JARS–**Quant** | Table 6
Reporting Standards for Replication Studies (In Addition to Material Presented in Table 1)

Study Type

- Report sufficient information both in the study title and, more important, in the text that allows readers to determine whether the study is a direct (exact, literal) replication, approximate replication, or conceptual (construct) replication.
- Indicate whether the replication study has conditions, materials, or procedures that were not part of the original study.
- Describe these new features, where in the study they occur, and their potential impact on the results.
- Report for both the original study and the replication study indications of treatment fidelity.

Participants

- Compare the recruitment procedures in the original and replication studies. Note and explain major variations in how the participants were selected, such as whether the replication study was conducted in a different setting (e.g., country or culture) or whether the allocation of participants to groups or conditions is different. Describe implications of these variations on the results.
- Compare the demographic characteristics of the participants in both studies. If the units of analysis are not people (cases), such as classrooms, then report the appropriate descriptors of their characteristics.

Instrumentation

- Report instrumentation that includes both hardware (apparatus) and "soft" measures used to collect data, including questionnaires, structured interviews, or psychological tests. Clarify in appropriate subsections of the Method section any major differences between the original and replication studies.
- Indicate whether questionnaires or psychological tests were translated to another language, and specify the method(s) used, such as back-translation, to verify that the translation was accurate.
- Report psychometric characteristics of the scores analyzed in the replication study and compare these properties with those in the original study.
- Specify and compare the informant(s) and method(s) of administration across the two studies. The latter includes the setting for testing, such as individual versus group administration, and the method of administration, such as paper- and-pencil versus online.

Analysis

- Report results of the same analytical methods (statistical or other quantitative manipulations) used. Results from additional or different analyses may also be reported.
- State the statistical criteria for deciding whether the original results were replicated in the new study. Examples of criteria include statistical significance testing, effect sizes, confidence intervals, and Bayes factors in Bayesian methods.
- Explain decision rules when multiple criteria, such as significance testing with effect-size estimation, are employed. State whether the effect size in a power analysis was specified to equal that reported in the original study (conditional power) or whether power was averaged over plausible values of effect size based on an estimated standard error (predictive power), which takes account of sampling error.

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