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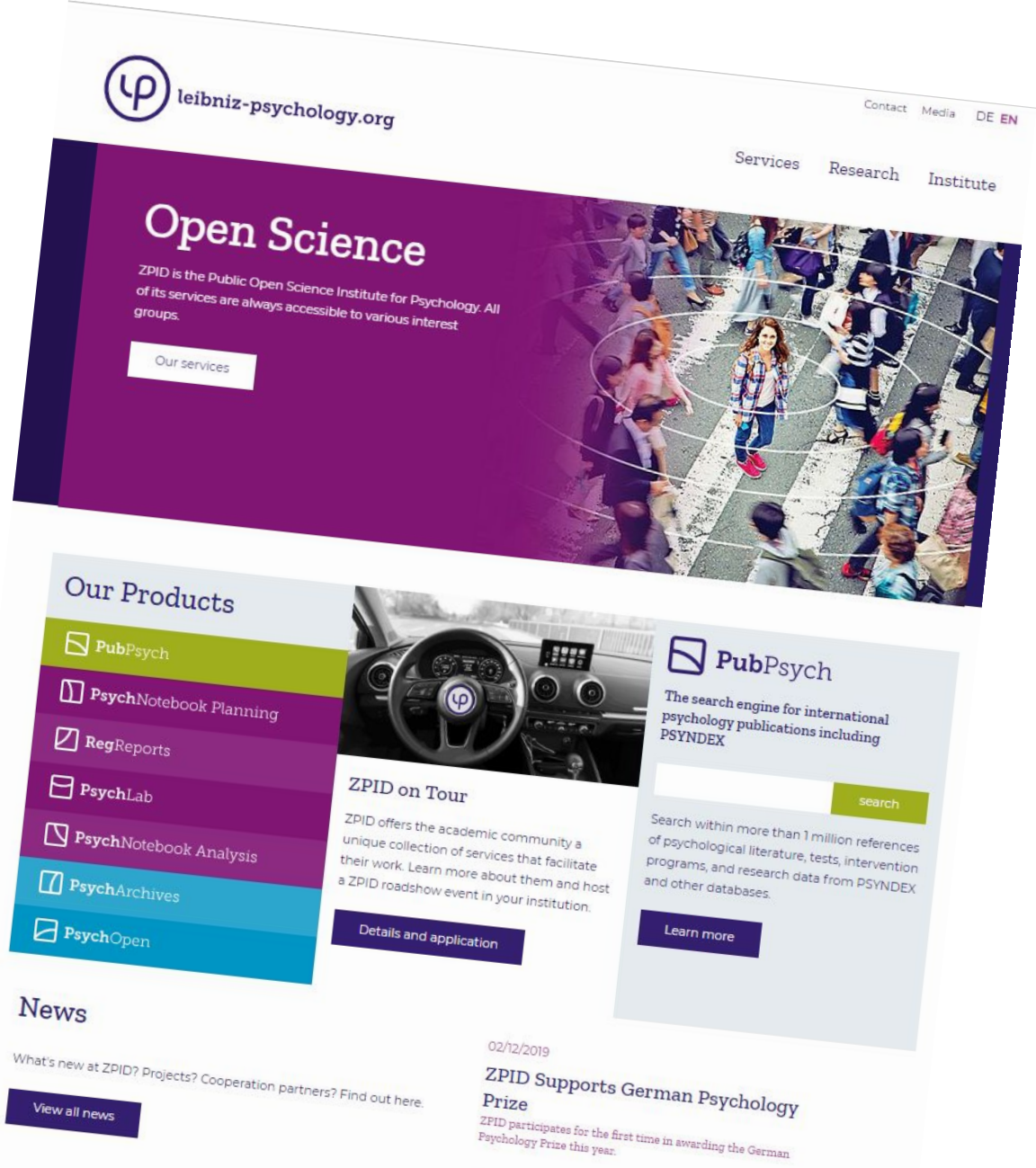

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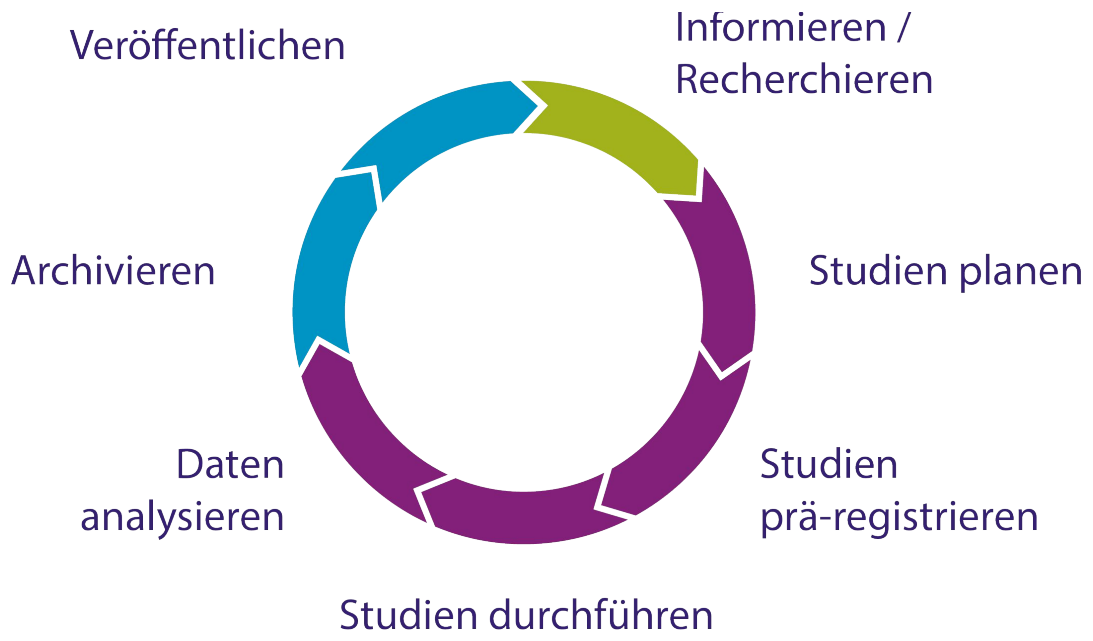
- … ist ein Public-Open-Science-Institut für die Psychologie und verwandte Disziplinen.
- … befindet sich im Prozess der strategischen Erweiterung, um alle Arbeitsprozesse, die bei einem idealtypischen Forschungszyklus anfallen, unterstützen zu können.



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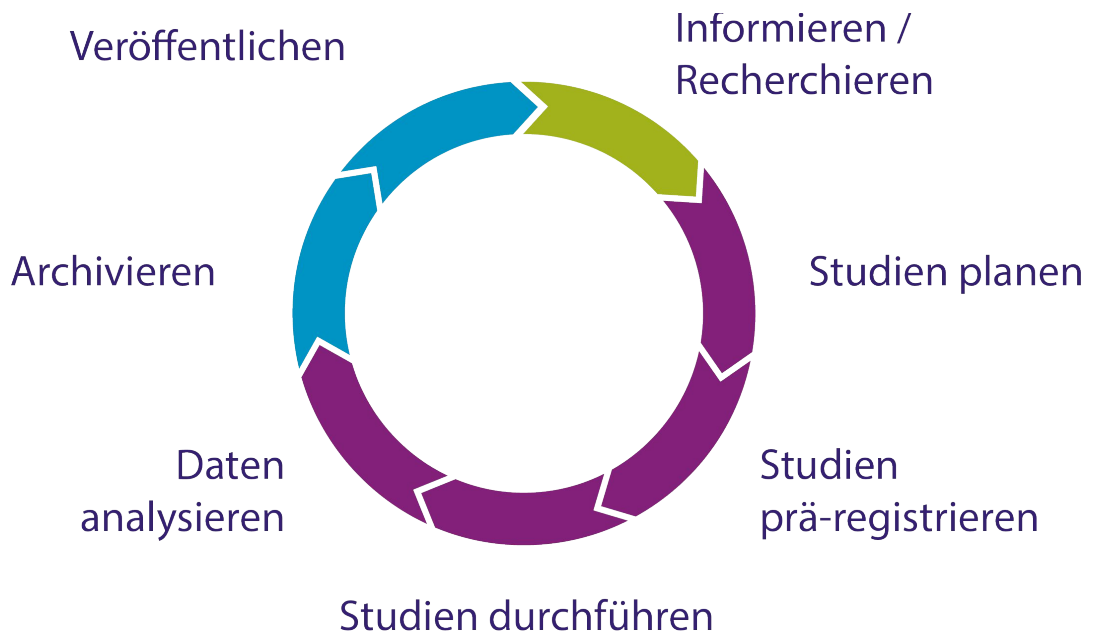
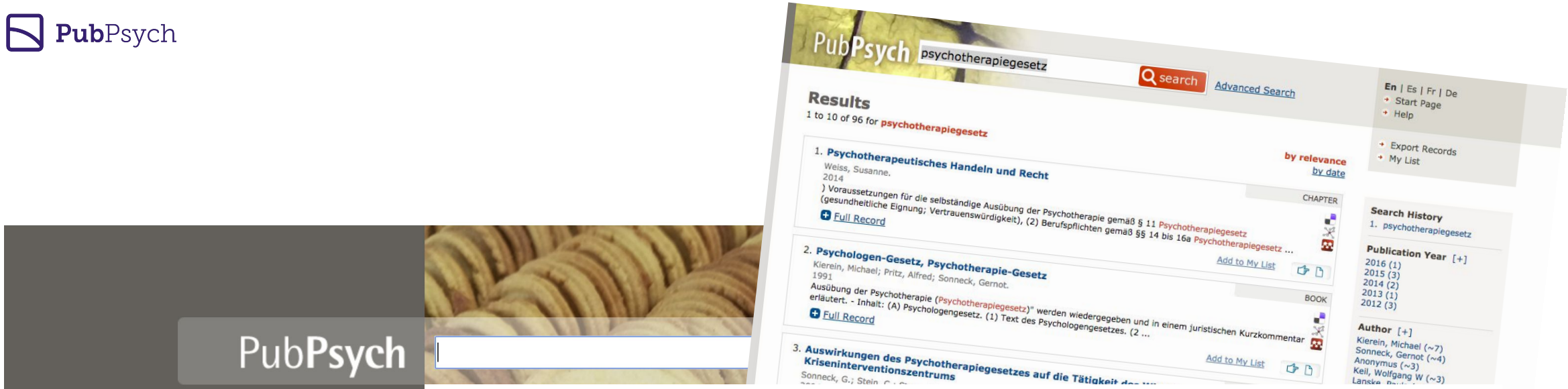
Unterstützt die wissenschaftliche Community der Psychologie und (darüber hinaus), um Forschung

