

Personality and Social Psychology Review Transparency and Openness Promotion Guidelines

Personality and Social Psychology Review (PSPR) publishes manuscripts that substantially advance theory in personality and social psychology. While every manuscript that the journal publishes builds on foundational empirical work in the field, only a small number of manuscripts submitted to PSPR rely on new quantitative analyses. These manuscripts most often report the results of meta-analyses or systematic reviews. It is important to note that, in order to be successful, these manuscripts cannot rely purely on a quantitative summary of the existing literature; they must use these analyses to support novel theoretical insights.

Authors will be asked to confirm that their research complied with current APA Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct Standard 8, which covers research and publication (<https://www.apa.org/ethics/code/index?item=11>). Authors are also strongly encouraged to consult the Society for Personality and Social Psychology's Publication Policies (<https://www.spsp.org/publications/publication-policies>), but note that those described here are somewhat more stringent.

For manuscripts relying on new meta-analysis or systematic reviews, PSPR has adopted the following Transparency and Openness Promotion (TOP) Guidelines, beginning on January 1, 2022. (For more about TOP, see: <https://topfactor.org/>.) Please note, these are more stringent standards than the journal has required in the past. The guidelines below have been compiled in partnership with David Mellor, Director of Policy at the Center for Open Science.

Citation Standards – Level 3

All data, program code and other methods must be appropriately cited. Such materials are recognized as original intellectual contributions and afforded recognition through citation. Articles will not be published until the citations conform to these standards.

- 1) Authors are strongly encouraged to acquire all original datasets from the papers reviewed in their meta-analysis or systematic review.
- 2) All data sets and program code used in a publication must be cited in the text and listed in the reference section. This is an opportunity for the dataset's original authors to get credit for the inclusion of their work in your new analysis.
- 3) References for data sets and program code must include a persistent identifier, such as a Digital Object Identifier (DOI). Persistent identifiers ensure future access to unique published digital objects, such as a text or data set. Persistent identifiers are assigned to data sets by digital archives, such as institutional repositories and partners in the Data Preservation Alliance for the Social Sciences (Data-PASS).
- 4) Data set citation example:
Campbell, Angus, and Robert L. Kahn. American National Election Study, 1948. ICPSR07218-v3. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 1999.
<http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR07218.v3>

Data Transparency, Analytic Methods (Code) Transparency, and Research Materials Transparency – Level 2

The policy of PSPR is to publish papers reporting new quantitative analyses only if the data, methods used in the analysis, and materials used to conduct the research, are clearly and precisely documented and are maximally available to any researcher for purposes of reproducing the results or replicating the procedure.

- 1) Authors reusing data available from public repositories must provide program code, scripts for statistical packages, and other documentation sufficient to allow an informed researcher to precisely reproduce all published results.
- 2) Authors using original data must:
 - a) Make the data available at a trusted digital repository. (Note: If all data required to reproduce the reported analyses appears in the article text, tables, and figures then it does not also need to be posted to a repository.)
 - b) Include all variables, treatment conditions, and observations described in the manuscript.
 - c) Provide a full account of the procedures used to collect, preprocess, clean, or generate the data.
 - d) Provide program code, scripts, codebooks, and other documentation sufficient to precisely reproduce all published results.
 - e) Provide research materials and description of procedures necessary to conduct an independent replication of the research.
- 3) In rare cases, despite authors' best efforts, some or all data or materials cannot be shared for legal or ethical reasons. In such cases, authors must inform the editors at the time of submission. This will be taken into account during the review process. Authors are encouraged to anticipate data and material sharing at the beginning of their projects to provide for these circumstances. It is understood that, in some cases, access will be provided under restrictions to protect confidential or proprietary information. Editors may grant exceptions to data and material access requirements provided authors:
 - a) Explain the restrictions on the dataset or materials and how they preclude public access.
 - b) Provide a public description of the steps others should follow to request access to the data or materials.
 - c) Provide software and other documentation that will precisely reproduce all published results.
 - d) Provide access to all data and materials for which the constraints do not apply.
- 4) Data, program code, research materials, and other documentation of the research process should be made available through a trusted digital repository. Trusted repositories adhere to policies that make data discoverable, accessible, usable, and preserved for the long term. Trusted repositories also assign unique and persistent identifiers. For example these services are offered by partners in the Data Preservation Alliance for the Social Sciences (Data-PASS) and most institutional repositories. Author- maintained websites are *not* compliant with this requirement.

- a) Dissemination of these materials may be delayed until publication. Under exceptional circumstances, editors may grant an embargo of the public release of data for at most one year after publication.
- b) Articles accepted for publication will not be assigned a publication date until the above conditions have been met. Authors are responsible for ensuring that their articles continue to meet these conditions. Failure to do so may lead to an editorial expression of concern or retraction of the article.

Design and Analysis Transparency – Level 2

The policy of PSPR is to publish papers where authors follow standards for disclosing key aspects of the research design and data analysis. Authors are required to review the standards available for many research applications from <http://www.equator-network.org/> and use those that are relevant for the reported research applications. For systematic reviews, authors must complete and submit the PRISMA checklist as Supplementary Material: http://prisma-statement.org/documents/PRISMA_2020_checklist.pdf Meta-analyses should follow the Meta-Analysis Reporting Standards (MARS) recommended by the APA (<http://www.apa.org/pubs/authors/jars.pdf>). As part of the manuscript submission process, authors must confirm that they followed those standards in the manuscript.

Study Preregistration and Analysis Plan Preregistration – Level 3

The policy of PSPR is to publish papers that report new quantitative analyses only if the conducted research was preregistered with an analysis plan in an independent, institutional registry (e.g., <http://clinicaltrials.gov/>, <http://socialscienceregistry.org/>, <http://openscienceframework.org/>, <http://egap.org/design-registration/>, <http://ridie.3ieimpact.org/>). Preregistration of studies involves registering the study design, variables, and treatment conditions prior to conducting the research. Including an analysis plan involves specification of sequence of analyses or the statistical model that will be reported. A link to the preregistration in an institutional registry must be made available to the journal prior to publication. The journal, or an entity acting on behalf of the journal, will verify that preregistration adheres to the specifications for preregistration. Failure to adhere to preregistration requirements may result in the paper not being published. Authors must, in a footnote, indicate they preregistered the research and must:

- a) Confirm that the study was registered prior to conducting the research, with links to the time-stamped preregistration(s) at the institutional registry, and that the preregistration adheres to the disclosure requirements of the institutional registry.
- b) Report all preregistered analyses in the text, or, if there were changes in the analysis plan following preregistration, those changes must be disclosed with explanation for the changes.
- c) Clearly distinguish in the text of the manuscript those analyses that were preregistered from those that were not, such as having separate sections in the results for confirmatory and exploratory analyses.

We recognize that adhering to these guidelines requires substantial effort. The PSPR Editorial Team believes that these strategies to make research more transparent and open are vital to the advancement of our field, or we would not require them. We appreciate the time and effort adherence to these guidelines involves and we look forward to receiving your research.