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

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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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-  PsychNotebook Planning
-  RegReports
-  PsychLab
-  PsychNotebook Analysis
-  PsychArchives
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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.

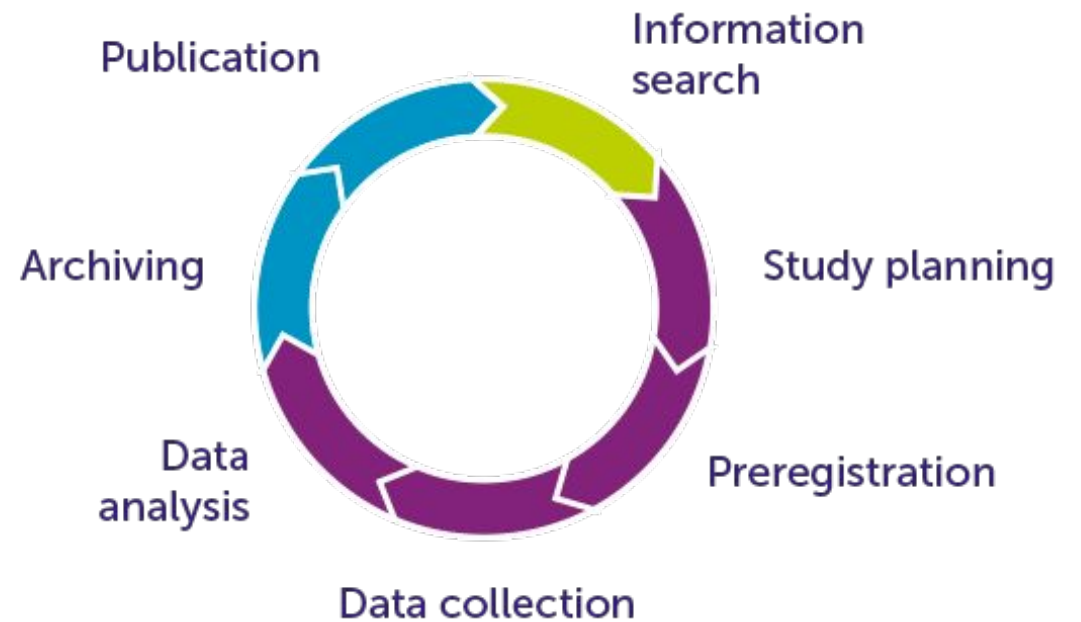
02/06/2019

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



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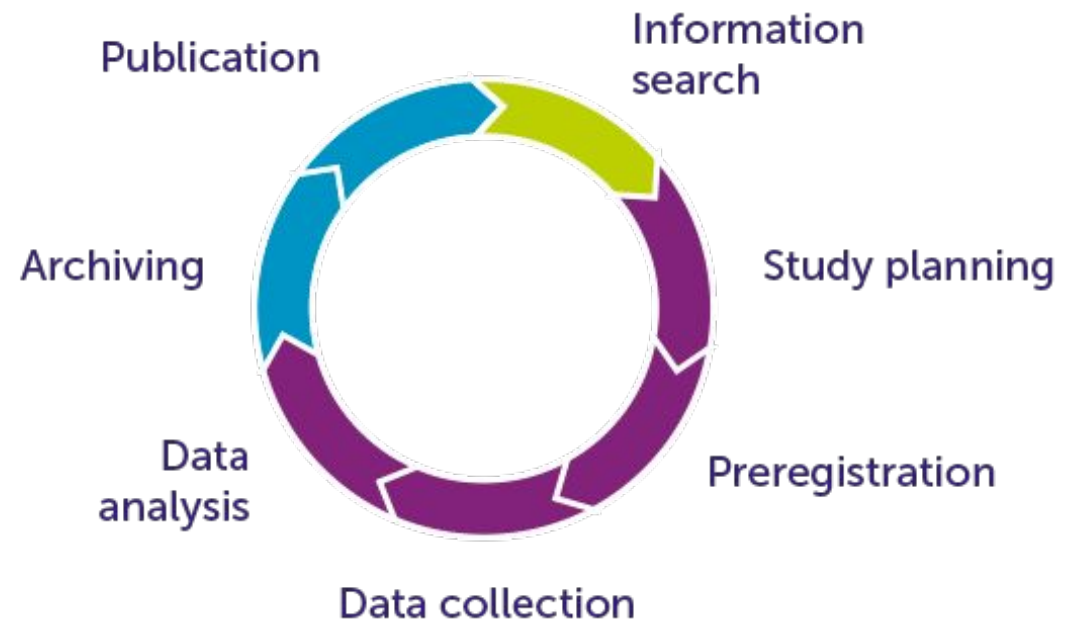
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- ... is in the process of strategic expansion towards a one-stop research support organization (i.e., research infrastructure), providing services for the entire research cycle



