

# Preregistration of research studies

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# Roadmap

- Why should we consider preregistration?
- What is preregistration?
- The benefits and challenges of preregistering studies
- How to preregister research? A primer
- How to get the most out of preregistration?
- Q&A time!

Credibility of academic  
research is under debate

SCIENCE

# A Famous Honesty Researcher Is Retracting A Study Over Fake Data

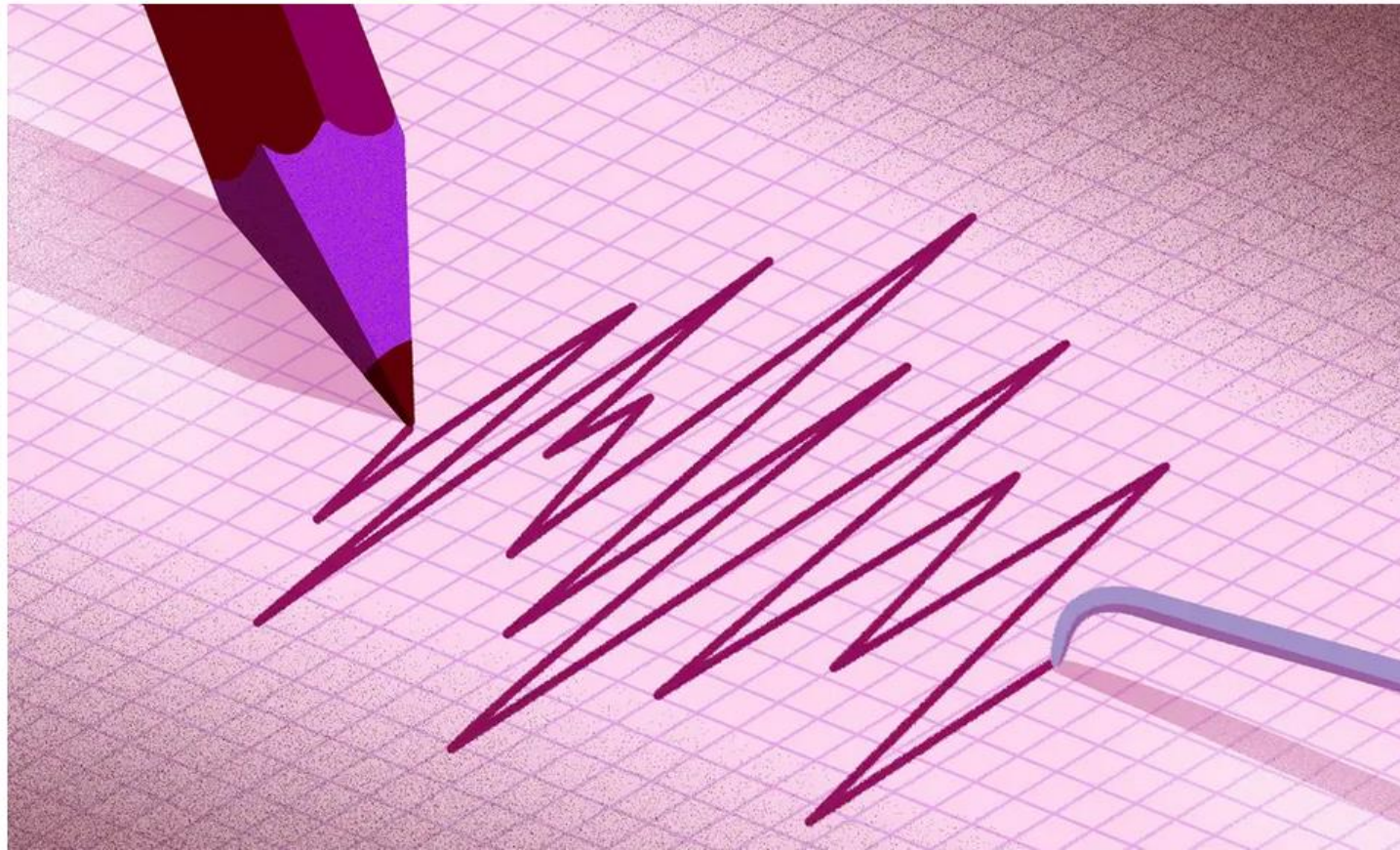
Renowned psychologist Dan Ariely literally wrote the book on dishonesty. Now some are questioning whether the scientist himself is being dishonest.




