

Coding manual

Design features

1. Is there a study pre-registration/trial registration/protocol pre-published?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

Evidence is sought in the article that mentions the pre-registration of the study or the existence of a pre-published protocol before the work was carried out. With this question we want to know if there was a defined plan before starting the research. Key words: pre-registration, registered trial, protocol pre-published. If not explicitly mentioned, it is categorized as a No.

2. Are participants randomized into groups?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

Evidence is collected on the method of assigning participants to the experimental and control groups. If "randomization" is mentioned anywhere in the article, it is categorized as 1. If it is not explicitly mentioned or "convenience sample" or any expression that comes to mean the same, it is categorized as 0.

2.1. Is this study labelled as a randomized controlled trial (RCT)?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

Evidence is collected on the type of design that the authors report following in the method section. If the expression "randomized controlled trial" is used, it is labeled as 1; otherwise, with 0.

2.1.1. If it is not labelled as RCT, which name does it receive?

This question is open-ended. It collects the description of the design when the terms "randomized controlled trial" have not been explicitly used.

3. What is the total sample size at the end of the study?

Continuous variable. It includes the final sample size of the studies. That is, the result of adding the sample sizes of the experimental and control groups (when applicable) after subtracting the corresponding attrition, when it is not directly explicit.

4. What is the attrition rate of the experimental group?

Continuous variable. The outcome of the following mathematical operation:

$$(Initial SS_{exp} - FinalSS_{exp})/InitialSS_{exp} * 100$$

5. Is there an equivalence experimental group?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

Evidence of the presence of an experimental equivalence group is collected. That is, when a study is intended to test which intervention is more effective than another. When this characteristic is mentioned in the Methods section, the article is categorized with 1 for this item; otherwise, with 0.

6. Is there a control group?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

Evidence is collected on the presence or absence of control groups. In the case of a control group, the item is coded as "1". In any other case, "0".

6.1. If yes, is this an active control group?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes
- NA: Not Applicable

Evidence is collected on the nature of the control group used. In the event that the text of the article includes the expression "active control group" or "no waiting list control group" it is categorized as 1. In any other case, it is categorized as 0.

6.2. What is the attrition rate of the control group?

Continuous variable. The outcome of the following mathematical operation:

$$(Initial SS_{control} - FinalSS_{control})/InitialSS_{control} * 100$$

In the case of more than one control group, the value of the active control group is preferentially taken before the waiting list.

7. What is the sample size ratio between experimental and control groups at the end of the study?

Continuous variable. The final sample size of the experimental group is divided by the final sample size of the control group and multiplied by 100. In the case of more than two groups, either control or experimental, the average of the ratio is made with the two experimental groups and the control, or the experimental group with the two control groups.

8. Does the study adhere to CONSORT guidelines?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

Evidence is collected on adherence to CONSORT guidelines for Randomized Controlled Trials to best practices. In those cases in which the RCTs explicitly state that they follow these guidelines or the complete checklist is published as complementary material, they are categorized with 1. In any other case, 0.

Blinding

9. Is it stated that participants are blinded to the goals or the hypothesis of the study, and to the assignment on study groups?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

Evidence is collected on participants' knowledge of key aspects that may influence outcomes with respect to knowledge of the intervention (e.g., just by knowing that you are in the experimental group "improvements"). Only code '1' in case blinding is explicitly mentioned. In any other case, it is labeled as 0.

10. Are those delivering the intervention blind to the goals or the hypothesis of the study, and to the assignment on study groups?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

Only code '1' in case blinding is explicitly mentioned. In any other case, it is labeled as 0. Evidence is collected on the knowledge of intervention implementers about key aspects that may influence the results with respect to knowledge of the study and the group they are treating.

11. Are data analysts blind to the goals or the hypothesis of the study, as of the group membership of participants?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

Evidence is collected on the blinding of the data analysts with respect to the assignment and the objectives of the study. If the text contains the statement that independent data analysts were in charge of the analysis or any expression that means similar, it is labeled as 1. In any other case, as 0.

Statistics/Data Analysis

12. Is sample size computed by a-priori power analysis?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

Evidence is collected on the computation of statistical power for the selection of the necessary sample size, in order to be able to adequately identify the effects expected to be found (if pertinent). Labeled with '1' when explicit mention is made of an a priori statistical power calculation. It is labeled with 0 in any other case, including when the statistical power calculation is post-hoc or when thumb rules are used to choose the sample size.

