

Roberto Colom

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/413992/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

153
papers

7,318
citations

47006

47
h-index

66911

78
g-index

160
all docs

160
docs citations

160
times ranked

5829
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Can a Neandertal meditate? An evolutionary view of attention as a core component of general intelligence. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2022, 93, 101668.	3.0	9
2	Brain resilience across the general cognitive ability distribution: Evidence from structural connectivity. <i>Brain Structure and Function</i> , 2021, 226, 845-859.	2.3	7
3	Imaging the Intelligence of Humans. , 2021, , 44-69.		3
4	Neocortical Age and Fluid Ability: Greater Accelerated Brain Aging for Thickness, but Smaller for Surface Area, in High Cognitive Ability Individuals. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 467, 81-90.	2.3	1
5	A new beginning of intelligence research. Designing the playground. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2021, 87, 101559.	3.0	7
6	Testing the structure of human cognitive ability using evidence obtained from the impact of brain lesions over abilities. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2021, 89, 101581.	3.0	10
7	Intellectual abilities. <i>Handbook of Clinical Neurology</i> / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2020, 173, 109-120.	1.8	3
8	Special Issue "The Ability" "Personality Integration". <i>Journal of Intelligence</i> , 2019, 7, 13.	2.5	7
9	EEG microstates distinguish between cognitive components of fluid reasoning. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2019, 189, 560-573.	4.2	37
10	Cognitive and neural architecture of decision making competence. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2019, 199, 172-183.	4.2	10
11	Intelligence and Video Games. , 2019, , 626-656.		3
12	Group analyses can hide heterogeneity effects when searching for a general model: Evidence based on a conflict monitoring task. <i>Acta Psychologica</i> , 2019, 193, 171-179.	1.5	5
13	Testing the developmental theory of sex differences in intelligence using latent modeling: Evidence from the TEA Ability Battery (BAT-7). <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2019, 138, 212-218.	2.9	9
14	Time-lagged associations between cognitive and cortical development from childhood to early adulthood.. <i>Developmental Psychology</i> , 2019, 55, 1338-1352.	1.6	27
15	Brain-intelligence relationships across childhood and adolescence: A latent-variable approach. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2018, 68, 21-29.	3.0	13
16	The Dissociation between Adult Intelligence and Personality with Respect to Maltreatment Episodes and Externalizing Behaviors Occurring in Childhood. <i>Journal of Intelligence</i> , 2018, 6, 31.	2.5	2
17	Enhancing Intelligence: From the Group to the Individual. <i>Journal of Intelligence</i> , 2018, 6, 11.	2.5	12
18	g, mutualism, and development: Cross-sectional evidence from Iranian schoolchildren. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2018, 135, 222-228.	2.9	1

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Rapists and Child Abusers Share Low Levels in Executive Updating, but Do not in Fluid Reasoning. <i>European Journal of Psychology Applied To Legal Context</i> , 2018, 11, 1-7.	4.6	5
20	Gray and white matter correlates of the Big Five personality traits. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 349, 174-184.	2.3	76
21	Separating power and speed components of standardized intelligence measures. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2017, 61, 159-168.	3.0	15
22	Individual differences in the dominance of interhemispheric connections predict cognitive ability beyond sex and brain size. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2017, 155, 234-244.	4.2	62
23	Enhanced structural connectivity within a brain sub-network supporting working memory and engagement processes after cognitive training. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2017, 141, 33-43.	1.9	26
24	Structural brain connectivity and cognitive ability differences: A multivariate distance matrix regression analysis. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2017, 38, 803-816.	3.6	33
25	Counting is not Measuring: Comment on Richard Lynn's Developmental Theory of Sex Differences in Intelligence. <i>Mankind Quarterly</i> , 2017, 58, 69-75.	0.1	3
26	The Measurement of Intelligence in the XXI Century using Video Games. <i>Spanish Journal of Psychology</i> , 2016, 19, E89.	2.1	15
27	Advances in Intelligence Research: What Should be Expected in the XXI Century (Questions & Answers). <i>Journal of Intelligence Research</i> , 2016, 1, 1-14.	2.1	6
28	Gray matter volumetric changes with a challenging adaptive cognitive training program based on the dual n-back task. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2016, 98, 127-132.	2.9	14
29	Brain structural changes following adaptive cognitive training assessed by Tensor-Based Morphometry (TBM). <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2016, 91, 77-85.	1.6	11
30	Bridge Over Troubled Water: Commenting on Kovacs and Conway's Process Overlap Theory. <i>Psychological Inquiry</i> , 2016, 27, 181-189.	0.9	16
31	Working memory of emotional stimuli: Electrophysiological characterization. <i>Biological Psychology</i> , 2016, 119, 190-199.	2.2	18
32	The relationships between WAIS-IV factor index scores and educational level: A bifactor model approach. <i>Psychological Assessment</i> , 2016, 28, 987-1000.	1.5	20
33	Structural efficiency within a parieto-frontal network and cognitive differences. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2016, 54, 105-116.	3.0	46
34	Gray matter responsiveness to adaptive working memory training: a surface-based morphometry study. <i>Brain Structure and Function</i> , 2016, 221, 4369-4382.	2.3	20
35	Reproducibility of brain-cognition relationships using three cortical surface-based protocols: An exhaustive analysis based on cortical thickness. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2015, 36, 3227-3245.	3.6	31
36	Still seeking for an explanation of the Sequential Compatibility Effect. <i>Anales De Psicología</i> , 2015, 31, 687.	0.7	1

