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.
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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 causal inferences, especially through meta-analysis.

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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.

Authors who conduct replication studies should assume that effect sizes will likely not be as large as those published in the original paper, and they should choose sample sizes that have more than adequate power to detect this expected effect. Furthermore, authors should calculate confidence intervals around their estimated effects and compare them to the original effect size and to the null hypothesis when reporting their results.

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