**Stephanie M. Lee**  
BuzzFeed News Reporter

Posted on August 20, 2021, at 2:40 p.m. ET

[Tweet](#) [Share](#) [Copy](#)



 OPEN ACCESS

ESSAY

## Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

John P. A. Ioannidis

Published: August 30, 2005 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0020124>

# nature

Published: 07 October 2015

## How scientists fool themselves – and how they can stop

Regina Nuzzo

*Nature* **526**, 182–185 (2015) | [Cite this article](#)

**1246** Accesses | **152** Citations | **2900** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

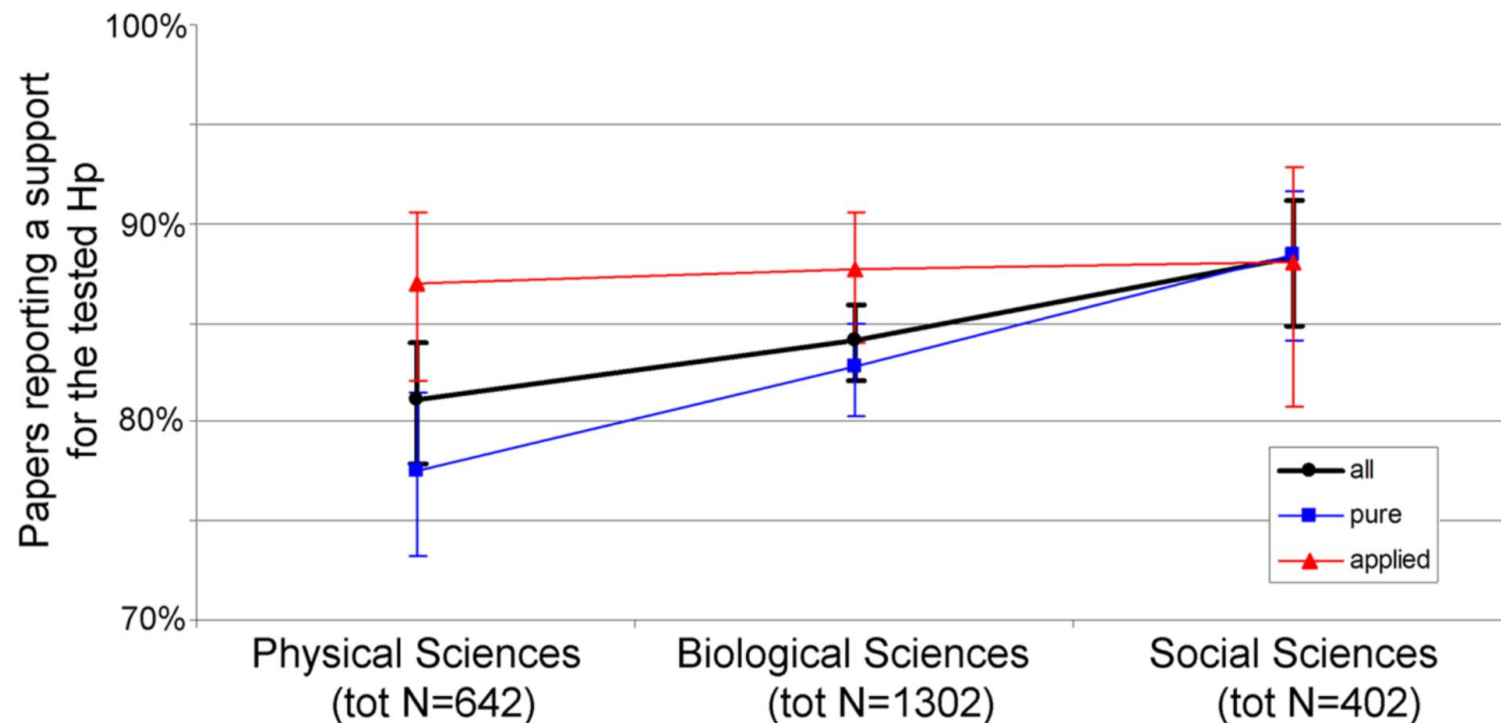
Negative or “boring” results are less likely to be published

(and more likely to end up in a file-drawer)



# Negative or “boring” results are less likely to be published

(and more likely to end up in a file-drawer)



