

**JARS–Quant** | Table 3  
Reporting Standards for Studies Using No Experimental Manipulation  
(Single-Group Designs, Natural-Group Comparisons, etc.; In Addition to Material Presented in Table 1)

**Title/Abstract**

**Study Design**

- Describe the design of the study.

**Data Use**

- State the type of data used.

**Method**

**Participant Selection**

- Describe the method(s) of selecting participants (i.e., the units to be observed, classified, etc.), including
  - method(s) of selecting participants for each group (e.g., methods of sampling, place of recruitment) and the number of cases in each group
  - matching criteria (e.g., propensity score), if matching was used
- Identify the data sources used (e.g., sources of observations, archival records), and if relevant, include codes or algorithms used to select participants or link records.

**Variables**

- Define all variables clearly, including
  - exposure
  - potential predictors, confounders, and effect modifiers
- State how each variable was measured.

**Comparability of Assessment**

- Describe the comparability of assessment across groups (e.g., the likelihood of observing or recording an outcome in each group for reasons unrelated to the effect of the intervention).

**Analysis**

- Describe how predictors, confounders, and effect modifiers were included in the analysis.

**Discussion**

**Limitations**

- Describe potential limitations of the study. As relevant, describe the possibility of misclassification, unmeasured confounding, and changing eligibility criteria over time.

## JARS–Quant | Table 2

Reporting Standards for Studies With an Experimental Manipulation (In Addition to Material Presented in Table 1), continued

### Module C: Reporting Standards for Studies Involving Clinical Trials

#### Title and Title Page

- State whether the trial was registered prior to implementation.

#### Abstract

- State whether the trial was registered. If the trial was registered, state where and include the registration number.
- Describe public health implications of trial results.

#### Introduction

- State the rationale for evaluating specific intervention(s) for a given clinical problem, disorder, or variable.
- Describe the approach, if any, to assess mediators and moderators of treatment effects.
- Describe potential public health implications of the study.
- State how results from current study can advance knowledge in this area.

#### Method

##### Participant Characteristics

- State the method(s) of ascertaining how participants met all inclusion and exclusion criteria, especially if assessing clinical diagnosis(es).

##### Sampling Procedures

- Provide details regarding similarities and differences of data collection locations if a multisite study.

##### Measures

- State whether clinical assessors were
  - involved in providing treatment for studies involving clinical assessments
  - aware or unaware of assignment to condition at post-treatment and follow-up assessment(s); if unaware, how was this accomplished?

##### Experimental Interventions

- Report whether the study protocol was publicly available (e.g., published) prior to enrolling participants; if so, where and when.
- Describe how intervention in this study differed from the “standard” approach in order to tailor it to a new population (e.g., differing age, ethnicity, comorbidity).

##### Experimental Interventions *(continued)*

- Describe any materials (e.g., clinical handouts, data recorders) provided to participants and how information about them can be obtained (e.g., URL).
- Describe any changes to the protocol during the course of the study, including all changes to the intervention, outcomes, and methods of analysis.
- Describe the Data and Safety Monitoring Board.
- Describe any stopping rules.

##### Treatment Fidelity

- Describe method and results regarding treatment deliverers’ (e.g., therapists) adherence to the planned intervention protocol (e.g., therapy manual).
- Describe method and results of treatment deliverers’ (e.g., therapists) competence in implementing the planned intervention protocol (e.g., therapy manual).
- Describe (if relevant) method and results regarding whether participants (i.e., treatment recipients) understood and/or followed treatment recommendations (e.g., did they comprehend what the treatment was intended to do, complete homework assignments if given, and/or perform practice activities assigned outside of the treatment setting?).
- Describe any additional methods used to enhance treatment fidelity.

##### Research Design

- Provide a rationale for the length of follow-up assessment.

##### Results

- Describe how treatment fidelity (i.e., therapist adherence and competence ratings) and participant adherence was related to intervention outcome.
- Describe the method of assessing clinical significance, including if the threshold for clinical significance was prespecified (e.g., as part of a publicly available protocol).
- Identify possible differences in treatment effects due to intervention deliverer.
- Describe possible differences in treatment effects due to data collection site if a multisite study.
- Describe results of analyses of moderation–mediation effects, if tested.
- Explain why the study was discontinued, if appropriate.
- Describe the frequency and type of adverse effects that occurred (or state that none occurred).

