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DESCRIPTION

Emphasizing experimental and descriptive research, the *Journal of Research in Personality* presents articles that examine important issues in the field of *personality* and in related fields basic to the understanding of personality. The subject matter includes treatments of genetic, physiological, motivational, learning, perceptual, cognitive, and social processes of both normal and abnormal kinds in human and animal subjects.

Features:
- Papers that present integrated sets of studies that address significant theoretical issues relating to personality.
- Theoretical papers and critical reviews of current experimental and methodological interest.
- Single, well-designed studies of an innovative nature.
- Brief reports, including replication or null result studies of previously reported findings, or a well-designed studies addressing questions of limited scope.

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Introduction
The Journal of Research in Personality (JRP) publishes both theoretical and empirical work in the traditional areas of personality (including both trait and dynamic process-oriented approaches) and in related areas central to the study of personality. These areas include, but are not limited to, genetic, physiological, motivational, cognitive, cross-cultural, developmental, and social processes relevant to understanding both normal and pathological aspects of personality. JRP publishes integrated sets of studies addressing important theoretical or conceptual issues, as well as theoretical and methodological review articles that have the potential to advance the field. JRP also solicits, in a brief report format, theoretically grounded, well-executed replication and null result studies. Such studies—though often difficult to publish—play a crucial role in building a cumulative knowledge base within any discipline and in fostering valid generalized casual inferences, especially through meta-analysis.

In addition to encouraging substantively and theoretically novel papers, JRP encourages submissions that use strong and innovative methodologies, such as longitudinal studies, diary studies, experiments, or quasi-experiments, as well as those that use non-self-report data (e.g., other reports, implicit methods, narratives). To broaden the base of published research, JRP further encourages studies that include non-college students as participants.

Cross-sectional, self-report studies conducted among convenience samples can make important contributions to the literature. However, such studies are also relatively easy to conduct and have some important limitations. Although single-study papers that use these methods will be considered at JRP, we have somewhat higher expectations regarding the size and the novelty of the contribution that such studies can make. Papers that rely solely on cross-sectional designs and self-report questionnaire methods among convenience samples are often rejected without review.

In short, JRP seeks to continue its tradition of publishing top tier, traditional personality research, while establishing a lively forum in which well-done studies of a slightly riskier nature will find a comfortable home.

Types of articles:
Full-length articles
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The Journal of Research in Personality accepts brief reports of empirical studies. This forum is intended primarily for publishing soundly designed studies that address targeted questions can be described without excessive theoretical background, and that have methods that can be described relatively succinctly. The contribution of brief reports is often as large as those from full-length papers; they
simply address a more constrained question and can be described in fewer words. An author who submits a Short Communication must agree not to submit a full report based on the same data to another journal.

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The editors of JRP strongly believe that highly powered replication studies are essential to good science. We especially encourage authors to submit strong replication attempts of studies that were published in JRP.

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researchers might want to plan studies that are adequately powered to detect effects of the size that
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to identify a minimum effect size that they believe to be practically important, and power their study
to detect it. The 2017 editorial provides more guidance on power discussions.

Increasing Transparency through open materials, code, and data

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