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

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-  **PubPsych**
-  **PsychNotebook Planning**
-  **RegReports**
-  **PsychLab**
-  **PsychNotebook Analysis**
-  **PsychArchives**
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The search engine for international psychology publications including PSYNDEX

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Search within more than 1 million references of psychological literature, tests, intervention programs, and research data from PSYNDEX and other databases.

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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...



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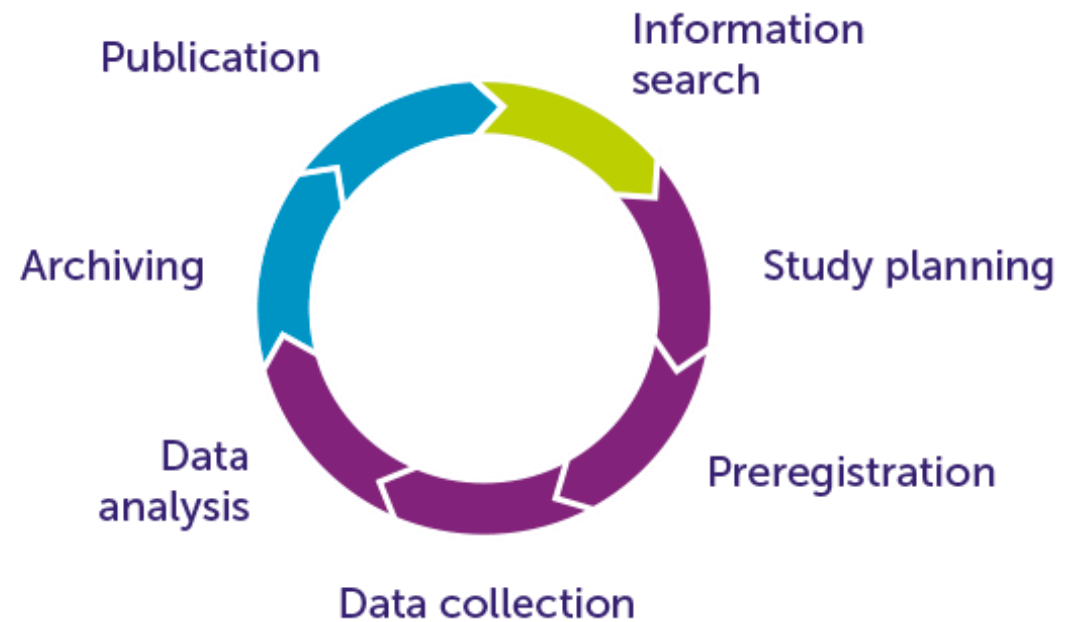
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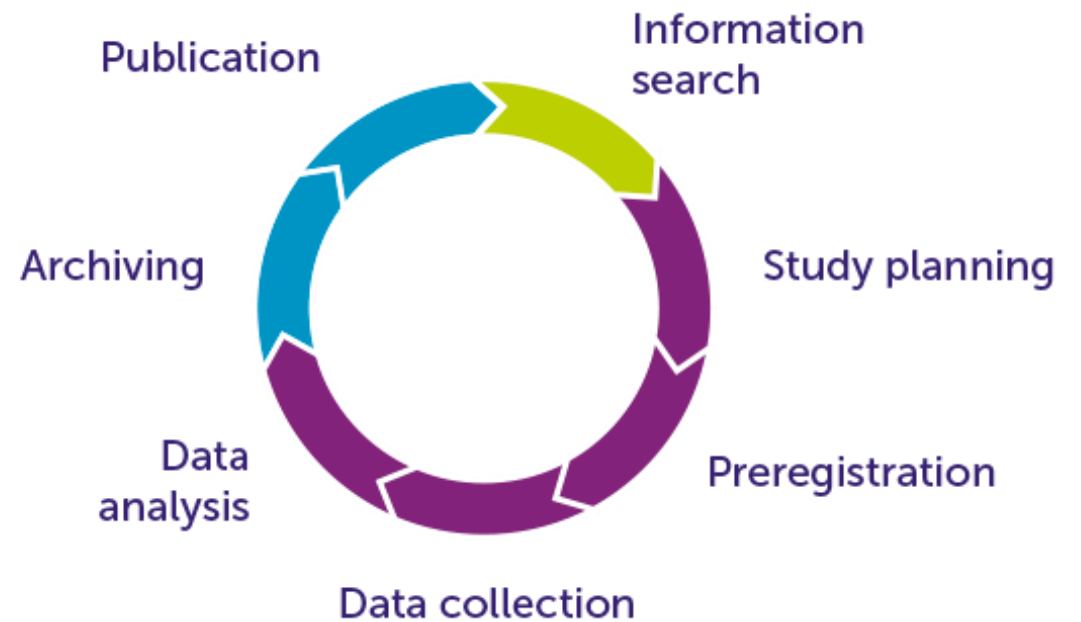
- ... is a Public Open Science Institute for Psychology and related disciplines
- ... is in the process of strategic expansion towards a one-stop research support organization (i.e., research infrastructure), providing services for the entire research cycle



