

## Special Issue Call for Papers

### **“Compulsive studying and working: Emerging science of major social and epidemiological threats”**

Guest Editor:

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Working and studying are among the most valued activities; they form the basis for a social role and personal identity and underlie the organization of social structure in industrialized countries.

However, occupational, school, and academic stress and high workload negatively affect health and psychosocial functioning, including the growing “pandemics” of burnout. They are increasingly recognized as significant contributors to the diseases and disorders constituting major components of the global burden of disease. While the multiplicity of external factors affect stress and workload, a particular issue involves inner compulsion to overburden oneself with work-related activities. An undue preoccupation with productivity to the exclusion of pleasure and interpersonal relationships is a clinically recognized problem. More and more evidence suggests that uncontrollable overworking is related to an addictive disorder, so-called “work addiction” or “workaholism,” resulting in reduced productivity and considerable harm to the individual and other people in their environment.

Particularly, managers may play a crucial role as they have a high risk of work addiction, and their decisions affect numerous workers, their families, the organization, and the recipients of their work.

The available prevalence estimates suggest that work addiction may affect 6% to 20% of the working population. Cultural and socioeconomic factors may have considerable effects on its occurrence.

High prevalence, exceeding most addictive disorders, and robust relationship with harm to self and others make it a major social and epidemiological threat. Therefore its development requires deeper understanding, allowing for effective early prevention and intervention programs. Study addiction has been identified and conceptualized as an early form of work addiction to facilitate this because addictions tend to have onset in late adolescence and early adulthood. Other forms of compulsive overworking may involve behaviors unrelated to professional occupation, such as volunteering work or homemaking duties performed by unemployed or senior citizens, including the retired population. Some studies show that work addiction has non-trivial prevalence rates among these untypical groups. However, today the knowledge on the nature, determinants, and consequences, as well as the lifetime course of compulsive overinvolvement in work-related activities, is still limited. The interdisciplinary nature of this phenomenon requires an input of researchers representing different areas of expertise, including specialists from fields such as medicine, psychology, economics, education, sociology, and others.

**Manuscript types can include:** Reports of empirical studies; Brief communications; Reviews; Meta-analyses; Case studies.

High-quality original contributions are welcome to be submitted as papers for this special issue on compulsive studying and working.

Health Psychology Report (HPR) publishes high-quality original articles and reviews of recognized scientists that deal with theories and research from the perspective of social and medicine medical science. HPR promotes the study and application of psychological approaches to health and illness.

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Please consider the following important dates:

DATE	PROGRESS
March, 31, 2022	Submission of a letter of intent and structured abstract (Max 500 words), which includes: (a) full author names, contact details, and affiliations, (b) explanation of why the study is novel and its unique contribution to the field (c) a description of how the study fits with the call for papers to the guest editors: <a href="mailto:p.atroszko@ug.edu.pl">p.atroszko@ug.edu.pl</a>
April, 15, 2022	Notification to authors for the selection
June, 30, 2022	Submission of the first draft via the electronic Editorial System <a href="https://www.editorialsystem.com/hpr">https://www.editorialsystem.com/hpr</a>
August, 15, 2022	Feedback from the first round of reviews to authors
September 30, 2022	Submission of revised papers
October, 31, 2022	Proofs
November, 30, 2022	Publication of successfully reviewed papers

If you have any further questions regarding the content or a timeline, please feel free to contact dr Paweł A. Atroszko [p.atroszko@ug.edu.pl](mailto:p.atroszko@ug.edu.pl)

Looking forward to your cooperation and positive response,

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