Konrad S Jankowski

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/7474790/publications.pdf

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304743 361022 1,450 61 22 35 citations h-index g-index papers 61 61 61 1455 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Social jet lag: Sleep-corrected formula. Chronobiology International, 2017, 34, 531-535.	2.0	114
2	Diurnal Variation in Energetic Arousal, Tense Arousal, and Hedonic Tone in Extreme Morning and Evening Types. Chronobiology International, 2008, 25, 577-595.	2.0	91
3	Mind the balance, be contented: Balanced time perspective mediates the relationship between mindfulness and life satisfaction. Personality and Individual Differences, 2016, 93, 27-31.	2.9	77
4	Is the shift in chronotype associated with an alteration in well-being?. Biological Rhythm Research, 2015, 46, 237-248.	0.9	71
5	Deviation from the balanced time perspective: A systematic review of empirical relationships with psychological variables. Personality and Individual Differences, 2020, 156, 109772.	2.9	66
6	Chronotype and time-of-day effects on mood during school day. Chronobiology International, 2015, 32, 37-42.	2.0	61
7	Morningness-eveningness and depressive symptoms: Test on the components level with CES-D in Polish students. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2016, 196, 47-53.	4.1	61
8	Morningness–eveningness correlates with sleep time, quality, and hygiene in secondary school students: a multilevel analysis. Sleep Medicine, 2017, 30, 151-159.	1.6	54
9	Evening adolescents: The role of family relationships and pubertal development. Journal of Adolescence, 2014, 37, 425-432.	2.4	47
10	Morningness/Eveningness and Satisfaction With Life in a Polish Sample. Chronobiology International, 2012, 29, 780-785.	2.0	43
11	Morningness and life satisfaction: Further evidence from Spain. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 1283-1285.	2.0	42
12	The role of temperament in the relationship between morningness–eveningness and mood. Chronobiology International, 2014, 31, 114-122.	2.0	39
13	ARNTL, CLOCK and PER3 polymorphisms $\hat{a} \in \hat{b}$ links with chronotype and affective dimensions. Chronobiology International, 2017, 34, 1105-1113.	2.0	36
14	What Are the Optimal Levels of Time Perspectives? Deviation from the Balanced Time Perspective-Revisited (DBTP-r). Psychologica Belgica, 2020, 60, 164-183.	1.9	34
15	Polish version of the reduced Morningness–Eveningness Questionnaire. Biological Rhythm Research, 2013, 44, 427-433.	0.9	32
16	Morningness–eveningness and sociosexuality: Evening females are less restricted than morning ones. Personality and Individual Differences, 2014, 68, 13-17.	2.9	30
17	Morningness–eveningness and performance-based emotional intelligence. Biological Rhythm Research, 2015, 46, 417-423.	0.9	30
18	Age or age at onset? Which of them really matters for neuro and social cognition in schizophrenia?. Psychiatry Research, 2015, 225, 197-201.	3.3	28

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19	Chronotype, gender, and time for sex. Chronobiology International, 2014, 31, 911-916.	2.0	26
20	Let's dance – feel better! Mood changes following dancing in different situations. European Journal of Sport Science, 2015, 15, 640-646.	2.7	24
21	Wise "birds―follow their clock: The role of emotional intelligence and morningness–eveningness in diurnal regulation of mood. Chronobiology International, 2016, 33, 51-63.	2.0	24
22	Morningness–eveningness and temperament: The Regulative Theory of Temperament perspective. Personality and Individual Differences, 2012, 53, 734-739.	2.9	22
23	Differences in sun time within the same time zone affect sleep–wake and social rhythms, but not morningness preference: Findings from a Polish–German comparison study. Time and Society, 2014, 23, 258-276.	1.5	22
24	Chronotype, social jetlag and sleep loss in relation to sex steroids. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2019, 108, 87-93.	2.7	22
25	Animal Welfare Attitudes: Effects of Gender and Diet in University Samples from 22 Countries. Animals, 2021, 11, 1893.	2.3	22
26	Mood as a Result of Temperament Profile: Predictions from the Regulative Theory of Temperament. Personality and Individual Differences, 2012, 52, 559-562.	2.9	20
27	Personality and individual differences in responses to aggression triggering events among prisoners and non-prisoners. Personality and Individual Differences, 2013, 55, 947-951.	2.9	19
28	Effects of chronotype and time of day on mood responses to CrossFit training. Chronobiology International, 2019, 36, 237-249.	2.0	18
29	Sociosexuality, Morningness–Eveningness, and Sleep Duration. SAGE Open, 2016, 6, 215824401562195.	1.7	17
30	Similarity in Chronotype and Preferred Time for Sex and Its Role in Relationship Quality and Sexual Satisfaction. Frontiers in Psychology, 2018, 9, 443.	2.1	17
31	Effects of cognitive remediation therapy versus other interventions on cognitive functioning in schizophrenia inpatients. Neuropsychological Rehabilitation, 2019, 29, 477-488.	1.6	17
32	Women would like their Partners to be more Synchronized with them in their Sleep-Wake Rhythm. Spanish Journal of Psychology, 2014, 17, E70.	2.1	16
33	Evidence for the validity of the composite scale of morningness based on students from Germany and Poland – relationship with sleep–wake and social schedules. Biological Rhythm Research, 2014, 45, 653-659.	0.9	14
34	Construct validity of the Polish version of the reinforcement sensitivity theory-personality questionnaire. Personality and Individual Differences, 2017, 109, 172-180.	2.9	14
35	The mediational role of emotion regulation in the relationship between personality and subjective well-being. Current Psychology, 2022, 41, 4098-4111.	2.8	14
36	Binge Eating Disorder: What Is the Role of Physical Activity Associated with Dietary and Psychological Treatment?. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 3622.	4.1	14

