

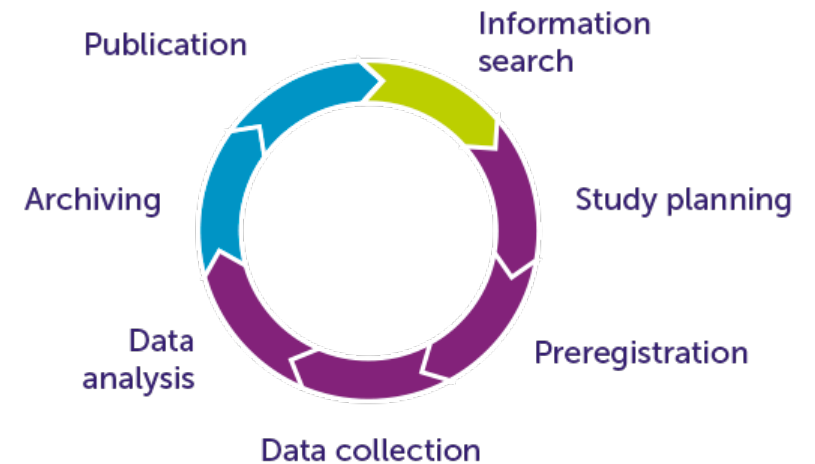
Integrated Public Open Science Infrastructure Tools and Services at



March 14, 2019

Michael Bosnjak

director@leibniz-psychology.org

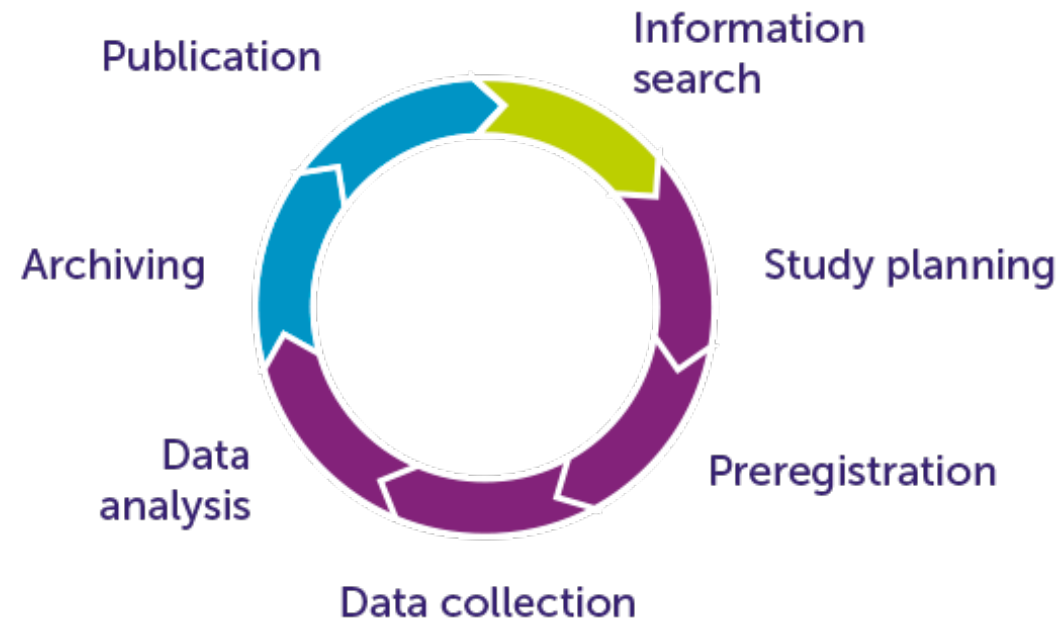


Agenda

- Presenting the mission of ZPID – Leibniz Institute for Psychology Information
- Current (available) and future tools and services
- Discussion

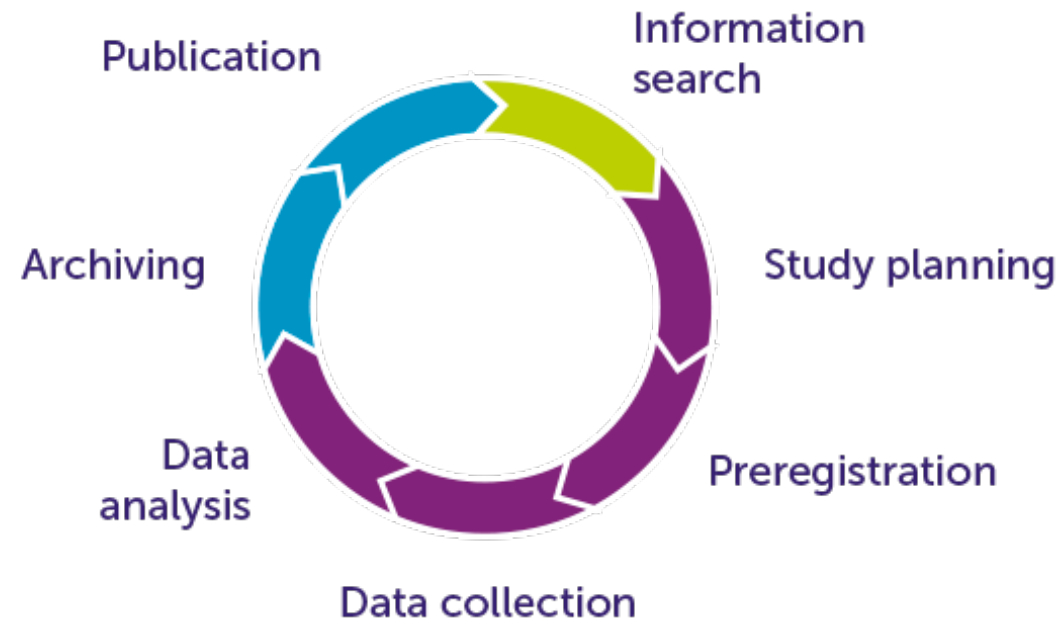
Leibniz-Psychology.org (ZPID)

