Facultad de Psicología
UNIVERSIDAD D SEVILLA

Premio a la mejor publicación científica de Psicología donde participen investigadores/as jóvenes (Cuarto trimestre 2024)

Reunido el comité evaluador del "Premio a la mejor publicación científica de Psicología donde participen investigadores/as jóvenes", y tras proceder a la evaluación de los artículos presentados para la convocatoria del cuarto trimestre de 2024 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 WOS (Impacto relativo).

El comité evaluador establece que los trabajos que recibirán la mención "**Trabajo científico del cuarto trimestre de 2024**" son:

PRIMERO

Jiménez-Díaz, O., Wachs, S., Del Rey, R., & Mora-Merchán, J. A. (2024). Associations Between Searching and Sending Cyberhate: The Moderating Role of the Need of Online Popularity and Toxic Online Disinhibition. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*. Online Advance Publication
https://doi.org/10.1089/cyber.2024.0305
JIF: 4,2; Q1; Posición: 9/76

Abstract

Cyberhate, also known as hate speech, has emerged as a significant global concern. Existing research suggests that adolescents are primarily involved in cyberhate as bystanders, mainly unintentionally. However, there is growing evidence that some adolescents intentionally search for such content. Some indications suggest that actively searching for cyberhate may align more closely with sending it than mere exposure, hinting at a potentially risky behavior. Yet, the association between cyberhate searching and sending and the factors that may influence this relation has not been thoroughly explored. Therefore, the present study investigated (1) whether cyberhate searching is associated with sending and (2) whether the need for online popularity and toxic online disinhibition moderate this relation. The sample comprises 2,539 students (49.1 percent boys, 49.2 percent girls, and 1.7 percent others) aged 11–18 years (M = 14.07, SD = 1.39) from 18 middle and high schools in Spain. Self-report questionnaires were administered to assess cyberhate searching and sending, the need for online popularity, and toxic online disinhibition. Results indicated that cyberhate searching is positively associated with sending. Likewise, the high need for online popularity and toxic online disinhibition have strengthened this relation. These findings suggest that searching for cyberhate constitutes

a risky behavior and highlight the importance of addressing the need for online popularity and toxic online disinhibition in cyberhate prevention programs.

SEGUNDO

Santos-Carrasco, D., & De la Casa, L. G. (2024). A systematic review on sex differences in prepulse inhibition of startle: Implications for translational research. *European Psychologist*, 29(3).
https://doi.org/10.1027/1016-9040/a000530
JIF: 3,9; Q1; Posición: 26/219

Abstract

Prepulse inhibition of the startle response is defined as the inhibition of the startle reflex to an intense contextual stimulus (named pulse) when a weaker stimulus (named prepulse) precedes it and is considered a measure of sensorimotor gating. Consistent with recent research, it has been observed that this measure might exhibit sex differences in studies of both humans and rodents, although the results in the literature appear to be inconsistent. Therefore, this systematic review aims to analyze the sexual differences observed in human and nonhuman animal studies from a comparative perspective. A comprehensive search was conducted from the inception to the present in the Web of Science, PubMed, and PsycInfo databases. Following the search, 58 studies were included in the review. The average age in human studies (n = 32) was 31.45 years (range = 4–69), while among nonhuman animal studies (n = 26), the average age was 75.5 postnatal days (range = 7–360). The results indicated no clear sexual differences in the startle response magnitude. However, consistent sex differences in prepulse inhibition were found, revealing that males exhibited higher levels of sensorimotor gating compared to females in both humans (78.79% of the studies) and nonhuman animal studies (69.23% of the studies). Therefore, the findings corroborate the sex differences of prepulse inhibition and underscore the value of this paradigm in comparative science, emphasizing the importance of considering sex as an independent variable when studying this phenomenon.

NOTA: Al no haberse presentado más artículos en el citado trimestre, queda desierta la tercera mención.