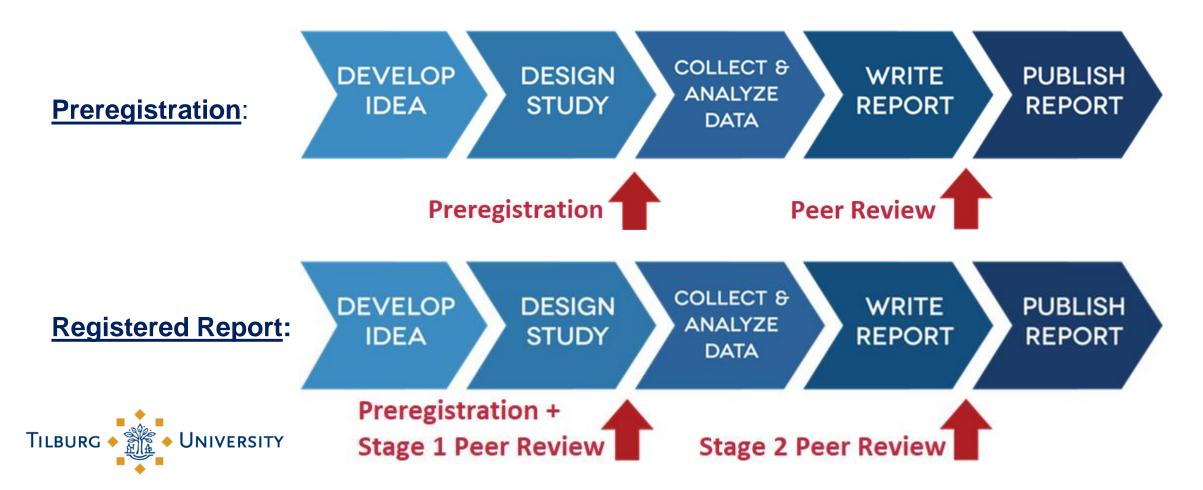




What is preregistration?

The specification of a research design, hypotheses, and analysis plan prior to observing the outcomes of a study (Nosek & Lindsay, 2018)



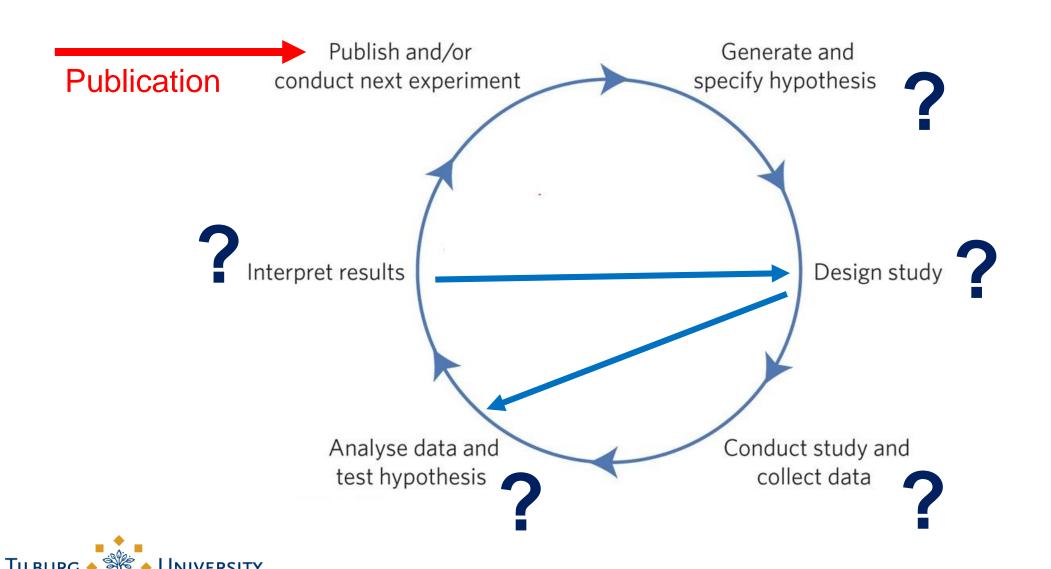
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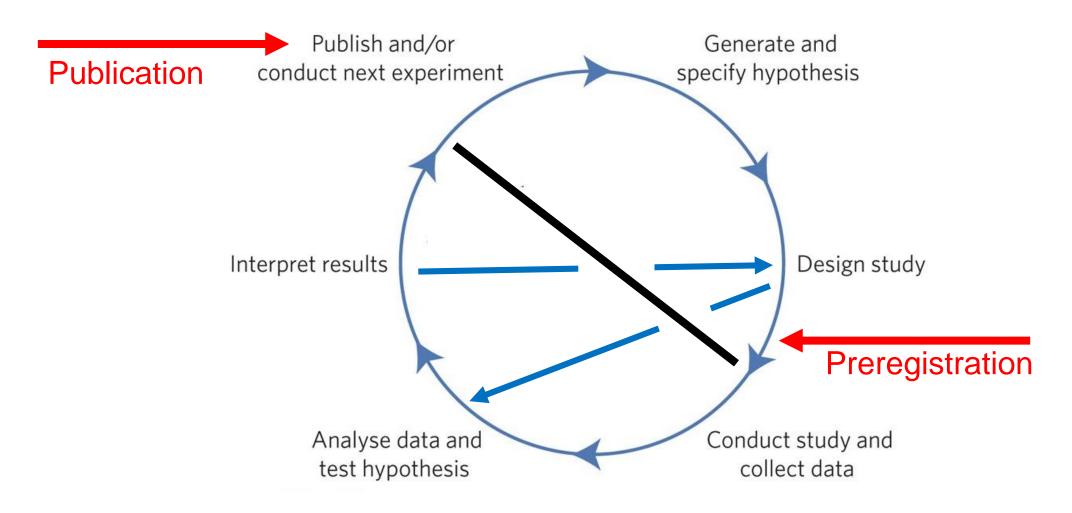