- ... 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:

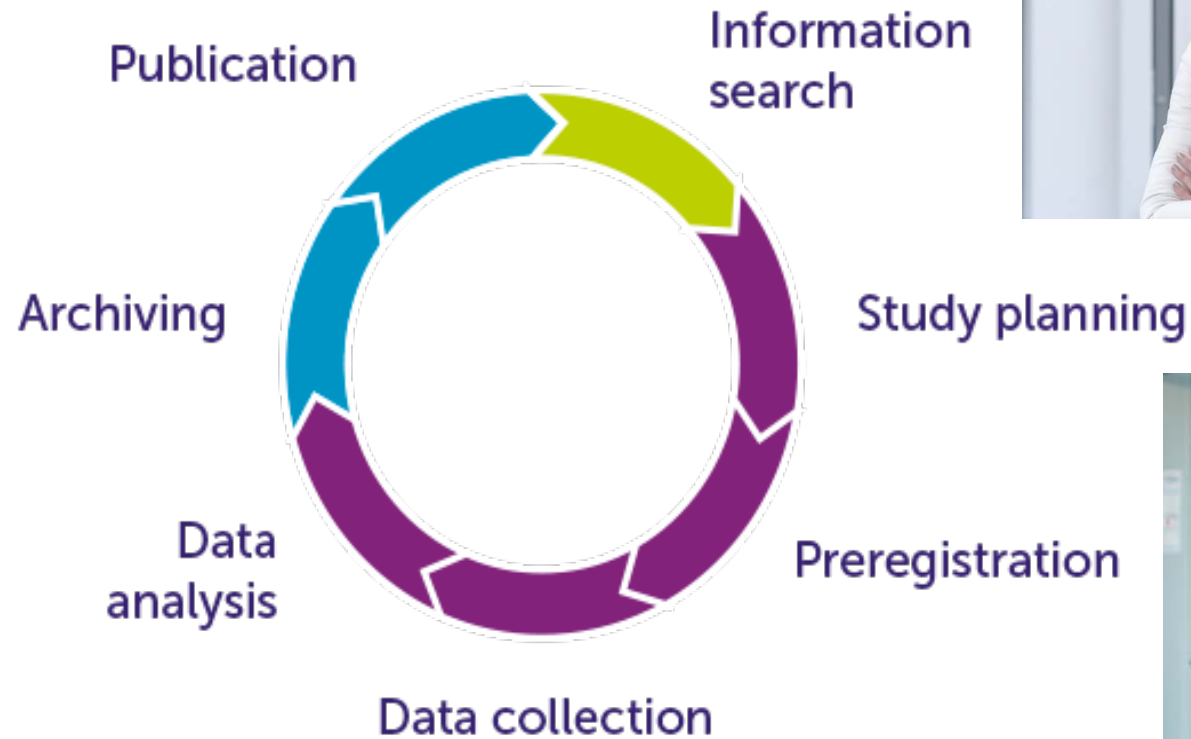


Leibniz-Psychology.org (ZPID)

Supporting the (scientific) community in Psychology (and beyond) to make research **accessible, transparent, reproducible, and replicable.**



Leibniz-Psychology.org (ZPID)



ZPID Research Topics



Research Unit “Research Literacy”



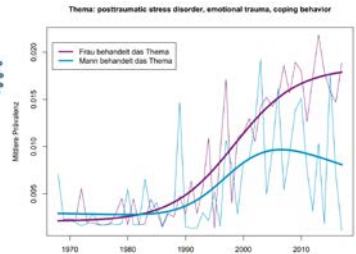
“Understanding Evidence”

Current studies (selection):

- Fostering nuanced beliefs about science: The role of epistemic volition
- Epistemic emotions in the context of contradictory scientific findings
- Defense mechanisms and confirmation bias when dealing with contradictory health information

Research Unit “Big Data”

“New Evidence Data Sources”



Current and planned studies (selection):

- Unobstrusive (longitudinal) measurement of behavior using smartphones and social media
- Causal inference and causal discovery taking big data sources into account
- Analysis approaches for high-velocity data (data streams)
- Identifying hotspot topics in Psychology using PSNYDEX data (text mining)

