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Services Research Institute

## Open Science

ZPID is the Public Open Science Institute for Psychology. All of its services are always accessible to various interest groups.

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- [PsychLab](#)
- [PsychNotebook Analysis](#)
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The search engine for international psychology publications including PSYNDEX

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### News

What's new at ZPID? Projects? Cooperation partners? Find out here.

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02/12/2019

#### ZPID Supports German Psychology Prize

ZPID participates for the first time in awarding the German Psychology Prize this year.

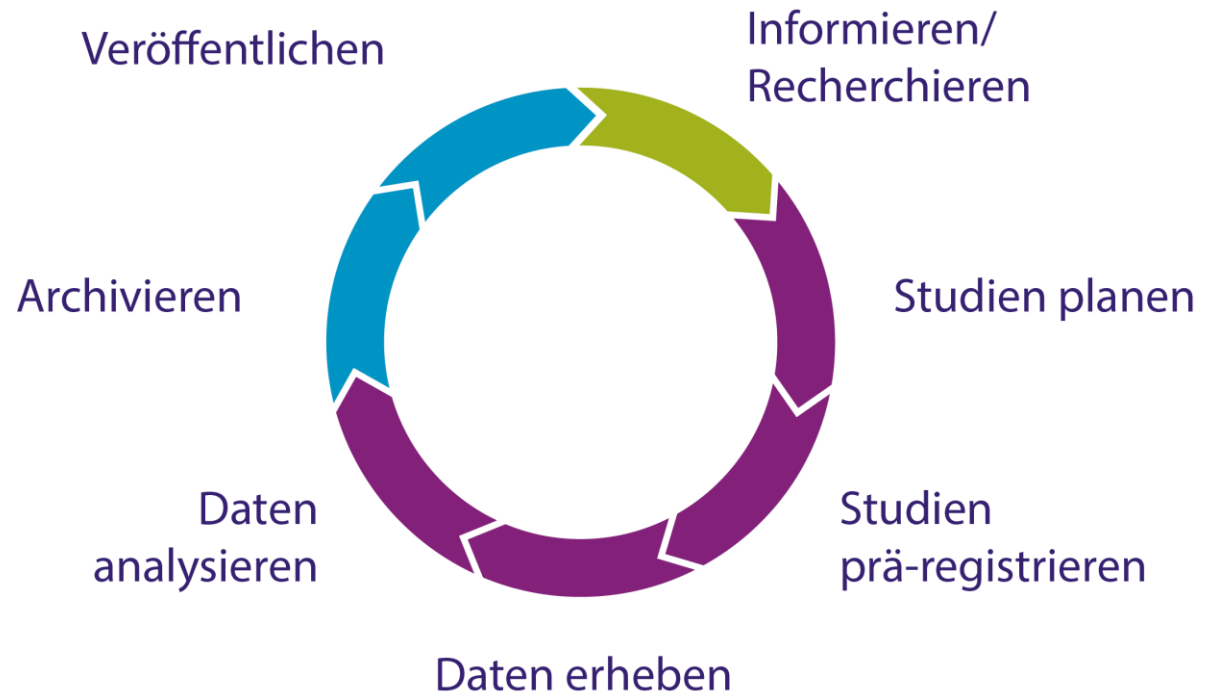
02/06/2019

#### Research Synthesis 2019 - incl. Big Data Symposium: Registrations and Preliminary Program

The preliminary...

# leibniz-psychology.org (ZPID)

- ... ist ein Public-Open-Science-Institut für die Psychologie und verwandte Disziplinen.
- ... befindet sich im Prozess der strategischen Erweiterung, um Forschende auf allen Stufen des Forschungszyklus zu unterstützen.

