

How to start with preregistration

Why preregister your study?

The main - but not only! - objective is to clearly separate *hypothesis-generating* (exploratory) from *hypothesis-testing* (confirmatory) research.

For an overview, see [Preregistration is Hard, and Worthwhile](#)¹. If you do computational modeling and think that preregistration is not useful in your case, check [Is Preregistration Worthwhile?](#), please consider different perspective, read ['Don't Interfere with my Art': On the Disputed Role of Preregistration in Exploratory Model Building](#).

What is preregistration?

- A document that describes your research plan before starting your study.
- A document that is submitted to a public registry, e.g. [OSF](#).



Questions?

Feel free to contact the author if you have questions or ideas for improvement.

This support sheet was created for your use with support of ERIM.

How to preregister?

Use a [list](#) of currently available preregistration forms and templates. Here is a selection from the most common ones:

- General preregistration: [Template](#) (Google Doc)
- Qualitative data analysis: [Template \(.docx\)](#)
- Secondary data analysis: [Template \(.docx\)](#)
- fMRI: [Template \(.docx\)](#)
- EEG: [Template](#) (Google Doc) = **Work in progress!**

After data collection:

- Report results of preregistered research: [Checklist \(.docx\)](#)
- Document deviations from preregistration (if any): [Template \(.docx\)](#)

¹ If you would like to read more, see [Let's think about cognitive bias](#), [The preregistration revolution](#), and [Preregistration: A Plan, Not a Prison](#).