

Tom Buchanan

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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57
papers

4,104
citations

136950

32
h-index

189892

50
g-index

58
all docs

58
docs citations

58
times ranked

3257
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Individual differences in sharing false political information on social media: Direct and indirect effects of cognitive-perceptual schizotypy and psychopathy. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2021, 182, 111071.	2.9	7
2	From Modems to Mobile Apps. <i>Zeitschrift Fur Psychologie / Journal of Psychology</i> , 2021, 229, 195-197.	1.0	0
3	Social big data and its integrity. , 2020, , 145-158.		2
4	Neuroticism influences informant ratings of other people's memory performance. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2020, 166, 110209.	2.9	2
5	Why do people spread false information online? The effects of message and viewer characteristics on self-reported likelihood of sharing social media disinformation. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0239666.	2.5	77
6	Spreading Disinformation on Facebook: Do Trust in Message Source, Risk Propensity, or Personality Affect the Organic Reach of "Fake News"? <i>Social Media and Society</i> , 2019, 5, 205630511988865.	3.0	53
7	Personality biases in different types of 'internet samples' can influence research outcomes. <i>Computers in Human Behavior</i> , 2018, 86, 235-244.	8.5	6
8	Informant Personality Is Associated With Ratings of Memory Problems in Older Adults. <i>American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias</i> , 2018, 33, 479-489.	1.9	6
9	Self-assessments of memory correlate with neuroticism and conscientiousness, not memory span performance. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2017, 105, 19-23.	2.9	14
10	Self-report measures of executive function problems correlate with personality, not performance-based executive function measures, in nonclinical samples.. <i>Psychological Assessment</i> , 2016, 28, 372-385.	1.5	73
11	The online dating romance scam: The psychological impact on victims " both financial and non-financial. <i>Criminology and Criminal Justice</i> , 2016, 16, 176-194.	1.3	98
12	Aggressive priming online: Facebook adverts can prime aggressive cognitions. <i>Computers in Human Behavior</i> , 2015, 48, 323-330.	8.5	12
13	The true self online: Personality correlates of preference for self-expression online, and observer ratings of personality online and offline. <i>Computers in Human Behavior</i> , 2014, 32, 171-177.	8.5	47
14	The online dating romance scam: causes and consequences of victimhood. <i>Psychology, Crime and Law</i> , 2014, 20, 261-283.	1.0	110
15	Internet self-efficacy does not predict student use of Internet-mediated educational technology. <i>Research in Learning Technology</i> , 2014, 22, .	2.3	5
16	Factors affecting faculty use of learning technologies: implications for models of technology adoption. <i>Journal of Computing in Higher Education</i> , 2013, 25, 1-11.	6.1	181
17	The Online Romance Scam: A Serious Cybercrime. <i>Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking</i> , 2012, 15, 181-183.	3.9	117
18	The relationship between retrieval-induced forgetting, anxiety, and personality. <i>Anxiety, Stress and Coping</i> , 2012, 25, 711-718.	2.9	14

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19	Personality testing on the internet. , 2012, , .		2
20	Looking for Love in so many Places: Characteristics of Online Daters and Speed Daters. <i>Interpersona</i> , 2012, 3, 63-86.	0.5	13
21	Not all lies are spontaneous: An examination of deception across different modes of communication. <i>Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology</i> , 2012, 63, 208-216.	2.6	30
22	“ECSTASY USE, BY ITSELF, DOES NOT RESULT IN RESIDUAL NEUROTOXICITY” A POWERFUL ARGUMENT?. <i>Addiction</i> , 2011, 106, 1269-1270.	3.3	5
23	Hair MDMA Samples Are Consistent with Reported Ecstasy Use: Findings from a Study Investigating Effects of Ecstasy on Mood and Memory. <i>Neuropsychobiology</i> , 2011, 63, 15-21.	1.9	41
24	A short self-report measure of problems with executive function suitable for administration via the Internet. <i>Behavior Research Methods</i> , 2010, 42, 709-714.	4.0	52
25	Privacy, Trust, and Self-Disclosure Online. <i>Human-Computer Interaction</i> , 2010, 25, 1-24.	4.4	312
26	Cognitive and mood effects of 8 weeks' supplementation with 400 mg or 1000 mg of the omega-3 essential fatty acid docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) in healthy children aged 10-12 years. <i>Nutritional Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 12, 48-56.	3.1	74
27	Measuring self-disclosure online: Blurring and non-response to sensitive items in web-based surveys. <i>Computers in Human Behavior</i> , 2008, 24, 2158-2171.	8.5	140
28	Five-factor personality correlates of perceptions of women's body sizes. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2008, 45, 697-699.	2.9	26
29	Cognitive and mood effects in healthy children during 12 weeks' supplementation with multi-vitamin/minerals. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2008, 100, 1086-1096.	2.3	49
30	Development of measures of online privacy concern and protection for use on the Internet. <i>Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology</i> , 2007, 58, 157-165.	2.6	307
31	Internet users' perceptions of "privacy concerns" and "privacy actions". <i>International Journal of Human Computer Studies</i> , 2007, 65, 526-536.	5.6	170
32	Privacy and self-disclosure online. , 2006, , .		9
33	Screening for psychological distress using internet administration of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) in individuals with chronic fatigue syndrome. <i>British Journal of Clinical Psychology</i> , 2006, 45, 483-498.	3.5	53
34	Dancing hot on Ecstasy: physical activity and thermal comfort ratings are associated with the memory and other psychobiological problems reported by recreational MDMA users. <i>Human Psychopharmacology</i> , 2006, 21, 285-298.	1.5	61
35	Watching me, watching you: privacy attitudes and reactions to identity card implementation scenarios in the United Kingdom. <i>Journal of Information Science</i> , 2006, 32, 334-343.	3.3	27
36	Differential experiences of the psychobiological sequelae of ecstasy use: quantitative and qualitative data from an internet study. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2006, 20, 437-446.	4.0	56