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Lesion Mapping the Four-Factor Structure of Emotional Intelligence. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 9, 649.	2.0	17
38	Disparate Connectivity for Structural and Functional Networks is Revealed When Physical Location of the Connected Nodes is Considered. <i>Brain Topography</i> , 2015, 28, 187-196.	1.8	8
39	Fluid intelligence and working memory capacity: Is the time for working on intelligence problems relevant for explaining their large relationship?. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2015, 79, 75-80.	2.9	22
40	Cortical surface area and cortical thickness in the precuneus of adult humans. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 286, 345-352.	2.3	32
41	A general factor of intelligence fails to account for changes in testsâ€™ scores after cognitive practice: A longitudinal multi-group latent-variable study. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2015, 50, 93-99.	3.0	28
42	Increased educational level is related with higher IQ scores but lower g-variance: Evidence from the standardization of the WAIS-R for Italy. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2015, 50, 68-74.	3.0	22
43	Can we reliably measure the general factor of intelligence (g) through commercial video games? Yes, we can!. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2015, 53, 1-7.	3.0	54
44	Sex differences in neocortical structure and cognitive performance: A surface-based morphometry study. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2015, 104, 355-365.	4.2	32
45	Do processing speed and short-term storage exhaust the relation between working memory capacity and intelligence?. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2015, 74, 241-247.	2.9	9
46	Adaptive working memory training reveals a negligible effect of emotional stimuli over cognitive processing. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2015, 74, 165-170.	2.9	13
47	Preservation of General Intelligence following Traumatic Brain Injury: Contributions of the Met66 Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e88733.	2.5	61
48	All We Need Is Brain (and Technology). <i>Journal of Intelligence</i> , 2014, 2, 26-28.	2.5	2
49	Yes, but flaws remain. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2014, 46, 341-344.	3.0	4
50	Subcortical regional morphology correlates with fluid and spatial intelligence. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2014, 35, 1957-1968.	3.6	72
51	Reproducibility of brain-cognition relationships using different cortical surface-based analysis protocols. , 2014, , .		1
52	Reversed hierarchy in the brain for general and specific cognitive abilities: A morphometric analysis. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2014, 35, 3805-3818.	3.6	34
53	Why is working memory related to intelligence? Different contributions from storage and processing. <i>Memory</i> , 2014, 22, 426-441.	1.7	25
54	Null sex differences in general intelligence among elderly. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2014, 63, 53-57.	2.9	12

