

# XV

## PhD Meeting in

# PSYCHOLOGY

Psychology and Well-being

# BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

16 - 17 May 2019

ISCTE-IUL

# Thank you for participating in the 15<sup>th</sup> edition of the PhD Meeting in Psychology.

The XV PhD Meeting in Psychology took place on Thursday 16th and Friday 17th of May 2019 at ISCTE-IUL in Lisbon. The meeting is a scientific gathering of Psychology students from Portugal and abroad that aims to connect people and exchange of ideas by providing a constructive and stimulating environment for researchers interested in different Psychological topics and research themes.

This year's main theme was “Psychology and Well-being”. We believe that all fields of research in Psychology can have a meaningful impact on human well-being for individuals, groups and societies.

Best regards,

Organizing Committee - XV PhD Meeting  
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**We look forward to seeing you back next year!**

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Rita Jacobetty (ISCTE-IUL/CIS-IUL)

16th of May, 9:45 am

Auditório Afonso Barros

## Oral Communication

### *The commitment in human-animal relationships: Predicting and preventing dog abandonment in Portugal*

The abandonment of companion animals is a serious problem in Portugal. Shelters and municipal pounds are filled with unwanted pets and even the ones adopted are at risk of being returned or abandoned. The study of human-companion animal relationships (H-CAR) provides a framework to understand pet abandonment and develop strategies to tackle this problem. This project will explore dog abandonment in Portugal through the investigation of human commitment to dogs as a key factor in maintaining the H-CAR, and by designing and implementing: (1) a cross-sectional study to understand H-CAR in Portugal; (2) a one year longitudinal study in a major Portuguese shelter with individuals that adopted dogs, investigating the commitment of humans towards their dogs as a predictor of abandonment, among other variables; and (3) an intervention study testing the impact of post-adoption welfare classes offered to new adopters, aiming at improving levels of commitment and prevent abandonment.

**Keywords:** human-animal relationship; abandonment; commitment



Sara Silva (ISCTE-IUL)  
16th of May, 10:30 am  
Auditório Afonso Barros

## Oral Communication

*The tensions between personal identity and social expectations: Trajectories and experiences of bisexual persons in committed intimate relationships.*

Despite Kinsey's suggestion that sexuality exists in a continuum and Klein's position on its fluidity, Western culture continues to see sexual orientation in a binary way, recognizing only two options: "homosexuality/lesbianism" or "heterosexuality". This dichotomization of sexuality leads to prejudiced attitudes towards bisexuality (i.e., biphobia), present in both heterosexual and Lesbian/Gay communities. Therefore, bisexual persons are subject to double-stigmatization. Western society also briefly categorizes couples - "homosexual/gay/lesbian couples" and "heterosexual couples" - thus leading to the invisibility of the couple member who identifies himself as bisexual. Therefore, and given the scarcity of scientific studies investigating the conjugality of bisexual people and their partners, this research project aims to analyze, through a dyadic view and a mixed methods approach, the trajectories of couples in which one of the members is bisexual, in the context of a society that dichotomizes human sexuality. This research project may offer a better understanding of the complex nature of human sexuality and new perspectives on marital therapy.

**Keywords:** bisexuality; sexual orientation; couple satisfaction

Burcu Taskan (ISCTE-IUL)

16th of May, 12:05 am

Auditório Afonso Barros

## Oral Communication

### *Leadership Challenges to Cope with VUCA World in Organizations and Working Settings*

The world is rapidly changing and VUCA (volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity) is a growing problem for all organizations. Both supervisors and employees try to deal effectively with its dynamics. Study 1, designed as a quasi-experimental one, is focused on a leadership development model (mindfulness, and shared leadership) to improve coping skills (sense-making, flexibility, agility, and risk-taking) and foster individual and team performance. Study 2 aims to analyze the moderating role of trust in leader in the relationship between leadership styles (both positives and negatives) and well-being and performance. As VUCA world requires new leadership skills, namely, agile and adaptive sense-making by the leader, trust on him/her may qualify its effect on well-being and performance. An experimental study will be conducted by using vignettes that describe episodes about leadership styles and participants will rate how much they agreed to trust in their leader and well-being and performance. Study 3 intends to analyze the antecedents and consequences of abusive supervision, as a kind of supervision that has been raising in the VUCA dynamics, on employee well-being and performance, as well as the moderating role of mindfulness and self-compassion in that relationship. For this study, a cross-cultural approach will be used, in order to compare those processes in two European countries with different cultural values.

**Keywords:** VUCA; leadership development; mindfulness

Patrícia Alves-Oliveira (ISCTE-IUL, CIS-IUL)

16<sup>th</sup> of May, 2:15 pm

Auditório Afonso de Barros

## Oral Communication

### *A systematic review of interventions for creativity enhancement*

Creativity plays a central role in children's education, development and well-being, being considered a crucial skill to thrive in life. Given its importance, researchers and educators have been highlighting the need to enhance creativity across the life-span. However, a decline in creative skills around elementary school age is documented. Therefore, there is a need understand how particular programs and interventions promote creativity at this early age. The goal of this systematic review was two-fold: firstly, collect and summarize research findings on interventions and training programs that have been proposed to foster creativity in children of between 5-12 years old. We used the PRISMA-P guidelines to systematically review 3.613 articles published from 1950-2018 and have identified 48 articles of interest. In this talk, we will present a summary of evidence about interventions for creativity dedicated to children present in these 48 included articles, which has not yet been done. A quality assessment for each of the included articles was conducted according to the STROBE guidelines. Secondly, we clarified trending terms used in creativity research that otherwise remain sparse and under different literary definitions, by creating a coding scheme that includes key-concepts on creativity research. This resulted in a nomenclature clarification to ground further discussions surrounding creativity, within and outside the field. The developed coding scheme was also used to analyze the existing programs and interventions dedicated to creativity. We related our findings with policy-makers for creativity research, highlighting the best practices for creativity stimulation in children.

**Keywords:** creativity; systematic review; intervention

Sara Soares (ISCTE-IUL, CIS-IUL)

16<sup>th</sup> of May, 2:35 pm

Auditório Afonso de Barros

## Oral Communication

### *How did they do it? The impact of discovery narratives in science learning*

Although scientific literacy is fundamental for social progress learning and teaching science can pose a challenge. Previous studies show that presenting scientific contents through narratives, compared to expository texts, can produce better learning results with middle and high school students (e.g., Arya & Maul, 2012; Hadzigeorgiou et al., 2012). In this project we will investigate how discovery narratives (vs. expository text) impact the science learning of university students by looking at different levels of comprehension (recall of explicitly stated information, inferencing, understanding key ideas and applying key ideas in a novel situation). Two pairs of scientific texts and respective learning measures have been built in collaboration with linguistics and science experts and are being tested through a qualitative pilot study and a preliminary experimental study. The qualitative study consists in think aloud interviews, conducted while participants read the texts and complete the learning measures, with the goal of accessing mental processes during task completion. In the experimental study, participants read the texts, evaluate them on a set of parameters (e.g., difficulty, interest, coherence) and complete the learning measures and complementary reading, knowledge and comprehension measures; the goal is to test the impact of text format in the different levels of comprehension and its relation with the complementary measures. The results from these studies will be presented and the next steps and the implications of the project discussed. We hope to shed light on the impact of different formats in science learning and to inform science learning practices.

