

The Transparent CHI Paper

Cheat Sheet

What is Transparency

Having one's actions open and accessible for external evaluation. Transparency pertains to researchers being honest about theoretical, methodological, and analytical decisions made throughout the research cycle.

Framework for Open and Reproducible Research Training ([FORRT.org](https://forrrt.org))

Why be transparent?

- Help readers and reviewers understand your work
- Helps you stay on top of your work
- Prevent mistakes
- Work faster
- Create better research.
- Increase citations and promote reuse

Being transparent benefits you as much as others ¹.

What should I make transparent?

Almost any researcher can integrate transparent practices. However:

- Keep in mind participant safety and rights
- Some data cannot be shared safely
- Use data availability statement to report what can and can't be shared

Even if data must be kept private, share what materials you can (interview questions, analysis code, or other materials).

Inspiration/Examples

Papers

Broman, Wu (2018). Data organization in spreadsheets peerj.com/preprints/3183
Wickham (2014). Tidy Data. jstatsoft.org/v59/i10
Wilson, G. et al (2017). Good enough practices in scientific computing doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005510

Organizations

Center for Open Science cos.io
The Alliance for Open Scholarship all4os.org
Project TIER projecttier.org
Framework for Open and Reproducible Research Training [FORRT.org](https://forrrt.org)
FOSTER Open Science fosteropenscience.eu

Common tools

Data and File Organization

Research Data Alliance rd-alliance.org/

Data Repositories

Open Science Framework (OSF.io)

Zenodo (zenodo.org)

Harvard Dataverse (dataverse.harvard.edu)

Paper Repositories

Open Science Framework (OSF.io)

arXiv (arxiv.org)

Code Repositories

GitHub (github.com)

Zenodo (zenodo.org)

GitLab (gitlab.com)

Bitbucket (bitbucket.org)

Analysis tools

Open source software is more transparent

R r-project.org

Python python.org

JASP jasp-stats.org

...but, you can be transparent with closed-source software, too!

Literate programming

Mixing text and code helps document your work

Quarto quarto.org

RMarkdown rmarkdown.rstudio.com

Jupyter Notebooks jupyter.org

Licenses

CC-BY creativecommons.org

MIT mit-license.org

...there are many more resources in all these categories! Pull requests welcome.

Checklist









Use this overview to keep track of what you did. Ignore the points not applicable to your project.

- ☐ Ethics approval which includes that your de-identified data can be shared, is granted
- ☐ (Confirmatory) User study is preregistered
- ☐ Participant consent for sharing their de-identified data is collected
- ☐ Data collection process is documented
- ☐ De-Identified Data and data documentation (e.g., data dictionary) is uploaded to a [FAIR](https://fair.org) repository
- ☐ Source code for data analysis and the file structure of the repository are cleaned up and commented
- ☐ All analysis decisions are reported in the paper.
- ☐ Citation list is clear and complete (including used software packages)
- ☐ All contributions are acknowledged
- ☐ Supplementary material documented and uploaded
- ☐ Repository given an open licence (e.g., [CC-BY](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/))
- ☐ Add a [data availability statement](#)
- ☐ Paper published open access

¹Markowetz, F. (2015). Five selfish reasons to work reproducibly. *Genome biology*, 16(1), 1-4.

Timeline

Fill in the blanks with your target deadlines. If a particular step does not apply to your work, feel free to cross it out.

TIMELINE	YOUR ACTION ITEMS	RESOURCES
Before Beginning the Study:		
<input type="text"/> ... ●	Ethics Approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get consent to share your data <p>[Check your universities guidelines]</p>
<input type="text"/> ... ●	Preregistration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check which preregistration template applies to you. <p> OSF Guide and templates</p>
Before you Begin Data Collection:		
<input type="text"/> ... ●	Set up Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • choose a non-proprietary file format (e.g., csv) • prepare a data dictionary <p> How To</p>
<input type="text"/> ... ●	Prepare private Repository	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a private FAIR repository you can save your data to and which you could later make public <p> Guide to a FAIR repository</p>
After Data Collection:		
<input type="text"/> ... ●	Prepare Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deidentify/anonymize data, • Save raw data to private repository <p></p>
<input type="text"/> ... ●	Data Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • write clean, executable, and commented code/script <p> Guide to Clean Code  R Style Guide</p>
<input type="text"/> ... ●	Write Up your paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report your study in a transparent way <p> Checklist for transparent reporting of a CHI(PLAY) paper</p>
<input type="text"/> ... ●	Acknowledge all contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properly acknowledge all people who contributed to your paper, both as authors and with an author contribution statement <p> CRediT</p>
Finishing Up:		
<input type="text"/> ... ●	Supplementary Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add to your repository: • data, • study protocols, • analysis scripts, • videos, and • anything else relevant to you.
<input type="text"/> .. 🏆 ✨ YOU DID IT! ✨		Take a break