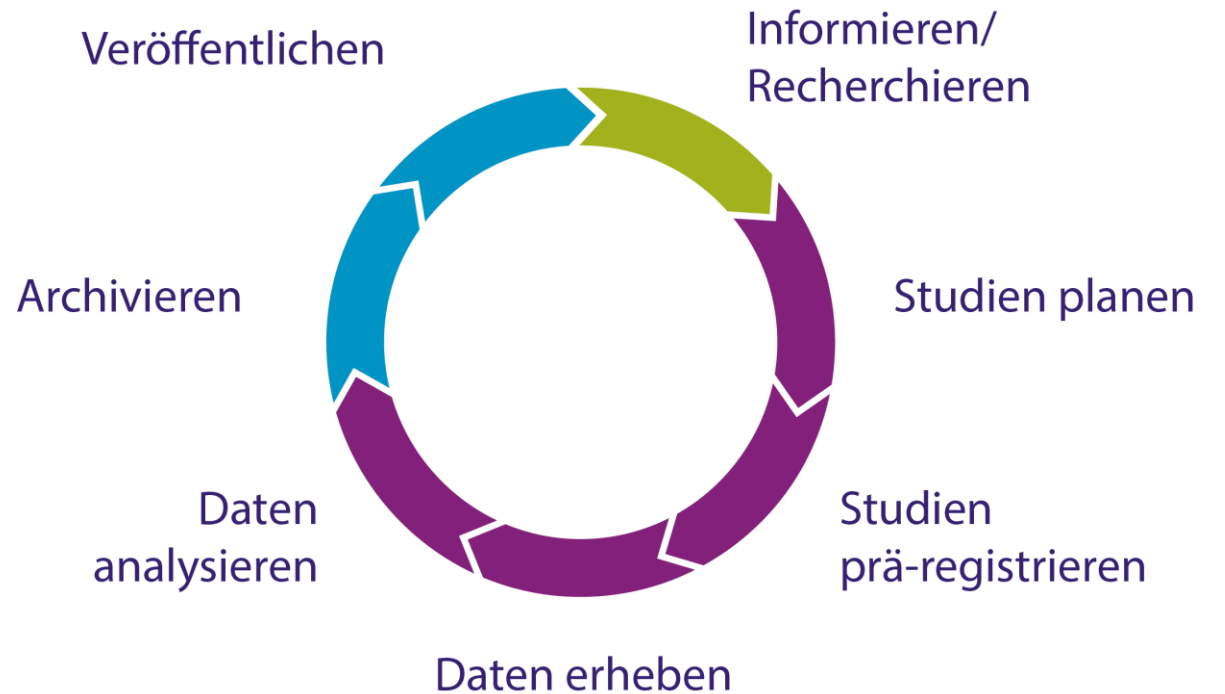


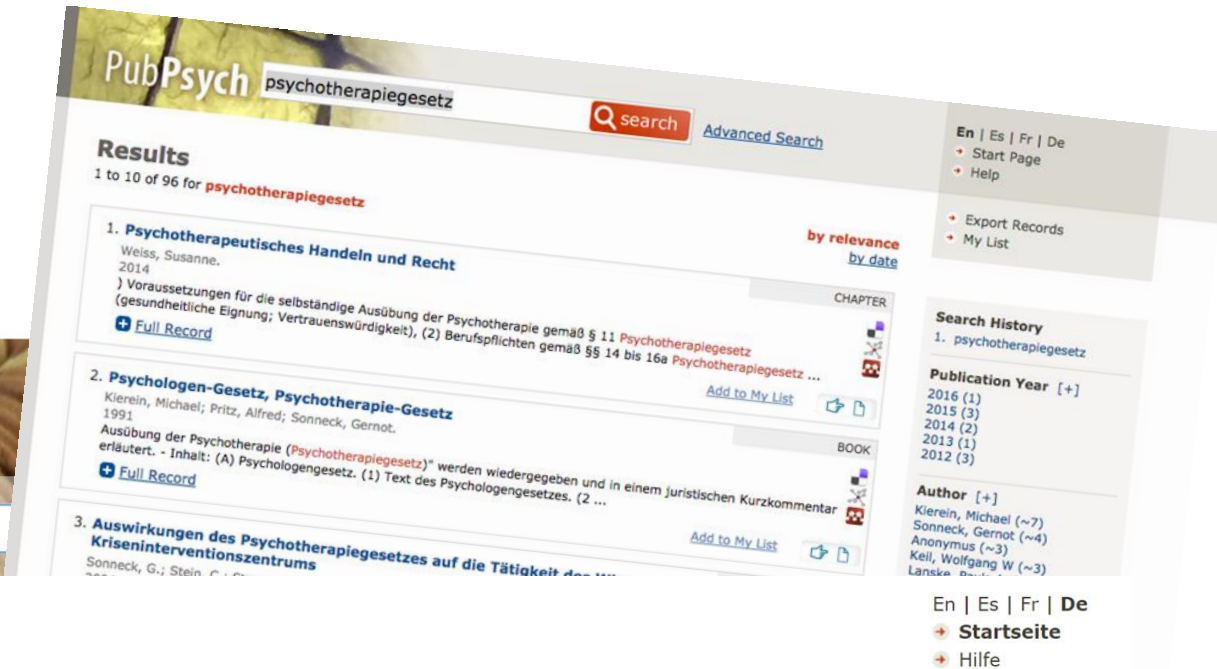
# leibniz-psychology.org (ZPID)

