



Premio a la mejor publicación científica de Psicología donde participen investigadores/as jóvenes (Cuarto trimestre 2025)

Reunido el comité evaluador del “Premio a la mejor publicación científica de Psicología donde participen investigadores/as jóvenes 2025”, y tras proceder a la evaluación de los artículos presentados para la convocatoria del cuarto 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 cuarto trimestre de 2025**” son:

PRIMERO

Durán-Guerrero, E., Sánchez-Jiménez, V., & Tramontano, C. (2025). Moral Emotions Mediate the Association Between Pro-Sexual Harassment Attitudes and Sexual Harassment Perpetration in Adolescents. *Sex Roles, 91*(11), 76.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11199-025-01628-9>

JCI: 3,4; Q1; Posición: 2/70 WOMEN STUDIES

Abstract: Sexual harassment perpetration is prevalent among adolescent boys and girls across offline and online environments. Given the serious consequences of sexual harassment, understanding ways to reduce its perpetration is crucial. To do so, this study explored the mediating role of moral emotions (responsibility and disengagement) in the association between pro-sexual harassment attitudes and sexual harassment perpetration. We considered different forms of sexual harassment and examined whether the mediation model showed differences based on gender. We conducted a cross-sectional study with 1177 adolescents (47.7% girls) from Andalusia in Spain. The mediation model explained around 5–8% of variability in girls and 5–13% in boys, with lower explained variance for online sexual harassment forms. The multi-group analysis showed gender differences in the model, in the path from pro-sexual harassment attitudes to disengagement, and from responsibility to verbal/visual sexual harassment perpetration. Direct effects of pro-sexual harassment attitudes on all sexual harassment forms were observed for both boys and girls. However, the hypothesized indirect effects via moral emotions received only partial support. Specifically, all indirect associations via responsibility were positive and significant for boys and girls. Indirect associations via disengagement were significant only for boys in offline sexual harassment (verbal/visual and physical). These findings indicate that pro-sexual harassment attitudes and moral emotions, particularly those of



responsibility, are key correlates of sexual harassment perpetration for boys and girls. School interventions should be used for addressing the normalisation of lenient pro-sexual harassment attitudes and further support students' emotional development.

SEGUNDO

Cárdenas-Miyar, A. Cantero-Sánchez, F. J., León-Rubio, J. M., & León-Pérez, J. M. (2025). Profiles of exposure to face-to-face and cyberbullying at work: A latent class analysis in Spain. *Computers in Human Behavior Reports*, 20, 100822.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chbr.2025.100822>

JIF: 5,8; Q1; Posición: 4/102 PSYCHOLOGY, EXPERIMENTAL

Abstract: This study investigates the co-occurrence of face-to-face bullying (FWB) and cyberbullying (CWB) in workplace settings. In doing so, we opted to use a person-centered approach with latent class analysis (LCA) to identify distinct patterns of bullying experiences rather than general prevalence rates. Using a panel survey design, participants reported the frequency of exposure to both FWB and CWB ($n = 1995$; $M_{age} = 42$; $SD_{age} = 9.23$; 53.6 % women). A LCA conducted with the R statistical package *poLCA* revealed that a 5 cluster solution fits data best (BIC: 36163, AIC: 34461; Entropy: 0.917; $G^2 = 13779$). These clusters can be classified into the following categories: (1) individuals not exposed to bullying behaviors at all (53.84 %); (2) those rarely exposed only to face-to-face bullying behaviors (28.76 %); (3) those rarely exposed to both cyber- and face-to-face bullying behaviors (3.84 %); (4) those exposed to face-to-face bullying behaviors (5.52 %); and (5) those exposed to both cyber- and face-to-face bullying behaviors (8.04 %). Therefore, most of the participants can be considered at low risk of bullying victimization (86.44 %, grouping clusters 1 to 3), whereas 13.56 % of the participants can be considered bullying targets (grouping clusters 4 and 5). Our results suggest that a significant proportion of individuals encounter FWB and CWB together, indicating a complex bullying landscape within workplaces. Thus, our findings underscore the importance of tailored organizational policies that consider the varied experiences of bullying to prevent them and foster a healthier work environment.

TERCERO

Terlinden, V., Aires-González, M. D. M., Gemignani, M., & Cano-García, F. J. (2025). Understanding the impact of childhood cancer on survivors' sexuality: sexual dysfunction vs sexual satisfaction. *Journal of Cancer Survivorship*. Advance Online Publication.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11764-025-01920-3>

JIF: 2,9; Q1; Posición: 11/69 SOCIAL ISSUES

Abstract: Purpose

Psychosexual development disruption and sexual dysfunction are widely recognized as



profoundly distressing long-term side effects of childhood cancer. However, the specific sexual challenges faced by young adult childhood cancer survivors (CCS) remain poorly understood. This study used qualitative methods to characterize the impacts of cancer on CCS' sexuality and explore the simultaneous reports of both sexual dysfunctions and overall sexual satisfaction.

Method

In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 41 Spanish childhood cancer survivors with a history of a solid tumour diagnosis (ages 19–28, $M = 21.9$, $SD = 1.79$). Reflexive Thematic Analysis identified key themes related to cancer's impact on their sexuality.

Results

The interviews revealed three key themes characterizing cancer's impact on CCS' sexuality: negative (physical and psychological), positive (psychological), and no impact. A fourth theme described an apparent inconsistency in participants' testimonies, as they often asserted that cancer had no impact while also acknowledging that it had, in fact, influenced their sexuality.

Conclusion

Several interconnected factors likely explained why CCS appeared unaware of cancer's impact on their sexuality. These included the developmental age at the time of diagnosis, a tendency to not relate sexual experiences to their cancer history, a shift in priorities towards survival, a reluctance to explore sexuality due to distressing negative impacts, and a potential need to protect their self-image. Importantly, cancer often positively reshaped their concept of sexuality, emphasizing emotional intimacy and mature relationships. This contributed to high levels of sexual satisfaction that CCS deemed more significant than any negative impact.

Implications for Cancer Survivors

Follow-up care should consistently address sexuality, even without patient-reported difficulties, be individualized, multidisciplinary, and encompass both physical and psycho-affective dimensions.

Estos tres artículos pasarán a formar parte del listado de artículos que competirá por el premio anual 2025.