

# GRA 2203 Psychological Measurement and Individual Differences

View Online



[1]

Aguinis, H. et al. 2001. Measurement in work and organizational psychology. Handbook of industrial, work and organizational psychology: Vol. 1: Personnel psychology. Sage. 27-50.

[2]

Barsade, S.G. and Gibson, D.E. 2007. Why Does Affect Matter in Organizations? Academy of Management Perspectives. 21, 1 (Feb. 2007), 36-59.

[3]

Brahma, S.S. 2009. Assessment of Construct Validity in Management Research. Journal of Management Research (09725814). 9, 2 (2009), 59-71.

[4]

Conway, James MHuffcutt, Allen I A review and evaluation of exploratory factor analysis practices in organizational research. Organizational Research Methods. 6, 2, 147-168.

[5]

Cooper, C. 2010. Individual differences and personality. Hodder Education.

[6]

Deci, E.L. and Ryan, R.M. 1985. The general causality orientations scale:

Self-determination in personality. *Journal of Research in Personality*. 19, 2 (Jun. 1985), 109-134.

[7]

Digman, J.M. 1990. Personality structure: Emergence of the five-factor model. *Annual Review of Psychology*. 41, 1 (1990), 417-440.

[8]

Drasgow, F. et al. 2010. 75 Years After Likert: Thurstone Was Right! *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*. 3, 4 (2010), 465-476.

[9]

Drasgow, F. 2003. Intelligence and the workplace. *Handbook of psychology: Vol.12: Industrial and organizational psychology*. W.C. Borman et al., eds. Wiley. 107-130.

[10]

Dyer, N.G. et al. 2005. Applying multilevel confirmatory factor analysis techniques to the study of leadership. *The Leadership Quarterly*. 16, 1 (Feb. 2005), 149-167.  
DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.leaqua.2004.09.009>.

[11]

Fiske, S.T. 2007. Core social motivations: Views from the couch, consciousness, classroom, and collectives. *Handbook of Motivation Science*. Guilford Publications. 3-27.

[12]

Fleenor, F., J.W. and Taylor, S. 2004. The assessment of creativity. *Comprehensive handbook of psychological assessment: Vol 4: Industrial and organizational assessment*. J.C. Thomas, ed. John Wiley. 75-84.

[13]

Føllesdal, H. and Hagtvet, K. 2013. Does emotional intelligence as ability predict transformational leadership? A multilevel approach. *The Leadership Quarterly*. 24, 5 (Oct. 2013), 747–762. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.leaqua.2013.07.004>.

[14]

Hudson, N.W. and Fraley, R.C. 2015. Volitional personality trait change: Can people choose to change their personality traits? *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 109, 3 (2015), 2015–507.

[15]

Hulleman, C.S. et al. 2010. A meta-analytic review of achievement goal measures: Different labels for the same constructs or different constructs with similar labels? *Psychological Bulletin*. 136, 3 (2010), 422–449.

[16]

Judge, T.A. et al. 2013. Hierarchical representations of the five-factor model of personality in predicting job performance: Integrating three organizing frameworks with two theoretical perspectives. *Journal of Applied Psychology*. 98, 6 (2013), 875–925.

[17]

Judge, T.A. et al. 2004. Intelligence and Leadership: A Quantitative Review and Test of Theoretical Propositions. *Journal of Applied Psychology*. 89, 3 (2004), 542–552.

[18]

Judge, T.A. et al. 2014. What I experienced yesterday is who I am today: Relationship of work motivations and behaviors to within-individual variation in the five-factor model of personality. *Journal of Applied Psychology*. 99, 2 (2014), 199–221.

[19]

Judge, T.A. and Zapata, C.P. 2015. The Person-Situation Debate Revisited: Effect of Situation Strength and Trait Activation on the Validity of the Big Five Personality Traits in Predicting Job Performance. *Academy of Management Journal*. 58, 4 (Aug. 2015), 1149–1179.

[20]

Marshall, M.B. et al. 2005. Socially desirable responding and the factorial stability of the NEO PI-R. *Psychological Assessment*. 17, 3 (2005), 379-384.

[21]

Martinsen, Ø. et al. 2011. Cognitive style and creativity. *Encyclopedia of creativity: 1: A-I*. M.A. Runco and S.R. Pritzker, eds. Academic Press. 1-8.

[22]

McClelland, D.C. et al. 1989. How do self-attributed and implicit motives differ? *Psychological Review*. 96, 4 (1989).

[23]

O'Boyle, E.H. et al. 2011. The relation between emotional intelligence and job performance: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*. 32, 5 (Jul. 2011), 788-818. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1002/job.714>.

[24]

Ones, D.S. 2005. Personality at Work: Raising Awareness and Correcting Misconceptions. *Human Performance*. 18, 4 (2005), 389-404.

[25]

Salgado, J.F. et al. 2015. The validity of ipsative and quasi-ipsative forced-choice personality inventories for different occupational groups: A comprehensive meta-analysis. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*. 88, 4 (2015), 797-834. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1111/joop.12098>.

[26]

Schultheiss, O.C. et al. 2009. Are Implicit and Explicit Motive Measures Statistically Independent? A Fair and Balanced Test Using the Picture Story Exercise and a Cue- and

Response-Matched Questionnaire Measure. *Journal of Personality Assessment*. 91, 1 (Jan. 2009), 72–81.

[27]

Soto, C.J. and John, O.P. 2017. The next Big Five Inventory (BFI-2): Developing and assessing a hierarchical model with 15 facets to enhance bandwidth, fidelity, and predictive power. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 113, 1 (2017), 117–143.

[28]

de Vries, R.E. 2012. Personality predictors of leadership styles and the self–other agreement problem. *The Leadership Quarterly*. 23, 5 (Oct. 2012), 809–821.  
DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.leaqua.2012.03.002>.