# Researchers are biased and make arbitrary decisions

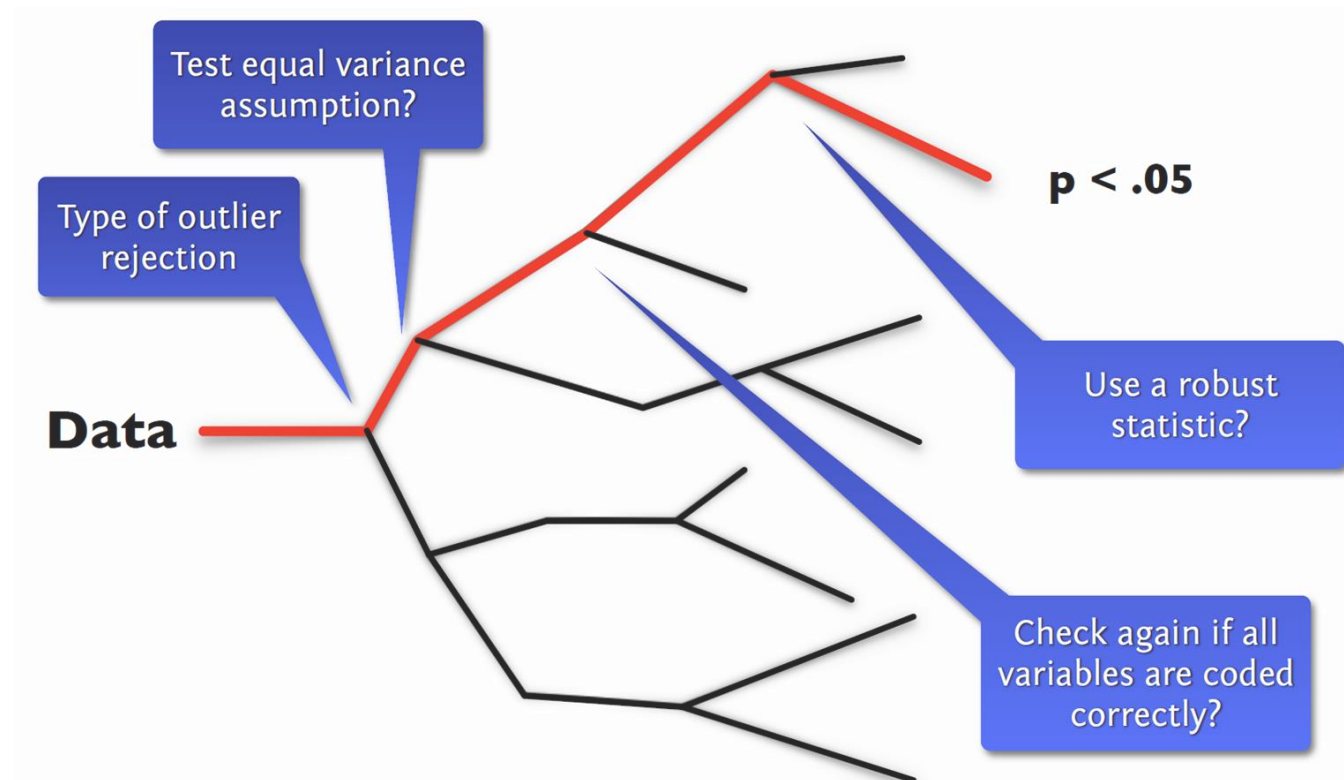
(also called “Researcher degrees of freedom”)





# Researchers are biased and make arbitrary decisions

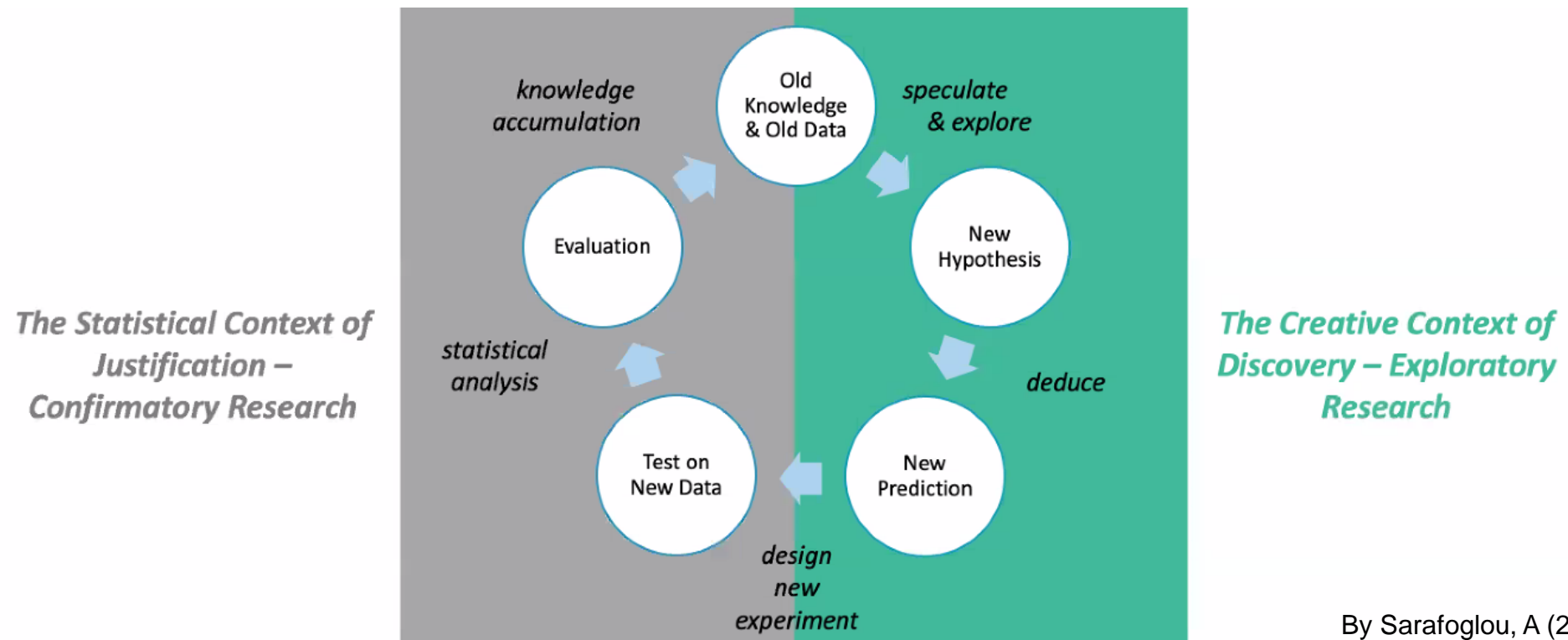
(also called “Researcher degrees of freedom”)



p-hacking?