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Architecture of fluid intelligence and working memory revealed by lesion mapping. <i>Brain Structure and Function</i> , 2014, 219, 485-494.	2.3	116
56	A comment on "Fractionating Intelligence" and the peer review process. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2014, 46, 323-332.	3.0	6
57	Midsagittal brain variation and <scp>MRI</scp> shape analysis of the precuneus in adult individuals. <i>Journal of Anatomy</i> , 2014, 224, 367-376.	1.5	48
58	Cognitive ability changes and dynamics of cortical thickness development in healthy children and adolescents. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2014, 84, 810-819.	4.2	124
59	Neural mechanisms of discourse comprehension: a human lesion study. <i>Brain</i> , 2014, 137, 277-287.	7.6	22
60	Lesion mapping of social problem solving. <i>Brain</i> , 2014, 137, 2823-2833.	7.6	34
61	Past and future academic experiences are related with present scholastic achievement when intelligence is controlled. <i>Learning and Individual Differences</i> , 2014, 32, 148-155.	2.7	10
62	From the earth to the brain. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2014, 61-62, 3-6.	2.9	9
63	Short-term storage is a stable predictor of fluid intelligence whereas working memory capacity and executive function are not: A comprehensive study with Iranian schoolchildren. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2014, 44, 134-141.	3.0	22
64	Distributed neural system for emotional intelligence revealed by lesion mapping. <i>Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 9, 265-272.	3.0	74
65	Changes in resting-state functionally connected parietofrontal networks after videogame practice. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2013, 34, 3143-3157.	3.6	41
66	Correlation between corpus callosum shape and cognitive performance in healthy young adults. <i>Brain Structure and Function</i> , 2013, 218, 721-731.	2.3	17
67	Architecture of cognitive flexibility revealed by lesion mapping. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2013, 82, 547-554.	4.2	79
68	Long-range functional interactions of anterior insula and medial frontal cortex are differently modulated by visuospatial and inductive reasoning tasks. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2013, 78, 426-438.	4.2	32
69	Sex differences on g and non-g intellectual performance reveal potential sources of STEM discrepancies. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2013, 41, 11-18.	3.0	25
70	Dorsolateral prefrontal contributions to human intelligence. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2013, 51, 1361-1369.	1.6	99
71	Neuroanatomic overlap between intelligence and cognitive factors: Morphometry methods provide support for the key role of the frontal lobes. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2013, 72, 143-152.	4.2	94
72	Adaptive n-back training does not improve fluid intelligence at the construct level: Gains on individual tests suggest that training may enhance visuospatial processing. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2013, 41, 712-727.	3.0	118

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Hippocampal structure and human cognition: Key role of spatial processing and evidence supporting the efficiency hypothesis in females. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2013, 41, 129-140.	3.0	40
74	Exploratory factor analysis of brain networks reveals sub-networks related to cognitive performance. , 2013, , .		2
75	An integrative architecture for general intelligence and executive function revealed by lesion mapping. <i>Brain</i> , 2012, 135, 1154-1164.	7.6	349
76	Structural changes after videogame practice related to a brain network associated with intelligence. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2012, 40, 479-489.	3.0	35
77	Gender-based differences in the shape of the human corpus callosum are associated with allometric variations. <i>Journal of Anatomy</i> , 2012, 220, 417-421.	1.5	32
78	Sex differences in brain volume are related to specific skills, not to general intelligence. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2012, 40, 60-68.	3.0	41
79	Common and unique neuro-functional basis of induction, visualization, and spatial relationships as cognitive components of fluid intelligence. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2012, 62, 331-342.	4.2	43
80	Cortical thickness correlates of specific cognitive performance accounted for by the general factor of intelligence in healthy children aged 6 to 18. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2011, 55, 1443-1453.	4.2	152
81	Midsagittal brain shape correlation with intelligence and cognitive performance. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2011, 39, 141-147.	3.0	25
82	Can fluid intelligence be reduced to "simple" short-term storage?. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2011, 39, 473-480.	3.0	92
83	Videogame Performance (Not Always) Requires Intelligence. <i>International Journal of Online Pedagogy and Course Design</i> , 2011, 1, 18-32.	0.4	20
84	Intelligence of adolescents is related to their parents' educational level but not to family income. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2011, 50, 1062-1067.	2.9	37
85	Basic executive processes in incarcerated offenders. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2010, 48, 133-137.	2.9	12
86	Gray matter correlates of cognitive ability tests used for vocational guidance. <i>BMC Research Notes</i> , 2010, 3, 206.	1.4	12
87	Human midsagittal brain shape variation: patterns, allometry and integration. <i>Journal of Anatomy</i> , 2010, 216, 589-599.	1.5	54
88	Distributed neural system for general intelligence revealed by lesion mapping. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 4705-4709.	7.1	280
89	Brain networks for working memory and factors of intelligence assessed in males and females with fMRI and DTI. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2010, 38, 293-303.	3.0	75
90	Improvement in working memory is not related to increased intelligence scores. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2010, 38, 497-505.	3.0	49

