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How smart do you think you are?
A meta-analysis on the validity of self-estimates of cognitive ability
Philipp Alexander Freund and Nadine Kasten

Hypotheses

Overall Relationship: Most studies investigating the relationship between self-estimates of cognitive ability and psychometric test significant, positive correlations. We therefore expect to find a significant, positive overall relationship between the two variables.

Moderator Analysis: We hypothesize that self-estimates concerning verbal, numerical, or spatial abilities should be more valid in assessments of general cognitive ability, which in turn is usually a compound of different subabilities (as implemented in mental batteries). Consequently, use of these "standard" abilities should also result in more valid self-estimates than use of more rarely abilities, such as memory or processing speed, for instance.
Preregistration

Registered Reports Workshop 2018
Studien durchführen

PsychLab
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Recent Submissions

What about false insights? Deconstructing the Anal experience along its multiple dimensions for correct and incorrect solutions separately. [Danek et al]

Twin study of the self- and peer-assessments of generalized prejudice: genetic and environmental overlap between prejudice, personality, and ideological variables [Bратко et al]

Study_Ul richest_German_Turks (Knezević et al)

Materialien zu „Nonverbale Synchronie und Musik-Erleben im klassischen Konzert“ [Selbert et al]

Estimating the Performance of Predictive Models with Resampling Methods [Pargert]

Supplementary materials to “Contempt of congress: Do liberals and conservatives harbor equivalent negative emotional reactions?” [Humphries et al]

https://www.psycharchives.org/
Is Psychology Still a Science of Behaviour?

Abstract

Since the 2010s, social psychology has experienced substantial growth due to its increasing relevance in various fields. This article aims to critically assess the current state of social psychology and highlight the importance of understanding its role in contemporary society.

Keywords

Social psychology, behavioral research, cognitive variables, uncertainty principle.

The quantification of academic social psychology is based on the understanding of a large number of methodologically sound studies that contribute to the field. Attention is drawn to the need for methodological rigor, to place greater emphasis on effect size rather than on statistical significance, and to consider the mechanisms underlying behavior in a more holistic manner. The impact of social psychology is widely acknowledged, and its role in understanding and predicting human behavior is increasingly recognized.
PsychOpen CAMA

Statistical Power

What-If Analysis

Censor

Underest.

- Imputed Missingness
- Missing by random
- Missing by constant
- Missingness

Statistical power is defined as the probability of rejecting a false null hypothesis. That is, the power of a statistical test is the probability of detecting a true effect. Statistical power depends on the size of the effect and the sample size. A larger effect size is easier to detect, and a larger sample size increases power.

To calculate power here, we take the existing test statistic evidence to estimate the mean effect size we expect for the size of the effect.

The plot shows the power rate depending on the size of the sample. Thus, we can conclude how many participants are needed to achieve a certain level of statistical power.

Power plot of a continuous betweensubjects t-test.
Research at ZPID

- Research literacy and user-friendly research support
- Research synthesis methods
- Big data in psychology
Research at ZPID

Research literacy and user-friendly research support

Data collection issues

Quality appraisal systems

MASEM

Research synthesis methods

Big data in psychology

Dealing with contradictory evidence

Evidence-based thinking and epistemic change

Health-information literacy

Hotspots topics in Psychology

Theory-driven usage of big data

Data processing and curation issues
ZPID Replicability Talk

M. Joseph Sirgy

https://leibniz-psychology.org/angebote/mediathek/
Call for Papers - Hotspots in Psychology 2021

Call for Papers

“Hotspots in Psychology 2021”

A Topical Issue of the Zeitschrift für Psychologie

Guest Editors: Michael Battegay,1,2 Nadia Koser,1 and Holger Steinmetz1

1 VPS - Federal Institute for Psychosomatics, Thun, Switzerland
2 Department of Psychology, University of Basel, Switzerland

Focus of the Special Issue, Aims, and Scope

Psychiatric methods comprise such as quantitative, systematic, and experimental approaches. They have become standard practices for segregating the results from interpretative clinical research in psychology. They can be used to describe the range of the art to the research field to test earlier research theories, and to investigate causality within the outcomes of interventions.

Hence, research papers and the research procedures in detail, usability, and applicability of results of research cannot transform, however, equally defined in advance to assess their influence on research and manipulate. The procedures are designed to manipulation and manipulation of research outcomes. Consequently, well-prepared research papers may successfully contribute to shaping and improving human behavior in psychology and beyond.

The overall aim of this special issue is to address topics related to all subfields of psychology and related areas with the aid of research methods. The topics covered range from

- Systematic reviews aimed at summarizing research results
- Quantitative methods, e.g., statistical analyses
- Qualitative methods, e.g., phenomenological, ethnographical, or case study approaches
- Meta-analytic approaches
- Multimodal approaches (e.g., imaging, neuroimaging, etc.)
- Longitudinal studies
- Cross-cultural approaches
- Multifaceted approaches

Deadline

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