# Confirmatory and exploratory research is being mixed up

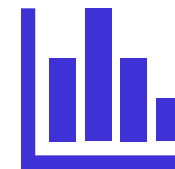
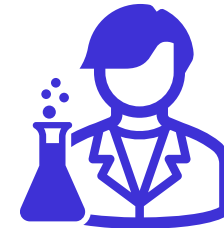
(and prediction is confused with post-diction)



# File-drawer problem and publication bias

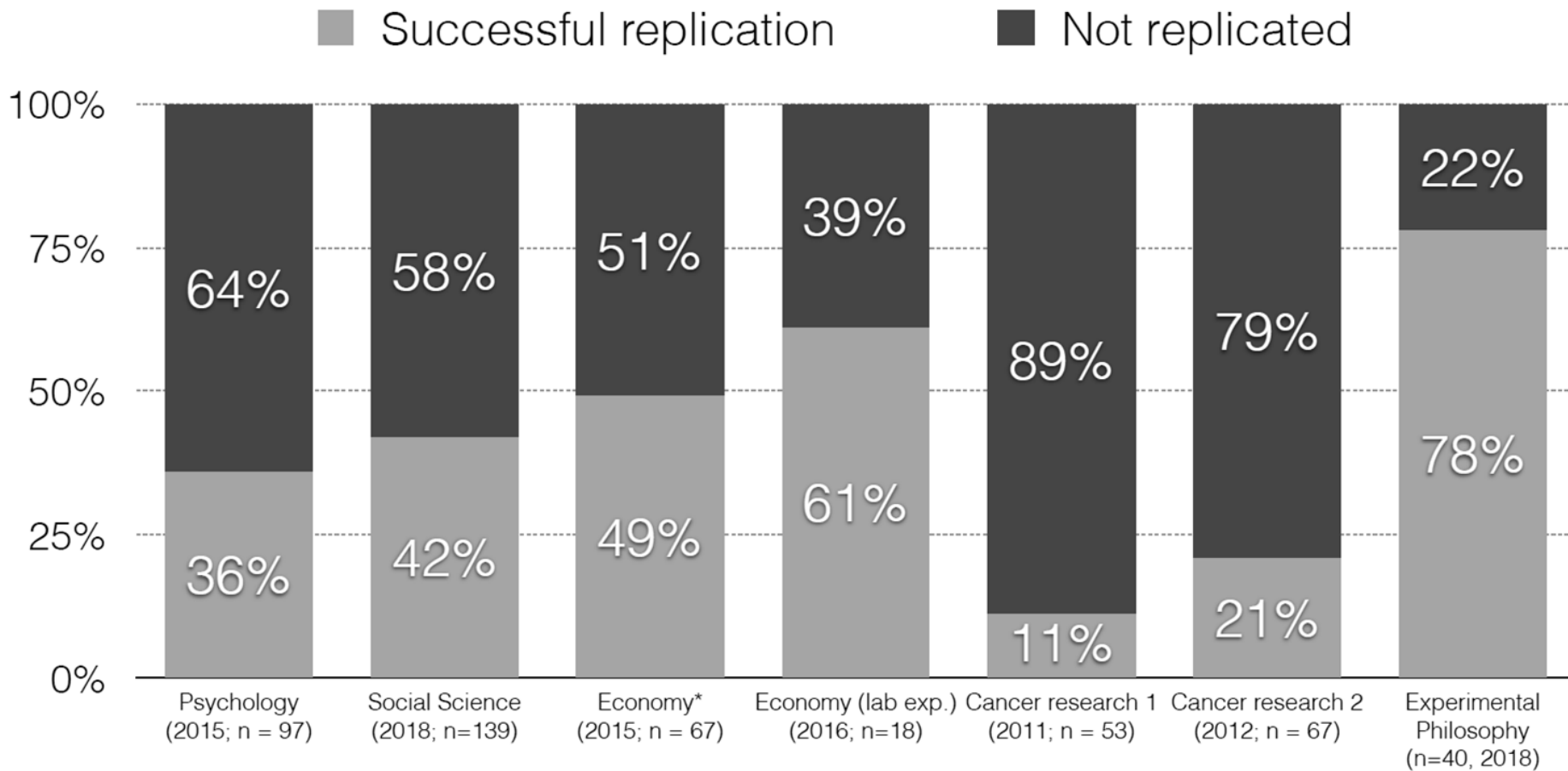


## Researcher degrees of freedom



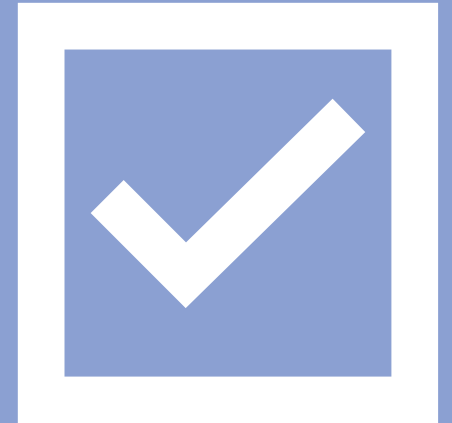
## Confirmatory vs exploratory research





Open Science Collaboration (2015); Social Science: Combined sample of systematically sampled projects (RPP, SSRP, EERP); Chang & Li (2015); Camerer et al (2016); Begley, C. G., & Ellis, L. M. (2012). Prinz, F., Schlange, T., & Asadullah, K. (2011); Cova et al. (2018)

# Preregistration



# What is preregistration?

**The specification of a research design, hypotheses, and/or analysis plan prior to observing the outcomes of a study.**

Typically takes a form of a time-stamped, frozen document made available on an online platform.

