

WHAT ARE REGISTERED REPORTS?

- A form of research article where the study protocol is reviewed before the study is undertaken.
- This manuscript may include an introduction (with hypotheses where relevant) and detailed methods and analysis plans (Stage 1 manuscript).

BENEFITS OF REGISTERED REPORTS

- Guarantees publication independent of study outcomes.
- Boost researcher's CV as it portrays good commitment to publish your research.
- Possible improvement of the quality of the research by addressing peer review comments.

TYPES OF REGISTERED REPORTS

Confirmatory

hypothesis-testing
(confirmatory)
research using newly
generated data

Existing data

use data that already
exist to answer a
research question

Meta-analysis / systematic review

protocol for research
synthesis studies

Qualitative

protocol of qualitative
studies

Incremental

protocol of a new
study to an accepted
Registered Report for
interdependent
studies

Programmatic

part of results are
published with
Registered Report for
larger or longer-term
projects

TEN SIMPLE RULES FOR WRITING A REGISTERED REPORT

01

Learn on the job

Plan your study early and get familiar with the format of a Registered Report.

02

Valid and sound question & study design

Describe the rationale of the study and scientific soundness and feasibility of the study design.

03

Understand journal requirements

Check author guidelines and identify submission requirements.

04

Consider when to apply for ethics

Check whether the journal requires ethical approval upon submission.

05

Map from research question to interpretation

List research question, hypothesis, sampling plan, and the analyses plan that will test those hypotheses.

06

Specify what you will and won't do

The manuscript has to be as precise and comprehensive as possible to reduce reporting bias.

07

Preregister your manuscript

Preregister your study in public repository database or under embargo.

08

After manuscript approval

Any deviations from the accepted Registered Report should be reported in Stage 2 (full) manuscript.

09

Prepare your Stage 2 manuscript

Your full manuscript should not deviate unnecessarily, any changes should be declared and justified

10

Keep Stage 1 manuscript open

This will allow readers of your published Stage 2 manuscript to compare the 2 versions.