Karen Douglas

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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94 11,890 41 86
papers citations h-index g-index

102 102 102 9319 all docs docs citations times ranked citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Using social and behavioural science to support COVID-19 pandemic response. Nature Human Behaviour, 2020, 4, 460-471.	12.0	3,200
2	The Effects of Anti-Vaccine Conspiracy Theories on Vaccination Intentions. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e89177.	2.5	764
3	Understanding Conspiracy Theories. Political Psychology, 2019, 40, 3-35.	3.6	664
4	The Psychology of Conspiracy Theories. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2017, 26, 538-542.	5.3	658
5	How "phubbing―becomes the norm: The antecedents and consequences of snubbing via smartphone. Computers in Human Behavior, 2016, 63, 9-18.	8.5	434
6	Dead and Alive. Social Psychological and Personality Science, 2012, 3, 767-773.	3.9	419
7	The social consequences of conspiracism: Exposure to conspiracy theories decreases intentions to engage in politics and to reduce one's carbon footprint. British Journal of Psychology, 2014, 105, 35-56.	2.3	362
8	Conspiracy theories as part of history: The role of societal crisis situations. Memory Studies, 2017, 10, 323-333.	1.4	355
9	Prevention is better than cure: Addressing antiâ€vaccine conspiracy theories. Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 2017, 47, 459-469.	2.0	245
10	Cultural orientation, power, belief in conspiracy theories, and intentions to reduce the spread of COVIDâ€19. British Journal of Social Psychology, 2020, 59, 663-673.	2.8	242
11	Belief in conspiracy theories: Basic principles of an emerging research domain. European Journal of Social Psychology, 2018, 48, 897-908.	2.4	233
12	The effects of "phubbing―on social interaction. Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 2018, 48, 304-316.	2.0	214
13	Someone is pulling the strings: hypersensitive agency detection and belief in conspiracy theories. Thinking and Reasoning, 2016, 22, 57-77.	3.2	204
14	COVID-19 conspiracy theories. Group Processes and Intergroup Relations, 2021, 24, 270-275.	3.9	202
15	Connecting the dots: Illusory pattern perception predicts belief in conspiracies and the supernatural. European Journal of Social Psychology, 2018, 48, 320-335.	2.4	170
16	The Hidden Impact of Conspiracy Theories: Perceived and Actual Influence of Theories Surrounding the Death of Princess Diana. Journal of Social Psychology, 2008, 148, 210-222.	1.5	165
17	Justice for all, or just for me? More evidence of the importance of the self-other distinction in just-world beliefs. Personality and Individual Differences, 2005, 39, 637-645.	2.9	157
18	Identifiability and self-presentation: Computer-mediated communication and intergroup interaction. British Journal of Social Psychology, 2001, 40, 399-416.	2.8	144

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19	Does it take one to know one? Endorsement of conspiracy theories is influenced by personal willingness to conspire. British Journal of Social Psychology, 2011, 50, 544-552.	2.8	130
20	Measuring Belief in Conspiracy Theories: Validation of a French and English Single-Item Scale. Revue Internationale De Psychologie Sociale, 2016, 29, 1.	1.5	122
21	Exposure to intergroup conspiracy theories promotes prejudice which spreads across groups. British Journal of Psychology, 2020, 111, 17-35.	2.3	116
22	Conspiracy mentality and political orientation across 26 countries. Nature Human Behaviour, 2022, 6, 392-403.	12.0	116
23	Measuring phone snubbing behavior: Development and validation of the Generic Scale of Phubbing (GSP) and the Generic Scale of Being Phubbed (GSBP). Computers in Human Behavior, 2018, 88, 5-17.	8.5	111
24	Conspiracy theories and the conspiracy mindset: implications for political ideology. Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences, 2020, 34, 118-122.	3.9	95
25	Climate change: Why the conspiracy theories are dangerous. Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, 2015, 71, 98-106.	0.6	91
26	"l Know Things They Don't Know!― Social Psychology, 2017, 48, 160-173.	0.7	91
27	Belief in conspiracy theories and intentions to engage in everyday crime. British Journal of Social Psychology, 2019, 58, 534-549.	2.8	88
28	Effects of communication goals and expectancies on language abstraction Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2003, 84, 682-696.	2.8	86
29	"What about building 7?―A social psychological study of online discussion of 9/11 conspiracy theories. Frontiers in Psychology, 2013, 4, 409.	2.1	81
30	Anxious attachment and belief in conspiracy theories. Personality and Individual Differences, 2018, 125, 30-37.	2.9	80
31	Blaming a Few Bad Apples to Save a Threatened Barrel: The Systemâ€Justifying Function of Conspiracy Theories. Political Psychology, 2018, 39, 465-478.	3.6	78
32	Understanding Cyberhate. Social Science Computer Review, 2005, 23, 68-76.	4.2	76
33	Why conspiracy theories matter: A social psychological analysis. European Review of Social Psychology, 2018, 29, 256-298.	9.4	7 5
34	Justice for Whom, Exactly? Beliefs in Justice for the Self and Various Others. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 2008, 34, 528-541.	3.0	71
35	Children's Eyewitness Suggestibility. Cognitive Development, 1999, 14, 443-462.	1.3	63
36	Reactions to Internal and External Criticism of Outgroups: Social Convention in the Intergroup Sensitivity Effect. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 2006, 32, 563-575.	3.0	60

