## Jan-Willem van Prooijen

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/591551/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

95 papers 4,693 citations

32 h-index 123424 61 g-index

97 all docs 97 docs citations

97 times ranked 2660 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Conspiracy theories as part of history: The role of societal crisis situations. Memory Studies, 2017, 10, 323-333.	1.4	355
2	Political Extremism Predicts Belief in Conspiracy Theories. Social Psychological and Personality Science, 2015, 6, 570-578.	3.9	338
3	Why Education Predicts Decreased Belief in Conspiracy Theories. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 2017, 31, 50-58.	1.6	270
4	Belief in conspiracy theories: Basic principles of an emerging research domain. European Journal of Social Psychology, 2018, 48, 897-908.	2.4	233
5	Belief in conspiracy theories: The influence of uncertainty and perceived morality. European Journal of Social Psychology, 2013, 43, 109-115.	2.4	206
6	The Influence of Control on Belief in Conspiracy Theories: Conceptual and Applied Extensions. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 2015, 29, 753-761.	1.6	206
7	Conspiracy Theories: Evolved Functions and Psychological Mechanisms. Perspectives on Psychological Science, 2018, 13, 770-788.	9.0	201
8	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
9	Epistemic rationality: Skepticism toward unfounded beliefs requires sufficient cognitive ability and motivation to be rational. Personality and Individual Differences, 2018, 122, 155-163.	2.9	130
10	National identity predicts public health support during a global pandemic. Nature Communications, 2022, 13, 517.	12.8	127
11	Conspiracy mentality and political orientation across 26 countries. Nature Human Behaviour, 2022, 6, 392-403.	12.0	116
12	An Existential Threat Model of Conspiracy Theories. European Psychologist, 2020, 25, 16-25.	3.1	100
13	Psychological Features of Extreme Political Ideologies. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2019, 28, 159-163.	5.3	97
14	Group Belongingness and Procedural Justice: Social Inclusion and Exclusion by Peers Affects the Psychology of Voice Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2004, 87, 66-79.	2.8	93
15	Procedural justice as autonomy regulation Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2009, 96, 1166-1180.	2.8	90
16	Fear Among the Extremes. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 2015, 41, 485-497.	3.0	89
17	Retributive Reactions to Suspected Offenders: The Importance of Social Categorizations and Guilt Probability. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 2006, 32, 715-726.	3.0	77
18	"Who Doesn't?â€â€"The Impact of Descriptive Norms on Corruption. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0131830.	2.5	76

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19	Does extreme political ideology predict conspiracy beliefs, economic evaluations and political trust? Evidence from Sweden. Journal of Social and Political Psychology, 2017, 5, 435-462.	1.1	76
20	When consequence size predicts belief in conspiracy theories: The moderating role of perspective taking. Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 2014, 55, 63-73.	2.2	75
21	Extreme Political Beliefs Predict Dogmatic Intolerance. Social Psychological and Personality Science, 2017, 8, 292-300.	3.9	74
22	Examining the monological nature of conspiracy theories. , 2014, , 254-272.		60
23	Virtual Burglary. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 2017, 54, 29-62.	2.4	60
24	Enhancing feelings of security: How institutional trust promotes interpersonal trust. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0237934.	2.5	53
25	The entertainment value of conspiracy theories. British Journal of Psychology, 2022, 113, 25-48.	2.3	51
26	Suspicion of institutions: How distrust and conspiracy theories deteriorate social relationships. Current Opinion in Psychology, 2022, 43, 65-69.	4.9	51
27	Organizational Conspiracy Beliefs: Implications for Leadership Styles and Employee Outcomes. Journal of Business and Psychology, 2016, 31, 479-491.	4.0	48
28	Sometimes inclusion breeds suspicion: Selfâ€uncertainty and belongingness predict belief in conspiracy theories. European Journal of Social Psychology, 2016, 46, 267-279.	2.4	46
29	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
30	Ideological Responses to the EU Refugee Crisis. Social Psychological and Personality Science, 2018, 9, 143-150.	3.9	45
31	The cultural dimension of intergroup conspiracy theories. British Journal of Psychology, 2021, 112, 455-473.	2.3	45
32	Beyond social exchange: Collectivism's moderating role in the relationship between perceived organizational support and organizational citizenship behaviour. European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology, 2015, 24, 152-160.	3.7	42
33	Power, Politics, and Paranoia. , 2014, , .		42
34	The social dimension of belief in conspiracy theories. , 2014, , 237-253.		41
35	Intervene to be Seen. Social Psychological and Personality Science, 2014, 5, 459-466.	3.9	39
36	The Road to Bribery and Corruption. Psychological Science, 2017, 28, 297-306.	3.3	39