##### Discussion

- Describe how this study advances knowledge about the intervention, clinical problem, and/or population.

JARS–**Quant** | Table 2

Reporting Standards for Studies With an Experimental Manipulation (In Addition to Material Presented in Table 1), continued

**Module B: Reporting Standards for Studies Using Nonrandom Assignment**

**Method**

**Assignment Method**

- Report the unit of assignment (i.e., the unit being assigned to study conditions; e.g., individual, group, community).
- Describe the method used to assign units to study conditions, including details of any restriction (e.g., blocking, stratification, minimization).
- State procedures employed to help minimize selection bias (e.g., matching, propensity score matching).

**Masking**

- Report whether participants, those administering the experimental manipulation, and those assessing the outcomes were aware of condition assignments.
- Report whether masking took place. Provide a statement regarding how it was accomplished and how the success of masking was evaluated, if it was evaluated.

**Statistical Methods**

- Describe statistical methods used to compare study groups on primary outcome(s), including complex methods for correlated data.
- Describe statistical methods used for any additional analyses conducted, such as subgroup analyses and adjusted analysis (e.g., methods for modeling pretest differences and adjusting for them).
- Describe statistical methods used for mediation or moderation analyses, if these analyses were used.

## JARS–Quant | Table 2

### Reporting Standards for Studies With an Experimental Manipulation (In Addition to Material Presented in Table 1)

#### General Principles

#### Method

##### Experimental Manipulations

- Provide details of the experimental manipulation(s) intended for each study condition, including comparison conditions, and how and when experimental manipulations were actually administered, including
  - content of the specific experimental manipulations (if experimental manipulation is part of a clinical trial, address JARS–Quant Table 2: Module C)
    - › summary or paraphrasing of instructions, unless they are unusual or compose the experimental manipulation, in which case they may be presented verbatim
  - method of experimental manipulation delivery
    - › description of apparatus and materials used and their function in the experiment
      - › specialized equipment by model and supplier
  - deliverer: who delivered the experimental manipulations
    - › level of professional training
    - › level of training in specific experimental manipulations
  - number of deliverers, and in the case of experimental manipulations, the *M*, *SD*, and range of number of individuals–units treated by each
  - setting: where the manipulations or experimental manipulations occurred
  - exposure quantity and duration: how many sessions, episodes, or events were intended to be delivered and how long they were intended to last
  - time span: how long it took to deliver the experimental manipulation to each unit
  - activities to increase compliance or adherence (e.g., incentives)
  - use of language other than English and the translation method
  - sufficient detail to allow for replication, including reference to or a copy of the manual of procedures; if the manual of procedures is available, describe how others may obtain it

##### Units of Delivery and Analysis

- State the unit of delivery (how participants were grouped during delivery).
- Describe the smallest unit that was analyzed (and in the case of experiments, that was randomly assigned to conditions) to assess experimental manipulation effects (e.g., individuals, work groups, classes).
- Describe the analytical method used to account for this (e.g., adjusting the standard error estimates by the design effect or using multilevel analysis) if the unit of analysis differed from the unit of deliver.

#### Results

##### Participant Flow

- Report the total number of groups (if experimental manipulation was administered at the group level) and the number of participants assigned to each group, including
  - number of participants approached for inclusion
  - number of participants who began the experiment
  - number of participants who did not complete the experiment or crossed over to other conditions, with reasons
  - number of participants included in primary analyses
- Include a figure describing the flow of participants through each stage of the study (see [JARS–Quant Participant Flowchart](#)).

##### Treatment Fidelity

- Provide evidence on whether the experimental manipulation was implemented as intended.

##### Baseline Data

- Describe baseline demographic and clinical characteristics of each group.

##### Adverse Events and Side Effects

- Report all important adverse events or side effects in each experimental condition. If none, state so.

#### Discussion

- Discuss results, taking into account the mechanism by which the experimental manipulation was intended to work (causal pathways) or alternative mechanisms.
- Discuss the success of, and barriers to, implementing the experimental manipulation; fidelity of implementation if an experimental manipulation is involved.
- Discuss generalizability (external validity and construct validity) of the findings, taking into account
  - characteristics of the experimental manipulation
  - how and what outcomes were measured
  - length of follow-up
  - incentives
  - compliance rates
- Describe the theoretical or practical significance of outcomes and the basis for these interpretations.

