from the rest of the text. One double space, 10 point Times New Roman, separate the abstract and the author's email and the first section of the article.

Abstract Writing Style

- Use specific words, phrases, concepts, and keywords from your paper.
- Use precise, clear, descriptive language.
- The abstract should be written with correct English-language grammar and spelling.
- Write from an objective, rather than evaluative, point of view.
- Define unique terms and acronyms the first time used.
- Write one paragraph, from 100 to 150 words in length and be written with 10 font size.
- Use complete sentences.
- Use verbs in the active voice.

Keywords: Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 5 keywords be written with 10 font size.

Key Elements of an Article:

1. *Introduction:* to explain the theoretical background, related research, the practical applications and the nature and purpose of the article.
2. *Methods:* Method section that describes the participants (e.g., demographics, selection criteria, and group assignment), the materials (e.g., task[s], equipment, instruments, including a discussion of their validity and reliability, if appropriate), and the procedures employed in the study such as treatment(s) and data analysis.
3. *Results (findings) and discussion:* Results should be clear and concise. Discussion 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.
4. *Conclusion and recommendations:* 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. You may suggest for further researches and practical applications.

(Authors may deviate from the aforesaid key elements as subsections when doing/ writing a qualitative research. But in principle the four elements are still in this article.)

Acknowledgements (when appropriate): 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.) and sponsors.

Article Formatting (The Asia Pacific Higher Education Research Journal)

All manuscripts to be submitted for publication in the journal should be in letter-sized paper, with 1.0 paragraph spacing, use Cambria 10pt font, and observe side margins: top and bottom – 1”; left and right - 1.25”. Maximum of 20 pages to include table of contents, graphs, tables, references and appendices.

Hard and soft copy of the manuscript must be submitted to the PNU Secretariat. Use Cambria 13pt font, bold, justified for the research title. Hard copy shall bear the name of the researcher/s (Cambria, 12pt font) and the institution which they represent (Cambria, 8pt font, italicized). Soft copy shall be free from indicators of researcher/s and institution, for purposes of the blind-review. If sent via email as an attachment, identifying information can be indicated in the subject line

Exploring students' visual conception of matter and its implications to teaching and learning chemistry (font size 13, Cambria, justified)

Allen A. Espinosa^{1*}, Arlyne C. Marasigan¹, Janir T. Datukan¹ (font size 12, Cambria)

¹Faculty of Science, Technology and Mathematics, College of Teacher Development, Philippine Normal University, 1000 Manila, Philippines (font size 8, Cambria, italicized)

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Article History:

Received 01 June 2014

Received in revised form 14 August 2014

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Article ID 834584

Keywords

Should give at least 3 to a maximum of 5 keywords. Font size 10, Cambria.

*Corresponding author: Allen A. Espinosa
(espinosa.aa@pnu.edu.ph)

ABSTRACT

The abstract should highlight the objectives of the study, summary of the methodology, results and discussion. Font size 10, italicized, Cambria and justified.

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Introduction (10, Cambria, bold face)

The introduction should contain the ***background of the study, the research questions, selected literature reviews, conceptual framework and research hypothesis.*** Font size 10, Cambria and justified. Headings for subtopics should be italicized, bold face.

Follow APA 6 in citing references.

Method (10, Cambria, bold face)

Method should contain the ***participants, sampling and research design and apparatus and materials.*** Font size 10, Cambria and justified. Headings for subtopics should be italicized, bold face.

Results (10, Cambria, boldface)

Figures should be numbered continuously, italicized, font size 8, Cambria.

Below is an example.

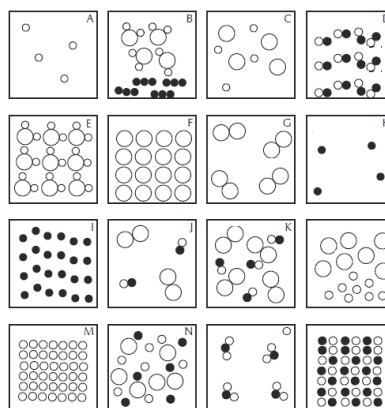


Figure 1. Visual conception models.

Tables should be numbered continuously. The heading "Table 1" should have a font size of 8, Cambria. Table title should be italicized with font size 8, Cambria font. Below is an example.

Table 3
Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test on Interest in Chemistry Pretest

	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	U	p
COPT	39	38.97	1520	703.0	0.847
TTA	37	38.00	1406		
Total	76				

* $p < 0.05$

Consult APA 6 for other statistical tables.