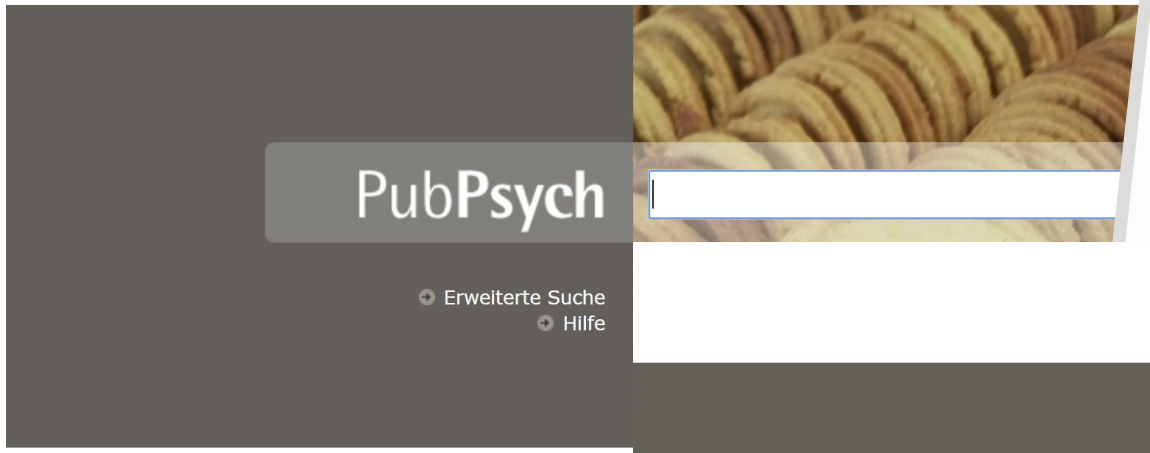
- auffindbar
- zugänglich
- kompatibel
- nachnutzbar

zu machen.



PubPsych





En | Es | Fr | **De**
Startseite
Hilfe

Über PubPsych · Nutzungsbedingungen · Kontakt · Impressum & Datenschutz

Studien planen → **Daten analysieren**

PsychNotebook

PsychNotebook

leibniz-psychology.org

Kontakt DE EN

PsychNotebook

jupyter sai(2) Last Checkpoint: a minute ago (autosaved)

Logout

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help

Trusted

Markdown Select Psychological method

Slide Type

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

Slide Type

Hypotheses

Overall Relationship: Most studies investigating the relationship between self-estimates of cognitive ability and psycometric test scores re 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 self-assessments of general cognitive ability, which in turn is usually a compound of different subabilities (as implemented in omnibus test batteries). Consequently, use of these "standard" abilities should also result in more valid self-estimates than use of more rarely assessed abilities, such as memory or processing speed, for instance.

In [9]: Slide Type

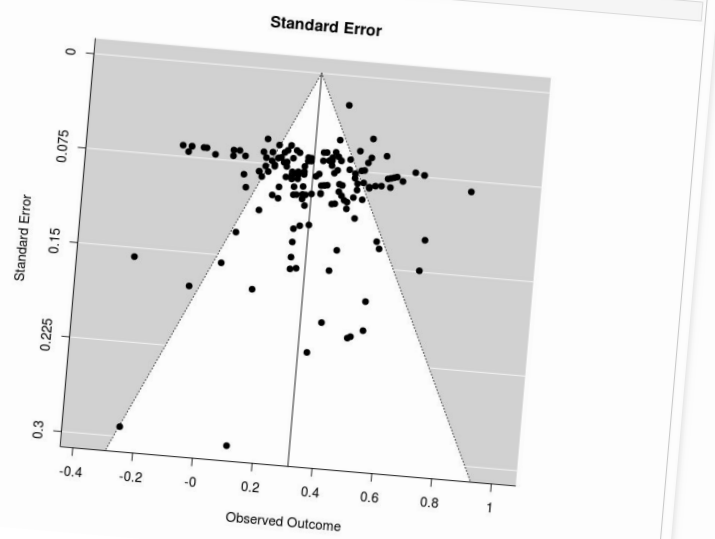
```
##install packages
#install.packages("ggplot2")
#install.packages("metafor")

##load packages
library(ggplot2)
library(metafor)

##load data
sai <- read.csv(file="SAI_Beispiel.CSV",header=TRUE, sep=";", dec = ",")
```

Publication Bias

We also performed a funnel plot analysis to investigate if there was any kind of publication bias toward over- or underpowered studies in our data set. As the figure shows, the majority of the effect sizes have rather low standard errors (smaller than 0.1), meaning that they were estimated with a reasonable degree of precision. Also, there appears to be a moderately asymmetric relationship between the magnitude of effect sizes and their standard errors, there is practically no reason to assume that publication bias is a problem in the present meta-analysis. The funnel plot also gives evidence for heterogeneity among effect sizes.

In [10]:

```
funnel(unconditional, main="Standard Error")
```



0

Studien prä-registrieren

RegReports

Registered Reports Workshop 2018

Copy of Information Recommended for Inclusion in Manuscripts Reporting Meta-Analyses

Description | Guidelines & Warnings | Materials | Steps | +SHARE | VIEW | All changes saved

1 Title
State the research question and type of research synthesis (e.g., narrative synthesis, meta-analysis).

2 Author note
List all sources of monetary and in-kind funding support; state the role of funders in conducting the synthesis and deciding to publish the results, if any.

Describe possible conflicts of interest, including financial and other nonfinancial interests.

Give the place where the synthesis is registered and its registry number, if registered.

Provide name, affiliation, and e-mail address of corresponding author.

3 Abstract
Objectives:

State the research problems, questions, or hypotheses under investigation.

4 Abstract
Eligibility criteria:

Describe the characteristics for inclusion of studies, including independent variables (treatments, interventions), dependent variables (outcomes, criteria), and eligible study designs.

5 Abstract
Methods of synthesis:

Describe the methods for synthesizing study results, including

- Statistical and other methods used to summarize and to compare studies
- Specific methods used to integrate studies if a meta-analysis was conducted (e.g., effect-size metric, averaging method, the model used in homogeneity analysis)

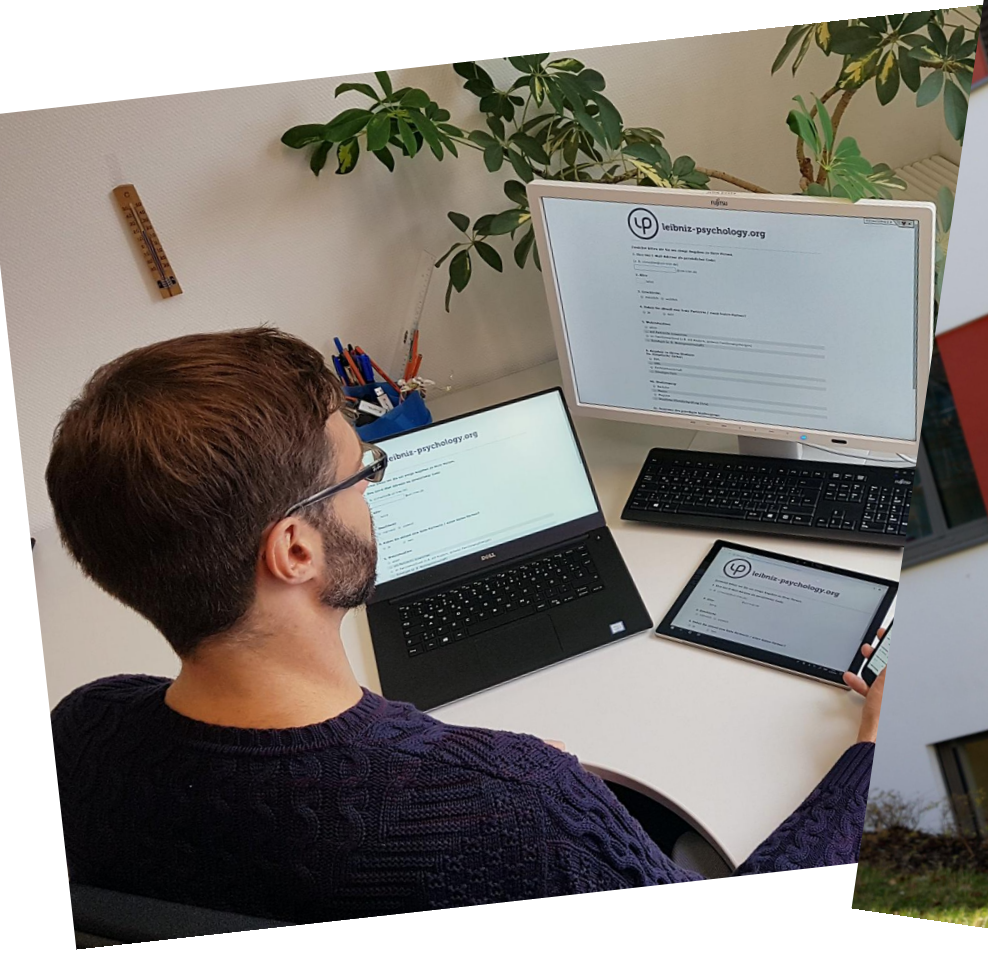
6 Abstract
Results:

State the results of the synthesis, including

- Number of included studies and participants, and their important characteristics
- Results for the primary outcome(s) and moderator analyses
- Effect size(s) and confidence interval(s) associated with each analysis if aa meta-analysis was

Studien durchführen

PsychLab



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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.