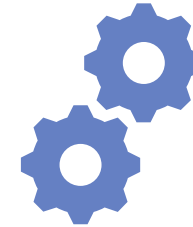
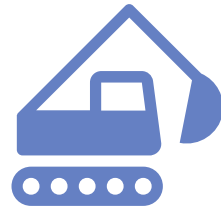
# What do I need to preregister?



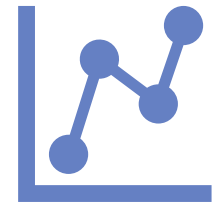
Research questions  
and hypotheses



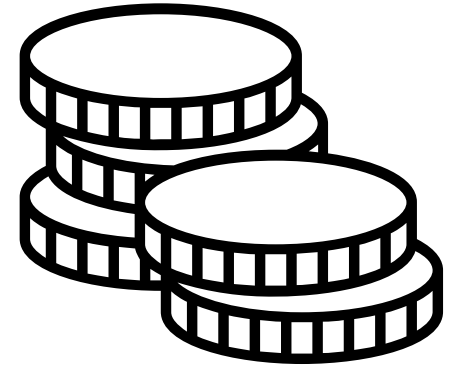
Study design and data  
collection methods



Data preprocessing  
and analysis plan



# A (very) simple example



**Hypothesis:** When throwing a coin multiple times, we will observe equal number of heads and tails (50-50).

**Methods:** We will throw a coin 100 times and register the outcome (head or tail) each time after it falls on the floor. Data collection will stop after  $N = 100$ .

**Data preprocessing:** Head outcomes will be labeled as “1” and tails outcomes will be labeled as “0” in the spreadsheet.