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37	Examining the monological nature of conspiracy theories. , 2014, , 254-272.		60
38	Politicization of COVID-19 health-protective behaviors in the United States: Longitudinal and cross-national evidence. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0256740.	2.5	55
39	Suspicion in the workplace: Organizational conspiracy theories and workâ€related outcomes. British Journal of Psychology, 2017, 108, 486-506.	2.3	53
40	When what you say about others says something about you: Language abstraction and inferences about describers' attitudes and goals. Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 2006, 42, 500-508.	2.2	50
41	Agreeing to disagree: reports of the popularity of Covid-19 conspiracy theories are greatly exaggerated. Psychological Medicine, 2022, 52, 791-793.	4.5	49
42	A powerâ€challenging theory of society, or a conservative mindset? Upward and downward conspiracy theories as ideologically distinct beliefs. European Journal of Social Psychology, 2021, 51, 740-757.	2.4	47
43	Investigating the Links Between Cultural Values and Belief in Conspiracy Theories: The Key Roles of Collectivism and Masculinity. Political Psychology, 2021, 42, 597-618.	3.6	46
44	Keeping it to Ourselves: Effects of Audience Size and Composition on Reactions to Criticisms of the Ingroup. Group Processes and Intergroup Relations, 2005, 8, 231-244.	3.9	45
45	ls no praise good praise? Effects of positive feedback on children's and university students' responses to subsequent failures. British Journal of Educational Psychology, 2012, 82, 327-339.	2.9	45
46	Are Conspiracy Theories Harmless?. Spanish Journal of Psychology, 2021, 24, e13.	2.1	45
47	Online communication as a window to conspiracist worldviews. Frontiers in Psychology, 2015, 6, 836.	2.1	41
48	Flattering to deceive: Why people misunderstand benevolent sexism Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2019, 116, 167-192.	2.8	41
49	Internet identifiability and beyond: A model of the effects of identifiability on communicative behavior Group Dynamics, 2002, 6, 17-26.	1.2	38
50	Right about others, wrong about ourselves? Actual and perceived self-other differences in resistance to persuasion. British Journal of Social Psychology, 2004, 43, 585-603.	2.8	38
51	Intergenerational conflicts of interest and prosocial behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic. Personality and Individual Differences, 2021, 171, 110535.	2.9	35
52	Conspiracy beliefs and the individual, relational, and collective selves. Social and Personality Psychology Compass, 2021, 15, e12639.	3.7	35
53	Benevolent Sexism, Perceived Health Risks, and the Inclination to Restrict Pregnant Women's Freedoms. Sex Roles, 2011, 65, 596-605.	2.4	32
54	When is computer-mediated intergroup contact most promising? Examining the effect of out-group members' anonymity on prejudice. Computers in Human Behavior, 2017, 77, 198-210.	8.5	30

