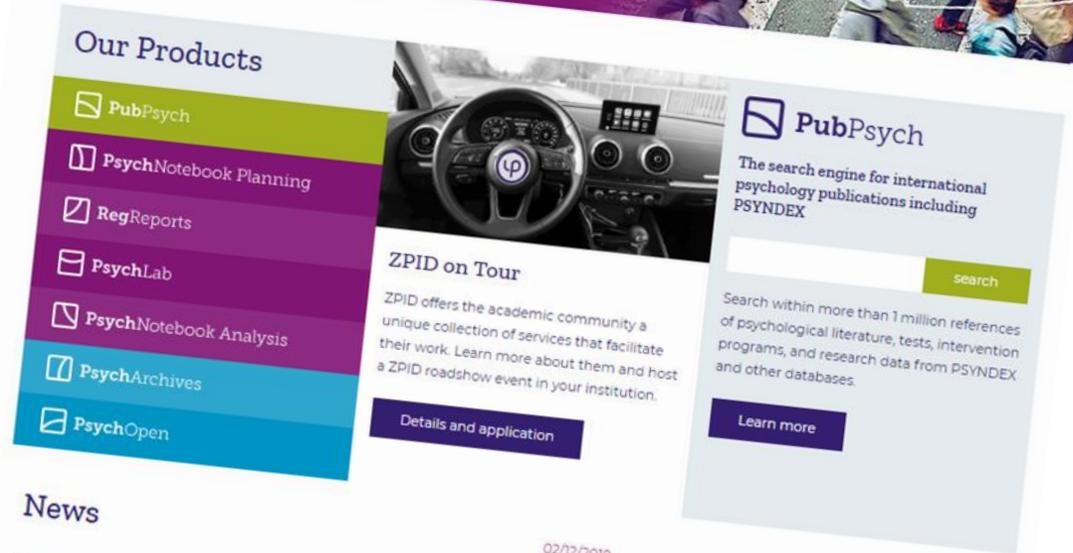




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News

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

[View all news](#)

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...

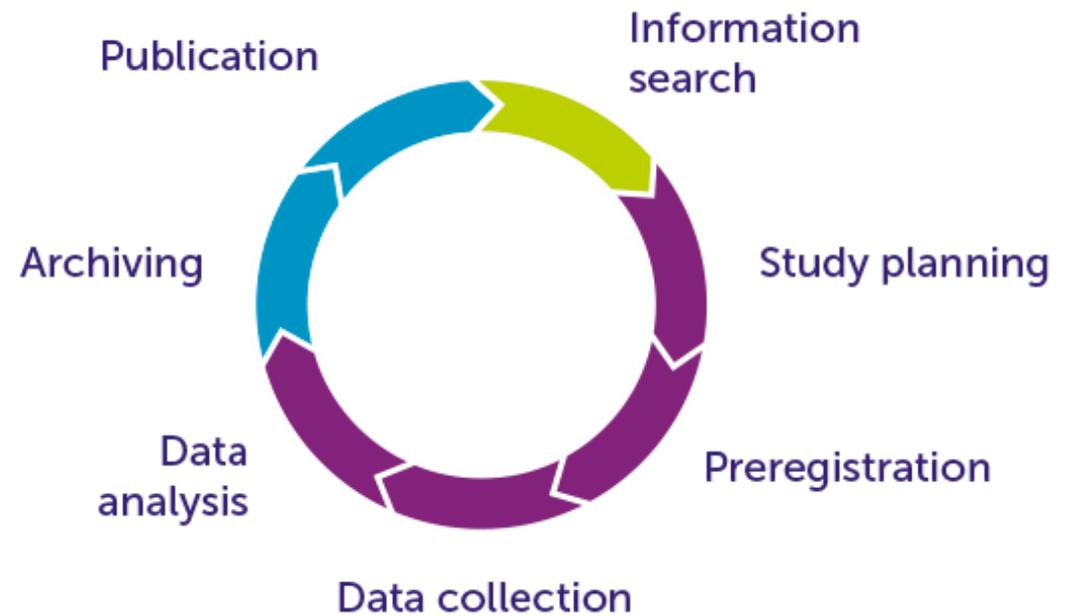


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leibniz-psychology.org (ZPID)

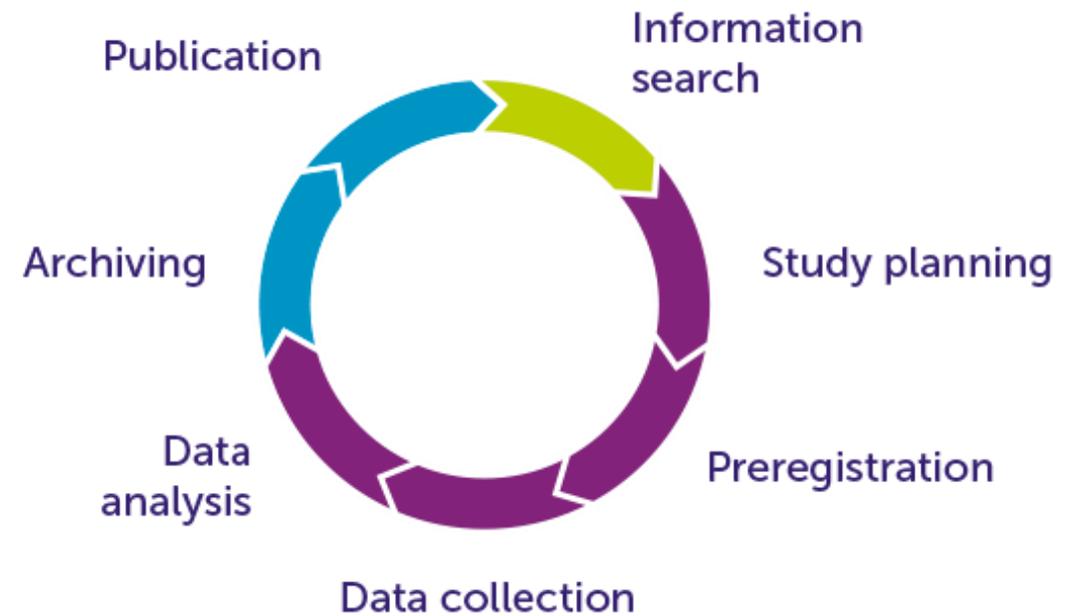
- ... is a Public Open Science Institute for Psychology and related disciplines
- ... is in the process of strategic expansion towards a one-stop research support organization (i.e., research infrastructure), providing services for the entire research cycle



leibniz-psychology.org (ZPID)

Supporting the (scientific) community in psychology (and beyond) to make research

- accessible
- transparent
- reproducible
- and replicable.



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JOURNAL ARTICLE

1. **Stellungnahme der Fachgruppe Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie: Pädagogische Psychologie sowie Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie sind gesellschaftlich sehr bedeutsame Anwendungsbereiche der Psychologie. Kommentar zu Richter, T. et al. (2019). Positionspapier zur Lage der Pädagogischen Psychologie in Forschung und Lehre**

Fydrich, Thomas; Renneberg, Babette; Schneider, Silvia; KO: Fachgruppe Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie.
2019 - Source: Psychologische Rundschau, 2019, 70(1), 1-10.
keinem "Aufschrei" ...

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Study planning

Data analysis



PsychNotebook

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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 scores are significant, positive correlations. We therefore expect to find a significant, positive overall relationship between the two variables

