

Annika Scholl

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

34
papers

762
citations

759233

12
h-index

552781

26
g-index

35
all docs

35
docs citations

35
times ranked

610
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Flexible minds make more moderate views: Subtractive counterfactuals mitigate strong views about immigrants' trustworthiness. <i>Group Processes and Intergroup Relations</i> , 2023, 26, 1310-1328.	3.9	3
2	When linguistic uncertainty spreads across pieces of information: Remembering facts on the news as speculation.. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied</i> , 2023, 29, 18-31.	1.2	0
3	Introducing digital technologies in the factory: determinants of blue-collar workers' attitudes towards new robotic tools. <i>Behaviour and Information Technology</i> , 2022, 41, 2973-2987.	4.0	6
4	Flexibility mindsets: Reducing biases that result from spontaneous processing. <i>European Review of Social Psychology</i> , 2022, 33, 171-213.	9.4	7
5	Construal of power as opportunity or responsibility. <i>Advances in Experimental Social Psychology</i> , 2022, , 57-107.	3.3	4
6	Opening up new avenues for research on social power. <i>Journal of Applied Social Psychology</i> , 2022, 52, 133-136.	2.0	1
7	A matter of flexibility: Changing outgroup attitudes through messages with negations.. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 2021, 120, 956-976.	2.8	11
8	Just do it or do it right? How regulatory mode relates to perceived responsibility and opportunity in collaborations. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2021, 176, 110776.	2.9	4
9	How Identification With the Social Environment and With the Government Guide the Use of the Official COVID-19 Contact Tracing App: Three Quantitative Survey Studies. <i>JMIR MHealth and UHealth</i> , 2021, 9, e28146.	3.7	5
10	Responsible power-holders: when and for what the powerful may assume responsibility. <i>Current Opinion in Psychology</i> , 2020, 33, 28-32.	4.9	7
11	Out of sight, out of mind: Power-holders feel responsible when anticipating face-to-face, but not digital contact with others. <i>Computers in Human Behavior</i> , 2020, 112, 106472.	8.5	10
12	Linking regulatory focus and threat'challenge: transitions between and outcomes of four motivational states. <i>European Review of Social Psychology</i> , 2019, 30, 174-215.	9.4	6
13	Pressured to be excellent? Social identification prevents negative affect from high university excellence norms. <i>Journal of Experimental Social Psychology</i> , 2019, 84, 103796.	2.2	8
14	When those who know do share: Group goals facilitate information sharing, but social power does not undermine it. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0213795.	2.5	3
15	The power to adapt: How sense of power predicts number processing.. <i>Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology</i> , 2019, 73, 157-166.	0.8	1
16	The Burden of Power: Construing Power as Responsibility (Rather Than as Opportunity) Alters Threat-Challenge Responses. <i>Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin</i> , 2018, 44, 1024-1038.	3.0	29
17	Highly identified power'holders feel responsible: The interplay between social identification and social power within groups. <i>British Journal of Social Psychology</i> , 2018, 57, 112-129.	2.8	39
18	Physiological threat responses predict number processing. <i>Psychological Research</i> , 2017, 81, 278-288.	1.7	11

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19	Whether power holders construe their power as responsibility or opportunity influences their tendency to take advice from others. <i>Journal of Organizational Behavior</i> , 2017, 38, 923-949.	4.7	46
20	Knowledge Exchange as a Motivated Social Process. , 2017, , 89-104.		1
21	A matter of focus: Power holders feel more responsible after adopting a cognitive other focus, rather than a self focus. <i>British Journal of Social Psychology</i> , 2017, 56, 89-102.	2.8	33
22	Time to go! Leaving the group in response to norm-deviations. <i>Journal of Experimental Social Psychology</i> , 2017, 73, 259-267.	2.2	17
23	Knowledge Contribution in Organizations via Social Media. <i>Journal of Personnel Psychology</i> , 2017, 16, 12-24.	1.4	8
24	Magnitude estimation is influenced by social power. <i>Journal of Numerical Cognition</i> , 2017, 3, 147-163.	1.2	3
25	Prefactual Thoughts: Mental Simulations about What Might Happen. <i>Review of General Psychology</i> , 2016, 20, 48-56.	3.2	38
26	Attracted to power: challenge/threat and promotion/prevention focus differentially predict the attractiveness of group power. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2015, 6, 397.	2.1	8
27	Better Know When (Not) to Think Twice. <i>Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin</i> , 2015, 41, 159-170.	3.0	34
28	“While You Still Think, I Already Type”: Experienced Social Power Reduces Deliberation During E-Mail Communication. <i>Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking</i> , 2014, 17, 692-696.	3.9	6
29	From a Distance . <i>Social Psychological and Personality Science</i> , 2014, 5, 18-26.	3.9	21
30	Where could we stand if I had? How social power impacts counterfactual thinking after failure. <i>Journal of Experimental Social Psychology</i> , 2014, 53, 51-61.	2.2	44
31	If I can do it my way The influence of regulatory focus on job-related values and job attraction. <i>Journal of Economic Psychology</i> , 2013, 38, 58-70.	2.2	27
32	The impact of discrepancies from ingroup norms on group members' well-being and motivation. <i>European Journal of Social Psychology</i> , 2011, 41, 886-897.	2.4	32
33	Being engaged at work and detached at home: A week-level study on work engagement, psychological detachment, and affect. <i>Work and Stress</i> , 2008, 22, 257-276.	4.5	264
34	“Power corrupts” revisited: the role of construal of power as opportunity or responsibility. , 0, , 73-88.		25