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55	Lives versus Livelihoods? Perceived economic risk has a stronger association with support for COVID-19 preventive measures than perceived health risk. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 9669.	3.3	30
56	Predictors of adherence to public health behaviors for fighting COVID-19 derived from longitudinal data. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 3824.	3.3	30
57	The influence of teacher feedback on children's perceptions of student–teacher relationships. British Journal of Educational Psychology, 2015, 85, 276-288.	2.9	29
58	Measuring adolescents' beliefs in conspiracy theories: Development and validation of the Adolescent Conspiracy Beliefs Questionnaire (ACBQ). British Journal of Developmental Psychology, 2021, 39, 499-520.	1.7	29
59	The David and Goliath Principle. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 2012, 38, 1053-1065.	3.0	28
60	Consequences of Conspiracy Theories. , 2020, , 231-241.		28
61	Intentions to be Vaccinated Against COVID-19: The Role of Prosociality and Conspiracy Beliefs across 20 Countries. Health Communication, 2023, 38, 1530-1539.	3.1	27
62	From bad to worse: Avoidance coping with stress increases conspiracy beliefs. British Journal of Social Psychology, 2022, 61, 532-549.	2.8	25
63	"A Giant Leap for Mankind―But What About Women? The Role of System-Justifying Ideologies in Predicting Attitudes Toward Sexist Language. Journal of Language and Social Psychology, 2014, 33, 667-680.	2.3	23
64	Could You Mind Your Language?. Journal of Language and Social Psychology, 2008, 27, 123-139.	2.3	22
65	Perceptions of social influence when messages favour †us†versus †themâ€. A closer look at the social distance effect. European Journal of Social Psychology, 2006, 36, 353-365.	2.4	21
66	Ambivalent sexism and the "doâ€s and "don'tâ€s of pregnancy: Examining attitudes toward proscription and the women who flout them. Personality and Individual Differences, 2011, 51, 812-816.	ons 2.9	21
67	The "Big Two―in Political Communication. Social Psychology, 2013, 44, 117-128.	0.7	21
68	When is it wrong to eat animals? The relevance of different animal traits and behaviours. European Journal of Social Psychology, 2021, 51, 113-123.	2.4	19
69	COVID-19 conspiracy theories and compliance with governmental restrictions: The mediating roles of anger, anxiety, and hope. Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology, 2021, 15, 183449092110466.	1.7	19
70	Abortion Attitudes: An Overview of Demographic and Ideological Differences. Political Psychology, 2022, 43, 29-76.	3.6	18
71	By their words ye shall know them: Language abstraction and the likeability of describers. European Journal of Social Psychology, 2010, 40, 366-374.	2.4	16
72	Concern with COVID-19 pandemic threat and attitudes towards immigrants: The mediating effect of the desire for tightness. Current Research in Ecological and Social Psychology, 2022, 3, 100028.	1.4	16

#	Article	lF	Citations
73	Examining the links between conspiracy beliefs and the EU "Brexit―referendum vote in the UK: Evidence from a twoâ€wave survey. Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 2022, 52, 30-36.	2.0	14
74	Is the label †conspiracy theory' a cause or a consequence of disbelief in alternative narratives?. British Journal of Psychology, 2022, 113, 575-590.	2.3	14
75	Using machine learning to identify important predictors of COVID-19 infection prevention behaviors during the early phase of the pandemic. Patterns, 2022, 3, 100482.	5. 9	14
76	Celebrating Two Decades of Linguistic Bias Research. Journal of Language and Social Psychology, 2008, 27, 105-109.	2.3	13
77	Opinion-based groups. , 2011, , 145-171.		12
78	Unpalatable truths: Commitment to eating meat is associated with strategic ignorance of food-animal minds. Appetite, 2022, 171, 105935.	3.7	12
79	Lockdown Lives: A Longitudinal Study of Inter-Relationships Among Feelings of Loneliness, Social Contacts, and Solidarity During the COVID-19 Lockdown in Early 2020. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 2022, 48, 1315-1330.	3.0	10
80	COVID-19 stressors and health behaviors: A multilevel longitudinal study across 86 countries. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2022, 27, 101764.	1.8	10
81	Why I am less persuaded than you: People's intuitive understanding of the psychology of persuasion. Social Influence, 2010, 5, 133-148.	1.6	9
82	Talk to Act: How Internet Use Empowers Users to Participate in Collective Actions Offline. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 2012, , 79-89.	1.3	8
83	The impact of a selective entry examination on children's feelings as they approach the transition to secondary school. British Educational Research Journal, 2016, 42, 945-961.	2.5	6
84	Conspiracy beliefs in Britain and North Macedonia: A comparative study. International Journal of Psychology, 2022, 57, 209-217.	2.8	6
85	†We are all in the same boat': How societal discontent affects intention to help during the <scp>COVID</scp> ‶9 pandemic. Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology, 2022, 32, 332-347.	2.4	6
86	Practical recommendations to communicate with patients about healthâ€related conspiracy theories. Medical Journal of Australia, 2022, , .	1.7	5
87	Constructive or cruel? Positive or patronizing? Reactions to expressions of positive and negative stereotypes of the mentally ill. British Journal of Psychology, 2011, 102, 97-107.	2.3	4
88	Psychology, discrimination and hate groups online. , 2012, , .		4
89	A call for caution regarding infectionâ€acquired COVIDâ€19 immunity: The potentially unintended effects of "immunity passportsâ€and how to mitigate them. Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 2021, 51, 720-729.	2.0	4
90	The Politics of Abortion, Pregnancy, and Motherhood. , 2022, , 272-283.		3

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91	Conspiracy Theories about Infectious Diseases: An Introduction. Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology, 2021, 15, 183449092110576.	1.7	1
92	Examining teachers' ratings of feedback following success and failure: a study of Chinese English teachers. British Journal of Educational Psychology, 2019, 89, 804-817.	2.9	0
93	Hypersensitive Agency Detection. , 2017, , 1-2.		O
94	Hypersensitive Agency Detection. , 2020, , 2097-2098.		0