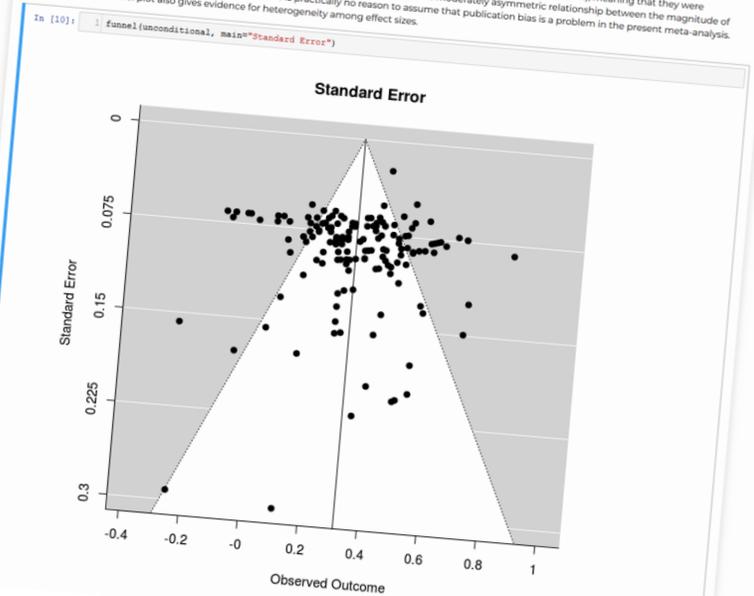
Moderator Analysis: We hypothesize that self-estimates concerning verbal, numerical, or spatial abilities should be more valid than self-assessments of general cognitive ability, which in turn is usually a compound of different subabilities (as implemented in omnibus test batteries). Consequently, use 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]:

```
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.



Preregistration



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

- Title**
State the research question and type of research synthesis (e.g., narrative synthesis, meta-analysis).
- 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.
- Abstract**
Objectives:
State the research problems, questions, or hypotheses under investigation.
- Abstract**
Eligibility criteria:
Describe the characteristics for inclusion of studies, including independent variables (treatments, interventions), dependent variables (outcomes, criteria), and eligible study designs.
- 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)
- 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

Data collection



 PsychLab



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?" (Steiner 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 in a secure 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)

Creation

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

Processing

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

Analysis

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

Archiving and reuse

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



Social Psychological Bulletin

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY IN EUROPE

The Official Academic Journal of the European Association of Clinical Psychology and Psychological Treatment



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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 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.

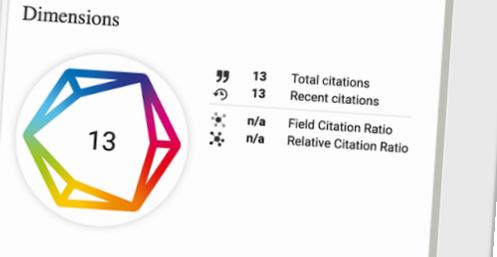
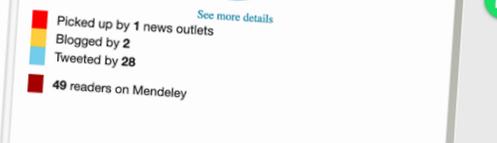
The objective of this article, however, is to focus attention on an entirely different issue, itself also associated with social psychology. Before the beginning of the scandal associated with Stapel's fraud, the pages of *Perspectives on Psychological Science* published an article by Baumeister, Vohs, 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 surveys...

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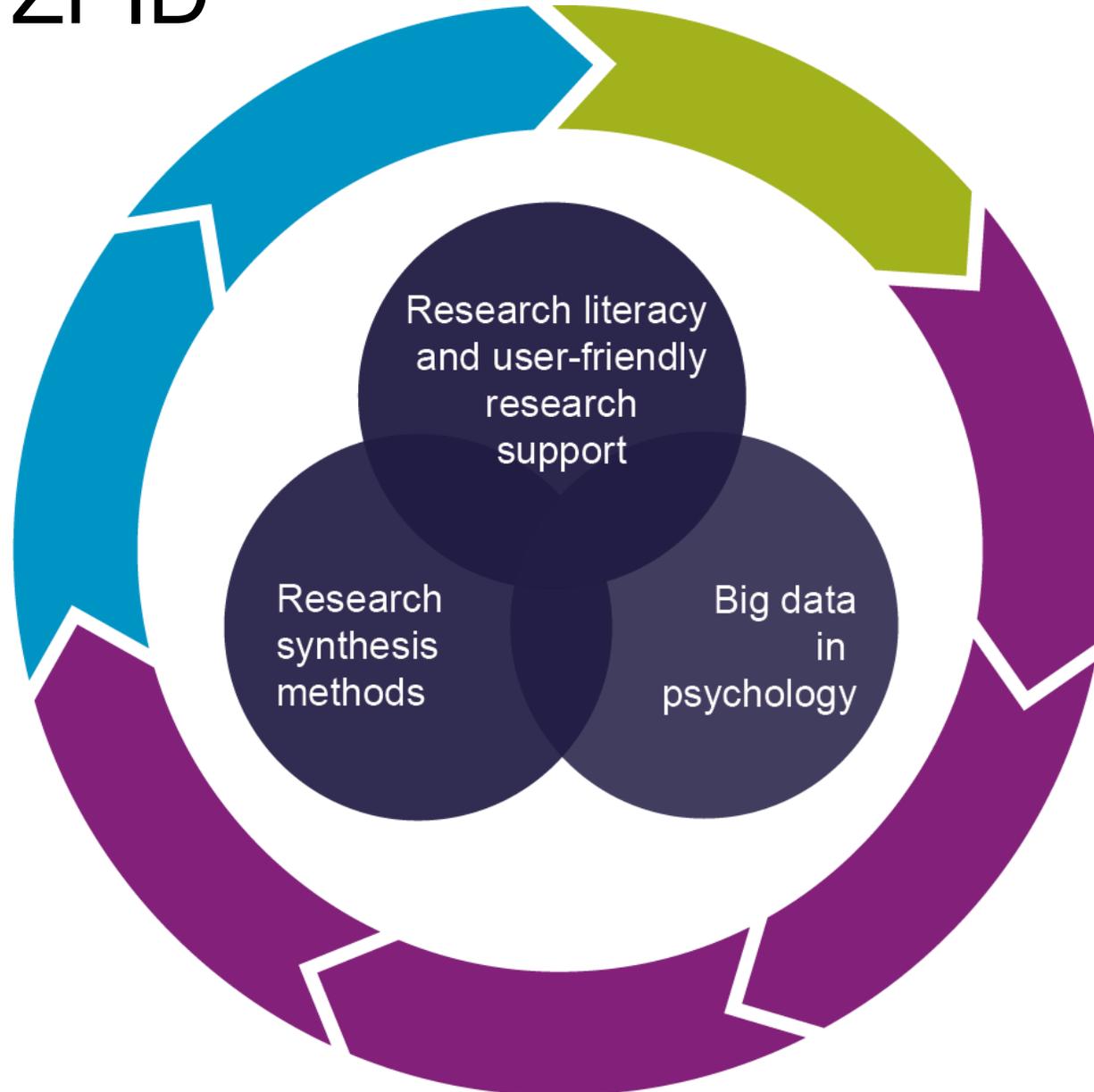
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Research at ZPID