**Keywords:** science learning; discovery narrative; levels of comprehension

Madalena Vanda Ramos (ISCTE-IUL)

16<sup>th</sup> of May, 3:00 pm

Auditório Afonso de Barros

## Oral Communication

*With the world on your shoulders: Stress and social identities in the zungueiras (sellers of informal markets) of the city of Luanda-Angola.*

This abstract describes the design of the project "With the world on your shoulders: Stress and social identities in the zungueiras (sellers of informal markets) of the city of Luanda-Angola". The project aims to identify the influence of contextual factors on the stress or burnout in zungueiras; determine the role of social identities to lessen the effects of stress or burnout with the zungueiras; analyze the validity of the measuring instruments of the stress or burnout in this African context. The theoretical basis is about the transactional Model of Lazarus and Folkman, (1984) and the social identity Tajfel's & Turner (1979). The research will use qualitative method, study 1 to identify the factors of stress or burnout in zungueiras; identify social identities to which group it belongs. 20 Zungueiras in will participate 18 of 35 years of age and are interviewed individually. 2 study "the role of social identities in the impact of the work factor in stress or burnout in zungueiras". To evaluate the different stress factors of zungueiras; compare the levels of stress and burnout among the zungueiras of the formal and informal markets; evaluate the role of moderator social identity. We will use the quantitative method, the instruments Survey Maslach Burnout Inventory-General whose authors are Maslach and Susan (1981); Professional Stress Paschoal & Tamayo (2004); Map of Social Identity-Cruwys, T., et. alli. (2016). Participate in informal markets zungueiras 200 and those of the 18 to 35 formal years of age.

**Keywords:** stress; social identities; zungueiras

Carla Branco (ISCTE-IUL)

16<sup>th</sup> of May, 3:00 pm

Auditório Silva Leal

## Oral Communication

### *Social and socio-psychological determinants of disabled people's health and well-being: The role of personal assistance*

Personal Assistance (PA) is a policy consisting of human assistance for daily living activities, in which disabled people should have control over the service (i.e. recruit, manage and train their assistants). Considered a human right, it has been implemented in various European countries with the aim of promoting disabled people's empowerment, self-determination, and inclusion. However, the efficacy of such endeavors and how they may counteract the negative effects of the environment are yet under-researched. Our study analyses the impact of macro-level variables (i.e. country wealth, social inequality) on the health and well-being (HWB) of disabled people and the moderating role of PA on this relationship. Using data from the European Social Survey, including 31 countries and 7 waves of data (2012-2014), we performed two multilevel analyses. In analysis 1, we compared the impact of country wealth and social inequalities on the HWB of disabled people, and how the existence of PA moderates these effects. In analysis 2 we focused on the individual-level mechanisms underpinning our initial effects. With an exploratory approach, we identified a number of socio-psychological variables grounded on social psychological theory. This work advances our knowledge about how disabled people cope with the adverse social environment and how policies such as PA may improve their lives. Implications for theory, social intervention and policies are discussed.

**Keywords:** determinants of health and well-being; disability; personal assistance

Mariana Maia de Carvalho (FPCEUC)  
16th of May, 3:20 pm  
Auditório Silva Leal

## Oral Communication

### *Complete mental health promotion: can we use mental health literacy to enhance well-being and prevent psychopathology?*

**Background:** The need to address complete mental health with the protection and promotion of well-being, so as the prevention of psychopathology, has been included in the international agenda and Portugal is not an exception. One way to achieve this goal is through the promotion of mental health literacy. **Objectives:** In this study, we review evidence of current frameworks relevant for complete mental health promotion. Also, we reflect on and discuss the benefits of integrating different yet complementary approaches in order to attain complete mental health. In doing so, we identify some gaps in research and practice. **Methods:** We 1) present the concept of complete mental health and the two-continuum model of mental health and mental illness (Keyes, 2002; 2005); 2) explain the evolving field of mental health literacy and how it should be addressed using the two-continuum model; 3) describe self-compassion and its relationship with mental health, “self-care” promotion, “stigma” reduction and better “help-seeking” – important aspects of mental health literacy; and 4) provide evidence about the need for such intervention in the Portuguese population. **Conclusion:** Interventions that promote mental health literacy present benefits in improving knowledge and skills for help-seeking so as reducing stigma and achieving well-being. However, there is still room for improvements, as mental health literacy is only recently acknowledging well-being as an important component of complete mental health. An integration of different approaches is suggested to result in a complete mental health package that targets different and complementary aspects of mental health.

**Keywords:** well-being; mental health literacy; complete mental health;

Andrea Fontes (ISCTE-IUL, CIS-IUL)  
16th of May, 5:00 pm  
Auditório Afonso Barros

## Oral Communication

### *The effects of coaching on individual outcomes: a mediation model by psychological capital*

Coaching is a developmental intervention implemented in organisations to improve individual attitudes and behaviours. However, few studies have tested these assumptions and looked at explaining the mechanisms involved. We propose psychological capital (PsyCap), a set of positive individual resources, as a possible mediator. We investigated whether coaching is effective in improving PsyCap, whether it positively impacts individual attitudes and performance via PsyCap, and whether its effects maintain over time. We conducted an experiment with 56 employees in a marketing company, who were either assigned to a coaching intervention or a wait-list control group. Measures of interest were collected before the program started (T1), and after the program had lasted 4 months (T2). A follow-up measure for the experimental group was collected after a further four months (T3). ANOVAs showed coaching was associated with increases in PsyCap, job attitudes, and one dimension of job performance. The mediating role of PsyCap was supported for job attitudes. The effects on PsyCap and job attitudes lasted over time, as revealed by within-subjects repeated measures analyses. This study fills a gap in our knowledge of the explanatory processes of coaching effectiveness by building on solid research design features, including a control group and a longitudinal design.

**Keywords:** coaching; psychological capital; coaching effectiveness



Tânia R. dos Santos (ISCTE-IUL)

16th of May, 5:00 pm

Auditório Silva Leal

## Oral Communication

### *Understanding citizenship representations and the acculturation process of the Chinese residents in Portugal: A project overview*

This presentation will focus on the development of a PhD project that explores the relationships that citizenship representations - as institutional and everyday knowledge/practice - maintain with the processes involved in the acculturation of the Chinese residents in Portugal. This will be accomplished using a mix-method approach exploring citizenship representations as expressed by (a) the Portuguese citizenship legislation; (b) the Portuguese media and public sphere; (c) the mediating systems involved in migrant reception and (d) the Chinese living in Portugal. A special focus will be given to the studies already conducted: (1) analysis of the legal framework of entry, permanence, exit and removal of foreigners (Act 23/2007, 4th July); (2) press analysis about the Chinese in Portugal (n= 525 newspaper articles) and (1) in-depth interviews with the Chinese residents in Portugal (n=30). Preliminary results show that citizenship regimes define subcategories of residents (with different rights and duties) and these are associated with different acculturation expectations. Implications for the social psychology of citizenship and for the conceptualization of a dynamic view of acculturation are discussed.