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37	Angry night birds: Emotionality, activity and sociability temperament in adolescent chronotypes. Chronobiology International, 2020, 37, 652-659.	2.0	13
38	Morningness-eveningness and seasonality. Biological Rhythm Research, 2017, 48, 331-342.	0.9	12
39	The relationship between mood experienced during an exam, proneness to frustration and neuroticism. Learning and Individual Differences, 2015, 37, 237-240.	2.7	11
40	+G _z Centrifugation and Mood. Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine, 2012, 83, 136-139.	0.5	10
41	Synchrony in chronotype and social jetlag between dogs and humans across Europe. Time and Society, 2018, 27, 223-238.	1.5	10
42	Sexual Self-Schema Scale for Womenâ€"Validation and Psychometric Properties of the Polish Version. Sexual Medicine, 2018, 6, 131-142.	1.6	10
43	Why do evening people consider themselves more intelligent than morning individuals? The role of big five, narcissism, and objective cognitive ability. Chronobiology International, 2019, 36, 1741-1751.	2.0	10
44	Measuring the Capacity to Love: Development of the CTL-Inventory. Frontiers in Psychology, 2018, 9, 1115.	2.1	9
45	The Role of Morningness and Endurance in Mood and Attention During Morning and Evening Hours. Journal of Individual Differences, 2016, 37, 73-80.	1.0	8
46	Religiosity and the Spread of COVID-19: A Multinational Comparison. Journal of Religion and Health, 2022, 61, 1641-1656.	1.7	8
47	Actual versus preferred sleep times as a proxy of biological time for social jet lag. Chronobiology International, 2017, 34, 1175-1176.	2.0	7
48	Sleep timing is linked to sociosexuality: Evidence from German, Polish, Slovak, and Spanish females. Time and Society, 2019, 28, 1272-1287.	1.5	7
49	The role of time perspective and mindfulness on life satisfaction in the United States of America, Spain, Poland and Japan: A cross-cultural study. Current Psychology, 2023, 42, 17682-17699.	2.8	7
50	Morningness-eveningness preference and shift in chronotype during COVID-19 as predictors of mood and well-being in university students. Personality and Individual Differences, 2022, 191, 111581.	2.9	6
51	Polish Version of the Managing the Emotions of Others Scale (MEOS). Psychological Reports, 2016, 118, 532-543.	1.7	4
52	Chronotype and time metaphors: morning-types conceive time as more friendly and less hostile. Biological Rhythm Research, 2018, 49, 431-441.	0.9	4
53	Ukrainian versions of the Composite Scale of Morningness and Munich Chronotype Questionnaire. Biological Rhythm Research, 2022, 53, 878-896.	0.9	4
54	Coffee consumption and propensity to experience aggressive feelings in provoking and frustrating situations. Current Issues in Personality Psychology, 2015, 3, 105-111.	0.5	3

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55	Moral foundations in chronotypes: morningness predicts conservative morality. Chronobiology International, 2021, 38, 1143-1150.	2.0	3
56	Role of Living Conditions and Socioenvironmental Factors on Chronotype in Adolescents. Adolescents, 2021, 1, 95-107.	0.8	2
57	Mental health indices may fully mediate the relationship between morningness–eveningness and disease control among adult asthma patients. Journal of Asthma, 2022, 59, 1923-1932.	1.7	2
58	Reliability of the Nonweightbearing Inclinometric Measurements of the Ankle Range of Motion in Older Adults With Orthopedic Problems. Topics in Geriatric Rehabilitation, 2015, 31, 164-169.	0.4	1
59	The moderating role of personality traits in the associations between seasonal fluctuations in chronotype and depressive symptoms. Chronobiology International, 2022, , 1-9.	2.0	1
60	SprawnoÅ,ć intelektualna osób o odmiennych chronotypach. , 2021, , 259-273.		0
61	The influence of light exposure and chronotype on working memory in humans. Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis, 2021, 81, 111-120.	0.7	0