Research Synthesis 2018



Michael Bošnjak
Edgar Erfelder
(Editors)

Hotspots in Psychology 2018

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

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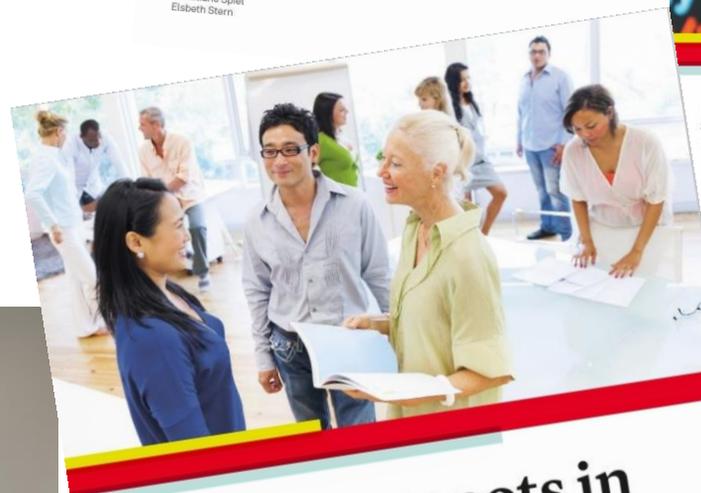
Open Science 2019



Big Data 2018



Workshop with Icek Ajzen 2018



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Timo Gnamb
(Editors)

Hotspots in Psychology 2019

Zeitschrift für Psychologie
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Big Data in Psychology

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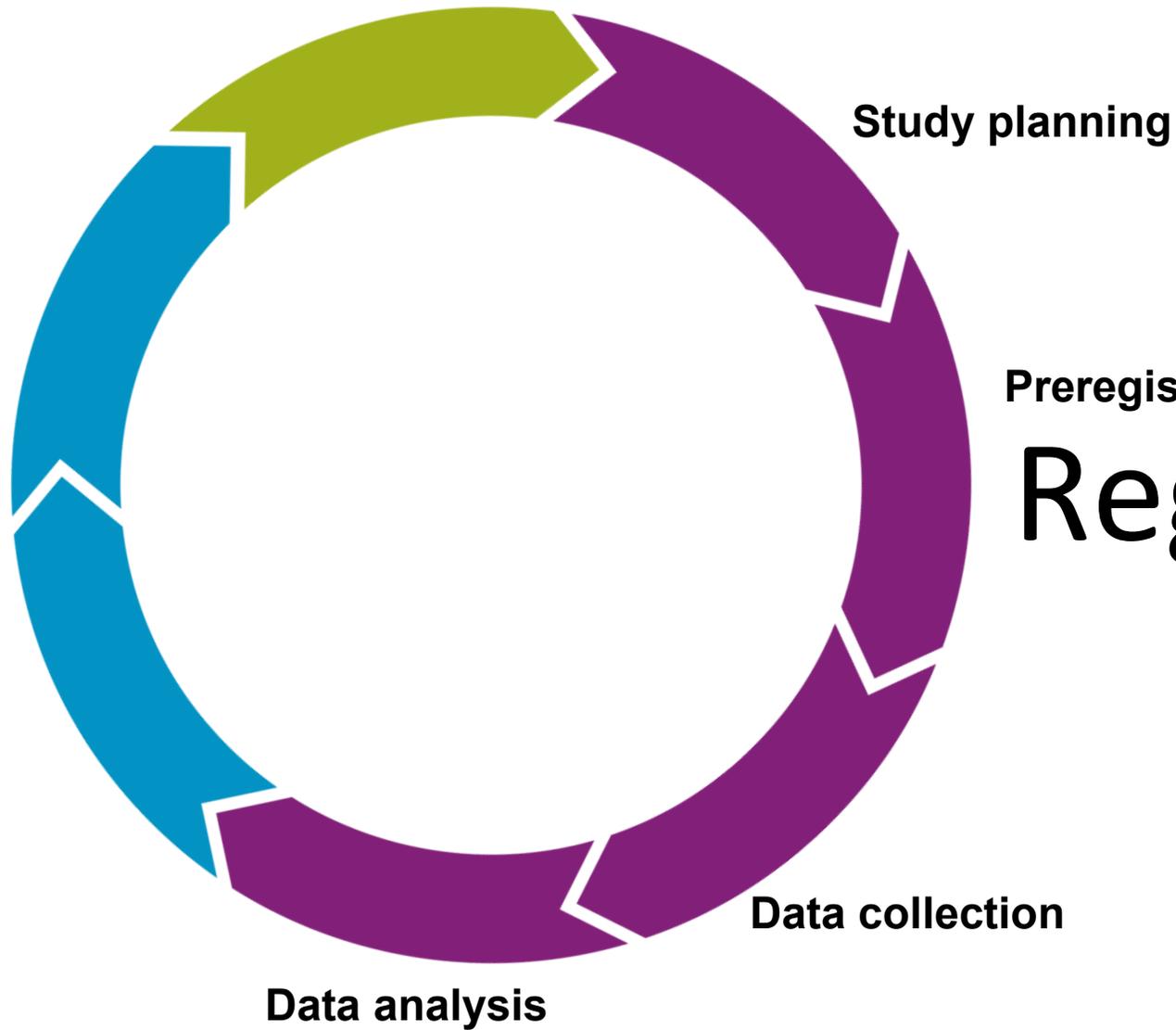
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Preregistration

Registered Reports

Why, for whom, and how

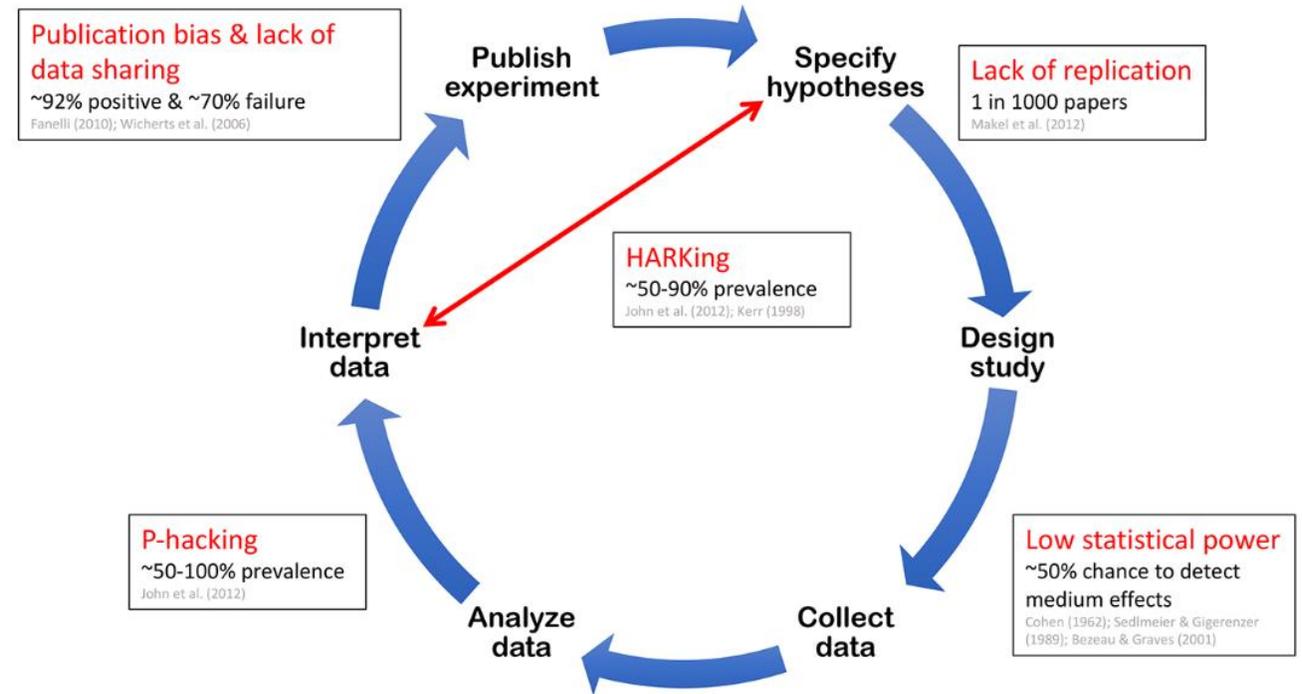
Why – Crisis!

Many scientific studies could not be replicated or reproduced.

(Open Science Collaboration 2015)

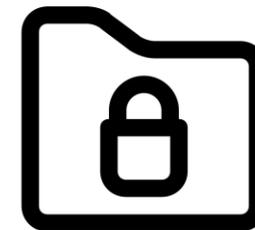
Questionable research practices are common in psychology.

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



Why - Publish or perish

- Researchers are evaluated based on their publications.
- Rigorous experimental designs...
 - ...require time and money (sample size, control groups)
 - ...may not even produce novel, exciting, or just significant results...
 - ...which makes them hard to publish.



non-significant results

Why - Questionable Research Practices

- Conduct studies with small sample sizes
- Peek at interim results and stop when desired finding becomes significant
- Measure different dependent variables that reflect the outcome of interest
- Carry out multiple analyses with different covariates
- Drop groups or levels to focus on a larger effect in a subset of the data

Why - Inflated Type I error rates

Type I error
(false positive)



Type II error
(false negative)



For whom

- Us as society:
 - work towards more reliable and efficient scientific research
 - re-build trust in science
- Us as authors:
 - regain control!
 - receive feedback at an early stage

How – Registered Reports in Journals

Registered Reports is a format that makes the decision of publication independent from the results.

Instead, it is based on:

- The significance of the research question(s)
- The logic, rationale, and plausibility of the proposed hypotheses
- The soundness and feasibility of the methodology and analysis pipeline.

METHODS

Researchers have control over the methods of their study. Results should not be controlled by the researcher. Thus, results should not determine the career of researchers.