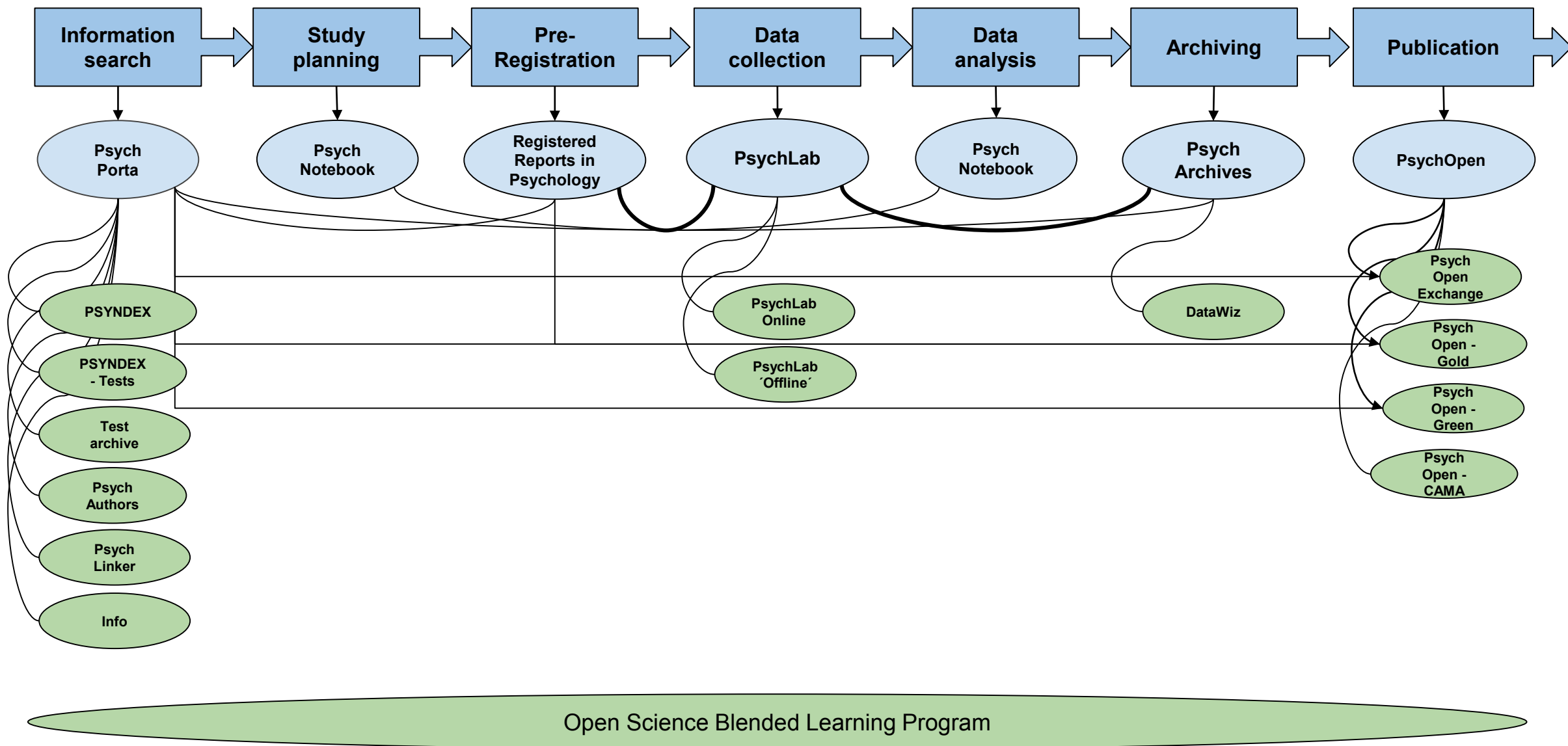
Research Unit “Research Synthesis”

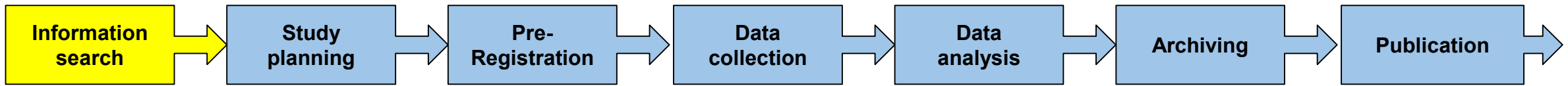
“Synthesizing Evidence”



Current studies (selection):

- Meta-analyses on panel conditioning effects and participation rates in psychological studies
- Systematic review about the use of quality appraisal in meta-analyses
- MASEM on the factor structures and measurement invariance of psychometric instruments (e.g., PANAS, PSS)