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

- zugänglich
- transparent
- reproduzierbar
- replizierbar

zu machen.





PubPsych

Erweiterte Suche  
Hilfe

PsychPorta

Erweiterte Suche  
Hilfe







# 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 psychometric test scores are 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

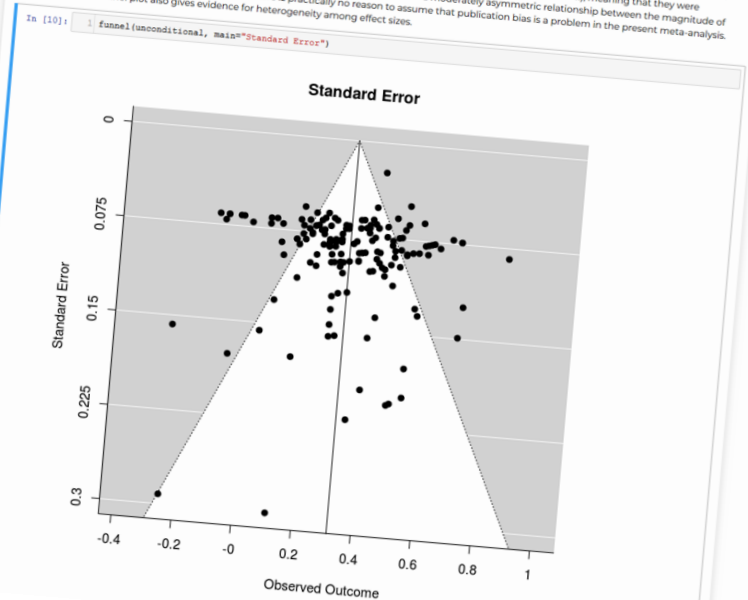
```

1 ##install packages
2 #install.packages("ggplot2")
3 #install.packages("metafor")
4
5 ##load packages
6 library(ggplot2)
7 library(metafor)
8
9 ##load data
10 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.



## Studien prä-registrieren



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 a meta-analysis was conducted



Daten erheben



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Unipark Community Treffen Mannheim 2019

Leibniz  
Association

## 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.

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

### 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 and uniquely citable.

#### Open licensing

- fostering re-use and open science

