

Psychology Department Doctoral Studies Program

Contemporary Issues in Psychological Inquiry

PhD Seminars







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Introduction to Research Planning and Design

Overview of Research Methodologies

- Research Methodologies in Psychology:
 - Quantitative: Focus on numerical data and statistical analysis.
 - *Qualitative*: In-depth understanding of human behavior through observation and interviews.
 - *Mixed Methods*: Combination of both quantitative and qualitative methods to explore complex phenomena.





Quantitative Research

- Key Characteristics:
- Structured research designs (e.g., experiments, surveys)
- Hypothesis-driven
- Generalizability of results
- Use of statistical analysis
- Examples: Clinical trials, correlation studies, psychometric testing





Qualitative Research

- Key Characteristics:
- Focuses on subjective experiences and meaning
- Open-ended data collection (e.g., interviews, focus groups)
- Flexible design and interpretative analysis
- Examples: Case studies, thematic analysis, grounded theory





Mixed Methods

• Combining Quantitative and Qualitative:

- Use quantitative data to identify trends, followed by qualitative analysis to explore underlying reasons.
- Can be conducted sequentially or concurrently.
- Addresses both breadth (quantitative) and depth (qualitative) of research questions.





Importance of Systematic Research Planning

- Why Plan?::
- Clarifies research objectives
- Ensures coherence in research design
- Helps in addressing potential issues early on





Research Planning Phases

- Why Plan?
- Identifying research questions
- Designing methodology
- Addressing ethical considerations





Ethics Case Study

• **Case Scenario:** A researcher conducts an online experiment without obtaining consent. Discuss the ethical violations and possible consequences.





Research Design Exercise Instructions

- Activity Objective: Present the research design for your research project
- Instructions:
- Present your research questions
- Outline methodology (quantitative, qualitative, or mixed)
- Identify potential ethical challenges
- Present and discuss in groups and in class







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Gender Issues In Research



Gender Biases

- Underrepresentation of women and gender-diverse populations in research samples.
- Stereotypical assumptions about gender roles influencing study outcomes.
- Examples: Early cognitive studies focusing exclusively on male subjects.
- Health psychology studies generalizing findings from male samples to females.





Strategies to Address Gender Bias

- Mitigating Bias:
- Ensuring gender diversity in participant recruitment.
- Using gender-neutral language in research design.
- Including analysis of gender differences in results.
- Examples: Stratified sampling techniques to ensure gender balance.





Incorporating Gender-Sensitive Approaches

- Key Approaches:
- Gender-inclusive questionnaires and surveys.
- Examining gender differences in psychological phenomena.
- Avoiding binary classifications of gender and considering non-binary participants





Gender Issues Activity Instructions

- Activity Objective:
- Review your research project for gender biases.
- Instructions:
- Present your research project and the research design
- Discuss in class and try to identify potential biases in sampling, methodology, or data interpretation
- Consider improvements to make the research gender-sensitive
- Provide constructive feedback to others focusing on bias mitigation strategies







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Systematic Literature Review

What is a Systematic Literature Review?

• Definition:

• A methodical process of collecting and critically analyzing multiple research studies or papers.

• Purpose:

- Synthesizing existing knowledge.
- Identifying gaps in the literature.
- Informing research questions and methodology.



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Steps in Conducting a Systematic Review

- Key Steps:
- Formulating a clear research question.
- Developing inclusion/exclusion criteria.
- Comprehensive database search (PsycINFO, PubMed).
- Screening and evaluating studies.
- Synthesizing findings.





Searching Databases Effectively

• Tips for Effective Searches:

Use Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT) to refine results.
Utilize database-specific filters (e.g., publication year, peer-reviewed).

Identify key terms and synonyms relevant to your topic.





Evaluating Research Quality

- Evaluation Criteria:
- Study design and methodology.
- Sample size and representativeness.
- Data analysis techniques.
- Potential biases and conflicts of interest.





Systematic Literature Review Exercise Instructions

- Activity Objective:
- Create a systematic review outline on a topic relevant with your research project
- Instructions:
- Identify key studies in your area.
- Create a research question and outline.
- Present your systematic review plan to the class.





Tools for Literature Management

- Reference Management Software:
- Zotero: Free and easy to use for organizing research papers.
- EndNote: Robust reference management for larger research projects.
- Mendeley: Combines reference management with a research network.







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Resources at the University for Doing Research

University Resources Overview

- Available Resources:
- Digital libraries and research databases (e.g. Scopus).
- Statistical and research software (e.g. SPSS, NVivo).
- Research support offices for grant writing and ethics approval.





Accessing Databases

- Key Databases:
- PsycINFO: A comprehensive resource for psychological literature.
- PubMed: Biomedical and life sciences literature.
- Scopus: Large multidisciplinary abstract and citation database.







Research Grants and Funding

- Funding Sources:
- National and international funding bodies (e.g., IKY, H.F.R.I., Erasmus+, HORIZON etc.).
- Other funding opportunities
- Tips for successful grant applications.





University Resources Activity Instructions

- Activity Objective:
- Explore university digital resources and identify useful tools for your research.
- Instructions:
- Access databases.
- Find the relevant research for your systematic review activity.
- Discuss in groups how you plan to use these resources in your research.







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Design of Digitalized Psychological Tasks and Tests

Introduction to Digital Psychological Assessments

- Digital Tools for Psychological Research:
- Software for designing and administering tests (e.g., Qualtrics, E-Prime, PsyToolkit).
- Data collection from remote participants.
- Automating test scoring and analysis.





Principles of Digital Task Design

- Key Design Principles:
- *Reliability*: Consistent results across administrations.
- Validity: Measuring what you intend to measure.
- User-friendliness: Ensuring the task is intuitive for participants.





Ethical Considerations in Digital Testing

- Key Ethical Issues:
- *Informed consent*: Must be adapted for online environments.
- Data security: Protect participant data and ensure confidentiality.
- Technical issues: Ensuring fairness and accessibility for all participants.







Hands-On Practice with Digital Tools

- Tools to Explore:
- **PsyToolkit:** Free web-based tool for designing experiments.
- Qualtrics: Widely used for surveys and behavioral experiments.
- E-Prime: Professional software for complex experimental designs.
- Other available software





Digital Task Design Instructions

- Activity Objective:
- Design a digital psychological task for your research project.
- Instructions: Create a task using one of the available software.
- The task should assess a psychological construct relevant with your research project.
- Present the design and rationale behind the task.





Summary and Next Steps

- Key Takeaways:
- Comprehensive understanding of research methodologies and gender issues in research.
- Skills in conducting systematic literature reviews.
- Utilization of university resources and digital tools.
- Next Steps!
- Apply these skills in your research projects.
- Seek feedback from peers and faculty.







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Thank you!



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