

Editorial Article

Artikel Editorial

Broadening Psychological Research:
From WEIRD Societies to Global Inclusivity

[Memperluas Penelitian Psikologi:
Dari Masyarakat *WEIRD* Menuju Inklusivitas Global]

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The dominance of WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic) countries in global psychology research limits the diversity of perspectives. This affects the indexing and global exposure of psychology research from countries outside these categories, one of which is Indonesia. ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal, as one of the Indonesian psychology journals committed to international standards, has taken a number of steps to increase global access to Indonesian psychology, with the ultimate goal of realizing a more inclusive psychology. These steps are explained in more detail in this editorial article.

Keywords: global inclusivity, WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic), psychological research

Dominasi negara *WEIRD* (*Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic*) dalam penelitian psikologi global membatasi keberagaman perspektif. Hal ini berpengaruh indeksasi dan eksposur global penelitian psikologi dari negara di luar kategori tersebut, salah satunya Indonesia. *ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal*, sebagai salah satu jurnal psikologi Indonesia dengan komitmen terhadap standar internasional, telah bergerak dengan sejumlah langkah untuk meningkatkan akses global terhadap psikologi Indonesia, dengan tujuan akhir mewujudkan psikologi yang lebih inklusif. Pergerakan tersebut dijelaskan secara lebih detail dalam artikel editorial ini.

Kata kunci: inklusivitas global, *WEIRD* (*Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic*), penelitian psikologi

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The Dominance of WEIRD in Psychological Research

Global psychology is still dominated by WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic) countries, which limits the diversity of perspectives. Arnett (2008) showed that the majority of publications in **American Psychological Association (APA)** journals originate from the United States (US), with 73% authored by a United States (US) lead author, 74% co-authored by a United States (US) author, and 68% having participants from the United States (US). Although this dominance has begun to decline in the past 13

Dominasi *WEIRD* Dalam Penelitian Psikologi

Psikologi global masih didominasi oleh negara *WEIRD* (*Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic*), yang membatasi keberagaman perspektif. Arnett (2008) menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas publikasi dalam jurnal naungan **American Psychological Association (APA)** berasal dari Amerika Serikat (AS), dengan 73% ditulis oleh penulis utama dari Amerika Serikat (AS), 74% memiliki rekan penulis dari Amerika Serikat (AS), dan 68% menggunakan partisipan dari Amerika Serikat (AS). Meskipun dominasi ini mulai berkurang dalam 13

years, change is still slow and limited to English-language publications (Thalmayer et al., 2021a, 2021b; Webster et al., 2021).

Web of Science (WoS) data analysis shows that from 1987 to 2024, there were 2,910,125 psychology publications, with 35.8% (1,041,124 publications) originating from the United States (US). Of these, 73% were written by teams entirely from the United States (US), while 27% involved collaboration with non-United States (US) authors. If the focus is shifted to Indonesia, in the period of 2010-2024, only 7,786 publications (0.2%) of the total Indonesian psychology publications were successfully indexed in the **Web of Science (WoS)**. Of these, 53% (4,189 publications) involved cross-country collaboration. The five most prominent collaboration partner countries are Australia (1,054; 25%), the United States (US; 944; 23%), the Netherlands (753; 18%), the United Kingdom (713; 17%), and Malaysia (652; 16%). Although Indonesia's contribution to psychology publications is still limited, the high proportion of international collaborations shows a strong effort to engage in global scientific networks.

Indonesian Psychology Publications: Between Quantity and Quality

The performance of Indonesian psychology publications in international databases does not reflect its overall scientific productivity. If traced on the national platform, there are around 2 million psychology publications in the **Science and Technology Index (SINTA)** and 3.7 million in **Garba Rujukan Digital (Garuda)**. More detailed information is available in Table 1.

Although the number of Indonesian psychology publications has increased since 2012, only a small portion has received global exposure (Horton, 2016). In addition to language barriers, the lack of indexing in international databases is due to a lack of compliance with global scientific reporting standards. Only 29,627 publications are indexed in **Lens.org**, and in **Web of Science (WoS)**, only 7,786 publications are recorded, with 1,367 included in the **Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)** or **Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE)**.

