



writing registered reports





peer review of protocols & in principle acceptance (IPA)
are the features that distinguish RRs from preregistration



Editorial | Published: 10 January 2017

Promoting reproducibility with registered reports




Nature Human Behaviour **1**, Article number: 0034 (2017) | [Download Citation](#) ↓

Authors who wish to publish their work with us have the option of a registered report. With this format, acceptance in principle happens before the research outcomes are known. As a result, publication bias is neutralized, as are incentives for practices that undermine the validity of scientific research.



Open Science challenges, benefits and tips in early career and beyond – manuscript


Christopher Allen


Created on: October 17, 2018 | Last edited: October 17, 2018





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Open Science challenges, benefits and tips in early career and beyond

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*Authors made equal contribution

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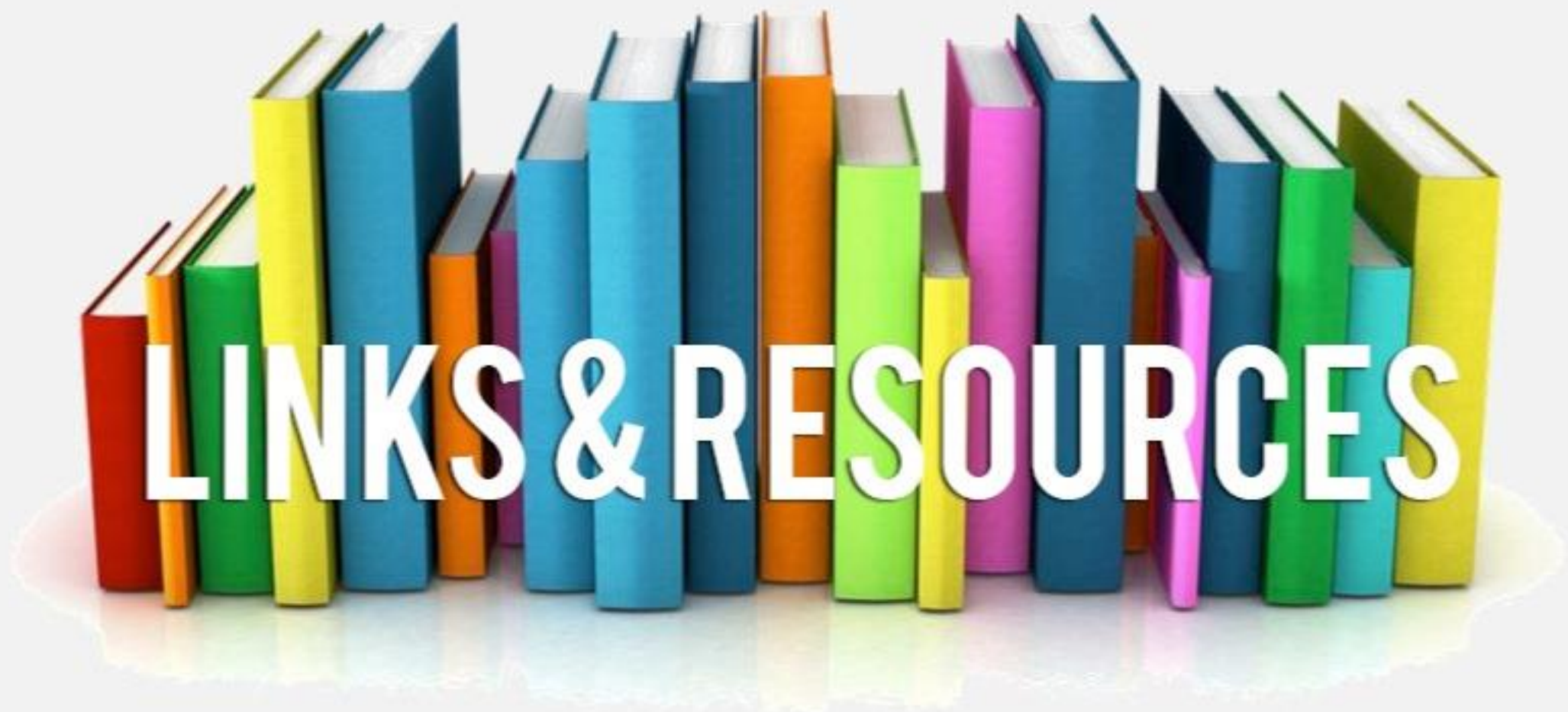
2. Department of Psychiatry, University of Muenster, Germany

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Abstract

The movement towards open science has an unavoidable consequence of failures to replicate previous research. This comes with great benefits but also challenges that are likely to impact the research, usually Early Career Researchers. Here, we describe key bene

some useful resources



Registered Reports emphasize the importance of the research question and the quality of methodology by conducting peer review prior to data collection. High quality protocols are then provisionally accepted for publication if the authors follow through with the registered methodology.