**Data analysis:** We will perform a t-test on the data against chance level (0.5).



# Preregistration vs Registered Report



# Preregistration vs Registered Report

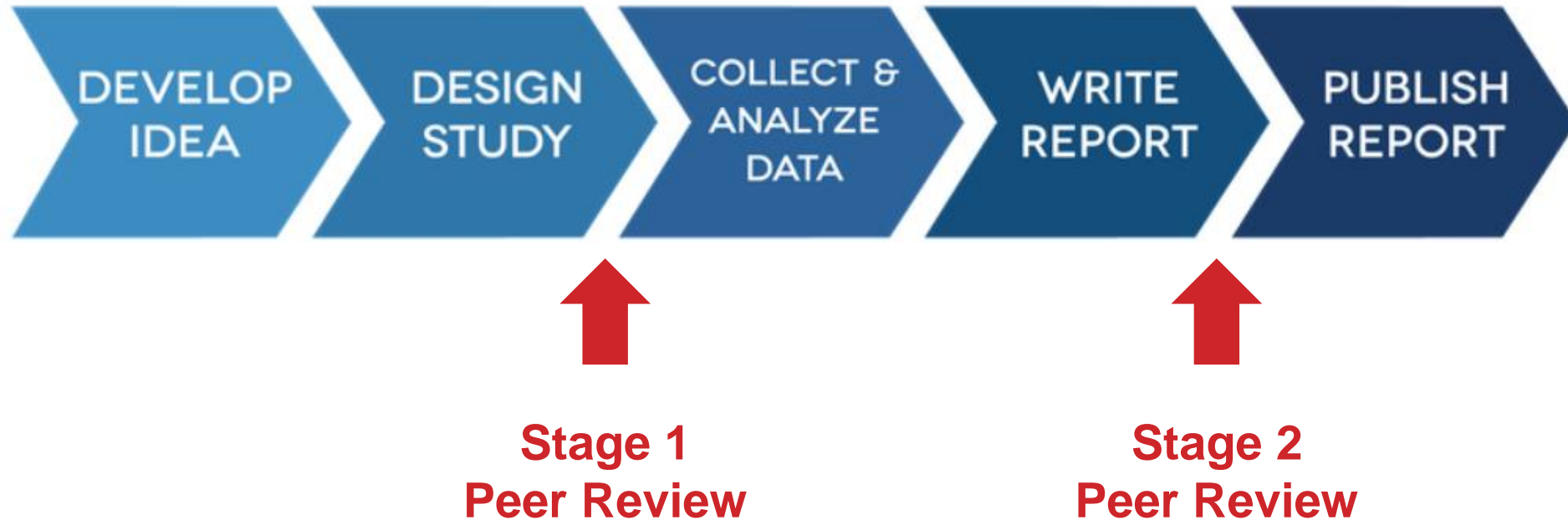


**Preregister and time-stamp  
on an online platform  
(no peer review)**

# Preregistration vs Registered Report

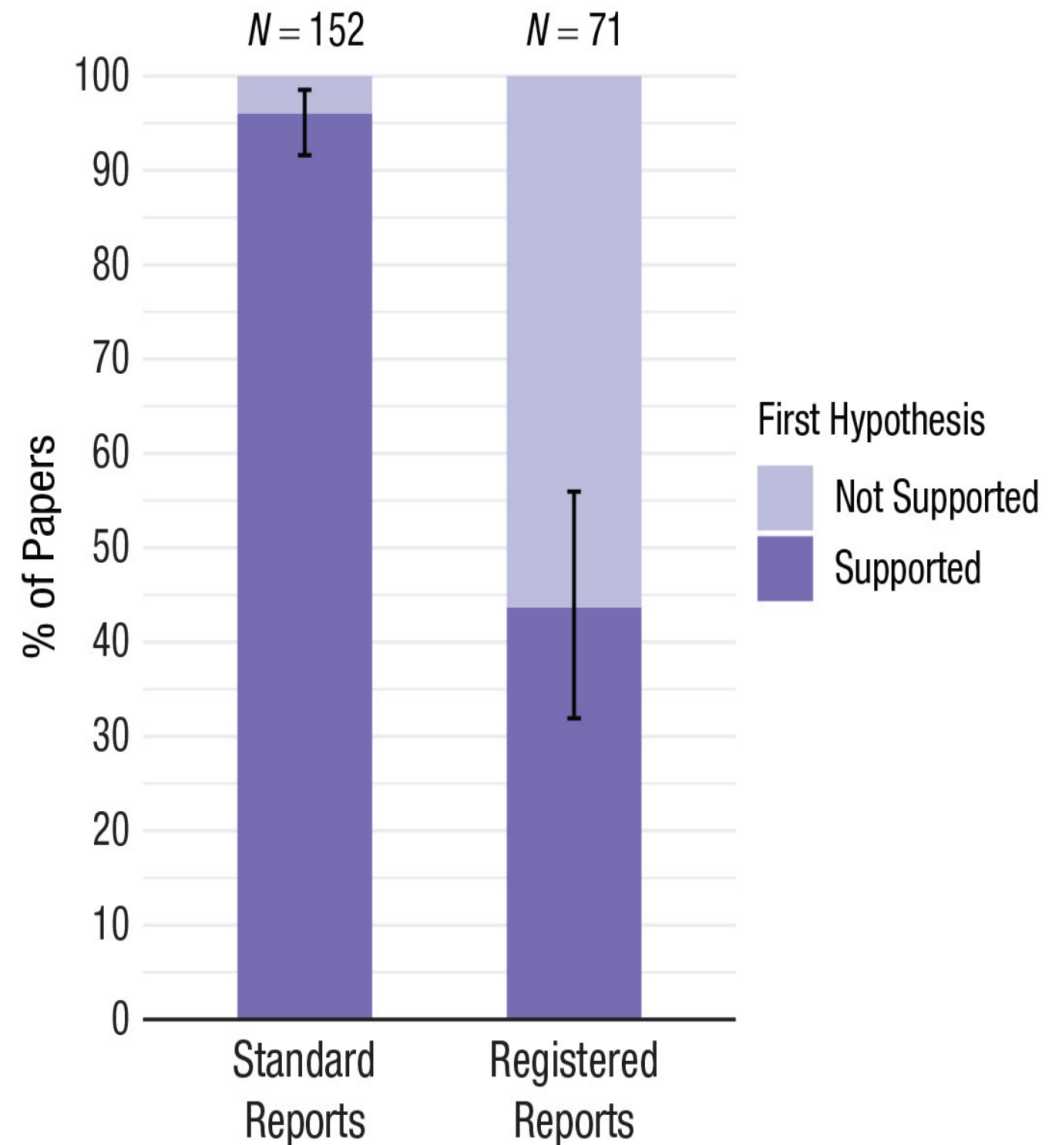


# Preregistration vs Registered Report



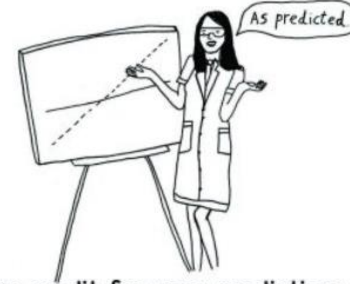
Currently, **295** scientific journals use the Registered Reports publishing format either as a **regular submission option** or as part of a single **special issue**.

# It works!



But what's in it for me?

# Seven Selfish Reasons for Preregistration:



1. Take credit for your predictions.



2. Experience the excitement.



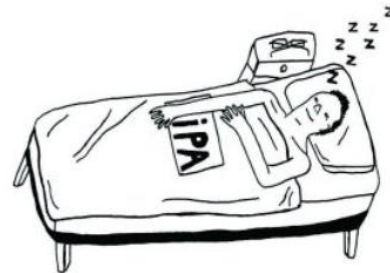
3. Prevent the data from taking you hostage.