**Keywords:** citizenship representations; acculturation process; chinese residents in Portugal

Sacha Pinheiro (Center for Psychology at University of Porto)

16th of May, 5:20 pm

Auditório Afonso Barros

## Oral Communication

### *The digitalization and the new requirements for workers: the experience of the benefits' analysers at INSS*

The empiric study, here presented, focuses on the digitalization at the National Institute of Social Insurance - INSS, the federal institution in charge of implementing the Social Security policies in Brazil. The "Digital INSS Project" has the purpose of replacing the in-person assistance, a service offered to the claimers of social security benefits (retirements and pensions), by a support and assistance at a distance. These innovations affect, mainly, the benefits' analysers, who are responsible for ensuring that the beneficiary's rights and the required benefits are in conformity. The virtual environment became the place where the workers develop their activities, with no on-site contact with the user, in digital analysis or telework centres, and submitted to an individual productivity evaluation. The analysis, developed within the doctoral program, aims to identify the requirements faced by the workers since the digitalization reconfigured the work activity. The work analysis, under discussion, had the Work Psychology and Activity-centered Ergonomics as a framework, and hold interviews and activity observation including verbalisation report. The results revealed the digitalization project did not provide enough attention to the existent knowhow that would balance the productivity requirements, the quality of the service provided and the health protection. The workers, challenged by new risks, face the work pace acceleration demand without the collective's support, with whom they used to negotiated strategies to achieve the production. The developed analyses guide training proposals in the digitization context, as well as the reconceptualization of technical systems that consider the real work needs.

**Keywords:** digitalization; technologies; work activity

Enrica Boager (ISCTE-IUL)

16th of May, 5:20 pm

Auditório Silva Leal

## Oral Communication

### *The debate about the (social) impact of tourism: the case of Lisbon in the press*

Urban tourism is a global growing phenomenon. Many cities over the world are facing with the so-called 'development dilemma': a tension between the benefits that the city - and its residents - receive and the negative social and environmental consequences of tourism development, with the emergence of debates and local protests. However, tourism seems to be often presented in political and mediated discourses as a desirable and inevitable process, with the consequential inability to deeply problematize the issue and thus to intervene suitably. In this context, a better understanding of how media, institutions and citizens make sense of and debate this phenomenon seems to be urgent. Drawing from the Theory of Social Representation, a press analysis was conducted on a corpus of 247 articles along seven years (2011-2017) to explore how the Portuguese press presents the impact of tourism in the city of Lisbon, exponentially growing since 2014. Despite observed structural differences over the years (with longer articles recent years), results suggest the persistent presence of a positive hegemonic representation of tourism, based on little heterogeneity in the voices represented and a predominance of market-oriented values in the defense of its intensification. First of three studies on the representation of tourism and citizenship in the city of Lisbon, this work aims to explore the construction of meanings in a context of change, and to understand the psychosocial processes that promote the residents' active participation, fundamental if we want to look for a future of fairer development and shared well-being.

**Keywords:** tourism; social representations; press analysis

Leonor Neves (ISCTE-IUL)

17th of May, 9:45 pm

Auditório Afonso de Barros

Oral Communication

*How does musical training affect socio-emotional abilities in children? A behavioural and neuro imaging longitudinal study*

We propose a longitudinal study with 6- to 7-year-old children to examine whether and how musical training affects socio-emotional abilities. The study will include pre-test, training and post-test phases, in three conditions: music training, active control group (sports training), and passive control group (no training). The duration and intensity of musical and sports training will be similar to ensure comparability. Behavioural measures on music, global cognitive function, executive functions, socio-emotional abilities as well as structural and resting-state neuroimaging will be collected before and after training, and on a follow-up. This study is well placed to elucidate the neurocognitive link between music and socio-emotional ability, to examine training-related effects in brain structure and functional connectivity, the potential role of executive functions in transfer effects, and the benefits of music in children's socioemotional ability. Additionally, we will conduct the project in a naturalistic setting, thus linking basic research with real-world applied impact.

Carolina Santos (ISCTE-IUL, CIS-IUL)

17th of May, 10:30 pm

Auditório Afonso Barros

## Oral Communication

### *Paternal Involvement: contexts and quality. Its implications for the quality of children's socio-emotional adjustment*

In the last decades there has been a change in the way gender roles are perceived, with women accumulating responsibilities both in family and in the labor-force, and with an increased expectation that fathers should participate more in the family life, especially in childcare. Despite the progressive social changes, the policies developed to promote children's healthy development remain mainly focus on mothers. From an evolutionary point of view primate, human and non-human, infants/children are mainly care for by their mothers. But there are some species where fathers are extremely involved. In this sense, it is important to describe and understand the contexts in which parental involvement occurs, but also the characteristics and quality of fathers' behaviors to better understand how they impact children. Thus, the main goal of this project is to contribute to the growth of empirical knowledge on fathers and their impact on children, and to sustain social and educational policies for children well-being. It is organized in three main studies aiming to: 1) Draw lessons from non-human primates, examining supportive paternal behavior and its contexts in both human and non-human primates; 2) Analyze the contexts of father's involvement and the quality of his behaviors (sensitivity and intrusiveness, physical/rough play quality), considering potential socio-demographic risk variables that could impact father's involvement; 3) Explore the effects of contexts and quality of father's behaviors in the quality of observed peer-play behaviors (one year later), testing the mediating role of emotion and behavioral regulation.

**Keywords:** paternal involvement; emotional and behavioral regulation; play quality

Madalena Gouveia (ISCTE-IUL)

17th of May, 11:35 pm

Auditório Afonso Barros

## Oral Communication

### *Subjective experiences of regret towards maternity, its psychological impacts and potential moderators*

Reasons that lead to motherhood are diverse and subject of varied studies, whether biological, psychological, social, political or economic, they imprint (in) consciously image of responsibility, satisfaction and well-being for woman and family. However, subjective experiences throughout motherhood do not always correspond to the idealization of this reality and psychological impact may reflect factors of dissatisfaction, such as, feeling of regret towards motherhood (Donath, 2015). Maternal regret is a controversial subject, been kept invisible in research (Donath, 2015), given the strong links between representation of femininity-motherhood, being confused with maternal ambivalence (Parker, 1997). Regret as a feeling linked to low levels of well-being (Torges, Stewart & Nolen-Hoeksems, 2008), dissatisfaction with life (Lecci, Okun & Karoly, 1994) and reduced quality of life (Wrosch, Bauer & Scheier, 2005), regret towards motherhood is an emotional position that can be accompanied by great restlessness and suffering (Donath, 2015). Also, empirical knowledge indicate that women childfree, already suffered forms of judgment and social pressure to be mothers (Badinter, 2010). In this way, we intend to understand the subjective experiences of maternal regret among Portuguese women, contributing to reduce the invisibility this theme and understanding from a cultural lens. We would like to contribute to the identification of the main impacts of maternal regret on psychological well-being of women, exploring predictors of this relationship (possible moderators). In a more comprehensive way, we also intend to understand the subjective experiences of paternal regret, also in the masculine, to contrast with the feminine, through "mixed-methods" (Mason, 2006).

**Keywords:** maternity; regret; psychological impact

João O. Santos (FP-UL, CICPSI)

17th of May, 11:35 pm

Auditório Silva Leal

## Oral Communication

### *How do we stereotype and feel about children and adults?*

Social psychologists thoroughly investigate how people sort others into social categories and how stereotypes of those groups influence one's behavior. However, the literature might have overlooked a whole social category—children—whose characteristics (e.g., distinctive perceptual features, attending school) make them particularly easy to categorize. Understanding the mental processes and behaviors occurring in adult-child relations requires knowing how adults stereotype and feel about children. Neglecting to consider children as a social category has led to lack of knowledge of our stereotypes and feelings towards them. Aiming to fill this gap, we adapted Haddock, Zanna, and Esses' (1993) task to collect the attitudes, stereotypes, and feelings that young adults have towards children. 120 participants provided global evaluations, listed attributes, and feelings rating the valence, as well as the prevalence of those attributes and feelings, towards 1 of 3 target groups: children aged 3 to 5 years, children aged 6 to 10 years, and adults. Globally, participants' attitudes, stereotypes, and feelings towards children, particularly preschool-aged children, were very positive and more positive than those towards adults. These results converge with previous findings showing children are a well-liked social group. Notwithstanding, they also raise questions about potential implications of adults holding such positive stereotyped views of children. For instance, what happens when children's behavior goes against these positive expectations? I'll propose why such positive views might conceal a darker side, just as benevolent sexism and discrimination against women in the workplace coexist with positive stereotyped views of women.