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Intelligence, working memory, and multitasking performance. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2010, 38, 543-551.	3.0	89
92	Human intelligence and brain networks. <i>Dialogues in Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 12, 489-501.	3.7	210
93	Working memory capacity and processing efficiency predict fluid but not crystallized and spatial intelligence: Evidence supporting the neural noise hypothesis. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2009, 46, 281-286.	2.9	22
94	Separating narrow and general variances in intelligence-personality associations. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2009, 47, 336-341.	2.9	14
95	Video-games: Do they require general intelligence?. <i>Computers and Education</i> , 2009, 53, 414-418.	8.3	43
96	Gray matter correlates of fluid, crystallized, and spatial intelligence: Testing the P-FIT model. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2009, 37, 124-135.	3.0	172
97	Gray matter and intelligence factors: Is there a neuro-g?. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2009, 37, 136-144.	3.0	111
98	Intellectual competence and academic performance: A Spanish study. <i>Learning and Individual Differences</i> , 2009, 19, 486-491.	2.7	19
99	Neuroticism, intelligence, and intra-individual variability in elementary cognitive tasks: testing the mental noise hypothesis. <i>Psicothema</i> , 2009, 21, 403-8.	0.9	4
100	Cognitive abilities independent of IQ correlate with regional brain structure. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2008, 36, 18-28.	3.0	39
101	Working memory and intelligence are highly related constructs, but why?. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2008, 36, 584-606.	3.0	248
102	Distinguishing Impulsive, Unsocialized Sensation Seeking. <i>Journal of Individual Differences</i> , 2008, 29, 199-204.	1.0	13
103	Short-term storage and mental speed account for the relationship between working memory and fluid intelligence. <i>Psicothema</i> , 2008, 20, 780-5.	0.9	9
104	GENERATIONAL CHANGES ON THE DRAW-A-MAN TEST: A COMPARISON OF BRAZILIAN URBAN AND RURAL CHILDREN TESTED IN 1930, 2002 AND 2004. <i>Journal of Biosocial Science</i> , 2007, 39, 79-89.	1.2	47
105	Intelligence? What intelligence?. <i>Behavioral and Brain Sciences</i> , 2007, 30, 155-156.	0.7	17
106	General intelligence and memory span: Evidence for a common neuroanatomic framework. <i>Cognitive Neuropsychology</i> , 2007, 24, 867-878.	1.1	107
107	Advanced progressive matrices and sex differences: Comment to Mackintosh and Bennett (2005). <i>Intelligence</i> , 2007, 35, 183-185.	3.0	8
108	Intelligence predicts scholastic achievement irrespective of SES factors: Evidence from Brazil. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2007, 35, 243-251.	3.0	89

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
109	Fluid intelligence, memory span, and temperament difficulties predict academic performance of young adolescents. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2007, 42, 1503-1514.	2.9	92
110	Sex differences in dynamic spatial ability: The unsolved question of performance factors. <i>Memory and Cognition</i> , 2007, 35, 297-303.	1.6	29
111	Distributed brain sites for the g-factor of intelligence. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2006, 31, 1359-1365.	4.2	269
112	Sex differences on the Dutch WAIS-III. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2006, 34, 273-289.	3.0	62
113	Multi-group covariance and mean structure modeling of the relationship between the WAIS-III common factors and sex and educational attainment in Spain. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2006, 34, 193-210.	3.0	61
114	Finding the g-factor in brain structure using the method of correlated vectors. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2006, 34, 561-570.	3.0	43
115	Complex span tasks, simple span tasks, and cognitive abilities: A reanalysis of key studies. <i>Memory and Cognition</i> , 2006, 34, 158-171.	1.6	140
116	The real relationship between short-term memory and working memory. <i>Memory</i> , 2006, 14, 804-813.	1.7	61
117	Armazenamento de curto prazo e velocidade de processamento explicam a rela�o entre mem�ria de trabalho e o fator g de intelig�ncia. <i>Psicologia: Teoria E Pesquisa</i> , 2006, 22, 113-122.	0.1	2
118	Fluid intelligence, working memory and executive functioning. <i>Psicothema</i> , 2006, 18, 816-21.	0.9	16
119	Working memory and general intelligence: The role of short-term storage. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2005, 39, 1005-1014.	2.9	58
120	The generational intelligence gains are caused by decreasing variance in the lower half of the distribution: Supporting evidence for the nutrition hypothesis. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2005, 33, 83-91.	3.0	120
121	Memory span and general intelligence: A latent-variable approach. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2005, 33, 623-642.	3.0	163
122	Evaluating Philosophy for Children. <i>Thinking</i> , 2005, 17, 14-22.	0.1	35
123	The Psychology of Human Intelligence in Spain. , 2004, , 79-103.		5
124	Sex differences on the Progressive Matrices are influenced by sex differences on spatial ability. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2004, 37, 1289-1293.	2.9	38
125	Testing the developmental theory of sex differences in intelligence on 12-18 year olds. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2004, 36, 75-82.	2.9	75
126	Sex differential item functioning in the Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices: evidence for bias. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2004, 36, 1459-1470.	2.9	55