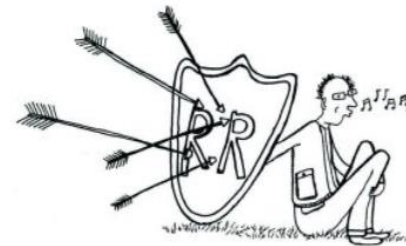
4. Profit from online resources.



5. Increase your reputation and self-image.



6. Await your results without fear with in-principle acceptance.



7. Protect yourself against post-hoc critique.

Registered Reports



# Other selfish reasons

- You will be encouraged to **think more deeply** about research design and planned analyses before collecting data (and plan better research!)
- You will increase the odds of getting your research **published** (despite the negative or “boring” findings)
- You will be more competitive on the **academic job market** (more and more listings mention scientific transparency and open science practices)
- You will be a more competitive **grant applicant**



What can go wrong?

# The challenges of preregistration

- Writing preregistration may improve study design and analyses, but there is **no quality stamp**.
- **More time** required at the planning phase (but less time required at the analysis and writing stage!)
- Higher **visibility of errors** (e.g., if wrong types of analyses are preregistered)
- **Less flexibility** (however, changes to preregistration are possible)

# How to preregister research? A primer

# Step 1: Choose the platform and the template

Focus	Type of research	Platform	Template
Discipline-specific	Clinical research	<a href="https://clinicaltrials.gov">clinicaltrials.gov</a>	Generic
	Animal research	<a href="https://animalstudyregistry.org">animalstudyregistry.org</a>	Generic
	Economics/Social sciences	<a href="https://socialscienceregistry.org">socialscienceregistry.org</a>	Generic
Discipline-general	Basic research	<a href="https://aspredicted.org">aspredicted.org</a>	Generic
		<a href="https://osf.io/registries">osf.io/registries</a>	Structured, Unstructured, Qualitative research, Replications, etc.

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[Home](#) > [Submit Studies](#) > Why Should I Register and Submit Results?

**SUBMIT STUDIES**

[Submit Studies to  
ClinicalTrials.gov PRS](#)

**Why Should I Register and  
Submit Results?**

[FDAAA 801 and the Final  
Rule](#)

[How to Apply for a PRS  
Account](#)

[How to Register Your Study](#)

[How to Edit Your Study  
Record](#)

[How to Submit Your Results](#)

Do you or someone you know want to participate in a clinical study? See [information for patients and families](#).

## Why Should I Register and Submit Results?

### Contents

- [What Is the Purpose of Trial Registration and Results Submission?](#)
- [Why Do I Need to Register My Trial and Submit Results to ClinicalTrials.gov?](#)

### What Is the Purpose of Trial Registration and Results Submission?

Registering clinical trials when they begin, providing timely updates, submitting summary results, and making this information publicly available fulfills a number of purposes and benefits a variety of people.

# Step 1: Choose the platform and the template

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## REGISTRATION GUIDELINES

[REGISTER A TRIAL >](#)

Please review these instructions before beginning a trial registration.

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### Accounts

You will need a valid account to register a trial. To create an account go to the [Sign Up](#) page.

### Trial Registration


Once you have a valid account, you can register a trial at the [Trial Registration](#) page. The person registering the trial is considered to be the primary principal investigator (PI). For studies with additional PIs, there are additional fields to enter their names, emails and affiliations. Email addresses are hidden from public view.

# Step 1: Choose the platform and the template

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Create a new pre-registration

[CREATE](#)

**Just trying it out; make this pre-registration self-destruct in 24 hours.** 

See your pre-registrations

(e.g., to share with reviewers or make public)

[I cannot access my AsPredicted email account anymore](#)

[Sign in](#)

## WHAT IS ASPREDICTED?

AsPredicted is a platform that makes it easy for researchers to pre-register their studies, and easy for others to read and evaluate those pre-registrations. To pre-register a study on AsPredicted, a researcher answers nine simple questions about their research design and analyses. The platform then generates a time-stamped, single page .pdf document that includes a unique URL for verification.

## HOW DOES IT WORK?

- One author creates the pre-registration.
- Participating authors are emailed, requesting approval.
- If all approve, it is saved but remains private until an author makes it public; or remains private forever. ([Why?](#))
- Authors may share an anonymous version of the pre-registration with reviewers.
- If made public, the final .pdf ([sample](#)) is automatically stored in the [web-archive](#).

# Step 1: Choose the platform and the template

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		<b>osf.io/registries</b>	<b>Structured, Unstructured, Qualitative research, Replications, etc.</b>



The open registries network

## Add New Registration

*You are submitting to OSF Registries. [Click here](#) to learn more about other hosted registries.*

### STEP 1

Do you have content for registration in an existing OSF project?