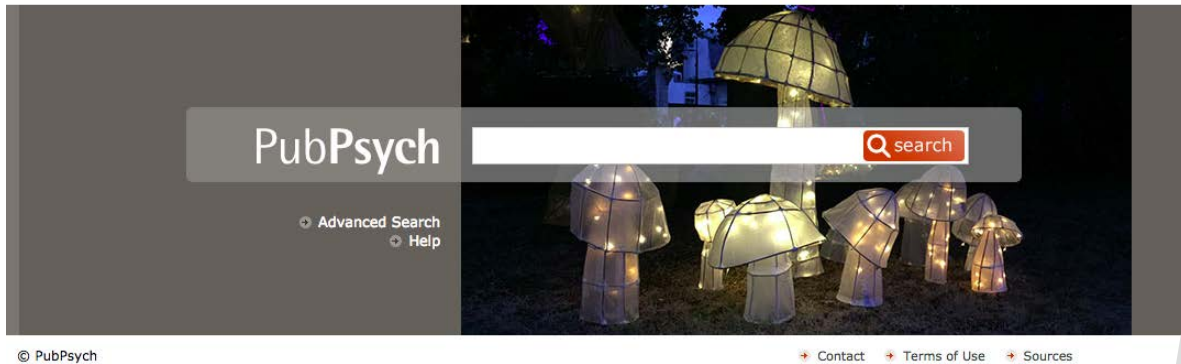




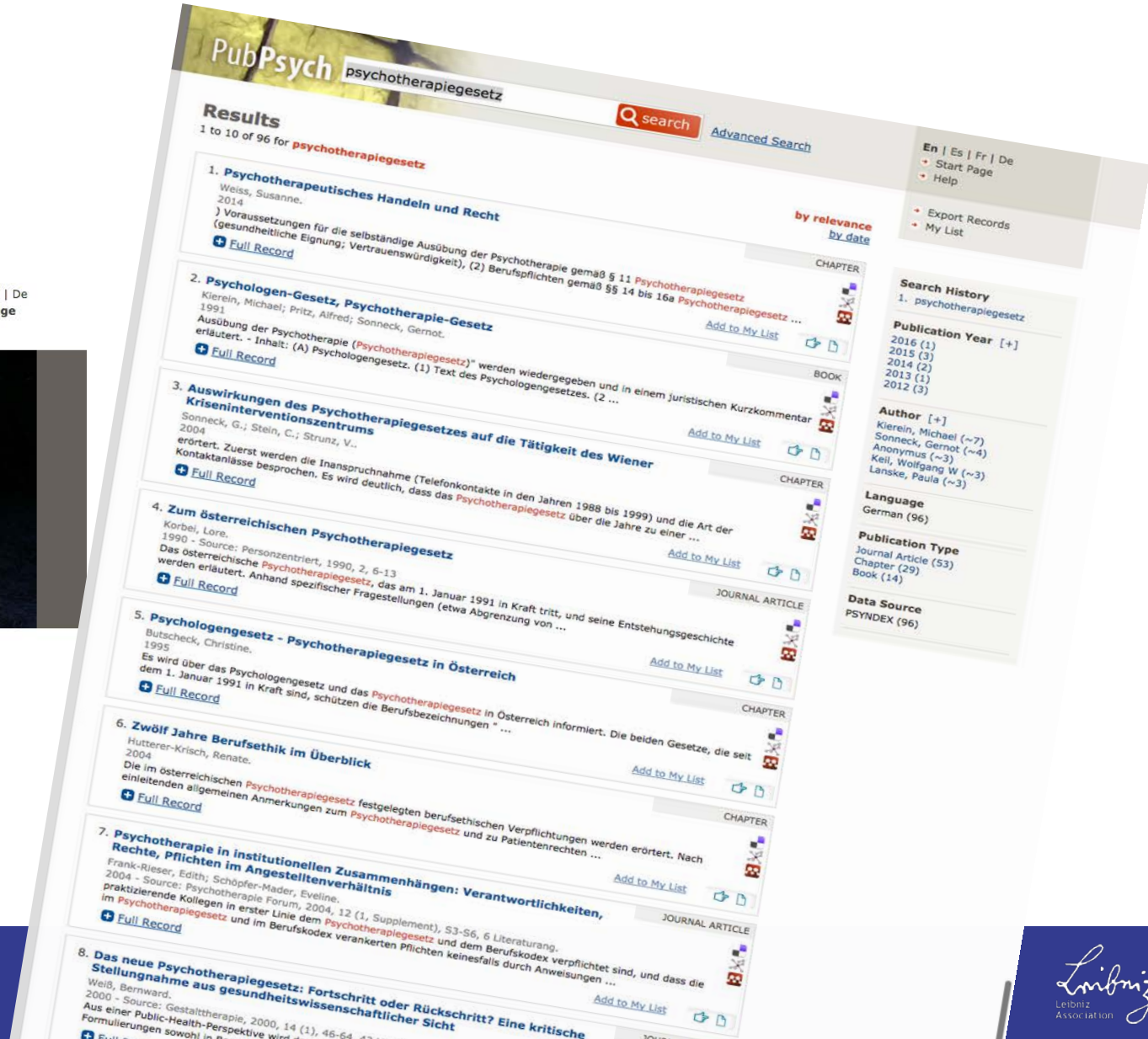
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PSYINDEX