This format is designed to reward best practices in adhering to the hypothetico-deductive model of the scientific method. It eliminates a variety of questionable research practices, including low statistical power, selective reporting of results, and publication bias, while allowing complete flexibility to report serendipitous findings.



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"Registered Reports eliminates the bias against negative results in publishing because the results are not known at the time of review."

-- Daniel Simons, Professor at University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, co-editor of Registered Replication Reports at Perspectives on Psychological Science, and incoming chief editor of Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science

"Because the study is accepted in advance, the incentives for authors change from producing the most beautiful story to the most accurate one."

--Chris Chambers, Professor at Cardiff University, Section Editor for Registered Reports at Cortex, European Journal of Neuroscience and Royal Society Open Science, Chair of the Registered Reports Committee supported by the Center for Open Science

These articles provide an introduction to the Registered Reports concept: an introduction to a special issue of 15 Registered Reports in Social Psychology ([Nosek & Lakens, 2014](#)), and an introduction to Registered Reports for AIMS Neuroscience including answers to 25 common questions about Registered Reports ([Chambers, Feredoes, Muthukumaraswamy, & Etchells, 2014](#)). Chris Chambers provides a summary of how the Registered Reports initiative is making an impact in [this article in Editors' Update](#).

- See a list of published Registered Reports in [this Zotero library](#).
- Authors: If your study has been provisionally accepted for publication, you can register the accepted protocol at [osf.io/rr](#)
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- For inquiries, please contact [David Mellor](#).

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https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1D4_k-8C_UENTRtbPzXfhjEyu3BfLxdOsn9j-otrO870/edit#gid=0

Are Registered Reports appropriate for my scientific discipline?

Are you suggesting Registered Reports as a replacement for existing article formats?

Some members of my editorial board are skeptical (or likely to be skeptical) of Registered Reports. How can I convince them?

Are Registered Reports suitable only for replication studies?

I am concerned that Registered Reports may lower my journal's impact factor.

My publisher is concerned that Registered Reports will spend a long time in the editorial system and so inflate the statistics on handling times.

My publisher is unable to alter our manuscript handling software. How can I introduce Registered Reports using our existing systems?

How complicated and arduous is the implementation of Registered Reports?

Would editors be required to accept any methodologically sound protocol, regardless of its importance to the field?

Would the journal be obligated to publish the results of a Registered Report that appeared promising at Stage 1 but was conducted poorly?

How should I triage initial submissions?

How many journals are currently offering Registered Reports?

Please see the Participating Journals tab for a current listing, including introductory editorials as well as detailed author and reviewer guidelines in each case. You can also find a table comparing the features of different RR formats [here](#).

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https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1D4_k-8C_UENTRtbPzXfhjEyu3BfLxdOsn9j-otrO870/edit#gid=0

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countering some misconceptions



you can go beyond your
registered analyses



they are not inefficient



RRs are not just for
replications



RRs actually protect
against 'scooping'



RRs are possible for qualitative studies

Must fully describe planned methods for thematic analyses (highlighting, examining, and recording patterns within the data)

Must fully describe planned methods for assessing and reporting on data saturation

The templates for preregistering qualitative research nicely highlight more critical features you should specify prior to data collection for qualitative research <https://osf.io/j7ghv/>



Writing Registered Reports

mate-preference sex differences in the
UK & China (Royal Soc Open Science)

<https://psyarxiv.com/sybp4/>

the valence-dominance model of face
perception (Nature Human Behaviour)

<https://psyarxiv.com/n26dy/>

attention & the behavioural immune
system (Psychological Science)

first study chosen by the Psychological Science Accelerator
(distributed network of 360 labs from 45 countries)

<https://psysciacc.org/>

the valence-dominance model of face
perception (Nature Human Behaviour)

<https://psyarxiv.com/n26dy/>

EASP Solid Science Training Workshop 2018 (Bordeaux)

<https://osf.io/gvkxn/>

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Writing Registered Reports

motivate the research
question, not the predicted
outcome



hypotheses should be
specific, numbered, and
have directional predictions



analysis code and tests should be directly linked to the numbered hypotheses

Prediction 1

1A. Men will allocate more mate dollars to physical attractiveness than women in both Chinese and UK samples.

1B. This sex difference will be particularly pronounced when choosing for potential short-term partners than for potential long-term partners.