**Keywords:** social perception; stereotypes; children

Lana Lucic (Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences)  
17th of May, 11:55 pm  
Auditório Afonso Barros

## Oral Communication

### *Wellbeing of parents of children with developmental difficulties*

Parenting a child with developmental difficulties (CDD) is very stressful and it is fair to assume that those life circumstances result in lower levels of well-being when compared to parents of typically developed children (TDC). But, research so far have showed mixed results: while some confirm the thesis, others found that there are no differences between well-being of CDD's or TDC's parents. Current study was conducted as a part of an online longitudinal study of well-being in Croatia open to all adult citizens. Research goals were (1) to compare well-being of two groups of parents at time 1 and time 2 using several indicators: happiness, life satisfaction, personal well-being index, flourishing, experienced positive and negative emotions; (2) compare life events that occurred in one-year time. Initial sample consisted of 41 parents of CDD that were than matched to 41 parents of TDC. At time 2, there were 19 parents of CDD and 27 of TDC. Results showed that two groups of parents were similar in well-being at time 1, with only difference in satisfaction with health and free time, but at time 2 parents of CDD experienced a drop in well-being. Analyzing life events, parents of CDD experienced in one year three times more negative events and evaluated life events to be less positive and more negative than parents of TDC. These findings could help legislators and NGOs to identify where change is most needed to preserve well-being of this sensitive group.

**Keywords:** well-being; parents of children with developmental difficulties;  
longitudinal study



Teresa Nascimento (ISCTE-IUL, CIS-IUL)

17th of May, 11:55 pm

Auditório Silva Leal

## Oral Communication

### *Stereotypes, emotions and behaviors in intergroup context, in Portugal*

The present research aims to study how stereotypes and emotions predict behavioral tendencies toward social groups in Portugal. Based on the Stereotype Content Model (Cuddy, Fiske, & Glick, 2007) which predicts that in an intergroup context, the combination of stereotypes creates different emotions reflecting different behaviors, 98 participants assessed stereotypic traits and their valence (positive / negative), emotions and behavioral tendencies related to twelve social groups. The results show that in the Warmth dimension, Women, Romanians, Elderly, and Disabled elicit active (i.e. helping) and passive (i.e. cooperating) facilitation behaviors. In the Competence dimension, Men, Blacks and Romanians elicit active and passive facilitation behaviors, although in Men they prevent passive harm (i.e. humiliate); Women passive facilitation; and White, Elderly and Obese active facilitation. Contempt arouses active (i.e. attack) and passive harm in all groups; Admiration, elicits active and passive facilitation in all groups except the Young, Disabled and Homosexual; Pity elicits active and passive facilitation in Romanian and Chinese Blacks; Envy elicits active and passive harm to Homosexuals, Lesbians, Blacks and Obese.

**Keywords:** stereotypes; emotions; behaviors

Catarina Possidónio (ISCTE-IUL)

17th of May, 12:15 pm

Auditório Afonso Barros

## Oral Communication

### *Meat your meet: Perceptions about meat consumption and substitution & Perceptions about food alternatives to meat consumption*

Consumers' food choices have a major impact on individual and societal levels (e.g., environmental sustainability; health improvements). Despite the proposal for more sustainable alternatives (e.g., plant-based diet) it is still little explored what factors and strategies may facilitate the adoption of these alternatives. In light of recent findings, meat-animal dissociation – i.e. dissociation between a given type of meat (e.g., beef) and the respective living animal (e.g., cow) – may play a critical role in this regard. In a first study, we experimentally examined the impact of meat-animal association on the willingness to follow a more plant-based diet. In a second block of studies, we examined Portuguese consumers' perception of meat and alternative foods consumption, combining qualitative and quantitative approaches. Firstly, we examined consumers' general perception of animal products consumption (i.e., red meat, white meat, fish and seafood) and alternative food options (i.e., insects, vegetables, tofu, seitan, and laboratory meat) through a free association task. Secondly, we examined consumers' perception of alternative food consumption in two contexts - ingredients (i.e., description of food category ingredients) vs. (food category in the context of a meal) - on eight evaluative dimensions (i.e., appetizing, edibility, healthiness, caloric content, naturalness, processing, ethics and sustainability). The results of these studies may contribute to inform interventions designed to facilitate the transition to more sustainable diets.

**Keywords:** meat-animal association; food alternatives; plant-based diet

Eduardo Reis (ISCTE-IUL)

17th of May, 12:15 pm

Auditório Silva Leal

### Oral Communication

#### *Intimate partner violence pictorial campaigns directed at victimized men: A systematic review*

**Background:** Intimate partner violence (IPV) pictorial campaigns have attempted to facilitate victimized men's help-seeking process. To improve their effectiveness, campaigns should be grounded on models such as the Extended Parallel Processing Model (EPPM), to consider threat appeal information, and the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). This study aims to review existing IPV pictorial campaigns directed at victimized men in different and same-sex relationships. **Method:** Online search engines were used to extract national and international pictorial campaigns in English, Spanish and Portuguese, released up until 2018. These pictorial campaigns must have been promoted by a formal organization. They were coded according to a theoretically grounded coding scheme, using thematic analysis. **Expected results:** Preliminary findings indicate that out the 45 images already collected, the majority of campaigns were aimed at men (not in any specific relationship type) (n=22, 49%), and intended to change attitudes, beliefs and behaviors about IPV and help-seeking (in line with TPB) (n=36, 80%). Additionally, most campaigns articulated at least one construct of the EPPM (n=42, 93%). **Discussion:** In the future, campaigns should better integrate different models, as well as provide information about pre and post-tests with the target population to understand the impact the campaigns had. This review highlights different limitations in these campaigns, and may guide the development of new and improved ones that better facilitate help-seeking in victimized men.

**Keywords:** intimate partner violence; pictorial campaigns; victimized men

Jeronimo C. Soro (FP-UL)

17th of May, 12:35pm

Auditório Afonso de Barros

## Oral Communication

### *Differences and similarities in perceptions of money management and well-being between over-indebted and non-over-indebted consumers*

Individual variables such as favorable attitudes towards credit use, careless money management and impulsiveness in consumption, are commonly seen as potential causes leading to overindebtedness and consequent decrease in consumers' life satisfaction and well-being. However, the recent Portuguese economic crisis and the austerity measures that followed are likely to have contributed to a substantial increase of overindebted consumers above and beyond any individual or personality differences among consumers.

In order to explore this idea, we, in collaboration with DECO (Associação Portuguesa de Defesa do Consumidor), collected data on matched samples of overindebted and non-overindebted consumers regarding their life satisfaction, well-being and several of the abovementioned measures (e.g., perceptions of money management and attitudes towards credit).

Preliminary analyses show that overindebted consumers do manifest, as expected, lower levels of subjective well-being, perception of control and general satisfaction with life. However, they do not differ significantly from non-overindebted consumers in terms of individual variables such as attitude towards credit use and behaviors towards money-saving. We discuss these results and other differences/similarities between the two samples of consumers to argue in favor of different profiles of overindebtedness highlighting one that gained prominence in Portugal in the recent years of financial crises that may be more associated to the social-economic austerity that ensued than to differences in attitudes and financial behavior between consumers.