YES

NO

### STEP 2

Which type of registration would you like to create? \*

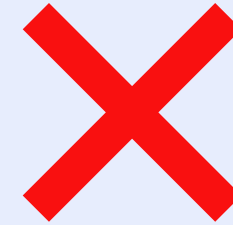
- OSF Preregistration ▲
- OSF Preregistration ▲
- Open-Ended Registration
- OSF-Standard Pre-Data Collection Registration
- Pre-Registration in Social Psychology (van 't Veer & Giner-Sorolla, 2016): Pre-Registration
- Preregistration Template from AsPredicted.org
- Qualitative Preregistration ▼

# Step 2: Write up!

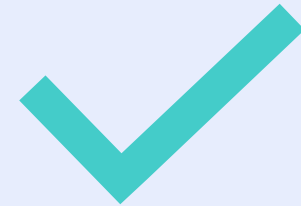
- Think through your hypotheses, methods, and planned statistical analyses very carefully
- Be precise about your exclusion criteria, stopping rule, handling missing data and outliers
- Try out your methods and planned analyses in a pilot study or on mock data
- Think about possible unexpected scenarios

# Step 2: Write up!

*We are interested in testing group differences.*



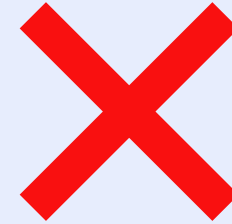
*We hypothesize that groups A and B will differ in condition X based on...*





# Step 2: Write up!

*We will exclude inattentive participants.*

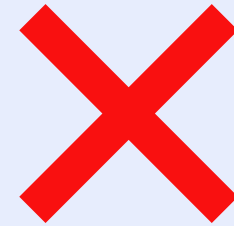


*We will exclude participants who did not pass 2 out of 3 control questions.*



# Step 2: Write up!

*We will remove outliers.*



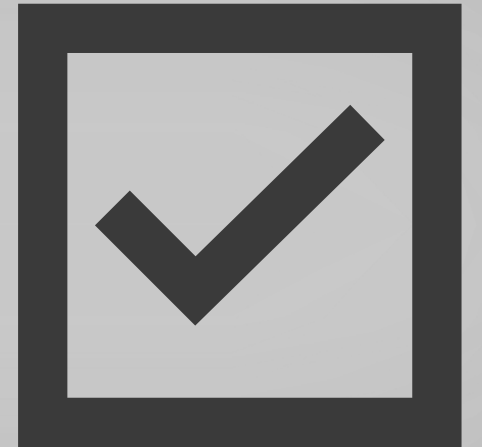
*We will remove influential observations identified through Cook's Distance analysis.*



# Step 3: Register and time-stamp!



You can decide whether you want your preregistration to be open to public or closed until the results are published.



# Step 4: Changes to preregistration

- Even the best plans might need changes once implemented
- When reporting deviations from the original, preregistered plan, be **explicit** about what has changed
- If needed, you can upload changes to your time-stamped preregistration or preregister a new plan (but refer to the original preregistration and explain why you made the changes)

How to get the most out  
of preregistration?

# Preregistering quantitative vs qualitative studies

**Quantitative research:** have the right confirmatory analyses been carried out based on original hypotheses?

**Qualitative research:** have the right data collection and analysis methods been used? Is the interpretation convincing, based on original theoretical framework and planned methodology?

Preregistration will look different depending on scientific discipline or the type of research study.

Choose **the right template** for your preregistration.

Take a look at **preregistration examples** for similar studies before you write up yours.

Consult your **colleagues** if they have experience with preregistration in your field.

Reviews

# Preregistering qualitative research

Tamarinde L. Haven   & Dr. Leonie Van Grootel 

Pages 229-244 | Accepted author version posted online: 11 Feb 2019, Published online: 01 Mar 2019

 Download citation  <https://doi.org/10.1080/08989621.2019.1580147>



<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/08989621.2019.1580147>

## Preregistration of exploratory research: Learning from the golden age of discovery

Ulrich Dirnagl 

Published: March 26, 2020 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3000690>

<https://journals.plos.org/plosbiology/article?id=10.1371/journal.pbio.3000690>

### Theoretical-review Articles

## Preregistration of Analyses of Preexisting Data

**Authors:** Gaëtan Mertens , Angelos-Miltiadis Kryptos



# Preregistration is a plan, not a prison.

Remember that you can make changes to the preregistration or report non-preregistered findings, as long as you are explicit about what was planned and what was not planned.

# Thank you!

Questions?

Email us at: [research-data@uio.no](mailto:research-data@uio.no)

Read more about preregistration on  
*PhD on track*:

<https://www.phdontrack.net/open-science/preregistration/>

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**September 30th**

Daniel Kalvø **A short guide to Plan S**

**October 28th**

Ivana Malovic **Open your research with ORCID**

**November 25th**

Elin Stangeland **Open and FAIR data**

Illustrasjonsfoto: Colourbox.com

# Open Science Lunch 2021

Organized by **Digital Scholarship Center** and **Open Research**  
**University of Oslo Library**



# Research data

## Research data

- Time and place

Good research data management plays an essential role in Open Science, which is increasingly important for scholars around the globe. The University Library provides courses on key concepts as a part of the Skills Development for Research Data project.

We can provide training on the following topics:

- Introduction to research data management (RDM)
- Current data management policies (UiO, Research Council of Norway, EU)
- Data management planning
- Data organization
- Metadata and documentation
- Data classification and storage
- Sharing and archiving research data

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