A similar situation occurs in **PsycNet**, a psychology database managed by the **American Psychological Association (APA)**. Of the 7,000 Indonesian publications on **PsycNet**, the majority are on **PsycInfo** (91%), while the rest are spread across **PsycExtra** (7%), **PsycArticles** (2%), and **PsycBooks** (<1%). This shows that most Indonesian

tahun terakhir, perubahan masih lambat dan terbatas pada publikasi berbahasa Inggris (Thalmayer et al., 2021a, 2021b; Webster et al., 2021).

Analisis data **Web of Science (WoS)** menunjukkan bahwa sejak 1987 hingga 2024, terdapat 2.910.125 publikasi psikologi, dengan 35,8% (1.041.124 publikasi) berasal dari Amerika Serikat (AS). Dari jumlah tersebut, 73% ditulis oleh tim yang seluruhnya berasal dari Amerika Serikat (AS), sementara 27% melibatkan kolaborasi dengan penulis non-Amerika Serikat (AS). Jika fokus dialihkan ke Indonesia, dalam periode 2010-2024, hanya 7.786 publikasi (0,2%) dari total publikasi psikologi Indonesia yang berhasil terindeks di **Web of Science (WoS)**. Dari jumlah tersebut, 53% (4.189 publikasi) melibatkan kolaborasi lintas negara. Lima negara mitra kolaborasi terbesar adalah Australia (1.054; 25%), Amerika Serikat (AS; 944; 23%), Belanda (753; 18%), Inggris (713; 17%), dan Malaysia (652; 16%). Meskipun kontribusi Indonesia dalam publikasi psikologi masih terbatas, tingginya proporsi kolaborasi internasional menunjukkan upaya yang kuat untuk terlibat dalam jejaring keilmuan global.

Publikasi Psikologi Indonesia: Antara Kuantitas dan Kualitas

Kinerja publikasi psikologi Indonesia dalam pangkalan data internasional tidak mencerminkan keseluruhan produktivitas ilmiahnya. Jika ditelusuri di platform nasional, terdapat sekitar 2 juta publikasi psikologi di **Science and Technology Index (SINTA)** dan 3,7 juta di **Garba Rujukan Digital (Garuda)**. Informasi lebih detail tersedia dalam Tabel 1.

Meskipun jumlah publikasi psikologi Indonesia meningkat sejak 2012, hanya sebagian kecil mendapat eksposur global (Horton, 2016). Selain kendala bahasa, minimnya indeksasi di pangkalan data internasional disebabkan oleh ketidaksesuaian dengan standar pelaporan ilmiah global. Hanya 29.627 publikasi yang terindeks di **Lens.org**, dan di **Web of Science (WoS)**, hanya 7.786 publikasi yang tercatat, dengan 1.367 masuk dalam **Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)** atau **Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE)**.

Situasi serupa terjadi di **PsycNet**, pangkalan data psikologi yang dikelola oleh **American Psychological Association (APA)**. Dari 7.000 publikasi Indonesia di **PsycNet**, mayoritas berada di **PsycInfo** (91%), sementara sisanya tersebar di **PsycExtra** (7%), **PsycArticles** (2%), dan **PsycBooks** (<1%). Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa seba-

Table 1

The Performance of Scientific Psychology Publications by Indonesian Authors: National and International

Year	Garuda	SINTA	Lens	PsycNet	Web of Science (WoS)	
					All Database	SSCI* & SCIE**
2010	27,633	18,616	74	228	59	14
2011	33,982	23,262	121	217	88	8
2012	54,484	33,471	189	276	127	28
2013	91,592	49,918	334	628	143	39
2014	112,289	61,741	339	337	199	27
2015	134,034	75,391	497	326	217	25
2016	160,431	95,205	627	328	377	179
2017	204,500	124,380	1,192	347	432	43
2018	249,878	154,816	1,469	472	443	46
2019	284,024	178,379	1,922	479	600	71
2020	326,384	206,384	2,447	585	902	102
2021	401,193	234,559	3,482	885	1,036	136
2022	496,807	268,425	6,218	819	1,040	190
2023	571,414	296,361	6,978	665	1,108	220
2024	552,703	272,770	3,738	469	1,015	239
Total	3,701,348	2,093,678	29,627	7,061	7,786	1,367

Notes. *SSCI = Social Science Citation Index; **SCIE = Science Citation Index Expanded.

psychology research is not yet fully accessible to the global community, emphasizing the need for strategies to increase research visibility at the international level.