Use APA 6 in reporting statistical results. Below is an example for t-test.

Table 3 shows that there is no significant difference in the posttest mean scores in the WGCTA of COPT ($M=53.1, SD=8.31$) and TTA ($M=52.4, SD=6.53$), $t(73)=0.352, p=0.363$. This result suggests that the critical thinking skills of students who were taught using

COPT and those who were exposed to TTA were comparable even after intervention.

Consult APA 6 for other statistical tests.

Discussion

The discussion part should answer each research question based on the results. Font size 10, Cambria and justified. Headings for subtopics should be italicized, bold face.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Font size 10, Cambria and justified.

References

Follow APA 6 in reporting bibliography.

Appendices (if any)

Reference List

The list of references must be comprehensive, as it includes all pertinent information about the sources of ideas and arguments. Author's name and initial must not be followed by a comma and a full stop (period), respectively. Period separates entries like author's names, year of publication, title of article or books, journals and books must be italicized. Electronic sources must include dates of access and site addresses. (Please refer to the APA Publication Manual for way of citing references.) Examples are as follows:

Periodicals

Periodicals include items published on a regular basis such as journals, magazines, newspapers, and newsletters.

General reference form:

Author, A. A., Author, B.B., & Author, C.C. (year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, xx, pp-pp. doi:xx.xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx.

Journal article with DOI

Herbst-Damm, K.L., & Kulik, J.A. (2005). Volunteer support, marital status, and the survival times of terminally ill patients. *Health Psychology, 24*, 225-229. Doi: 10.1037/0278-9133.24.2.225.

Journal article with DOI, more than seven authors

Gilbert, D. G., McClernon, J. F., Rabinovich, N. E., Sugai, C., Plath, L. C., Asgaard, G.,...Botros, N. (2004). Effects of quitting smoking on EEG activation and attention last for more than 31 days and more severe with stress, dependence, DRD2 A1 allele, and depressive traits. *Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 6*, 249-267. doi: 10.1080/14622200410001676305.

Journal article without DOI (when DOI is not available)

Sillick, T. J., & Schutte, N. S. (2006). Emotional intelligence and self-esteem mediate between perceived early parental love and adult happiness. *E-Journal of Applied Psychology, 2*(2), 38-48. Retrieved from <http://ojs.lib.swin.edu.au/index.php/ejap>.

Magazine article

Chamberlin, J., Novotney, A., Packard, E., & Price, M. (2008, May). Enhancing worker well-being: Occupational health psychologists convene to share their research on work, stress, and health. *Monitor on Psychology, 39*(5), 26-29.

Online magazine article

Clay, R. (2008, June). Science vs. ideology. Psychologists fight back about the misuse of research. *Monitor on Psychology, 39*(6). Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/monitor/>.

Newsletter article, no author

Six sites meet for comprehensive anti-gang initiative conference. (2006, November/December). *OJJDP News @ a Glance*. Retrieved from http://www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojjdp/news_at_glance/216684/topstory.html.

Newspaper article

Scwarz, J. (1993, September 30). Obesity affects economic, social status. *The Washington Post*, pp. A1, A4.

- Precede page numbers for newspaper articles with p. or pp.
- If an article appears on discontinuous pages, give all page numbers, and separate the numbers with comma (e.g., pp. B1, B3, B5-B7).

Online newspaper article

Brody, J. E., (2007, December 11). Mental reserves keep brain agile. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>.

Editorial without signature

Editorial: "What is a disaster" and why does this question matter? [Editorial]. (2006). *Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management, 14*, 1-2.

Online-only supplemental material in a periodical

Marshall-Pescini, S., & Whitten, A. (2008). Social learning of nut-cracking behavior in East African sanctuary-living chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*) [Supplemental material]. *Journal of Comparative Psychology, 122*, 186-194. Doi: 10.1037/0735-7036.122.2.186.supp.

When DOIs are assigned, use them as noted in the examples that follow.

For an entire book, use the following reference formats:

Author, A. A. (1967). *Title of work*. Location: Publisher.

Author, A. A. (1997). *Title of work*. Retrieved from <http://www.xxxxxxx>.

Author, A. A. (2006). *Title of work*. Doi: xxxxx.

Editor, A. A. (Ed.). (1986). *Title of work*. Location: Publisher.

For a chapter in a book or entry in a reference book, use the following formats:

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (1995). Title of chapter or entry. In A. Editor, B. Editor, & C. Editor (Eds.), *Title of the book* (pp. xxx-xxx). Location: Publisher.