UK Participants

[Hide](#)

```
pred1.UK <- aov_4(att ~ sex * term + (1 + term | user_id),  
  data = filter(data, region == "UK"),  
  anova_table = list(es = "pes"))
```

Contrasts set to contr.sum for the following variables: sex

[Hide](#)

pred1.UK

Anova Table (Type 3 tests)

Response: att

	Effect	df	MSE	F	pes	p.value
1	sex 1, 198	92.81	70.87 ***	.26	<.0001	
2	term 1, 198	119.47	8.57 **	.04	.004	
3	sex:term 1, 198	119.47	4.70 *	.02	.03	

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

describe your data quality
checks, manipulation
checks, & positive controls



specify exactly how you will
identify and handle outliers



methods and analysis plan
should be a recipe



check the specific journal requirements

some have strict power requirements

some allow secondary data analyses

some require you have ethical approval

some require data be made open

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1D4_k-8C_UENTRtbPzXfhjEyu3BfLxdOsn9j-otrO870/edit#gid=0

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estimate power of each test



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G*Power: Statistical Power Analyses for Windows and Mac

G*Power is a tool to compute statistical power analyses for many different t tests, F tests, χ^2 tests, z tests and some exact tests. G*Power can also be used to compute effect sizes and to display graphically the results of power analyses.





Screenshots (click to enlarge)



Main Window



Main Window (Table)



Power Plot



Power Plot (Table)

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Whenever we find a problem with G*Power we provide an update as quickly as we can. We will inform you about updates if you [click here](#) and add your e-mail address to our mailing list. We will only use your e-mail address to inform you about updates. We will not use your e-mail address for other purposes. We will not give your e-mail address to anyone else. You can withdraw your e-mail address from the mailing list at any time.



Chinese and UK participants' preferences for physical attractiveness and social status in potential mates (Registered Report)

Lingshan Zhang, Anthony Lee, Hongyi Wang, Lisa DeBruine, Benedict Jones

Created on: October 16, 2018 | Last edited: October 16, 2018

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Stage 1 Registered Report (IPA at Royal Society Open Science 16/10/2018) 1

Chinese and UK participants' preferences for physical attractiveness and social status in potential mates

Lingshan Zhang¹, Hongyi Wang², Anthony J Lee¹, Lisa M DeBruine¹ & Benedict C Jones¹

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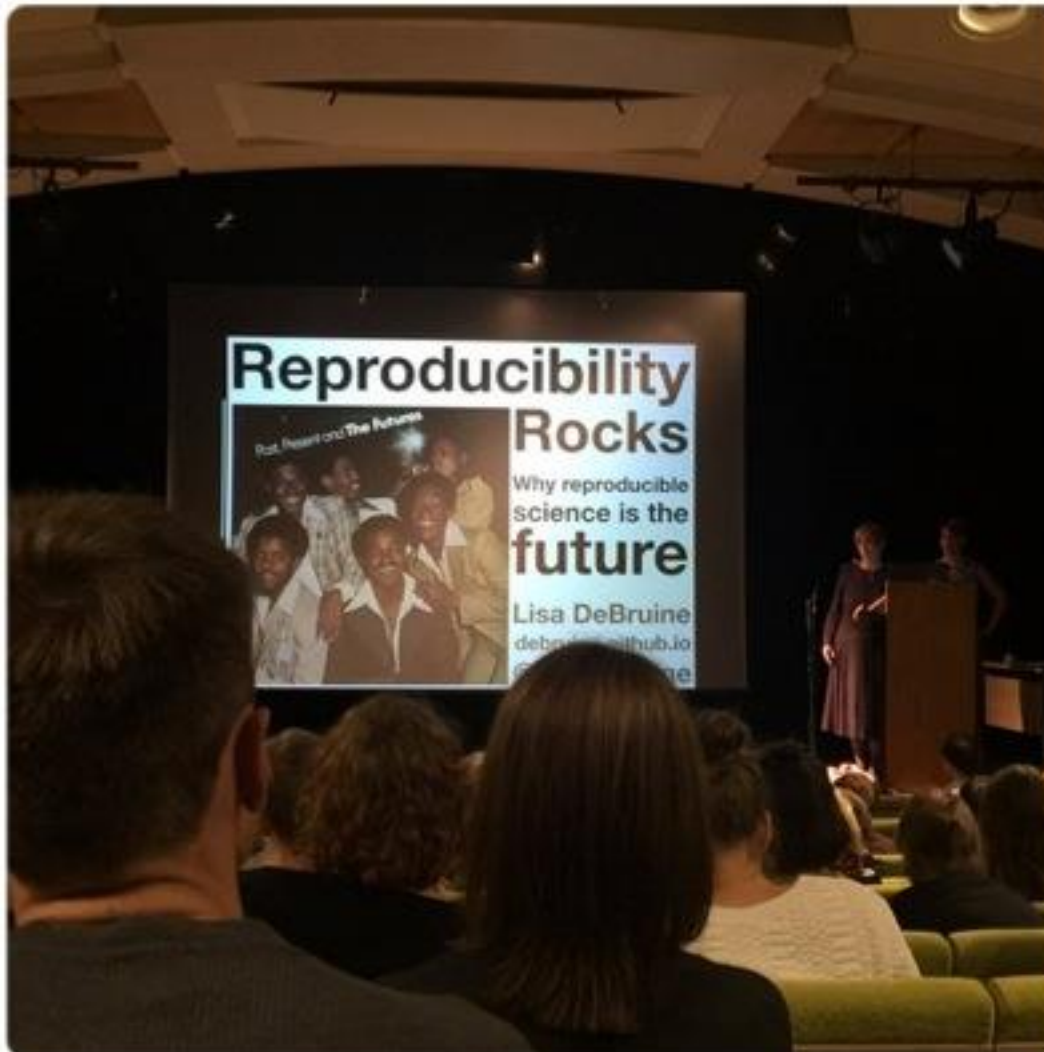
Abstract