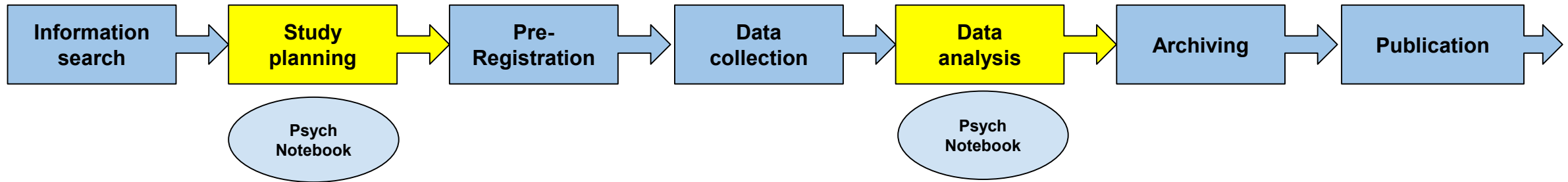
PSYINDEX
- Tests



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PsychNotebooks

jupyter sai(2) Last Checkpoint: 4 minutes ago (autosaved)

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Code 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

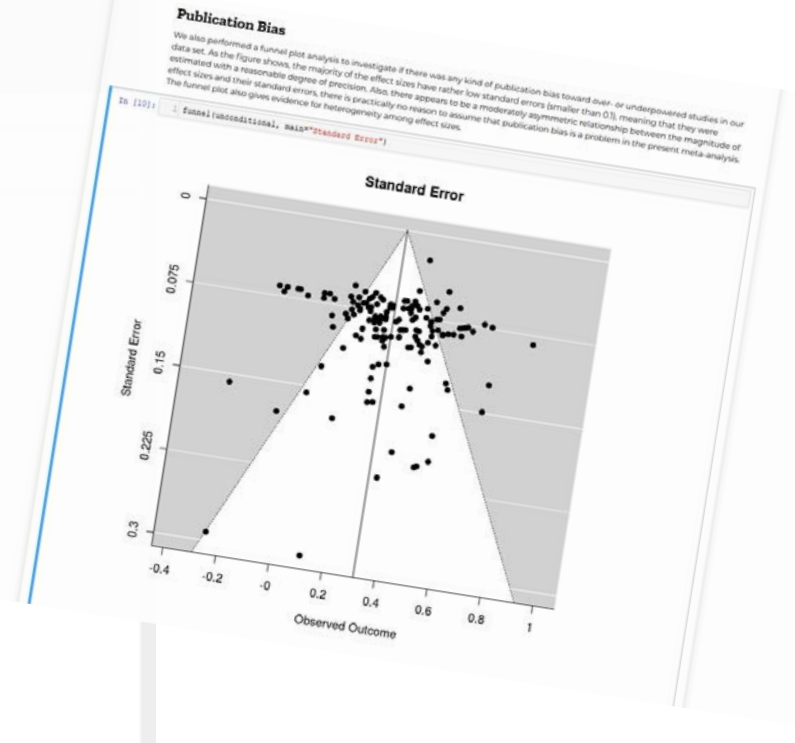
Overall Relationship: Most studies investigating the relationship between self-estimates of cognitive ability and psychometric test scores report significant, positive correlations. We therefore expect to find a significant, positive overall relationship between the two variables

