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.

We are pleased to consider books for review, provided that they fall within the core aims and scope of the journal. We cannot, however, guarantee to review every book that we receive, and we do not accept unsolicited reviews. Please e-mail the most appropriate section editor if you plan to submit a book for review.

AUDIENCE

Social, experimental, educational, clinical and industrial psychologists.

IMPACT FACTOR

2022: 4.300 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2023
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Colin Cooper, Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom
This section invites 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 Differences and Structure
Julie Aitken Schermer, The University of Western Ontario, Faculty of Social Science, Departments of Psychology and Management & Organizational Studies, Canada
This section focuses on articles which enhance our understanding of the structure of personality and other forms of individual differences including affective, behavioral, cognitive, personality dynamics, individuals in context, and motivational differences. Considered articles will be experimental, correlational, and/or theoretical.

Section Editor for Intelligence, Cognitive Processes, Cognitive Neuroscience
Aljoscha Neubauer, University of Graz, Austria
This section invites submission on all kinds of cognitive constructs like intelligence, creativity, executive functions, working memory, attention, decision making etc. as well as submissions to the field of cognitive neurosciences. Submissions should make substantial empirical or theoretical contributions to the field that go beyond translations of scales, descriptive findings like sex/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. Contributions to the field of cognitive neurosciences are welcome if the focus is on individual differences.

Section Editor for Personality Differences, Emotion and Health
Michelle Yik, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong
This section publishes significant contributions of personality in basic processes in emotion, temperament, health, stress and coping, self-regulation, etc. from a wide range of theoretical perspectives. It includes studies examining the role of cultural/social/developmental variables in pertinent research. We consider cross-sectional, longitudinal/diary, and experimental papers.

Section Editor for Evolutionary Psychology
Dimitri van der Linden, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Department of Psychology, Education and Child Studies, Netherlands
This section covers research on individual differences that uses evolutionary theory as a theoretical framework. In general, it addresses the broad question of how selective pressure shaped human behavior. This section will consider cross-sectional, behavioral, cognitive, neuroscientific, and theoretical papers if they provide a relevant contribution to understanding individual differences. Routine analyses of self-report data (including moderators/mediators) will not be prioritized unless they provide substantial new insights.

**Section Editor for Applied Psychology**

Dimitri van der Linden, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Department of Psychology, Education and Child Studies, Netherlands

This section refers, but is not limited to, topics such as Work and Organizational Psychology, Sport Psychology, Health Psychology, and behavioral change. This section will consider cross-sectional, behavioral, cognitive, neuroscientific, and theoretical papers if they provide a relevant contribution to understanding individual differences. Routine analyses of self-report data (including moderators/mediators) will not be prioritized unless they provide substantial new insights.

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Click here to watch the recording of an author workshop presented by the Editor and Publisher of PAID. This video offers many practical tips for the preparation of your manuscript as well as useful background on the peer review and publication process.

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**Reporting guidance**

For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

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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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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.

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Perspectives. These highlight recent exciting research from PAID or other journals, but do not primarily discuss the author's own work. They should be up to 1000 words long (plus abstract) and may provide context for the findings within a field, integrate the findings from several papers, or draw readers' attention to work in other areas which may have implications for individual differences. They should add a dimension to the research and not merely summarise other work.

PREPARATION

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Reporting Requirements:

All empirical submissions are required to: (a) provide sufficient detail on the samples studied and the population from which they constitute a random or convenience sample; (b) compile basic descriptive statistics of all variables of relevance used in the study (e.g., indices of central tendency and dispersion; reliability coefficients for scale scores); and (c) report effect sizes for focal tests (correlations r and regression weights beta count as effect size measures). In addition to these required reporting practices, we encourage but do not strictly require (a) providing 95% CIs around focal effect size estimates, (b) detailing any a priori power considerations made that led to the final
sample size, and (c) whether and where any data, materials, code or syntax, or additional analyses of the reported studies can be found openly accessible; authors may include such information as supplemental information for inclusion in the online publication.

**Power:**
For empirical studies, we recommend but do not strictly require at least 80% power for focal statistical tests.

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If your article includes any Videos and/or other Supplementary material, this should be included in your initial submission for peer review purposes.

Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

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This journal operates a double blind review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the Editor-in-Chief for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent onto a (Senior) Associate Editor for assessment and then to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The handling editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles, and the editor's decision is final.

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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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Only individuals aged 16 years or older can provide informed consent for themselves. For participants younger than 16 years old, parental consent must have been granted.

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A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.
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Results should be clear and concise.

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This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

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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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If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

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**Electronic artwork**

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