leibniz-psychology.org (ZPID)

• … is a Public Open Science Institute for Psychology and related disciplines

• … is in the process of strategic expansion towards a one-stop research support organization (i.e., research infrastructure), providing services for the entire research cycle
leibniz-psychology.org (ZPID)

Supporting the (scientific) community in psychology (and beyond) to make research
- accessible
- transparent
- reproducible,
- and replicable.
https://www.pubpsych.eu/
Information search

https://abitter.shinyapps.io/psychtopics/
Information search

Veröffentlichen auch Sie Ihr Testverfahren im Testarchiv!

Zum Ausbau des Testarchives, mit dem das ZPID psychologische Verfahren bereitstellt und (kostenfrei) zugänglich macht, suchen wir weitere Wissenschaftler, die ihr Verfahren NutzerInnen im Rahmen von Open Access zur Verfügung stellen wollen.

Diese Vorteile bieten wir Ihnen:

- Ihr Verfahren wird in einem der größten Testarchive aus dem deutschen Sprachraum veröffentlicht.
- Ihr Verfahren bleibt dauerhaft online verfügbar.
- Die Vervielfältigung, Verbreitung und Veröffentlichung des Verfahrens ist durch die Creative Commons Lizenz geregelt.
- Sie erhalten von den Testnutzer/-innen, die Ihr Verfahren eingesetzt haben, Rückmeldung über Forschungsergebnisse.

Wie veröffentliche ich ein Testverfahren?

Einverständniserklärung
Wir benötigen Ihre Zustimmung und die Ihrer Koautor/-innen, die auch die Rechte an diesem Verfahren besitzen. ▲ Einverständniserklärung (PDF)

Testverfahren
Wir benötigen Ihr Testverfahren im anwendbaren Format.
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 scores show 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 than assessments of general cognitive ability, which in turn is usually a compound of different sub-abilities (as implemented in verbal 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.

```r
# install.packages
install.packages("ggplot2")
install.packages("metafor")
install.packages("cluster")
# load packages
library(ggplot2)
lattice
library(metafor)
lattice
# load data
sal <- read.csv(file="SAL_Beispiel.CSV", header=TRUE, sep=";", dec = ",")
```
Studien durchführen

Data collection

PsychLab

WORK IN PROGRESS
Disciplinary Repository for Psychological Science

PsychArchives is a disciplinary repository preserving a variety of digital research objects (DROs), with 21 different publication types [preprints, primary, and secondary publications], research data, tests, preregistrations, multimedia and code. We provide easy and free access to DROs according to the FAIR principles, which implies the commitment to ensure that research and research data are findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable.

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

Abstract

Since the 2010s, social psychology has examined real human behaviour at an intrinsically smaller scale. This article is an analysis of the reasons why this is so. The author points out that the otherwise valuable phenomenon of cognitive bias, which occurred in social psychology recently in the 2010s, internally boosts the interest in psychologists in such phenomena like stereotypes, attitudes, and values. In the same vein, it is unfortunately also true that in fields like aggression, ethics, and social influence. In recent decades, researchers have grown more aware that psychology is exploring why people display certain tendencies. This awareness has been accompanied by the need of statistical analysis to address the question about which data is valid and informative. The author discusses the history of the field and the evolution of psychology as a science. Psychology as a science was considered to be a strict and objective discipline, but today it is seen as a more flexible and open-ended field. The author concludes that psychology is still a science of behaviour, but it is important to be aware of the limitations of psychological research.

Keywords

Social psychology, behavioural research, decision-making, uncertainty, principles.

The evolution of the current thinking regarding social behaviour by Daniel Kahneman led to the emergence of a novel, more or less exceptionally interesting idea among social psychologists that highlighted the idea that information is not processed in a linear fashion. Attention was drawn to the need to rethink studies to place greater emphasis on effort than on the significance of differences between averages, and the idea of pre-processing of stimuli was found. And while we may not yet accept that social psychology is purely one fact of the cognitive mind, we should resist the habit of overgeneralizing data. The author of this article states that psychology is still a science of behaviour, but it is important to be aware of the limitations of psychological research.
### Statistical Power

**Definition:**
Statistical power is defined as the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis. That is, if the null hypothesis is false, it is the probability of detecting it.

**Importance:**
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.

**Procedure:**
To calculate power, we take the existing meta-analytic evidence to estimate the mean effect size and propagate for the size of the effect.

The plot shows the power curve depending on the size of the sample. Thus, for a given effect size, a larger sample size is needed to achieve a sufficient level of statistical power.

### What-If Analysis

**Understanding:**
- Increased sample size
- Increased effect size
- Reduced variance

**Power Plot:**
A power plot is a curve showing the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis for a given effect size and sample size. To achieve 80% statistical power, a sample size of 100 is needed.
Research at ZPID

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

M. Joseph Sirgy

Larry V. Hedges

Terri Piggott

Wolfgang Viechtbauer

Christina Bergmann

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

Deadline
December 1, 2019
Learn more about ZPID ...

Newsletter

Do you wish to receive the ZPID newsletter? Please enter your e-mail address:

Subscribe

@ZPID

www.lifp.de/evaluation