

# XVI

## PhD Meeting in

# PSYCHOLOGY

**A Whole New World:  
Implications for Psychology**

# BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**20 - 21 May 2021**

**Iscte**

Thank you for participating in the 16<sup>th</sup> edition of the PhD Meeting in Psychology.

The XVI PhD Meeting in Psychology took place online on Thursday 20th and Friday 21st of May 2021. The meeting is a scientific gathering of Psychology students from Portugal and abroad that aims to connect people and promote the 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 “A Whole New World: Implications for Psychology”. 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,

The Organizing Committee - XVI PhD Meeting

[phdmeeting2021@gmail.com](mailto:phdmeeting2021@gmail.com)

<http://phdmeeting.dpsso.iscte.pt/>

We look forward to seeing you back next year!

## Organizing Committee

Ece Caliskan  
Ecem Sarper  
Elena Piccinelli  
Emma Castro  
Genta Shabani

Margarida Cavadas  
Micaela Pinheiro  
Ricardo Vilaverde  
Sofia Ferreira  
Susana Schmitz

Margarida Vaz Garrido (coordination)

Marco Rego (coordination)

## Abstract Reviewers

Carla Moleiro (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, H4A)  
Carla Mouro (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, PsyChange)  
César Lima (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, BEC)  
Cristina Godinho (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, H4A)  
David L. Rodrigues (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, BEC)  
Diniz Lopes (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, BEC)  
Edward Schellenberg (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, BEC)  
Elizabeth Claire Collins (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, BEC)  
Joana Baptista (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, CED)  
João Graça (ICS- Universidade de Lisboa, University  
of Groningen)  
Magda Saraiva (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, BEC)  
Margarida Carmona e Lima (Iscte, CIS-Iscte,  
PsyChange)  
Maria Fernandes-Jesus (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, CED)

Maria Helena Santos (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, PsyChange)  
Marta Matos (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, H4A)  
Melanie Vauclair (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, H4A)  
Miriam Rosa (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, PsyChange)  
Oleksandr Horchak (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, BEC)  
Patrícia Arriaga (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, BEC)  
Rita Guerra (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, PsyChange)  
Rita Jerónimo (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, BEC)  
Rita R. Silva (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, BEC)  
Rui Costa Lopes (ICS, Universidade de Lisboa)  
Sara Hagá (Faculdade de Psicologia da  
Universidade de Lisboa)  
Sibila Marques (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, H4A)  
Susana Batel (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, PsyChange)  
Sven Waldzus (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, PsyChange)

**Index**

**Keynote Talks**

ResiliScience: A social sensing approach for evidence-based crisis communication and management during the COVID-19 pandemic.....8

A psychologist in the lab! Putting the mind under the microscope.....9

Psychologists in the wild: The paths (not yet) taken between science and industry.....10

**Oral Communications**

Can musical ability be tested online?.....11

The future of Work after COVID-19: Qualitative and quantitative analysis.....12

Can emojis be ice-breakers? Emoji as signs of motivations for starting new online interactions.....13

Emotional state and coping strategies amongst university students during COVID-19 pandemic lockdown.....14

“Little brat!”: Stereotype attribution towards young activists.....15

Meet your meat: The effect of familiarity and animal resemblance on meat appetite.....16

Constructing the “good Portuguese” and the Others: Far-right populist representations on social media.....17

Sweet ballads and acid rock: Taste and emotion ratings for a new set of auditory stimuli.....18

**Towards the future of volunteerism: Understanding the impact of group dynamics, cross-cultural differences, and digitalization of volunteerism on health and well being (PhD Defence) .....19**

**Is trait anxiety associated with complicated grief symptoms and meaning in life? Examining the roles of self-compassion, perceived social support, sense-making, and attachment styles (PhD Defence) .....20**

**Subtle, but not innocuous. Examining how discrimination experiences affect immigrant women by using an acculturation framework (PhD Defence) .....21**

**Time investment in the impression formation of patients and the aversive racism.....22**

**Therapeutic residential youth care: The identification of critical risk and protective factors for successful outcomes (PhD Defence).....23**

**“We were/I was, but then...” Exploring people-place relations and (dis)continuity identity narratives in a changing tourist city.....24**

**Identity and dialects in interaction: A study case of the Albanian ethnolinguistic groups in Albania, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Montenegro (PhD Defence).....25**

**Social-structural context, self-construal, and LGBTQ+ community among and across lesbian and gay Individuals.....26**

**Body-mind in chronic musculoskeletal pain: A scoping review.....27**

**Investigating the role of perceptual and conceptual judgements on face recognition.....28**

**Sorting out the replication crisis with philosophy of science.....29**

**Associations between vocal emotion recognition and socio-emotional adjustment in children.....30**

Energy justice in Positive Energy Districts (PEDs): Recognition of energy poverty and vulnerability.....	31
When they do as we do: Interpretation and attribution of the same behavior performed by a child or an adult.....	32
The development of ambivalent sexism and gender relations in childhood: A tale of princesses and princes that live apart (PhD Defence).....	33
Resilient trajectories of adolescents in residential care: from risk to protection (PhD Defence).....	34
"The right to request smart-meter": Empowering energy citizenship in the era of neoliberal governmentality.....	35
Releasing prisoners during COVID-19: The impact of the support for the early release, perceived insecurity and political affinity on attitudes towards released prisoners .....	36
Gender and ethnicity: The role of token women in promoting equality and social change.....	37
Understanding sensorimotor contributions to vocal emotional processing (PhD Defence).....	38
The terrible unknown: How uncertainty relates to nationalist and anti-immigration attitudes in a Portuguese sample.....	39
Learning science outside the curriculum: A study with discovery narratives and expository texts.....	40
To be or not to be a foster family: A mixed-methods approach to promote awareness, willingness and intention to become a foster parent (PhD Defence).....	41
Predictors of adjustment to lupus and disease activity – systematic review.....	42

Forgotten Gems? The role of archival data in the socio-psychological-historical  
Exploration of people’s relations to energy projects.....43

Bidirectional ageism and fairness perceptions in the workplace (PhD Defence).....44

**Poster Communications**

Are informal caregivers dehumanized? The impact of belief in a just world in the  
legitimation of the minimization of their life hardship.....45

Metacognitive awareness of face characteristics: A self-other perspective.....46

The impact of sugar-related claims about different types of sugar and sweeteners of  
natural origin on food perception.....47

Effects of social context on moral judgement.....48

The error in avoiding error: A skewed selection of learning environments.....49

Sexuality and neuroticism: The role of bullying and social support in distinct levels of  
neuroticism across sexual orientation categories.....50

Understand the patterns, motivations and contents of internet use of Lupus  
patients.....51

Episodic memory deficits in ASD as reflected in ERP and theta oscillatory activity: the  
old-new effect.....52

Help just a click away: Acceptability of eHealth to promote lupus adaptation.....53

Contributions of social and psychological assessments in juvenile justice decision  
making in Portugal.....54

Race-based attentional bias toward medical care related - stimuli during the COVID-19  
pandemic.....55

**On the explanation for transactive memory: The nodular model of transactive memory systems.....56**

**Multilingualism and stereotype endorsement: The roles of cognitive flexibility and deprovincialization.....57**

**It's the veggie effect! The halo effect on consumers' perceptions of meat alternatives.....58**

**Impact of exercise exposure on eating intention behaviour: The moderating role of being (or not) an athlete.....59**

**How heuristics can be smart and frugal but also biased.....60**

**Does working with groups with low perceived competence make you seem less competent?.....61**

**On the role of individuation instructions in the CRE across different cultural contexts.....62**

**Care-oriented occupations' devaluation and their relationship with profit and production.....63**

**Others are changing, will you? Dynamic norms, collective pride and pro-environmental behaviour.....64**

**Wolf and Butterfly: Preferences of Lupus Portuguese patients regarding a digital intervention promoting illness adjustment.....65**



Rui Gaspar (Universidade Católica Portuguesa)

Keynote Speaker

## ResiliScience: A social sensing approach for evidence-based crisis communication and management during the COVID-19 pandemic

Gathering evidence on what are the demands people perceive to be posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the resources to cope with these, provides quantitative and qualitative indicators of how they evaluate and respond to crisis. Because human behavior lays at the core of disease/virus spreading control mechanisms, such scientific evidence can inform crisis communication and crisis management, aimed at facilitating adherence to recommendations concerning contagion prevention behaviors. To achieve this, we proposed the CLT-ResiliScience approach, an Information and Communications Technology mediated crisis sensing approach that has been applied to inform communication and social mobilization strategies, implemented by the Portuguese Directorate-General for Health, during the current COVID-19 pandemic. It is based on monitoring “social sensors” data, particularly from social media, as an important source of information. Results and learnings acquired from this approach’s implementation will be discussed, arguing for policy making strategies aimed at increased people’s resources to cope with demands, to achieve social systems resilience in coping with future crisis.

Sofia Frade (Iscte)

Keynote Speaker

## A psychologist in the lab! Putting the mind under the microscope

Although it is uncommon to think of psychologists in a lab, most psychology departments at universities have associated laboratories. They are an essential part of psychology training in subjects as cognitive psychology and neuropsychology, and they are also a key element to conduct quality research. There is a growing demand for specialized staff to manage this type of labs and to optimize the use of their equipment and software. In this talk, I will focus on my work as science lab manager at LAPSO, its main tasks, aims and challenges, as well as my previous academic and scientific path.

Tania Ramos (User Experience Researcher at OutSystems)

Keynote Speaker

## Psychologists in the wild: The paths (not yet) taken between science and industry

If we want to understand the challenges of the world, we need to understand the human mind. However, psychology - the science of the mind - has always faced particular obstacles. In order to understand these difficulties, we need to look both inside and outside the field. In the first part of this talk, I will look inwards. Specifically, I will discuss some fundamental principles by which psychology should be guided, explore the reasons why psychologists may face a double skepticism (about science and about psychology), and delineate differences between academia and industry practices. In the second part, I will look outwards and suggest three routes by which psychology can have a major impact on society: a) the knowledge of human decision-making can be crucial to AI systems which act in coordination with people (instead of blindly replacing them), b) the greater integration of psychologists into product teams (even at the expense of naming themselves “behavioral scientists”) can bring a new angle to human-centered design and c) the distinction between physical health and mental health will be increasingly blurred, and we may reach a point where we will only talk about “health”. I hope these topics will be thought-provoking enough to make the audience reflect about the unprecedented challenges, but also unprecedented opportunities, for psychologists and the study of the mind in the decades to come.

