Keynote Address: Integrating Knowledge in Psychological Science Using Ontologies

June 16, 2023

Please log in to view this content. Note that this video is only available to those who registered for ICPS 2023 or APS members who purchase access.

Login

**Keynote speaker:** Susan Michie, University College London, United Kingdom

Psychological science has a crucial role to play in addressing the challenges facing humanity. Its vast and rapidly growing body of evidence can inform the development of interventions to improve well-being, but a lack of consistent and shared terminology hampers evidence integration and knowledge advancement. ‘Ontologies’ provide a shared scientific vocabulary for reporting research findings, readable by both humans and computers, enabling automated knowledge synthesis, outcome prediction, and inference across contexts. In her talk, Michie presents the “Behaviour Change Intervention Ontology,” which has the potential to dramatically enhance evidence integration and knowledge...
development using hybrid human-computer systems, thereby accelerating scientific advancements.

**ICPS 2023 Videos**

---

**Keynote Address: Integrating Knowledge in Psychological Science Using Ontologies**

Susan Michie presents the “Behaviour Change Intervention Ontology,” which has the potential to dramatically enhance evidence integration and knowledge development using hybrid human-computer systems, thereby accelerating scientific advancements.
Keynote Address: The Human Quest for Fairness and Equality: Evolutionary Origins and Socio-Political Consequences

Ernst Fehr shows that individuals cluster around three global, fundamentally distinct, preference types characterized as altruistic, inequality averse, and predominantly selfish—with the selfish type typically comprising a minority of individuals.
Keynote Address: Blood, Sweat, and Tears: Human Social Chemosignaling in Health and Disease

Noam Sobel describes his findings on mechanisms of human chemosignaling in both health and disease. Based on these findings, he argues that, in contrast to common notions, humans are highly olfactory animals, and body-odors dominate our social behavior.