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37	Increased conspiracy beliefs among ethnic and Muslim minorities. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 2018, 32, 661-667.	1.6	35
38	We Blame Innocent Victims More Than I Do: Self-Construal Level Moderates Responses to Just-World Threats. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 2009, 35, 1528-1539.	3.0	34
39	Retributive justice and social categorizations: the perceived fairness of punishment depends on intergroup status. European Journal of Social Psychology, 2007, 37, 1244-1255.	2.4	33
40	Conspiracy beliefs prospectively predict health behavior and well-being during a pandemic. Psychological Medicine, 2023, 53, 2514-2521.	4.5	33
41	Procedural justice in punishment systems: Inconsistent punishment procedures have detrimental effects on cooperation. British Journal of Social Psychology, 2008, 47, 311-324.	2.8	27
42	Populist Gullibility: Conspiracy Theories, News Credibility, Bullshit Receptivity, and Paranormal Belief. Political Psychology, 2022, 43, 1061-1079.	3.6	27
43	"Power corrupts―revisited: the role of construal of power as opportunity or responsibility. , 0, , 73-88.		25
44	Procedural justice and the hedonic principle: How approach versus avoidance motivation influences the psychology of voice Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2006, 91, 686-697.	2.8	24
45	Retributive versus compensatory justice: Observers' preference for punishing in response to criminal offenses. European Journal of Social Psychology, 2010, 40, 72-85.	2.4	24
46	Perceiving Pure Evil: The Influence of Cognitive Load and Prototypical Evilness on Demonizing. Social Justice Research, 2010, 23, 259-271.	1.1	22
47	Overclaiming Knowledge Predicts Anti-establishment Voting. Social Psychological and Personality Science, 2020, 11, 356-363.	3.9	22
48	Retribution and forgiveness: The healing effects of punishing for just deserts. European Journal of Social Psychology, 2013, 43, 544-553.	2.4	21
49	Power to the People: The Hidden Link Between Support for Direct Democracy and Belief in Conspiracy Theories. Political Psychology, 2022, 43, 529-548.	3.6	21
50	Psychological benefits of believing conspiracy theories. Current Opinion in Psychology, 2022, 47, 101352.	4.9	20
51	Procedural justice in authority relations: the strength of outcome dependence influences people's reactions to voice. European Journal of Social Psychology, 2007, 37, 1286-1297.	2.4	19
52	Mere presence of informal guardians deters burglars: a virtual reality study. Journal of Experimental Criminology, 2021, 17, 657-676.	2.9	18
53	Social Hostility in Soccer and Beyond. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0153577.	2.5	18
54	Predicting attitudinal and behavioral responses to COVID-19 pandemic using machine learning. , 0, , .		18

