

Premio a la mejor publicación científica de Psicología donde participen investigadores/as jóvenes. (Tercer trimestre 2023)

Reunido el comité evaluador del “Premio a la mejor publicación científica de Psicología”, y tras proceder a la evaluación de los artículos presentados para la tercera convocatoria del premio mediante la aplicación de los siguientes criterios:

1. Contribución del investigador/a -que cumple los requisitos de la convocatoria- al trabajo de investigación presentado.
2. Cuartil que ocupa la revista en la categoría ISI (Impacto relativo).

El comité evaluador establece que los trabajos que recibirán la mención “Trabajo científico del tercer trimestre” son:

PRIMERO

Murvartian L, Matías-García JA, Saavedra-Macías FJ, & Crowe A (2023). A Systematic Review of Public Stigmatization Toward Women Victims of Intimate Partner Violence in Low- and Middle-Income Countries. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 0(0)*.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380231178756>

Abstract

Public stigmatization of women victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) has begun to be studied because of its negative impact on recovery from violence. This systematic review aimed to analyze such stigmatization in low- and middle-income countries (LAMIC) by identifying social norms and perceptions linked to public stigmatizing responses, such responses, negative consequences of those responses on victims, and other factors associated with public stigma. Following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines, five databases were searched using “stigma” and multiple synonyms of IPV as keywords. Selected articles were empirical, written in English, published in peer-reviewed journals, and reported findings on public stigma toward women victims of IPV that had occurred in LAMIC. Nineteen articles met the inclusion criteria. Patriarchal gender roles, normalization of IPV and the consideration of violence as a private matter were the most prevalent social norms among the studies. These led to blaming, isolating, and discriminating against the victim, making her feel ashamed, considering her less valuable than before suffering IPV, and dismissing or denying the abuse. Many negative consequences were identified. Anticipated public stigma, associated with not disclosing the abuse and not seeking help, was the most popular. Public stigmatization was stronger when other public stigmas intersected and in the case of disadvantaged social circumstances. Consequences were diminished by protective factors such as informal support and gender-based violence support services. This review provides a global vision for future research in each specific sociocultural context and is a first step in the design of anti-stigma programs in LAMIC.

SEGUNDO

Aldemir H, Solís-Campos A, Saldaña D, Rodríguez-Ortiz IR (2023). A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Vocabulary Interventions for Deaf/Hard of Hearing Children and Adolescents. *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research*, 66, 2831-2857.
https://doi.org/10.1044/2023_jslhr-22-00570

Abstract

Purpose: The development of vocabulary size in deaf/hard of hearing (DHH) children and adolescents can be delayed compared to their peers due to lack of access to early language input. Complementary vocabulary interventions are reported in the literature. Our aim is to evaluate the effectiveness of intervention methods for their vocabulary improvement.

Method: Following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines, we searched five databases for peer-reviewed journal articles in English, published between 2000 and 2022 (inclusive), reporting vocabulary interventions for 2- to 18-year-old DHH children and adolescents without comorbidities. We conducted separate meta-analyses using a random-effects model on receptive oral vocabulary, expressive oral vocabulary, and signed vocabulary. We assessed the methodological quality of each paper. This review is preregistered in PROSPERO (International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews) with ID CRD42021243479.

Results: We included 25 group studies in this review out of 1,724 identified records. The quality assessment of the studies revealed risk of bias ranging from some concerns to high risk. Experimental vocabulary instruction produced improvement in receptive oral vocabulary (Hedges's $g = 1.08$, 95% CI [0.25, 1.90], $I^2 = 93.46$, $p = .01$), expressive oral vocabulary (Hedges's $g = 1.00$, 95% CI [0.18, 1.83], $I^2 = 96.37$, $p = .02$), and signed vocabulary (Hedges's $g = 1.88$, 95% CI [1.09, 2.66], $I^2 = 96.01$, $p < .001$) in the experimental groups. Written vocabulary and general vocabulary skills are also reported as a synthesis of results.

Conclusions: Multisensory and multimodal explicit vocabulary instruction for DHH children and adolescents is helpful in improving vocabulary acquisition with respect to baseline levels. However, its effectiveness must be carefully interpreted due to the lack of proper control groups and details on treatment as usual reported in the studies.

TERCERO

de la Fuente R, Sánchez-Queija I, & Parra Á. (2023). A longitudinal study on the stability and predictors of flourishing among emerging adults. *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science / Revue canadienne des sciences du comportement*, 55(3), 210–219. <https://doi.org/10.1037/cbs0000327>

Abstract

Flourishing is a concept that combines hedonic and eudaimonic well-being. Flourishing is advantageous for both individuals themselves and the society in which they live. The present study analyses the stability, predictors and correlates of flourishing during the initial years of emerging adulthood, along with gender differences. The sample comprised 400 emerging adults (268 women) who completed a questionnaire at two time points: Wave 1 (Mage = 20.31; SD = 2.04) and (3 years later) wave 2 (Mage = 23.66; SD = 2.08). The results indicate that flourishing is stable during this time period and that emerging adult women flourish more than their male counterparts. This high level of stability notwithstanding, the results indicate that having a romantic partner and enjoying social support from parents, friends and one's partner foster flourishing and cause it to increase over the course of this period. The findings reveal how important it is for young people to feel supported, since although they are engaged in a search for autonomy and independence, they continue to need social support.