

# Dead and Alive

Social Psychological and Personality Science  
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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Social Psychological Origins of Conspiracy Theories: The Case of the Jewish Conspiracy Theory in Malaysia. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2012, 3, 280.	1.1	171
2	Belief in conspiracy theories: The influence of uncertainty and perceived morality. <i>European Journal of Social Psychology</i> , 2013, 43, 109-115.	1.5	206
3	Rationality in Conspiracy Beliefs: The Role of Perceived Motive. <i>Psychological Reports</i> , 2013, 113, 118-128.	0.9	21
4	Addressing heterogeneous parental concerns about vaccination with a multiple-source model. <i>Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics</i> , 2013, 9, 1790-1794.	1.4	20
5	Recursive Fury: Conspiracist Ideation in the Blogosphere in Response to Research on Conspiracist Ideation. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2013, 4, 73.	1.1	18
6	The Big Pharma conspiracy theory. <i>Medical Writing</i> , 2013, 22, 259-261.	0.0	32
7	Measuring Individual Differences in Generic Beliefs in Conspiracy Theories Across Cultures: Conspiracy Mentality Questionnaire. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2013, 4, 225.	1.1	457
8	“What about building 7?” A social psychological study of online discussion of 9/11 conspiracy theories. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2013, 4, 409.	1.1	81
9	The Role of Conspiracist Ideation and Worldviews in Predicting Rejection of Science. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e75637.	1.1	404
10	Measuring Belief in Conspiracy Theories: The Generic Conspiracist Beliefs Scale. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2013, 4, 279.	1.1	443
11	Girl in the cellar: a repeated cross-sectional investigation of belief in conspiracy theories about the kidnapping of Natascha Kampusch. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2013, 4, 297.	1.1	34
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13	Thirty shades of truth: conspiracy theories as stories of individuation, not of pathological delusion. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2013, 4, 406.	1.1	29
14	Conspiracy theories as quasi-religious mentality: an integrated account from cognitive science, social representations theory, and frame theory. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2013, 4, 424.	1.1	90
15	The Sarrazin effect: the presence of absurd statements in conspiracy theories makes canonical information less plausible. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2013, 4, 453.	1.1	15
16	Power, politics, and paranoia: an introduction. , 0, , 1-14.		3
17	The Effects of Anti-Vaccine Conspiracy Theories on Vaccination Intentions. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e89177.	1.1	764
18	Immanent Justice Reasoning. <i>Advances in Experimental Social Psychology</i> , 2014, 49, 105-161.	2.0	45

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20	The Philosophy of Conspiracy Theories. , 2014, , .		73
21	Belief in Conspiracy Theories and Susceptibility to the Conjunction Fallacy. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 2014, 28, 238-248.	0.9	149
22	Examining the Relationship Between Conspiracy Theories, Paranormal Beliefs, and Pseudoscience Acceptance Among a University Population. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 2014, 28, 617-625.	0.9	161
23	Speaking (Unâ€“)Truth to Power: Conspiracy Mentality as A Generalised Political Attitude. European Journal of Personality, 2014, 28, 25-43.	1.9	421
24	When consequence size predicts belief in conspiracy theories: The moderating role of perspective taking. Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 2014, 55, 63-73.	1.3	75
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36	Anti-Western Conspiracy Thinking and Expectations of Collusion: Evidence from Russia and China. SSRN Electronic Journal, 2015, , .	0.4	0

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38	Political Extremism Predicts Belief in Conspiracy Theories. <i>Social Psychological and Personality Science</i> , 2015, 6, 570-578.	2.4	338
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45	Putting the stress on conspiracy theories: Examining associations between psychological stress, anxiety, and belief in conspiracy theories. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2016, 99, 72-76.	1.6	108
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54	Organizational Conspiracy Beliefs: Implications for Leadership Styles and Employee Outcomes. <i>Journal of Business and Psychology</i> , 2016, 31, 479-491.	2.5	48

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56	Why Education Predicts Decreased Belief in Conspiracy Theories. <i>Applied Cognitive Psychology</i> , 2017, 31, 50-58.	0.9	270
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67	The Effect of Conspiratorial Thinking and Motivated Reasoning on Belief in Election Fraud. <i>Political Research Quarterly</i> , 2017, 70, 933-946.	1.1	87
68	Individual difference factors and beliefs in medical and political conspiracy theories. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Psychology</i> , 2017, 58, 422-428.	0.8	88
69	Conspiracy theories as part of history: The role of societal crisis situations. <i>Memory Studies</i> , 2017, 10, 323-333.	0.8	355
70	Prevention is better than cure: Addressing anti-vaccine conspiracy theories. <i>Journal of Applied Social Psychology</i> , 2017, 47, 459-469.	1.3	245
71	Conspiracy suspicions as a proxy for beliefs in conspiracy theories: Implications for theory and measurement. <i>British Journal of Psychology</i> , 2017, 108, 507-527.	1.2	49
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88	The winner knew it all? Conspiracy beliefs and hindsight perspective after the 2016 US general election. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2018, 123, 236-240.	1.6	23
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116	A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Psychological Research on Conspiracy Beliefs: Field Characteristics, Measurement Instruments, and Associations With Personality Traits. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2019, 10, 205.	1.1	160
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128	Understanding (and Reducing) Inaction on Climate Change. <i>Social Issues and Policy Review</i> , 2020, 14, 3-35.	3.7	115
129	Gamble with Your Head and Not Your Heart: A Conceptual Model for How Thinking-Style Promotes Irrational Gambling Beliefs. <i>Journal of Gambling Studies</i> , 2020, 36, 183-206.	1.1	17



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130	Critical Thinking and the Rejection of Unsubstantiated Claims. , 2020, , 68-102.		1
131	â€œIs It the Message or the Messenger?â€ Conspiracy Endorsement and Media Sources. Social Science Computer Review, 2021, 39, 1203-1217.	2.6	17
132	A Bioweapon or a Hoax? The Link Between Distinct Conspiracy Beliefs About the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Outbreak and Pandemic Behavior. Social Psychological and Personality Science, 2020, 11, 1110-1118.	2.4	364
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149	The influence of conspiracy beliefs on conventional and unconventional forms of political participation: The mediating role of political efficacy. <i>British Journal of Social Psychology</i> , 2020, 59, 549-569.	1.8	33
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164	COVID-19 as an undesirable political issue: Conspiracy beliefs and intolerance of uncertainty predict adherence to prevention measures. <i>Current Psychology</i> , 2023, 42, 209-219.	1.7	33
166	Medical disinformation and the unviable nature of COVID-19 conspiracy theories. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0245900.	1.1	78

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