Realizing a More Inclusive Psychology

One of the main challenges in the internationalization of Indonesian psychology is the limited publication in English, which hinders access to the global community. A possible solution is to publish articles in bilingual formats (Siaputra & Suriyah, 2019). Similar practices in

gian besar penelitian psikologi Indonesia belum sepenuhnya terakses oleh komunitas global, menegaskan perlunya strategi untuk meningkatkan visibilitas penelitian di tingkat internasional.

Mewujudkan Psikologi yang Lebih Inklusif

Salah satu tantangan utama dalam internasionalisasi psikologi Indonesia adalah keterbatasan publikasi dalam Bahasa Inggris, yang menghambat akses komunitas global. Solusi yang dapat diterapkan adalah penerbitan artikel dalam format bilingual (Siaputra & Suriyah, 2019).

Tabel 1

Kinerja Publikasi Ilmiah Psikologi oleh Penulis Indonesia: Nasional dan Internasional

Tahun	Garuda	SINTA	Lens	PsycNet	Web of Science (WoS)	
					All Database	SSCI* & SCIE**
2010	27.633	18.616	74	228	59	14
2011	33.982	23.262	121	217	88	8
2012	54.484	33.471	189	276	127	28
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Catatan. *SSCI = Social Science Citation Index; **SCIE = Science Citation Index Expanded.

China have been shown to increase the impact of Chinese research to the point of outranking the United States (US) in databases such as *Nature* (Baker, 2023; Li, 2022).

The momentum of global collaboration is strengthened with the visit of the leaders of the **American Psychological Association (APA)**: Debra Kawahara, Ph.D. (President), Dr. Arthur C. Evans, Jr. (Chief Executive Officer [CEO]), and Amanda Clinton, M.Ed., Ph.D. (Senior Director for the American Psychological Association (APA)'s Office of International Affairs) to Indonesia for the **International Seminar and National Leadership Forum: APA in Indonesia 2025** with the theme **The Future of Psychology: How Psychological Science and Practice Contribute in Building the Nation**, which was held in Surabaya, on January 24, 2025. The signing of the **Declaration of Intent** between the **American Psychological Association (APA)**, **Himpunan Psikologi Indonesia (HIMPSI)**, and a number of higher education institutions in Indonesia opens up opportunities for the development of more diverse and contextual psychology.

One of the key insights that emerged from the meeting was the growing role of artificial intelligence (AI) in transforming the field of psychology. Artificial intelligence (AI) is enabling the development of digital therapeutics, mental health applications, and evidence-based predictive analytics systems. According to **Dr. Arthur C. Evans, Jr.** (personal communication, January 24, 2025), a key challenge in the development of artificial intelligence (AI) is ensuring that the technology remains ethical and human-centered. **Dr. Arthur C. Evans, Jr.** also stated that psychology can contribute in three main ways: (1) helping to identify and reduce bias in data and algorithms; (2) applying an understanding of human behavior to develop artificial intelligence (AI) that is tailored to the needs of its users; and (3) integrating cross-cultural perspectives—especially from non-WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic) countries—to make artificial intelligence (AI) development more relevant and inclusive to the entire population.

Increasing Global Access to Indonesian Psychology

Scientific journals play an important role in expanding the distribution of psychological knowledge globally. One journal that is committed to international standards is **ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal**, which has taken and will take various strategic steps to

Praktik serupa di Tiongkok telah terbukti meningkatkan dampak penelitian Cina hingga mengungguli Amerika Serikat (AS) di pangkalan data seperti *Nature* (Baker, 2023; Li, 2022).

Momentum kolaborasi global semakin kuat dengan kunjungan para pimpinan **American Psychological Association (APA)**: Debra Kawahara, Ph.D. (President), Dr. Arthur C. Evans, Jr. (Chief Executive Officer [CEO]), dan Amanda Clinton, M.Ed., Ph.D. (Senior Director for the American Psychological Association (APA)'s Office of International Affairs) ke Indonesia dalam rangka **International Seminar and National Leadership Forum: APA in Indonesia 2025** dengan tema **The Future of Psychology: How Psychological Science and Practice Contribute in Building the Nation**, yang diselenggarakan di Surabaya, pada 24 Januari 2025. Penandatanganan **Declaration of Intent** antara **American Psychological Association (APA)**, **Himpunan Psikologi Indonesia (HIMPSI)**, dan sejumlah institusi pendidikan tinggi di Indonesia membuka peluang untuk pengembangan psikologi yang lebih beragam dan kontekstual.