How - Registered Reports in Journals

- Submit a study protocol before data has been collected.



- Receive an In-Principal-Acceptance (IPA), i. e. commitment that study will be published if complied to the preregistered protocol

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

How - Registered Reports at ZPID

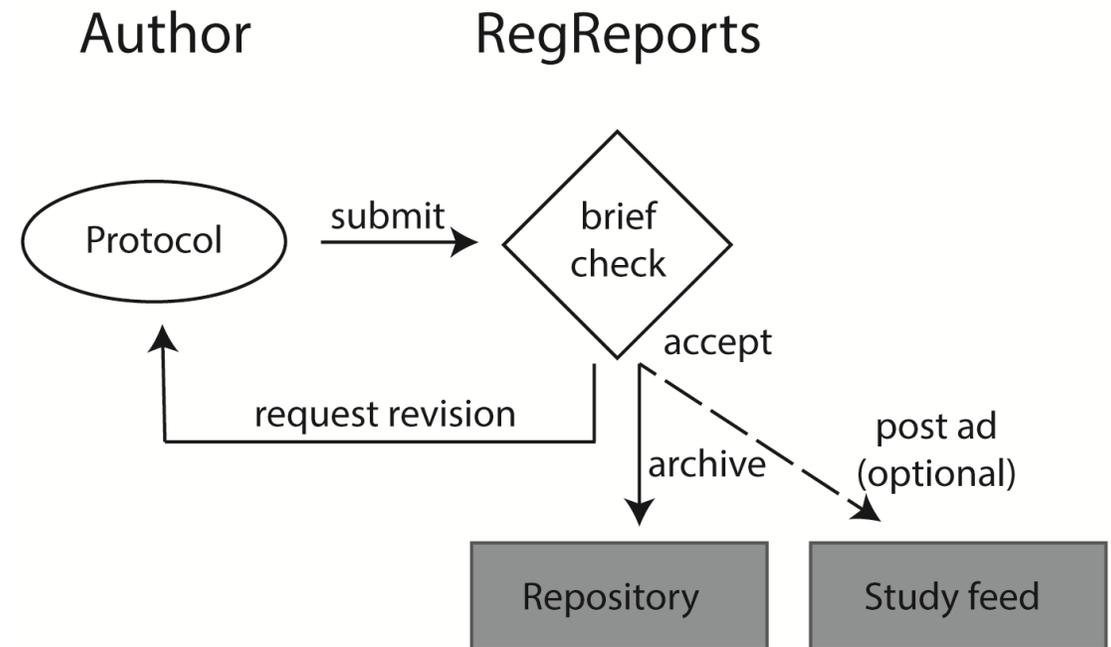
- Rather than an IPA we offer to collect your data free of charge.
- We provide a trustworthy, domain-specific repository for your protocol.
- Protocols receive a timestamp and a DOI.
- Submitted protocols are checked by a person before being published. The extent varies depending on what you submit and which track (repository track / lab track) you choose.

How - Registered Reports at ZPID

Repository track:

- Submit protocol/stage 1 manuscript for archiving
- We check formalities
- option to advertise your online study on our study feed (starting Feb/Mar 2020; meantime:

<http://estudy.zpid.de/>)



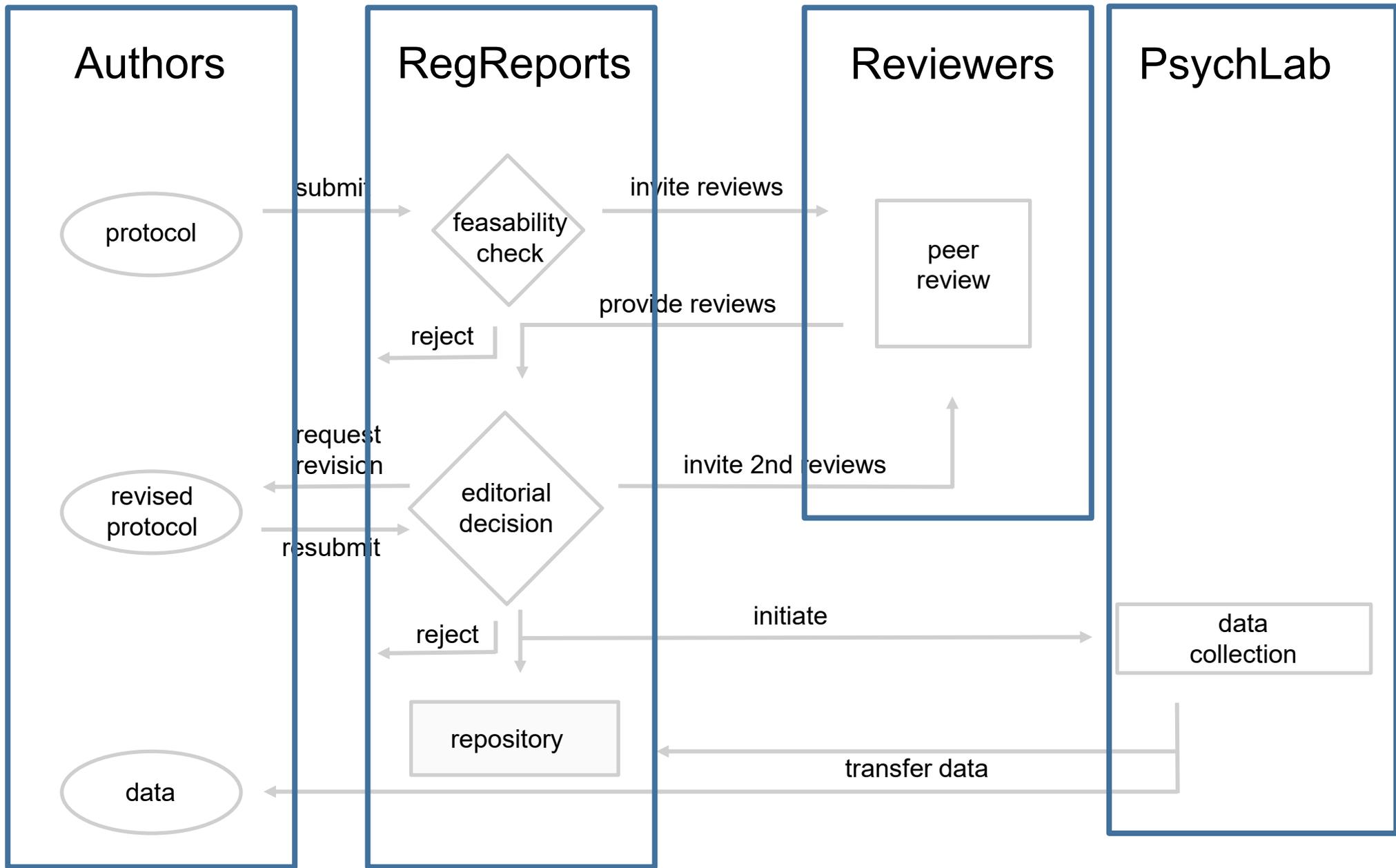
How - Registered Reports at ZPID

Repository track:

- Submit protocol/stage 1 manuscript for archiving
- We check formalities
- option to advertise your online study on our study feed (starting Feb/Mar 2020; meantime:
<http://estudy.zpid.de/>)

Lab track:

- Submit stage 1 manuscript for archiving and data collection
- Feasibility check + peer review
- If successful, we conduct your study free of charge

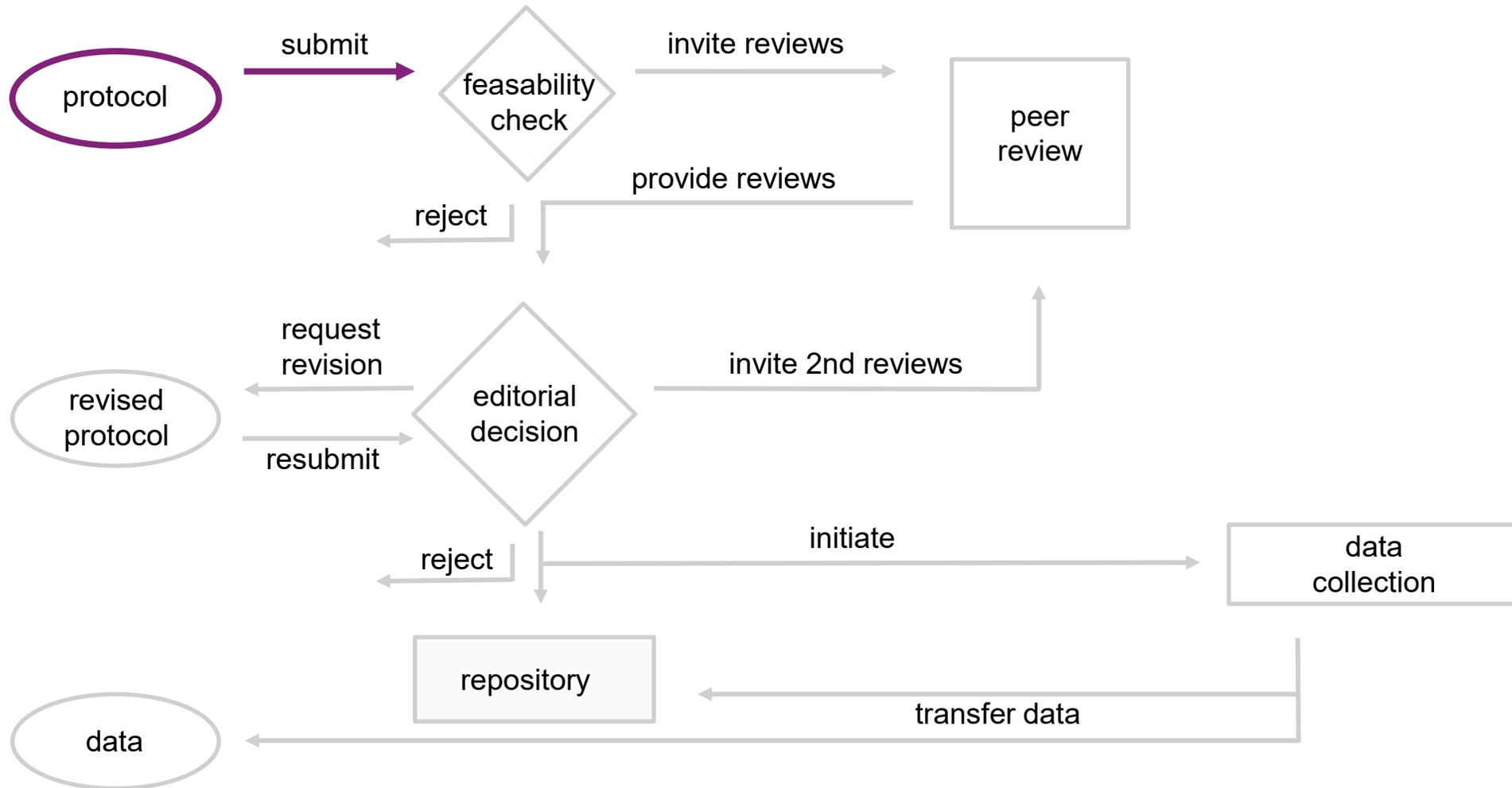


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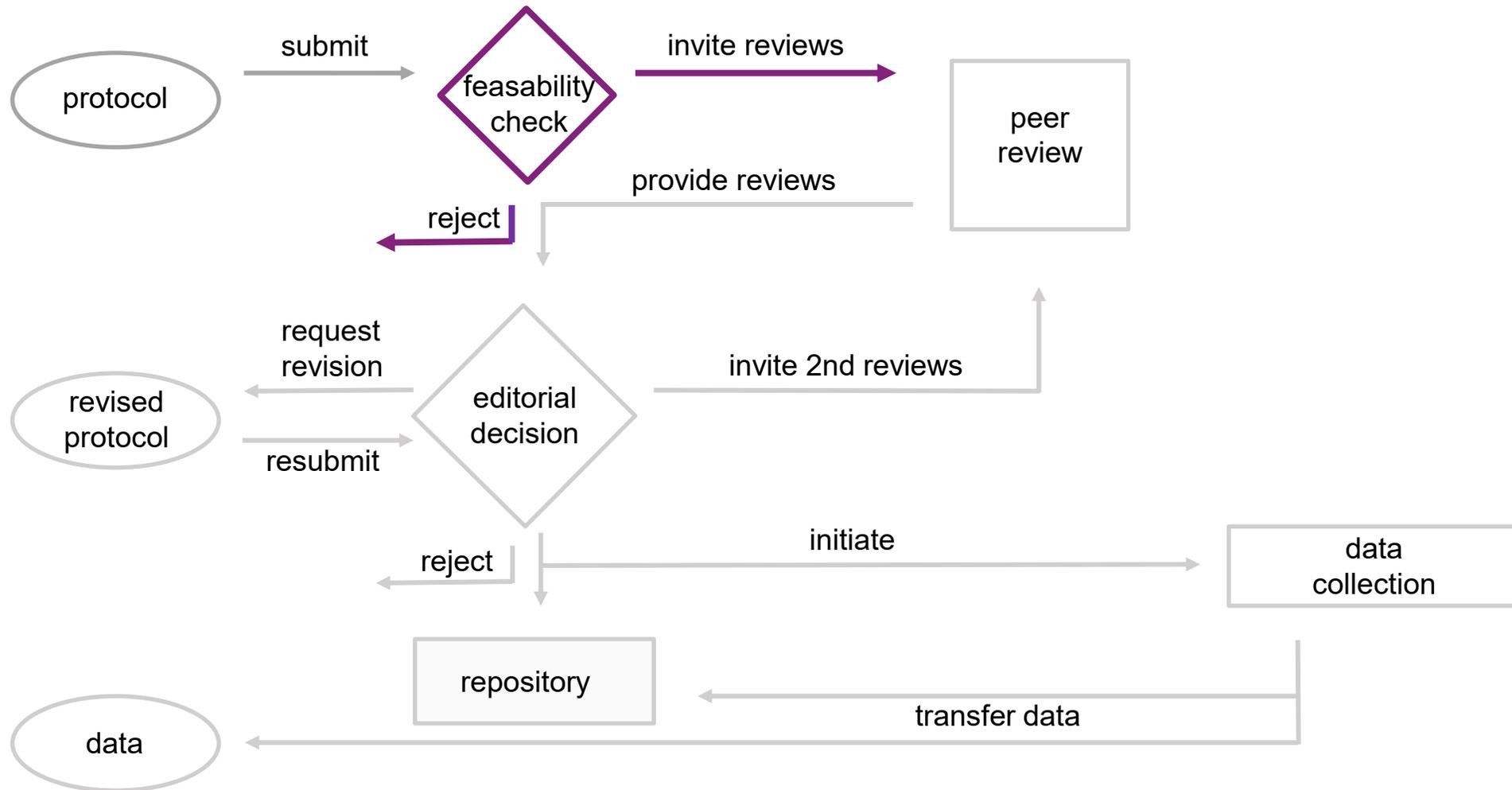


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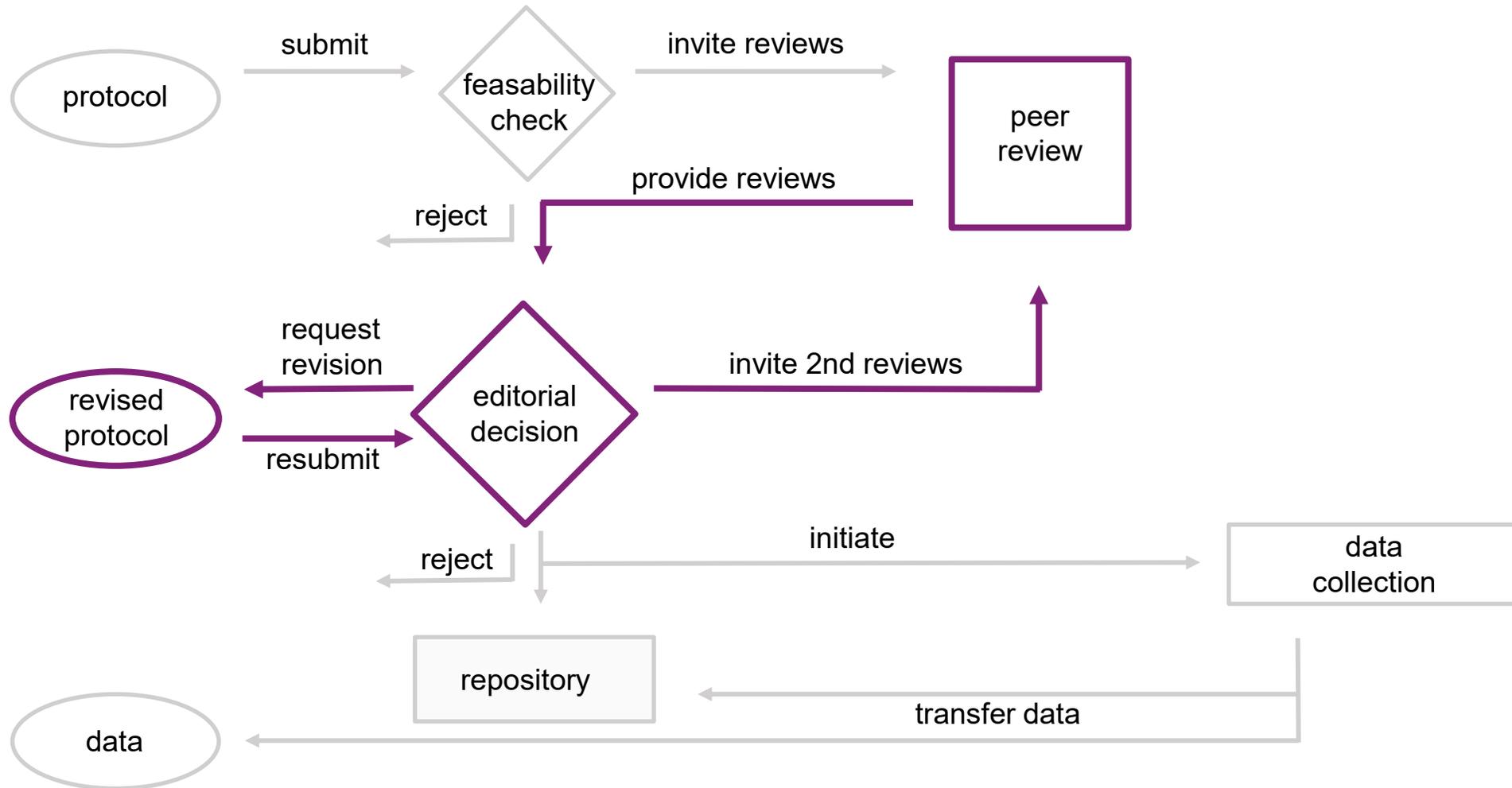


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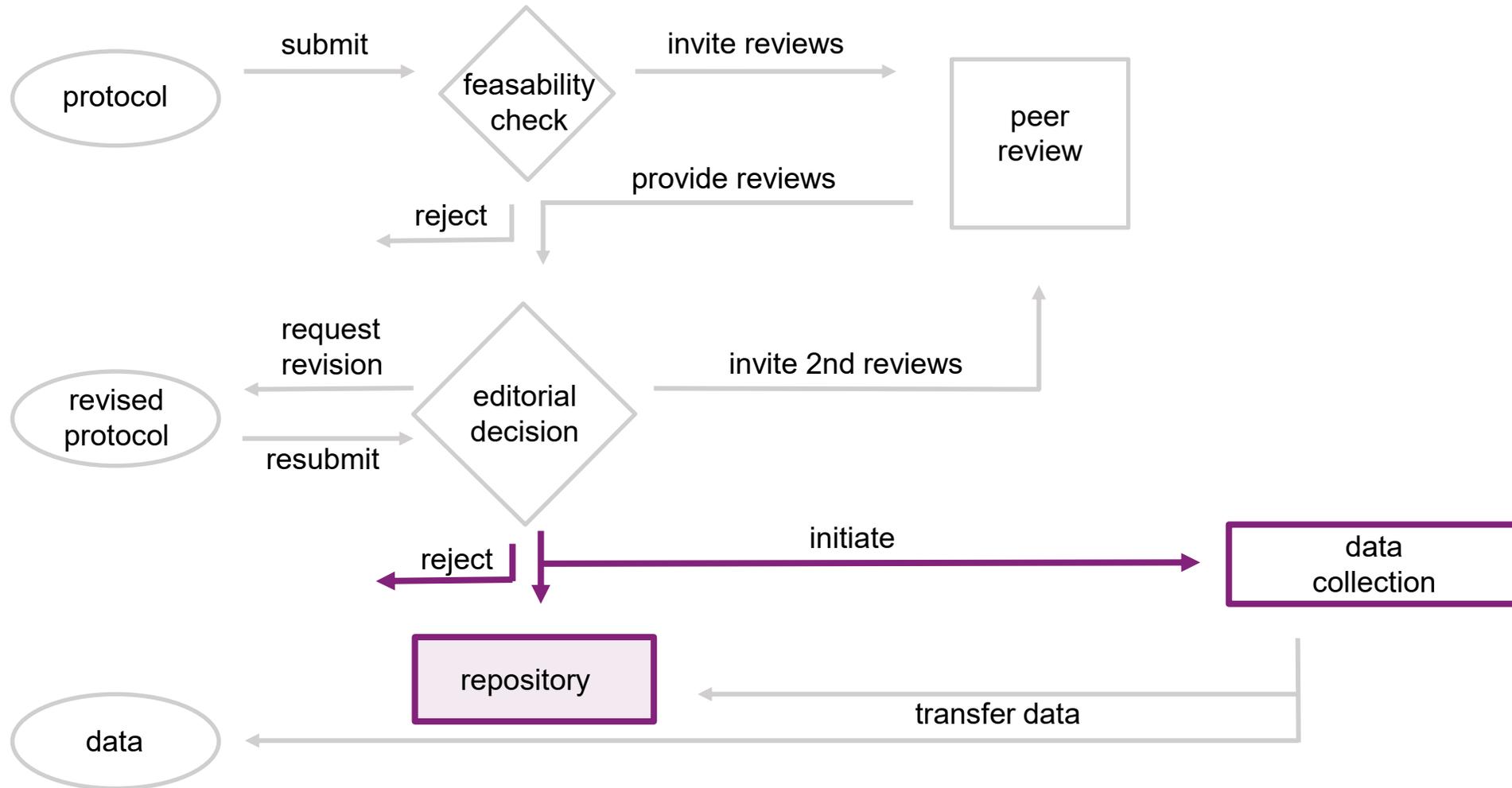


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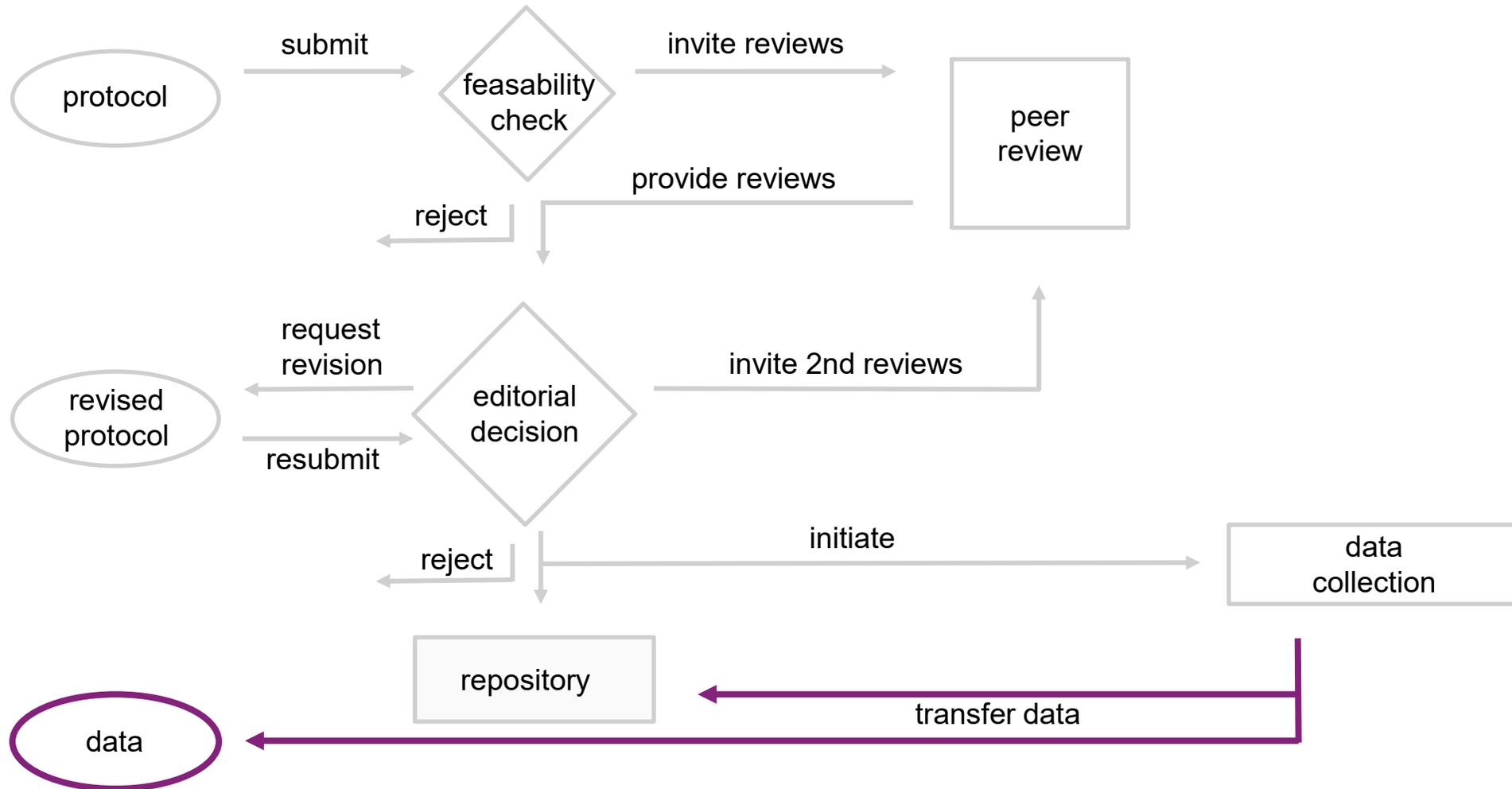


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Reviewers

PsychLab



Data Collection at ZPID - PsychLab

Online lab



Surveys & online experiments

Currently, we test different providers/recruiting methods and study designs in the online lab and different eye trackers in different setups in the offline lab.

Offline lab



Eye tracking experiments

Online Lab

- Panel providers:
 - Quota samples
 - Longitudinal studies
 - Large-scale replication studies
- Crowdsourcing: decision making experiments
- Study feed



Offline Lab



EyeLink 1000+,
desktop mount,
remote camera



Tobii Pro Spectrum
(600 Hz)



Tobii Pro X3-120 (3x)

- Visual perception
- Usability studies
- Mobile eye tracker + smartphone

PupilLabs Pupil Core,
Motorola Moto Z3 play