Ana Isabel Costa Correia (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Margherita Vincenzi (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, University of Padova)

Patrícia Vanzella (Center for Mathematics, Computing, and Cognition, Universidade Federal do ABC)

Ana P. Pinheiro (CICPSI, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

César F. Lima (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, University College London)

E. Glenn Schellenberg (Iscte, CIS-Iscte, University of Toronto Mississauga)

## Oral Communication

### Can musical ability be tested online?

New opportunities for psychological research were created by the increasing amount of time people spend on the Internet, and by the emergence of online platforms for recruitment and testing. In fact, online methods have been increasingly used as an alternative to in-person experiments conducted in the laboratory. Here we adapted the Musical Ear Test (MET) to examine whether musical ability could be successfully measured online. A sample of 754 participants was tested with our online version of the MET, which included Melody and Rhythm subtests. Each subtest had 52 trials, each of which required participants to decide whether two auditory sequences were identical. The testing session also included the Goldsmiths Musical Sophistication Index (Gold-MSI), a test of general cognitive ability, and self-report questionnaires that measured basic demographics (age, education, gender), mind wandering, and personality. After excluding the participants who failed to complete the testing session ( $\approx 20\%$ ), we found that the results for the final sample ( $N=608$ ) were similar to those from in-person testing. Specifically, the internal reliability of the MET was maintained; construct validity was confirmed by strong associations with Gold-MSI scores; correlations with other measures (e.g., openness-to-experience, cognitive ability, mind wandering) were as predicted; mean levels of performance were similar for individuals with no music training; and musical sophistication was a better predictor of performance on the Melody compared to the Rhythm subtest. In short, the results confirmed that our online version of the MET measured musical ability in a reliable and valid manner.

**Keywords:** Music, Ability, Expertise, Melody, Rhythm

Andrea Maria Flores Oliveira Fontes (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Oral Communication

## The future of work after COVID-19: Qualitative and quantitative analysis

We can observe impacts of COVID-19 in several domains of our lives. The work dimension comprise several variables that are being intensively studied during this last year. However, the focus of those analysis have been mostly about the negative impacts of the pandemic and based on past or present data. This study, theoretical supported by the Goal Setting Theory (Locke & Latham, 1990) and embedded with the positive psychology (Seligman, 1998) includes qualitative and quantitative methods and intends to explore the future perspectives about work and life after COVID-19. Participants were invited to reflect about their future, and elect concrete goals. Work Life balance is evidenced as one of the main future focus of the participants and conclusions are drawn based on gender and cultural factors among other factors. The role of reflection is evidenced within the goal setting perspective as a moderator of work life balance together with gender. Important conclusions are drawn for employees and for companies in order to be better prepared to face uncertainty, thus building a more resilient and confident workforce.

**Keywords:** Work-Life Balance, Reflection, Gender, Goal Setting, Future

Bernardo Pereira Cavalheiro (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

David L. Rodrigues (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Marília Prada (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Oral Communication

### Can emojis be ice-breakers? Emoji as signs of motivations for starting new online interactions

Technology facilitates that individuals interact with strangers when motivated by specific goals (e.g., approach a potential sex partner on Tinder). As most communications in these platforms are text-based, the absence of non-verbal cues can lead to poorer communication outcomes when starting a new interaction. However, using emojis in these situations can help users make their messages more appealing. And yet, very few studies have examined whether emoji use can facilitate initial online interactions with strangers, depending on the motivations users have for such interactions. Two experimental studies explored the impact of using different emoji to initiate interactions with strangers on Facebook or Tinder (Study 1: N = 483), and the perceived motivations for using emojis for new interactions (Study 2: N = 330). Study 1 showed using the smile or cheeky emojis indicated motivations to know more about or even to have a romantic relationship, whereas using the eggplant emoji indicated sexual motives. No differences emerged between both social networking websites. Extending these preliminary results, Study 2 showed that participants use the smile emoji to initiate friendships; the smile, blowing a kiss, or wink emojis to initiate romantic relationships; and the smirk emoji to initiate sexual interactions. Participants also evaluated differently the intentions of strangers for sending messages with different emoji. Specifically, the heart or smile emojis signaled friendship intentions, the heart emoji signaled romantic relationship intentions, and the heart and smirk emojis signaled sexual interactions. These findings highlight the need to consider emoji as new forms of online communication.

**Keywords:** Emoji, Romantic Relationships, Electronic-Mediated Communication, Non-verbal cues

Catarina Castro (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)  
Joana Alexandre (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)  
Helena Carvalho (Iscte)  
Ana Margarida Fonseca (Iscte)

## Oral Communication

### Emotional state and coping strategies amongst university students during COVID-19 pandemic lockdown

Considering the vulnerability of young adults' mental health, and the abrupt change to their routines as a result of the first lockdown decreed in Portugal due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in March of 2020, this study analyzed 1) the emotional state of a sample of university students during the first lockdown, 2) the coping strategies they reported adopting during that period of time, 3) the mediating role of coping strategies in reported anxiety, depression and stress symptoms. Results show that, similarly to what has been found in other countries, women report higher levels of anxiety, depression, and stress during the first lockdown period. Women also report resorting more frequently to not only negative coping strategies, but also positive ones (such as social support). Coping strategies of Retreat and Refusal mediate the relation between the participant's sex and their emotional state. Results point to reflecting on interventions for the promotion of young university students' mental well-being, particularly in light of the differences in adopted coping strategies.

**Keywords:** Meat Appetite, Familiarity, Animal Resemblance

Catarina Farinha (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Miriam Rosa (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

### Oral Communication

#### “Little brat!”: Stereotype attribution towards young activists

Climate change is an increasingly mobilizing issue, brought forward by activists (Murray, 2020). However, activists are prone to negative stereotypes, which leads to resistance by society (Bashir et al., 2013). Youth are particularly interested in contributing to environmental issues (Arnold et al., 2009). Nonetheless, they feel disregarded by formal environmental movements (Earl et al., 2017). The present research pretended to examine stereotypical dimensions attributed to activists, using the Stereotype Content Model (SCM), including a morality/trustworthiness dimension. It was intended to test the effect of an activist's age through two conditions, teenager vs adult. In Study 1 (N=276), Greta Thunberg and Jane Fonda were the real models used, being assigned the same discourse excerpt. The results showed a sanction towards the young activist in all stereotypical dimensions. This might be due to the characterization of Thunberg in the media and, in Study 2 (N=228), fictional characters were used. No differences were found in warmth or competence dimensions, only towards the young activist on the morality/trustworthiness dimension. These results are interpreted in light of the SCM and the interplay between different social categories (age, activism/agency) in stereotypical appraisals. These studies contribute to a better understanding of the stereotype's attribution to young activists, expanding new horizons regarding the SCM, and also to understanding resistance towards environmental activists.

**Keywords:** Environmental Activism, Stereotypes, (Inter)generational justice, Climate Change, Youth



Catarina Possidónio (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Jared Piazza (Lancaster University)

João Graça (University of Groningen)

Marília Prada (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

### Oral Communication

#### Meet your meat: The effect of familiarity and animal resemblance on meat appetite

A large body of research has shown that familiarity with a product and its animal resemblance are two relevant dimensions on meat appetite. However, past research has conflated animal resemblance with familiarity (e.g., roasted ham with the head of a pig resembles an animal more than a roasted ham without the head, but it is also less familiar, once modern consumers do not encounter ham with the head as often as headless ham. In study 1, we used twenty-eight open-source images depicting naturally occurring meat products hypothesized to fall into one of four quadrants of a Familiarity x Animal Resemblance circumplex: (1) high familiarity x high resemblance (e.g., whole roasted chicken); (2) low familiarity x high resemblance (e.g., whole roasted crocodile); (3) high familiarity x low resemblance (e.g., chicken nuggets); (4) low familiarity x low resemblance (e.g., alligator bites). Participants were asked to complete a free association task about their perceptions toward the products and asked to rate them on their degree of familiarity, animal resemblance and appetitive appeal. In studies 2a and 2b, we experimentally tested the independent contributions of both dimensions on meat appetite, by selecting four meat products for each condition defined by the interaction between familiarity (low vs. high) and animal resemblance (low vs. high). Results suggested that familiarity was the principal driver of meat appetite, eliciting more positive appraisals and feelings about eating the product. Animal resemblance played a weaker and constrained effect, often buffered by familiarity, influencing appetite particularly when familiarity is low.

**Keywords:** Meat Appetite, Familiarity, Animal Resemblance

Daniel García Jaramillo (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Tânia Rita Santos (Iscte)

Maria Fernandes-Jesus (University of Sussex)

### Oral Communication

#### Constructing the “good Portuguese” and the others: Far-right populist representations on social media

Far-right political parties have increased their power in Europe, which is a threat to inclusion and diversity. Their “charismatic leaders” promote a populist discourse seeking to maintain an ideal of “true people” that is under threat by the —imaginary, foreign, dangerous— Other. Social media platforms have been the privileged arena in which these discourses are produced, consumed, and made available to citizens. Following this trend, André Ventura, leader of the political party Chega (Enough), has grown in popularity in Portugal since 2019. This paper explores the way in which the Portuguese far-right populism discourse configures the “good Portuguese” and the enemy-Other. We analyzed 253 social media posts from Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram during the month prior to the presidential elections 2021. Following a Critical Discourse Analysis approach, we looked at the meanings and discursive strategies employed by the leader of Chega in representing himself and his party, the nationals, the elites, and those who are different from his national identity image. Preliminary analysis suggests that Ventura signifies himself as the legitimate representative and the hero who will sacrifice himself to save the “good Portuguese”, that is, the honest, hard workers, and unfairly forgotten people. In turn, traditional politicians are represented as traitors, and those who are different from the imaginary national identity (e.g., Roma people) are signified as criminals, a burden, and a threat to Portugal. Based on these findings, we discuss the implications of Ventura’s discourse to social polarization and exclusion.

**Keywords:** Far-Right Populism, Social Representations, Critical Discourse Analysis, Social polarization, Political Processes & Political Issues, Linguistics & Language & Speech

David Guedes (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Marília Prada (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Margarida Garrido (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Elsa Lamy (Universidade de Évora, MED - Instituto Mediterrâneo para Agricultura, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento)

### Oral Communication

#### Sweet ballads and acid rock: Taste and emotion ratings for a new set of auditory stimuli

Eating is a multisensory experience. While taste is a major determinant of food choice, the sound, visual aspect, and texture properties of foods are an integral part of what makes eating a pleasurable experience. The integrated nature of sensory perception allows for several crossmodal associations between the senses, namely, between audition and taste. Recent research has shown, for instance, that people consistently associate tastes and sounds (e.g., perceiving a piano ballad as 'sweet') and that the surrounding sonic environment influences individuals' taste perception and enjoyment of the eating experience. Here, we present the results of a normative study examining basic taste associations, as well as subjective ratings in discrete emotions, familiarity, valence, and arousal in a set of 100 musical stimuli. The set was evaluated by 163 Portuguese participants. Additionally, participants completed self-report measures of mood and taste preferences, and the Goldsmiths Musical Sophistication Index (Gold-MSI). The results support the ability of music to communicate basic taste attributes. Several associations were found between basic tastes and affective dimensions, namely, between pleasant emotions (e.g., joy) and sweetness ratings and between unpleasant emotions (e.g., fear) and bitterness and sourness ratings. Sex and individual differences in musical sophistication and preference for specific basic tastes were generally unrelated to the subjective ratings of the stimuli. Overall, these findings support the adequacy of this set of musical stimuli to elicit different taste and emotion associations. This database could be a valuable tool for future research and intervention for promoting healthier and more enjoyable food choices.