Start a new search Search

Recent Submissions

- What about false insights? Deconstructing the Aha! experience along its multiple dimensions for correct and incorrect solutions separately. (Danek et al.) — 2017 researchData
- Twin study of the self- and peer- assessments of generalized prejudice: genetic and environmental overlap between prejudice, personality, and ideological variables (Bratko et al.) — 2019-01 studyProtocol
- Study_1_first_sample_German_Turks (Knežević et al.) — 2019-02-08 researchData
- Materialien zu "Nonverbale Synchronie und Musik-Erleben im klassischen Konzert" (Seibert et al.) — 2019 supplement
- Estimating the Performance of Predictive Models with Resampling Methods (Pargent) — 2019 conferenceObject
- Supplementary materials to "Contempt of congress: Do liberals and conservatives harbor equivalent negative emotional biases towards ideologically congruent vs. incongruent politicians at the level of individual emotions?" (Steiger et al.) — 2019 supplement

leibniz-psychology.org

DataWiz

PsychArchives in a nutshell

Shared Digital Research Objects (DRO)
- research outputs from the entire cycle psychological research are welcome.

Citable and discoverable
- uploads are assigned a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) to make them easily uniquely citable.

Open licensing
- fostering re-use and open scienc

Safe
- your research output is stored the future at a sustainable, publ infrastructure.

DataWiz is a free data management system that helps prepare research data.

DataWiz ...
- facilitates high-quality documentation according to current standards.
- enables collaborative and distributed work on projects.
- ensures the long-term reusability of research data.

DataWiz covers the entire research data management process:

Creation
- Organize and document research projects
- Create data management plans adapted to the requirements of various sponsors (BM DFG)

Processing
- Export study documentation for preregistrations
- Work together with specific assignment of access rights

Analysis
- Import and version control records
- Read variable descriptions from SPSS and convert into codebooks
- Convert to relevant data formats

Archiving and reuse
- Export entire project or individual studies into long-term readable formats for your own re
- Provide via PsychArchives, the ZPID repository

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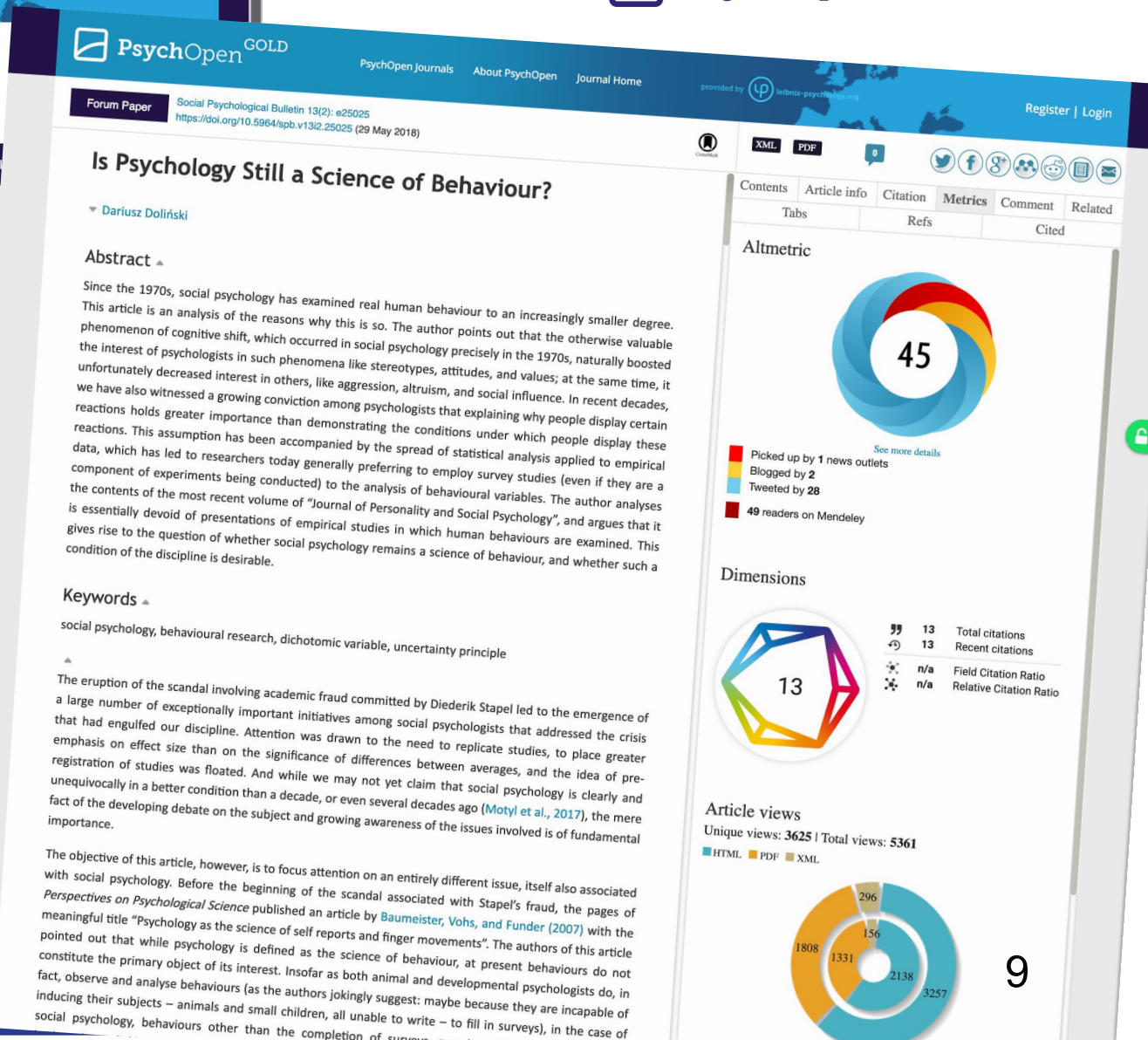
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Social Psychological Bulletin 13(2): e25025
https://doi.org/10.5964/spb.v13i2.25025 (29 May 2018)
Is Psychology Still a Science of Behaviour?
Dariusz Doliński
Abstract
Since the 1970s, social psychology has examined real human behaviour to an increasingly smaller degree. This article is an analysis of the reasons why this is so. The author points out that the otherwise valuable phenomenon of cognitive shift, which occurred in social psychology precisely in the 1970s, naturally boosted the interest of psychologists in such phenomena like stereotypes, attitudes, and values; at the same time, it unfortunately decreased interest in others, like aggression, altruism, and social influence. In recent decades, we have also witnessed a growing conviction among psychologists that explaining why people display certain reactions holds greater importance than demonstrating the conditions under which people display these reactions. This assumption has been accompanied by the spread of statistical analysis applied to empirical data, which has led to researchers today generally preferring to employ survey studies (even if they are a component of experiments being conducted) to the analysis of behavioural variables. The author analyses the contents of the most recent volume of "Journal of Personality and Social Psychology", and argues that it is essentially devoid of presentations of empirical studies in which human behaviours are examined. This gives rise to the question of whether social psychology remains a science of behaviour, and whether such a condition of the discipline is desirable.
Keywords
social psychology, behavioural research, dichotomic variable, uncertainty principle
The eruption of the scandal involving academic fraud committed by Diederik Stapel led to the emergence of a large number of exceptionally important initiatives among social psychologists that addressed the crisis that had engulfed our discipline. Attention was drawn to the need to replicate studies, to place greater emphasis on effect size than on the significance of differences between averages, and the idea of pre-registration of studies was floated. And while we may not yet claim that social psychology is clearly and unequivocally in a better condition than a decade, or even several decades ago (Motyl et al., 2017), the mere fact of the developing debate on the subject and growing awareness of the issues involved is of fundamental importance.
The objective of this article, however, is to focus attention on an entirely different issue, itself also associated with social psychology. Before the beginning of the scandal associated with Stapel's fraud, the pages of *Perspectives on Psychological Science* published an article by Baumeister, Vohs, and Funder (2007) with the meaningful title "Psychology as the science of self reports and finger movements". The authors of this article pointed out that while psychology is defined as the science of behaviour, at present behaviours do not constitute the primary object of its interest. Insofar as both animal and developmental psychologists do, in fact, observe and analyse behaviours (as the authors jokingly suggest: maybe because they are incapable of inducing their subjects – animals and small children, all unable to write – to fill in surveys), in the case of social psychology, behaviours other than the completion of
Contents
Article info
Citation
Metrics
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Altmetric
45
See more details
Picked up by 1 news outlets
Blogged by 2
Tweeted by 28
49 readers on Mendeley
Dimensions
13
13 Total citations
13 Recent citations
n/a Field Citation Ratio
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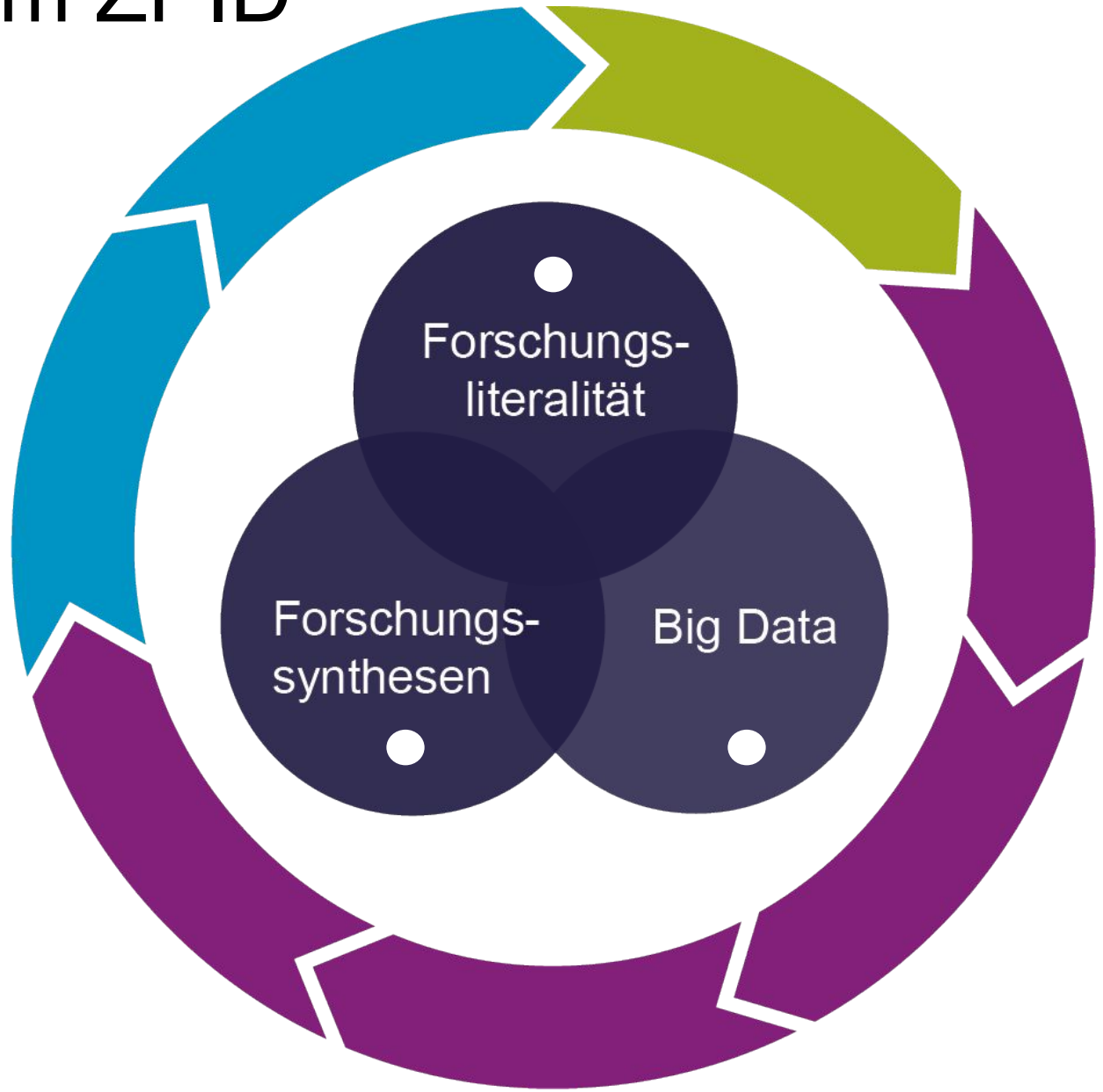
Forschung am ZPID