Dalam pertemuan tersebut, salah satu wawasan penting yang muncul adalah peran *artificial intelligence (AI)* (kecerdasan buatan) yang semakin besar dalam mengubah bidang psikologi. *Artificial intelligence (AI)* memungkinkan pengembangan *digital therapeutics*, aplikasi kesehatan mental, dan sistem analitik prediktif yang berbasis bukti. Menurut **Dr. Arthur C. Evans, Jr.** (komunikasi pribadi, 24 Januari 2025), tantangan utama dalam pengembangan *artificial intelligence (AI)* adalah memastikan teknologinya tetap etis dan berpusat pada manusia. **Dr. Arthur C. Evans, Jr.** juga menyampaikan bahwa psikologi dapat berkontribusi dengan tiga cara utama, yaitu: (1) membantu mengidentifikasi dan mengurangi bias dalam data serta algoritma; (2) menerapkan pemahaman tentang perilaku manusia untuk mengembangkan *artificial intelligence (AI)* yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan penggunanya; dan (3) mengintegrasikan perspektif lintas budaya—terutama dari negara non-WEIRD (*Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic*)—agar pengembangan *artificial intelligence (AI)* lebih relevan dan inklusif bagi seluruh populasi.

Meningkatkan Akses Global Terhadap Psikologi Indonesia

Jurnal ilmiah berperan penting dalam memperluas distribusi pengetahuan psikologi secara global. Salah satu jurnal yang berkomitmen terhadap standar internasional adalah **ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal**, yang telah dan akan mengambil berbagai lang-

increase the exposure of psychology publications from Indonesia.

Firstly, is by publishing articles in bilingual formats to expand access for both local and global audiences (Farley, 2023; “Publishing in Multiple Languages”, n.d.). Secondly, **ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal** improves publication standards by adjusting the writing format and reporting guidelines according to the **Journal Article Reporting Standards (JARS)** for quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods research (Surijah et al., 2021). Thirdly, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in publication practices is an important strategy to increase transparency and effectiveness of research dissemination, although the role of humans remains crucial to ensure accuracy and contextual relevance.

Fourthly, **ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal** seeks to be indexed in a global database relevant to the discipline of psychology. Informally, at a dinner between the Deans of the Faculty of Psychology and the leaders of the **American Psychological Journal (APA)**, on January 23, 2025, in Surabaya, **Ide Bagus Siaputra** as the **Co-Editor in Chief** of **ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal** has proposed to the leaders of the **American Psychological Journal (APA)**, especially **Amanda Clinton, M.Ed., Ph.D.**, as **Senior Director for the American Psychological Association (APA)'s Office of International Affairs** regarding indexing on **PsycNet**, with the journal abstract scheme going to **PsycInfo**, full text to **PsycArticles**, and research instruments to **PsycTests**. The proposal was welcomed positively, which was manifested in the presentation by **Amanda Clinton, M.Ed., Ph.D.** about the importance of indexing so that bilingual publications carried out by **ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal** can be accessed and have an impact on readers at the global level, including **PsycNet** users. In addition, considering that psychology is a cross-disciplinary science, **ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal** is also seeking indexation in **Scopus** and **Web of Science (WoS)** to expand its reach and scientific impact. Documentation regarding this step is shown in Figure 1.

Fifthly, **ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal** proposes the development of scientific communication infrastructure in the Asian region utilizing open new media technology as explained by **Juneman Abraham** in the **Global Minds** event (in KU Leuven, 2019), such as **AmeliCA** or **Redalyc** in Latin America (AmeliCA, 2025), as an alternative to the dominance of **commercial publishing and indexing platforms**.

kah strategis untuk meningkatkan eksposur publikasi psikologi dari Indonesia.