**Keywords:** Music, Taste Perception, Normative Data, Emotion

Ece Caliskan (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Luísa Lima (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Oral Communication

### Towards the future of volunteerism: Understanding the impact of group dynamics, cross-cultural differences, and digitalization of volunteerism on health and well being

This proposal aims to investigate the relationship between volunteering and health outcomes by analyzing cross-cultural differences, group dynamics, and the digitalization of volunteerism. There exists a considerable body of literature on the beneficial effects of volunteerism on health (McDougle et al., 2015; Lima et al., 2021), however, few studies considered the impact of group processes on this relationship (Haski-Leventhal & Cnaan, 2009). Also, cross-national comparable data in volunteer work are scarce (Erlinghagen & Hank, 2005). Moreover, despite the fast-evolving era of technology, research on the digital transformation of volunteerism is limited (Lachance, 2020). Thus, four studies are proposed: 1) A systematic review on prosocial behavior and group dynamics, 2) A cross-cultural analysis using European Social Survey data, 3) A study assessing the effects of group dynamics (group norms, identity, cohesion) on voluntary behaviors and finally 4) An exploratory study investigating the impact of digital volunteering on health and well-being.

**Keywords:** Volunteerism, Health, Group dynamics, Cultural values, Digital volunteering

**Ecem Sarper** (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

**David Rodrigues** (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Oral Communication

**Is trait anxiety associated with complicated grief symptoms and meaning in life? Examining the roles of self-compassion, perceived social support, sense-making, and attachment styles**

Complicated grief (CG) is a type of grief in which individuals experience symptoms intensely for more than six months after the loss of a loved one. Research showed that CG symptoms vary according to individual differences; individuals with higher trait anxiety and an insecure attachment style are more likely to have increased CG and decreased meaning in life (MIL) scores. However, research has also shown that CG symptoms can be buffered by self-compassion, perceived social support, and sense-making. Together with trait anxiety and insecure attachment, self-compassion, perceived social support, and sense-making can also be associated with MIL scores. This project aims to extend these findings to different cultural settings -Portugal and North Cyprus- by examining the roles of trait anxiety and attachment styles on how adults cope with CG, and if self-compassion, perceived social support, and sense-making can help them deal with the distress caused by CG.

**Keywords:** Complicated grief, meaning in life, trait anxiety, self-compassion, perceived social support, sense-making, attachment styles

Elena Piccinelli (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Melanie Vauclair (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Oral Communication

**Subtle, but not innocuous. Examining how discrimination experiences affect immigrant women by using an acculturation framework**

Over the years, blatant expressions of discrimination have been replaced by more subtle ones. As such, counselling psychology introduced the concept of microaggressions to study manifestations of subtle prejudice from the target's perspective. Although microaggressions have been widely studied among ethnic minority groups, little has been done to understand the cumulative effect that these everyday subtle stressors may have on the psychological acculturation process for first-generation immigrants. By proposing a conceptual model which differentiates between subtle and blatant forms of discrimination and integrates social psychological concepts and theories about acculturation, stress, and intersectionality, this project aims to examine in a series of qualitative and quantitative studies a) how subtle (vs. blatant) discrimination manifests itself and affects the psychological acculturation process of first-generation adult immigrant women coming from the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) in Portugal, and b) how these immigrant women cope with it in (mal)adaptive ways over time.

**Keywords:** Discrimination, Microaggressions, Psychological acculturation, Immigrant women, Intersectionality

Emerson Araújo Do Bú (ICS, Universidade de Lisboa, LISP)

Cícero R. Pereira (Universidade Federal da Paraíba, ICS, Universidade de Lisboa)

Jorge Vala (ICS, Universidade de Lisboa)

Ana Filipa Madeira (ICS, Universidade de Lisboa)

### Oral Communication

#### Time investment in the impression formation of patients and the aversive racism

Time is a socially valuable and scarce resource that individuals are averse to lose with people who do not interest them. For instance, previous research has identified an Intergroup Time Bias (ITB) effect. It is an implicit discriminating behavior characterized by more time investment evaluating valued ingroup members (i.e., White targets) than devalued outgroup ones (i.e., Black targets). In the healthcare context, time is a fundamental aspect of clinical care, and its constraints may influence how physicians form impressions of their patients, especially in racially discordant clinical interactions. In the current research, we aim to test whether White providers bias their time investment according to patients' race (i.e., the ITB effect) and explore the role of aversive racism in such effect. In four experimental studies, we showed that future White physicians invested more time forming impressions of White than Black patients and that this effect is prominent in participants who expressed an aversive racism profile (high implicit but low explicit prejudice towards Blacks) (Studies 1-3, N=375). Moreover, in an eye-tracking task (Study 4, N=32), we replicated the ITB effect and went further by showing that participants invested more time looking at information (patients' traits) than at the patients' faces and faced less Black (vs. White) patients when negative information was presented associated with them. These findings are the first to suggest an implicit discriminating behavior in time investment when White physicians form impressions of patients, which may have meaningful impacts on the provider-patient relationship, clinical diagnosis, and probable prognosis.

**Keywords:** Implicit Discrimination, Impression Formation, Intergroup Relations, Aversive Racism, Intergroup Time Bias

Emma Castro (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Eunice Magalhães (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Oral Communication

### Therapeutic residential youth care: The identification of critical risk and protective factors for successful outcomes

There is limited evidence on how TRC achieves treatment goals: TRC remains too much of a “black box”. We need to know more about how results are achieved, rather than merely investigating the achieved results. We aim to identify critical factors that underpin the success of TRC for young people in the child protection system through 3 interconnected research studies. The first study is a systematic review and will investigate the influencing factors and their association to internalizing and externalizing symptoms. The second study is qualitative and will capture youth’s views and experience of TRC within 4 critical domains (setting, staffing, safety and treatment). The last study is a long-term collaborative research partnership in 6 Portuguese TRC facilities and is a quantitative cross-sectional and longitudinal prospective study, that will identify factors associated to successful outcomes in TRC.

**Keywords:** Treatment Residential Youth Care, Child Protection System, Factors, Efficacy, Outcomes



Enrica Boager (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Paula Castro (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Oral Communication

**“We were/I was, but then...” Exploring people-place relations and (dis)continuity identity narratives in a changing tourist city**

Touristification contributes to the emergence of new relationships with the place through the convergence and coexistence of divergent actors in the place (tourists and traditional or new residents). However, displacements and spatial and social inequalities may increase, leading to resistance and citizens right’s claiming. In this context, the study looks from a discursive perspective at the negotiation of meaning regarding tourism and meaningful places. In particular, it explores how identities and people-place relations are presented and which functions can they play in claiming individual or group legitimacy to be and belong to the place (Di Masso, 2012) and thus, to resist or cope with tourism-related changes.

This is done through a narrative analysis (Gergen & Gergen, 1988) of semi-structured interviews (n=30) conducted with traditional and new residents in two Lisbon’s neighborhoods, more (Alfama) or less (Ajuda) affected by touristification. Results showed how the groups differ in the way they present their identities and relations with (and in) the place: traditional residents’ (dis)continuity narratives (Mouro et al., 2018) were mainly expressed at a collective level defending a “bornand-bred” place identity, while new residents represented changes from a more individual point of view, and strived to differentiate themselves from tourists by emphasizing a compromise with the place and the community, thus claiming their right to place. Combining theoretical concepts from environmental social psychology and practical tools from the narrative approach the work contributes to the studies of the micropolitics of place and mobility in today’s changing and globalized inner-cities neighborhoods.

**Keywords: People-Place Relations, Narratives, Discourse Analysis, Tourism**

Genta Shabani (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Sven Waldzus (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Oral Communication

### Identity and dialects in interaction: A study case of the Albanian ethnolinguistic groups in Albania, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Montenegro

What motivates people to adapt their communication to others? Most socio-psychological research infers the existence of motives from the interactional and intergroup context instead of assessing them from speakers. By combining the framework of communication accommodation theory, social identity theory, and ethnolinguistic vitality, this study aims to fill in this gap by investigating the role of motives in predicting communication accommodation. Using both qualitative and quantitative approaches, it will test the explanatory power of social identity management strategies in understanding communication accommodation as a motivated response to status differences. In doing so, it advances hypothesizing within a new theoretical framework and it explores communication accommodation among ethnolinguistic groups in a previously understudied monolingual context. As the first systematic investigation of intergroup communication among five Albanian ethnolinguistic groups in the Balkan region, including Albania, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, this study will provide indispensable insight to the existing gaps of knowledge in this region and will contribute to existing social psychological literature by offering a more sophisticated understanding of how interactions evolve upon identity and relational processes.

**Keywords:** Social identity management strategies, Communication accommodation, Ethnolinguistic vitality, Motivations

Gustavo Aybar (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Carla Moleiro (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

David Rodrigues (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Andrea Carnaghi (University of Trieste)

## Oral Communication

### Social-structural context, self-construal, and LGBTQ+ community among and across lesbian and gay Individuals

Lesbian and gay (LG) individuals tend to use different identity management strategies (individual and collective) as mechanisms to cope with the effects of discrimination. LG individuals may engage or disengage from their LGBTQ+ in-group to counteract the effects of stigma. Social identity theory suggests that how stigmatized individuals perceive their socialstructural context and cultural values may help explain the use of an identity management strategy over another. Gender seems to also play a role due to the different ways lesbian women and gay men identify with and relate to their LGBTQ+ in-group. However, these constructs have been relatively unexplored among LG individuals and are usually not empirically tested. In this pilot study, we explored and assessed instruments of perceived socio-structural context (legitimacy, stability, and permeability), culture (independent and interdependent self-construal) and, LGBTQ+ identification (social support, collective efficacy, and identity meaningfulness) among and across an LG sample. A total of 228 LG individuals completed an online survey through Prolific Academic. Results show that all measures were reliable in assessing the experiences of LG individuals. The overall sample reported higher levels of an independent selfconstrual and perceived the socio-structural context as stable, illegitimate, and permeable. Subsequent analysis indicated that women reported higher levels of perceived illegitimacy, as well as social support and identity meaningfulness from the LGBTQ+ community. Our findings help paint a picture of the relationship between the perceived context, LGBTQ+ identification, and culture among LG individuals. It also offers researchers a starting set of hypotheses to test in studies that examine LG individuals' identities and health.

**Keywords:** Social-Structural Context, Self-Construal, and LGBTQ+ Community Among and Across Lesbian and Gay Individuals.