Potential Impact and Benefits



Potential Impact and Benefits





Good practices

What is a good preregistration?

- Preregistration producibility
 - Operationalizations of variables, Data collection procedure, Statistical model, Inference criteria
- Preregistration-paper consistency
 - You are allowed to deviate from your preregistration!

Examples:

- https://osf.io/e2bjp
 - IDs: 66, 79, 83, 87, 88, 99, 117, 122, 191, 198, 215, 229, 230, 235, 237, 250, 254, 255, 304, 322, 346, 358, 361, 362, 375, 383, 396, 399, 402, 429, 470, 471, 476, 477, 479





Does preregistration have additional benefits?

Preregistration "forces" you to think carefully about your research design and planned analyses because others can scrutinize:

- The validity of your planned design and analyses
- The consistency between your plans and actual project

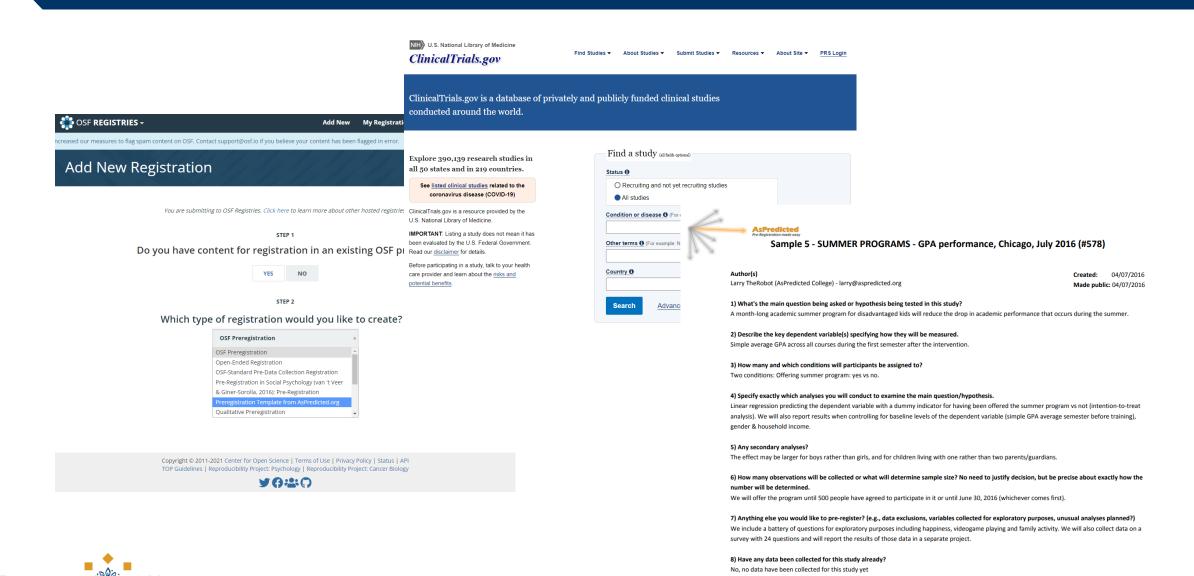
Sarafoglou et al. (2021): "Better science but more work"

Soderberg et al. (2021): "RR papers are of higher quality than non-RR papers"

Nosek et al. (2019): "Preregistration is hard, and worthwhile"



How does preregistration work in practice?



When do you (need to) preregister?

Is it important to preregister all your studies?

→ Only when you have a prediction that you want to draw an inference about

Exploratory research:

- Not necessary to preregister but important to mention in the paper
- Preregistration does not make exploratory research less valuable



