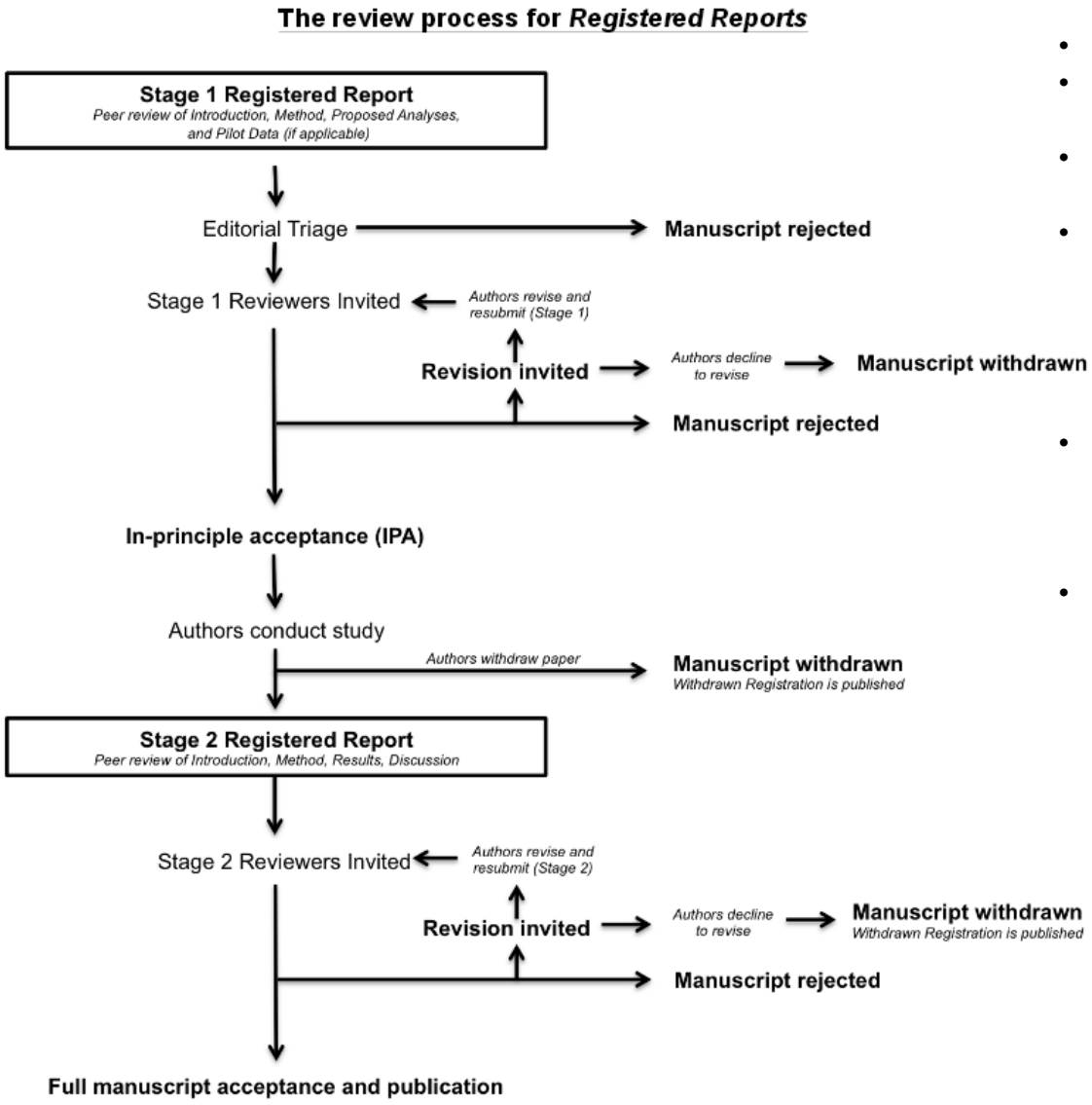
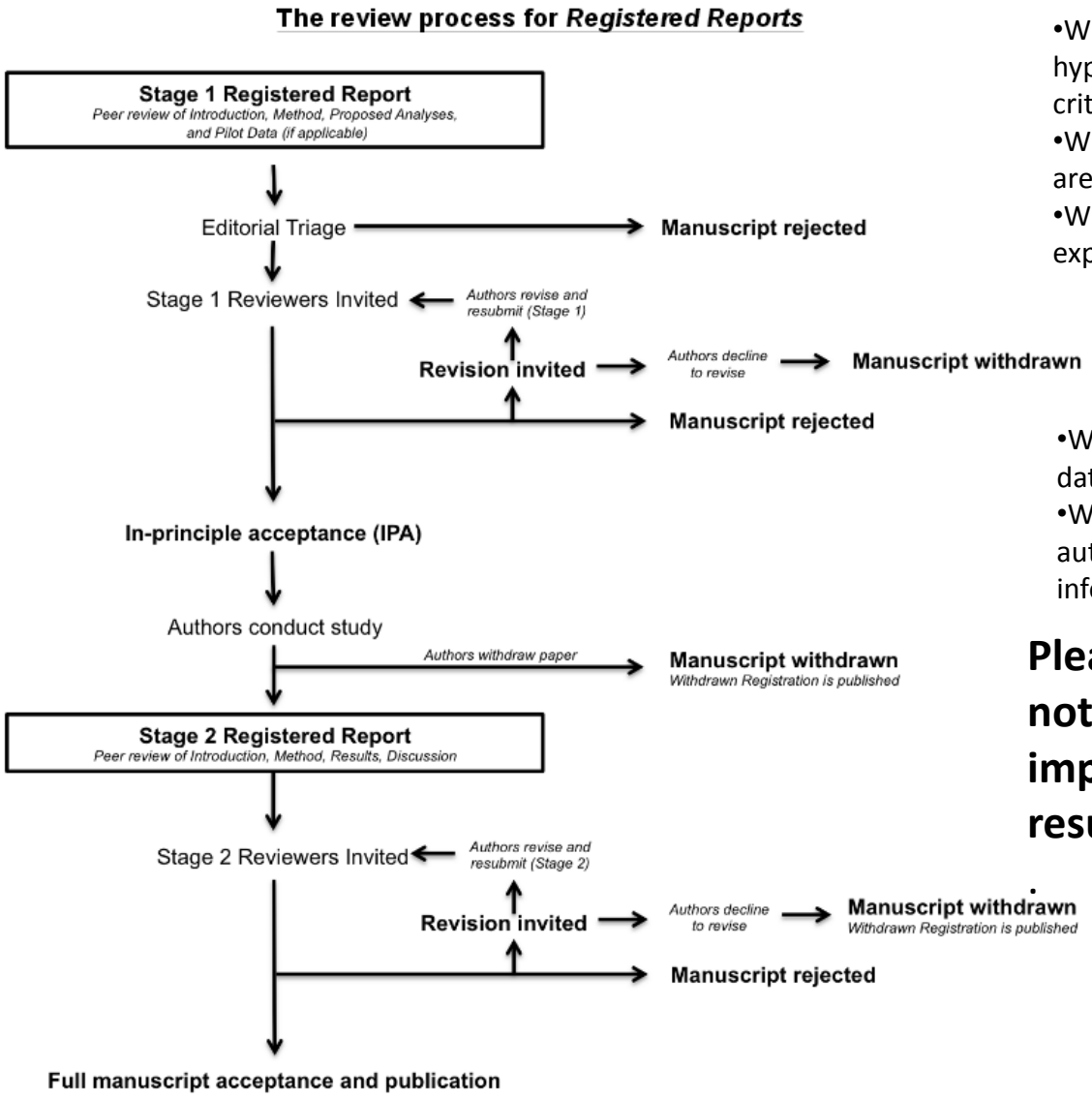
1st Stage



