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)

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?

Treat transparency as the default, i.e., everything you produce during the project. 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 some things must be kept private, share what materials you can (interview questions, analysis code, or other materials) with whom you can (reviewers, qualified experts, etc.).

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/https://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
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, e.g. by sharing your SPSS syntax

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 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)
- ☐ Add a data availability statement
- ☐ Paper published open access

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
While Designing your Study:			
☐	**Ethics Approval**	· Have an ethics committee approve what you can share and how you can share it	[Check your universities guidelines]
☐	**Write out / Preregister your study design**	· Decide on your design, tools and analyses · Preregistration templates guide you through this	help.osf.io/article/345-create-registrations
Before you Begin Data Collection:			
☐	**Set up Data Collection**	· choose a non-proprietary file format (e.g., csv) · prepare a data dictionary	forrt.org/curated_resources/using-osf-to-share-data-a-step-by-step-g/ help.osf.io/article/217-how-to-make-a-data-dictionary
☐	**Prepare private Repository**	· Create a private FAIR repository you can safe your data to and which you could later make public	fairsfair.eu/news/fair-data-repositories-key-features-defined
☐	**Get Informed Consent for data sharing**	· In your informed consent statement, make sure to get your participant's consent to share their de-identified data	uu.nl/en/research/research-data-management/guides/informed-consent-for-data-sharing *Note the Sources and Further Reading for more country specific infos
After Data Collection:			
☐	**Prepare Data**	· deidentify/anonymize data, · Safe raw data to private repository	edps.europa.eu/system/files/2021-04/21-04-27_aepd-edps_anonymisation_en_5.pdf
☐	**Data Analysis**	· write clean, executable, and commented code/script	Writing Clean Code: oreilly.com/library/view/clean-code-a/9780136083238/
☐	**Write Up your paper**	· Report your study in a transparent way	Checklist for the Transparent CHI (PLAY) Paper: doi.org/10.1145/3410404.3414229
☐	**Acknowledge all contributions**	· Properly acknowledge everyone, who contributed to your paper	CRediT.niso.org/
Finishing Up:			
☐	**Supplementary Material**	Add to your repository: · data, · study protocols, · analysis scripts, · videos, and · anything else relevant to your project.	
☐	YOU DID IT!	Take a break	