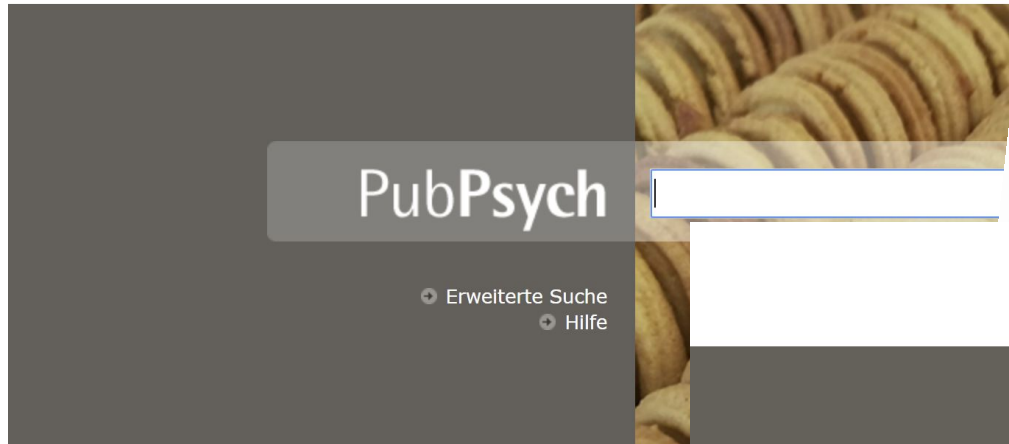
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- accessible
- transparent
- reproducible,
- and replicable.



Information search



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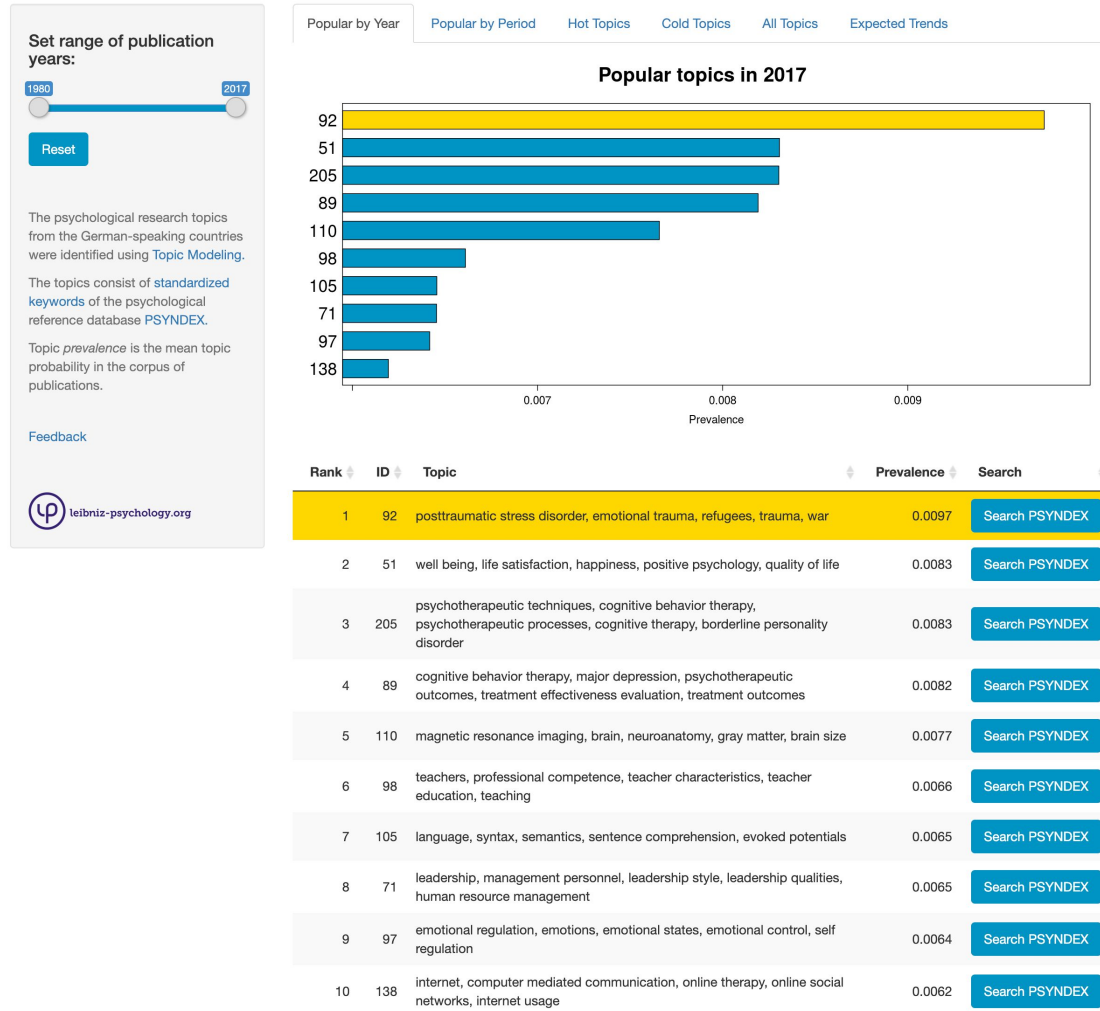