#### Safe

- your research output is stored the future at a sustainable, public 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:**

- Organize and document research projects
- Create data management plans adapted to the requirements of various sponsors (BfG, DFG)
- Export study documentation for preregistrations
- Work together with specific assignment of access rights

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

### Getting started with DataWiz:

You need a DataWiz account that you can create [here](#). After logging in with your DataWiz user



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CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY  
IN EUROPEThe Official Academic Journal of the  
European Association of Clinical Psychology and Psychological Treatment

Forum Paper

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 Dolirski

## 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 surveys...

Contents Article info Citation Metrics Comment Related  
Tabs Refs Cited

## Altmetric



Picked up by 1 news outlets  
Blogged by 2  
Tweeted by 28  
49 readers on Mendeley

## Dimensions

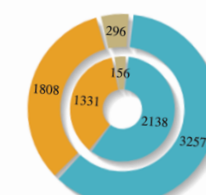


13 Total citations  
13 Recent citations  
n/a Field Citation Ratio  
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Unique views: 3625 | Total views: 5361

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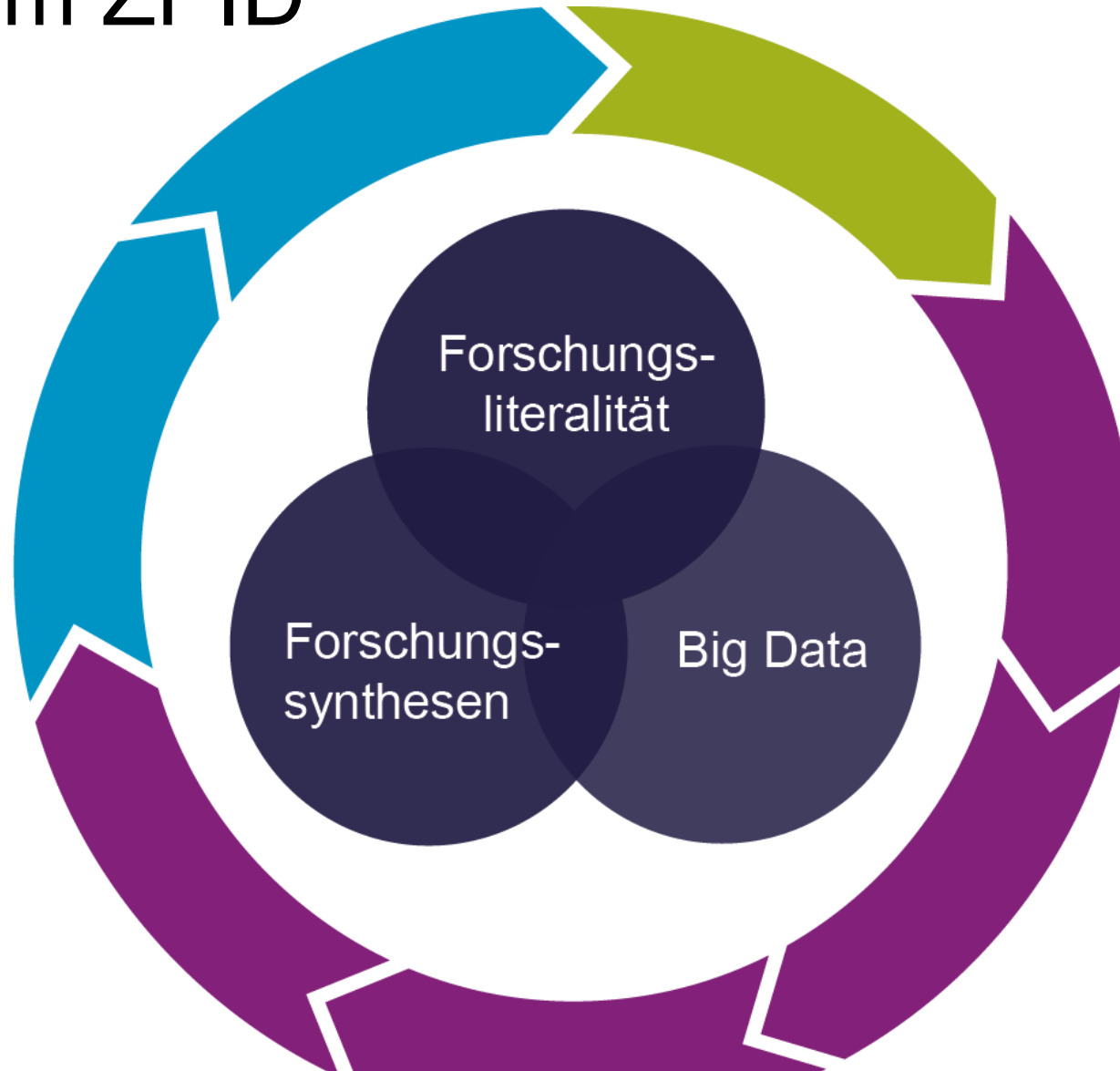
Retweets

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# Forschung am ZPID







## Research Synthesis 2018 & 2019



Michael Bošnjak  
Edgar Erdfelder  
(Editors)

## Hotspots in Psychology 2018

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

Editor-in-Chief  
Edgar Erdfelder

Associate Editors  
Michael Bošnjak  
Herta Flor  
Benjamin E. Hilbig  
Heinz Holling  
Bernd Lepow  
Steffi Pohl  
Christiane Spiel  
Elsbeth Stern



Mike W.-L. Cheung  
Suzanne Jak  
(Editors)

## Big Data in Psychology

Methods and Applications

Zeitschrift für Psychologie  
Founded in 1890  
Volume 226 / Number 4 / 2018

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Elsbeth Stern

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Michael Bošnjak  
Timo Gnams  
(Editors)

## Hotspots in Psychology 2019



## Big Data 2018



## Workshop mit Icek Ajzen 2018



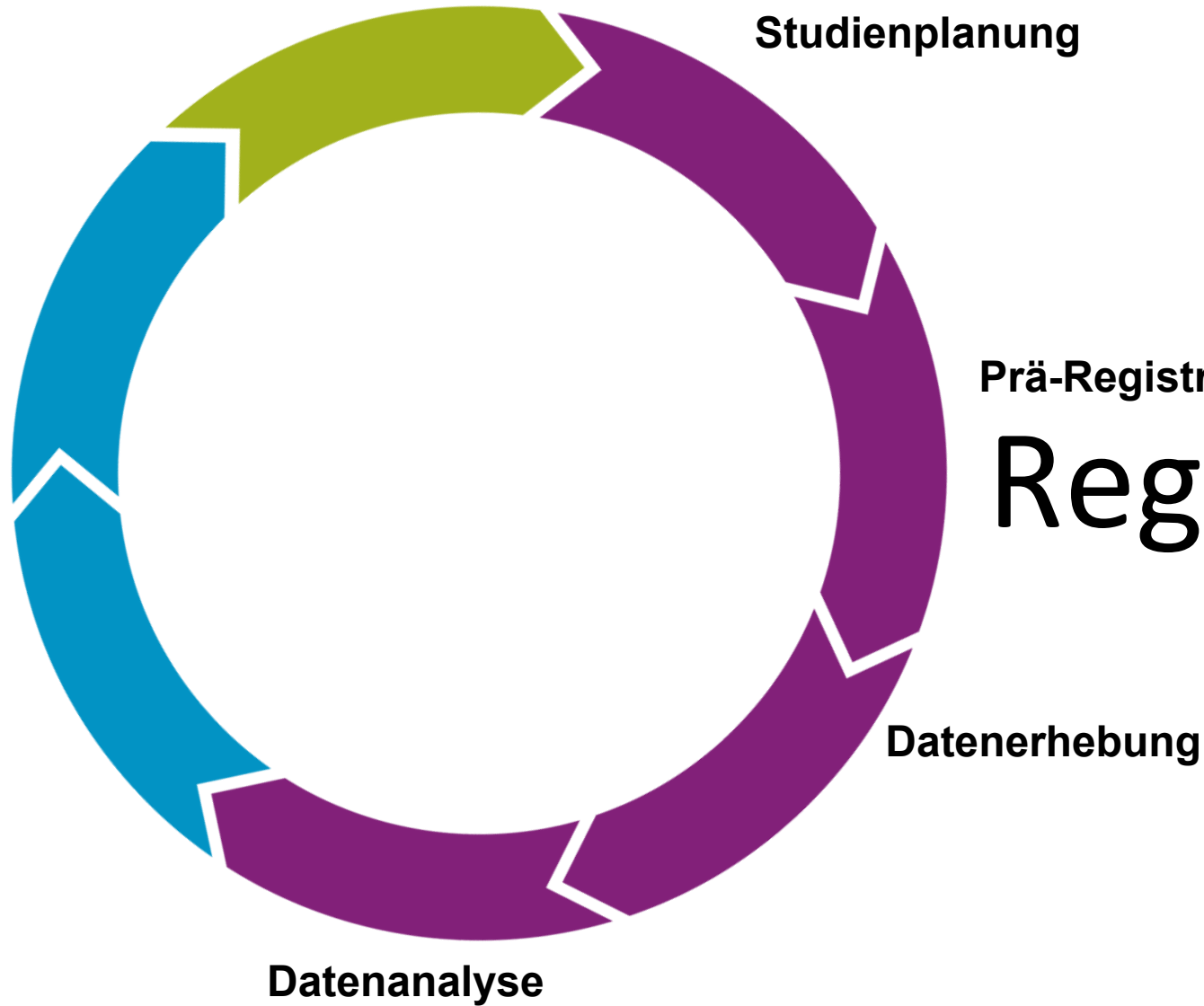