Inês Agostinho Matos de Oliveira (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Sónia Bernardes (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Margarida Vaz Garrido (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

### Oral Communication

#### Body-mind in chronic musculoskeletal pain: A scoping review

**Objective:** Bodily experience disturbances are frequent in chronic musculoskeletal pain patients and associated with important pain-related psychosocial outcomes. Surprisingly, the relationship between bodily experience and the psychological dimensions of pain has only received attention recently. This scoping review aimed to identify trends and gaps in current research relating bodily experience and psychological processes in adults with chronic musculoskeletal pain. **Design:** Scoping Review **Methods:** Keywords related to bodily experience and pain were searched on PsycInfo and PubMed from database inception until 16 of February 2021; 2042 articles were screened; only 36 met the inclusion criteria. **Results:** Research on the link between body schema/body image and pain-related psychological processes and outcomes is still scarce. Main findings indicate that bodily experience constructs (body schema, body image, and body awareness) have been inconsistently defined. Body awareness was the most investigated construct, and measurement strategies were more consistent across body schema and proprioceptive dimension of body awareness research. Most studies investigated the role of bodily experience as a correlate/predictor of psychological outcomes. Overall, a better relationship with one's own body was associated with better pain-related outcomes. **Conclusions:** Our findings emphasize the relevance of examining body-mind relationships in musculoskeletal pain and the pertinence of including body-oriented therapies within multidisciplinary treatment programs. Suggestions for future research on the nexus between bodily experience and psychological processes in pain contexts are discussed.

**Keywords:** Chronic Musculoskeletal Pain, Body Schema, Body Image, Body Awareness, Scoping Review

Joana Quarenta (CICPSI, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

Tomás A. Palma (CICPSI, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

Ana Sofia Santos (CICPSI, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

Balbir Singh (University of Colorado Boulder)

Joshua Correll (University of Colorado Boulder)

## Oral Communication

### Investigating the role of perceptual and conceptual judgements on face recognition

Faces provide perceptual and conceptual information. However, when it comes to studying face encoding strategies, the contribution of perceptual and conceptual information tends to be studied independently. In parallel, there is a well-documented effect on literature, the cross-race effect (CRE) which refers to the tendency for people to have better memory for own-race faces (same-race faces or SR faces) than other-race faces (cross-race or CR faces; Meissner & Brigham, 2001). Due to its pervasiveness, CRE is a phenomenon with serious social and legal implications. Despite several attempts to reduce CRE, the results in the literature are mixed (e.g., Tanaka & Pierce, 2009; Hills & Lewis, 2006). Based on recent work showing a conceptual over perceptual encoding advantage in face recognition (Schwartz & Yovel, 2016, 2019), here we investigate whether CR faces may also benefit from this type of encoding. In 2 Studies, participants saw White and Black faces and they were asked to evaluate each face in a set of perceptual and conceptual questions. Then, participants did a Recognition Test. In both studies, we replicated the CRE, where white faces were recognized better than black faces. We also found the main effect of the Type of Evaluation, where conceptual questions improved face recognition. And in Study 2 we found an interaction between Face Race (white, black) and Type of Evaluation (perceptual, control, conceptual). Here, when faces were evaluated with perceptual questions, no differences were found at the Face Race, thus reducing the CRE. Results are discussed considering CRE literature.

**Keywords:** Face Recognition, Own-Race Effect, Learning, Social Cognition

João O. Santos (CICPSI, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

Leonel Garcia-Marques (CICPSI, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

Sara Hagá (CICPSI, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

## Oral Communication

### Sorting Out the Replication Crisis with Philosophy of Science

Several seminal psychological experiments failed to replicate intensifying the so-called replication crisis in our field. Just like the present COVID-19 crisis, the replication crisis created a climate of uncertainty, prompting heated debates about how we should conduct research in our field. The majority of proposed reforms focus on statistical and methodological issues. We propose that old and new theories from philosophy of science can help us reframe this discussion and provide more insightful suggestions to move our field forward. In this talk, I'll start by highlighting recurrent themes in the replicability debate and explain why different accounts of how the crisis unfolded lead critics to make widely different suggestions. Importantly, psychology has faced similar crises in the past and at the time critics called for similar reforms as today's critics are calling for. So, to prevent history from repeating itself, we need to find new solutions. I'll point out how philosophers of science can contribute to this debate and present practical suggestions to help us better: (1) manage our scientific communities; (2) construct useful theories; and (3) design informative experiments. More specifically, I'll make the case for why: (1) our communities should tolerate more theoretical diversity; (2) our theories should aim to explain (not only describe or predict) psychological phenomena; and (3) we should take a principled approach to experimentation. Such suggestions aren't new, but by grounding them in philosophical theory we hope to present a coherent framework for understanding, critiquing and improving psychological research.

**Keywords:** Replication Crisis, Research Methods, Philosophy of Science

Leonor Neves (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)  
Marta Martins (Iscte)  
Ana Isabel Correia (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)  
São Luís Castro (University of Porto)  
César Lima (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

**Oral Communication****Associations between vocal emotion recognition and socio-emotional adjustment in children**

The human voice is a primary channel for emotional communication. It is often presumed that being able to recognize vocal emotions is important for everyday socio-emotional functioning, but direct empirical evidence for this remains scarce. Here, we examined relationships between vocal emotion recognition and socio-emotional adjustment in children. The sample included 6 to 8-year-old children (N = 141). The emotion tasks required them to categorize five emotions conveyed by nonverbal vocalizations (e.g., laughter, crying) and speech prosody: anger, disgust, fear, happiness, sadness, plus neutrality. Socio-emotional adjustment was independently evaluated by the children's teachers using a multi-dimensional questionnaire of self-regulation and social behavior. Based on frequentist and Bayesian analyses, we found that higher emotion recognition in speech prosody related to better general socio-emotional adjustment. This association remained significant even after accounting for the children's general cognitive ability, age, sex, and parental education in multiple regressions. Follow-up analyses indicated that the advantages were particularly robust for the socio-emotional dimensions prosocial behavior and cognitive and behavioral self-regulation. For emotion recognition in nonverbal vocalizations, no associations with socio-emotional adjustment were found. Overall, these results support the close link between children's emotional prosody recognition skills and their everyday social behavior.

**Keywords:** Emotion Recognition, Vocal Emotions, Speech Prosody, Socio-Emotional Adjustment, Children

Luca Lamonaca (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Oral Communication

### Energy justice in Positive Energy Districts (PEDs): Recognition of energy poverty and vulnerability

Positive Energy Districts (PEDs) are urban projects that aim to have districts that produce more energy than they consume. However, there is the risk of exacerbating existing social inequalities. Thus, it is essential to research if “Positive Energy Districts exacerbate energy poverty and inequality and produce green gentrification?” and “How can Positive energy districts be inclusive?” using the energy justice (EJ) framework. EJ is tied initially to energy poverty (Heffron and McCauley, 2018) and comprises other aspects, underlined by equality principles (Pellegrini-Masina et al., 2020) and sustainability. Nevertheless, symbolic and psycho-social dimensions of EJ literature have been more neglected. This research aims to overcome that neglect linking it to socio-economics aspects while investigating in specific case studies in Italy citizen’s social practices and energy consumptions patterns. Social economics statuses and housing tenures and psycho-social and symbolic dimensions, mainly their lived experiences, are considered. As such, this research will generate a better understanding of EJ’s tenets, namely recognition, procedural and distributional aspects (McCauley et al. 2013). The methodology is mixed and comprises a policy analysis at the EU level discourses (analysis of the EU energy policies), a Quantitative study (Survey to residents for the social acceptance and lived experience) and a Qualitative analysis (semi-structured Interviews with energy-poor population). The presentation aims to present the entire PhD project and present the preliminary findings of the first study. In the first study, there are conflicting discourses on alleviating energy poverty at the EU level, most likely affecting the PEDs programme at the urban level.

**Keywords:** Energy Poverty, Energy Justice, Lived Experience, Energy Practices



Madalena Ricoca-Peixoto (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

Sara Hagá (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

## Oral Communication

### When they do as we do: Interpretation and attribution of the same behavior performed by a child or an adult

Social psychologists have extensively studied how people interpret and attribute causes to behaviors performed by adult actors. In a previous study from our lab, participants more readily inferred traits from the same behavior when the actor was an adult rather than a child. The current studies aimed to further explore this finding: Do the interpretations (Study 1) or causal attributions (Study 2) differ when the same behavior is performed by a child or an adult? In Study 1, participants (N = 84) read trait-implying behaviors paired with adults' or children's faces and described those behaviors using a word or two. As expected, participants' descriptions included the trait implied by the behavior more frequently for adult actors. Moreover, participants used more non-trait words, rather than other traits, to describe children's versus adults' behaviors. In Study 2, participants (N = 65) rated several aspects related with the potential causes of those same behaviors. Overall, children's behaviors were attributed to less internal, less stable, and less controllable causes. Results also suggest that children's behavior was less attributed to the person and more attributed to the circumstance when the implied trait was adult-stereotypic. We'll discuss potential implications of these findings for adult-child interactions, particularly in everyday contact settings, such as at school.

**Keywords:** Person perception, Children, Causal attribution, Trait inference, Stereotypes

Margarida Cavadas (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Ricardo Rodrigues (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Oral Communication

### The development of ambivalent sexism and gender relations in childhood: A tale of princesses and princes that live apart

School gender segregation is one of the most robust and powerful social-developmental phenomena (Maccoby, 1990). To expand our understanding of this issue it is of paramount importance to go beyond mapping behavior similarity between peers of same gender (Maccoby, 1990) to address the development of children's gender beliefs (e.g., perceived similarity; gender identity; ambivalent sexism) and intergroup biases. This project aims at testing a comprehensive model of gender segregation considering the combined and interactive role of situational and individual influences. Four studies will be conducted to map the development of gender relations and gender beliefs, and to explore the development of the dynamic relationship between them. These studies will be conducted with children with ages between 4- and 12-years-old, and with parents, teachers, and principals, and will make use of qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Results will inform current debates on how to address sexism and gender segregation in the school context.

**Keywords:** Gender segregation, Ambivalent Sexism, Childhood, Development, Gender Stereotypes

Micaela Sofia da Silva Pinheiro (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Eunice Magalhães (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Oral Communication

### Resilient trajectories of adolescents in residential care: from risk to protection

Research with young people in Residential Care (RC) has been primarily focused on the predictive factors of mental health problems (Jozefiak et al., 2016), overlooking resilient trajectories (Lou et al., 2018). Longitudinal designs are also scarce including samples of adolescents. This project aims to identify predictors of resilient trajectories of adolescents in RC, through a mixed-method (qualitative and quantitative) and longitudinal approach. Three studies will be developed, framed in the Resilience Portfolio Model of Grych et al., (2015) which states that adaptive trajectories after victimization experiences can be explained by the dynamic role of protective factors (e.g., individual and contextual). The data will be based on multiple informants (adolescents and professionals), through an approach of measurement repeated over time. Despite previous adversity and trauma, it is important to clarify what kind of factors may explain adaptive trajectories of adolescents in RC. This will provide important implications for practice, research and policy.

