

Towards FAIRer Data
Tailored Guidelines for Enhanced Reproducibility of Research Syntheses
in Psychology and Education

Supplements

I. Concise Description of the types and when they are used

1. Traditional Review: Narrative summary and overview of existing literature on a topic, often without a systematic methodology, systematic search, or quality assessment. Used to provide a broad overview or summary of a subject area.

2. Rapid Review: Streamlined systematic review that uses accelerated and simplified processes to synthesize evidence within a shortened timeframe. Used when there is a need for quick evidence summaries, often in policy or decision-making contexts.

3. Scoping/Mapping Review: Preliminary review that maps the key concepts, types of evidence, and gaps in a research area, often used to determine the feasibility and scope of a full systematic review.

4. Critical Review: Provides a critical evaluation of existing literature on a particular topic, identifying strengths, weaknesses, and gaps. Used to synthesize and critique a body of research. Typically results in a hypothesis or model.

5. Systematic Qualitative Review: Systematic approach to synthesizing qualitative research studies (interviews, observational data), often using techniques like meta-ethnography or thematic synthesis. Used to develop deeper insights and interpretations of complex phenomena.

6. Systematic Quantitative Review: Rigorous review that follows a predefined methodology to identify, critically appraise, and synthesize all relevant studies on a specific research question. Used to provide a comprehensive and unbiased summary of the best available evidence.

7. Systematic Mixed Methods Review: Review that integrates both qualitative and quantitative evidence and methods to develop a comprehensive understanding of a complex issue or intervention. Used to combine different forms of evidence.

8. Meta-Analysis: Quantitative statistical analysis that combines the results of multiple studies to provide a comprehensive estimate of an effect or relationship (overall effect size). Used to synthesize the results of multiple studies, increase statistical power and resolve inconsistencies across studies