# Mehr erfahren ...

## Newsletter

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



@ZPID



# Registered Reports

Warum, für wen und wie?

# Warum? – Krise!

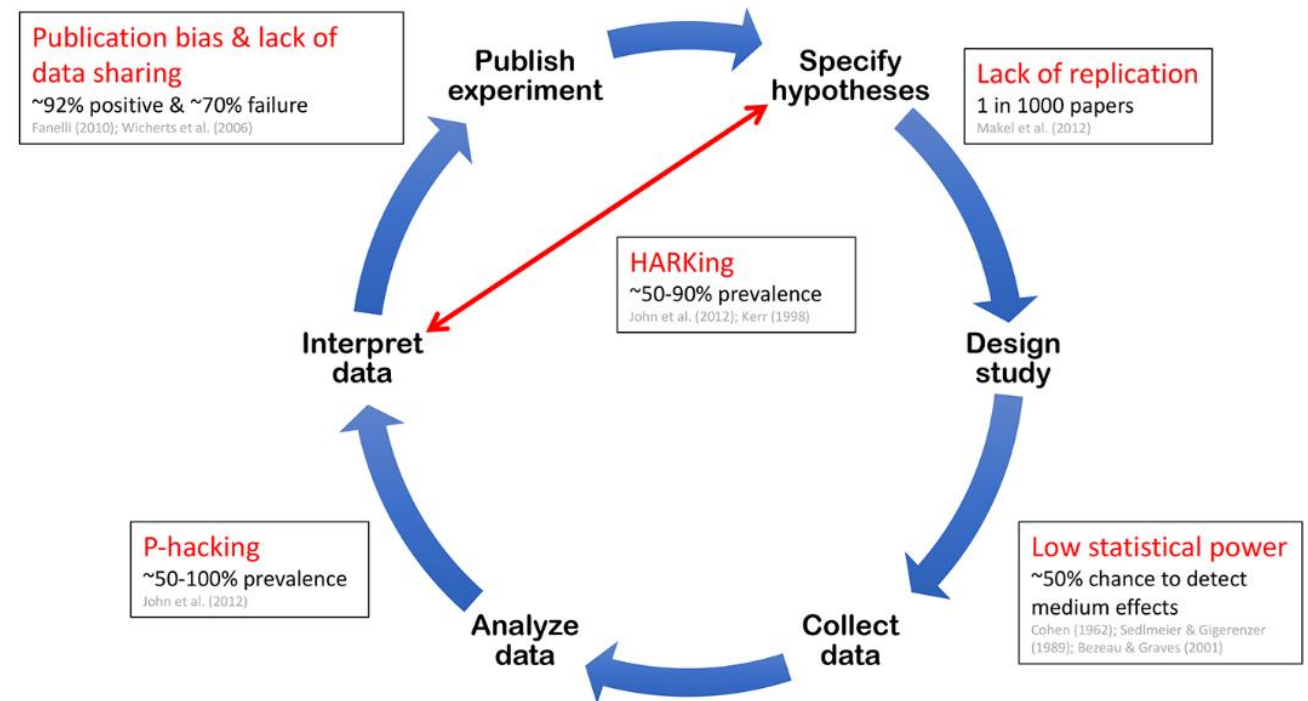
Viele Studien konnten nicht repliziert oder reproduziert werden.

(Open Science Collaboration 2015)

Fragwürdige  
Forschungspraktiken  
sind weit verbreitet.

(Ioannidis 2005; Kerr 1998; Simmons et al. 2011,...)

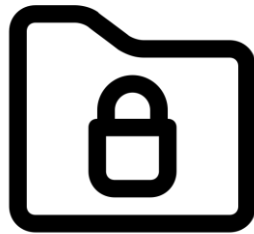
Wissenschaftsbetrug





# Warum? - Publish or perish

- Forschende werden nach Ihren Publikationen beurteilt.
- Strenge experimentelle Designs sind aufwändig und teuer und garantieren nicht, dass eine Studie auch publiziert wird. Oft werden Studien nach Ihren Ergebnissen beurteilt, welche außerhalb der Kontrolle der Forschenden liegen.



**non-significant results**



**questionable  
research practices**

# Warum? - Erhöhte Typ I Fehler

Type I error  
(false positive)



Type II error  
(false negative)



# Für wen?

- Uns als Gesellschaft:
  - Reliablere und effizientere Forschungsergebnisse
  - Wiederherstellung von Vertrauen in die Wissenschaft
- Uns als Autoren:
  - Kontrolle über eigene Karriere wiedererlangen!
  - Feedback auf früher Stufe



