

EDITORIAL

The present Volume 30, N.º 1 of *Liberabit, Peruvian Journal of Psychology*, is constituted by ten scientific articles and we are very pleased to share, with the national and international academic community, the results of these investigations that are embodied in the manuscripts that we are disseminating. The following is a brief description of each one of them.

First of all, Sandra Luz Peña Rios, Hans Oudhof Van Barneveld, Norma Ivonne González-Arratia López-Fuentes and Brenda Rodríguez Aguilar, in their study resilience and perception of parental parenting as predictors of positive mental health in Mexican adolescents, report correlations between the factors of perceived parenting and positive mental health, the highest being the dimensions of problem solving and personal actualization and satisfaction, and the three factors of paternal and maternal parenting. Secondly, Paula Daniela Alvarado-Zurita and José Antonio Rodas, in their study on cognitive emotional regulation strategies in men and women in Ecuador, report relatively stable differences in rumination strategies, higher in women, and in self-blame, higher in men, in two of the three groups studied.

Third, Camila Arias, Ornella Bruna, Rosario Gelpi Trudo, Macarena del Valle, Eliana Zamora and Sebastián Urquijo, in their study on personality traits and cognitive strategies of emotional regulation in Argentine university students, report that emotional regulation strategies, both adaptive and maladaptive, are associated with personality traits, the best predictor being neuroticism followed by agreeableness. Fourth, Gabriela Isabel Pérez-Aranda and Sinuhé Estrada-Carmona, in their study on maintenance, dependence and violence in couples in southeastern Mexico, find that dependence is associated with violence in the couple relationship, with a decrease in the characteristics of couple maintenance contributing to a stronger dependence.

Fifth, Lincol Orlando Olivas Ugarte, Tracy Lucyana Nicho Almonacid and Dayanna Solange Melendrez-Ugarte, in their study on an explanatory model of suicidal risk in university students in the city of Lima report that perceived social support, especially from family and friends, and the sense of life, having clear goals and purposes, act as protective factors against suicidal risk in students. Sixth, Jorge Iván Luque Berkowitz and Jesús Francisco Laborín Álvarez, in their study on the adaptation of the Zimbardo Temporal Perspective Inventory for marginalized Mexicans, report that the psychometric properties of validity and reliability have already been relatively proven, although there are controversies, approving the four-factor model and the level of reliability.

Seventh, Laísila Poliana Campos Gomes, Mateus Egilson da Silva Alves, Igor Eduardo de Lima Bezerra, Evair Mendes da Silva Sousa, Gutemberg de Sousa Lima Filho, Jéssica Gomes de Alcântara and Ludgleydson

Para citar este artículo:

Fernández-Arata, M. (2024). Editorial. *Liberabit*, 30(1), e903.
<https://doi.org/10.24265/liberabit.2024.v30n1.903>

Este es un artículo Open Access publicado bajo la licencia Creative Commons Atribución 4.0 Internacional. (CC-BY 4.0) © The autor



Fernandes de Araújo, in their study on transgender women and old age: social representations in the context of the pandemic, evidence that trans old age lacks visibility, which is a challenge for society, being necessary to change the stigmas in relation to aging. Eighth, Jorge Vergara-Morales, in his study on the modeling of motivational factors related to academic satisfaction: a multilevel study, reports that, at the student level, the motivational factors of autonomy support and autonomous academic motivation are more significantly related to academic satisfaction, while for teachers, the perception of student pressure is more so.

In ninth place, María Isabel Jiménez Morales and Purificación Checa Fernández, in their study on the perfectionism characteristic of gifted students, report contradictory results since, in some studies, the perfectionism scores of gifted students are higher than those of non-gifted students, while in other studies, typical students obtain higher perfectionism scores. Finally, in tenth place, Laureano Angarita, Lissette Zabala and Mariana Inés Tezón, in the theoretical research on relationships between types of positive emotions in post-pandemic adolescents: specialized documentary review, indicate that empathy is the most frequently addressed positive emotion, which is necessary for better adaptation of Latin American adolescents during the pandemic, due to its relationship with prosociality, which together with gratitude strengthens the development and social adaptation of adolescents.

Manuel Fernández-Arata
Editor