# PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

The Official Journal of the International Society for the Study of Individual Differences (ISSID)

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## DESCRIPTION

*Personality and Individual Differences* is primarily devoted to the publication of articles (experimental, correlational, theoretical, expository/review) which enhance our understanding of the structure of personality and other forms of individual differences, the processes which cause these individual differences to emerge, and their practical applications. Accessible methodological contributions are also welcome. The Editors invite papers that focus on the genetic, biological, and environmental foundations of individual differences, and possible interaction effects. While we recognize the importance of questionnaires for the measurement of individual differences, we encourage their link to experimental and behavioural measures. Ultimately the editors of PAID view human beings as bio-social organisms and that work on individual differences can be most fruitfully pursued by attending to both these aspects of our nature.

## AUDIENCE

Social, experimental, educational, clinical and industrial psychologists.

## IMPACT FACTOR

2019: 2.311 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2020

## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Section Editor for Psychometrics, Measurement, and Methodology
Colin Cooper, Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom
We invite papers which facilitate the assessment of important psychological constructs in personality, cognition, mood and motivation, particularly those dealing with measurement, methodological and practical assessment issues, as long as these contributions are accessible to non-specialists. We also welcome papers developing important new tests and scales in English if they have a sound theoretical basis, strong evidence for their validity and include the items as an Appendix. Routine psychometric analyses of self-report data, studies of invariance, or investigations of language-translated questionnaires will not be prioritised unless they make a major contribution to our understanding of core psychological constructs.

Section Editor for Personality (including affective, behavioral, and motivational) Development and Processes
Peter Jonason, University of Padova School of Psychology, Italy
In this section we are concerned with research on the underpinnings of personality traits (e.g., motivation, affect) and the consequences of those traits in terms of attitudes, behaviors, and cognitions. We are especially interested in the causal processes of personality development and how traits lead to outcomes like interpersonal (e.g., romantic relationships) and social (e.g., prejudice) outcomes. In this section, personality traits can be conceived of from various epistemological models but of particular interests are trait theory (i.e., traits lead to outcomes) and socioanalytic theory (i.e., traits are associated with outcomes) and come in narrowband and broadband conceptualizations and "light" and "dark" manifestations, but we take no firm stance on theoretical perspectives like evolutionary or sociocultural models and, instead, lean towards Popperian processes of testing competing hypotheses.

Section Editor for Personality Differences and Structure
Julie Aitken Schermer, The University of Western Ontario, Canada
This area will focus on articles which enhance our understanding of the structure of personality and other forms of individual differences including affective, behavioral, cognitive, and motivational differences. Considered articles will be experimental, correlational, and/or theoretical.

Section Editor for New Perspectives and Directions
Paul Barrett, Advanced Projects R&D Ltd., New Zealand
This section seeks contributions from those proposing a new perspective/a novel approach to understanding, explaining, or even predicting human psychological phenomena or events. We are looking for contributions which challenge existing thinking in areas as diverse as measurement theory (as it affects the validity of individual differences assessment), through to novel ways of investigating causal explanatory theory and the computational modeling of individual differences. In this respect, contributions encompassing computational psychographics, agent-based modeling/emergent phenomena detection, web-scraping predictive analytics, and substantive phenomena-detection using social-media text-mining/activity indicators, are all encouraged.

Section Editor for Intelligence, Cognitive Processes
Aljoscha Neubauer, University of Graz, Austria
The section invites submission on all kinds of cognitive constructs like intelligence, creativity, executive functions, working memory, attention, and others. Submissions should make substantial empirical or theoretical contributions to the field that go beyond translations of scales, descriptive findings like gender, country comparisons etc. Research on relations/interactions with other traits/states and with real-life outcomes is welcome. We encourage especially experimental, genetic and neuroscience approaches but also assessment-related papers are welcome if they make theoretical/conceptual contributions.

Section Editor for Evolutionary, Genetic, Neurological, and Environmental Sources of Individual Differences
Todd Shackelford, Oakland University, United States of America
We will consider in this section empirical research that is primarily concerned with addressing or advancing an evolutionary psychological perspective on personality and individual differences, in both humans and nonhumans.
Section Editor for Applied Psychology (e.g., clinical, educational, I/O)

Donald Saklofske, Western University, Canada
This section expands the aims and scope of PAID to recognize the importance and central contribution of personality and individual differences theory and research to the established practice areas of clinical, educational, social and organizational psychology but also health, sport, forensic and other expanding fields. In turn, research from applied and practice areas can contribute important new findings, developments and interpretations to the foundational areas that are the focus of PAID. Articles are invited that showcase the theoretical and empirical interface between individual differences and personality to current and evolving practice areas. Studies that are particularly intended to guide or describe practice applications or that do not link with PAID’s main research objectives should be directed to journals with that intended focus.

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**Single study research articles:** Single study research articles should not exceed 5000 words.

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Personality and Individual Differences now invites three additional types of submission in a "correspondence section". This section allows substantive issues to be raised following publication of papers in the journal. It also provides a forum where readers may be alerted to important developments in other areas which may have implications for research and practice. These contributions will be reviewed by an editor but to speed publication will not normally go out for external review. Dr. Colin Cooper, Senior Associate Editor, will be overseeing this new section. We invite three types of contribution, which should be submitted to the journal in the same way as papers.

Technical Comments. These comment on a paper published recently in PAID (normally in the last 12 months). Titles must be "Technical comment on (reference of original paper in APA format)". They should be no longer than 1000 words plus an abstract. Comments should focus on substantive methodological or statistical issues. They should not present new data or other previously unpublished work nor be based on new findings/concepts that would not have been accessible to the authors when the paper was written. Nor should they cover the same ground as previous commentators. Authors of technical comments should show their contribution to the corresponding author of the paper before submitting their manuscript, and should seek their feedback. This correspondence (in English) should be submitted alongside the main text to facilitate the review process; it will not be published.

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State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

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The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

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