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (1993). Title of chapter or entry. In A. Editor, B. Editor, & C. Editor (Eds.), *Title of the book* (pp. xxx-xxx). Retrieved from <http://www.xxxxxxx>.

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (1995). Title of chapter or entry. In A. Editor, B. Editor, & C. Editor (Eds.), *Title of the book* (pp. xxx-xxx). doi: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx.

APA 6th Edition Format for References

Examples by type

7.01 Periodicals

Periodicals include terms published on a regular basis such as journals, magazines, newspapers and newsletter.

General reference form:

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, xx, pp-pp.
doi:xx.xxxxxxxxxxx

1. Journal Article with DOI

Herbst-Damm, K.L., & Kulik, J.A. (2005). Volunteer support, marital status, and the survival times of terminally ill patients. *Health Psychology, 24*, 225-229. doi: 10.1037/0278-6133.24.2.225

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Gilbert, D. G., McClernon, J. F., Rabinovich, N. E., Sugai, C., Plath, L. C., Asgaard, G., . . . Botros, N. (2004). Effects of quitting smoking on EEG activation and attention last for more than 31 days and are more sever with stress, dependence, DRD2 A1 allele, and depressive traits. *Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 6*, 249-267. doi: 10.01080/14622200410001676305

3. Journal Article without DOI (when DOI is not available)

Sillick, T.J., & Schutte, N. S. (2006). Emotional intelligence and self-esteem mediate between perceived early parental love and adult happiness. *E-Journal of Applied Psychology, 2*(2), 38-48. Retrieved from <http://ojs.lib.swin.edu.au/index.php/ejap>

Light, M.A., & Light, I.H. (2008). The geographic expansion of Mexican immigration in the United States and its implications for local law enforcement. *Law Enforcement Executive Forum Journal, 8*(1), 73-82.

4. Magazine Article

Chamberlin, J., Novotney, A., Packard, E., & Price, M. (2008, May). Enhancing worker well being: Occupational health psychologists convene to share their research on work, stress and health. *Monitor on Psychology, 39*(6). 26-29.

5. Online Magazine Article

Clay, R. (2008, June). Science vs. ideology: Psychologist fight back about the misuse of research. *Monitor on Psychology, 39*(6) Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/montior>

6. Newsletter Article, no author

Six sites meet for comprehensive anti-gang initiative conference (2006, November/December). *OJJDP News@ a Glance*. Retrieved from http://www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojjdp/news_at_a_glance/216684/topstory.html

7. Newspaper article

Schwartz, J. (1993, September 30). Obesity affects economic, social status. *The Washington Post*, pp. A1, A4.

- Precede page numbers for newspaper articles with p. or pp.
- If an article appears on discontinuous pages, give all page numbers, and separate the numbers with a comma (e.g., pp. B1, B3, B5-B7)

8. Online newspaper article

Brody, J.E. (2007, December 11). Mental reserves brain agile. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>

9. Editorial without signature

Editorial: "What is a disaster" and why does this question matter? [Editorial] (2006). *Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management*, 14, 1-2

10. Online only supplemental material in a periodical

Marshall-Pescini, S. & Whiten, A. (2008). Social learning of nut-cracking behavior in East African Sanctuary-living chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*) [Supplemental Material]. *Journal of Comparative Psychology*, 122, 186-194. Doi:10.1037/0735-7036.122.2.186.supp

When DOI's are assigned, use them as noted in the examples that follow. For an entire book, use the following reference formats:

Author, A. A (1967). *Title of work*. Location: Publisher.

Author, A.A (1997) *Title of work*. Retrieved from <http://www.xxxx>

Author, A. A (2006) *Title of work*. doi:xxxxx

Editor, A.A (Ed.). (1986) *Title of work*. Location:Publisher

For a chapter in a book or entry in a reference book, use the following formats

Author, A.A., & Author, B. B. (1995). Title of chapter or entry. In A. Editor, B. Editor, & C. Editor (Eds), *Title of book* (pp. xxx-xxx) Location: Publisher

Author, A.A., & Author B.B (1993) Title of chapter or entry. In A. Editor & B. Editor (Eds) *Title of book* (pp. xxx-xxx) Retrieved from <http://www.xxxx>

Author, A.A., & Author B.B (1993) Title of chapter or entry. In. A. Editor, B. Editor, & C. Editor (Eds.) *Title of book* (pp. xxx-xxx).doi:xxxxxxxx.