Data Collection at ZPID

- The official launch is planned for end of 2020.
- Currently, we are piloting implementation and workflows for different setups/designs.
- You can apply now and help us as beta tester (especially in the offline/ eye tracking lab)!

PsychArchives

**the repository for psychological
science**







Repositories

- repositories are digital infrastructures to archive and distribute scientific material
 - some repositories focus on open-access publications
 - generally all *digital assets* like texts, data, software and audio/video material can be stored in a repository



Repositories

- repository operator determines scope and type of repository
 - *institutional* repositories (institutions like university libraries or research organizations)
 - availability may be limited to members of the institution
 - domain of contents vary with the diversity of research done within the institution and mission of operator
 - *disciplinary* repositories are not tied to any specific organisation, but a scientific scope
 - all scientists can participate
 - domain of content is less heterogeneous



Does Science Need Another Repository?

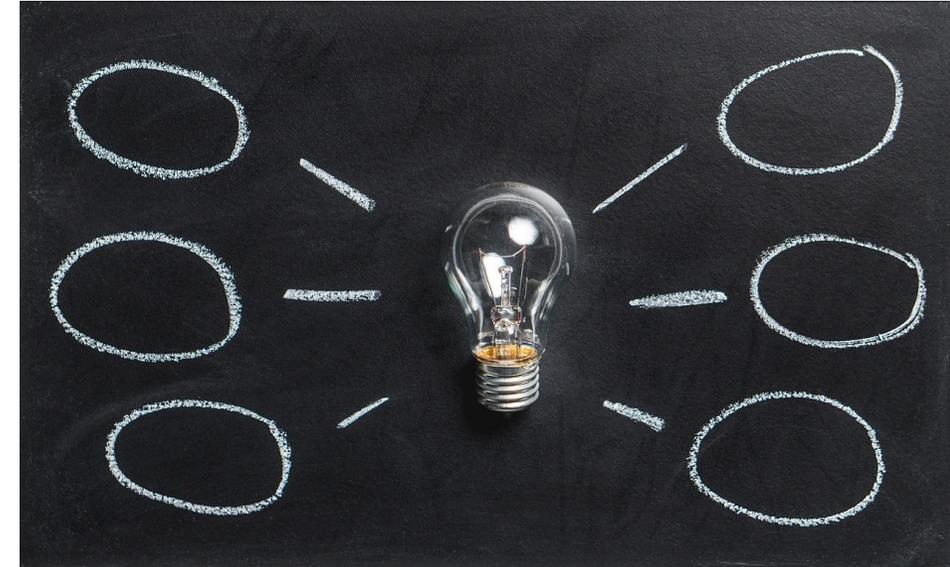


Does Science Need Another Repository?

In 2017, no international, discipline specific repository for psychology existed.

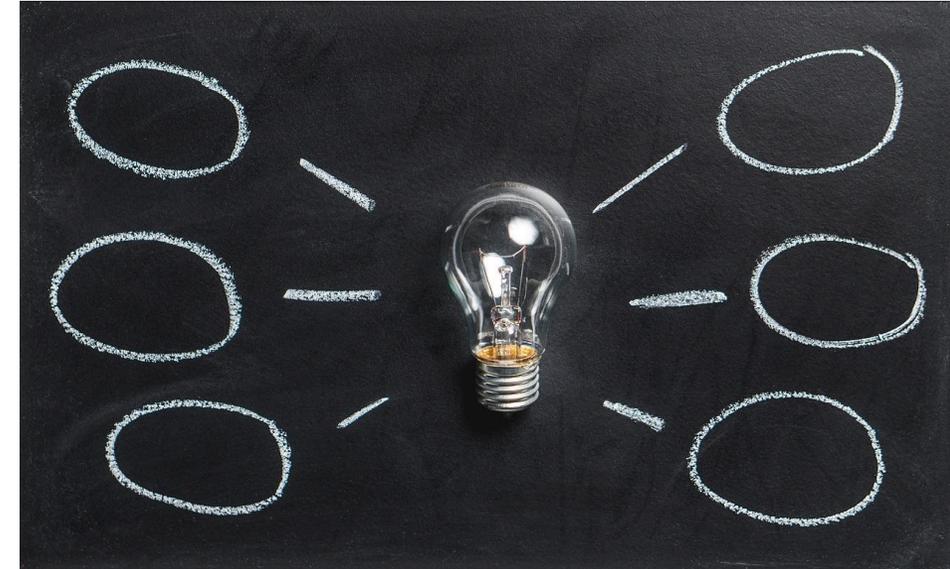
Aim and Scope

- create a psychology-specific repository called PsychArchives
 - self-archiving for scientists
 - data-curation by ZPID
 - backed by an organisational concept to acquire content from institutional partners
 - own acquisition specialist



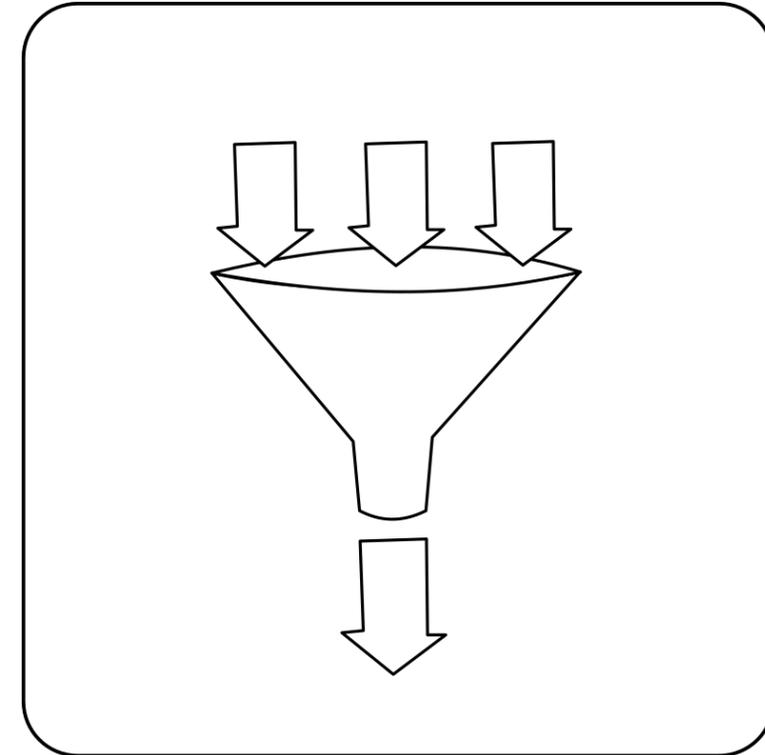
Aim and Scope

- archive *all* types of psychological research output
 - we call these digital assets/artifacts from your work “Digital Research Objects” or “DRO”
 - e.g. supplements for articles, material belonging to studies, statistical analysis code, software, psychodiagnostic instruments
- FAIR principles should be implemented
 - **f**indable, **a**ccessible, **i**nteroperable, **r**eusable
 - integrate in international repository landscape and search engines, e.g. Google
 - higher visibility for content of the contributors



Acquisition of Content

- three ways
 - external imports
 - material from cooperation partners, like publishers or research organizations
 - large scale imports with individual software and workflows
 - research cycle imports
 - e.g. from DataWiz or RegisteredReports
 - self submission
 - direct submission from depositors
 - in the future possible via special upload assistant