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55	Power and retributive justice: How trait information influences the fairness of punishment among power holders. Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 2014, 50, 190-201.	2.2	17
56	Persistent beliefs: Political extremism predicts ideological stability over time. Group Processes and Intergroup Relations, 2020, 23, 1137-1149.	3.9	17
57	A comparison of extreme religious and political ideologies: Similar worldviews but different grievances. Personality and Individual Differences, 2020, 159, 109888.	2.9	17
58	Injustice for All or Just for Me? Social Value Orientation Predicts Responses to Own Versus Other's Procedures. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 2012, 38, 1247-1258.	3.0	14
59	Why we sometimes punish the innocent: The role of group entitativity in collective punishment. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0196852.	2.5	14
60	Political extremism and distrust: Does radical political orientation predict political distrust and negative attitudes towards European integration?. Social Science Journal, 2021, 58, 1-16.	1.5	14
61	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
62	Self-enhancement in moral hypocrisy: Moral superiority and moral identity are about better appearances. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0219382.	2.5	13
63	Injustice Without Evidence: The Unique Role of Conspiracy Theories in Social Justice Research. Social Justice Research, 2022, 35, 88-106.	1.1	13
64	Personal Contact with Refugees is Key to Welcoming Them: An Analysis of Politicians' and Citizens' Attitudes Towards Refugee Integration. Political Psychology, 2021, 42, 423-442.	3.6	11
65	Reactions to offenders: Psychological differences between beliefs versus punishment. British Journal of Social Psychology, 2019, 58, 894-916.	2.8	9
66	What is Fair Punishment for Alex or Ahmed? Perspective Taking Increases Racial Bias in Retributive Justice Judgments. Social Justice Research, 2013, 26, 383-399.	1.1	8
67	The impact of choice on retributive reactions: How observers' autonomy concerns shape responses to criminal offenders. British Journal of Social Psychology, 2013, 52, 329-344.	2.8	8
68	Misconnecting the dots: origins and dynamics of out-group paranoia., 2014,, 199-217.		8
69	Culture, Status, and Hypocrisy: High-Status People Who Don't Practice What They Preach Are Viewed as Worse in the United States Than China. Social Psychological and Personality Science, 2022, 13, 60-69.	3.9	8
70	Just a Flu? Self-perceived infection mediates the link between conspiracy beliefs and Covid-19 health beliefs and behaviors. Journal of Health Psychology, 2022, 27, 1421-1431.	2.3	8
71	Hate: Toward understanding its distinctive features across interpersonal and intergroup targets Emotion, 2022, 22, 46-63.	1.8	8
72	Procedural justice and status: status salience as antecedent of procedural fairness effects. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2002, 83, 1353-61.	2.8	8

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73	Individualistic and social motives for justice judgments. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2013, 1299, 60-67.	3.8	7
74	Analytic atheism: Valuing epistemic rationality strengthens the association between analytic thinking and religious disbelief. Personality and Individual Differences, 2021, 179, 110914.	2.9	7
75	System Threat during a Pandemic: How Conspiracy Theories Help to Justify the System. Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology, 2021, 15, 183449092110570.	1.7	7
76	Make It Great Again: The Relationship Between Populist Attitudes and Nostalgia. Political Psychology, 2022, 43, 951-968.	3.6	7
77	Just World and the Emotional Defense of Self. Social Psychology, 2008, 39, 117-120.	0.7	6
78	Assessing the deterrent effect of symbolic guardianship through neighbourhood watch signs and police signs: a virtual reality study. Psychology, Crime and Law, 2024, 30, 1-21.	1.0	6
79	The lonely bystander: ostracism leads to less helping in virtual bystander situations. Social Influence, 2016, 11, 141-150.	1.6	5
80	Power, dishonesty, and justice., 2016,, 208-230.		4
81	Calculating Hypocrites Effect: Moral judgments of wordâ€deed contradictory transgressions depend on targets' competence. Journal of Theoretical Social Psychology, 2021, 5, 489-501.	1.9	3
82	"A right to lead": The role of leader legitimacy on group reactions to transgressive leadership. Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 2021, 51, 350-362.	2.0	2
83	Motives for punishing powerful vs. prestigious offenders: The moderating role of group identity. British Journal of Social Psychology, 2022, 61, 729-747.	2.8	2
84	Punishment Reactions to Powerful Suspects. Zeitschrift Fur Psychologie / Journal of Psychology, 2022, 230, 164-173.	1.0	2
85	Motives for Punishing Powerful Vs. Powerless Offenders: The Mediating Role of Demonization. Victims and Offenders, 0, , 1-23.	1.6	2
86	Moral demands truly are externally imposed. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2018, 41, e115.	0.7	1
87	Getting Ratees to Accept Performance Feedback: A Relational Approach. Social Justice Research, 2021, 34, 285-316.	1.1	1
88	Political Extremism. , 2022, , 414-428.		1
89	The Effects of Culture on Active and Passive Reactions to Financial Offenders; the Moderating Role of Type of Harm. Victims and Offenders, 2023, 18, 961-987.	1.6	O
90	Enhancing feelings of security: How institutional trust promotes interpersonal trust., 2020, 15, e0237934.		0

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91	Enhancing feelings of security: How institutional trust promotes interpersonal trust. , 2020, 15, e0237934.		O
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94	Enhancing feelings of security: How institutional trust promotes interpersonal trust., 2020, 15, e0237934.		O
95	Enhancing feelings of security: How institutional trust promotes interpersonal trust., 2020, 15, e0237934.		0