APA 6th Edition Format for Basic Citation

Table 6.1

Basic Citation Styles

Type of Citation	First Citation in text	Subsequent citations in text	Parenthetical format, first citation in text	Parenthetical format, subsequent citations in text
One work by one author	Walker (2007)	Walker (2007)	(Walker, 2007)	(Walker, 2007)
One work by two authors	Walker and Allen (2004)	Walker and Allen (2004)	(Walker& Allen 2004)	(Walker & Allen 2004)
One work by three authors	Bradley, Ramirez and Soo (1999)	Bradley et al. (1999)	(Bradley, Ramirez & Soo 1999)	(Bradley et al., 1999)
One work by four authors	Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, and Walsh (2006)	Bradley et al. (2006)	(Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, & Walsh 2006)	(Bradley et al., 2006)
One work by five authors	Walker, Allen, Bradley, Ramirez, and Soo (2008)	Walker et al. (2008)	(Walker, Allen, Bradley, Ramirez, & Soo 2008)	(Walker et al., 2008)
One work by six or more authors	Wasserstein et al. (2005)	Wasserstein et al. (2005)	(Wasserstein et al.,2005)	(Wasserstein et al.,2005)
Groups (readily identified through abbreviation) as authors	National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH 2003)	NIMH (2003)	(National Institute of Mental Health NIMH 2003)	(NIMH 2003)
Groups (no abbreviation) as authors	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)

Peer Review Process

The refereeing system shall adopt a three-stage evaluation process: initial appraisal, double blind external review, and Editorial Board evaluation. Upon receipt, each submitted manuscript will be subjected to an appraisal by the Publication Team. This process shall ensure that each manuscript fits the objectives and standards of the journal. It will likewise establish significance and technical soundness of the paper. The result of the initial appraisal shall determine whether the manuscript will be endorsed for an external review or be returned to the author/s for revision. Author/s is/are given two to four weeks to revise the manuscript depending on the security and completeness of revisions required. Manuscripts revised following the initial appraisal with attached accomplished and signed commitment form are sent to double blind refereeing by at least two external reviewers. The external reviewers are determined by the Editorial Board and given a month to evaluate the manuscripts. Comments and suggestions resulting from the refereeing are consolidated and sent to the authors for appropriate action. The author/s is/are given two (2) weeks to revise and resubmit the manuscript. The revised manuscript shall undergo final scrutiny by the Editorial Board. This process ensures that the external reviewers' suggestions are incorporated in the manuscript, on which the acceptance for publication of the proposed article shall be contingent. Accepted papers for publication are then subjected to final language editing by the Managing Editor and the Editor-in-Chief. When ready, proofs are again sent to the author/s for his/her/their final review. The author/s is/are expected to return the proofs within a week. Failure on the part of the author/s to send any feedback within said time implies acceptance of proofs without corrections. As soon as the camera-ready copy of the journal volume is prepared, it will be sent to the Web-Editor for uploading of the new issue of the journal on the online platform.

Publication Ethics

Publishing an article in a peer-reviewed journal is a very critical task in disseminating knowledge. In a peer-reviewed journal, the accuracy of publication is expected from authors to be observed in the course of evaluating papers that are submitted. Thus, ethical conduct is anticipated for all parties involved in the publishing process: the author, the journal editor, the peer reviewer and the publisher.

DUTIES OF AUTHORS

Reporting standards

In original empirical articles, authors must submit accurate description of the procedures implemented and the goals and objectives for purposely performing such works. All data should be openly stated in the paper together with the specific details and sources to guarantee replicability of the research in the future. Inaccurate or falsified claims in submitted manuscripts would intone ethical publication violations.

Originality and plagiarism

Mandatory to contributors or authors to properly cite and quote literature sources that they used in framing their research articles. Plagiarism is an unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable This act may be manifested in variety of ways such as using another's paper as the author's own paper, intentional or unintentional copying or paraphrasing parts of another's paper without citation, claiming results from research conducted by others.

Redundant or concurrent publication

Authors should not submit for consideration in another journal a previously published paper. Contributors should not in general publish manuscripts describing basically the same research in more than one journal or primary publication. Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently institutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable.

Acknowledgement of sources

Proper citation and acknowledgment of the work of others must always be observed. Authors must see to it that they cite publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the stated work. Secure written consent from the source when reporting information obtained privately, as in conversation, correspondence, or discussion with third parties. Information obtained in the course of confidential services, such as refereeing manuscripts or grant applications, must not be used without the explicit written permission of the author of the work involved in these services.

Authorship of the paper

Authorship should be limited to those who have significantly contributed to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. Individuals who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Others who have participated

in certain substantive aspects of the research project may be acknowledged or listed as contributors. The corresponding author should ensure that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper and have agreed to its submission for publication.