Pertama adalah dengan penerbitan artikel dalam format bilingual untuk memperluas akses bagi audiens lokal maupun global (Farley, 2023; “Publishing in Multiple Languages”, n.d.). Kedua, **ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal** meningkatkan standar publikasi dengan menyesuaikan format penulisan dan panduan pelaporan sesuai **Journal Article Reporting Standards (JARS)** untuk penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan metode campuran (Surijah et al., 2021). Ketiga, integrasi *artificial intelligence (AI)* dalam praktik publikasi menjadi strategi penting untuk meningkatkan transparansi dan efektivitas penyebaran penelitian, meskipun peran manusia tetap krusial untuk memastikan akurasi dan relevansi konteks.

Keempat, **ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal** berupaya untuk diindeks dalam pangkalan data global yang relevan dengan disiplin psikologi. Secara informal, pada acara makan malam antara para Dekan Fakultas Psikologi dan pimpinan **American Psychological Journal (APA)**, pada 23 Januari 2025, di Surabaya, **Ide Bagus Siaputra** selaku **Co-Editor in Chief** dari **ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal** telah mengusulkan kepada pimpinan **American Psychological Journal (APA)**, khususnya **Amanda Clinton, M.Ed., Ph.D.**, selaku **Senior Director for the American Psychological Association (APA)'s Office of International Affairs** perihal indeksasi di **PsycNet**, dengan skema abstrak jurnal masuk ke **PsycInfo**, teks lengkap ke **PsycArticles**, dan instrumen penelitian ke **PsycTests**. Usulan tersebut disambut positif yang terwujud dalam paparan **Amanda Clinton, M.Ed., Ph.D.** tentang pentingnya indeksasi agar publikasi bilingual yang dilakukan **ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal** dapat diakses dan berdampak kepada pembaca di tingkat global, termasuk pengguna **PsycNet**. Selain itu, mengingat psikologi adalah ilmu lintas disiplin, **ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal** juga mengupayakan indeksasi di **Scopus** dan **Web of Science (WoS)** untuk memperluas jangkauan serta dampak ilmiahnya. Dokumentasi sehubungan langkah ini tersedia pada Gambar 1.

Kelima, **ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal** mengusulkan pembangunan infrastruktur komunikasi ke-ilmuan di kawasan Asia dengan menggunakan teknologi media baru yang bersifat terbuka sebagaimana dipaparkan oleh **Juneman Abraham** dalam event **Global Minds** (dalam KU Leuven, 2019), seperti **AmeliCA** atau **Redalyc** di Amerika Latin (AmeliCA, 2025), sebagai alternatif terhadap dominasi **platform penerbit dan indeksasi komersial**.



Figure 1. Documentation of the activity by Himpunan Psikologi Indonesia (HIMPSI) and the American Psychological Association (APA) in Surabaya in Januari 2025.



Gambar 1. Dokumentasi kegiatan Himpunan Psikologi Indonesia (HIMPSI) dan American Psychological Association (APA) di Surabaya pada Januari 2025.

Psychology as a science must develop more inclusively by involving perspectives from countries outside WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic) societies. Data shows that Indonesian psychology publications continue to grow, but still face challenges in gaining global visibility. Solutions such as bilingual publishing, improving publication standards, and utilizing artificial intelligence (AI) in the publication process can be strategic steps to increase access and impact of Indonesian research at the international level. Collaboration with global psychology associations and indexing in reputable databases are also key to making Indonesian research more recognized in the global academic community.

Psikologi sebagai ilmu harus berkembang secara lebih inklusif dengan melibatkan perspektif dari negara di luar masyarakat *WEIRD* (*Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic*). Data menunjukkan bahwa publikasi psikologi Indonesia terus berkembang, tetapi masih menghadapi tantangan dalam mendapatkan visibilitas global. Solusi seperti penerbitan bilingual, peningkatan standar publikasi, dan pemanfaatan *artificial intelligence* (AI) dalam proses publikasi dapat menjadi langkah strategis untuk meningkatkan akses dan dampak penelitian Indonesia di tingkat internasional. Kolaborasi dengan asosiasi psikologi global serta indeksasi dalam pangkalan data bereputasi tinggi juga menjadi kunci agar penelitian dari Indonesia lebih diakui dalam komunitas akademik global.

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