

Instructions:

- Under the “File” menu, select “Make a copy...” or “Download As” to make your own preregistration document.
- Preregister your study by either 1) attaching the document to an OSF project and registering with the “OSF Standard pre-data collection” form or 2) use the “Qualitative Preregistration” form available in Registration view of your OSF project (option 2 provides a better formatted, final preregistration)
- Information on registering OSF projects and the different forms is available [on the OSF help docs](#).
- General information about preregistration is available at <https://cos.io/prereg> and you can reach out to prereg@cos.io or [@OSFprereg](https://twitter.com/OSFprereg). A preprint of this template is available at <https://osf.io/preprints/socarxiv/pz9jr>
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Registration Metadata

1. Title (required)
 - 1.1. Provide the working title of your study. It may be the same title that you submit for publication of your final manuscript, but it is not a requirement.
 - 1.2. **Example:** Effect of sugar on brownie tastiness.
 - 1.3. **More info:** The title should be a specific and informative description of a project. Vague titles such as 'Fruit fly preregistration plan' are not appropriate.
2. Description (required)
 - 2.1. Give a brief description of the current study.
 - 2.2. **More info:** This information will be searchable in the Registry view (if public) so make sure it is concise and contains the more pertinent information.
3. Contributors (required)
 - 3.1. List the contributors for the project.
4. Affiliated Institution (optional)

- 4.1. Select your institution you wish to affiliate with this project.
5. License (required)
 - 5.1. Select the license you wish to apply to this registration.
 - 5.2. **More info:** for help choosing a license, please see:
<https://help.osf.io/hc/en-us/articles/360019739014-Licensing>
6. Subjects (required)
 - 6.1. Select the related subjects for the current project. You may select more than one.
7. Tags (optional)
 - 7.1. Add keyword tags to the project to enhance discoverability.

Study Information

1. Research Aims (required)
 - 1.1. Please specify the overall purposes, objectives or aims of the research.

If relevant, please reflect on whether your aim is different across different domains (e.g. knowledge generation, policy development, community resourcing). If so, specify your aim for each domain that is relevant for your study.
 - 1.2. If helpful, please select the type of aim (non-exhaustive list):
 - 1.2.1. Exploring
 - 1.2.2. Describing
 - 1.2.3. Theory evaluating
 - 1.2.4. Comparing
 - 1.2.5. Understanding
2. Research question(s) (required)
 - 2.1. Please specify your research question or questions as they are guiding your research now. If relevant, you may also specify here any hypotheses to be assessed. The research questions may break down your aim into smaller, distinct inquiries. If relevant, you may distinguish between primary and secondary research questions or hypotheses.
 - 2.2. **Example:** If it is your aim to explore the attitudes of caregivers towards Alzheimer patients in a local ward, your research questions could specify precisely what you plan to study; for instance, how ward staff tries to treat the patients with dignity or how the relationship between the patient and their family members or loved ones evolved since that patient was admitted to the ward.
3. Anticipated Duration (required)
 - 3.1. Please indicate the estimated project start date (mm/yyyy) and estimated project end date (mm/yyyy).

Design Plan

4. Study design (required)
 - 4.1. Please provide a brief, overarching characterisation of the study design. Your response might consist of a succinct label (e.g., “case study” or “ethnography”) and/or a brief elaboration of that label’s meaning. A study may involve a combination of different designs, including a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods.
5. Sampling and case selection strategy (required)
 - 5.1. Please describe your sampling or recruitment strategy (examples include, but are not limited to: purposive, snowball, theoretical, and maximum variation sampling) and/or your case selection strategy (examples include, but are not limited to: typical case, most similar case, most different case, diverse case, and deviant case). Please provide a short rationale for why you selected this type of strategy.