Disclosure and conflicts of interest

All authors should disclose in their manuscript any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that might be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed. Examples of potential conflicts of interest which should be disclosed include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Potential conflicts of interest should be disclosed at the earliest stage possible, and must be communicated to the editor in the cover letter when sending the manuscript at the first time.

Fundamental errors in published works

It is the author's obligation to promptly notify the journal editor or publisher and cooperate with the editor to retract or correct the paper when an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his/her own published work. Third party information to the editor or the publisher that a published work contains a significant error may institute prompt retraction or correction the paper by the authors. Or they will be asked to provide evidence to the editor of the correctness of the original paper.

DUTIES OF EDITORS

Publication decisions

It is the responsibility of the editor of a peer-reviewed journal to decide which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published. Editor's decision must always be driven by the following:

- Validation of the work in question and its importance to researchers and readers.
- Policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism and shall guide the
- Manuscript evaluation reports of peer reviewers or editorial board members.

Fair play

It is expected that an editor would evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content regardless of race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors. Double blind reviews will be effected to guarantee no biases in the process of evaluating manuscripts. In this form of review, referees are not aware of the author's personal and professional profile, the same way as the authors will not be given information regarding the referee's identity.

Confidentiality

The editor and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

Disclosure and conflicts of interest

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in an editor's own research without the express written consent of the author. Information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Editors should recuse themselves (i.e. should ask a co-editor, associate editor or other member of the editorial board instead to review and consider) from allowing for manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or (possibly) institutions connected to the papers. Editors should entail all contributors to reveal relevant competing interests and circulate corrections if competing interests are discovered after publication. If needed, other appropriate action should be taken, such as the publication of a retraction or expression of concern.

DUTIES OF REVIEWERS

Contribution to editorial decisions

Peer review process assists the editor in making editorial decisions. It is also used, through the editorial communications with the author, to assist the author in improving the paper. Peer review is an indispensable component of formal scholarly communication, and lies at the heart of the publication process.

Promptness

Any selected referee should notify the editor and excuse himself from the review process if he/she feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that its prompt review will be impossible.

Confidentiality

All submissions received for review must be treated as confidential documents. Manuscripts and articles must not be shown to or discussed with others except as authorized by the editor.

Standards of objectivity

Reviews should be conducted objectively. Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate. Reviewers should clearly express their views with supporting arguments.

Disclosure and conflict of interest

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in a referee's own research without the express written consent of the author. Information or ideas

obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Referees should recuse themselves (i.e. should ask a co-editor, associate editor or other member of the editorial board instead to review and consider) from allowing for manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or (possibly) institutions connected to the papers.

References:

Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement (based on Elsevier recommendations and COPE's Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors). Retrieved from <http://academypublisher.com/ethics.html> [2015-9-27]

Issues concerning Open Access publication have been derived from PLOS Editorial and Publishing Policies. Retrieved from <http://www.plosone.org/static/policies.action> [2015-9-27]

(Most of the listed guidelines were derived from the Publication Ethical Guidelines of Academy Publisher, Elsevier, and OmniaScience).

APHERJ

ASIA PACIFIC HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH JOURNAL



APHERJ

A Multidisciplinary Research Journal

ISSN 2408-350x

CALL FOR ARTICLES

INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS

- Contributors should submit their manuscripts electronically by registering at <http://po.pnuresearchportal.org/ejournal/index.php/apherj> for publication consideration in the August or December issue.
- The article must be in MS Word format and according to the style guidelines. Please visit the aforementioned website for details.
- Article length is 5000 to 6000 words and an abstract of about 100 to 150 words.
- Submissions should be accompanied with the author/s' brief (three to five sentences) bio-note which should include author/s' institutional position or affiliation, and email address for correspondence.
- Submitted articles undergo in-house review by the Editorial Board to establish significance and technical soundness of the paper.
- When accepted, manuscripts are then subjected to double blind review.
- It is the responsibility of the author to secure permission for the use of copyrighted materials.

About The APHERJ

The Asia Pacific Higher Education Research Journal (APHERJ), an international multidisciplinary peer-refereed journal, publishes quality and high impact researches addressing issues and concerns of education and teacher education, social sciences, engineering and technology and educational policy and business education in the Asia Pacific Rim. It provides a forum for dissemination of qualitative and quantitative researches on theory and instructional model building, product development, policy studies, internationalization as well as local responsiveness from different countries and cultures. It aims to bridge the gap between theory and practice through the publication of empirical research which are relevant and contributory to solving higher education problems.

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