# Wie? – Registered Reports in Zeitschriften

Registered Reports entkoppelt die Entscheidung über eine Publikation von den Ergebnissen.

Stattdessen basiert diese auf:

- Der Bedeutsamkeit der Forschungsfrage
- Der Logik, Idee und Plausibilität der Hypothesen
- Der Vernünftigkeit und Machbarkeit der Methoden und Analysen.

Im Gegensatz zu den Ergebnissen, wird die Methodik durch die Forschenden bestimmt.

**METHODEN**

# Wie? – Registered Reports in Zeitschriften

- Studienprotokoll wird vor Datenerhebung eingereicht und begutachtet



- Falls methodische Ansprüche erfüllt sind, verpflichtet sich die Zeitschrift zur Publikation der Studie, unabhängig von den Ergebnissen (in-principal-acceptance, IPA)

Source: <https://cos.io/rr/>

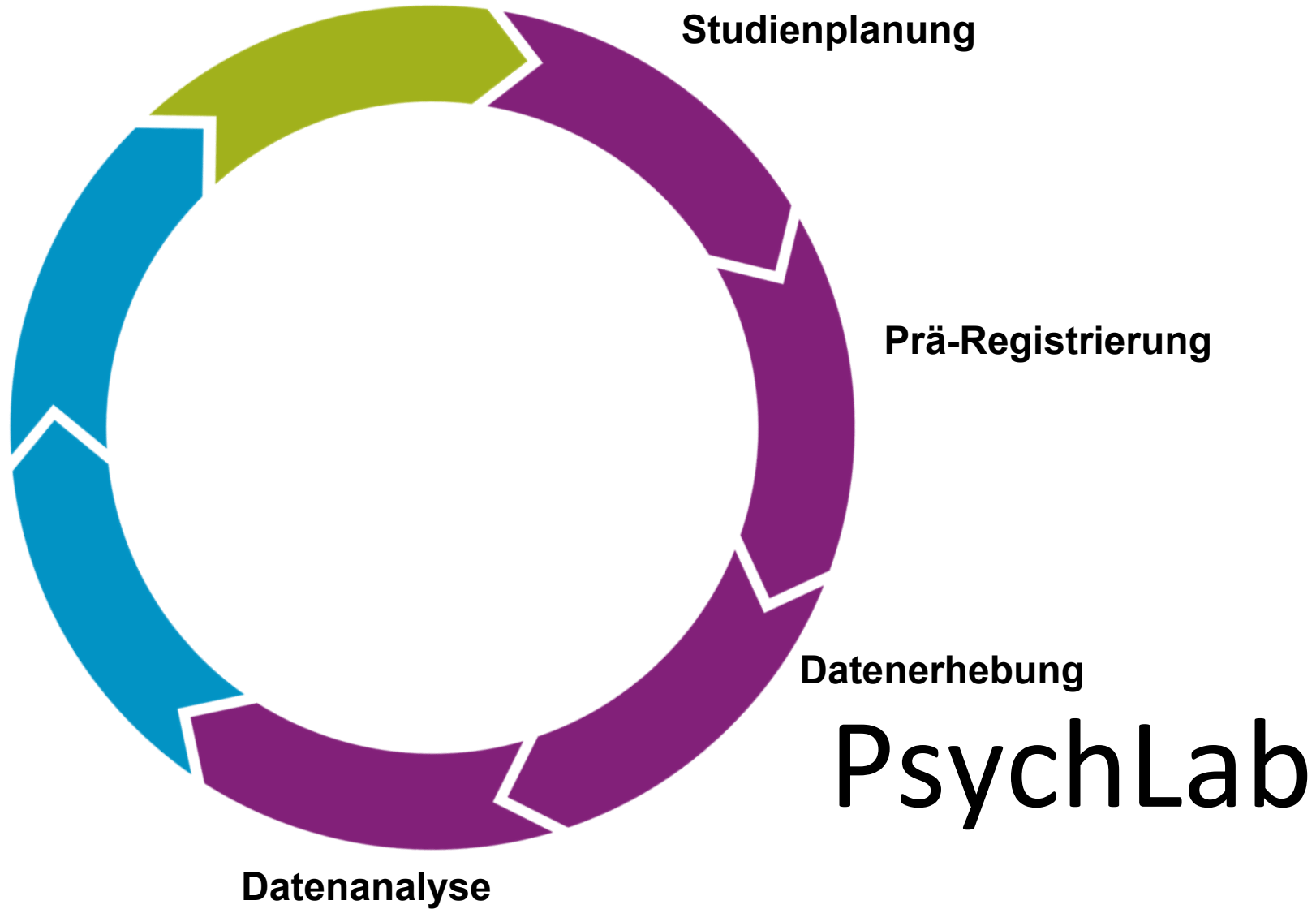
# Wie? - Registered Reports am ZPID

Statt einer IPA bieten wir eine kostenfreie Datenerhebung als Anreiz für die Prä-Registrierung einer Studie (**lab track**).

- Voraussetzungen:
  - Positiv begutachtetes *Stage 1 manuscript* (ausformuliert)
  - Material zur Versuchsdurchführung, z.B. Unipark-Projekt, Experimentalcode