13. Are groups equivalent in sociodemographic variables by statistical analysis?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes
- NA: Not Applicable

Evidence is collected on the statistical equivalence of the groups in the sociodemographic variables. It is labeled as 0 when it is not stated that a statistical analysis has been performed on this issue or when it is stated and the groups are not equivalent. It is labeled 1 when statistical analysis has been performed and there are no differences. It is classified as NA when there are no groups to compare (e.g., the study only has an intervention group).

13.1. If differences are detected, is there an adequate treatment of sociodemographic variables in data analysis?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes
- NA: Not Applicable

If in the previous question 0 was answered, here '1' is labeled when sociodemographic variables are taken into account in subsequent statistical models in some way (i.e., as covariates). In every other case, 0.

14. Are groups equivalent in baseline scores for the DV by statistical analysis?

0: No

1: Yes

NA: Not Applicable

Evidence is collected on the statistical equivalence of the groups in the baseline scores. It is labeled as 0 when it is not stated that a statistical analysis has been performed on them or when it is stated and the groups are not equivalent. It is labeled as 1 when statistical analysis has been performed and there are no differences. It is classified as NA when there are no groups to compare (e.g., the study only has an intervention group).

14.1. If not, is there an adequate treatment of the baselines scores

0: No

1: Yes

NA: Not Applicable

If in the previous question 0 was answered, here '1' is labeled when baseline scores are taken into account in subsequent statistical models in some way (i.e., as covariates). In every other case, 0.

15. Are the statistical analyses adequate for the research design?

0: No

1: Yes

Evidence is collected on the adequacy of the data analysis to the type of study established. If the text of the article mentions an analysis that takes into consideration the pre-post differences in the study groups, it is categorized as 1. In any other case, 0.

16. Is data analysis made only of complete cases (not intention-to-treat)?

0: No

1: Yes

Evidence is collected on how to manage missing values in the study. If "intention-to-treat" is explicitly mentioned, it is assigned a value of 0. In every other case, 1.

Replicability

17. Is the intervention replicable by independent researchers?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

Evidence is collected on the 'replicability' of the intervention. If it is sufficiently specified and developed in the text so that another therapist/interventionist/researcher can replicate the intervention, it is coded 1. Otherwise, it is coded as 0.

18. Is the dependent variable (DV) replicable?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

Evidence is collected on the 'replicability' of the dependent variable. If there is enough information in the article for another researcher to use it, it is coded as 1. In any other case, 0.

19. Is the dependent variable (DV) validated?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

If the outcome variables analyzed in the studies come from the application of validated psychometric tools -to a certain extent, standardized-, it is coded as 1. In any other case, 0.

Reporting & publishing

20. Are the key results of the analysis fully reported?

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

If all effects to be reported according to the chosen data analysis strategy, they are labeled with a '1'. For example, if an ANOVA is performed, the main effects and the interaction have to be reported. If these circumstances do not take place, it is labeled with a 0.

21. Is the article available in open access?

0: No
1: Yes

If the article is in Open Access, without requiring institutional login to access the full text, it is classified as 1. In every other case, 0.

22. Is the data available in open access?

0: No
1: Yes

If the research data is posted in a repository with free public access, it is labeled as '1'. In any other case, it is labeled as "0".

23. Are conflicts of interest made explicit?

0: No
1: Yes
NA: Not Applicable

If a conflict of interest section exists and is positively identified it is classified as '1'. If there is a section on conflict of interest and it is specified that there is no conflict of interest, as '0'. If no such section is found in the article, 'NA'.

24. What is the acceptance time (in days) of the article?

Quantitative variable. Product of subtracting the date of acceptance from the date of submission to the journal. If either of these two dates is not found, it is not possible to answer.

25. What is the source of research funding?

Public
Private
Public-Private partnerships
NA: Not Applicable

Analysis of the responses to the Funding section. If it is a public body (university, institution...), it is categorized as 'public'. If it is a company or a private organization, as 'private'. If it is a combination of both, it is labeled as 'public-private'. If there is no section on funding, NA.