**Keywords:** Resilience, Residential Care, Adolescents, Development and Adaptation

Minh Thu Nguyen (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Oral Communication

**"The right to request smart-meter": Empowering energy citizenship in the era of neoliberal governmentality**

Positive Energy Districts (PEDs) is an EU's initiative to decentralize energy systems, aiming to build 100 districts that produce more renewable energy than its consumption by 2025. To ensure a livable, sustainable and inclusive energy transition towards PEDs, energy users are expected to change from passive consumers to more active citizens roles. In so being, through technology innovations such as smart meter, European states are shifting from a state-centric government to more participatory governance by marketizing and democratizing the energy sector. However, some authors argue that this citizen participation turn is co-opted with neoliberalism to actively shape the world view of a free, competitive market to encourage self-control, individualistic behaviors of consumer roles. This governmentality, or strategy of governance, is suspected to limit citizen's agency to take other, more reflexive world views, and politically active roles by obscuring the responsibility that citizens are expected to take in participating in the market actively. In this context of neoliberal governmentality, this study will explore how participatory governance is institutionalized in PEDs, what are their implications for energy citizens' roles, and to which extent they can promote sustainability and inclusivity. For that it analyses the social representation process of energy citizenship, i.e., the construction of ethical energy citizens, in PED-related policy documents from EU, national and local levels, using the deployment of PEDs in Torres Vedras in Portugal as a case study.

**Keywords:** Positive Energy Districts, Energy Citizenship, Participatory Governance, Neoliberal Governmentality, Social Representation

**Paula Cristina Lopes** (Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação, Universidade do Porto)  
**Isabel R. Pinto** (Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação, Universidade do Porto)  
**Magdalena Bobowik** (University of the Basque Country)  
**José M. Marques** (Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação, Universidade do Porto)

### Oral Communication

#### Releasing prisoners during COVID-19: The impact of the support for the early release, perceived insecurity and political affinity on attitudes towards released prisoners

The e fast spread of COVID-19 has demanded governments to build up prompt strategies for its control. This was particularly evident in the high crowded imprisonment context, which required an early release of a significant number of individuals. However, and as it has been occurring in the case of the general prisoners' release process, societies have not reckoned nor planned to include these prisoners. In this paper, we examine how prisoners' early release measure impacts citizens' perceived insecurity, and attitudes regarding these prisoners. Finally, we also test the role of political affinity in this process. A total of 384 Portuguese participants were presented with a recommendation from the United Nations for the release of prisoners due to COVID-19 and then asked to fill in a questionnaire measuring support for the early release of prisoners, perceived insecurity regarding this measure, and attitudes towards released prisoners. We found an association between support for this measure and both inclusive attitudes and agreement with compensatory social control mediated by perceived insecurity. Right-wing participants showed the most negative attitudes regarding prisoners' inclusion. We discuss these results based on the need to involve society in the social reintegration processes of released prisoners in general and as a relevant measure for COVID-19 control in prisons, in particular.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Released prisoners, Perceived insecurity, Social Reintegration

Raquel Alexandra Martins Ferreira (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Maria Helena Santos (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

### Oral Communication

#### Gender and ethnicity: The role of token women in promoting equality and social change

This dissertation intended to deepen the knowledge of the phenomenon of tokenism, concerning the contribution of successful tokens in the reduction of intergroup inequalities. An empirical study was carried out, in a qualitative perspective, with the aim of analyzing the experiences and strategies of tokens, that is, women of different ethnic origins in positions of organizational power from which they can seek to reduce inequalities and promote social change. In this study, an intersectional perspective was adopted, seeking to open discussion around the possible use of the intersectionality between gender and “race”/ethnicity in the study of the phenomenon of tokenism (Kanter, 1977). It included the perspectives of hook (1984), Crenshaw (1989, 1991), Collins (1995, 1996, 2000), Bowleg (2008), and others. Semi-structured individual interviews were carried out with 16 women, evenly divided according to their ethnic origin (eight originally from Portugal and eight originally from Africa; Afro-descendants) aged between 27 and 64 years old, occupying positions of power and decision-making, in predominately male and/or white workplaces, while being in extreme minority. The results, analyzed using the thematic analysis methodology of Braun and Clarke (2006), revealed six major themes that show that, although both groups of women share the negative consequences of Kanter's (1977) tokenism, intersections of “race”/ethnicity and gender create dynamics that make the experiences of African women, afro-descendants, unique. We concluded that most of the interviewees are “change agents”, using their power to promote equality in different ways.

**Keywords:** Tokenism, Women Leaders, Gender, Ethnicity, Social Change

Ricardo Jorge Ferrão Vilaverde (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

César Lima (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Oral Communication

### Understanding sensorimotor contributions to vocal emotional processing

Understanding another person's facial expression might require us to activate the same neural processes involved in producing that expression. Supporting this, there is increased activity in facial muscles and in premotor and somatosensory cortices during facial emotion perception. A key unresolved question, however, is whether similar mechanisms extend to audition. Some studies indicate that sensorimotor activity aids vocal emotion recognition, but others fail to report so. The effect could be small, or important moderators are possibly being overlooked. This project will examine the role of sensorimotor processes in decoding emotional vocalizations, making use of behavioral, electroencephalographic and electromyographic measures. First, we will look into the role of facial activity in emotional authenticity discrimination and contagion responses. Further, we will investigate the potential moderator role of stimuli's valence and arousal, task conditions (emphasizing automatic vs. deliberate mechanisms), and ambiguity of sensory input (intact vs. degraded stimuli). These results will contribute to better understand the neurobiology of vocal emotional communication and, more broadly, to clarify the role of perceptual-motor interactions in emotion processing.

**Keywords:** Emotional processing, Facial responses, Sensorimotor, Voice EMG/EEG

Sara Alves (Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação, Universidade do Porto)

Isabel R. Pinto (Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação, Universidade do Porto)

Georgina Randsley de Moura (Centre for the Study of Group Processes, University of Kent)

### Oral Communication

#### The terrible unknown: How uncertainty relates to nationalist and anti-immigration attitudes in a Portuguese sample

Uncertainty-identity theory postulates that uncertainty about the self or something related to the self, especially when it is enduring, promotes a stronger identification with extremist groups. Also, support for nationalist (extreme-right) parties has been associated with perception of threat towards immigrants. However, uncertainty as a precursor of threat perception has only been hinted upon. This study aims to test the mediational effect of perception of threat towards immigrants between uncertainty and nationalist attitudes. Additionally, intolerance of uncertainty and trust in political institutions were tested as moderators of the mediation previously mentioned. To this end, 173 Portuguese participants answered an online questionnaire. Results confirmed the positive mediation of perception of threat towards immigrants between uncertainty and both nationalist attitudes and support for anti-immigration laws. As such, the more one feels uncertain, the more threatened one feels by immigrants and, thus, the more one supports anti-immigration laws. The nonsignificant moderated mediations suggest that individual tendencies do not affect this sociopsychological process. These findings support the adoption of policies that aim to reduce uncertainty about immigration in the native population, so as to foster a more inclusive society.

**Keywords:** Uncertainty, Nationalism, Attitudes Towards Immigrants, Perception Of Threat



Sara Palma Soares (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Rita Jerónimo (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Régine Kolinsky (Center for Research in Cognition & Neurosciences, Université Libre de Bruxelles)

## Oral Communication

### Learning science outside the curriculum: A study with discovery narratives and expository texts

Scientific literacy is a fundamental educational and social goal, yet learning science can be quite challenging. Previous studies suggested that presenting scientific contents through narratives, compared to expository texts, can improve learning outcomes among middle school (Arya & Maul, 2012), high school (Hadzigeorgiou et al., 2012) and undergraduate students (Negrete & Lartigue, 2010). Yet, this body of literature has mixed results, and the factors and processes involved in this type of learning are not fully uncovered. In our two-sessions study, we investigated in a nonformal learning setting how discovery narratives and expository texts with the same contents impacted science learning among 125 university students with low previous knowledge. Participants read a chemistry and a math topic written as either a discovery narrative or an expository text, evaluated the texts on a set of parameters and answered learning measures. They also completed a set of tasks related to reading comprehension and habits, literature and science knowledge, and executive functioning. Preliminary statistical analysis showed that the two science topics did not yield similar learning results: genre (narrative vs. expository) did not differently impact math learning, but produced a narrative advantage for chemistry learning. Chemistry discovery narratives were also better evaluated on most parameters (e.g., interest, coherence, clarity). Ongoing analyses aim at better understanding these results, as well as at relating them to other individual variables. We hope to shed light on research on this topic and to inform science learning practices.

**Keywords:** Scientific Literacy, Discovery Narratives, Nonformal Learning, Cognitive Processes

Sofia Ferreira (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Eunice Magalhães (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Oral Communication

### To be or not to be a foster family: A mixed-methods approach to promote awareness, willingness and intention to become a foster parent

Every child has the right to live in a family. Foster families aim to nurture abused or neglected children, however, there are more children who need a foster family than families available. This project aims to provide empirical knowledge about why, when and who is willing to become a foster parent and how to use tailored communication to increase awareness, willingness and intentions to become a foster parent. Study 1 will identify barriers and facilitators that potentially shape awareness, willingness and intention of becoming a foster parent, through the voice of different stakeholders (foster families, professionals and directors). Study 2 will provide evidence about different clusters/profiles of potential foster carers, and study 3 will develop and evaluate tailored messages to increase awareness, willingness and intention to become a foster family.

**Keywords:** Foster Families, Awareness, Willingness, Intention, Tailored Messages

**Sofia Silva-Ribeiro** (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

**Cristina Albuquerque Godinho** (Universidade Católica Portuguesa, CIS-Iscte)

**Cláudia Camilo** (CICPSI, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

**Marta Marques** (Trinity College Dublin, ADAPT SFI Research Centre & Trinity Centre for Practice and Healthcare Innovation, College Green, Dublin)

**Claudia Chisari** (NIHR Maudsley Biomedical Research Centre, Health Psychology Section (IoPPN), King's College)

**Úrsula Segura** (Hospital Beatriz Ângelo, Loures)

**Sónia Bernardes** (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Oral Communication

### Predictors of adjustment of lupus and disease activity - systematic review

Potentially modifiable factors have been associated with lower disease activity and increased positive illness adjustment in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) patients, but no systematic review on their impact is available. The aim of this study was to conduct a systematic review on the modifiable predictors (psychological, social and behavioral) of adjustment to SLE and disease activity. The search was conducted in eight databases (e.g., PsycArticles, PubMed), with over 40 keywords' combinations (e.g., adjustment, predictor, social). Two phases of screening, according to pre-specified inclusion criteria, were performed independently by two authors for 35% of references (91.4% agreement), and by one author for the remaining, with disagreements resolved by a third author. A standardized form was used for data extraction, including predictors, outcome measures and effect sizes. We used qualitative methods such as content analysis to aggregate the type of predictors, and the National Institute of Health (UK) tools for study quality assessment. A total of 2007 references were initially identified, with 81 retained for data synthesis. Findings stressed psychological (e.g.: sense of coherence, self-esteem, optimism), social (e.g.: satisfaction with healthcare), and behavioral (e.g.: healthy lifestyle) predictors consistently associated with better adjustment. Other psychological (e.g.: helplessness, lower self-efficacy, perceived stress, disease uncertainty, catastrophizing), social (e.g.: dissatisfaction with healthcare), and behavioral (e.g.: sedentary behavior) predictors were consistently associated with poor adjustment. Higher heterogeneity and lack of consistency was found in results for disease activity. These results highlight the potential for multidisciplinary components to be integrated in interventions to improve adjustment in SLE patients.

