



Premio a la mejor publicación científica de Psicología donde participen investigadores/as jóvenes (Primer 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 primer trimestre 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 primer trimestre de 2024**” son:

PRIMERO

Ojeda, M., Romera, E. M., & Del Rey, R. (2024). Nonconsensual sexting: are the moral processes the same if boys or girls appear in the forwarded content? *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*. Advance Online Publication.

<https://doi.org/10.1089/cyber.2023.0412>

JCI: 6,6; Q1; Posición: 5/63

Abstract: Sexting is a form of intimate communication available in today's digital society consisting of exchanging erotic-sexual content online. However, doing it without the consent of the person appearing in the content is becoming a normalized form of cyberviolence among adolescents. To advance our understanding of this phenomenon, further research is needed on its facilitating factors, which may include those related to its potential moral dimension and online disinhibition. This study aims to analyze, according to gender and age, the relationship between nonconsensual forwarding of erotic-sexual content, differentiating between the type of content and the gender of the person appearing in it, moral disengagement, and toxic online disinhibition. A total of 1,611 adolescents (47.9 percent girls) aged 12–15 years ($M = 13.4$; $SD = 1.0$) participated in the study. Moral disengagement and toxic disinhibition have been shown to facilitate nonconsensual forwarding of erotic-sexual content, but their relevance varies depending on the type of content, and whether girls or boys appear in it. Facilitating factors for nonconsensual forwarding of content featuring boys include age, the diffusion of the consequences, and toxic online disinhibition. For girls, identifying with the male gender and cognitive restructuring were the main facilitators. These findings represent an original advance in the field of study by discriminating between the type of content forwarded and the gender of the person who appears in it. The differences found contribute toward explaining the



processes that lead to making immoral decisions when sexting and help lay the foundations for designing psychoeducational programs in the future.

SEGUNDO

Martínez-García, I., De Witte, H., García-Martínez, J., & Cano-García, F. J. (2024). A systematic review and a comprehensive approach to PhD students' wellbeing. *Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being*. Advance Online Publication.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/aphw.12541>

JIF: 6,9; Q1; Posición: 9/83

Abstract: The pursuit of a doctoral degree is a challenging process that can have a negative impact on the wellbeing of PhD students. Therefore, the aim here is to offer a systematic review of the current state of the literature on wellbeing among PhD students and the variables it involves in order to build an integrative model that will enrich future research. The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) methodology for systematic reviews has been used to lay out the process in a flow diagram. We systematically review studies up to 2021 (N = 38) published on the Web of Science and SCOPUS databases. The results show the current state of the literature on wellbeing in PhD students, the characteristics of the studies (location, study design, and sample), how the literature defines the concept, the variables involved, the study limitations, and future perspectives to improve the quality of life of doctoral students. Finally, a comprehensive approach to the topic is presented in an integrative model that encompasses all variables identified in the literature and offers a guide for future research.

TERCERO

Sánchez-Jiménez, V., Rodríguez-de Arriba, M. L., Ortega-Rivera, J., & Muñoz-Fernández, N. (2024). Can virtual reality be used for the prevention of peer sexual harassment in adolescence? First evaluation of the virtual-PRO program. *Psychosocial Intervention*, 33(1), 29-42.

<https://doi.org/10.5093/pi2024a1>

JIF: 4,8; Q1; Posición: 24/147

Abstract: Objective: The present study analyzed the Virtual-PRO program's efficacy in preventing peer sexual harassment by promoting the bystanders' active intervention and incorporating a virtual reality (VR) component. The impact of the program on sexist attitudes, moral disengagement, the intention to intervene as bystanders, and the involvement in sexual aggression and victimization was tested. **Method:** Virtual-PRO is a VR-enhanced sexual harassment curricular prevention program of six one-hour sessions. The evaluation comprised a pre-test, a post-test after the intervention, and a follow-up measure at three months. In the study, 579 Spanish adolescent students aged between 12 and 17 years (M = 14.76, SD = 0.88;



47.1% boys) were randomly grouped into experimental (n = 286) and control (n = 293) conditions. Results: The Virtual-PRO program effectively controlled participants' levels of sexism and reduced moral disengagement in the experimental group compared to the control group three months after the intervention. The program also showed positive results in changing bystander behavior, increasing the intention to intervene when the victim was not a friend. Finally, visual/verbal and online victimization decreased in the experimental group and increased in the control group. No differences were found for physical sexual victimization and sexual aggression. Conclusions: The first trial of the Virtual-PRO program is promising and highlights the use of VR as a sexual harassment prevention tool. Follow-up measures are essential to determine the impact of interventions accurately.

Estos tres artículos pasaran a formar parte del listado de artículos que competirá por el premio annual 2024.