- all ways are backed by a (shallow) curation, to adhere to the goals of PsychArchives



Support of Different DRO Types

- DROs have different sets of metadata
 - which make sense for them
 - which can be displayed differently
- PsychArchives supports 21 different types of DROs
 - all “common” types
 - e.g. literature and media
 - specific types for psychology, e.g.
 - preregistered study protocols
 - psychological tests and measurements
 - research data

General Metadata for DROs

- various initiatives offer metadata standards for adoption
 - goal: interoperability of metadata infrastructures
 - e.g. for common search engines or data sharing
 - relevant for contributors
 - adoption of metadata standards increase F and R in FAIR data
 - adherence to standards might be required from funding agencies or can help contributors with getting funding



General Metadata for DROs

- PsychArchives strives to be compatible with DCMI, OpenAIRE and DINI
- metadata schema is documented and versioned
 - allow new developments without breaking compatibility
- the schema is as sparse as possible
 - decrease the burden on contributors



DRO-specific Metadata

- from a specialist's viewpoint, generic metadata is often not enough
 - e.g. for research data DDI might be more appropriate
- avoid extensive “one size fits all” metadata schema in PsychArchives
 - hard to maintain because of constant changes in the different data domains

1

2

3

4

5

DRO-specific Metadata

- we opted to store machine readable extended metadata together with the original DROs
 - responsibility for adequate metadata is with the particular domain specialists
 - specialized tools can export metadata in the end
 - basic and extended metadata can be retrieved via APIs
- PsychArchives only stores a small set of information
- ◆ specialised, independent portals may offer additional functionality and metadata on top of that

1

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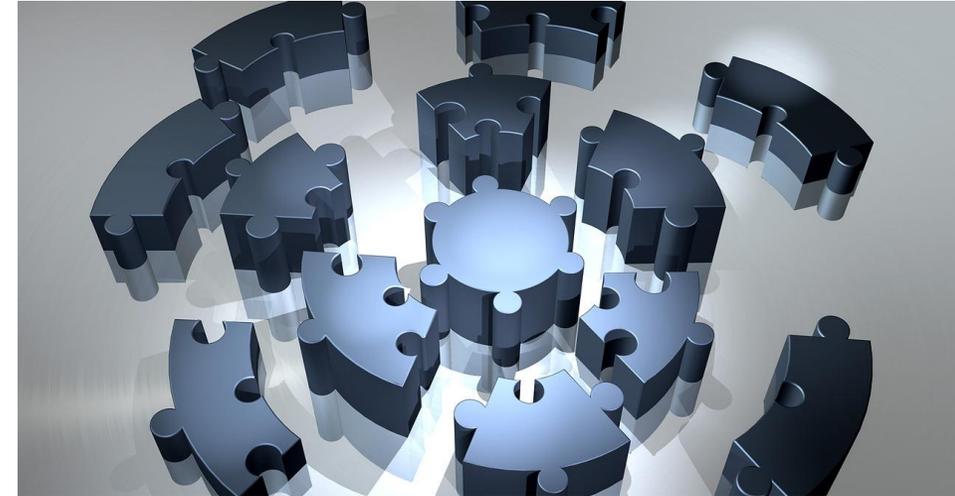
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4

5

DRO Bundles

- for users multiple DROs form a logical unit, like data, code and publication of the same study
 - each DRO has a context, which is important to know
- you can submit multiple connected DROs to PsychArchives
 - their connection is kept and visible in the system
- users have two options
 - all DROs are contained in one record
 - same metadata for all DROs
 - single DOI for all DROs
 - all DROs have an own record and the records are interlinked
 - different and more appropriate metadata for each DROs
 - DOI for each DRO