**Keywords:** Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Adjustment, Quality Of Life, Disease Activity, Systematic Review

Sophia Küpers (Iscte)

Susana Batel (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Oral Communication

### Forgotten Gems? The role of archival data in the socio-psychological-historical exploration of people's relations to energy projects

Qualitative currents in social psychology have largely undervalued the vast opportunities historical archives and data provide for understanding socio-political and cultural change. The long lasting call for a conceptualization of social psychology as history (Gergen,1973) as well as more recent work on the necessity of integrating the role of history in understanding socio-psychological phenomena (Batel & Guerra, 2019) and on the potential of explaining historical phenomena from a socio-psychological perspective (Lima & Sobral, 2020) have shown that, when combined, history and psychology can provide fruitful insights into processes of change in our societies.

In this presentation, we will discuss and illustrate the potential and the challenges archival exploration and a socio-psychological-historical approach to qualitative research in psychology bring along. Our illustration relies on two types of historical sources - interviews conducted in the past and TV documentaries, both associated with the development of large-scale hydropower dams and related narratives in Portugal throughout the XXth century.

While the exploration of most of this material is a first in the discipline, it provides substantial opportunities for understanding the changing energy system and how people relate to it over time.

**Keywords:** Archives, Energy History, Energy Transition, Social Acceptance, Social Change

Susana Schmitz (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Miriam Rosa (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Oral Communication

### Bidirectional ageism and fairness perceptions in the workplace

Ageism (age-based discrimination) is the most prevalent form of discrimination (Abrams et al., 2011), yet still under-researched. Most ageism research focuses on the old and has neglected the fact that people can be judged not only as too old, but also as too young (i.e., bidirectional ageism). The importance of further investigating ageism against younger workers has been identified by different scholars. Perceived age discrimination can, in turn, lead people belonging to a discriminated group to perceive organizational policies as unfair, which could result in negative individual and organizational consequences. The main goals of this research project are, thus: to systematically review literature on ageism against younger workers; to empirically identify prescriptive age stereotypes toward younger workers; to develop and validate a scale that assesses prescriptive age stereotypes toward younger workers; and to examine employees' organizational justice perceptions related to age discrimination and stereotyping toward younger and older workers, and their effects.

**Keywords:** Ageism, Organizational justice perceptions, Workplace, Younger and older workers

Ângela Romão (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Isabel Correia (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

### Poster Communication

#### Are informal caregivers dehumanized? The impact of belief in a just world in the legitimization of the minimization of their life hardship

Informal caregivers undertake non-paid care to elders, people with disability or chronic disease. Research has highlighted the negative consequences for the health and well-being of informal caregivers. However, the study of how they are perceived has been almost completely neglected. The lack of attention received by such a large group that provides a significant contribution to society seems paradoxical. In these two studies, we examine if informal caregivers are dehumanized as a legitimizing mechanism of their disadvantaged situation. Study 1 looked for evidence of dehumanization of informal caregivers in print media; Study 2 examined the impact of belief in a just world (BJW) as a legitimizing mechanism on the minimization of their life hardship. In Study 1, 140 Portuguese articles were analyzed using thematic analysis and showed that informal caregivers are dehumanized (they were perceived with high human nature, but low human uniqueness traits). In Study 2, 205 Portuguese individuals (Mage = 38.36; 68.8% female), were presented with a fictitious story of an informal caregiver and completed a questionnaire with several variables that might impact the perception of informal caregivers' life hardship. The results showed that BJW had a unique impact on the minimization of the perceived life hardship of informal caregivers, over and above other variables such as empathy and religiosity. We hope these two studies may contribute to better understand the mechanisms that explain the lack of attention received by informal caregivers and can be the basis of interventions that aim to improve their situation.

**Keywords:** Belief in a just world, Dehumanization, Informal caregivers, Justice perceptions

Alexandre Reis Vieira (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

Tomás Palma (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

André Mata (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

### Poster Communication

#### Metacognitive awareness of face characteristics: A self-other perspective

The Own-race bias (ORB) – the tendency to recognize own-race faces better than other-race faces – has been widely scrutinized and replicated across multiple studies. Recently, some have tried to link metamemory to the ORB, realizing that it also occurs when a person attempts to predict their future memory. Specifically, this thesis strives to further investigate how accurate a person is about their future recognition performance of own and other-race faces and whether typicality – a face being atypical or typical – affects the ORB and participants' metamemorial predictions. In addition, we also tried to understand if people are aware of these effects when making predictions for others and themselves. Using a standard recognition paradigm and JOL's (judgment of learning) to assess participants' future recognition with Caucasian participants, our results replicated the ORB and an effect of typicality was found, exposing the fact that people tend to better discriminate atypical faces than typical ones, due to the salience of face features. No differences were found in relative metamnemonic accuracy, nevertheless, people predicted their future memory performance above chance level. Importantly, we found that people are aware of these effects and, this awareness is grounded in a well-adjusted naïve theory about the functioning of memory. This awareness was established not only for themselves but for others. Limitations and proposals for future studies are discussed.

**Keywords:** Own-Race Bias (ORB), Judgment Of Learning, Typicality, Metamemory, Face Recognition

Ana Sérgio (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Cristina Godinho (Universidade Católica Portuguesa, CIS-Iscte)

Marília Prada (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

### Poster Communication

#### The impact of sugar-related claims about different types of sugar and sweeteners of natural origin on food perception

Nutrition claims presented in food packaging provide important information to consumers about the beneficial nutritional properties of the products. While such claims may promote healthier eating behaviors, they may also bias how food is perceived. The present research aims to explore the impact of sugar-related claims about different types of sugars and sweeteners of natural origin (i.e., “sucrose”, “cane sugar”, “honey” and stevia”) on food perception. In an only study with 206 Portuguese volunteers (Mage = 29.87; 76.2% women; 49% workers), we asked participants to rate the healthfulness, taste, and caloric value of different food products (i.e., yogurts, ice creams, cookies, and breakfast cereals) with claims in comparison with their regular version. Results showed that sugar-related claims may influence consumers’ perceptions about food products, but the direction of that influence depends on the type of claim and evaluative dimension. For example, we found that products with “stevia” claim were rated as healthier, less caloric, and tasty than regular products. Moreover, additional analysis showed that the frequency of consumption of products with sugar-related claims was positively associated with the general perception of these products, the influence of nutritional information on consumption decisions, attention to sugar intake, and interest in nutrition. Our findings contribute to raise awareness of the inferential effects of claims in the evaluation of products and, consequently, promoting healthier food choices.

**Keywords:** Sugar, Nutrition claims, Healthfulness Taste, Calories



**André Amaral** (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

**Mário Ferreira** (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

### Poster Communication

#### Effects of social context on moral judgement

Haidt's (2001) Social Intuitionist Approach to Moral Judgment not only claims for the prevalence of intuitive (deontological) over reasoned (utilitarian) judgments but also for the importance of social influence. However, the latter (i.e., social influence in moral judgment) has been seldom investigated. This is unfortunate since we rarely make moral judgments in a social vacuum but rather in interaction with others. To change this state of affairs we explored the impact of others' moral judgment on one's own judgments. We tested the prediction that participants (N=160) would give more reasoned (utilitarian) moral judgments when first confronted with intuitive (deontological) judgments from others but only when others are perceived as less morally competent (more driven by their emotions) than participants themselves. Results confirmed this prediction. To further explore boundaries and moderators of our initial findings, we manipulated the perceived moral development of the "other" (e.g., a child vs. a Professor of Moral Reasoning) and moral orientation (deontological or utilitarian) of others' responses (that participants are confronted with before providing their own moral judgments), and found strong evidence of social influence on moral judgement.

**Keywords:** Moral Judgement, Social Context, Social Influence, Decision-Making

**André Gonçalves** (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

**Leonel Garcia Marques** (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

### Poster Communication

#### The error in avoiding error: A skewed selection of learning environments

Hogarth (2001) defended that learning environments could be created and selected by learners themselves, suggesting that they should seek and generate kind environments by seizing opportunities to receive corrective feedback. The present research aimed to explore the active role learners have in directing their learning and selecting learning environments. We propose that this decision process is, however, affected by a tendency for minimizing risks and by skewed views on the benefits of errors. In this study, participants (N = 166) went through one learning phase, where they saw sets of pictures that followed an implicit rule. Afterwards they went through two testing phases, where they had to discriminate if sets did or didn't follow that hidden rule. During the first test phase, we manipulated participant's ability to select their learning environment by adding an option that allowed participants to skip trials. Still, every time a participant chose this response, they didn't receive any corrective feedback, making it a wicked environment. The second test phase didn't have this option, serving as a final test for what was learned. We hypothesized that the participants with the skip trial option would have lower performances in the final test as a repercussion of their avoidance. Additionally, we manipulated the difficulty of the implicit rule the sets followed. Results show that participants chose not to skip trials when they could. Additionally, participants with the hardest implicit rule had lower performances during the experiment. Future experiments focus on adjusting cost/benefits of errors in controlled settings.

**Keywords:** Learning Environments, Kind, Wicked, Error, Feedback

Antonio Mila Roa (Iscte)

Cristina Correia Romão Ribeiro Nunes (University of Lisbon)

Diogo Telles-Correia (University of Lisbon)

#### Poster Communication

#### Sexuality and neuroticism: The role of bullying and social support in distinct levels of neuroticism across

Minority status has been associated with elevated scores in the personality dimension of neuroticism. In this study, we examined sex and sexual orientation differences in neuroticism scores across a diverse sample of men and women, our sample included 234 participants with a mean age of 30.1 (SD=11.4) Upon finding significant differences across groups based on sex and sexual orientation, we conducted further analyses between neuroticism scores and psychosocial factors (i.e. school bullying and social support) that could partly account for these disparities between groups. Testing different models of regression analyses, we found a positive association between bullying and neuroticism scores and an inverse relationship between levels of social support and neuroticism. Although, sexual minorities reported more elevated levels of bullying and lower levels of social support no significant interactions were found between these psychosocial factors and categories of sexual orientation in this sample. Future research should continue to explore the complex synergy that exists between minority stress and the etiology of neuroticism.