leibniz-psychology.org (ZPID)

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

- accessible
- transparent
- reproducible
- and replicable.





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

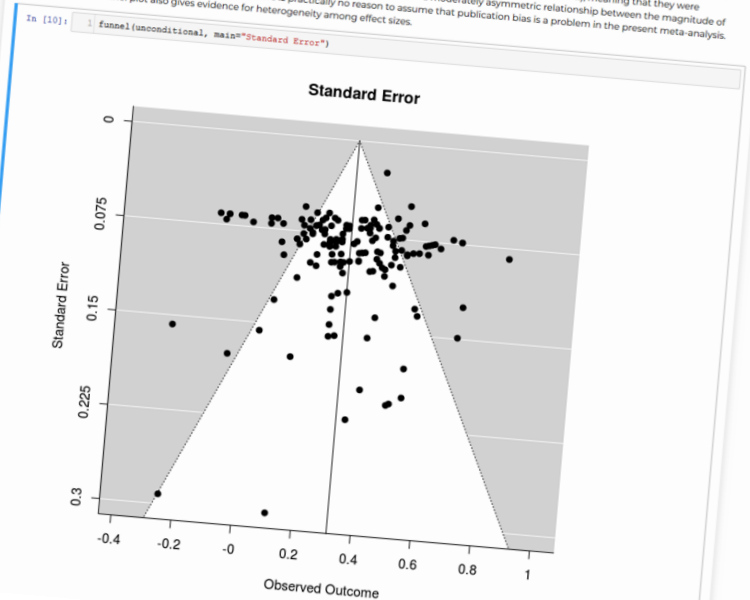
```

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.



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

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

Author note

2 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

3 **Objectives:**

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

Abstract

4 **Eligibility criteria:**

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

Abstract

5 **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

6 **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.

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 securely in 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 (BMC, 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

Archiving and reuse