Reciprocal linking of *related items*

PsychArchives / Content / Code

Please use this identifier to cite or link to this item: <https://hdl.handle.net/123456789/2067>

Title: Code for: Moderators of panel conditioning.

Authors: Burgard, Tanja

Issue Date: 2019

Publisher: PsychArchives

URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/123456789/2067>

Appears in Collections: Code

Files in This Item:

File	Description	Size	Format
PC_GOR.Rmd		12,42 kB	R script
PC_GOR.pdf	knitr Output von PC_GOR.Rmd	280,38 kB	Adobe PDF

- Related items
- Dataset for: Moderators of panel conditioning (Burgard, Tanja et al.) [2019] researchData
 - Moderators of panel conditioning: event analysis (Burgard, Tanja et al.) [8-Mar-2019] conferenceObject

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PsychArchives / Content / Research Data

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Title: Dataset for: Moderators of panel conditioning

Authors: Burgard, Tanja; Kasten, Nadine; Bosnjak, Michael

Issue Date: 2019

Publisher: ZPID - Leibniz Institute for Psychology Information

URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/123456789/2066>

Appears in Collections: Research Data

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File	Description	Size	Format
Level1_2.csv		71,43 kB	CSV
Level3.csv		757 B	CSV

- Related items
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 - Code for: Moderators of panel conditioning. (Burgard, Tanja) [2019] code

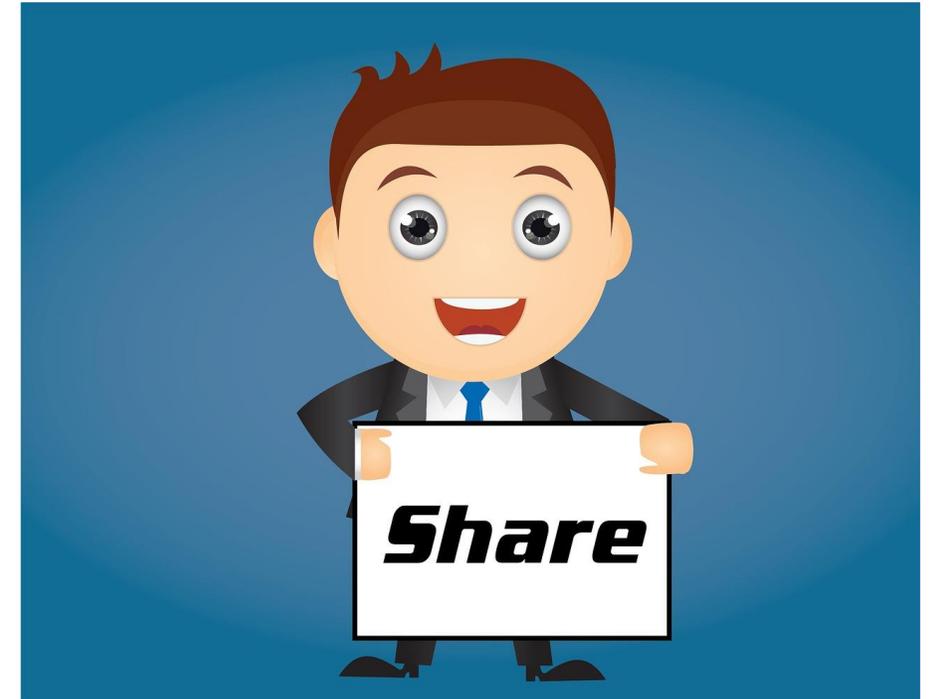
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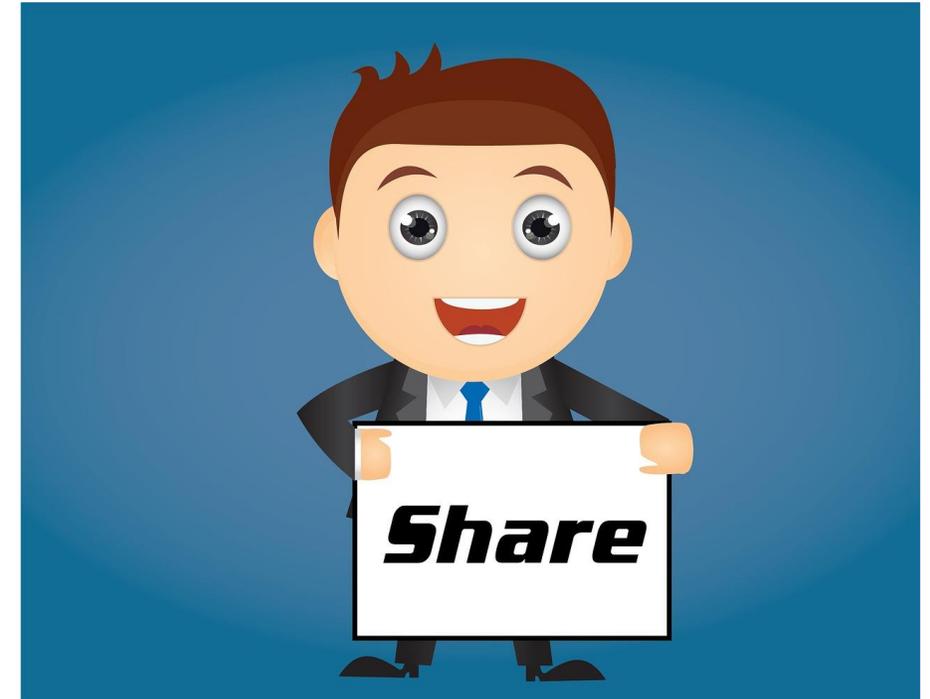
Data Sharing

- Data depositor and data user must be satisfied
 - transparent licensing and access concepts are required
- experience has shown that data re-use from traditional (research data) infrastructures like FDZs often is limited
- newer sharing products are often more successful
 - c.f. Zenodo, osf.io, slideshare, figshare
- what are they doing differently?



User Perspectives on Sharing Levels

- data *depositors*' access decisions should not be an additional burden
 - want to get their data available fast
 - might have a personal legal or ethical *obligation to protect data*
 - results in constructions like “scientific use” files
 - often curious about data reuse
- data *users* do not want to spend much time and effort getting data
 - want to be sure what re-use is allowed
- sharing levels are only means to the end
 - *intelligible* for legal lay people and *precise* at the same time
 - ideally users already know the levels and do not need to learn something new