Erweiterte Suche
Hilfe



Information search

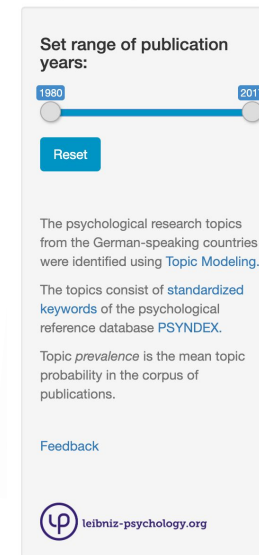
PsychTopics



PsychTopics

PsychTopics

PsychTopics



Compare the observed with the expected course at a desired point in time.

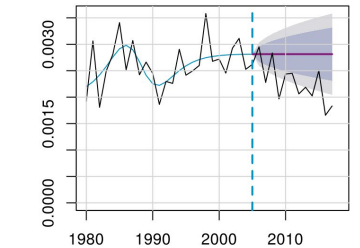
Search for topics

Please enter search term

A list of possible search terms can be found [here](#)

ID	Topic
1	computer assisted instruction, teaching methods, learning, instructional media, learning environment
2	cognitive processes, learning, instructional media, reading comprehension, pictorial stimuli
3	dementia, cognitive impairment, alzheimer's disease, cognitive ability, aging
4	attachment behavior, attachment theory, parent child relations, early experience, attachment disorders
5	life experiences, narratives, biographical data, biography, life review
6	infertility, human females, reproductive technology,

Observed and expected trend of Topic




Select year:




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Testinstrumente sortiert

nach Sachgebieten ▼

alphabetisch ▼

chronologisch ▼

testrelevante Suchbegriffe eingeben

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Veröffentlichen auch Sie Ihr Testverfahren im Testarchiv!

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

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Testverfahren
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WORK IN PROGRESS

PsychNotebook

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Logout

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help

Truste

Select Psychological method

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

Moderator Analysis: We hypothesize that self-estimates concerning verbal, numerical, or spatial abilities should be more valid than assessments of general cognitive ability, which in turn is usually a compound of different subabilities (as implemented in omnibus batteries). Consequently, use of these "standard" abilities should also result in more valid self-estimates than use of more rarely a 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_Beispiels.CSV",header=TRUE, sep=";", dec = ",")