**Keywords:** overindebtedness; consumer profile; credit

Deborah Dahab (ISCTE-IUL)

17th of May, 2:25 pm

Auditório Afonso Barros

## Oral Communication

### *The acculturation process of International Retired Migrants in Portugal*

RM (International Retired Migrants) are a growing population in number and importance in Portugal. While public policies have incentivized this migration, this group has been neglected from the studies of Social Psychology. With a specific set of characteristics, this group goes through acculturation processes at a phase when they cease to have a professional activity and face challenges associated with culture learning and ageing. Mostly from developed countries, these migrants have a relative Social Economic Status higher than economically driven migrants in Portugal. The first study of the doctoral program aims to shed light on this issue using an exploratory methodology and comprises the development of Focus Groups in Cascais and Algarve. In the three studies developed, issues related to the quality of life, healthcare system and cost of living were explored. Some major challenges especially related to learning Portuguese, were also disclosed in the groups.

**Keywords:** acculturation; migration; IRM

Rita Castro (FP-UP)  
17th of May, 2:25 pm  
Auditório Silva Leal

#### Oral Communication

*Which are the values behind pornography? Examining the relation between Basic Human Values and attitudes towards pornography.*

The aim of this study was to know what the relation between the Basic Human Values and the attitudes towards pornography is. In this study participated 613 Portuguese adults with an average age of 25.1 years old (SD = 8.44). The participants were volunteers, recruited by e-mail and social platforms, and answered to the Basic Values Questionnaire and to the Scale of Attitudes Towards the Use of Pornographic Materials. Linear regressions were performed. The results showed that the value System of Excitement, Promotion, and Normative explained 12% of the variance in the attitudes towards pornography and 10% of the variance in the perception of positive effects of pornography. The value System of Excitement, Normative and Interactive explained 8% of the variance in the perception of negative effects of pornography. The results showed that values can impact attitudes towards pornography. Those who appreciate values related to personal needs (e.g., Pleasure, Sexuality, Prestige, Success) show more favourable attitudes towards pornography than those who appreciate values related to social needs (e.g., Religiosity, Obedience).

**Keywords:** pornography; basic human values; social psychology

Tatiane Rigamont (ISCTE-IUL)

17th of May, 3:10 pm

Auditório Afonso Barros

## Oral Communication

### *Examining Muslim Acculturation in Portugal: A Bidirectional Approach.*

Although there are more than 50,000 Muslims living in Portugal, the country's largest minority group, Portugal seems to be protected from radicalization and terrorist attacks when compared to other European countries. To date, no study has been conducted in Portugal on the acculturation strategies used by Muslim immigrants and their tendencies to radicalize. Considering that Portugal ranks 3rd on the Global Peace Index (GPI, 2017), a question arises: what is specific to the Portuguese context that may mitigate any radicalization tendencies within Muslim communities? This project attempts to provide a better understanding of why radicalization does not seem to be an option to Muslims that are living in Portugal. The research will be structured in three main points: press analysis, ESS data analysis and an anonymous online survey. The press analysis will investigate what is the public opinion about Muslims and what are the reasons for non-Muslim-radicalization in Portugal. The ESS data analysis will provide information about how integrated Muslims are in Portuguese society and what is the extent of prejudice against them in Portugal compared to other religious minorities. Lastly, the anonymous online survey will provide the understanding of how acculturated Muslim immigrants are, which acculturation strategies are the most chosen by them, and also to confirm or deny if they are really integrated here in Portugal.

**Keywords:** radicalization; acculturation; muslims

Rebekah O'Rourke (ISCTE-IUL)

17th of May, 4:15 pm

Auditório Afonso Barros

## Oral Communication

### *Identity processes and group norms: The impact on the recommendation of Cannabis to patients by healthcare groups.*

Public interest and advocacy in favor of Cannabis is causing physicians across various fields to explore its use (Vyas, LeBaron, & Gilson, 2017). The influence of Multiple Social Identities (MSI) and group norms on health care practitioners in relation to Cannabis based medicine will be studied in this research. All professional identities experience change. Cannabis represents a significant social and professional change in healthcare. Analysing how the policy changes are managed at group level i.e. social and professional identities will provide useful data for the global challenges and changes faced across health, diet and environment. This presentation will focus on one study being undertaken with health practitioners from different medical professional groups located in the United Kingdom and Portugal.

#### Step 1

Using an online survey, participants will answer questions related to their own attitudes and behaviours and those of the professional health care group they belong to concerning Cannabis: An attitude scale used in an Irish Medical Study of GP's has been adapted to determine group attitudes and norms towards Cannabis (Crowley, Collins, Delargy, Laird, & Van Hout, 2017); A behavioural scale has been used to measure the choices of health care professionals concerning recommending Cannabis; Subjective well-being indicators are also included.

#### Step 2

Multiple social identities will be identified using Social Identity Mapping (SIM). The online tool will be sent to participants to complete. Quantitative and qualitative data will be collected about the groups that medical practitioners indicate as social identities.

**Keywords:** social identities; group norms; cannabis



Isa Figueira (ISCTE-IUL, CIS-IUL)

17th of May, 4:15 pm

Auditório Silva Leal

## Oral Communication

### *Support groups for dementia caregivers to improve outcomes: a systematic review*

**Background:** Support groups are used worldwide to improve dementia caregiver's health and well-being. However, the evidence of their effectiveness is inconclusive and the impact of the group processes is under-researched. This review aimed at filling these gaps, identifying the impacts of support group interventions on the health and well-being of dementia caregivers and the influence of group factors as potential moderators of the positive effects.

**Methods:** Review protocol was registered on PROSPERO (CRD42017055468). Selection of the studies followed the PRISMA-P statement and inclusion and exclusion criteria were defined according to the PICO format.

**Findings:** Searches identified 1119 papers from which 26 were included. Most interventions were effective in promoting health and well-being on the caregiver and showed spillover effects on the care-recipient. The majority of the outcomes assessed were individual and the majority of the theoretical approaches were clinical. Although all were support group interventions, only few included the assessment of group variables and none used a group theoretical framework. Following Michie and colleagues (2018) ontology of behavior change interventions, exposure (e.g., type of intervention, length of intervention) and context factors (e.g., homogeneity of the groups, kinship) were analysed as moderators of the effect of the intervention.

**Discussion:** These findings indicate that support group interventions for dementia caregivers are effective, but they are only focused on an intrapersonal level and do not include an analysis of the group factors involved. Important concepts to understand group dynamics (e.g., group cohesion or identification) are absent from these interventions, leaving room for improvement.

**Keywords:** support groups; dementia caregivers; health

Emerson Araújo do Bú (ICS, LiSP)

17th of May, 4:35 pm

Auditório Afonso Barros

## Oral Communication

### *The Intergroup Time Bias in The Medical Diagnosis Context*

The "time is money" metaphor is frequently used in our society and this reflects the way people have interacted with the social context, spending, saving or investing time in relationships. Time, in this sense, has an important meaning either in the way we value other people or in the interest we have on them. According to our rationale, the time investment can have dramatic consequences on racialized social relations and, consequently, in the healthcare context, can influence how physicians analyze, assess and make decisions about patients' symptoms. Thus, in this project, we propose to study bias against black and elderly people in judgments and decision-making processes (medical diagnosis) in critical social situations, on the basis of the idea that the time people spend on these processes is not random. For that, three studies will be developed with experimental designers. Study 1 will test whether white physicians invest more time when making a diagnosis of white than black patients. Study 2 will try to replicate this effect with white and black older and middle-aged patients. Finally, Study 3 aims to show that the Intergroup Time Bias effect (a psychological phenomenon characterized by the motivation to invest more time in evaluating and making decisions about ingroup than outgroup members) in diagnosis depends on the targets' stereotypical representation content. The results of this project will provide contributions to literature on the time's social value and its consequence to health professionals' attitudes and implicit discrimination against minority groups.