Alternativ kann man über unsere **repository track** seine Studie auch nur präregistrieren. Sie erhält dann einen Zeitstempel und eine DOI.

- Voraussetzungen:
  - Forschungsfrage + Hypothesen + Analyseplan





# Datenerhebung am ZPID - PsychLab

## Online lab



Umfragen &  
online  
Experimente

## Offline lab



Eye tracking (oder  
jegliche PC-basierten)  
Experimente

# Online Lab

## Stichprobenquellen

- Panelanbieter
- Crowdsourcing
- andere Rekrutierungsmethoden (E-Mail-Verteiler)

## Studien (neben üblichen single-wave-designs)

- Längsschnitt
- Groß angelegte Replikationen
- Komplexere Experimente



# Offline Lab



EyeLink 1000+,  
desktop mount,  
remote camera



Tobii Pro Spectrum  
(600 Hz)



Tobii Pro X3-120 (3x)

- Visuelle Wahrnehmung
  - Usability Tests
- Mobiler Eyetracker + Smartphone

PupilLabs Pupil Core,  
Motorola Moto Z3 play



# Datenerhebung am ZPID - PsychLab

- Offizielle Inbetriebnahme für Ende 2020 geplant
- Momentan Implementierung und Pilotierung der Abläufe

Bewerbungen als Beta Tester sind **jetzt** möglich (insbesondere für das offline Labor)

Sprechen Sie mich an oder schreiben Sie mir eine E-Mail  
([stm@leibniz-psychology.org](mailto:stm@leibniz-psychology.org))