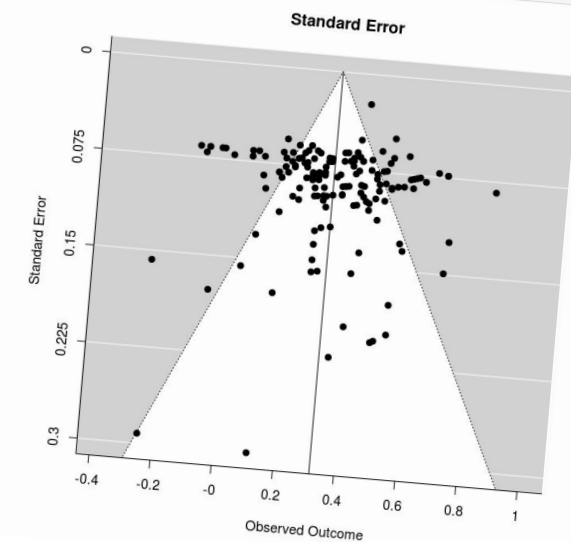
```

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]:

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



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.

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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

<https://www.psycharchives.org/>

DataWiz

PsychArchives in a nutshell

Shared Digital Research Object (DRO)

- research outputs from the entire psychological research are welcome

Citable and discoverable

- uploads are assigned a Digital Identifier (DOI) to make them uniquely citable.

Open licensing

- fostering re-use and open science

Safe

- your research output is safe for the future at a sustainable infrastructure.

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

- 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 (BMBF, DFG)

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- 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
- 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

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Twee



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 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 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, the discipline was already associated

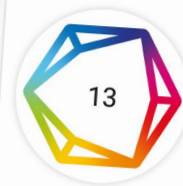
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Tabs Refs Cited

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
n/a Relative Citation Ratio

Article views

Unique views: 3625 | Total views: 5361

HTML PDF XML

Statistical Power

What-If Analysis

Dataset

Domain

Survey methodology

Meta Analysis

Interviewer Effects

Moderators

☐ Country of conduct☐ Funds for conduct☐ Incentives

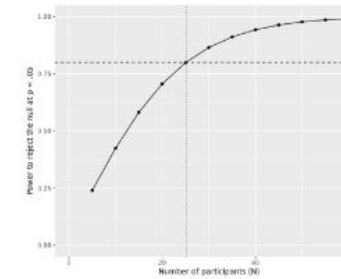
Statistical Power

Statistical power is defined as the probability to reject a false null hypothesis. That means, if there really is an effect, power is the probability to detect it.

Statistical power depends on the size of the effect and the sample size. A bigger effect is easier to detect and a larger sample also increases power.

To calculate power here, we take the existing meta-analytic evidence to assume the mean effect size as proxy for the size of the effect.