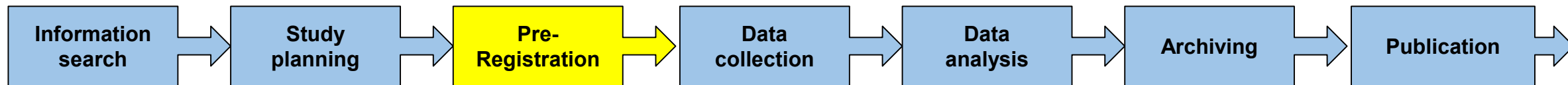
Moderator Analysis: We hypothesize that self-estimates concerning verbal, numerical, or spatial abilities should be more valid than self-assessments of general cognitive ability, which in turn is usually a compound of different subabilities (as implemented in omnibus test batteries). Consequently, use 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 [4]: 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_Beispiels1.CSV",header=TRUE, sep=";", dec = ",")
```

Results

Descriptive Statistics





Registered Reports in Psychology



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.

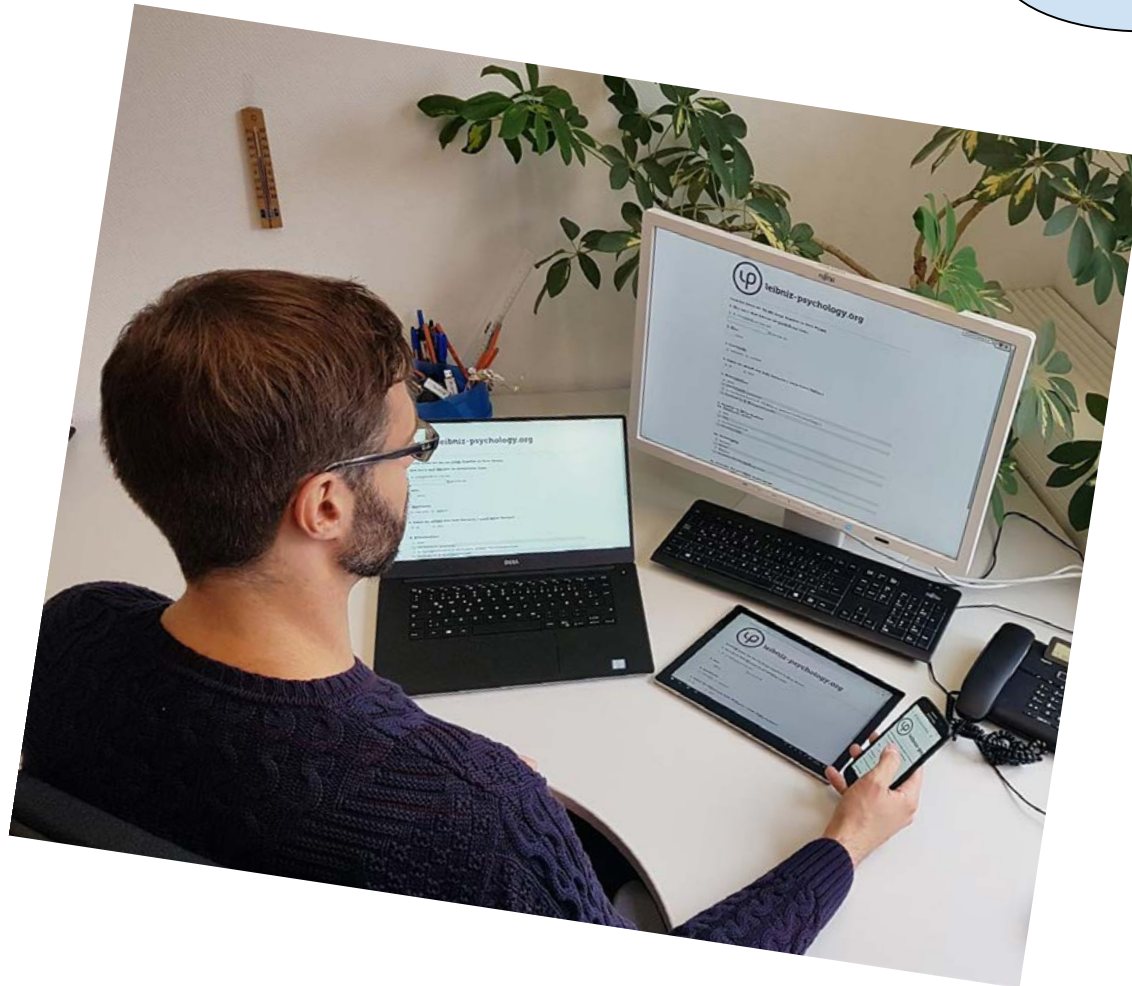
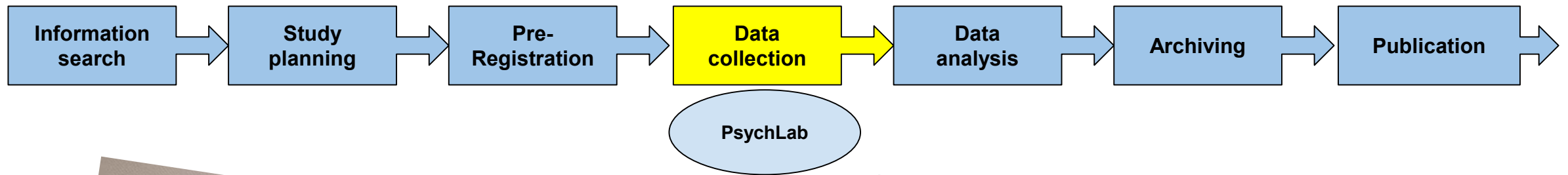
4 Abstract
Eligibility criteria:
Describe the characteristics for inclusion of studies, including independent variables (treatments, interventions), dependent variables (outcomes, criteria), and eligible study designs.

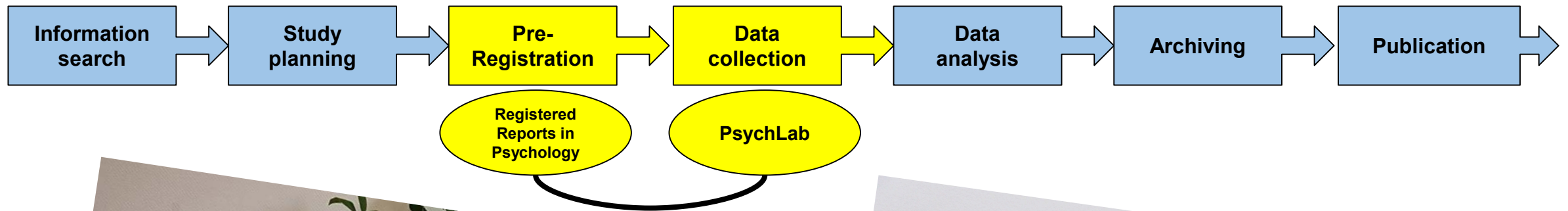
5 Abstract
Methods of synthesis:
Describe the methods for synthesizing study results, including

- 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







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PsychArchives

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Start a new search

Recent Submissions

Supplementary materials to "impairment of non-symbolic number processing in children with mathematical learning disability" (Lafay et al.)	2019	supplement
Putting a myth to the test: The case of gender differences in multitasking abilities (Hirsch et al.)	2019	researchData
Moderators of the Self-Congruity Effect on Consumer Decision-Making: Extension of a Meta-Analysis (Sahin)	2019-03-01	masterThesis
Accelerated Pubertal Development as a Transdiagnostic Mechanism Linking Childhood Trauma with Multiple Forms of Adolescent-Onset Psychopathology (Colich et al.)	2019	preprint