**JARS–Quant** | Table 1  
Information Recommended for Inclusion in Manuscripts  
That Report New Data Collections Regardless of Research Design

**Title and Title Page**

**Title**

- Identify main variables and theoretical issues under investigation and the relationships between them.
- Identify the populations studied.

**Author Note**

- Provide acknowledgment and explanation of any special circumstances, including
  - registration information if the study has been registered
  - use of data also appearing in previous publications
  - prior reporting of the fundamental data in dissertations or conference papers
  - sources of funding or other support
  - relationships or affiliations that may be perceived as conflicts of interest
  - previous (or current) affiliation of authors if different from location where the study was conducted
  - contact information for the corresponding author
  - additional information of importance to the reader that may not be appropriately included in other sections of the paper

**Abstract**

**Objectives**

- State the problem under investigation, including main hypotheses.

**Participants**

- Describe subjects (nonhuman animal research) or participants (human research), specifying their pertinent characteristics for the study; in animal research, include genus and species. Participants are described in greater detail in the body of the paper.

**Study Method**

- Describe the study method, including
  - research design (e.g., experiment, observational study)
  - sample size
  - materials used (e.g., instruments, apparatus)
  - outcome measures
  - data-gathering procedures, including a brief description of the source of any secondary data. If the study is a secondary data analysis, so indicate.

**Findings**

- Report findings, including effect sizes and confidence intervals or statistical significance levels.

**Conclusions**

- State conclusions, beyond just results, and report the implications or applications.

**Introduction**

**Problem**

- State the importance of the problem, including theoretical or practical implications.

**Review of Relevant Scholarship**

- Provide a succinct review of relevant scholarship, including
  - relation to previous work
  - differences between the current report and earlier reports if some aspects of this study have been reported on previously

**Hypothesis, Aims, and Objectives**

- State specific hypotheses, aims, and objectives, including
  - theories or other means used to derive hypotheses
  - primary and secondary hypotheses
  - other planned analyses
- State how hypotheses and research design relate to one another.

**Method**

**Inclusion and Exclusion**

- Report inclusion and exclusion criteria, including any restrictions based on demographic characteristics.

**Participant Characteristics**

- Report major demographic characteristics (e.g., age, sex, ethnicity, socioeconomic status) and important topic-specific characteristics (e.g., achievement level in studies of educational interventions).
- In the case of animal research, report the genus, species, and strain number or other specific identification, such as the name and location of the supplier and the stock designation. Give the number of animals and the animals' sex, age, weight, physiological condition, genetic modification status, genotype, health-immune status, drug or test naïveté, and previous procedures to which the animal may have been subjected.

## Sampling Procedures

- Describe procedures for selecting participants, including
  - sampling method if a systematic sampling plan was implemented
  - percentage of sample approached that actually participated
  - whether self-selection into the study occurred (either by individuals or by units, such as schools or clinics)
- Describe settings and locations where data were collected as well as dates of data collection.
- Describe agreements and payments made to participants.
- Describe institutional review board agreements, ethical standards met, and safety monitoring.

## Sample Size, Power, and Precision

- Describe the sample size, power, and precision, including
  - intended sample size
  - achieved sample size, if different from the intended sample size
  - determination of sample size, including
    - › power analysis, or methods used to determine precision of parameter estimates
    - › explanation of any interim analyses and stopping rules employed

## Measures and Covariates

- Define all primary and secondary measures and covariates, including measures collected but not included in the report.

## Data Collection

- Describe methods used to collect data.

## Quality of Measurements

- Describe methods used to enhance the quality of measurements, including
  - training and reliability of data collectors
  - use of multiple observations

## Instrumentation

- Provide information on validated or ad hoc instruments created for individual studies, for individual studies (e.g., psychometric and biometric properties).

## Masking

- Report whether participants, those administering the experimental manipulations, and those assessing the outcomes were aware of condition assignments.
- If masking took place, provide a statement regarding how it was accomplished and whether and how the success of masking was evaluated.

## Psychometrics

- Estimate and report values of reliability coefficients for the scores analyzed (i.e., the researcher's sample), if possible. Provide estimates of convergent and discriminant validity where relevant.
- Report estimates related to the reliability of measures, including
  - interrater reliability for subjectively scored measures and ratings
  - test–retest coefficients in longitudinal studies in which the retest interval corresponds to the measurement schedule used in the study
  - internal consistency coefficients for composite scales in which these indices are appropriate for understanding the nature of the instruments being used in the study
- Report the basic demographic characteristics of other samples if reporting reliability or validity coefficients from those samples, such as those described in test manuals or in norming information for the instrument.

