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.

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

- Research Alert
- Current Contents - Social & Behavioral Sciences
- Academic Journal Guide (Chartered Association of Business Schools)
- ASSIA
- Pascal Francis
- Social Sciences Citation Index
- PsycINFO
- PsycLIT
- Scopus
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Personality, Vocational Interests, Humor Styles, Loneliness

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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**

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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 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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INTRODUCTION

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Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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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.
Authors who are planning replication studies are required to use the registered report option for these studies.

Correspondence Section
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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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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