**Keywords:** intergroup time bias; medical diagnosis; racialized social relations

Adriana Morão (ISCTE-IUL)

17th of May, 4:35 pm

Auditório Silva Leal

## Oral Communication

### *Residential care professionals' perspectives regarding work: Ambivalence, difficulties, and values*

Residential care professionals often cope with demanding and stressful events in challenging organizational contexts, while providing care to vulnerable children and youth with complex needs. To our knowledge, no studies have specifically focused on the tensions faced by residential care staff in their roles both as professionals within a specific social context, and as “corporate parents” of the children and youth in care. This qualitative study used 20 semi-structured individual interviews with residential care professionals to explore their perspectives regarding the difficulties, dilemmas and tensions as well as the gratifying events faced at work and their values towards children and youth in care. Thematic analysis allowed for identifying 5 major themes: organizational context; residential care work; ambivalence, conflict and dilemmas; values; and self-care practices. Findings highlight the role of organizational culture and climate factors on residential care work, the demanding and emotional nature of this work field, the motivations and gratifications obtained, and the professionals' values, ambivalence and dilemmas on residential care work practices. We believe these findings will generate inputs for further research, aiming to improve staff training and inform policy and practice on residential care services.

**Keywords:** residential care work; professionals; thematic analysis

Ana Aguiar (ISCTE-IUL)

16th of May, 3:45 pm

## Poster Communication

*Group composition indexes and the quality of teacher-child interactions in preschool: a systematic review*

High-quality classroom processes have been consistently associated with positive child outcomes. Further, child characteristics and the classroom composition, an indicator of the structural features of the social context, can influence teacher behavior and classroom quality. Together, these findings suggest the transactional nature of effects. By systematically gathering and analyzing data on how group composition and teacher-child interactions relate, decision-making processes concerning the organization of groups of preschoolers, may be optimized. However, to our knowledge, there is no study that systematizes information on group composition indexes focusing on preschool contexts and their associations with teachers' educational practices. The present review serves this purpose. A systematic search was conducted in Academic Search Complete, ERIC, PsycARTICLES, PsycINFO, Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection, Scopus and Web of Science. Based on the the SPIDER framework, search terms were defined considering all possible combinations of the targeted population, the phenomenon of interest, and the method of evaluation (e.g., center-based childcare OR preschool\* AND teacher\* OR educator\* AND group composition OR classroom characteristics AND class\* observation\* OR observed interaction\*). After title and abstract screening and full-text reviews, forty-eight empirical studies, with samples of preschool-aged children (3-5 year olds), attending center-based childcare, and providing quantitative data on the association between group characteristics and observed interactions and teachers' practices were selected for qualitative syntheses. Findings suggest most classroom position indexes focused on ability, age, ethnicity, family income, gender, home language, and immigrant background. Results concerning the association patterns between classroom composition and teacher-child interactions will be presented.

**Keywords:** group composition; teacher-child interactions; preschool

Ana Dóris Silva (FPCE-UP)

16th of May, 3:45 pm

Poster Communication

## *The Grief Experiences of Gestational Loss in the Couple's Perspective - A Scope Review*

Gestational losses are unexpected events that affect the couple, generating feelings of pain and suffering for both parents, and constitute a trauma in the life of the couple. The couple's coping skills depend on each member's ability to cope with difficult situations. The objective of this study was to identify and synthesize studies concerning the perception of the grief experience, in which the couple was used as the unit of analysis. Qualitative empirical studies using the PsycINFO and PsycARTICLES databases were selected. Many researchers have been concerned about the causes of women's losses (n = 24) by pointing out the impacts and their consequences. Others are concerned with knowing the behavior of bereaved parents (n = 05). Only one addressed the impacts of these losses only in men (n = 01). The studies that strictly follow the scope of this scope review (n = 06) highlight gender differences as factors of impact in the elaboration of mourning, pointing out as supporting factors the religion and support resulting from family and social relations. The studies emphasize the importance of adequate performance by professionals who relate to couples experiencing gestational losses.

**Keywords:** gestational loss; couple; grief

Ana Isabel Correia (ISCTE-IUL, CIS-IUL)

16th of May, 3:45 pm

## Poster Communication

*Resting-state functional connectivity predicts children's ability to recognize vocal emotions*

The ability to recognize others' emotional states from variations in speech (e.g., the 'tone of voice' – emotional prosody), is crucial for personal and social adjustment. While the involvement of temporal and inferior frontal cortices in vocal emotional recognition is well established, an emerging body of work suggests a potential role of motor and premotor areas. The aim of our study was to examine if functional connectivity between the motor system and well-established brain regions implicated in vocal emotional processing indexes behavioural differences in emotion recognition performance. Fifty-five children (aged  $8.31 \pm 0.32$  years; 23 male) completed a resting-state fMRI protocol and an offline behavioural emotional recognition task, in which children were asked to identify five emotional categories (happiness, sadness, anger, fear, neutrality) as expressed only by prosody. Resting-state data were analysed using a hypothesis-driven seed-based correlation approach: the auditory cortex, superior temporal cortex (STC) and inferior frontal gyrus (IFG) were considered as seeds, and the motor cortex as target. Results showed that a stronger connectivity between IFG and motor regions predicts a better ability to recognize prosodic emotions. Furthermore, follow-up analyses within IFG subregions indicate that this result is mostly driven by the IFG triangularis. Taken together, these findings suggest that the motor system plays a role in predicting vocal emotional recognition abilities in children, complementing the emerging evidence on the role of the dorsal pathway regions in prosodic processing. At a broader level, this study contributes to delineating the neural mechanisms supporting vocal emotional processing during development.

**Keywords:** vocal emotion recognition; resting-state functional connectivity; sensorimotor system

Beatriz Gusmão (FP-UL, CICPSI)

16th of May, 3:45 pm

Poster Communication

*Do other people's kids set you back? Exploring whether children-related occupations are socially devalued*

Workplace discrimination is an issue that has been thoroughly studied. Research shows, for example, that women suffer discrimination in terms of salary and career progression relatively to men. Additionally, typically female jobs receive less social prestige. Do occupations highly connected with children, such as childcare, lead to the same kind of disadvantages when compared to other, more adult-oriented, occupations? In Study 1, 75 participants evaluated 68 occupations regarding their gender stereotypicality and connection to children. These ratings were then compared with previously collected prestige ratings. Results suggest that it is harder to obtain social prestige with children-related jobs (as well as with typically female jobs) when compared to adult-oriented jobs. In Study 2, 60 participants rated 6 texts, supposedly written by professionals in an occupation highly or barely related to children. For example, the same text would either be presented as written by a child health nurse or by a rehabilitation nurse. Contrary to predictions, texts from authors in children-related occupations, compared to adult-related occupations, did not receive worse ratings. Several possible explanations for these inconsistent results will be discussed, as well as alternative ways to test the hypothesis that children-oriented occupations are socially devalued. We look at possible implications of this eventual discrimination for the professionals, but also for the target group of these occupations, namely children.