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37	Nonequivalence of on-line and paper-and-pencil psychological tests: The case of the prospective memory questionnaire. <i>Behavior Research Methods</i> , 2005, 37, 148-154.	4.0	82
38	Personality, gender and self-perceived intelligence. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2005, 39, 543-555.	2.9	42
39	Implementing a Five-Factor Personality Inventory for Use on the Internet. <i>European Journal of Psychological Assessment</i> , 2005, 21, 115-127.	3.0	219
40	Self-rated everyday and prospective memory abilities of cigarette smokers and non-smokers: a web-based study. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2005, 78, 235-241.	3.2	43
41	The reality of psychomotor problems, and the possibility of Parkinson's disorder, in some recreational ecstasy/MDMA users: a rejoinder to Sumnall et al. (2003). <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2004, 171, 231-233.	3.1	6
42	Increased intensity of Ecstasy and polydrug usage in the more experienced recreational Ecstasy/MDMA users: A WWW study. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2004, 29, 743-752.	3.0	134
43	Parkinson's disorder, psychomotor problems and dopaminergic neurotoxicity in recreational ecstasy/MDMA users. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2003, 167, 449-450.	3.1	4
44	Patterns of Drug Use and the Influence of Gender on Self-Reports of Memory Ability in Ecstasy Users: A Web-Based Study. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2003, 17, 389-396.	4.0	72
45	Internet-based Questionnaire Assessment: Appropriate Use in Clinical Contexts. <i>Cognitive Behaviour Therapy</i> , 2003, 32, 100-109.	3.5	142
46	An investigation into the psychometric properties of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale in individuals with chronic fatigue syndrome. <i>Psychology, Health and Medicine</i> , 2003, 8, 425-439.	2.4	36
47	Effects of Alcohol on Subjective Ratings of Prospective and Everyday Memory Deficits. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2003, 27, 970-974.	2.4	8
48	Online assessment: Desirable or dangerous?. <i>Professional Psychology: Research and Practice</i> , 2002, 33, 148-154.	1.0	152
49	Ecstasy/MDMA attributed problems reported by novice, moderate and heavy recreational users. <i>Human Psychopharmacology</i> , 2002, 17, 309-312.	1.5	136
50	Differential effects of Ecstasy and cannabis on self-reports of memory ability: a web-based study. <i>Human Psychopharmacology</i> , 2001, 16, 619-625.	1.5	92
51	Doing Educational Research on the Internet. , 2001, , 221-242.		7
52	Internet research: Self-monitoring and judgments of attractiveness. <i>Behavior Research Methods</i> , 2000, 32, 521-527.	1.3	24
53	Potential of the Internet for Personality Research. , 2000, , 121-140.		118
54	Research on the Internet: Validation of a World-Wide Web mediated personality scale. <i>Behavior Research Methods</i> , 1999, 31, 565-571.	1.3	88

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Using the Internet for psychological research: Personality testing on the World Wide Web. British Journal of Psychology, 1999, 90, 125-144.	2.3	435
56	Does the revised multiple affect adjective checklist hostility subscale measure hostility?. Aggressive Behavior, 1999, 25, 179-184.	2.4	5
57	Trust, personality, and belief as determinants of the organic reach of political disinformation on social media. Social Science Journal, 0, , 1-12.	1.5	7