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
127	Working memory is (almost) perfectly predicted by g. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2004, 32, 277-296.	3.0	370
128	Is working memory fractionated onto different components of intelligence? A reply to Mackintosh and Bennett (2003). <i>Intelligence</i> , 2004, 32, 431-444.	3.0	23
129	Sex Differences in Verbal Reasoning are Mediated by Sex Differences in Spatial Ability. <i>Psychological Record</i> , 2004, 54, 365-372.	0.9	19
130	Working memory and intelligence. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2003, 34, 33-39.	2.9	82
131	Does g variance change in adulthood? Testing the age de-differentiation hypothesis across sex. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2003, 34, 1525-1532.	2.9	18
132	Quantifying cognitive complexity: evidence from a reasoning task. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2003, 35, 659-669.	2.9	42
133	Intelligence differentiation in adult samples. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2003, 31, 157-166.	3.0	53
134	Is Static Spatial Performance Distinguishable From Dynamic Spatial Performance? A Latent-Variable Analysis. <i>Journal of General Psychology</i> , 2003, 130, 277-288.	2.8	18
135	SECULAR GAINS IN FLUID INTELLIGENCE: EVIDENCE FROM THE CULTURE-FAIR INTELLIGENCE TEST. <i>Journal of Biosocial Science</i> , 2003, 35, 33-39.	1.2	39
136	The Assessment of Spatial Ability with a Single Computerized Test. <i>European Journal of Psychological Assessment</i> , 2003, 19, 92-100.	3.0	32
137	Secular gains in fluid intelligence: evidence from the Culture-Fair intelligence test. <i>Journal of Biosocial Science</i> , 2003, 35, 33-9.	1.2	6
138	Null Sex Differences in General Intelligence: Evidence from the WAIS-III. <i>Spanish Journal of Psychology</i> , 2002, 5, 29-35.	2.1	53
139	Age dedifferentiation hypothesis Evidence from the WAIS III. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2002, 30, 395-408.	3.0	61
140	Education, Wechsler's Full Scale IQ, and g. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2002, 30, 449-462.	3.0	78
141	Sex differences in fluid intelligence among high school graduates. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2002, 32, 445-451.	2.9	74
142	Vehicles of spatial ability. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2002, 32, 903-912.	2.9	54
143	Inteligencia y memoria de trabajo: la relación entre factor g, complejidad cognitiva y capacidad de procesamiento. <i>Psicología: Teoría E Pesquisa</i> , 2001, 17, 37-47.	0.1	9
144	Dynamic spatial performance: sex and educational differences. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2001, 30, 117-126.	2.9	34

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
145	The secular increase in test scores is a "Jensen effect". Personality and Individual Differences, 2001, 30, 553-559.	2.9	49
146	Memoria de trabajo, retraso mental y dificultades de aprendizaje. Estudios De Psicología (Campinas), 2000, 17, 67-89.	0.8	2
147	Negligible Sex Differences in General Intelligence. Intelligence, 2000, 28, 57-68.	3.0	90
148	Sex differences in general intelligence defined as g among young adolescents. Personality and Individual Differences, 2000, 28, 813-820.	2.9	41
149	Individual differences in large-spaces orientation: g and beyond?. Personality and Individual Differences, 2000, 29, 85-98.	2.9	22
150	Testing the age related differentiation hypothesis through the Wechsler's scales. Personality and Individual Differences, 2000, 29, 1069-1075.	2.9	37
151	Are cognitive sex differences disappearing? Evidence from Spanish populations. Personality and Individual Differences, 1999, 27, 1189-1195.	2.9	20
152	Generational IQ gains: Spanish data. Personality and Individual Differences, 1998, 25, 927-935.	2.9	32
153	Videogame Performance (Not Always) Requires Intelligence. , 0, , 230-242.		0