- The significance of the research question(s)
- The logic, rationale, and plausibility of the proposed hypotheses
- The soundness and feasibility of the methodology and analysis pipeline (including statistical power analysis)
- Whether the clarity and degree of methodological detail would be sufficient to replicate exactly the proposed experimental procedures and analysis pipeline

- Whether the authors provide a sufficiently clear and detailed description of the methods to prevent undisclosed flexibility in the experimental procedures or analysis pipeline
- Whether the authors have considered sufficient outcome-neutral conditions (e.g. absence of floor or ceiling effects; positive controls) for ensuring that the results obtained are able to test the stated hypotheses.

2nd Stage



- Whether the data are able to test the authors' proposed hypotheses by passing the approved outcome neutral criteria (such as absence of floor and ceiling effects).
- Whether the Introduction, rationale and stated hypotheses are the same as the approved Stage 1 submission (required)
- Whether the authors adhered precisely to the registered experimental procedures

- Whether the authors' conclusions are justified given the data
- Whether any unregistered post hoc analyses added by the authors are justified, methodologically sound and informative

Please note that editorial decisions will not be based on the perceived importance, novelty, or clarity of the results.

Registered Reports

Pros

- Published no matter what happens.
- Forces to think upstream
  - Statistics
  - Power Analysis
  - Does it really make sense?
  - Is the motivation really based on previous data?
- Feedback from external sources
- Avoid temptations
- Reduce publication bias

Cons

- More work, more money, more time, more complex study
  - Pilot study
  - Can’t start the experiment before 1st stage is resolved.
- Exploratory research?
- Expose my ideas prior to publication