## Conditions and Design

- State whether conditions were manipulated or naturally observed. Report the type of design as per the JARS–Quant tables:
  - experimental manipulation with participants randomized
    - › Table 2 and Module A
  - experimental manipulation without randomization
    - › Table 2 and Module B
  - clinical trial with randomization
    - › Table 2 and Modules A and C
  - clinical trial without randomization
    - › Table 2 and Modules B and C
  - nonexperimental design (i.e., no experimental manipulation): observational design, epidemiological design, natural history, and so forth (single-group designs or multiple-group comparisons)
    - › Table 3
  - longitudinal design
    - › Table 4
  - *N*-of-1 studies
    - › Table 5
  - replications
    - › Table 6
- Report the common name given to designs not currently covered in JARS–Quant.

## Data Diagnostics

- Describe planned data diagnostics, including
  - criteria for post-data-collection exclusion of participants, if any
  - criteria for deciding when to infer missing data and methods used for imputation of missing data
  - definition and processing of statistical outliers
  - analyses of data distributions
  - data transformations to be used, if any



## Analytic Strategy

- Describe the analytic strategy for inferential statistics and protection against experiment-wise error for
  - primary hypotheses
  - secondary hypotheses
  - exploratory hypotheses

## Results

### Participant Flow

- Report the flow of participants, including
  - total number of participants in each group at each stage of the study
  - flow of participants through each stage of the study (include figure depicting flow, when possible; see the [JARS–Quant Participant Flowchart](#))

## Recruitment

- Provide dates defining the periods of recruitment and repeated measures or follow-up.

## Statistics and Data Analysis

- Provide information detailing the statistical and data-analytic methods used, including
  - missing data
    - › frequency or percentages of missing data
    - › empirical evidence and/or theoretical arguments for the causes of data that are missing—for example, missing completely at random (MCAR), missing at random (MAR), or missing not at random (MNAR)
    - › methods actually used for addressing missing data, if any
  - descriptions of each primary and secondary outcome, including the total sample and each subgroup, that includes the number of cases, cell means, standard deviations, and other measures that characterize the data used
  - inferential statistics, including
    - › results of all inferential tests conducted, including exact  $p$  values if null hypothesis significance testing (NHST) methods were used, and reporting the minimally sufficient set of statistics (e.g.,  $dfs$ , mean square [ $MS$ ] effect,  $MS$  error) needed to construct the tests
    - › effect-size estimates and confidence intervals on estimates that correspond to each inferential test conducted, when possible
    - › clear differentiation between primary hypotheses and their tests–estimates, secondary hypotheses and their tests–estimates, and exploratory hypotheses and their test–estimates

## Statistics and Data Analysis (continued)

- complex data analyses—for example, structural equation modeling analyses (see also Table 7), hierarchical linear models, factor analysis, multivariate analyses, and so forth, including
  - › details of the models estimated
  - › associated variance–covariance (or correlation) matrix or matrices
  - › identification of the statistical software used to run the analyses (e.g., SAS PROC GLM or the particular R package)
- estimation problems (e.g., failure to converge, bad solution spaces), regression diagnostics, or analytic anomalies that were detected and solutions to those problems.
- other data analyses performed, including adjusted analyses, if performed, indicating those that were planned and those that were not planned (though not necessarily in the level of detail of primary analyses).
- Report any problems with statistical assumptions and/or data distributions that could affect the validity of findings.

## Discussion

### Support of Original Hypotheses

- Provide a statement of support or nonsupport for all hypotheses, whether primary or secondary, including
  - distinction by primary and secondary hypotheses
  - discussion of the implications of exploratory analyses in terms of both substantive findings and error rates that may be uncontrolled

### Similarity of Results

- Discuss similarities and differences between reported results and work of others.

### Interpretation

- Provide an interpretation of the results, taking into account
  - sources of potential bias and threats to internal and statistical validity
  - imprecision of measurement protocols
  - overall number of tests or overlap among tests
  - adequacy of sample sizes and sampling validity

### Generalizability

- Discuss generalizability (external validity) of the findings, taking into account
  - target population (sampling validity)
  - other contextual issues (setting, measurement, time; ecological validity)

### Implications

- Discuss implications for future research, program, or policy.