Research Synthesis 2018 & 2019

Open Science 2019

Big Data 2018

Workshop mit Icek Ajzen 2018

Michael Bošnjak
Edgar Erdfelder
(Editors)

Hotspots in Psychology 2018

Zeitschrift für Psychologie
Founded in 1890
Volume 226 / Number 1 / 2018

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Edgar Erdfelder

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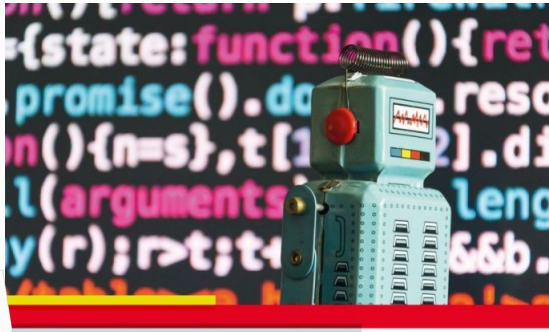

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Big Data in Psychology

Methods and Applications

hogrefe

Michael Bošnjak
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Hotspots in Psychology 2019

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 Bošnjak,[1,2] Nadine Kasten,[2] and Holger Steinmetz[1]

[1] ZPID – Leibniz Institute for Psychology Information, Trier, Germany
[2] Department of Psychology, University of Trier, Germany

Focus of the Special Issue, Aims, and Scope

Research synthesis techniques such as systematic reviews and meta-analyses have become standard methods for aggregating the results from thematically related research in psychology. They can be used to describe the state of the art in a research field, to test and/or compare theories, and to derive conclusions about the effectiveness of interventions.

Ideally, research syntheses use transparent procedures to find, evaluate, and aggregate the results of relevant research. Procedures are explicitly defined in advance to ensure that all steps are transparent and replicable. This practice is designed to minimize bias and increase the trustworthiness of findings. Consequently, well-performed research syntheses may decisively contribute to shaping and/or resolving hotspot debates in psychology and beyond.

The overall aim of this topical issue is to address hotspot topics in all subfields of psychology and related areas with the aid of research synthesis methods. The topics covered may address:

- Systematic reviews aimed at identifying hotspot topics in psychology.
- Systematic reviews and meta-analyses on topics currently being debated in any subfield of psychology.
- Systematic reviews and meta-analyses contributing to the recent discussion about replicability, transparency, and research integrity in psychology.
- Meta-analytic replications and extensions of previously published syntheses, for example, by applying more recent approaches and/or by including more recent

modeling (MASEM), individual person meta-analysis (IPD), network meta-analysis, to name a few.
- Demonstrations and tools for data extraction, analysis, visualization, and interpretation of meta-analyses.
- Quality-appraisal approaches and instruments for primary, secondary, and meta-analytic studies.

How to Submit

There is a two-stage submissions process. Initially, interested authors are requested to submit extended abstracts of their proposed papers. Authors of the selected abstracts will then be invited to submit full papers. All papers will undergo blind peer review.

Stage 1: Structured Abstract Submission

Authors interested in this special issue must submit a structured abstract of the planned manuscript before submitting a full paper. The goal is to provide authors with prompt feedback regarding the suitability and relevance of the planned manuscript to the special issue.

The deadline for submitting structured abstracts is December 1, 2019.

Feedback on whether or not the editors encourage authors to submit a full paper will be given by December 31, 2019.

Submission Guidelines for Structured Abstracts

Structured abstracts should be within four pages and may encompass information on each of the following headings: (a) Background, (b) Objectives, (c) Research question(s) and/or hypothesis/es, (d) Method/Approach, (e) Results/Findings, (f) Conclusions and implications (expected).

Deadline

December 1, 2019

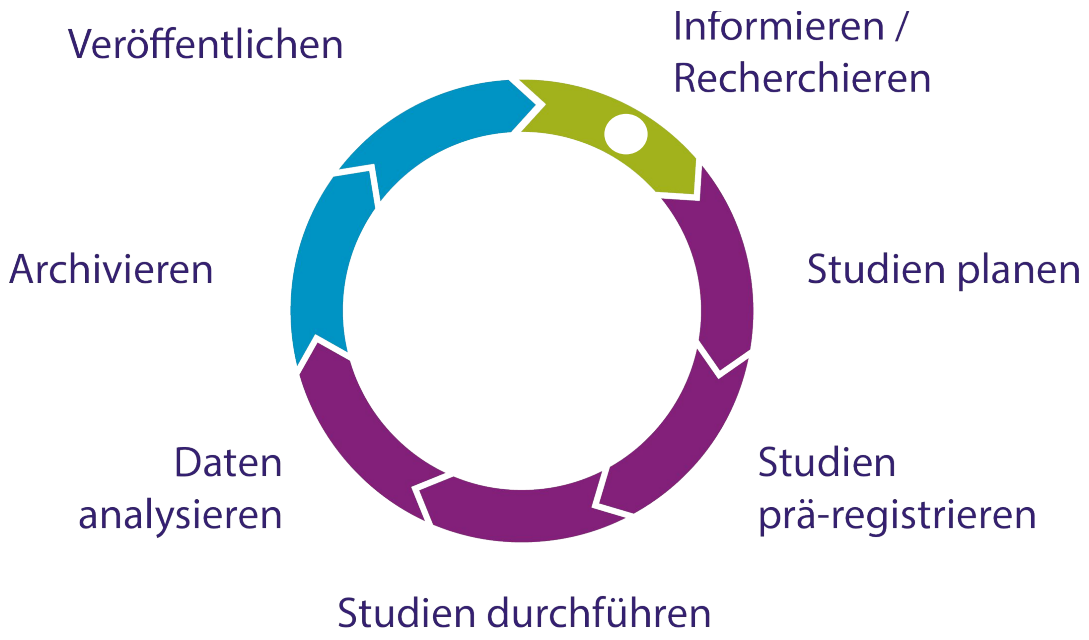
Informations- und Recherchedienste

Dokumentation von psychologischer Literatur und Testverfahren aus dem deutschen Sprachraum

PSYNDEX Lit

Psychologische Literatur

- Forschungspublikationen (empirische Studien, Metaanalysen etc.)
- Fallstudien und Erfahrungsberichte
- Interventionsprogramme
- Patientenratgeber



PSYNDEX Tests

Psychologische und pädagogische Testverfahren

Informations- und Recherchedienste

Dokumentation von psychologischer Literatur und Testverfahren aus dem deutschen Sprachraum

Zugänge zu PSYNDEX

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PubPsych - kostenfrei

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Referenzen aus PSYNDEX, MEDLINE, ERIC etc.

Livivo - kostenfrei

Suchmaschine für Literatur der

Lebenswissenschaften von ZB MED

Informations- und Recherchedienste

Dokumentation von psychologischer Literatur und Testverfahren aus dem deutschen Sprachraum

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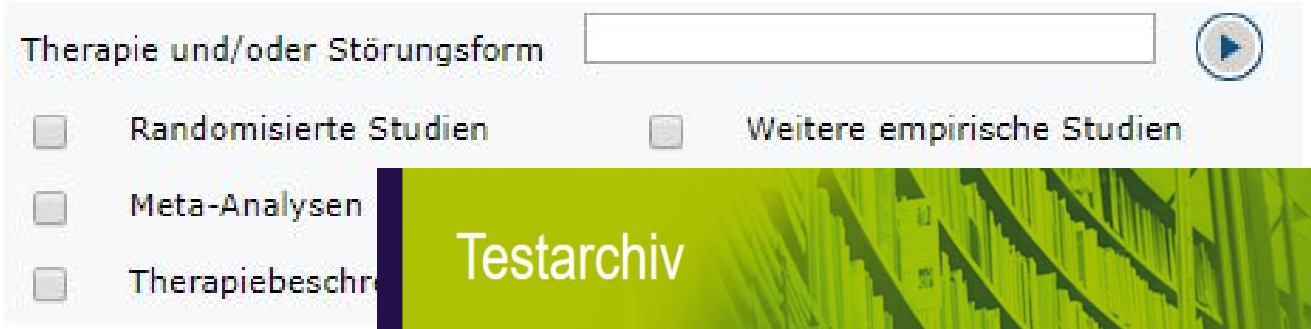
PSYNDEX Therapy