Supplementary materials to "Spatial skills first: The importance of mental rotation for arithmetic skill acquisition" (Georges et al.)	2019	supplement
Materialien zu "Die Berechnung des Konfidenzintervalls für die Effektgröße Cohen's d" (Pausch)	2019	supplement
Data for "Research on Social Psychology has changed" (Sassenberg)	2019-02-22	researchData
PsychArchives: A Trustworthy Repository for Psychology (Weichselgartner et al.)	2019-02	conferenceObject
Location of the Self (Schäfer et al.)	2019-02-22	researchData

PsychArchives in a nutshell

- 1 Shared Digital Research Objects (DRO)**
 - research outputs from the entire cycle of psychological research are welcome.
- 2 Citable and discoverable**
 - uploads are assigned a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) to make them easily and uniquely citable.
- 3 Open licensing**
 - fostering re-use and open science.
- 4 Safe**
 - your research output is stored safely for the future at a sustainable, publicly funded infrastructure.

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DataWiz

Contact

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 (BMBF, Horizon Europe, 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 reuse
- 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 data, you can start your new project directly. A guide helps with questions.

Project Overview

Click here to access the DataWiz project overview. After logging in, you can continue working on an existing project or create a new project.

User Guide

The user guide supports you in using DataWiz.

Knowledge Base

Here you can access the knowledge base, which can be used in combination with DataWiz or independently. Please note that the information is constantly extended and updated.

DataWiz GitHub Repository

Here you can access the DataWiz source code, which is freely available for inspection or own use/extension (in progress).