**Keywords:** Sexual Orientation, Bullying, Neuroticism, Social Support

Beatriz Matos Silva Mendes dos Reis (Iscte)

Filipa Gonçalves Rente (Iscte)

Inês Tomás Ribeiro de Almeida (Iscte)

Joana Margarida da Silva Salvador (Iscte)

Sofia Silva-Ribeiro (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Poster Communication

### Understand the patterns, motivations and contents of internet use of Lupus patients

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease characterized by irregular periods and distinct symptoms expression, which affects different systems and organ functionality, and impacts quality of life. It is important to give SLE patients self-monitoring tools and reliable information, which assists them in difficulties at psychological, emotional, physical and social levels. Online digital tools seems to be an efficient option and still are an unexplored area in SLE. This study aim to understand patterns (e.g., frequency of use and device used), motivations (e.g., receive emotional support) and content preferences (e.g., search for information about symptoms ) of internet use by SLE patients. The estimated sample size is 156 participants (for T-tests, with an effect size of 0.2 and Power of 80%), and the selection criteria are: have more than 18 years old, Portuguese nationality and SLE diagnosis. An online questionnaire elaborated in Qualtrics was applied, incorporated with informed consent, ensuring confidentiality. The questionnaire was publicized through social networks (e.g., Facebook groups) and their data will be processed through the IBM SPSS Statistics 27 system. Although the study is in data collection phase, it is expected that the most common pattern of internet use is to search for information about symptoms, via mobile phone, at least once a week; and the main motivation to internet use is to create new relationships. Results of this study will inform the development of a digital platform to help lupus patients manage the disease and symptoms, thereby improving the quality of life of these patients.

**Keywords:** Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Internet Patterns, Motivations, Content

**Cristiane da Anunciação Souza** (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

**Ann-Kathrin Beck** (Center for Cognitive Science, University of Kaiserslautern)

**Margarida Garrido** (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

**Daniela Czernochowski** (Center for Cognitive Science, University of Kaiserslautern)

**Thomas Lachmann** (University of Kaiserslautern, Universidad Nebrija, University of Leuven)

**Joana Carmo** (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

## Poster Communication

### Episodic memory deficits in ASD as reflected in ERP and theta oscillatory activity: The old-new effect

**Aims:** In individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), behavioral findings indicate episodic memory deficits that are supported by ERPs studies showing an abnormal pattern of successful retrieval (ERP old-new effect). Episodic retrieval success in typically-developed adults (TDs) is also reflected in theta activity (oscillatory old-new effect). Retrieval processes in ASDs may be associated with functionally distinct retrieval pathways. The present study examines the performance and neuronal patterns related to memory retrieval, inspecting theta activity and ERP components in response to stored conceptual knowledge modulation. **Methods:** Performance in a recognition memory task was compared between TDs and ASDs. Induced oscillatory theta activity was compared at frontal, temporo-parietal, and midline areas for OLD versus NEW images. The ERP analysis was conducted between 300 – 900 ms to compare encoding types (categorical vs. perceptual) and typicality (high vs. low typicality) differences. **Results:** As expected, TDs showed a memory-related change in theta synchronicity for the oscillatory old-new effect in a time window of the late parietal P3 component, also represented in the ERP old-new effect (per conceptual knowledge modulations). In line with previous studies, in ASDs, a significantly lower recognition memory performance, and importantly, an atypical old-new effect in memory retrieval were observed. **Conclusions:** The present study provides evidence for anomalies in recognition memory retrieval on theta-band activity and ERP components, according to the conceptual modulations. Our findings are consistent and consubstantiate previous studies indicating abnormal episodic retrieval processes in ASDs, and contributes to identify the neural mechanisms involved in learning processing.

**Keywords:** ASD, Prior Knowledge, ERP, Oscillations, Episodic Memory, Old-New Effect

Débora Neves (Iscte)

Carolina Rodrigues (Iscte)

Nádia Marques (Iscte)

Marta Marinha (Iscte)

Bruno Andrez (Iscte)

## Poster Communication

### Help just a click away: Acceptability of eHealth to promote lupus adaptation

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease in which the immune system attacks tissues and organs, impacting quality of life. Lack of Lupus understanding is associated with poor adjustment. To answer their doubts, Lupus' patients tend to look for information on the internet, which emphasizes the need to develop digital tools that gather reliable information, but no prior studies adapted to the Portuguese population have been done. Our main goal is to comprehend the acceptability of multiple digital tools (e.g.: apps, informative site, online forum) that promote the adaptation to Lupus, and to unveil the sociodemographic factors (e.g.: age) that influence acceptability. To data collection, we are using non-probability sampling methods (i.e., convenience and snowball) and as inclusion criteria, the participants needs to be diagnosed with SLE, older than 18 years and have Portuguese nationality. To collect the data, we developed a Qualtrics' Survey and distributed it through online platforms. We´re currently finishing data collection, and we expect digital tools to be generally accepted, however, due to the lack of previous investigations, we are unable to anticipate which will be the most/least accepted. We also expect that factors such as age and education levels might have influence on the acceptability of these tools. Finally, the present study allows us to compare the Portuguese's acceptability of various digital tools. The results will inform the development of a digital intervention, adapted to Portuguese SLE patients, that promotes adjustment to Lupus and patients' quality of life.

**Keywords:** Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Acceptability, eHealth

Elisabete Pessanha (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)  
Joana Alexandre (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)  
Ângela Maia (Universidade do Minho)

## Poster Communication

### Contributions of social and psychological assessments in juvenile justice decision making in Portugal

This study aims to analyze the contribution of social and psychological assessments in juvenile justice decision making. Simultaneously, it aims to assess the level of interdependence between judges and social technicians/forensic psychologists in pre and post sentencing assistance. For this purpose, 30 court cases of young minors aged between 12 and 16, elapsed between 2008 and 2017, have been consulted. Document analysis was conducted through an analytic grid, based on legislation framework, literature review and juvenile delinquency cases (theory-driven). The results indicate that the judges agree with 93,3% of socio-educational measures suggested by the social technicians/forensic psychologists. Towards the review of socio-educational measures, it is observed a high correspondence (87,5%) between technical suggestions (socio-educational measures) and the implementation of judicial measures. The frequency of interactions between technicians and judges in the post sentencing period rounds 73,3%. Therefore, it is noticed a consistent cooperation between judges and social technicians/forensic psychologists, as well as the acknowledgment by the judges of the competence and technical knowledge of social technicians.

**Keywords:** Juvenile Justice, Judicial decision making, Psychosocial Assessment

Filipa Madeira (Iscte)

Alexandre Vieira (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

Cícero Pereira (ICS, Universidade de Lisboa)

Emerson do BÚ (ICS, Universidade de Lisboa,)

## Poster Communication

### Race-based attentional bias toward medical care related - stimuli during the COVID-19 pandemic

The health threat posed by the novel coronavirus has particular implications for ethnic-racial populations, and concerns about the role of racial prejudice in medical settings. According to international evidence, the consequences of COVID-19 have been disproportionate within different racial populations with specific emphasis on Black people. Explanations for racial health inequalities have often been supported on differences in social determinants while neglecting cognitive racial bias (i.e., Attentional Bias) among health care providers. Using an experimental approach in a Caucasian sample of medical students, we examined to what extent healthcare providers' attention is influenced by patient's race/ethnicity in Intensive Care resources allocation; and to what extent the potential attentional race bias can be explained by healthcare provider's implicit prejudice. Participants completed a dot-probe task –while being subliminally primed with racial categories (i.e., faces, Black vs White)- with neutrally and Intensive Care associated objects and a standard Implicit Association Task in order to explore these effects. We expect participants to be faster at reacting to the dot probed when the dot replaces an Intensive Care object (vs. neutral object), suggesting an attentional bias. Additionally, we expect this attentional bias to be stronger when participants are primed with White faces (vs. Black), suggesting and race-based attentional bias. Finally, the effect of the racial category (White vs. Black) on attentional bias is expected to be stronger in participants high in implicit prejudice. Future directions are discussed.

**Keywords:** Racial attentional Bias, COVID-19, Intensive Care



**Francisco Cruz** (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

**Mariana Garrido** (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

**Tomás A. Palma** (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

### Poster Communication

#### On the explanation for transactive memory: The nodular model of transactive memory systems

Transactive memory describes the allocation of information to external objects or shared networks, to circumvent the physical limitations of one's cognition. Individuals quickly think about sources of information when their need for information is primed. Moreover, individuals appear to be sensitive to the future availability of information. Individuals who expect information to be unavailable show better memory for said information than those who believe it will be accessible later; when individuals believe that information will be accessible later in a specific source, their memory is better for the source, as opposed to the information. Overall, individuals are biased towards the sources of information, meaning that they are more likely to recall the source than the information itself. Drawing from these results, we propose a novel model for explaining the cognitive mechanisms underlying transactive memory – the nodular model of transactive memory systems. Our model combines the key assumptions of spreading-activation models of memory with those from situated cognition. The information's category - theme-node - is linked to two other nodes – a source-node and an information-node. The likelihood of retrieval depends on node proximity, defined by the encoding context. Cues on the future availability of the nodes drive attention towards nodes likely to be inaccessible, thus promoting their proximity with the other nodes of the network. Pre-tests to select adequate materials and an experimental study to test the model's assumptions are discussed. We also present a hypothetical pattern of results that would confirm our proposed nodular structure for transactive memory.

**Keywords:** Transactive Memory, Situated Cognition, Spreading Activation, Replication

Hayley Schoede (Iscte)

Margarida Vaz Garrido (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

Ana Rita Guerra (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

#### Poster Communication

### Multilingualism and stereotype endorsement: The roles of cognitive flexibility and deprovincialization

There is indication that multilingualism is a key correlate to outgroup acceptance. Furthermore, that this relationship is facilitated through deprovincialization, or open mindedness, and cognitive flexibility, or the ability to mentally switch and fluctuate between tasks. However, literature surrounding this relationship is minimal and lacks comprehensive measures of these phenomena. The present study of 173 white Americans (34 multilingual) examined how deprovincialization and both implicit and explicit cognitive flexibility mediate the relationship between multilingualism and attitudes towards the outgroup, stereotype endorsement and stereotype activation and application. Results indicated that higher levels of self-appraised multilingual capacities in terms of speaking, reading, writing and comprehension were positively associated with both implicit cognitive flexibility and deprovincialization and in turn, deprovincialization associated with improved attitudes towards the outgroup. Furthermore, the importance of certain vectors to language attainment such as friends or school positively correlated with implicit cognitive flexibility, deprovincialization and attitudes towards the outgroup. Practical implications of multilingualism within the American society are discussed.