- Interventionsstudien
- Metaanalysen
- Therapiebeschreibungen
- Manuale
- Ratgeber



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Informations- und Recherchedienste

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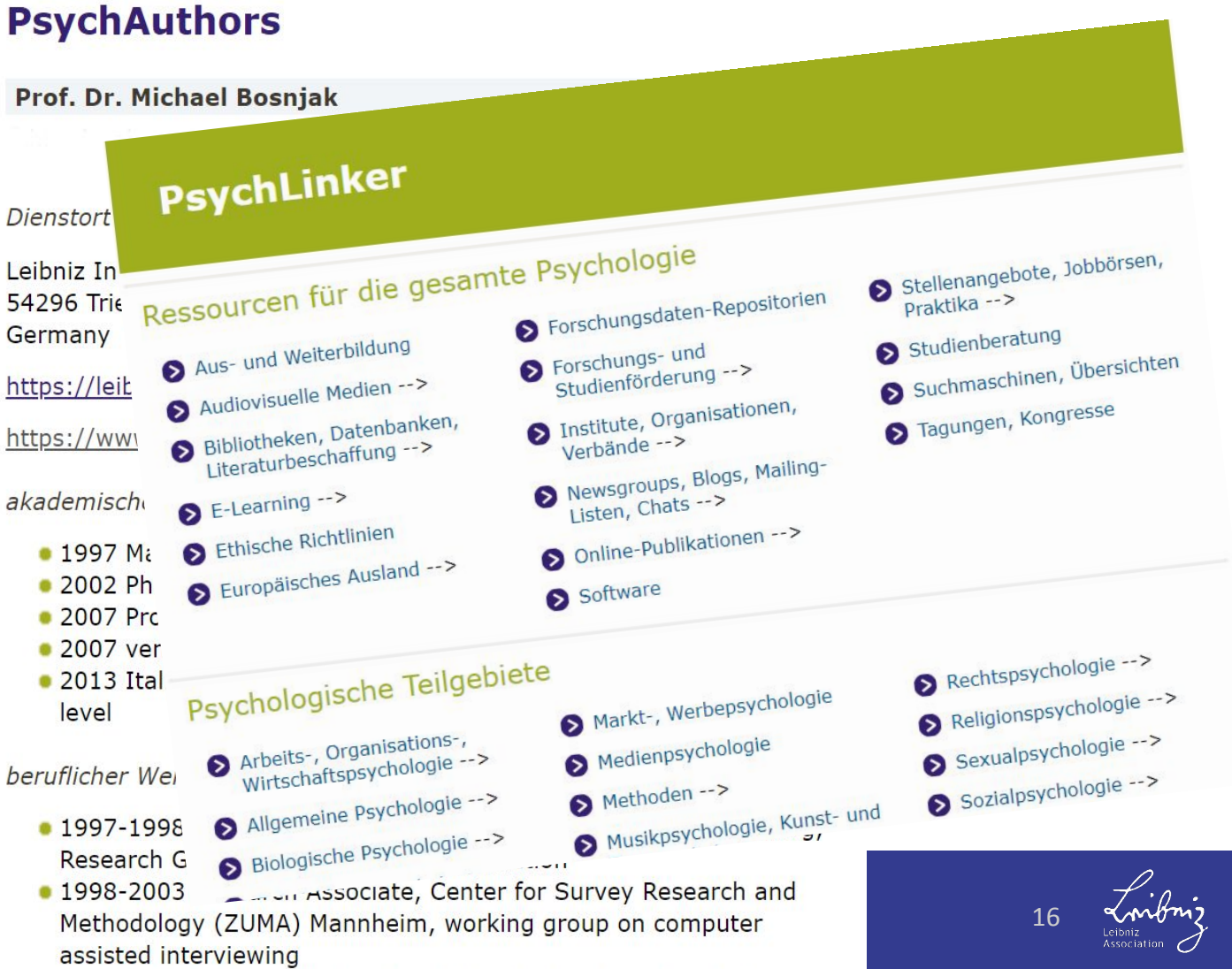
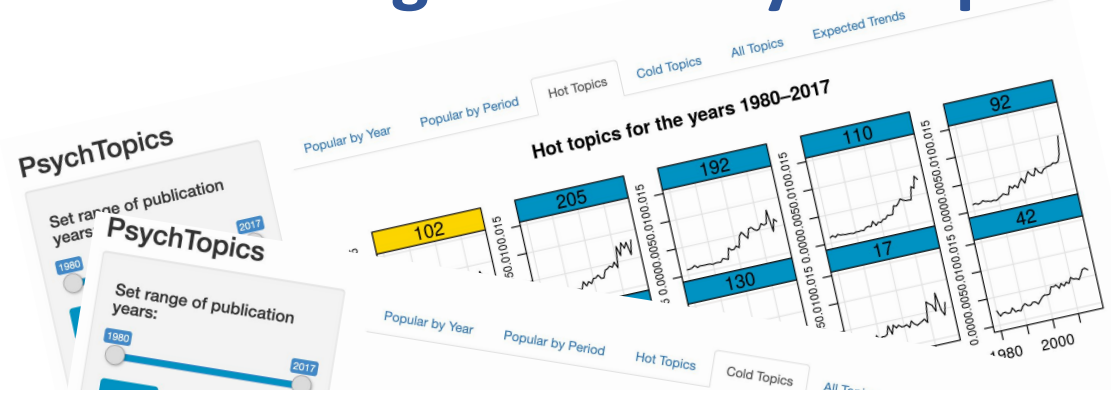
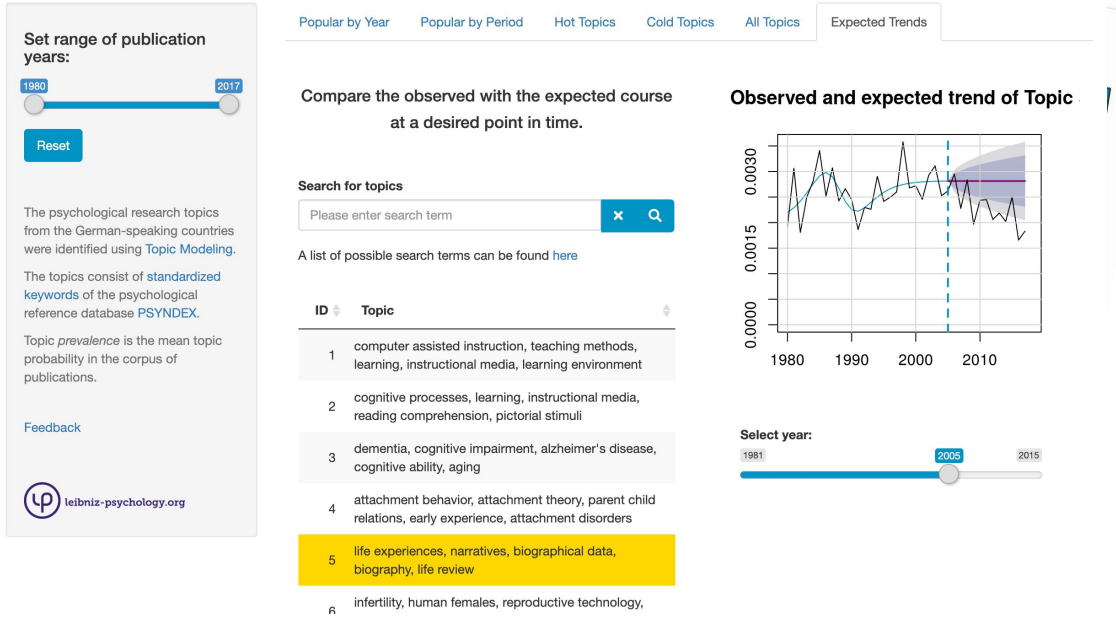
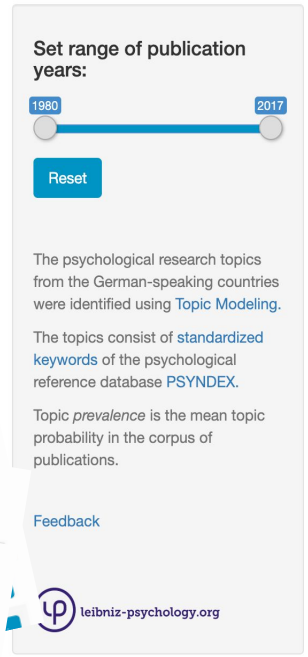
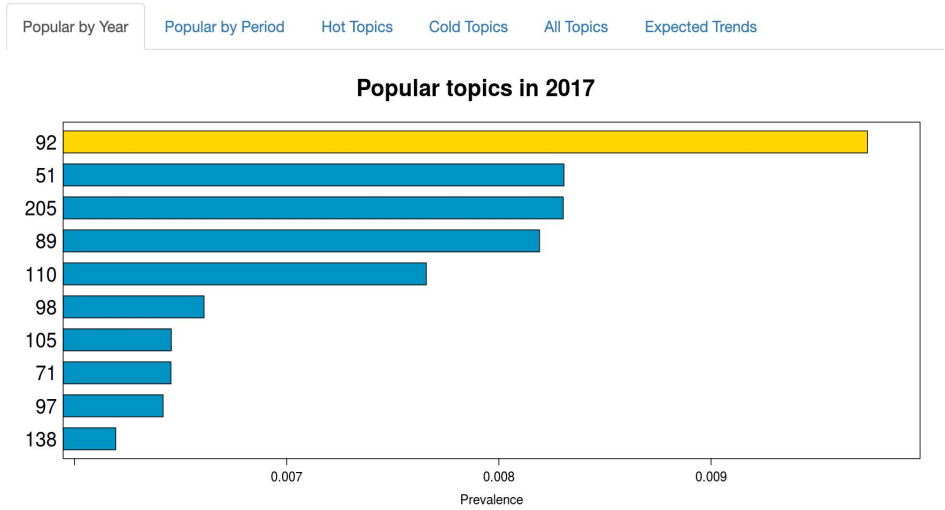


Weitere Angebote - PsychTopics









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1	92	posttraumatic stress disorder, emotional trauma, refugees, trauma, war	0.0097	Search PSYNDEX
2	51	well being, life satisfaction, happiness, positive psychology, quality of life	0.0083	Search PSYNDEX
3	205	psychotherapeutic techniques, cognitive behavior therapy, psychotherapeutic processes, cognitive therapy, borderline personality disorder	0.0083	Search PSYNDEX
4	89	cognitive behavior therapy, major depression, psychotherapeutic outcomes, treatment effectiveness evaluation, treatment outcomes	0.0082	Search PSYNDEX
5	110	magnetic resonance imaging, brain, neuroanatomy, gray matter, brain size	0.0077	Search PSYNDEX
6	98	teachers, professional competence, teacher characteristics, teacher education, teaching	0.0066	Search PSYNDEX
7	105	language, syntax, semantics, sentence comprehension, evoked potentials	0.0065	Search PSYNDEX
8	71	leadership, management personnel, leadership style, leadership qualities, human resource management	0.0065	Search PSYNDEX
9	97	emotional regulation, emotions, emotional states, emotional control, self regulation	0.0064	Search PSYNDEX
10	138	internet, computer mediated communication, online therapy, online social networks, internet usage	0.0062	Search PSYNDEX

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Registered Reports

Studien präregistrieren - Warum, für wen und wie?