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

Getting started with DataWiz:

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

Social Psychological Bulletin

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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 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...

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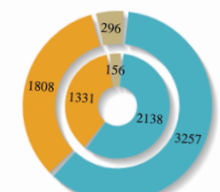


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13 Recent citations
n/a Field Citation Ratio
n/a Relative Citation Ratio

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Unique views: 3625 | Total views: 5361

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Research at ZPID





Research Synthesis 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

Associate Editors
Michael Bošnjak
Herta Flor
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Steffi Pohl
Christiane Spiel
Elisbeth Stern



Open Science 2019



Big Data 2018

Workshop with Ick Ajzen 2018



Michael Bošnjak
Timo Gnamb
(Editors)

Hotspots in Psychology 2019

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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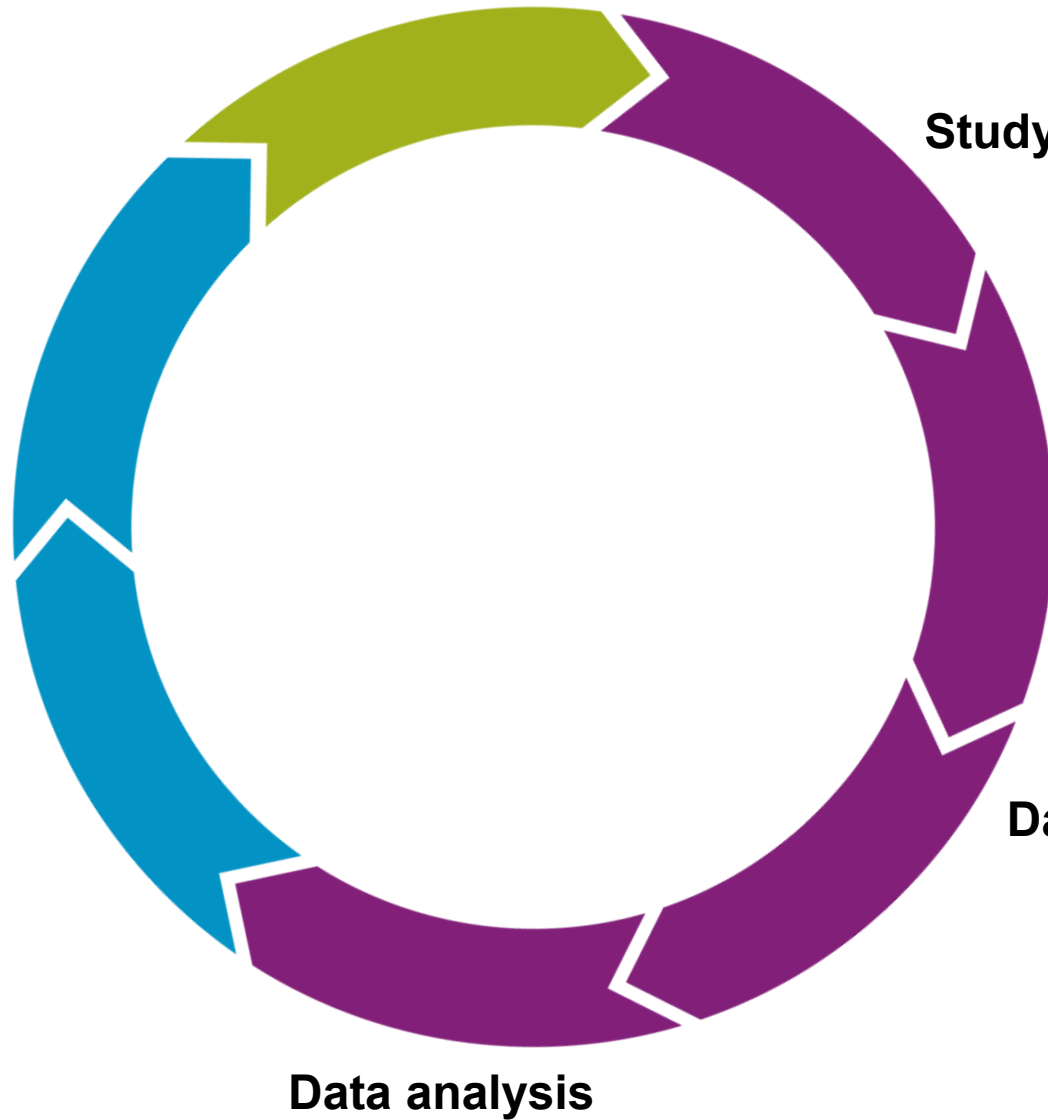
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www.lifp.de/evaluation



Pre-Registration

Registered Reports

Why, for whom, and how

Data collection

Data analysis

Why – Crisis!

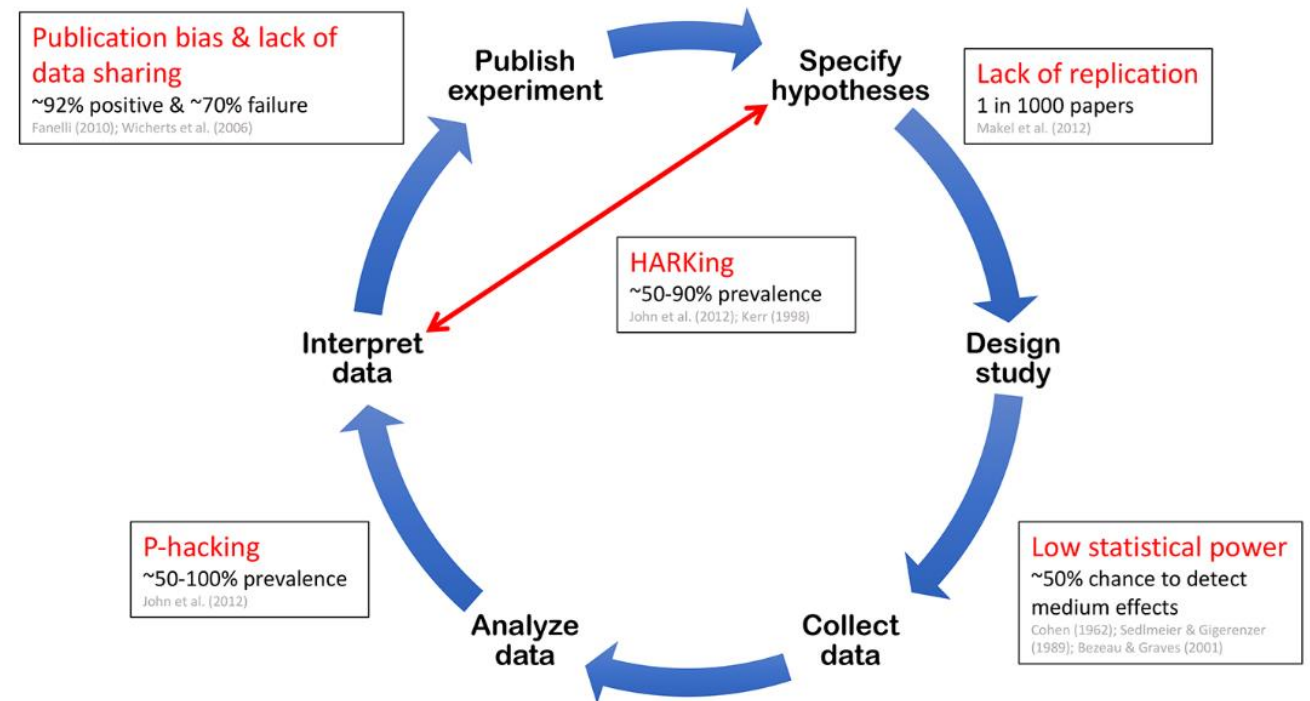
Many scientific studies could not be replicated or reproduced.

(Open Science Collaboration 2015)

Questionable research practices are common in psychology.

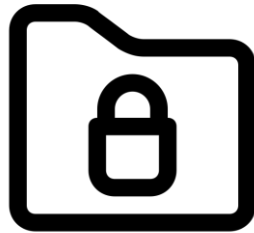
(Ioannidis 2005; Kerr 1998; Simmons et al. 2011,...)

Scientific fraud



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



**questionable
research practices**

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/>

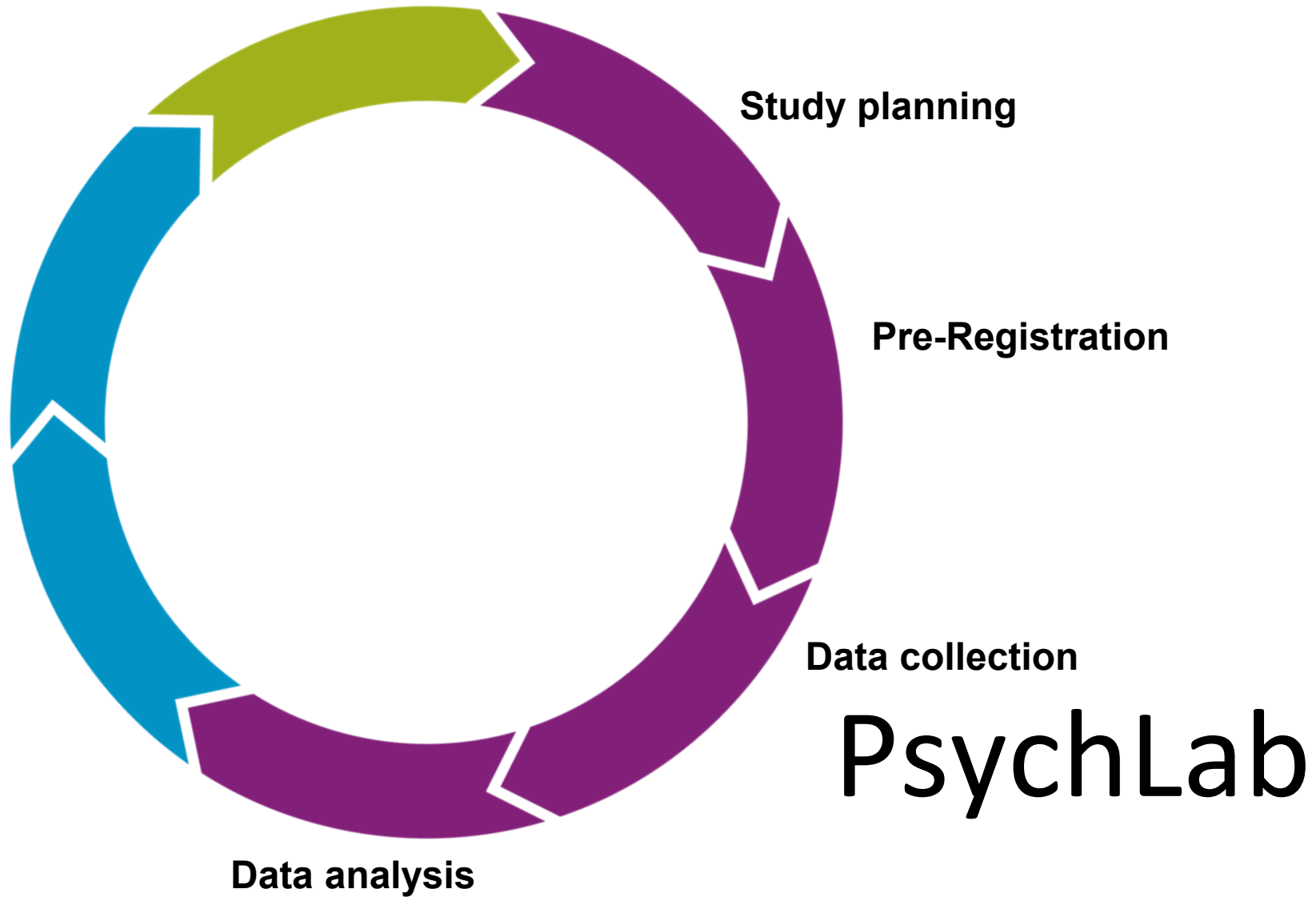
How? - Registered Reports at ZPID

You can preregister your study (***repository track***) to simply receive a timestamp and a DOI.

- requirements:
 - Protocol in which research question, hypotheses and analyses are specified

To incentivize pre-reg, we offer to collect your data free of charge (**lab track**).

- requirements:
 - Positively reviewed *Stage 1 Manuscript*
 - Online questionnaire or code/files for running the experiment
 - Publication of collected data in *PsychArchives*



Data collection at ZPID - PsychLab

Online lab



Surveys & online experiments

Offline lab



Eye tracking (or any PC-based) experiments

Online Lab

Samples from

- Panel providers (-> quota samples)
- Crowdsourcing

or whatever works for your study (e.g. email lists)

Types of studies

- Longitudinal studies
- Large-scale replication studies
- More complex online experiments



Offline Lab



EyeLink 1000+,
desktop mount,
remote camera



Tobii Pro Spectrum
(600 Hz)



Tobii Pro X3-120 (3x)

- Visual perception
 - Usability tests
- 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 - but not exclusively - in the offline/ eye tracking lab)!