**Keywords:** Multilingualism, Cognitive flexibility, Deprovincialization, Outgroup stereotyping

Iryna Habrykh (Iscte)  
Catarina Possidónio (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)  
Marília Prada (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

## Poster Communication

### It's the veggie effect! The halo effect on consumers' perceptions of meat alternatives

In this work, we sought to explore the consumers' perceptions of meat alternatives, with the goal of gaining insights to help transitions towards healthier and more sustainable diets. There was conducted an online study with 198 individuals (Mean age = 25.98, 75.8% women). The main task consisted of evaluating images of two categories of products (packaged hamburgers and sausages) of an alleged new brand in a set of evaluative dimensions (healthiness, caloric content, expected taste, level of processing, environmentally friendliness, fat content, consumption intention and willingness to pay). The same products were presented either as plant-based or as animal origin. The results showed a halo effect in meat alternatives. More specifically, compared to the meat products, plant-based alternatives were perceived as healthier, tastier, more environmentally friendly, and with more consumption intention and as less caloric, less processed, and less fat. No differences were found in willingness to pay between plant-based and meat products. In addition, we analyzed correlations between these dimensions and the impact of individual variables such as gender or dietary style. This study contributes with data to the existing literature of meat alternatives, aiming to make consumers more aware of inferential effects such as the halo effect and, consequently, promoting more informed and healthier food choices.

**Keywords:** Halo effect, meat alternatives, plant-based, consumers' perception, healthiness

José João Correia Santos (Iscte)

Marília Prada (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

### Poster Communication

#### Impact of exercise exposure on eating intention behavior: The moderating role of being (or not) an athlete

Regular physical activity and a healthy diet have significant benefits regarding individual's health promotion and maintenance. However, in certain conditions, physical exercise has been associated to over-indulgence (licensing effect), compensatory health behaviors and hedonic consumption. Nevertheless, research regarding how athletes and non-athletes' construe physical exercise and its impacts on eating behavior is still scarce. This paper aims to explore the impact of exercise exposure on eating intention behavior and the possible moderating role of being an athlete in this relation. An online study was conducted with 168 participants (58.9% men; Mage = 28.08, SD = 9.74; 54.2% athletes) who were randomly exposed to a physical exercise video that was framed as pleasurable (low perceived effort) or exhausting (high perceived effort). After the first task, the intention to consume foods varying in perceived healthfulness was measured. Results showed that athletes intend to consume more healthy food, in both conditions, compared to non-athletes. Moreover, the intention to consume less healthy food (e.g., pizza) was significantly higher for non-athletes in the high (vs. low) perceived effort condition. These results suggest that non athletes are more permeable to licensing effects. This research contributes to the current literature by showing that athletes and non-athletes perceive physical effort differently, which influences their eating intention behavior, particularly non athletes' less healthy food eating intention behavior in high perceived effort conditions. The findings from this study are relevant to health and sport practitioners as it has implications for the promotion of sport, physical activity and healthier diets.

**Keywords:** Self-Licensing, Hedonic Consumption, Self-Gratification, Indulgence, Self-Regulation.

Mafalda Catarino (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

Mário Ferreira (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

## Poster Communication

### How heuristics can be smart and frugal but also biased

Kahneman and Tversky's (1974) heuristics and biases research program, and Gigerenzer's et al. (1999) Fast and Frugal heuristics, are two well-known approaches to judgment and decision-making under uncertainty. Even though both defend that heuristics correspond to intuitive judgment processes, the first postulates that heuristics lead to systematic and characteristic errors and biases that are costly, whereas the latter argues that heuristics are ecologically valid judgment tools that mostly lead to accurate judgments. The present research addresses the question that naturally emerges: "how can human intuition be simultaneously right and wrong?". We put together in the same study, judgment tasks typically used in each of the two approaches. We tested how participants (N= 120) responded to reasoning problems presenting a conflict between intuitive (heuristic-based) and deliberate answers (CRT, syllogisms and semantic illusions). Participants also responded to a pairwise comparisons task, typically used in the Fast and Frugal tradition to study the recognition heuristic. We manipulated instructions to be rational versus intuitive, which have been shown to affect deliberate processing but not more autonomous, heuristic-based judgments (Ferreira et al., 2006). Results showed that rational instructions decreased errors to conflict problems but increased reliance on the recognition heuristic. It thus seem that not all heuristics stem from the same intuitive, largely autonomous processes. The recognition heuristic appears to involve a more deliberate type of processing. We are currently replicating and extending these initial results by using other fast and frugal heuristics, other heuristics and biases task, and other manipulations.

**Keywords:** Heuristics and biases, Fast and frugal heuristics, CRT, Recognition heuristic, Intuition

Mariana Garrido (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

Sara Hagá (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

## Poster Communication

### Does working with groups with low perceived competence make you seem less competent?

Professionals in HEED (Healthcare, Early Education and Domestic) occupations are perceived as less competent, albeit warmer than those in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics). HEED professionals are socially devalued when compared to STEM professionals, receiving lower wages for similar levels of education and lower levels of perceived prestige. Past attempts to explain these results focused on how each kind of occupation is associated to feminine/masculine gender roles and communal/agentive values. In addition to those aspects, we propose that the professionals' perceived competence will be influenced by the perceived competence of the social groups they contact with. This should be particularly relevant for HEED professionals given that they provide care to vulnerable populations (i.e., social groups with perceived low competence, such as people with disabilities, children, or older adults). In Study 1, participants (N = 64) wrote down three words they associated with each of 18 HEED, STEM, or filler occupations. As predicted, HEED occupations elicited more associations with social groups than STEM or filler occupations. In Study 2, we manipulated the perceived competence of the social groups to whom HEED professionals provide care. Participants saw two CVs and rated the professionals (e.g., a preschool teacher) on several attributes. The professionals supposedly worked with a perceived lower or higher competence group (e.g., children with intellectual disabilities vs. intellectually gifted). We predict that professionals supposedly working with groups with lower perceived competence will be perceived as less competent than their counterparts. Data collection will be complete before the conference.

**Keywords:** Perceptions of occupations, Group perception, Competence-warmth

**Sara Fonseca** (CICPSI, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

**Patricia Gonçalves** (CICPSI, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

**Francisco Cruz** (CICPSI, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

**Tomás A. Palma** (CICPSI, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

**Ana Sofia Santos** (CICPSI, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

**Joshua Correll** (University of Colorado Boulder)

### Poster Communication

#### On the role of individuation instructions in the CRE across different cultural contexts

The Cross-Race Effect (CRE) describes the tendency for individuals to have less accurate memory for cross-race (CR) than for same-race faces (SR). The categorization-individuation model argues that the CRE arises because individuals are motivated to individuate SR, but not CR faces. In an impactful paper, Hugenberg et al. (2007) show that instructions to individuate eliminated the CRE, improving memory for CR faces. Replication attempts yielded mixed findings that might be partly explainable through the great variability previous replication attempts hold. Successful replications were mostly conducted in an American context, whereas replications outside of the United States generally fail to replicate the original findings. More racially diverse contexts, like the United States, may lead to differences in both expertise and motivation to individuate, central to the reduction of the CRE. Therefore, our main goal is to examine whether the effectiveness of the individuation instructions in reducing or eliminating the CRE depends on the cultural context. To do so, we will conduct a close preregistered replication of Hugenberg et al. (2007) in a low-diversity context (Portugal) and one in a high diversity context (United States). This poster details the methods, sample size calculations, and analytic strategy we intend to use in the two studies. We believe the present replication constitutes a direct attempt at addressing the role of cultural factors in the CRE, while highlighting the advantages of preregistered research (e.g., enhanced result credibility).

**Keywords:** Face recognition, Cross-Race Effect, Individuation motivation, Interracial contact, Preregistered replication

Sofia Narciso (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

Sara Hagá (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa)

### Poster Communication

#### Care-oriented occupations' devaluation and their relationship with profit and production

Healthcare, Early Education and Domestic (HEED) occupations are less socially valued than Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) occupations. Social psychologists have predominantly focused on HEED occupations being typically female and communal, while STEM occupations are typically male and agentic. We propose that the caring nature of HEED work itself may play a role in its devaluation. With female liberation, this work migrated from the private sphere towards being monetized, while not offering means of production on which modern society is based on. Thus, we suggest that not conforming to profit and production norms may be at the core of the devaluation of HEED occupations. Study 1 aimed at exploring whether the care orientation of HEED occupations readily comes to people's minds. In a free association task, participants (N = 64) wrote 3 words related to each of 18 different occupations in HEED, STEM, and filler fields. As expected, HEED occupations elicited more care-related words than the other occupations. In Study 2, we manipulated how the impact of a HEED or STEM occupation was described in a text: economic versus well-being value. After reading the text, participants (ongoing data collection) rated several aspects of the occupation (e.g., ideal income, perceived status, difficulty, professionals' attributes). We predict that highlighting the economic (vs. well-being) value of HEED occupations will lead to more positive ratings, particularly in status and competence perception, because people already presume the well-being value. We don't predict differences in the STEM condition, where the economic value is more obvious.

**Keywords:** HEED/STEM, Care Occupations, Career status, Devaluation, Priming



Teresa Sousa (Iscte)

Carla Mouro (Iscte, CIS-Iscte)

### Poster Communication

#### Others are changing, will you? Dynamic norms, collective pride and pro-environmental behavior

Plastic related issues are one of the main environmental concerns at the moment. Social norms can positively impact pro-environmental behavior, especially when the referent in the norm is socially close to the individual. The present study aimed to examine the effect of norm referent specificity in dynamic social norms on the intention to reduce disposable plastic use and the role of collective pride as a mediator in this relationship. Participants were [randomized between a specific norm condition (college students), a general norm condition (Portuguese) and a control group and answered a questionnaire about collective pride and pro-environmental intention. We hypothesized that the participants in the specific norm condition would have higher pro-environmental intentions compared to participants in the general and control conditions and that collective pride would mediate the link between the specific norm and pro-environmental intention. Data is being collected and results will be analyzed controlling for socio-demographics, past behavior, individual pride and social identification. Findings and their practical implications will be discussed.

**Keywords:** Pro-environmental behavior (PEB), Dynamic norms, Collective pride, Social norms

Tiago Rôxo Aguiar (Iscte)

Ricardo Arenga (Iscte)

## Poster Communication

### Wolf and Butterfly: Preferences of Lupus Portuguese patients regarding a digital intervention promoting illness adjustment

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease in which the immune system attacks healthy tissues and organs. Estimates point to five million SLE cases worldwide. SLE is a chronic disease that impacts quality of life, creating the need to help patients adapt to their new reality. An increased number of digital platforms (eHealth) have been developed to help users better manage chronic diseases, on a practical (e.g.: offering information) and emotional level (e.g., creating social networks). Digital interventions are a recent topic in SLE so there is a need for developing them through a rigorous and scientific method. There is currently no information on the preferences of the Portuguese SLE patients regarding the development of digital interventions. Using a survey built for this specific use, this study aimed to understand the preferences of the Portuguese adults with SLE in regards to a digital intervention, its shape, functionalities, and form of access. We're currently ending data collection. We expect the SLE patients will show interest in an eHealth platform, want this platform to be a mobile app, and want diverse functionalities (e.g., different types of content; track of symptoms and medication; contact health professionals and other patients; access medical history and exam results; and set up reminders). These results will allow for a better platform built specifically for the Portuguese SLE population, with the goal of improving their quality of life and allowing them the same benefits these platforms have given to users with other conditions.

**Keywords:** Lupus; SLE, ehealth preferences, Adjustment, Portugal