Warum? - Die Replikationskrise

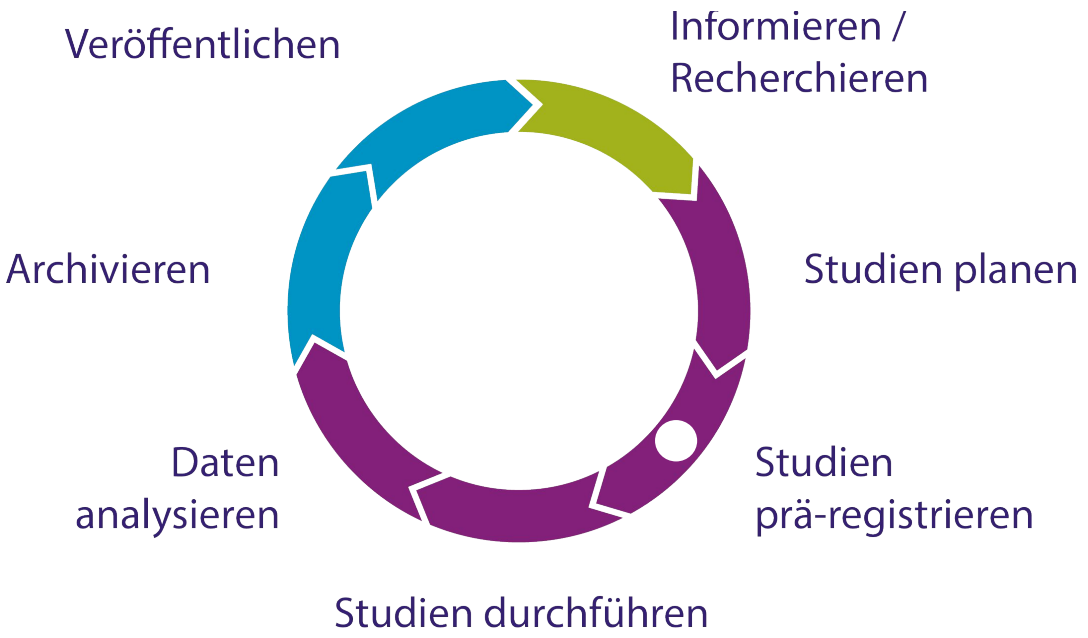
- Publish or perish: Forschungsleistung

  wird anhand von Publikationen gemessen

- fragwürdige Forschungspraktiken in der Psychologie

  (HARKing, p-hacking, neue Variablen, weniger Gruppen)

- wissenschaftlicher Betrug



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Folgen…

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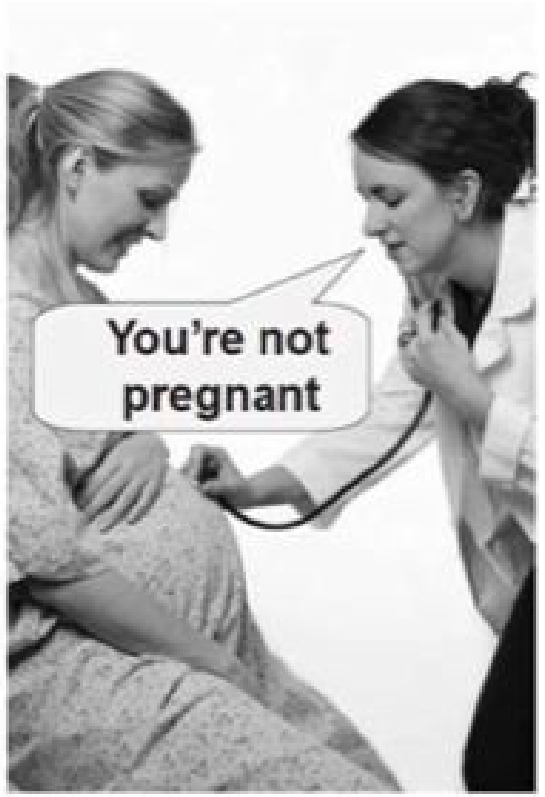

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Für wen?

Gesellschaft

- für reliable und effiziente Forschung
- für neues Vertrauen in die Wissenschaft

Autoren

- Kontrolle über die eigene Karriere wiedererlangen
- Feedback im frühen Stadium erhalten

→ Registered Reports als Format für *ergebnisunabhängige Publikationsentscheidungen* auf Basis von

- Bedeutung der Fragestellung(en)
- Logik, Begründung und Plausibilität der Hypothesen
- Stichhaltigkeit und Machbarkeit der Methodik und Auswertungsstrategie

Registered Reports

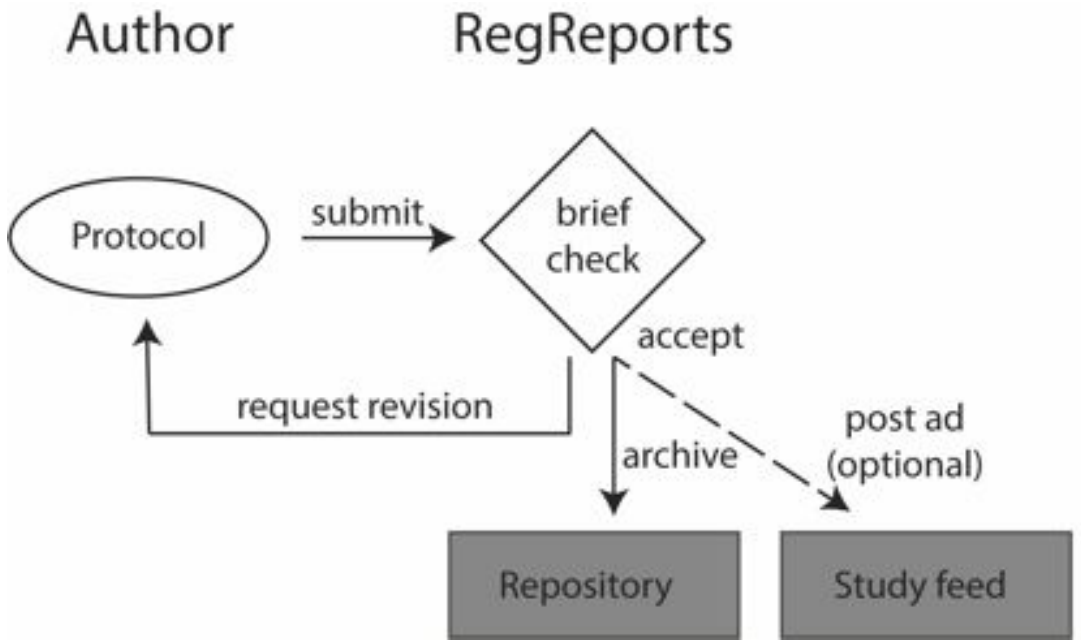
Studien registrieren - Warum, für wen und wie?

Wie?

Einreichung am ZPID:

- mindestens Hypothesen & Auswertungsplan
- formale Prüfung der eingereichten Protokolle

- Archivierung der Versuchspläne in einem zuverlässigen, bereichsspezifischen Repositorium mit Zeitstempel und DOI
- auf Wunsch Hinweis auf Studie im Versuchsblog (http://estudy.zpid.de/)



ODER

- Machbarkeitsprüfung
- Peer-Review
- Archivierung der Versuchspläne
- kostenlose Datenerhebung am ZPID

Registered Reports

Studien registrieren - Warum, für wen und wie?

Wie?

