



Premio a la mejor publicación científica de Psicología donde participen investigadores/as jóvenes (Primer trimestre 2026)

Reunido el comité evaluador del “Premio a la mejor publicación científica de Psicología donde participen investigadores/as jóvenes 2026”, y tras proceder a la evaluación de los artículos presentados para la convocatoria del primer trimestre del premio mediante la aplicación de los siguientes criterios:

1. Contribución del investigador/a -cumplimiento los requisitos de la convocatoria- al trabajo de investigación presentado.
2. Posición relativa de la revista en la categoría del JCR en la que esté mejor posicionada.

El comité evaluador establece que los trabajos que recibirán la mención “**Trabajo científico del primer trimestre de 2026**” son:

PRIMERO

Durán-Guerrero, E., Sánchez-Jiménez, V., & Muñoz-Fernández, N. (2025). Risk profiles for the perpetration of non-consensual sharing of sexual content among Spanish adolescents: a cross-sectional and longitudinal study. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 177, 108889.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2025.108889>

JCI: 8,9; Q1; Posición: 3/102 PSYCHOLOGY, EXPERIMENTAL

Abstract: Non-consensual sharing of sexual content (NCS) represents a growing form of online sexual harassment, with significant prevalence among adolescents. This study examines, through a person-centered approach, the sociocognitive, emotional, and behavioral factors associated with NCS perpetration cross-sectionally and longitudinally. A total of 509 Spanish adolescents (49.5 % girls, average age = 14.98) participated at two time points: at baseline and six months later. At baseline, three risk profiles were identified: the “adjusted” profile (n = 433, 85 %): characterized by low levels of pro-sexual harassment attitudes and online sexual harassment perpetration, and high levels of emotions of moral responsibility; the “morally responsible, but aggressive” profile (n = 61, 12 %) characterized by moderate levels of pro-sexual harassment attitudes and emotions of moral responsibility, and moderate-high levels of online sexual harassment perpetration; and the “unemotional and aggressive” profile (n = 15, 3 %) characterized by moderate levels of pro-sexual harassment attitudes, high levels of online sexual harassment perpetration, and low levels of emotions of moral responsibility. Controlling for gender and age, belonging to the “morally responsible, but aggressive” and “unemotional and aggressive” profiles were associated with higher levels of NCS



perpetration cross-sectionally ($R^2 = 0.257$) and longitudinally ($R^2 = 0.171$). Adolescents (mainly boys) who were involved in online sexual harassment behaviors, justifying them, and failing to feel any guilt in response to situations of this kind, were more likely to engage in NCS. The findings and practical implications are discussed..

SEGUNDO

Villa-Henao, D., Wachs, S., del Rey, R., & Mora-Merchán, J. A. (2026). Understanding the longitudinal continuity of defending behavior against non-consensual sexting among adolescents: The role of empathy and perceived school climate. *Aggression and Violent Behavior, 87*, 102137.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2026.102137>

JIF: 3,4; Q1; Posición: 5/111 CRIMINOLOGY & PENOLOGY

Abstract: Previous research has highlighted the crucial role of bystander intervention in mitigating the spread of harmful content and reducing victim impact in the context of non-consensual sexting. This two-wave longitudinal study examined the continuity of adolescents' defending behaviors over one year, and the influence of empathy and perceived school climate. The sample comprised 698 adolescents aged between 12 and 18 years ($M = 14.10$, $SD = 1.31$), with a gender distribution of 50.5% boys ($n = 349$), 48.6% girls ($n = 336$), and 0.9% gender-diverse ($n = 6$). Participants completed self-report questionnaires assessing their defending behaviors against non-consensual sexting, empathy, school climate, and sociodemographic characteristics. Using structural equation modeling, results showed that defending behavior at Time 1 (T1) predicted defending at Time 2 (T2). Empathy and perceived school climate were positively associated with defending at (T2), and the model yielded statistically significant indirect effects linking T1 defending with T2 defending through these psychosocial variables. Gender-specific analyses revealed differentiated patterns for boys and girls. These findings underscore the importance of strengthening personal skills and supportive school environments to foster bystander intervention against non-consensual sexting. Practical implications suggest focusing on empathy development and positive school climate to address non-consensual sexting effectively.

TERCERO

de-Juan-Iglesias, P., Carretero, S., García-Terol, C., Horsch, A., & Motrico, E. (2026). Co-design of an innovative mHealth intervention for preventing mental health disorders after perinatal loss: A qualitative study with parents and healthcare professionals (e-Perinatal study). *Patient Education and Counseling, 146*, 109494.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2026.109494>

JIF: 3,1; Q1; Posición: 25/273 SOCIAL SCIENCES, INTERDISCIPLINARY

Abstract: Objective: To co-design an innovative mHealth intervention for preventing mental health disorders after perinatal loss, guided by the preferences of parents and multidisciplinary healthcare professionals.



Methods: Two focus groups were held with parents ($n = 9$, ≥ 6 months post-loss) and healthcare professionals ($n = 12$) within the [blinded for review] project. Using a Patient and Public Involvement approach, discussions took place in the context of the Spanish Public Health System. Data were analysed thematically using a deductive framework informed by predefined categories, while allowing for emerging themes. Reporting followed COREQ and GRIPP2 short-form guidelines.

Results: Participants reported a lack of accessible information and emphasized the need for clear communication, professional guidance, peer support, and freely available resources. They recommended tailored, sensitive, and visually engaging materials, particularly for early gestational losses. Valued features included care reminders and personalised user profiles. Professionals highlighted the importance of their active involvement to ensure relevance and integration into clinical practice.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates the value of incorporating parents and professional perspectives in designing an mHealth intervention for perinatal loss, highlighting key components such as communication, tailored content, and support, while calling for further research on effectiveness and scalability.

Practice implications: Providing open-access content on perinatal loss within pregnancy programs and integrating a co-designed mHealth intervention into care pathways may enhance preparedness, reduce stigma, and improve continuity of support for parents, particularly after early or post-discharge losses as miscarriages, stillbirths and neonatal death.

Estos tres artículos pasarán a formar parte del listado de artículos que competirá por el premio anual 2026.