The plot shows the power curve depending on the size of the sample. Thus, we can conclude, how many participants are needed to achieve a certain level of statistical power.

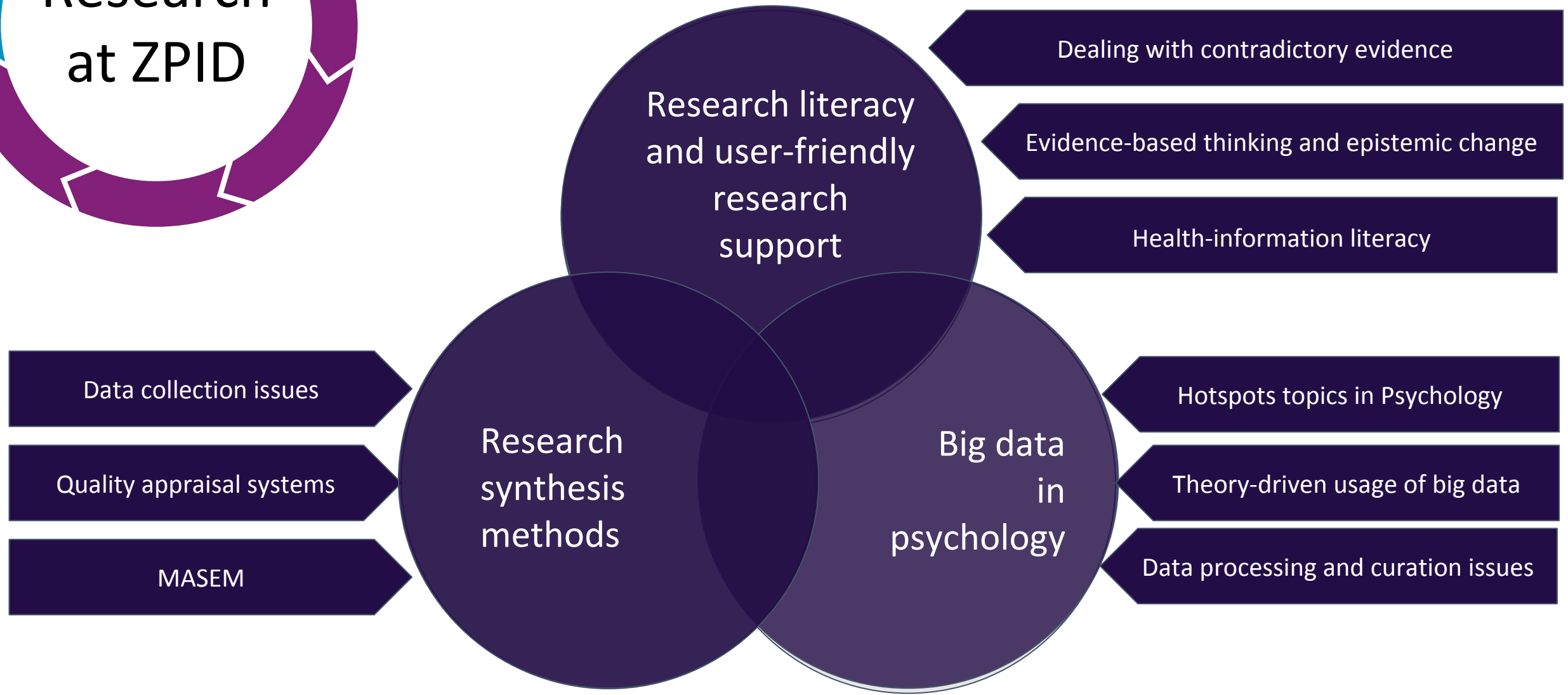
Power plot of n necessary to achieve $p < .05$ 

Depending on meta-analytic evidence, an effect size of **0.56** is supposed. To achieve 80 % statistical power, a sample size of **25** is needed.



Research at ZPID







Research Synthesis 2018 & 2019



Michael Bošnjak
Edgar Erdfelder
(Editors)

Hotspots in Psychology 2018

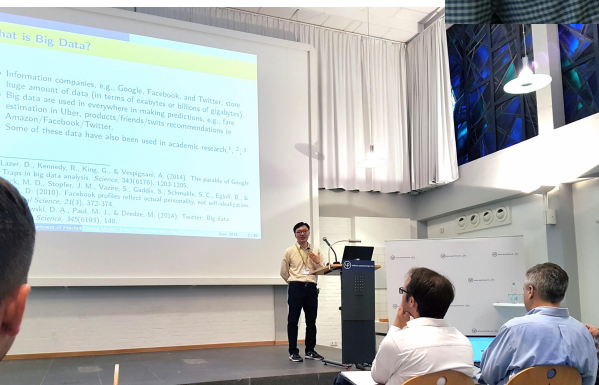
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Founded in 1890
Volume 226 / Number 1 / 2018

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Open Science 2019



Big Data 2018 & 2019

Workshop with Ick Ajzen 2018



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Hotspots in Psychology 2019

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Methods and Applications

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hogrefe

ZPID Replicability Talk

M. Joseph Sirgy



Titel des Vortrags: Positive Balance: An integrative and replicable model of subjective well-being across hierarchical levels of analysis.

Research Synthesis 2019 inkl. Big-Data-Symposium

Larry V. Hedges



Titel des Vortrags: Meta-analytic perspectives when studying replication

Wolfgang Viechtbauer



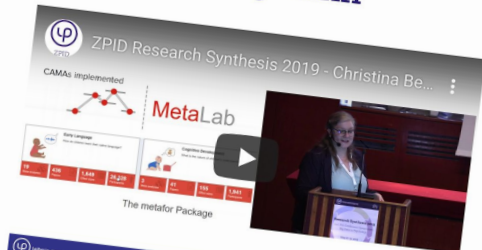
Titel des Vortrags: The R package metafor: Past, present and future

Terri Pigott



Titel des Vortrags: Considerations for power in meta-analysis

Christina Bergmann



Titel des Vortrags: Dynamically aggregating evidence in community-augmented meta-analyses

Joan Ho

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 Steinmetz¹

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 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 approaches and/or by including more recent synthesis methods.

- 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.

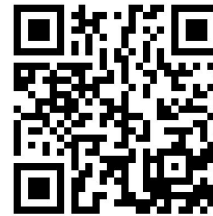
The deadline for submitting structured abstracts is December 1, 2019.

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 heading(s):
(a) Background, (b) Objectives, (c) Research question(s) and/or hypothesis/es, (d) Method/Approach, (e) Results/and/or Conclusions and implications (expected).

Deadline

December 1, 2019



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