

EDITORIAL

This issue of *Liberabit, Peruvian Journal of Psychology* offers the academic community new contributions in empirical and theoretical psychology research from authors whose articles are mentioned hereinbelow.

In the original articles section, we first highlight authors María Fernanda Molina, Melisa Benzi and Analía Álvarez, who conducted a study on the way in which adolescents perceive themselves in the future and the chance of finding gender differences on that subject. They conclude that there is a correspondence between the possible selves of male and female adolescents, women have a wider view of themselves in the future, and the domain of family and loved ones is more prevalent in them. Secondly, Corel Mateo Canedo, María Laura Andrés, Lorena Canet-Juric and Josefina Rubiales show in their study that the strategies of emotional regulation contribute to explaining the subjective and psychological well-being of university students. Finally in this section, Sofía Esmeralda Auné, Facundo Juan Pablo Abal and Horacio Félix Attorresi report that the Two-Factor Graded Response Model shows the best relative fit. Based on this model, they conclude that the Prosocial Behavior Scale items are primarily influenced by prosociality, the Help subscale explains an important part of the common variance, while the Comfort subscale explains only a small part of such variance.

In the brief original articles section, María Julia Raimundi, María Fernanda Molina and Antonio Hernández-Mendo evaluate the psychometric properties of the Parent's Promotion of Challenges Scale in elite athletes, and find adequate indicators of validity and reliability, which contribute to promoting positive experiences in elite sports. Next, Irene Injoque-Ricle, Jéssica Formoso, Alejandra Calero, Guido Caruso, Andrea Álvarez Drexler and Juan Pablo Barreyro analyze the relationship that working memory and processing speed have with mechanical reasoning in university students. They conclude that gear problems have a low executive demand as they can be solved in a fractional way, and wheel problems require to hold in memory all the components of the system and also require a higher attentional load. Then, Andréia Isabel Giacomozzi, Andrea Barbará da Silva Bousfield, Beatriz Pires Coltro and Marlon Xavier present a study on the social representations of living with HIV/AIDS in Brazilian patients. They report that the moment of diagnosis was perceived as a turning point by these individuals, but after a while they experienced their health condition as a chronic disease; the infection occurred due to intravenous drug use and unprotected sex; and it was harder to deal with the prejudice than living with the disease. This section ends with the study of Urbano Lorenzo-Seva and Pere J. Ferrando, who propose a modified version of the Promin rotation in order to achieve simpler and more stable solutions through the samples. This is illustrated with an empirical example based on a real dataset by applying the FACTOR factor analysis program version 10.9.

Finally, in the theoretical articles section, Manolete S. Moscoso presents an empirical review of the integration of mindfulness and emotional intelligence. He concludes that this interaction offers important benefits in people's well-being, with emotional intelligence acting as mediator between mindfulness and greater positive emotions.

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