Men are hypothesized to show strong preferences for physical attractiveness in potential mates, particularly when assessing women are, particularly when assessing



Chris Chambers ✓ @chrisdc77 · Sep 26

Also, @deevybee and @lisadebruine were proper badass. Don't mess with these marines.



<https://osf.io/skz3j/>



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Social Perception of Faces Around the World: To Which World Regions Does the Valence-Dominance Model Apply?

(Registered Report Stage 1)

This is the first empirical study selected to be run via the Psychological Science Accelerator, a new initiative for conducting large-scale psychological research (<https://psysciacc.org/>). Article starts on manuscript page 14.

Corresponding author: Benedict Jones (ben.jones@glasgow.ac.uk),
Institute of Neuroscience & Psychology, University of Glasgow, Scotland, UK.

Benedict C Jones, Institute of Neuroscience & Psychology, University of
Glasgow, UK.

Lisa M DeBruine, Institute of Neuroscience & Psychology, University of
Glasgow, UK.

Jessica K Flake, Psychology, McGill University, Canada.

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Abstract

Over the last ten years, Occident's valence-dominance model of face evaluation has emerged as the most widely used. We evaluate faces on social dimensions (valence and dominance) and social judgments of faces. The model generalizes across world regions.

[See more](#)

Preprint DOI

[10.31234/osf.io/n26dy](https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/n26dy)

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Small Telescopes: Detectability and the Evaluation of Replication Results



Uri Simonsohn

The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania

Psychological Science

1–11

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DOI: 10.1177/0956797614567341

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Abstract

This article introduces a new approach for evaluating replication results. It combines effect-size estimation with hypothesis testing, assessing the extent to which the replication results are consistent with an effect size big enough to have been detectable in the original study. The approach is demonstrated by examining replications of three well-known findings. Its benefits include the following: (a) differentiating “unsuccessful” replication attempts (i.e., studies yielding $p > .05$) that are too noisy from those that actively indicate the effect is undetectably different from zero, (b) “protecting” true findings from underpowered replications, and (c) arriving at intuitively compelling inferences in general and for the revisited replications in particular.

Preregistered replication of "Sick body, vigilant mind: The biological immune system activates the behavioral immune system"

Contributors: Joshua M. Tybur, [Benedict C. Jones](#), Lisa DeBruine

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 Joshua M. Tybur added file R Code/SBVM_rep_v3.html to OSF Storage in Prereg vigilant mind: The biological immune system activates the behavioral immune syst

think about how you will interpret null results

Equivalence Testing for Psychological Research: A Tutorial



Daniël Lakens , **Anne M. Scheel** , and **Peder M. Isager** 

Human-Technology Interaction Group, Eindhoven University of Technology

Advances in Methods and
Practices in Psychological Science
2018, Vol. 1(2) 259–269
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DOI: 10.1177/2515245918770963
www.psychologicalscience.org/AMPPS



Abstract

Psychologists must be able to test both for the presence of an effect and for the absence of an effect. In addition to testing against zero, researchers can use the two one-sided tests (TOST) procedure to test for *equivalence* and reject the presence of a smallest effect size of interest (SESOI). The TOST procedure can be used to determine if an observed effect is surprisingly small, given that a true effect at least as extreme as the SESOI exists. We explain a range of approaches to determine the SESOI in psychological science and provide detailed examples of how equivalence tests should be performed and reported. Equivalence tests are an important extension of the statistical tools psychologists currently use and enable researchers to falsify predictions about the presence, and declare the absence, of meaningful effects.

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the review process is
generally v constructive





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