Data Collection

6. Data source(s) and data type(s) (required)
 - 6.1. Please describe the type(s) of data you will be using. In describing the data, distinguish between data that existed prior to your study (e.g. archival documents, newspaper articles, [social] media, secondary literature, or data collected for a different purpose than the current study) and original data (i.e. data that will be collected/generated for the current study).
7. Data collection methods (required)
 - 7.1. Please describe your method of data collection or data generation. Examples of methods include (but are not restricted to) interviews, focus groups, enabling techniques, self-reports, field notes, diaries, (participative) observation, archival research, or mixed methods. Please provide a brief rationale for why you plan to use this particular data collection/generation method in your study.
8. Data collection tools, instruments or plans (required)
 - 8.1. Please describe or upload the tools, instruments or plans you will use in collecting or generating your data. Examples could be (but are not limited to): topic guide, interview questionnaire, focus group guide, observation scheme, creative tools (e.g. photos, videos, musical pieces, paintings, etc.), or a description of your archival search plans.
9. Stopping criteria (required)
 - 9.1. Please describe the criteria or rationale behind when you will stop data generation or collection. Possible criteria include (but are not restricted to): data saturation*, when inclusion criteria are satisfied, resource constraints (e.g.

time/funding), or when the analysis has produced an enriching answer to the research question(s).

- 9.2. **Example:** We follow Fusch & Ness (2005) and interpret saturation to be reached when there is enough information to replicate the study, the ability to obtain new information has been attained, and further coding is no longer feasible.

Analysis Plan

10. Data analysis approach (required)

- 10.1. Please specify the type and details of your data analysis approach. Examples of approaches include (but are not limited to): narrative analysis, phenomenological analysis, thematic analysis, content analysis, psychoanalytic analysis, grounded theory, process tracing, comparative analysis, or discourse analysis. If multiple interpretations of your approach exist, please specify the version you will be using. Please provide a rationale for why your selected data analytic approach is appropriate given your study's aim(s).
- 10.2. **Example:** If you indicated 'phenomenological analysis', you may want to specify the theorist whose approach you are following, e.g. "We use a phenomenological approach as explained by Colaizzi (1978)"; or if you indicated 'content analysis', a specification could be: "We apply inductive content analysis as described in Elo & Kyngäs (2008)".

11. Data analysis process (required)

- 11.1. Please describe what your process of data analysis will look like. Questions to keep in mind could be (but are not limited to):
- * who will be involved in the data analysis, and in what role?
 - * if relevant, indicate any procedures that will be used to turn "raw" data into analyzable form (e.g., a coding scheme)
 - * if relevant, indicate any evidentiary criteria that will be used to assess any hypotheses (e.g., what evidence will count as consistent or inconsistent with a given proposition)
 - * if relevant, what software or analytic tools will you use and how will you use them?

12. Credibility strategies (required)

- 12.1. Please specify the strategies, actions or measures you will employ to assure methodological integrity. Examples include (but are not limited to):
- 12.1.1. Member checking
 - 12.1.2. Triangulation with other data sources
 - 12.1.3. Bringing in different perspectives
 - 12.1.4. Have different researchers analyse the data
 - 12.1.5. Consensus building among team members or 'interrater reliability'
 - 12.1.6. Negative case analysis
 - 12.1.7. Peer debriefing

- 12.1.8. Cross-checks for rivalling explanations
- 12.1.9. Bring in an 'auditor'
- 12.1.10. Reflexivity
- 12.1.11. Verisimilitude
- 12.1.12. Emotionality
- 12.1.13. Personal Responsibility
- 12.1.14. An ethic of caring
- 12.1.15. Political praxis
- 12.1.16. Multivoiced texts
- 12.1.17. Dialogues with subjects
- 12.1.18. Other (please explain)

- 12.2. Please provide a short rationale for why you selected particular strategies and how they are appropriate given your study's aim(s) and approach, or specify your credibility strategies if not on the above list. (required)

Miscellaneous

- 13. Reflection on your positionality (optional)

- 13.1. Feel free to reflect on your relation to or association with the studied phenomenon and your position in the research setting/field, including your academic/personal standpoints, assumptions and values.

In addition, if there is a potential conflict of interest [whether you have a previous relationship with the studied phenomenon, and if you consider that there are previous positions or assumptions that may influence the present study] that can arise, you may want to report that here.

- 13.2. **Example:** If you study the lives of detained immigrants, you might want to talk about your political viewpoints, experience working with detained immigrants, relevant policy work, or perhaps your own experience as a detained immigrant.