

EDITORIAL

This issue of *Liberabit*, Peruvian Journal of Psychology, presents to the academic community eight contributions whose titles and authors are mentioned hereinbelow.

The original articles section begins with the study conducted by Joel Figueroa-Quiñones, Juan Walter Pomahuacre Carhuayal, Yuri Chávez, Heber Gómez, Roxana Portocarrero, Giuliana Gamero-Vega, Ada Calderón-Giraldo, Elizabeth López, Martín Castro and Juan Carlos Bazo-Alvarez on the psychometric properties of the Inventory of Study Habits CASM-85 in high school students from four Peruvian cities. It concludes that the CASM-85 short form (45 items) has shown better psychometric properties than its original full form. Second, Gina Pamela Pancorbo Valdivia, Mathias Schmitz, Ian Nightingale Ferrer, Andrés Manuel Palacios Agurto and Agustín Espinosa report on a study that examines stereotypical representations and prejudice towards different Peruvian social groups by high-socioeconomic-status group members from Lima, who identify and value White Peruvians as a high-status group, competent and developed but also corrupt. At the same time, they identify and value Amazonian and African Peruvians to a lesser extent, who are considered as low-status, underdeveloped but joyful groups. Third, authors María Antonella Gilla, Silvina Belén Giménez, Valeria E. Moran and Fabián O. Olaz present the adaptation and validation of the Maslach Burnout Inventory - Human Services Survey (MBI-HSS) in mental health professionals. They conclude that it is a valid and reliable scale to evaluate Argentinian psychiatrists and psychologists. Fourth, Juan Jiménez Flores, Luz María Flores Herrera and César Merino-Soto evaluate a model of family risk factors and harsh discipline practices that predicts child's aggressive behavior. They conclude that maternal anxiety and marital violence have significant effects on child's aggressive behavior, which is mediated by disciplinary practices. Fifth, Mariano Castellaro and Néstor Roselli analyze the effects of competence symmetry-asymmetry and socio-affective affinity on the collaborative interaction, finding a distinguishing effect of socio-affective affinity on cognitive symmetry, where it is associated with a lower imbalance of peers' contributions related to the resolution of the task. Meanwhile, in competition symmetry, the influence of the socio-affective affinity was minimal.

On the other hand, the brief original articles section starts with a research by Sebastián Jesús Garrido, Karin Arbach, Marcos Cupani, Fernanda Belén Ghío, Ana Estefanía Azpilcueta and Valeria Estefanía Morán, who analyze the psychometric properties of the Normative Deviance Scale for assessing antisocial behavior in youth, and report the confirmation of the original factorial structure and adequate psychometric properties of the scale. Second, Robert Alvarado Ardiles, Constanza Pradenas Ossandón, Nátaly Yañez Vega, David Cuadra Martínez and José Sandoval Díaz evaluate subjective theories and prosocial behavior during natural disasters, finding subjective theories that denote prosocial behavior as a process whose objective is to deliver optimal aid, which is developed from childhood and is associated with empathy, motivation, subjective risk assessment, relevance of support, and ability to help during a socionatural disaster. Third, Sergio Dominguez-Lara, Tania Romo-González, Carolina Palmeros-Exsome, Antonia Barranca-Enríquez, Eduardo del Moral-Trinidad and Yolanda Campos-Uscanga analyze the internal structure of the Spanish version of the Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scale among Mexican college students. They report that a short unidimensional structure provides greater empirical support, and a method factor associated with inverted items in multidimensional models is evidenced.

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