

1 Transparency guidelines for JBPA

JBPA supports open and transparent scientific research. The journal subscribes to the Center for Open Science's Transparency and Openness Promotion Guidelines, specifically level 1 (Nosek et al., 2015).

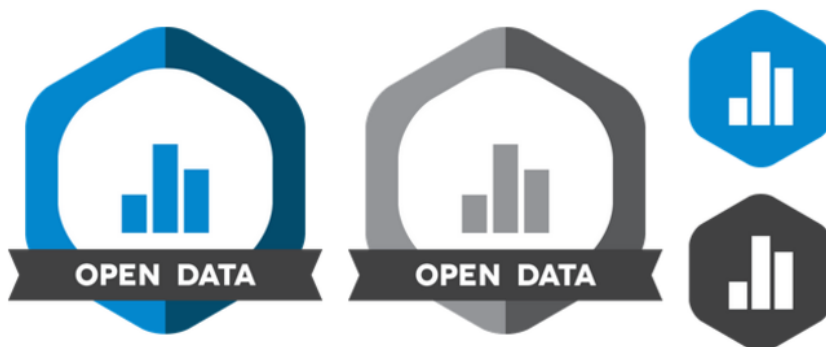
Following these guidelines, all authors of articles in JBPA should state whether their data, analytic code (analyses syntax), and research materials are available for readers to access, and whether they have pre-registered their design, and if available where to access this.

1.1 Making your data available

JBPA encourages open access to data. Of course, authors should consider whether sharing data could potentially violate promises of confidentiality or otherwise harm subjects. We suggest that researchers consider these issues in advance when submitting IRB applications or other ethics reviews.

Authors who share their data can earn an Open Data Badge that will be displayed on the front page of their publication in JPBA. The following criteria (based on the Open Science Framework, 2017) need to be met to receive an Open Data Badge:

- Digitally-shareable data are made publicly available on an open-access repository. The data must have a persistent identifier and be provided in a format that is time-stamped, immutable, and permanent (e.g., university repository, a registration on JBPA's Dataverse, see <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/JBPA>).
- A data dictionary (for example, a codebook or metadata describing the data) is included with sufficient description for an independent researcher to reproduce the reported analyses and results. Data from the same project that are not needed to reproduce the reported results can be kept private without losing eligibility for the Open Data Badge.



If the data is shared, the authors should note this in their article. An example is shown below:

Open Data

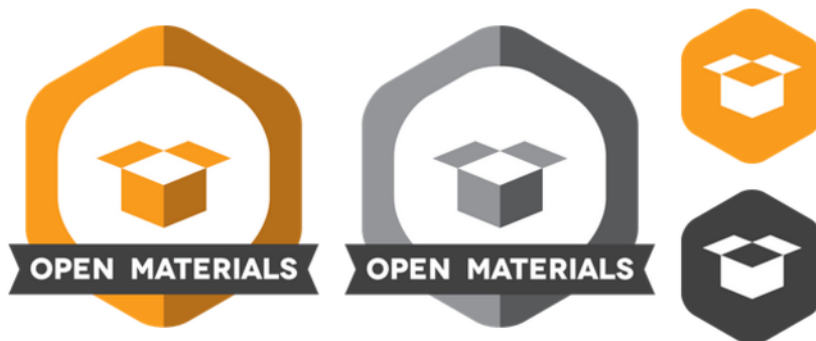
This article received the Open Data Badge. Raw data and codebook are available at: <http://datadryad.org/resource/doi:10.5061/dryad.95ct6q2c>.

1.2 Making your materials available

JBPA encourages authors to make their study materials available, such as interview protocols, survey questionnaires, experimental manipulations, etc. Of course, authors should consider whether sharing research materials could potentially violate promises of confidentiality or otherwise harm subjects. We suggest that researchers consider these issues in advance when submitting IRB applications or other ethics reviews.

Authors who share their materials can earn the Open Materials Badge that will be displayed on the front page of their publication in JBPA. The following criteria (based on the Open Science Framework, 2017) need to be met to receive an Open Materials Badge:

- Digitally-shareable materials are publicly available either as a supplement to the JBPA article, or on an open-access repository. The materials must have a persistent identifier and be provided in a format that is time-stamped, immutable, and permanent (e.g., university repository, a registration on the Open Science Framework, or an independent repository at www.re3data.org).
- Infrastructure, equipment, biological materials, or other components that cannot be shared digitally are described in sufficient detail for an independent researcher to understand how to reproduce the procedure without having to contact the authors.
- Sufficient explanation for an independent researcher to understand how the materials relate to the reported methodology without having to contact the authors.



If the materials are shared, the authors should note this in their article. An example is shown below:

Open Materials

This article received the Open Materials Badge. Materials are available at: <http://openscienceframework.org/project/TVyXZ/>.

1.3 Pre-registering your design

JBPA encourages pre-registering your design and analysis plan. As noted on the Open Science Framework: “A preregistered design includes: (1) Description of the research design and study materials including planned sample size, (2) Description of motivating research question or hypothesis, (3) Description of the outcome variable(s), and (4) Description of the predictor variables including controls, covariates, independent variables (conditions). When possible, the study materials themselves are included in the preregistration.”

Authors who preregister their design can earn the Preregistered Badge that will be displayed on the front page of their publication in JBPA. The following criteria (based on the Open Science Framework, 2017) need to be met to receive a Preregistered Badge:



- A public date-time stamped registration is in an institutional registration system (e.g., Open Science Framework, AEA Registry, EGAP).
- Registration pre-dates the intervention [or, more generally, data collection]. Registered design and analysis plan corresponds directly to reported design and analysis.
- Full disclosure of results in accordance with registered plan.

Note that preregistration does not prevent reporting unexpected results or conducting exploratory analyses, which remain important to progress in science. But authors should be clear about which findings or analyses were pre-registered and which are exploratory.

If the design is preregistered, the authors should note this in their article. An example is shown below:

Pre-registration

This article received the Preregistered Badge. The preregistered research design, along with any revisions, are available at <http://openscienceframework.org/project/TVyXZ/>.

Sources

Nosek, B. A., Alter, G., Banks, G. C., Borsboom, D., Bowman, S. D., Breckler, S. J., ... & Contestabile, M. (2015). Promoting an open research culture. *Science*, 348(6242), 1422-1425.

Open Science Framework (2018). Badges to Acknowledge Open Practices. <https://osf.io/tvyxz/>, accessed Dec. 18, 2017.