Dimensions of Sharing

- two main dimensions of sharing
 - *access* to the DRO
 - technical, factual availability
 - e.g. “direct access”, “access after authorization”, “no online access”
 - *licensing* of the DRO
 - rights and re-use possibilities
 - e.g. CC licenses, BSD license, custom licenses



Dimensions of Sharing

- all DROs are assigned to one sharing level
- sharing levels specify a *set* of accompanying licenses
 - several licenses might be mixed in one sharing level
 - necessary for the different types of DROs
- *access* is homogenous over the whole sharing level
 - ... and different between the levels



Sharing Level 0 - Public Use

Motivation and audience

Data depositors who want to share their material freely

Access

Public, without registration and manual intervention by ZPID or data depositors

Licensing

established, standardized usage licenses, chosen by the data depositor.

Most valuable sharing level for data users. Licenses are “free” according to the respective definitions. “Share alike” keeps material free even if it is modified and ensures non-commercial use. Attribution of the original depositor(s) is ensured by licensing and good scientific practice.



Sharing Level 1 - Scientific Use

Motivation and audience

Audience are data depositors who want to share data with the scientific community only. Inspired by “classical” FDZ like PsychData or GESIS DBK.

Access

Data users explicitly confirm that they are scientists and use the material only for scientific work. Personal information about the data user and his/her project are asked (optionally, governed by the data depositor) and made available to the data depositor.

Licensing

The licenses for this level are non-standard and describe acceptable use very specifically. We are currently developing a joint standard on what “scientific use” exactly is with the community.



Sharing Level 2 and above

- additional sharing levels are planned
 - e.g. 2: scientific use with veto; 3: secure use
- we focus on level 1 exclusively at the moment

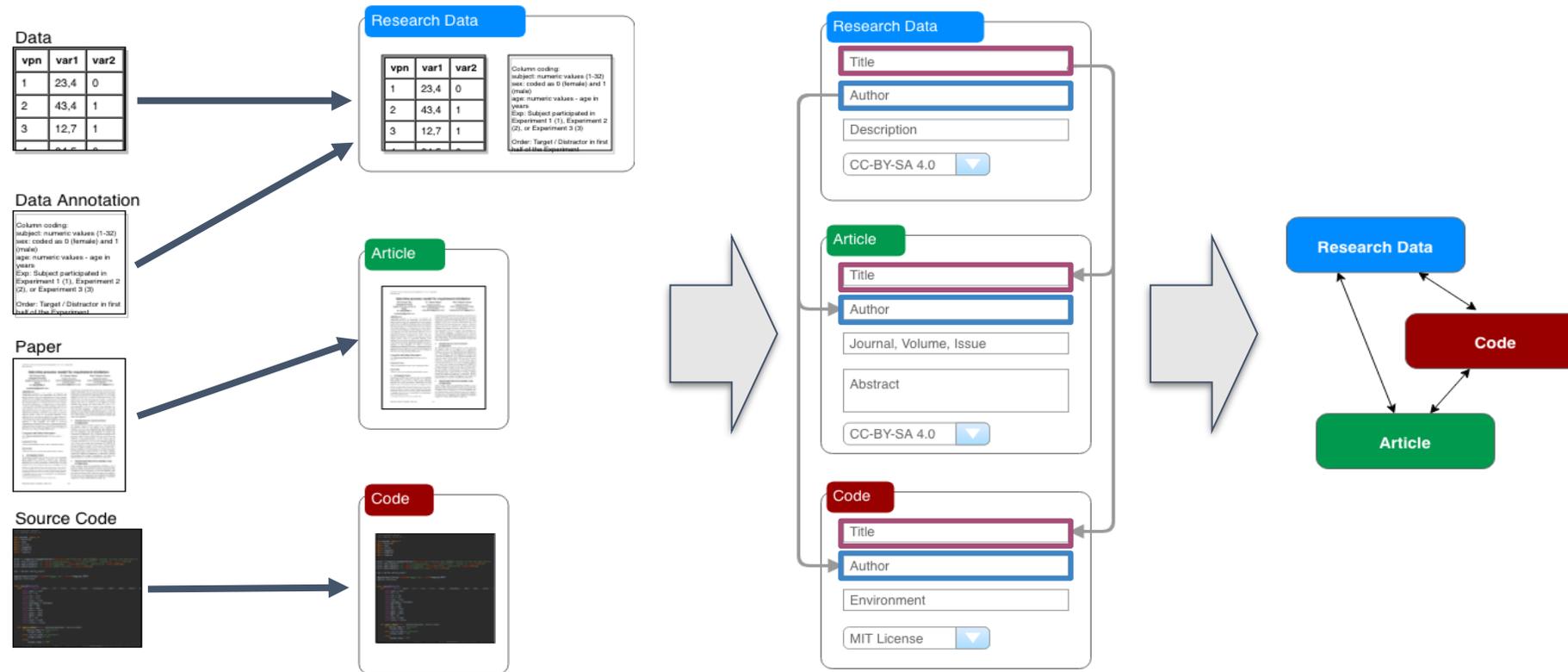


Certification

- we strive for a certification of PsychArchives
 - e.g. Core Trust Seal (<https://www.coretrustseal.org>)
- certification is a resource intensive process, so we focus on enhancing the user experience first



How will it work in 2020?



semi-automatic bundling of uploaded files to items

edit metadata for related objects specific metadata fields for DRO type

interlinked items in PsychArchives

PsychArchives.org

→ disciplinary

→ curated

→ low threshold & fast

→ citable & FAIR