PsychLab - Datenerhebung am ZPID

Online Lab

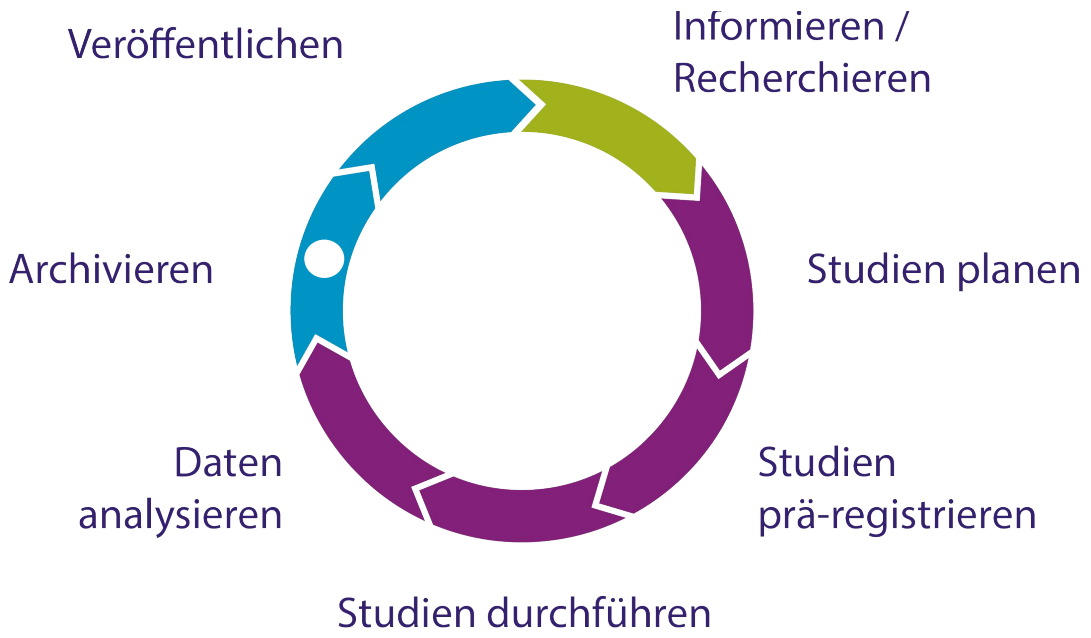
Umfragen und Online-Experimente

Offline Lab

Blickbewegungslabor

PsychArchives

Das Repositorium für die Psychologie



PsychArchives

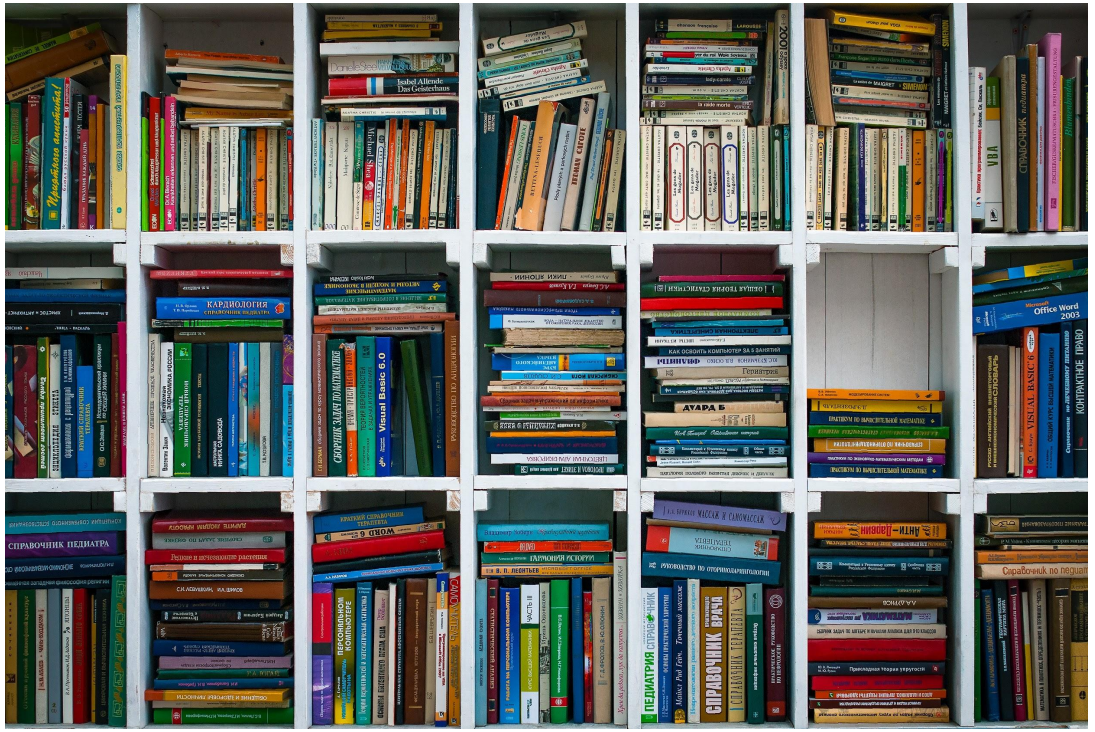
Das Repositorium für die Psychologie

Welche Rollen spielen wissenschaftliche Repositorien?

- digitale Infrastrukturen zur Archivierung und Verbreitung wissenschaftlichen Materials
- institutionelle Repositorien
- disziplinspezifische Repositorien

PsychArchives

Das Repositorium für die Psychologie



Braucht die Wissenschaft noch ein Repositorium?

- bis 2017 gab es kein internationales, disziplin-spezifisches Repositorium für die Psychologie

PsychArchives

- Selbstarchivierung durch Wissenschaftlerinnen
- Datenkuratierung durch Experten am ZPID
- gestützt durch Content-Akquise-Konzept für Inhalte von institutionellen Partnern
- archiviert alle Arten von digitalem Forschungsoutput (digital research objects)
- Einhaltung der FAIR-Prinzipien für digitale Forschungsobjekte

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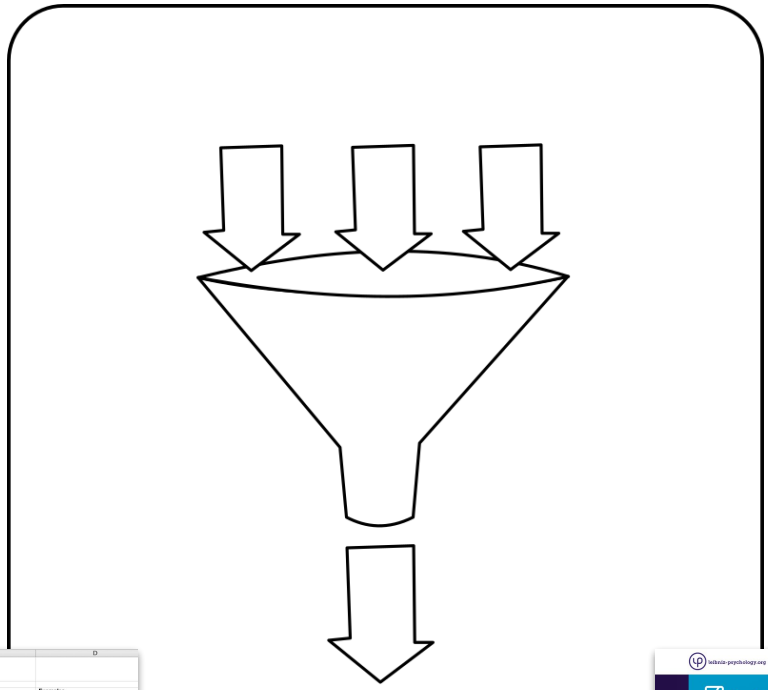
Das Repositorium für die Psychologie

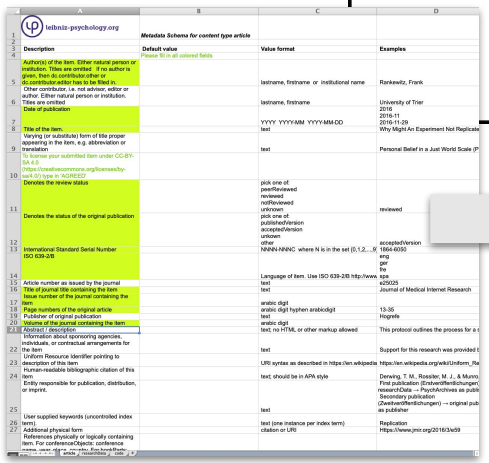
Content-Akquise für PsychArchives

1. Selbstarchivierung
2. Importe aus dem Forschungszyklus
3. externe Importe

→ Kuratierung bei allen Importarten

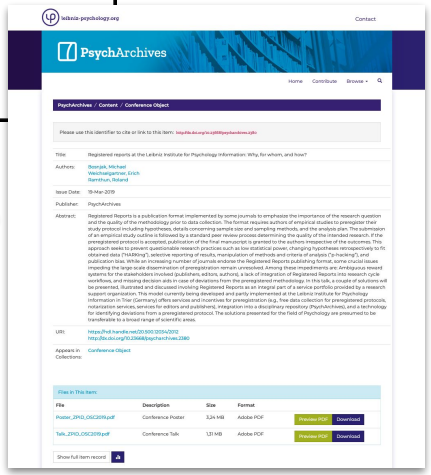


Files and metadata (xls) via e-mail



Check by ZPID staff and DOI via e-mail

Integration into PsychArchives



https://www.psycharchives.org/contribute

PsychArchives

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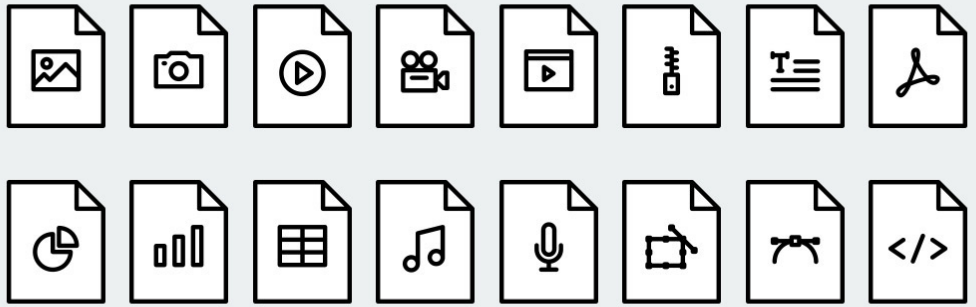
Arten digitaler Forschungsobjekte

- 21 Arten von DROs
  - übliche (Publikationen und Medien)
  - spezielle (Präregistrierungen, Tests und Messinstrumente, Forschungsdaten)
- generisches, kurzes Metadatenschema
- maschinenlesbare, erweiterte Metadaten
- Basis- und erweiterte Metadaten via API abrufbar



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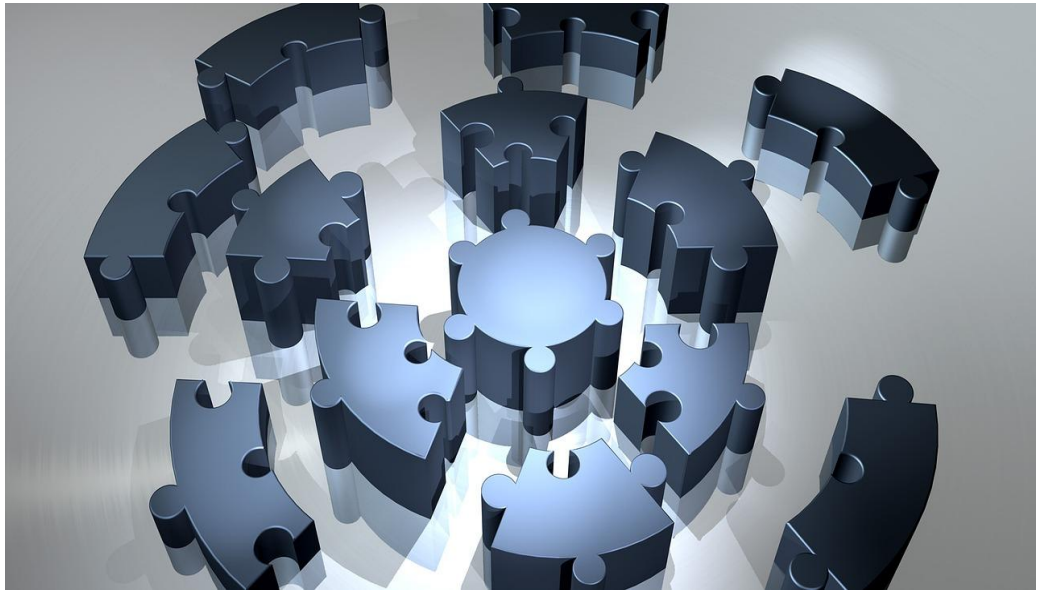
Gebündelte digitale Forschungsobjekte