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Social Psychological Bulletin

Psychologia Społeczna

Short Communication Social Psychological Bulletin 13(1): e25501 <https://doi.org/10.5964/spb.v13i1.25501>

Distinguishing Positive and Negative Self-Evaluations in Age Differences in Possible Selves

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Abstract

Participants in the present study (82 high school students and 60 seniors) used a version of the Ten Item Personality Inventory (TIPI) to describe their past (10 years ago), present, and future (10 years from the present) selves. From the TIPI we derived measures of positive and negative self-evaluation. We analyzed these data with 2 (young-old) x 3 (past, present, and future) ANOVAs. Consistent with previous research, for the past and would be better in the future than they were now, and older people thought that had been better in the past than they were now, and that they were better now than they would be in the future. In contrast, and inconsistent with previous research, for negative self-evaluations, we found few differences

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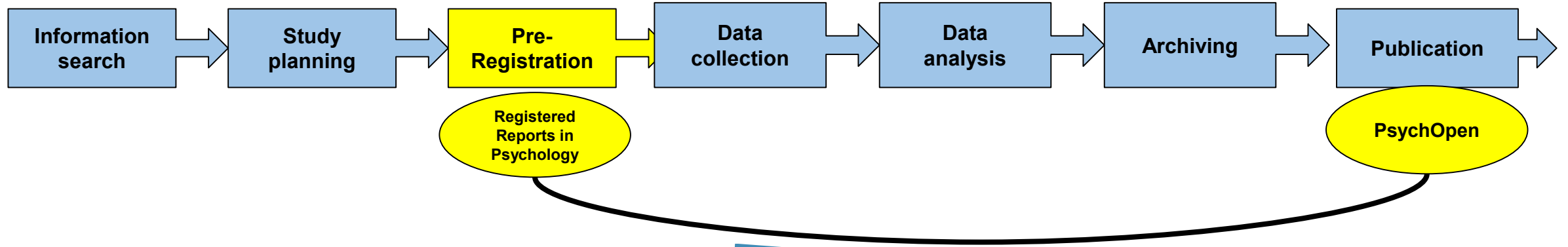
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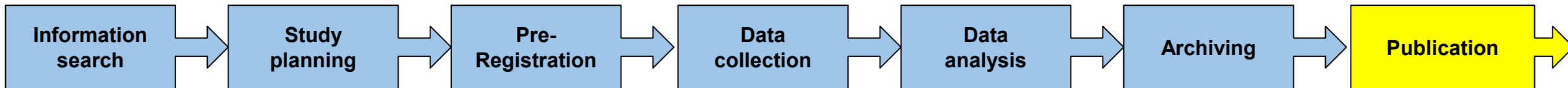
In the paper

We recruited a sample of 61 participants as specified by our pre-registered stopping rule^[P-6]

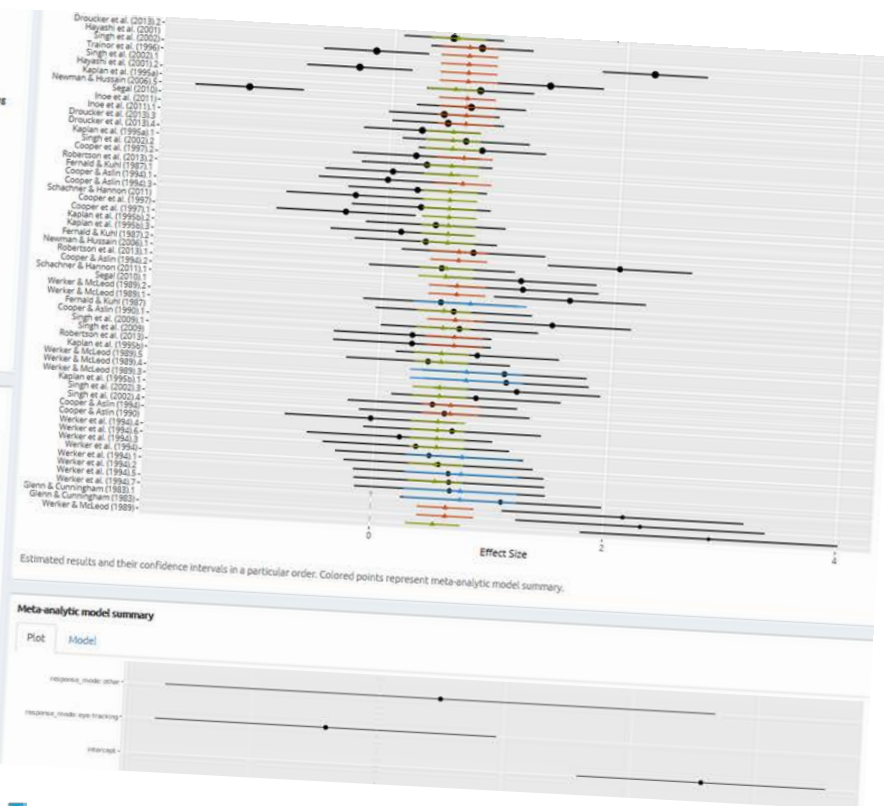
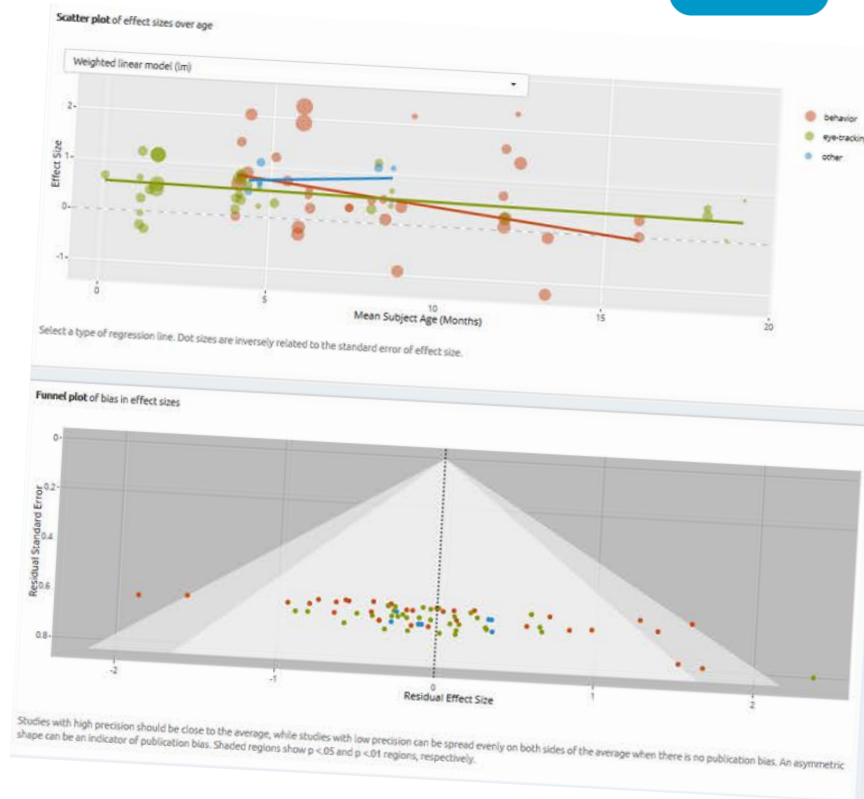
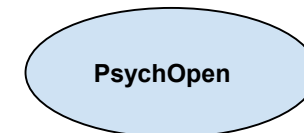
P-6: A power analysis was carried out to determine that a sample size of 61 participants was necessary to detect medium effects $f = .25$, as outlined by Cohen, 1988), with power of .9.

SMART-preregistration by
Tom Hardwicke et al. (2018)





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