

Reporting checklist for JDS for primary research that does not involve animals. Adapted from the REFLECT and STROBE-Vet statements. For intervention trials or observational studies in humans, consider using CONSORT or STROBE.

Indicate where in the paper these items are reported

Paper section and topic	Item	Descriptor of statement item	Reported on Page #
Title & Abstract	1	Describe how experimental units were allocated to treatments (e.g., "random allocation," "randomized," or "randomly assigned"), or whether the study was observational, or an assessment of a method. Clearly state whether the outcome was the result of natural exposure or was the result of a controlled experiment. For observational studies, include a common study design term.	
Introduction Background	2	Provide scientific background and explanation of rationale.	
Methods Participants	3	If relevant, describe the eligibility criteria for human participants (e.g., in sensory evaluation or in surveys) and the settings and locations where the data were collected.	
Interventions	4	Describe precise details of the interventions (treatments) for each group, the level (e.g., farm, animal, batch, or product) at which the intervention was allocated, and how and when interventions were administered.	
Objectives	5	State specific objectives and hypotheses. Clearly state primary (i.e., the one that determined the sample size) and secondary objectives (if applicable).	
Outcomes	6	Clearly define primary and secondary outcome measures and the levels at which they were measured, and, when applicable, any methods used to enhance the quality of measurements (e.g., multiple observations, training of assessors).	
Sample size	7	Explain how sample size was determined and, when applicable, explain any interim analyses. Where relevant, include sample size determinations at each level of the organizational structure and how any non-independence among groups or samples within a group were accounted for.	
Randomization -- Sequence generation	8	Describe the method used to <u>generate</u> the random allocation scheme, including details of any restrictions (e.g., blocking, stratification)	
Randomization -- Allocation concealment	9	Describe the method used to <u>implement</u> random allocation, including how treatment assignment was concealed (e.g., treatments may be randomly assigned, but if study units or samples are labelled with letters or colors, differentiation between groups is not concealed).	

Randomization -- Implementation	10	Describe who generated the allocation sequence, who enrolled study units, and who assigned study units to their groups at the relevant level of the organizational structure.
Blinding (masking)	11	State whether or not those administering the interventions and those assessing the outcomes were blinded to group assignment; if done, how the success of blinding was evaluated. Provide justification for not using blinding if it was not used.
Analytical methods	12	Describe the analytic methods in sufficient detail for replication. Provide data or references to validate the accuracy of the methods under the conditions of this study. Include measures of the precision (repeatability) of assays and the limits of quantification. In sensory evaluations of foods, report the individual traits assessed, not only aggregated scores. For identification, or description of the properties of biological compounds, report the composition of compounds and the techniques by which they were determined. Describe and support how the techniques were validated.
Statistical methods	13	Specify the statistical methods used to compare groups for all outcomes. Clearly state the level of the data on which statistical analysis were performed i.e., show that the correct degrees of freedom were employed for the structure of the data. Clearly state if repeated measures of the outcome were made and how this was accounted for in the statistical analyses. Clearly state all covariates tested.
Results Study flow	14	Account for the flow of study units through each stage of the study and analysis (a diagram is recommended). Specifically, for each group, report the numbers of study units randomly assigned or enrolled, receiving intended treatment, completing the study protocol, and analyzed or excluded. Describe any deviations from the study protocol as planned, and the reasons for these changes.
Contextual data	15	Where human evaluators (e.g., sensory analysis) or subjects are involved, describe the demographic and other relevant characteristics of participants.
Numbers analyzed	16	Specify the number of study units (denominator) in each group included in each analysis and whether the analysis was by "intention-to-treat" or whether units were excluded if they did not comply with the intended treatment. State the results in absolute numbers when feasible (e.g., 10/20, not 50%).
Outcomes	17	For each primary and secondary outcome, provide a summary of results for each group, accounting where relevant for each relevant level of the organizational structure, and the estimated effect size and its precision (e.g., 95% confidence interval). Where relative measures of effect are reported, also provide absolute values.
Ancillary analyses	18	Address multiplicity by reporting any other analyses performed, including subgroup analyses and adjusted analyses, indicating which were pre-specified and which were exploratory.

Discussion Interpretation	19	Provide interpretation of the results, taking into account the study hypotheses, and sources of potential bias or imprecision, including explicit discussion of multiplicity of analyses and outcomes. Explicitly discuss the strengths and limitations of the study. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias. Place the results in the context of relevant literature and state whether or how the findings should change practice.
Generalizability	20	Discuss generalizability (external validity) of the study findings.
Transparency	21	List the sources of funding for the work and acknowledge any potential conflicts of interest that the authors have.