**Keywords:** social cognition; occupations; discrimination

Bernardo Cavalheiro (ISCTE-IUL, CIS-IUL)

16th of May, 3:45 pm

Poster Communication

*Perceptions of likability, usefulness and appropriateness of emoji usage across different contexts*

Electronic mediated communication (EMC) allows people to communicate across several contexts (e.g., with romantic partners, friends, professional settings, service providers). In contrast to face-to-face (F2F) communication, EMC is usually text-based (e.g., email, SMS) and lacks non-verbal cues. One way to overcome this potential limitation is the inclusion of emoji, used to express emotion and to reinforce and clarify the meaning of a message. Our goal is to understand how individuals perceive emoji usage across different contexts and depending on the valence of the message. Specifically, we asked participants to imagine they received a negative or positive message with emoji from a variety of senders (22 contexts – e.g., friend, bank manager) and evaluate how much they would like the inclusion of emoji; find it useful; and find it appropriate. Participants (N = 206, 61.7% females) were randomly assigned to one of the valence conditions and rated the perception of likability, usefulness and appropriateness of using emoji for all contexts (presented in random order). Over results suggest that using emoji in negative contexts and with less intimate interlocutors (e.g., service provider from a bank institution) is less liked, useful and/or appropriate. Therefore, it seems the usage of emojis is not appropriate in all contexts, which is of relevance especially for the field of consumer psychology and communication studies.

**Keywords:** electronic-mediated-communication; emoji; users' perception.



Catarina de Figueiroa Rego (ISPA-IU)

16th of May, 3:45 pm

Poster Communication

*Holistic approach to work-related psychosocial factors: A study of their antecedents and consequents.*

Positive and negative work-related psychosocial factors comprise the inherent aspects of the work organization, scope, conditions and environment, and are responsible for the worker's occupational health variability. This project main objectives included the study of: (i) the mediating effect of different managerial roles in the relationship between organizational culture and work-related psychosocial factors; and (ii) the mediating effect of the variables job satisfaction, stress, burnout, sleeping problems and depressive symptoms in the relationship between work-related psychosocial factors and self-perceived general health. A correlation cross-sectional study was carried out taking into consideration online data collection, through a self-completion questionnaire, with the support of a Portuguese public administration entity. The sample (n=624) consisted exclusively of Portuguese employees, aged between 19 and 66 years (M=46.45, SD=8.97), of which 63% were female. The results allowed to conclude that there is: (i) a positive partial mediating effect of broker, coordinator and producer management roles in the relationship between the human relations culture model and the majority of positive psychosocial factors (e.g., meaning of work); and (ii) a total mediation effect of intrinsic satisfaction, burnout and depressive symptoms in the relationship between the labor's role conflict psychosocial factor and self-perceived general health. Thus, it is admissible to proclaim that the type of organizational culture, as well as the different managerial roles of the hierarchical superior, can be important predictors of the psychosocial factors (positive and negative). Methodological and practical implications are discussed.

**Keywords:** work-related psychosocial factors; occupational health; organizational culture

Catarina Fernandes (CBMR)

16th of May, 3:45 pm

Poster Communication

*Why men and women score differently on measures of social anxiety?*

Studies have suggested that sociocultural factors result in women and men assigning different importance about possessing certain traits and that these differences may bias self-reports of symptomatology. This view assumes that personality and symptomatology explicit measures are not perfectly valid measures of their constructs. In contrast, implicit measures assess inaccessible processes outside of awareness and can capture more realistically personality and symptomatology patterns. While women consistently yield higher scores on explicit social anxiety (SA) measures, there are few studies available that examine gender differences in SA implicit tests. For that purpose, we aim to characterize gender differences in SA using implicit and explicit measures. Method: Fifty-seven participants aged between 29 and 57 years ( $M$  age = 39.30 years,  $SD$  = 4.58; ♀ = 75.4%) answered to an explicit SA measure (Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale) and to an Implicit Association Test (IAT), adapted to measure SA by assessing associations of self (vs. other) with social anxiety-related (vs. calmness-related) words. Results and Conclusion: Consistent with previous studies, women scored higher than men on the explicit SA measure. Concerning the implicit measure, both men and women presented low SA levels. This discordance between measures for women may be attributed to a bias on explicit measures, given that explicit measures are more likely to reflect the importance that people deliberately endorse about having certain traits. Our results underline the importance of supplementing the traditionally self-report measures with indirect measures of self-evaluation. Implications of these results for psychopathology assessment are discussed.

**Keywords:** gender; implicit association test; social anxiety

Cristiane Souza (ISCTE-IUL, CIS-IUL)

16th of May, 3:45 pm

Poster Communication

*Naming and rating images of famous people and well-known places in adulthood:  
a normative study of 80 images.*

The way we process and organize our previous knowledge into our brain is quite different regarding different semantic categories. For instance, proper nouns, in contrast to common nouns, are related to item properties that differentiate it from other items and refer to particularities of the item itself instead of shared properties. The semantic dissociation between specific categories (i.e., proper vs. common nouns) is a distinctive neuropsychological marker to inspect the development of dementias (i.e., Mild Cognitive Impairment, Semantic Dementia and also Alzheimer's Disease). Furthermore, a decline in naming proper nouns is expected along aging. In this study, we established norms for 80 images of proper nouns items (i.e., famous people and well-known places) regarding naming, categorization, fame, familiarity, distinctiveness, arousal and image quality dimensions. We present descriptive statistics for all rating tasks as well the H index, accuracy proportions and modal agreement for naming and categorization tasks. We also report category (people vs. places) and age-difference effect (young adults vs. elderly people). The normalized image database may constitute a good resource for researchers interested in controlling possible confounds in the dimensions explored as well as for neuropsychological interventions.

**Keywords:** famous people; well-know places; norms

Francis Carneiro (WJCR, ISPA-IU)

16th of May, 3:45 pm

Poster Communication

## *Are the Fathers Alright? A Systematic and Critical Review of Studies on Gay and Bisexual Fatherhood*

**Introduction:** The purpose of the present study was to assess the findings and to identify the gaps in the literature concerning gay and bisexual fathers. **Method:** A systematic and critical review of relevant literature about gay and bisexual fathers was conducted using electronic databases and reference lists for articles published until December 2016. **Results:** 63 studies were collected, spanning from 1979 to 2016. More than half of the studies were published after 2011 and the overwhelming majority were conducted in the United States. Nine themes were identified in the studies reviewed: (1) Pathways to fatherhood; (2) Motivations for fatherhood; (3) Parenting experiences and childrearing; (4) Family life and relationship quality; (5) Gender and father identities and gender-role orientation; (6) Disclosure of sexual identity; (7) Social climate; (8) Father's psychosocial adjustment; and (9) Children's psychosocial adjustment. It was found that research on gay fatherhood appears to be more heterogeneous than on lesbian motherhood, perhaps because of the variety of pathways to parenthood (via co-parenting, adoption, fostering, or surrogacy). Two-father families are becoming more visible in research on sexual minority parenting and gradually transforming the conceptualization of parenting in family research. To date, most of what we know about the role of fathers in child development has been from research on heterosexual fathers parenting with mothers. Research on gay and bisexual fathers has given a particularly valuable opportunity to consider fatherhood per se in absence of motherhood.