- DRO-Bundles als logische Einheit für alle Objekte aus einer Studie → wichtige Kontextinfo
- Verbindung der Objekte bleibt erhalten und sichtbar
- ein Datensatz mit gleichen Metadaten und einem DOI für alle Objekte *ODER*
- jedes Objekt bildet eigenen Datensatz mit eigenem DOI und gegenseitiger Verlinkung zu verwandten Objekten



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Teilen von Forschungsdaten

- Deponenten- und Nutzerbedürfnisse vereinen durch transparente Lizenz- und Zugangskonzepte
- Unterschied zwischen Zugang (technischer Aspekt) und Lizenzierung (Urheber- und Nachnutzungsrechte)
- Zuweisung einer eindeutigen Zugriffsklasse für jedes Datenobjekt: bisher *Public Use* und *Scientific Use* (weitere in Planung)
- verschiedene Lizenzen innerhalb einer Zugriffsklasse möglich, aber Zugangsart für alle Objekte gleich

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PsychArchives.org

→ disziplinspezifisch

→ kuratiert

→ niederschwellig und schnell

→ zitierbar und FAIR

Zertifizierung angestrebt, z.B.
Core Trust Seal (https://coretrustseal.org)

Mehr erfahren ...

Newsletter

Möchten Sie den ZPID Newsletter empfangen? Dann geben Sie Ihre E-Mail an:

Anmelden

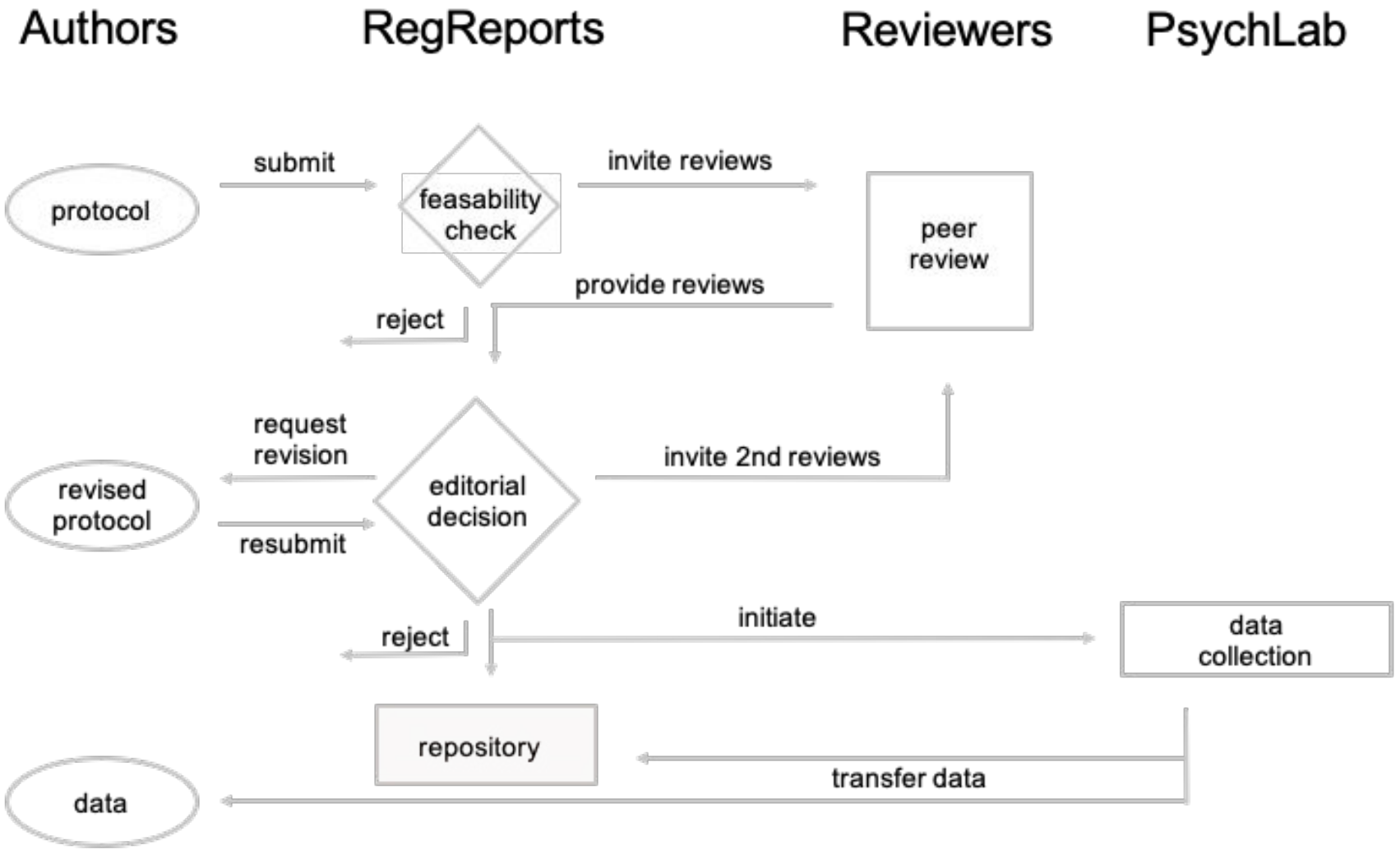
@ZPID

Fragen?

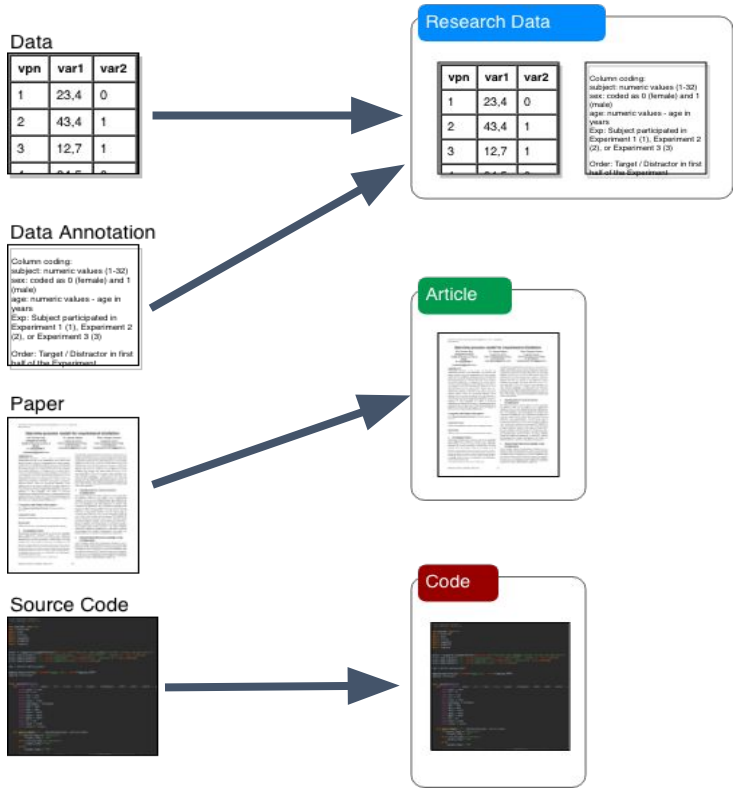
Katja Trillitzsch
ZPID

kt@leibniz-psychology.org
info@leibniz-psychology.org

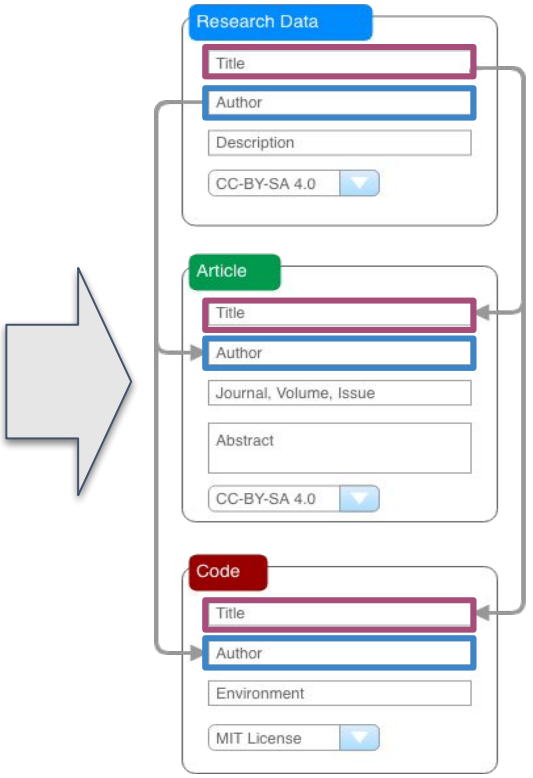
Registered Reports - Prozess



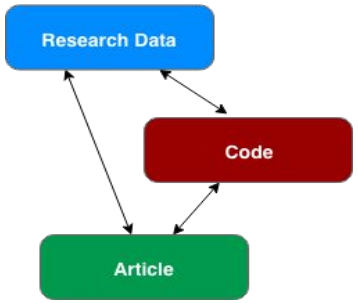
PsychArchives - Selbstarchivierung ab 2020



semi-automatic bundling of uploaded files to items



edit metadata for related objects specific metadata fields for DRO type



interlinked items in PsychArchives