**Keywords:** gay/bisexual fathers; systematic review; kinship

Gustavo Camposano (ISCTE-IUL)

16th of May, 3:45 pm

## Poster Communication

*I am Because We Are: Cross-Cultural Comparison of Community Identification and Social Support as a Social Cure for the Psychological Health of Sexual Minorities*

A growing body of research shows that group memberships and the identities that derived from them have a profound impact on our health. To the extent that when group memberships provide meaning, support, and agency, health is positively impacted, therefore constituting a “social cure”. However, when group memberships are not associated with positive psychological resources, due to stigma or lack of social support, social identities may become a “curse” and may threaten our well-being. Therefore, the relationship between identity and health seems to be influenced by the type of group which one belongs and the context in which these identities are at play. Nonetheless, stigmatized and minority groups have been heavily understudied and misunderstood within the “social cure” literature. Due to this, the present study was developed to explore how a group such as sexual minorities across different cultural contexts may unlock the benefits of the “social cure” despite the adverse effects of stigma. To do so, this study explores the role of social identity process such as in-group identification and social support as possible mediators that may help protect the psychological health of sexual minorities from stigma. Finally, individualism/collectivism as cultural orientations were also taken into consideration as a possible moderator influencing these interactions. Data were collected from sexual minority individuals (N=382) across four different countries (Dominican Republic, Portugal, Ireland, and the United States) through an online questionnaire shared in various social media platforms. The study is currently ongoing; however, preliminary results of the analysis will be presented.

**Keywords:** sexual minorities; social cure; psychological health

Irina Konova (ISCTE-IUL)

16th of May, 3:45 pm

Poster Communication

*Does casual touch counteract the effects of ostracism on fundamental human needs, emotions and behavior?*

Previous studies indicate that ostracism (i.e., being ignored or excluded) can lead to some detrimental social and psychological effects. Among the negative consequences of ostracism are threatened fundamental needs, lowered positive mood and decreased prosocial behavior. Some of these effects can be diminished, if individuals have an opportunity to experience social inclusion just after the ostracism episode. This study sought to examine for the first time whether an interpersonal touch, as a nonverbal sign of social inclusion and communion, can counteract the impact of ostracism. The experiment had a 2 (inclusion vs. ostracism) x 2 (touch vs. no touch) between- participants factorial design. Ostracism was manipulated by using the Cyberball paradigm, a virtual ball-tossing game. After the ostracism manipulation the researcher briefly touched or not participants' upper arm in a casual way. Next, participants were asked to fill out several forms including the Need Threat Scale, the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule, a questionnaire evaluating the researcher and a measure of helping behavior. The results demonstrated the role that interpersonal touch plays in mitigating the consequences of ostracism, by increasing self- esteem and positive emotions.

**Keywords:** touch; ostracism; cyberball

Laura Inês Ferreira (Universidade do Algarve)

16th of May, 3:45 pm

Poster Communication

## *Behavioral inhibition in childhood: the role of emotion regulation and inhibitory control*

Recent studies find that behavioral inhibition (BI) has been associated to a reduced emotion regulation (ER) and a higher inhibitory control (IC) in childhood. However, these studies are still scarce and present unclear results. Method: To test this associations, data were collected from 67 preschool children aged 3 to 5 years and 59 children at school ages between 6 and 9 years, and their parents. Child's temperament was assessed by parent report – through Behavioral Inhibition Questionnaire –, and all variables were assessed by the Laboratory Temperament Assessment Battery (Lab-TAB). A Fish Flanker Task was also applied to children to evaluate their IC. Results and Conclusion: Our main results suggested that ER competence become only significant at school ages, with a greater expression of feelings of sadness in inhibited children; while a high inhibitory control is a characteristic that fits the behavior pattern of temperamentally inhibited children of the two age groups evaluated. Implications for theory and practice are discussed.

**Keywords:** behavioral Inhibition; emotion regulation; inhibitory control

Luís Simões (ISCTE-IUL)

16th of May, 3:45 pm

Poster Communication

## *The Social Representation of Corporate Social Responsibility: The role of Social Values*

This study is part of a broader research project that aims to update the knowledge about the social representation of CSR in relation to a previous research (Duarte, et al., 2010, data collected in 2006) in terms of themes and its semantic mapping. Moreover, given that in the previous study no significant differences were found in the existing CSR images across socio-professional characteristics, the present study aims to examine other psychosocial variables that may clarify the concept's homogeneous or heterogeneous nature. Social values - as trans-situational goals, varying in importance, that serve as guiding principles in the life of a person or group - can contribute to identify segments of the public that are most engaged with the different CSR principles and practices. Thus, with regard to the specific objectives, this study intends to better understand the relationship between the image of CSR and the individual's social values, particularly universalism and individualism, in the Portuguese context. The data collection is currently ongoing, trying to reach a diverse public and to obtain a wide sample. The questionnaire includes a free word association task with the term "Socially responsible company" and the Portrait Values Questionnaire (Schwartz, 2001). The qualitative material will be analyzed through content analysis and a multiple correspondence analysis will map the co-occurrence of semantic contents and examine its association with social values. The results will be discussed in light of its implications for a better understanding of the relationship the public in general establishes with CSR principles and practices.

**Keywords:** corporate social responsibility; social values; social representation



Madalena Ricoca-Peixoto (FP-UL)

16th of May, 3:45 pm

## Poster Communication

*Would you rather meet a childlike adult or an adultlike child? Childlike and adultlike as attributes in person perception*

Interestingly, people make mainly positive associations with the concept 'child', whereas they make mainly negative ones with the concept 'immaturity'. In light of this dichotomy, the present study aimed to investigate the personality impressions people form when a target – a child or an adult – is described as being “very childlike” or “very adult”. If the attribute “very childlike” connotes the positive essence associated with the social category of children, then the impressions of targets described as such will be more positive than those of targets described as “very adult”. If the attribute “very childlike” translates into immaturity, then the opposite effect is expected. Finally, if the attribute “very childlike” is considered suitable for children, but inappropriate for adults (a sign of immaturity), then impressions of children targets described in that way ought to be more positive than those of adults. 133 young adults saw a photograph of the target (child vs. adult) paired with a description (“People who know him well say he is [very childlike vs. very adult]”) and rated the target in 11 rating-scales (evaluative, intellectual, and social items). Participants formed more positive impressions of children targets than of adult ones, independently of the attribute that described them. The attribute “very childlike” only resulted in more negative judgments (than “very adult”) in the intellectual items. This study makes way to better understand how we think about children as a social group and to reflect upon possible theoretical explanations, as well as social implications of these perceptions.

**Keywords:** social cognition; impression formation; child

Sara Martinho (ISCTE-IUL, CIS-IUL)

16th of May, 3:45 pm

Poster Communication

## *Microaggressions in the health setting*

To date the study of microaggressions against healthcare professionals who belong to one or multiple social minorities has received little empirical attention. Microaggressions are everyday verbal and nonverbal indignities, promoted intentionally or by pleasant people, that often communicate distressing messages towards social minorities. Interviews with open-ended questions were conducted with healthcare professionals from social minority groups who have experienced microaggressions in their professional setting. We aim to explore and describe what sort of microaggressions occur in the health setting during their clinical practice; how these professionals deal with and manage these subtle forms of discrimination from patients and colleagues; what are their psychosocial implications (individual, bystanders, climate, and health outcomes), and how intersectional identities may increase the experience of exclusion. The sample was composed by 39 health professionals (2 psychologists, 4 nurses and 33 physicians) who self-identified as members of different stigmatized or disadvantaged groups. The interviews followed the critical incident technique as well as personal narratives, including impacts of discriminatory experiences at the distinct levels of analysis (individual, bystanders, health care climate, and patient outcomes). The association of different types of microaggressions and sociodemographic characteristics are also explored, such as: gender, age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, functional diversity, religion, or any other personal or cultural traits. A preliminary analysis of the data will be presented with examples of different types of microaggressions in the health context, i.e., microinsults, microinvalidations, and microassaults.

**Keywords:** microaggressions; healthcare professionals; social minorities